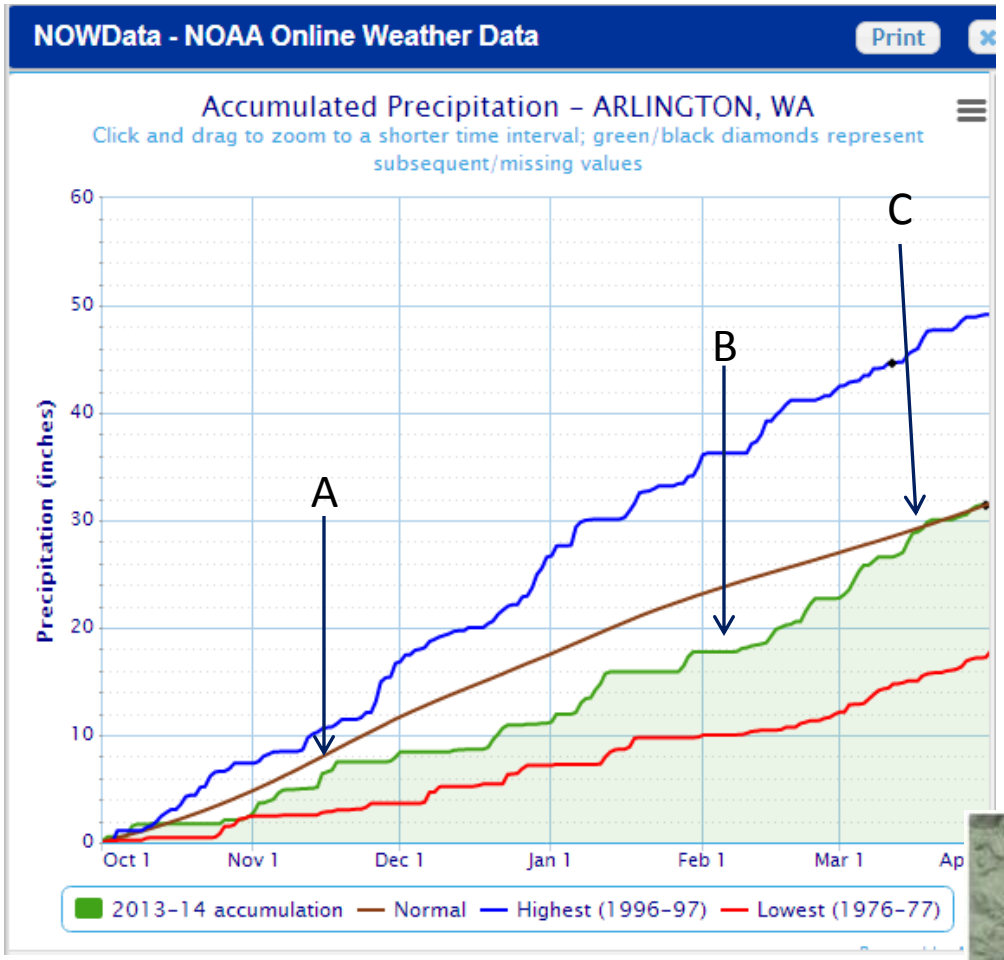
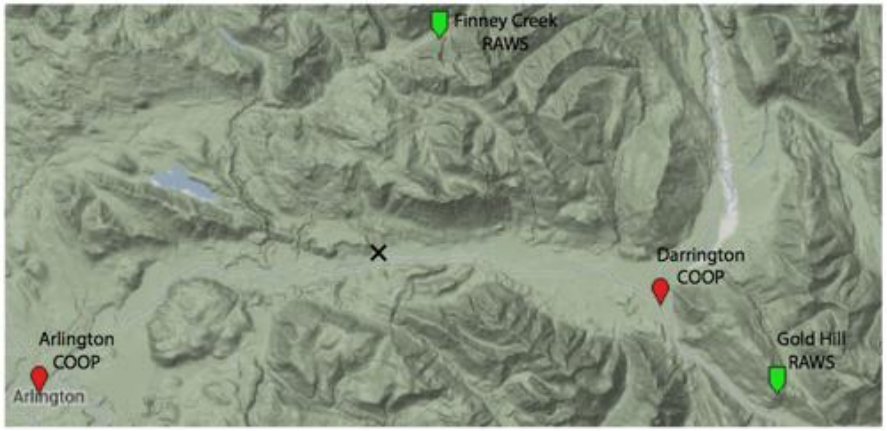
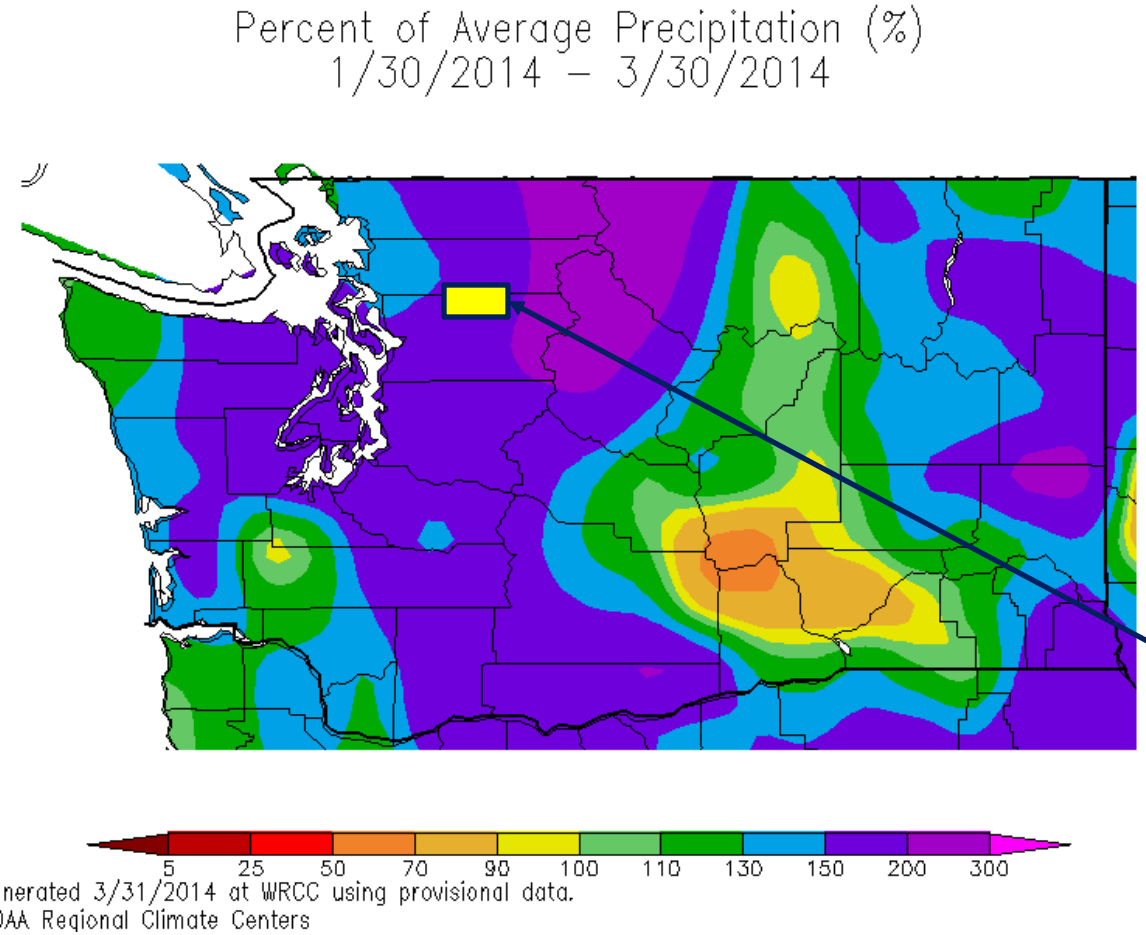
Water Year Precipitation at Arlington



- Arlington, WA COOP site is about 5 miles downstream of the slide location (marked by the “X” in the figure below)
- Note relatively dry period from about mid-November (A) through early February (B)—yearly precipitation much below normal
- Beginning in early February (B), several storms bring significant rainfall. By mid-March (C), precipitation for the water year (beginning Oct. 1) is normal



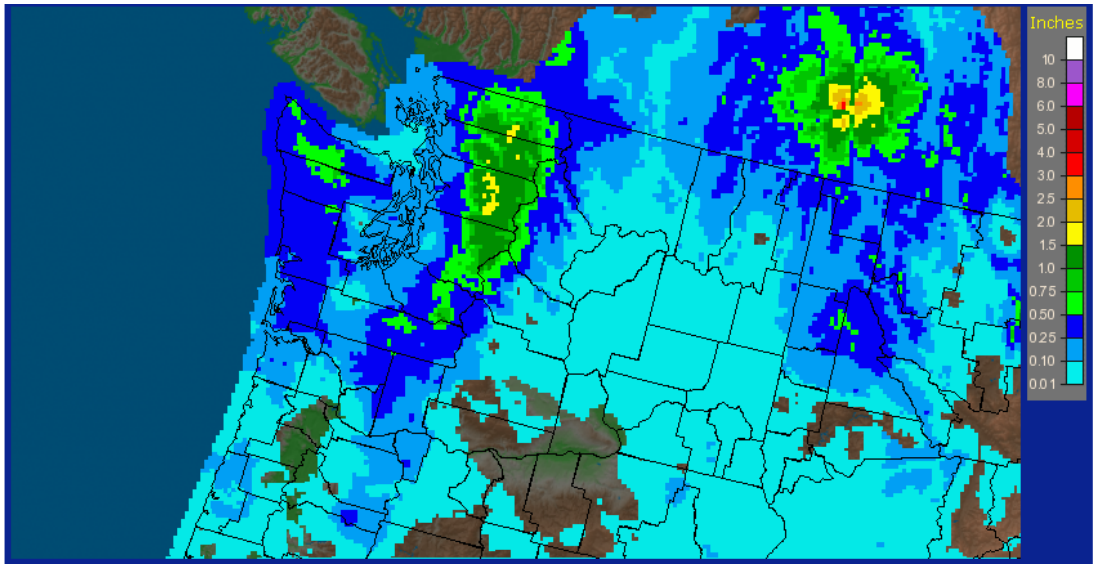
Precipitation for Past 60 Days



Since the end of January, precipitation in the area of the slide has been 150-200% of normal

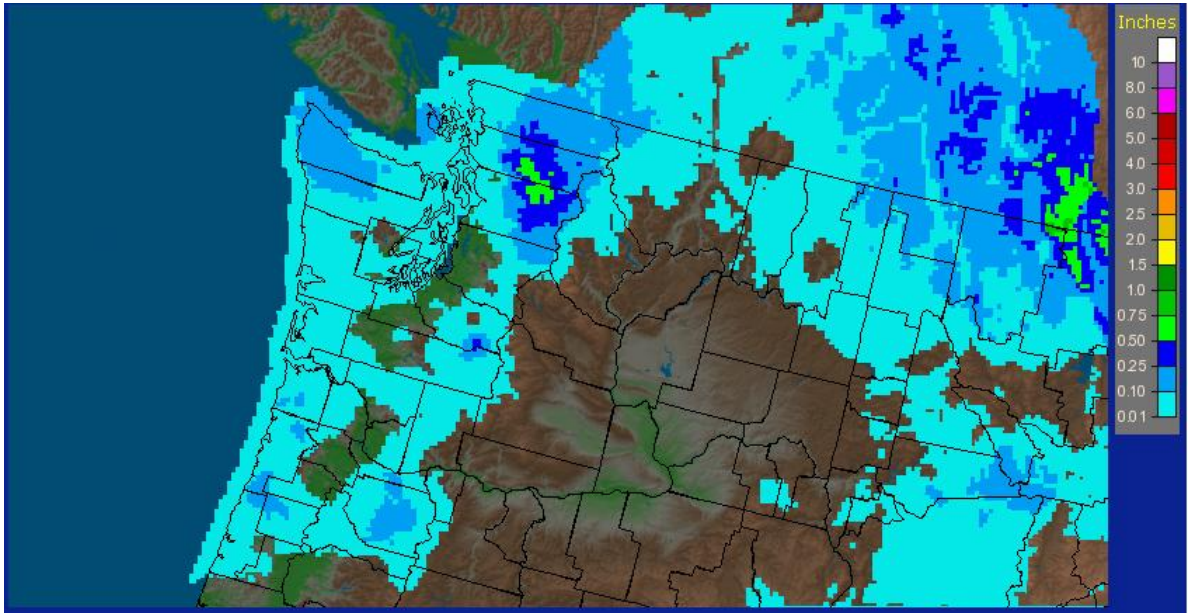
Approximate location of the slide

Prior to the Event

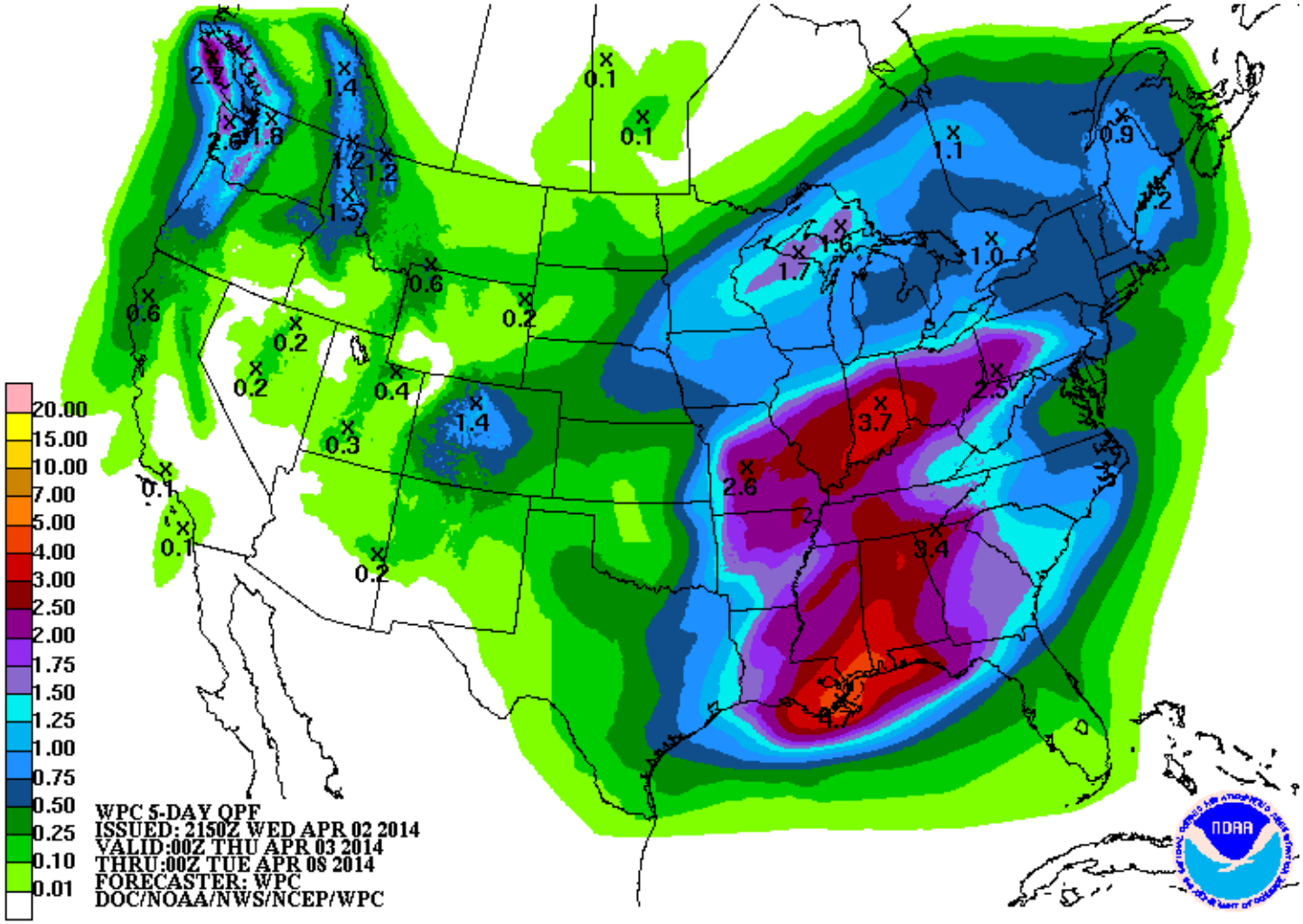


24 hour precipitation ending 5 AM PDT Thursday March 20. A little less than inch was recorded in the area of the slide

24 hour precipitation ending 5 AM PDT Friday March 21. Around 0.25” was recorded in the area of the slide. There was no additional precipitation for the 24 hours ending 5 AM PDT Saturday March 22.

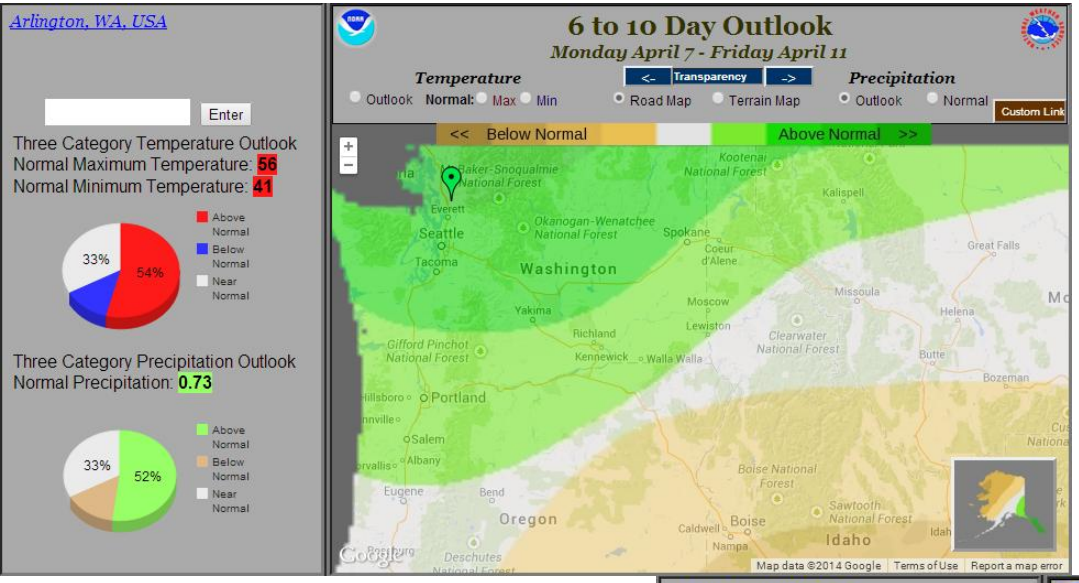


Precipitation Forecast



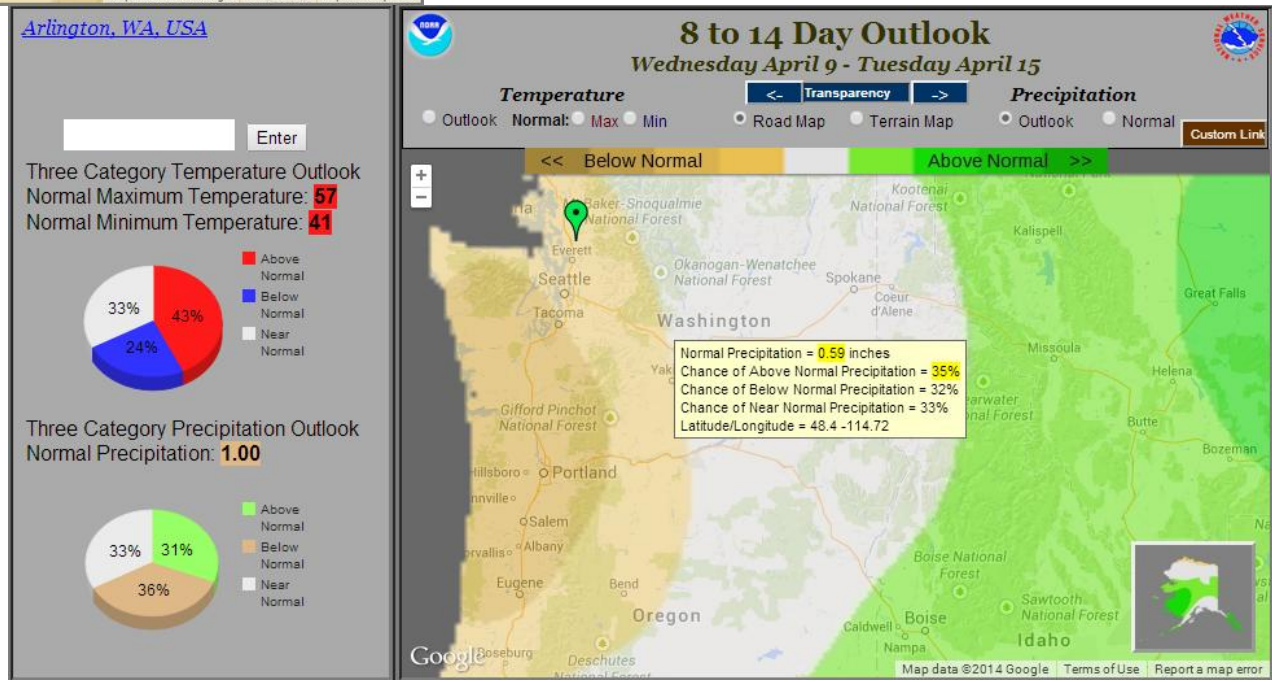
For the 5 day period ending Monday evening, April 7, additional precipitation on the order of ~1.5” can be expected in the area of the slide. The bulk of the precipitation is expected to fall starting this afternoon and continuing through Sunday night

Extended Precipitation Outlook

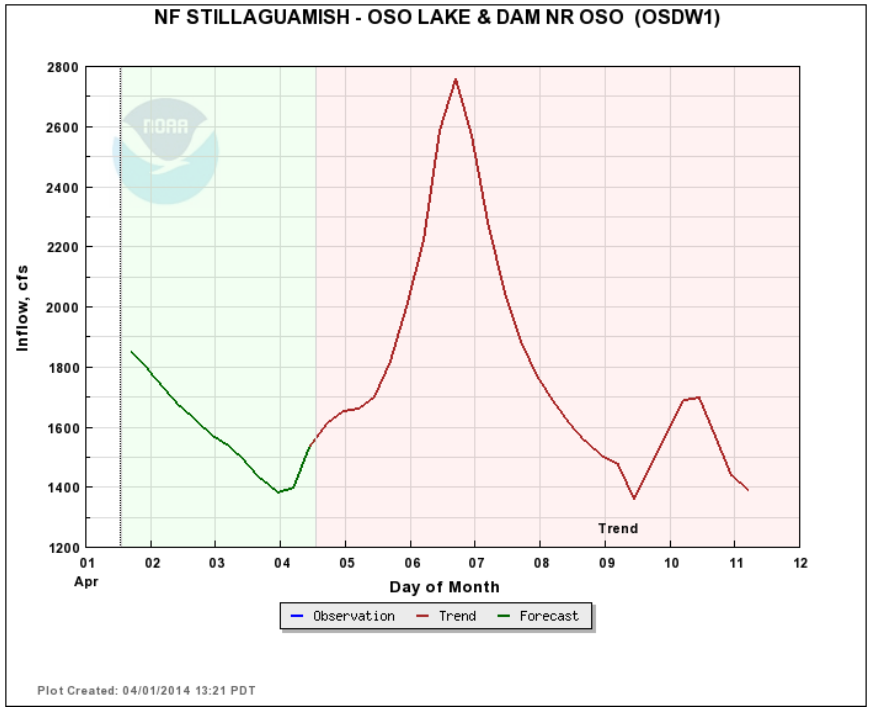


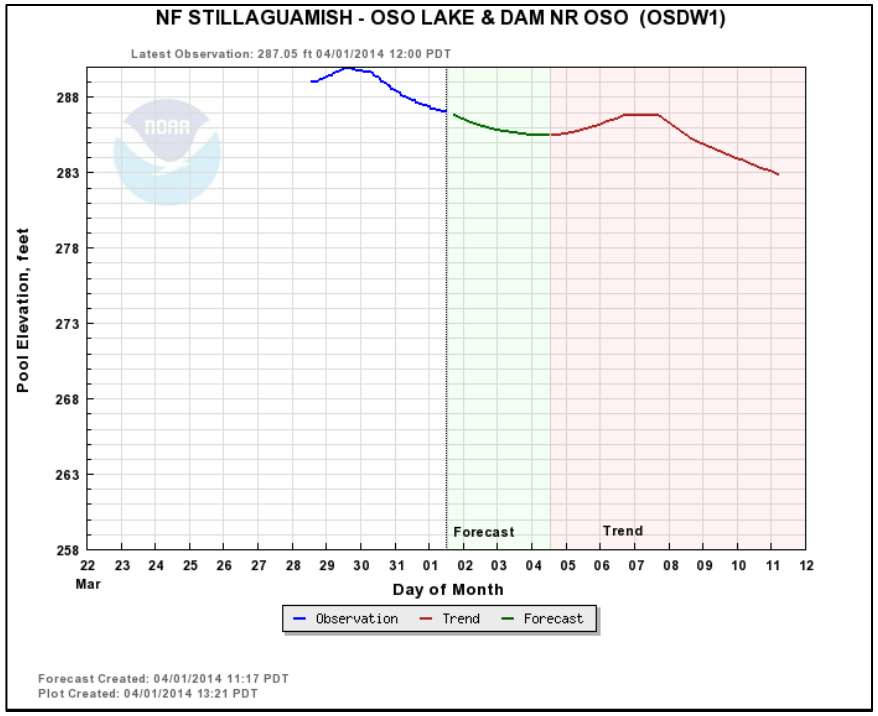
For the 6-10 day period between April 7 and April 11, there is currently a ~50% chance of above normal precipitation in the area of the slide. Normal precipitation for this time period is around ¾”.

For the 8-14 day period between April 9 and April 15, there is currently ~36% chance of below normal precipitation in the area of the slide. Normal precipitation for this time period is around 1.00”



Hydrologic Forecasting





The National Weather Service (NWS), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the State of Washington quickly collaborated to install new stream gages around the slide. The NWS, working with the USGS and the State, was then able to quickly establish new forecast services related to the temporary lake created as the slide blocked the flow of the North Fork of the Stillaguamish River. The figures above show the forecast for inflow into the lake (left), and the forecast for the lake elevation (right).