

Oregon Drought and Water Conditions Report

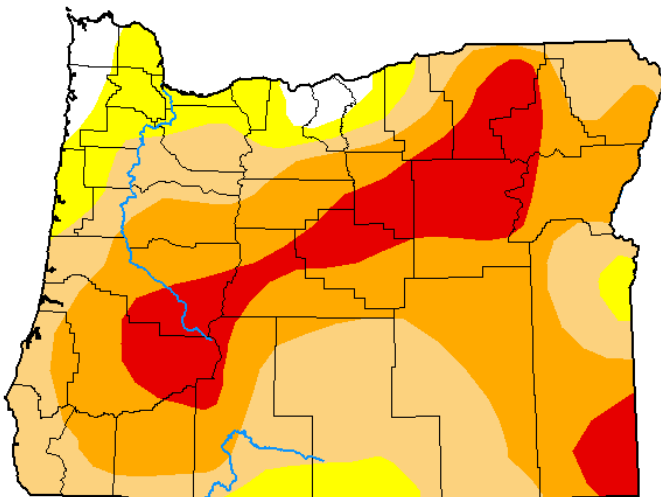


June 29th, 2026

Conditions at a Glance

- According to the [U.S. Drought Monitor \(USDM\)](#), as of 6/23, 86% of Oregon is in some form of drought, with 54% of the state in severe (D2) to extreme drought (D3). Over the past two weeks, D2 and D3 have expanded in parts of central and eastern Oregon.
- Current drought conditions are being driven by above-normal temperatures, increased rates of evapotranspiration, persistent short- and long-term precipitation deficits, and below-normal streamflow conditions across much of the state.
- To date, [19 Oregon counties](#) have received state drought declarations under ORS 536. Curry and Union counties have recently requested declarations.

U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon



June 23, 2026

(Released Thursday, Jun. 25, 2026)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	2.71	97.29	86.63	54.79	16.40	0.00
Last Week 06-16-2026	4.21	95.79	88.19	44.16	9.24	0.00
3 Months Ago 03-24-2026	15.25	84.75	49.11	20.21	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2026	65.06	34.94	15.76	4.65	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-30-2025	32.92	67.08	47.65	24.35	1.39	0.00
One Year Ago 06-24-2025	0.00	100.00	42.12	6.71	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

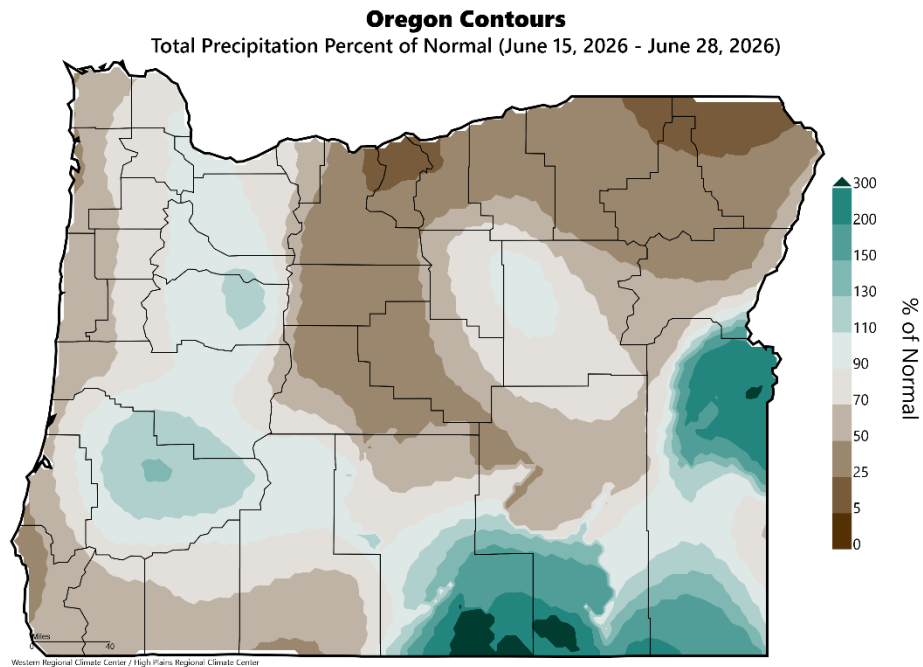
Author:

Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture

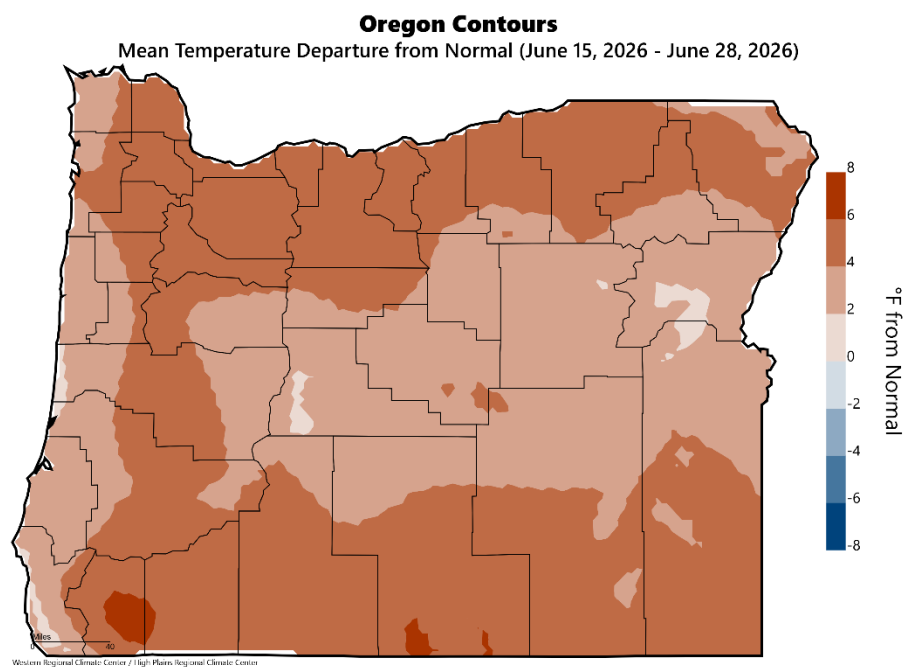


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

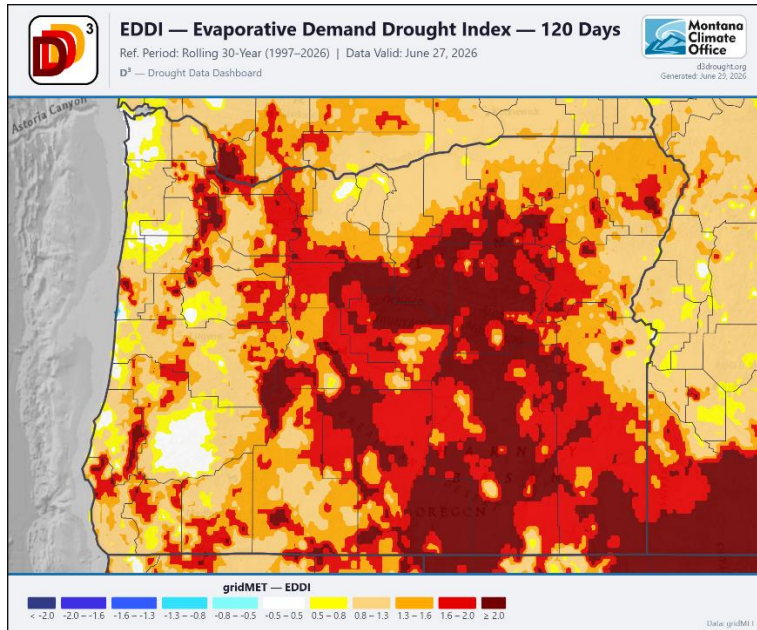
Recent Conditions



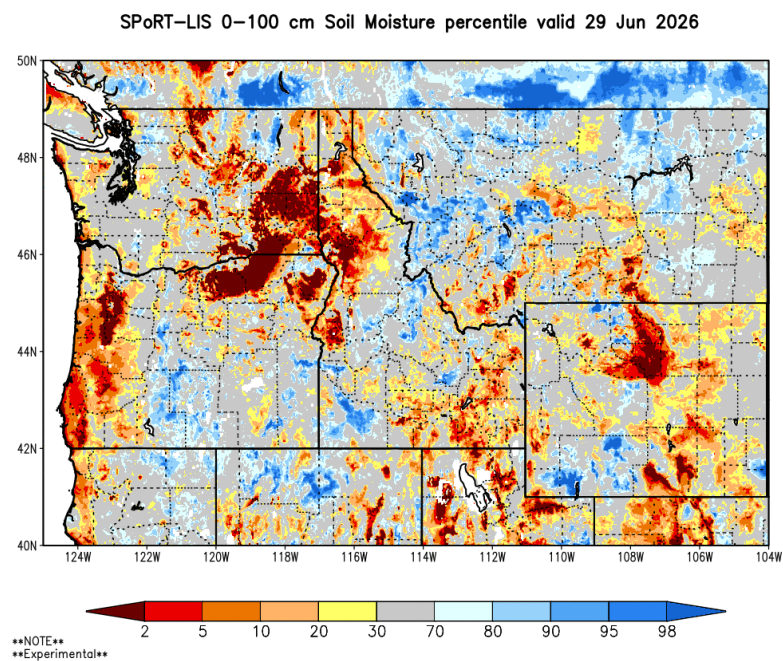
- Over the [past two weeks](#), much of the state received below-normal precipitation, especially in parts of northeastern and north-central Oregon. In southeastern and western parts of the state, precipitation was near to above normal.



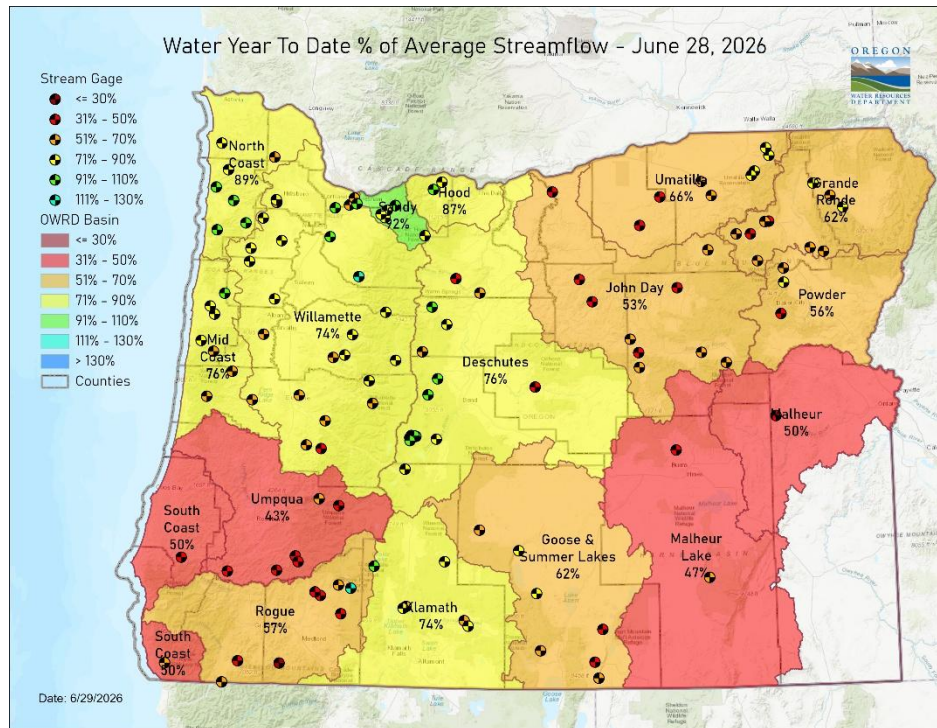
- Temperatures over the past two weeks were above normal statewide, ranging from 2°F to 6°F above normal.



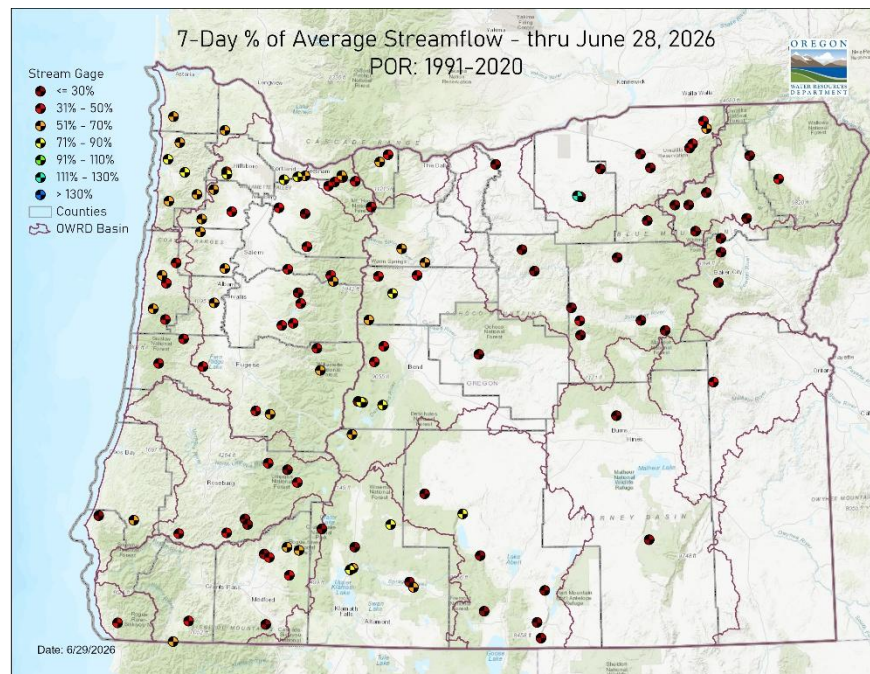
- [Evaporative demand](#) in Oregon has generally been above normal, driven in part by above-normal temperatures that have increased atmospheric moisture demand and contributed to drier conditions.



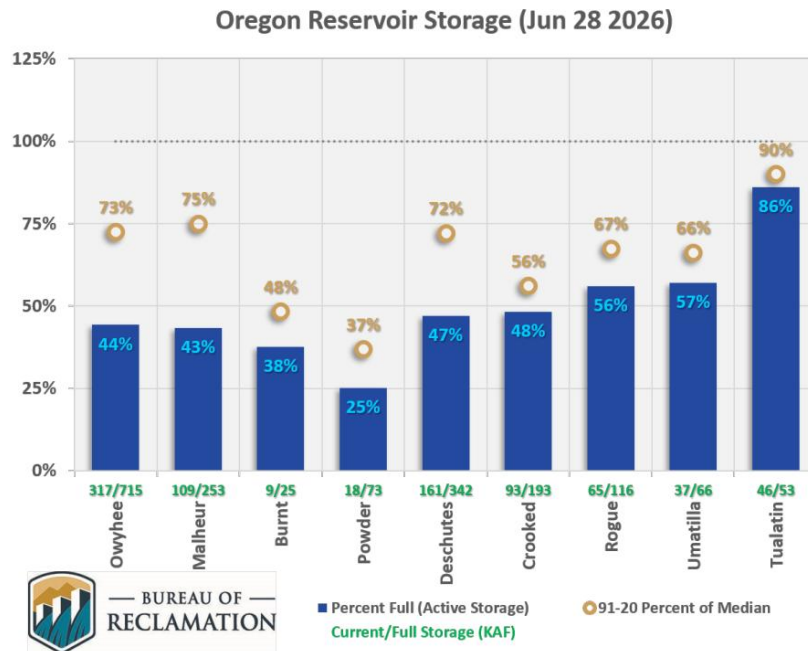
- Recent [soil moisture indicators](#) show that conditions are drier than normal in most of western and northeastern Oregon and in isolated parts of central and eastern Oregon. For much of central Oregon, soil moisture conditions are normal or wetter than normal.



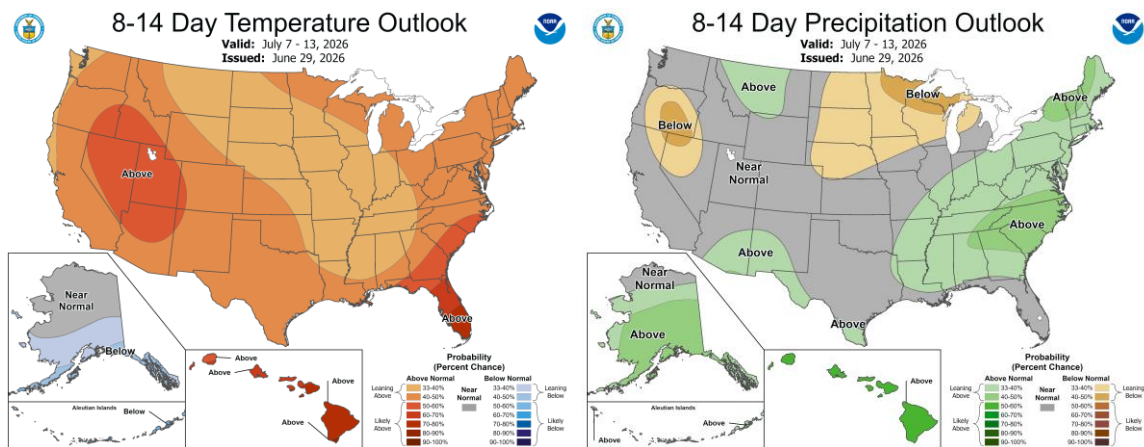
- As of June 28, water year-to-date streamflow conditions ranged from below to well below normal for most major basins in Oregon. Significant streamflow deficits were recorded in southwestern and eastern Oregon.



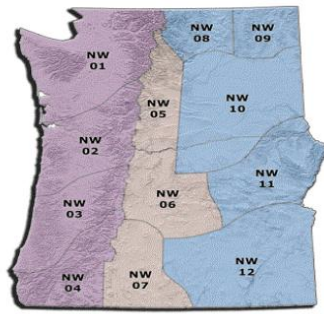
- As of June 28, [streamflow conditions](#) over the previous seven days ranged from below to well below normal for most of the state. Significant streamflow deficits were recorded in northeastern, southwestern, and south-central Oregon.



- As of June 28, most USBR storage projects in Oregon were below normal. Storage in the Tualatin basin was near normal. For more information on reservoir storage projects, refer to the [US Army Corps of Engineers](#) and the [US Bureau of Reclamation](#).



- The [8-14 day outlook](#) favors above-normal temperatures across most of the state, with the greatest likelihood in southeastern Oregon. Below-normal precipitation is favored across much of central and eastern Oregon, while near-normal precipitation is favored for the rest of the state.



Legend

Significant Fire Risk Levels

Low	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a very low risk for significant fires (less than 1% chance)
Moderate	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderate risk for significant fires (1 - 4% chance)
Elevated	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderately high risk for significant fires (5 - 19% chance)
High Risk	The risk for significant fire(s) is very high (≥ 20%) Triggers: 1. ✓ (Significant Lightning) 2. BEN (Critical Burn Environment)

The assessment of Significant Fire risk considers three main factors including: weather elements, number of ignitions, and background fire danger.

Significant Fire risk is derived objectively via statistical methods that combine all three factors. **High Risk** levels (≥ 20% probability of a significant fire) are usually due to numerous fire starts from lightning. Human fires don't often result in a large fire probability above 20%.

Pacific Northwest 7 Day Significant Fire Potential

Monday, 6/29/2026



Predictive Service Areas	ytd	Today	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
NW01								
NW02								
NW03								
NW04								
NW05								
NW06								
NW07								
NW08								
NW09								
NW10								
NW11								
NW12								

Fire Weather: Low pressure over the northern Rockies is pushing light rain from the northeast across the central and eastern PSAs. Another low quickly follows this week and maintains breezy conditions, especially east of the Cascades. Scattered wet and active thunderstorms over northeast Washington today will become more isolated, weaker, and drier through Thursday, including overnight periods. Storms will expand into far eastern Oregon Tuesday through Thursday, with some persisting overnight. Temperatures will warm above average toward the holiday weekend as humidity gradually falls to near or below average. Breezy winds will accelerate drying conditions through the weekend.

Check NWS products for specific forecast details in your area.

Fire Potential: Cool, moist conditions will continue to push ERCs below average, with values expected to approach seasonal lows by mid-week, further reducing overall fire potential. ERCs will begin a gradual rise later in the week but should remain at or below average. Additional thunderstorms are possible, but rainfall should limit new starts. As a result, significant fire potential remains low across most of the Geographic Area, with only small pockets of moderate potential in PSAs that received less precipitation and where fine fuels remain dry.

Fire Danger Trends:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/fwx/WEB_NFDRS_graphics.php

Preparedness Level:
Northwest: 2
National: 4

- Significant [wildfire](#) potential is expected to remain low to moderate across most of the state over the next week, with an elevated potential developing by Sunday in parts of north-central and northeastern Oregon.

Additional Resources and References

Please visit [Oregon Water Resources Department's drought information page](#) to learn about current drought conditions, assistance programs, and potential drought tools.

If you are interested in submitting local drought-related conditions and impacts, please visit the [drought impacts toolkit](#) to learn more. [Click here](#) to visit the map of condition monitoring observer reports.

Released every Thursday, the [US Drought Monitor](#) provides a weekly assessment of drought conditions. The USDM provides a [network infographic](#) which depicts the network of observers who gather and report information about conditions and drought impacts.

The [WestWide Drought Tracker](#) uses data from [PRISM](#) to provide easy access to fine-scale drought monitoring and climate products, such as the figures depicting climate conditions within this report.

The National Weather Service's [Climate Prediction Center](#) offers [weekly](#), [monthly](#), and [seasonal](#) climate outlooks illustrating the probabilities of temperatures and precipitation.

The [Regional Climate Centers](#) (RCC) working with NOAA partners, deliver climate services at national, regional, and state levels. Climate [anomaly maps of Oregon](#) are updated daily at around noon PST.

NASA's [Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment](#) (GRACE) provide satellite-based observations of soil moisture conditions that are useful as drought indicators, helpful in describing current wet or dry soil conditions.

[USGS National Water Dashboard](#) provides maps of real-time and average streamflow conditions at USGS sites throughout the state.

Reservoir storage “teacup” diagrams are offered by both the [US Bureau of Reclamation](#) and [US Army Corps of Engineers](#). The diagrams represent the level of fill in the reservoirs as both percent full and as a ratio of volume of water currently in the reservoir to the volume of water in the reservoir when it is full.

Oregon wildfire information can be found through [InciWeb](#) and the Oregon Department of Forestry's [Wildfire News](#), along with the [Northwest Interagency Coordination Center](#) which offers outlooks on the significant wildland fire potential.

Oregon Office of Emergency Management maintains a [hydrology/meteorology dashboard](#) which shows state and local drought declarations, as well as hosts many of the data sources to generate this report. Use the selection arrows at the bottom of your browser to navigate through the various sources.

US Department of Agriculture provides the [Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin](#) as a vital source of information on US and global weather, climate, and agricultural developments, along with seasonally appropriate agrometeorological charts and tables. USDA's [Drought Programs and Assistance](#) offers links to programs and resources to help those struggling with persistent drought.