

This Groundwater Technical Review and the included analysis help inform the Water Rights Section's review of whether the proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 and ORS 537.621. The Water Rights Section also considers other information sources when making its public interest determination, including watermaster input, any comments received, input from other agencies, other Commission rules not evaluated as part of the Groundwater Review, and other information.

PUBLIC INTEREST TECHNICAL REVIEW FOR GROUNDWATER APPLICATIONS

TO: Water Rights Section Date: 8/29/2025
FROM: Groundwater Section Byron Ebner
Reviewer's Name
SUBJECT: Application G - 19510 Supersedes review of _____

Date Reviewed by GW Lead and Returned to WRSD: Travis Brown, 10/1/2026

PUBLIC INTEREST PRESUMPTION: GROUNDWATER

OAR 690-310-0130 (1): The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 if

(a) The proposed use is allowed in the applicable basin program established pursuant to ORS 536.300 and 536.340 or given a preference under ORS 536.310(12);

(b) Water is available;

(c) The proposed use will not injure other water rights; and

(d) The proposed use complies with the rules of the Commission.

Department staff review groundwater applications under OAR 690-310-0140 to determine whether the presumption is established and may modify or condition the proposed use to meet the presumption criteria.

This review is based upon available information and agency policies in place at the time of evaluation.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION:

A1. Application

Applicant's Name: Rachel and Tobin Jones County: Josephine
Applicant(s) seek(s) 0.0156 cfs from 1 well(s) in the Rogue Basin,
Middle Rogue subbasin
Proposed use Supplemental Irrigation Seasonality: 4/1-11/30

A2. Well and aquifer data:

A2 a: Well identifiers, aquifer, rate, and location

POA Well	Well Log ID	Applicant's Well #	Proposed Aquifer	Proposed Rate (cfs)	Location (T/R-S QQ-Q)	Latitude	Longitude
1	JOSE 60682	1	Fractured Bedrock	0.0156	36S/6W-1 NE-NE	42.474200	-123.351050

A2 b: Well construction information by depth below land surface. All units in feet.

POA Well	Seal		Casing		Filter Pack		Open / Perforation / Screen		Well Bottom
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
1	0	33	-2	38	N/A	N/A	38	613	613

A2 c: Well construction information by elevation above mean sea level. All units in feet.

POA Well	Land Surface Elevation	Seal		Casing		Filter Pack		Open / Perforation / Screen		Well Bottom
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
1	1413.11	1413.11	1380.11	1415.11	1375.11	N/A	N/A	1375.11	800.11	800.11

A2 d: Information relevant to water levels, including land surface elevation, depth of first water, recent annual high level, and reference levels for permit conditions

POA Well	Depth of First Water from Well Log (ft bls)	Shallowest Static Water Level (ft bls)	Most Recent Annual High WL		Reference Levels for:				Well Tests			
					RSGL	Permit Conditions			(max yield on well log)			
			Depth (ft bls)	WL Date	Depth (ft bls)	Depth (ft bls)	Date	Pro-visional?	Yield (gpm)	Draw-down (ft)	Test Type	Duration (hours)
1	592	150.73	150.73	2/23/2024	150.73	150.73	2/23/2024	N	120	N/A	A	1.5

Use data from application for proposed wells.

“SWL” = static water level (most recent or representative SWL). “amsl” = above mean sea level. “bls” = below land surface

Comments: 8/15/2025: Reached out to Caseworker for clarity on POA (JOSE 60682 vs JOSE 3619). 8/25/2025: Caseworker clarified that JOSE 60682 is proposed POA. JOSE 60682 has a permit condition from Permit G-18320 which states that the SWL should be measured in March before use and every year thereafter until use begins as well as 7 consecutive annual measurements after use begins. The first of the seven measurements after use begins will be the reference level. Water use began in 2020 and there have been 3 measurements taken (2023,2024, and 2025). The 02/23/2024 water level was set as the reference level for G-18320 since it was the closest to a March measurement.

A3. Description of hydrogeologic setting / conceptual model:

The proposed POA (JOSE 60682) is located in the middle Rogue Basin, which is underlain by a series of Paleozoic to Mesozoic accreted terranes made up of metamorphosed marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Kemper and Thoma, 2019). These terranes have been intruded by Mesozoic-aged stitching plutons such as the Grants Pass Pluton in which the proposed POA is completed. The Grants Pass Pluton includes hornblende diorite, granodiorite, and a few dacite and diabase dikes (Ramp and Peterson, 2004). In fractured bedrock aquifers, such as what is largely found in the Rogue Basin, major aquifer properties are controlled primarily by fracture density and interconnection, which are a function of weathering, topography, depth and structure in addition to lithology. Fractured bedrock aquifers can be separated into three distinct zones: an upper zone of weathered bedrock, a middle zone of moderate to highly fractured bedrock, and a deeper zone where fracture density decreases rapidly with depth. Groundwater level observations show a timely response to precipitation in the Rogue Basin with resumption of intermittent stream reaches through dense stream networks that are deeply incised in steep, high relief terrain during the wet season (mid-autumn to mid-spring). Water levels during the dry season show a draining of the higher elevation zones of the aquifer system and a decrease in discharge to surface water sources along with a migration of stream inception points to lower elevations that tracks with lowering groundwater levels (Kemper and Thoma, 2019).

The well report for JOSE 60682 indicates a “decomposed granite” from 1386-1413 ft AMSL and granite of varying descriptions from 800 – 1386 ft AMSL with fractures from 817 – 821 ft AMSL and 800 – 806 ft AMSL. Recent water level measurements (AMSL) from JOSE 60682 are 1261.46 ft in 5/2023, 1262.38 ft in 2/2024 and 1256.71 ft in 4/2025. The nearest source of surface water is West Fork Gilbert Creek, which feeds into the Rogue River. According to the National Hydrologic Database, W Fork Gilbert Creek transitions from intermittent to perennial at an elevation of 1189.5 ft AMSL. Due to the uphill proposed POA’s recent water levels having a higher elevation and considering that hydraulic gradients in fractured-bedrock aquifers generally mimic a subdued surface topography, flowing from higher elevations to discharge areas in the valley floor, hydraulic connection with Gilbert Creek is likely.

B. BASIN PROGRAM:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1)(a)

- B1. ☒ **Provisions of the** Middle Rogue Basin rules relative to the development, classification and/or management of groundwater hydraulically connected to surface water ☐ **are, or** ☒ **are not**, activated by this application.
(Not all basin rules contain such provisions.)

Comments: _____

- B2. ☐ **Well(s) #** _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, are limited by an administrative restriction under the applicable basin program.

Comments: _____

C. WATER AVAILABILITY:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1)(b)

OAR 690-300-0010(57): “Water is Available” [...] means: [...]

- (d) The proposed groundwater source exhibits Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels, as defined in OAR 690-008-0001; and
- (e) The total requested rate of groundwater allocation is obtainable by the expected yield of the well(s) proposed in the application given best available information; and
- (f) The proposed groundwater use does not have the Potential for Substantial Interference (OAR 690-009-0020(5)) with a surface water source [that does not have water available]

C1. Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels

OAR 690-008-0001 (9): “Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels” means that Annual High Water Levels, based on observed trends over time, remain within a range consistent with sustaining the function and character of a groundwater reservoir indefinitely, and:

- (a) The Annual High Water Levels as measured at one or more representative wells in a groundwater reservoir or part thereof:
- (A) indicate no decline or an average rate of decline of less than 0.6 feet per year over any immediately preceding averaging period with duration between 5 and 20 years. Four Annual High Water Levels are required to calculate the rate of change; one must have been measured in the year to which the evaluation of reasonably stable applies, and at least one must have been measured between 5 and 20 years prior; and
 - (B) have not declined by more than 25 feet from a reference level to the level in the year to which the evaluation of reasonably stable applies. The reference level shall be the highest known water level unless Annual High Water Levels have been measurably increased by human activity, in which case the Department may set a different reference level using best available information.
- (b) If water level data are insufficient to perform either test in (a) for a given year, then the Department will presume that groundwater levels are not reasonably stable unless:
- (A) the most recent evaluation of reasonably stable applies to a year within 5 years of the given year, in which case the Department may presume that the recent evaluation still applies; or
 - (B) groundwater has not yet been extracted or authorized for extraction from the groundwater reservoir, in which case the Department may presume that groundwater levels are reasonably stable.
- (c) The Department may evaluate Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels for the year of the priority date of a groundwater right application or for a later year if more recent data are available.

- C1a. If part (a) of 690-008-0001(9) has been superseded by a basin program rule as per 690-008-0001(9)(B)(d) proceed to C1c. List one or more representative wells in the proposed groundwater reservoir or part thereof that have sufficient data to evaluate part (a) of 690-008-0001(9). Both the Rate (OAR 690-008-0001(9)(a)(A)) and Magnitude (OAR 690-008-0001(9)(a)(B)) tests for a given well must be passed in order to find that the water levels are Reasonably Stable. It is not necessary to include all POAs proposed on this application into this table, as long as they all access the same part of the groundwater reservoir and have the same reasonable stability status indicated in C1b below. If some POAs are found to be reasonably stable while others are not, then all the POAs on the application should be included in the table below, with their POA number indicated in the second column. In that situation, the reviewer does not need to indicate in this table which wells are considered representative for determining reasonable stability status for different POAs, but they should describe those relationships in the comments below.

Well Log ID	POA Well #	Reference Level for Evaluation of Reasonable Stability (ft bls)	Rate Test	Magnitude Test	Water Levels Reasonably Stable
JOSE 60682	1	150.73	Insufficient Data	Pass	Insufficient Data
JOSE 55641	N/A	171.50	Pass	Pass	Yes
JOSE 50627	N/A	25.59	Pass	Pass	Yes

Comments: To evaluate reasonably stable GW Levels, water levels from the proposed POA (JOSE 60682), the closest observation well (JOSE 50627), and a higher elevation observation well (JOSE 55641) were reviewed. JOSE 60682 has sufficient data to establish a reference level and to pass the magnitude test, however, insufficient data is available to pass the rate test.

Despite being in different sub basins and distances greater than 1 mile from the proposed POA, JOSE 55641 and JOSE 50627 appear to be representative for the area. JOSE 50627 is the closest observation well, located 2 miles NW of JOSE 60682, is completed in the Grants Pass Pluton and passes the rate and magnitude tests. JOSE 55641 has similar conditions such as SWL depth below MP, elevation, is completed in the Grants Pass Pluton and passes the rate and magnitude tests. Water use in the area surrounding the representative wells can be summarized as mostly exempt use wells with irrigation from GW

POAs within 1 mile. This is similar to JOSE 60682 in that there is a downstream groundwater irrigation right within 1 mile. There seems to be less domestic wells surrounding JOSE 60682 compared to the representative wells.

Groundwater trends observed in the representative wells as well as observation wells in the larger Middle Rogue Basin show large seasonal drawdown with peaks in spring and lows in late summer/early autumn. Spring highs have remained relatively consistent for JOSE 50627 and 55641, but the magnitude of the seasonal drawdown has appeared to increase by as much as 5 ft as recently as 2017 in JOSE 55641.

- C1b. Summary finding for this application. Check only one primary finding. It is possible that different proposed POAs could access different parts of the GW reservoir, and for some of those parts to be Reasonably Stable while others are not. In that case, summary finding for the application should be “Not Reasonably Stable,” and the reviewer should indicate which POAs access part(s) of the groundwater reservoir that are Reasonably Stable. OAR 690-008-0001(9)(a): *Annual High Water Levels as measured at one or more representative wells in a groundwater reservoir or part thereof*:

☒ **Are Reasonably Stable**

☐ Groundwater has not yet been extracted or authorized for extraction from the groundwater reservoir

☐ **Are Not Reasonably Stable**

☐ If some Proposed POAs are Reasonably Stable, list the Reasonably Stable POAs here: _____

☐ **Sufficient data are not available to evaluate reasonable stability**

List representative wells identified during review that could be measured in order to overcome a finding of Insufficient Data: _____

Comments: There is insufficient data from JOSE 60682 to determine if groundwater levels are reasonably stable. However, observation well measurements from JOSE 50627 and JOSE 55641 show large seasonal drawdown but consistent spring water levels dependent on precipitation, which led to my determination of reasonably stable.

- C1c. OAR 690-008-0001(d): Evaluation for reasonably stable water levels per superseding basin program rules OAR 690-_____ for the _____ administrative basin.

Comments: _____

C2. Well Yield

- C2a. OAR 690-300-0010(57)(e): Is the total requested rate of groundwater allocation obtainable by the expected yield of the well(s) proposed in the application given best available information?

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Comments: The reported yield on the well report for JOSE 60682 is 120 GPM and therefore is likely able to supply the rate requested by this application.

C3. Groundwater Interference with Surface Water

OAR 690-300-0010(57): “Water is Available”, when used in OAR 690-310-0080, 690-310-0010 and 690-310-0130, means [...]:
(f) The proposed groundwater use does not have the Potential for Substantial Interference (OAR 690-009-0020(5)) with a surface water source [that is not available for further appropriation]

OAR 690-009-0040: (1) When evaluating a Proposed Groundwater Use, Hydraulic Connection and the Potential for Substantial Interference with a surface water source shall be determined by the Department according to these rules. These determinations shall be based upon the application of generally accepted hydrogeologic principles using best available information concerning the hydrologic system of interest and the well(s) under consideration.

(a) Appropriate information that is provided in the application or in the public comment period for the application shall be considered in the process of making these determinations.

(b) Best available information may include, but is not limited to, pertinent water well reports, aquifer test analyses, hydrologic and geologic studies and reports, groundwater and surface water elevation data, available numerical and analytical groundwater flow models, and any other information that is used in applying generally accepted hydrogeologic principals and methodologies.

(2) A determination of Hydraulic Connection is a prerequisite for a determination of the Potential for Substantial Interference.

(3) A determination of the Potential for Substantial Interference with a surface water source shall at a minimum include application of the generally accepted hydrogeological principles described in “Streamflow Depletion by Wells – Understanding and Managing the Effects of Groundwater Pumping on Streamflow” by P. M. Barlow and S. A. Leake, 2012.

(4) *The Potential for Substantial Interference with a surface water source exists if the well(s) under consideration will, over the full term of the proposed or authorized groundwater use, obtain water from Streamflow Depletion.*

OAR 690-009-0020(4): “Hydraulic Connection” means saturated conditions exist allowing water to move between two or more sources of water, either between groundwater and surface water or between groundwater sources.

OAR 690-009-0020 (7) “Streamflow Depletion” means a reduction in the flow of a surface water source due to pumping a hydraulically connected groundwater source. Streamflow Depletion encompasses:

(a) captured groundwater that would otherwise discharge to a surface water source; or

(b) induced infiltration from a surface water source to the hydraulically connected groundwater source.

C3a. OAR 690-009-0020(5): *Potential for Substantial Interference”, or “PSI”, means that a groundwater use will cause streamflow depletion based on the assessments described in OAR 690-009-0040, and therefore may cause or has caused substantial interference with or undue interference with a surface water source, based on the definitions in OAR 690-008-0001.*

Summary of surface water sources evaluated for hydraulic connection and Potential for Substantial Interference. For hydraulic connection and potential for substantial interference, a value of 1 means yes, and blank means no.

POA Well	WRD Streamcode	Streamcode Surface Water Name	Water Availability Basin (WAB)	WAB Watershed ID	Hydraulically Connected	Potential for Substantial Interference
1	15168015700050	W Fk Gilbert Cr	Rogue R>Pacific Ocean- Ab Applegate R	31530801	1	1

Comments: Recent water level measurements (AMSL) from JOSE 60682 are 1261.46 ft in 5/2023, 1262.38 ft in 2/2024 and 1256.71 ft in 4/2025. The nearest source of surface water is West Fork Gilbert Creek, which feeds into the Rogue River. W Fork Gilbert Creek transitions from intermittent to perennial at an elevation of 1189.5 ft AMSL. Groundwater elevations for the proposed POA are higher than the elevation for W Fork Gilbert Creek, which indicates that groundwater flows towards and discharges as surface water in the creek. Based on the above information, pumping from the proposed POA will likely capture groundwater that would eventually flow towards and discharge as surface water in W. Fork Gilbert Creek. Water is not available in the WAB for any month of the year.

List all surface water sources identified to have PSI and their associated Water Availability Basin:

WRD Streamcode	Streamcode Surface Water Name	Water Availability Basin (WAB)	WAB Watershed ID
15168015700050	W Fk Gilbert Cr	Rogue R>Pacific Ocean- Ab Applegate R	31530801

Comments: _____

D. INJURY:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1): The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 if...(c) The proposed use will not injure other water rights.

To make a finding of injury to an existing water right, the Department must make a finding of “Substantial Interference” as defined in OAR 690-008-0001(10). The finding of “Substantial Interference” with a surface water right is made by the Water Rights Services Division based on the evaluation in section C3. Sections D1 and D2, below, address the finding of “Substantial Interference” with a groundwater right.

OAR 690-008-0001(10): “Substantial or Undue interference”, means the spreading of the cone of depression of a well to intersect a surface water source or another well, or the reduction of the groundwater levels as a result of pumping or otherwise extracting groundwater from an aquifer, which contributes to:

- (b) The groundwater level being drawn down to the Economic Pumping Level of the senior appropriator(s); or*
- (c) One or more of the senior groundwater appropriators being unable to obtain either the permitted or customary quantity of groundwater, whichever is less, from a reasonably efficient well that fully penetrates the aquifer where the aquifer is relatively uniformly permeable. However, in aquifers where flow is predominantly through fractures, full penetration may not be required as a condition of substantial or undue interference.*

D1a. OAR 690-008-0001(10): Will the proposed groundwater use result in substantial or undue interference with an existing groundwater user?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ **No, as long as the permit is conditioned as indicated in item F below.**

Comments: Nearest GW right is GR-994 (POA is JOSE 19645) and is 3750 ft from JOSE 60682. The Theis time-drawdown equation (1941) was used to estimate drawdown for a point 3750 feet from a pumping well using a range of aquifer parameters from nearby pump tests (JOSE 57754, JOSE 4436, JOSE 3941, and 11869), aquifer thickness was estimated by subtracting total depth elevation of JOSE 19645 from elevation of water level in JOSE 60682, and storativity values used were consistent with previous reviews. The calculated estimated drawdown ranged from 0.31 ft to 2.94 ft. However, given the uncertainty inherent with using analytical models to predict the occurrence and magnitude of drawdown in fractured bedrock aquifers, it is recommended that the permit be conditioned as indicated in item F in order to prevent substantial or undue interference with an existing groundwater user.

E. OTHER RULES OF THE COMMISSION:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1): The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 if...(d) The proposed use complies with the rules of the Commission.

E1. OAR 690-200, 690-210 and 690-215: Well Construction

Identify any notable well construction deficiencies or hydrogeologic considerations to support review by Well Construction & Compliance.

E1a. Well #: _____ Logid: _____

E1b. Well construction deficiency or other comment is described as follows: _____

E2. OAR 690-310-0260: Water Rights Within or Above State Scenic Waterways

E2a. Are any of the proposed sources of appropriation hydraulically connected to a State Scenic Waterway or its tributaries?
☒ Yes ☐ No

Hydraulically connected State Scenic Waterway: The Rogue Scenic Waterway

Comments: Pumping from the proposed POA will likely capture groundwater that would eventually flow towards and discharge as surface water in W. Fork Gilbert Creek which tributary to the Rogue Scenic Waterway.

E2b. Per ORS 390.835, is the Groundwater Section able to calculate ground water interference with surface water that contributes to a Scenic Waterway?

☒ **Yes. The calculated interference is distributed below:**

Calculate the percentage of consumptive use by month and fill in the table below. If interference cannot be calculated, per criteria in 390.835, do not fill in the table but check the "No" option below, thus informing Water Rights that the Department is unable to make a Preponderance of Evidence finding.

Exercise of this permit is calculated to reduce monthly flows in Rogue Scenic Waterway by the following amounts expressed as a proportion of the consumptive use by which surface water flow is reduced.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083

☐ **No. Therefore, the Department is unable to find that there is a preponderance of evidence that the proposed use will measurably reduce the surface water flows necessary to maintain the free-flowing character of a scenic waterway.**

Comments: Stream capture associated with the proposed use is expected to increase over time until the rate of stream depletion approaches the rate of groundwater withdrawal. Once this steady-state condition is reached, stream depletion will approximately equal the total consumptive use under the water right, distributed evenly throughout the year.

E3. Other Relevant Rules of the Commission:

Comments: _____

F. RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS OR CONDITIONS:

OAR 690-310-0140(2): If the Department determines that the presumption is not established, the Department shall determine whether the proposed use will impair or adversely affect the public welfare, safety and health under ORS 537.525 and may either:

(a) Propose denial of the application upon a finding that the use will impair or adversely affect the public welfare, safety and health; or

(b) Make specific findings to demonstrate that even though the presumption is not established, the proposed use will not impair or adversely affect the public welfare, safety and health and propose approval of the application with appropriate modifications or conditions.

Based on the findings in sections A-D above, the following conditions are recommended if the permit is approved:

7RLA, 7J, Large water use reporting

REFERENCES:

Kemper, J. and Thoma, M., 2019. Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model of the Rogue River Basin. Oregon Water Resources Department Interoffice Memorandum.

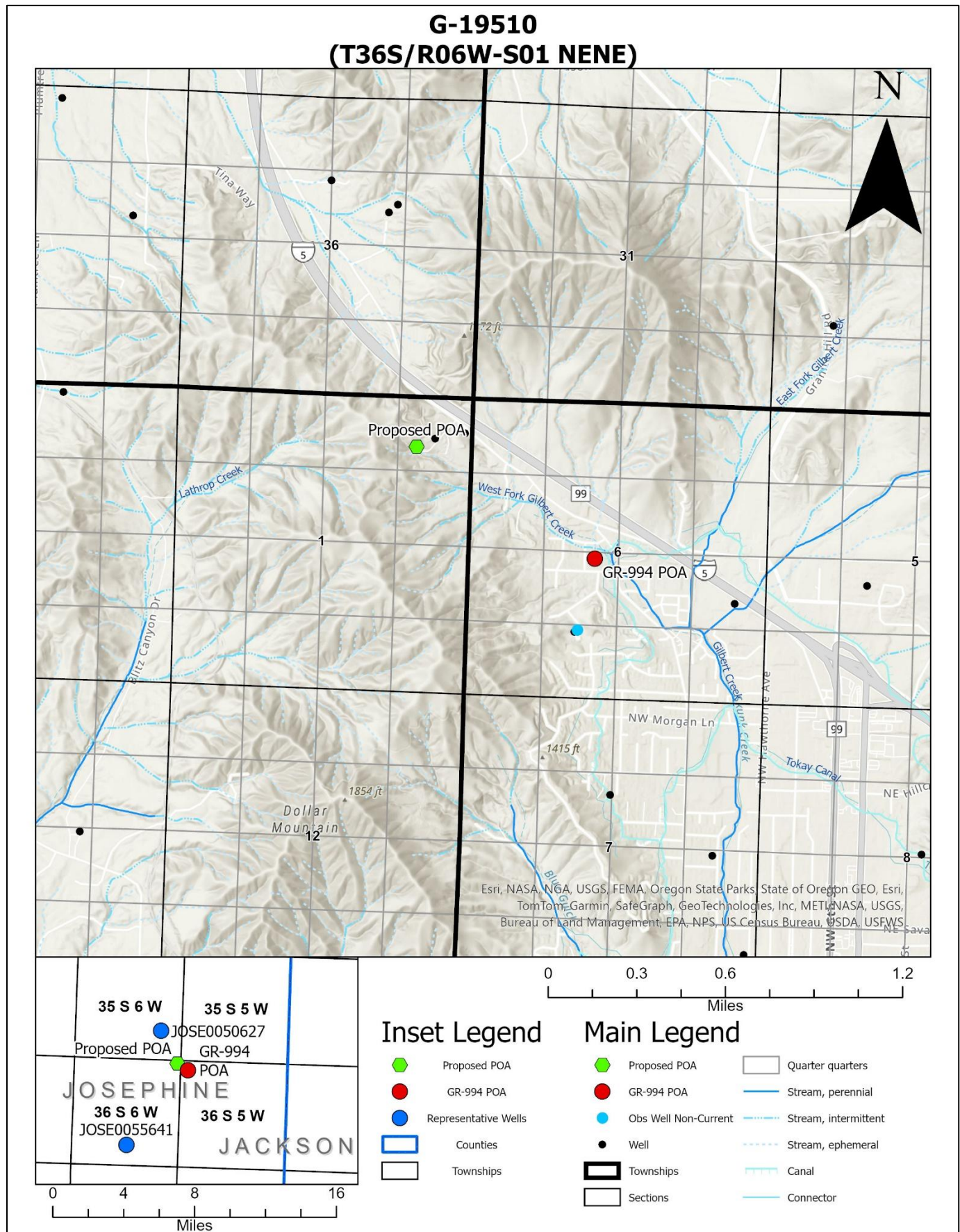
Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). Water Rights Information System.
<https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wr/wrinfo/>.

Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). Groundwater Information System.
https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gw/gw_info/gw_info_report/Default.aspx.

Ramp, L. and Peterson, N.V., 2004. Geologic Map of Josephine County, Oregon, 2004, adapted from Ramp L. and Peterson N.V. (1979). U.S. Geological Survey. Open-File Report O-04-13.

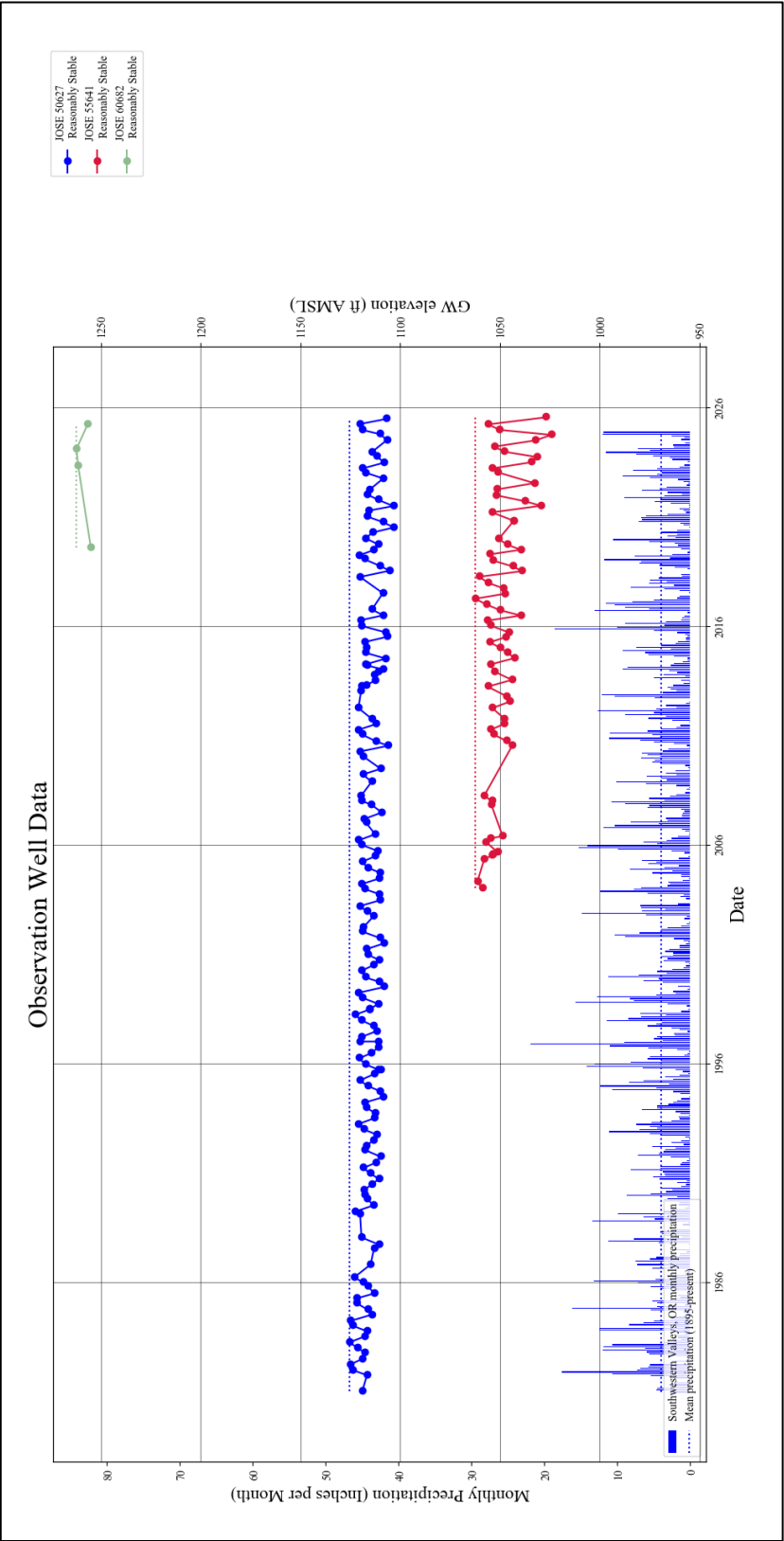
Theis, C.V., 1941, The effect of a well on the flow of a nearby stream: Am. Geophys. Union Trans., v. 22, pt.3, p. 734-738.

Well Location Map



ATTACHMENTS:

Water-Level Measurements in Nearby Wells



Thesis Time-Drawdown Worksheet v5.00

Calculates Thesis nonequilibrium drawdown and recovery at any arbitrary radial distance, r , from a pumping well for 3 different T values and radial distance, r , from a pumping well for 3 different T values and 2 different S values.

Written by Karl C. Wozniak September 1992. Last modified December 17, 2019

Var Name	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Units
Total pumping time	t	244		d
Radial distance from pumped well:	r	3750		ft
Pumping rate	Q	0.0156		dfs
Hydraulic conductivity	K	0.875	10.85	ft/day
Aquifer thickness	b	160		ft
Storage	S	0.00051		
Storage	S ₂	0.00012		
Transmissivity Conversions	T ₁ 2pd	140	1704	ft ² /day
	T ₁ 2pm	0.097222	1.183333	ft ² /min
	T ₁ gdpft	1047.2	12745.92	gpd/ft
				Recalculate

Use the Recalculate button if recalculation is set to manual

Thesis Drawdown and Recovery at $r = 3750$ ft From Pumping Well

Pump on = 351360 minutes = 244.00 days

Thesis Drawdown and Recovery at $r = 3750$ ft From Pumping Well

Pump on = 351360 minutes = 244.00 days

Thesis Drawdown and Recovery at $r = 3750$ ft From Pumping Well

Pump on = 351360 minutes = 244.00 days

Water Availability Analysis

Water Availability Analysis

ROGUE R > PACIFIC OCEAN - AB APPLGATE R
ROGUE BASIN

Watershed ID #: 31530801 (Map)
Date: 8/14/2025

Exceedance Level: 80%
Time: 2:05 PM

Water Availability

Limiting Watersheds

Complete Water Availability Analysis

	Nesting Order	Watershed ID #	Stream Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Sto
Select	1	266	ROGUE R> PACIFIC OCEAN-AT MOUTH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Select	2	31531008	ROGUE R> PACIFIC OCEAN-AB SHASTA COSTA CR	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Select	3	31531001	ROGUE R> PACIFIC OCEAN-AB MEADOW CR	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Select	4	31531002	ROGUE R> PACIFIC OCEAN-AB GRAVE CR	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Select	5	31530801	ROGUE R> PACIFIC OCEAN-AB APPLGATER	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Download Data ([Text - Formatted](#), [Text - Tab Delimited](#), [Excel](#))

Water Availability Analysis
Detailed Reports

ROGUE R > PACIFIC OCEAN - AB APPLGATE R
ROGUE BASIN

Watershed ID #: 31530801 (Map)
Date: 8/15/2025

Exceedance Level: 80%
Time: 4:25 PM

Water Availability Calculation

Consumptive Uses and Storages

Water Rights

Instream Flow Requirements

Watershed Characteristics

Reservations

Month	Natural Stream Flow	Consumptive Uses and Storages	Expected Stream Flow	Reserved Stream Flow	Instream Flow Requirement	Net Water Available
JAN	2,590.00	1,090.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00
FEB	3,220.00	2,010.00	1,210.00	0.00	0.00	1,210.00
MAR	3,220.00	1,780.00	1,440.00	0.00	0.00	1,440.00
APR	3,150.00	1,030.00	2,120.00	0.00	0.00	2,120.00
MAY	2,920.00	375.00	2,540.00	0.00	0.00	2,540.00
JUN	1,810.00	419.00	1,390.00	0.00	0.00	1,390.00
JUL	1,350.00	455.00	894.00	0.00	0.00	894.00
AUG	1,170.00	410.00	760.00	0.00	0.00	760.00
SEP	1,140.00	340.00	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
OCT	1,170.00	225.00	944.00	0.00	0.00	944.00
NOV	1,460.00	316.00	1,140.00	0.00	0.00	1,140.00
DEC	2,080.00	534.00	1,550.00	0.00	0.00	1,550.00
ANN	2,140,000.00	538,000.00	1,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,600,000.00

Water Availability Calculation

Monthly Streamflow in Cubic Feet per Second
Annual Volume at 50% Exceedance in Acre-Feet

Download Data ([Text - Formatted](#), [Text - Tab Delimited](#), [Excel](#))