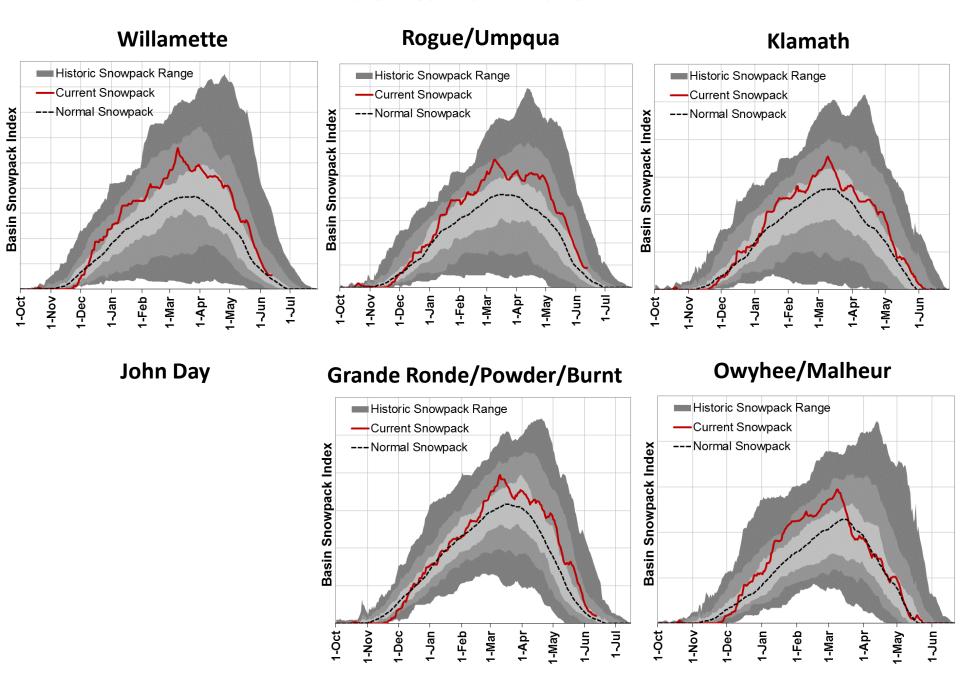
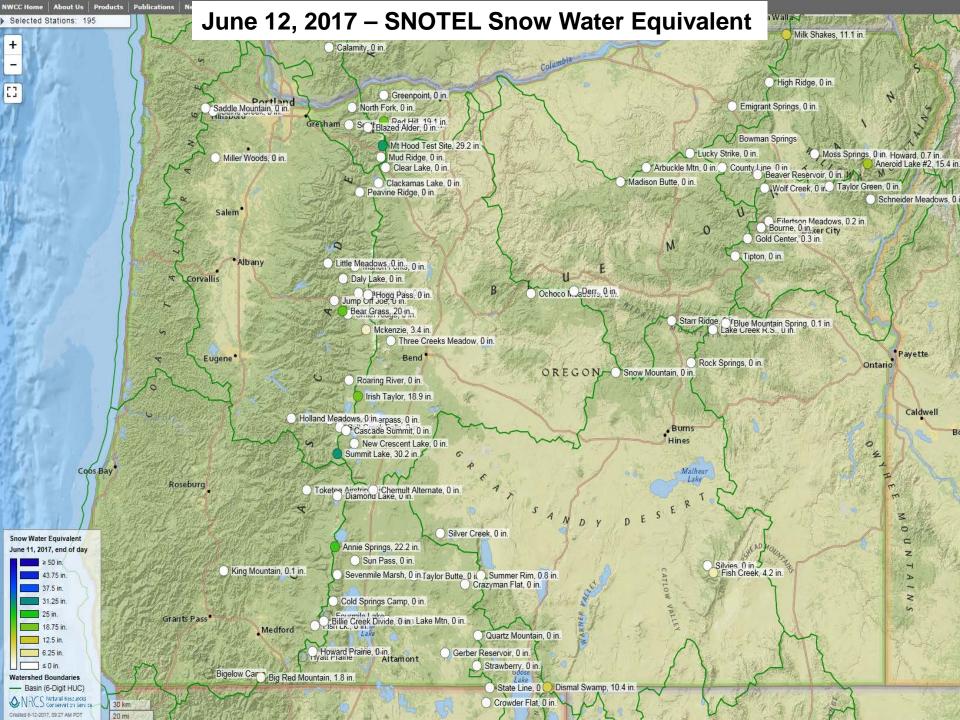


Water Year 2017 – June 12th





Statewide SNOTEL Precipitation is 128% of normal Oregon SNOTEL Water Year (Oct 1) to Date Precipitation % of Normal Jun 12, 2017 Hood, Sandy, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Willow **Lower Deschutes** Grande Ronde Powder, Burnt, Water Year (Oct 1) Pendleton to Date Precipitation **Imnaha** 1222 Basin-wide Percent Enterprise 121 of 1981-2010 Average Portland 1223 unavailable * <50% Willamette Salem 50 - 69% Baker City 120 70 - 89% 127 John Day 90 - 109% 110 - 129% 1227 Malheur Eugene Bend 130 - 149% 1223 Upper Deschutes, >=150% Crooked OBums Lake County, Rogue, Umpqua Goose Lake 1110 * Data un available at time of posting or measurement is not representative at this 128 140 time of year Harney Klamath 134 Provis ional Data Owyhee Subject to Revision 132 Medford

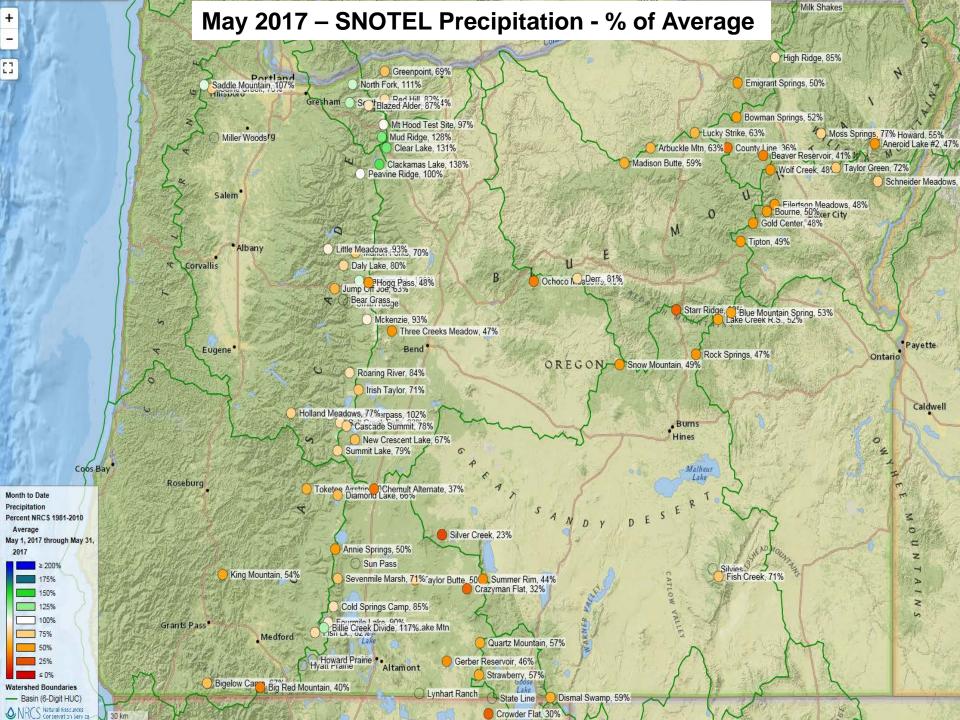
The water year to date precipitation percent of normal represents the accumulated precipitation found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

Prepared by: USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center Portland, Oregon http://www.woc.nrcs.usda.gov

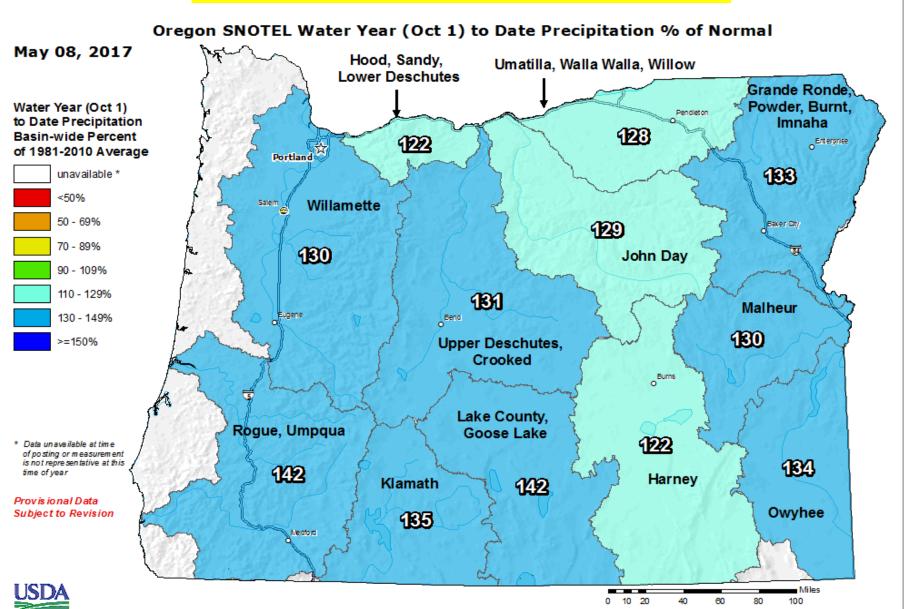
80

100

10 20



Statewide SNOTEL Precipitation is 131% of normal



The water year to date precipitation percent of normal represents the accumulated precipitation found at selected SNO TEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

Prepared by: USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center Portland, Oregon

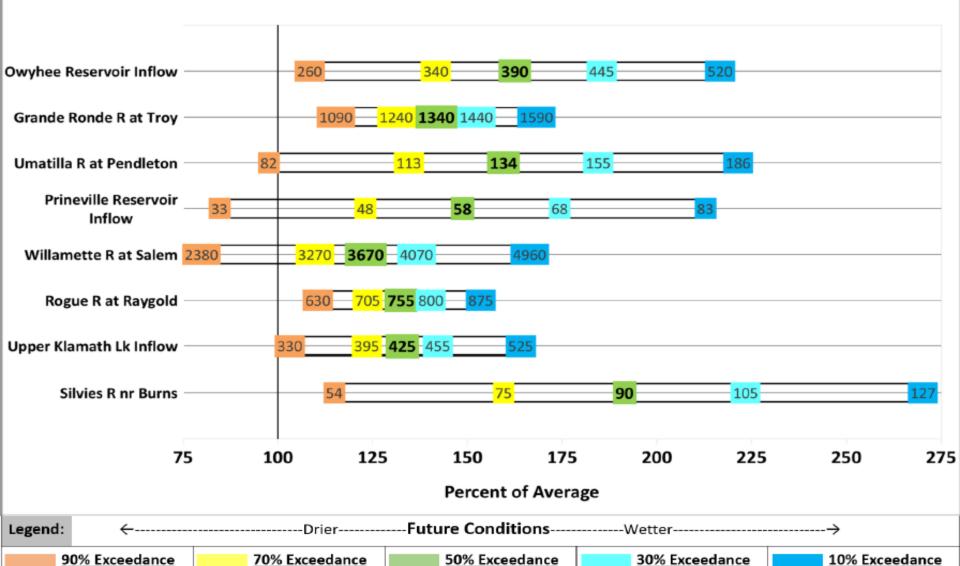
http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

May 1, 2017

Summary of Streamflow Forecasts across Oregon

May through September Forecast Volumes at a Selection of Streamflow Points

(Volumes listed in KAF)



Forecast (KAF)

There is a 50% chance that

flows will exceed this volume.

Forecast (KAF)

There is a 30% chance that

flows will exceed this volume.

Forecast (KAF)

There is a 10% chance that

flows will exceed this volume.

Forecast (KAF)

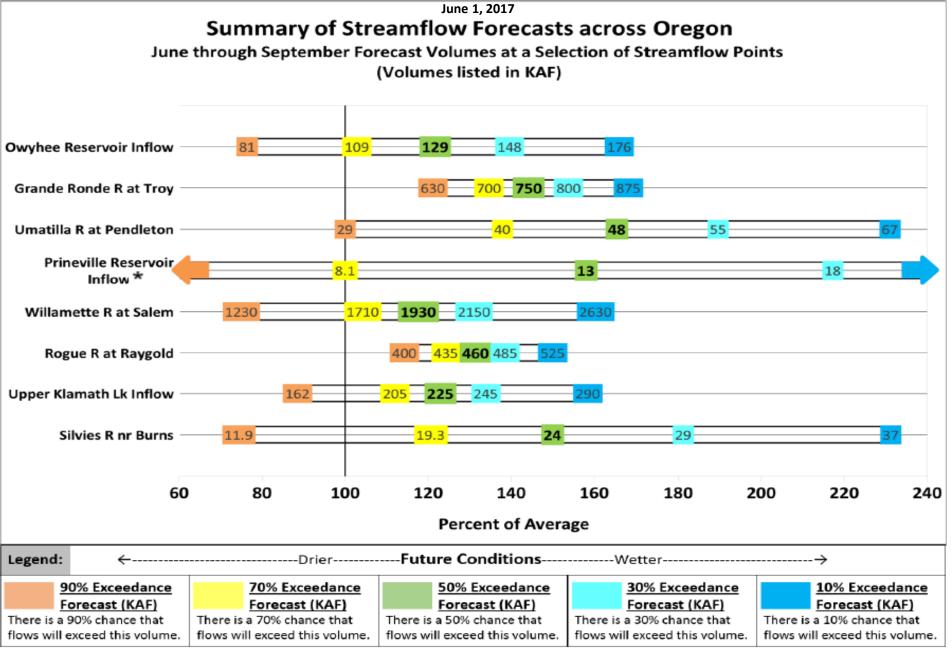
There is a 90% chance that

flows will exceed this volume.

Forecast (KAF)

There is a 70% chance that

flows will exceed this volume.



^{*} For this forecast point, the 90% and 10% exceedance forecasts are outside the bounds of this graphic. For more information, please refer to the basin forecast table on page 14.

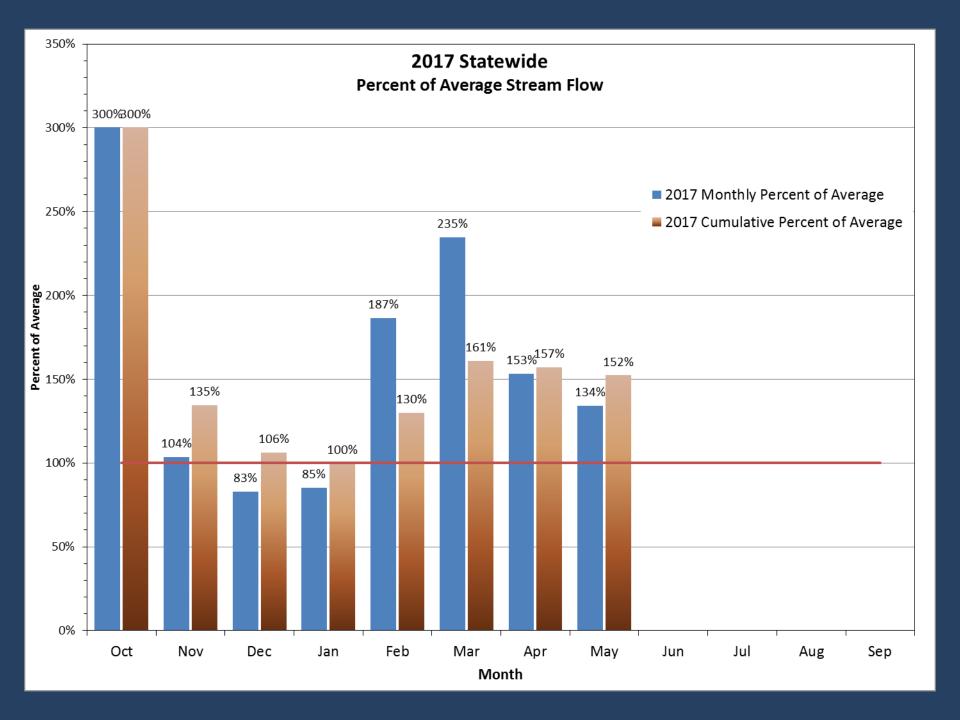
Thank you!

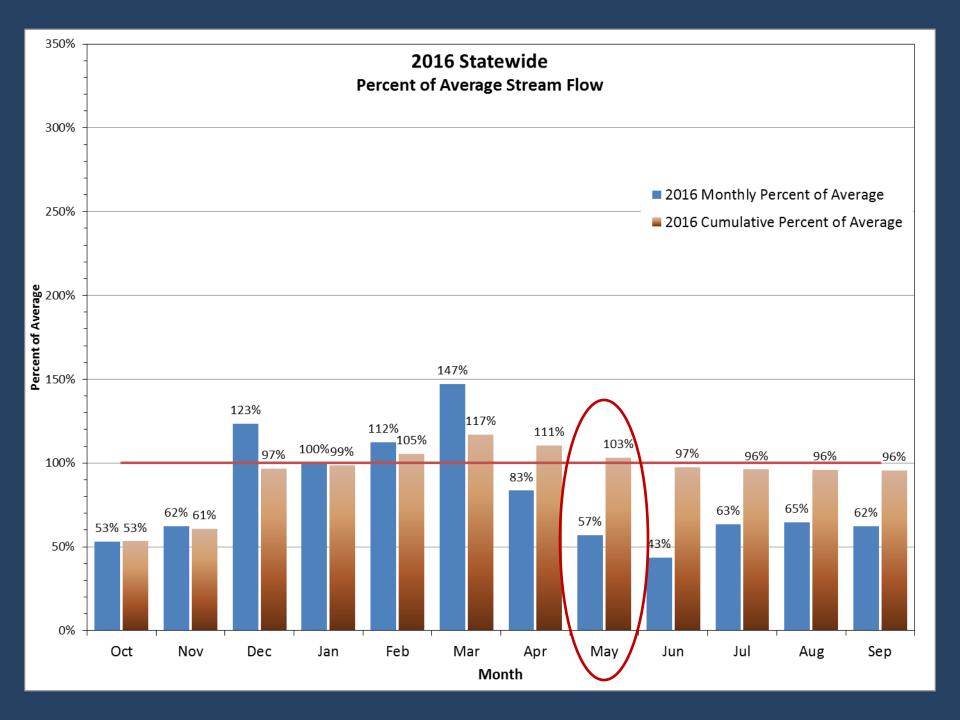
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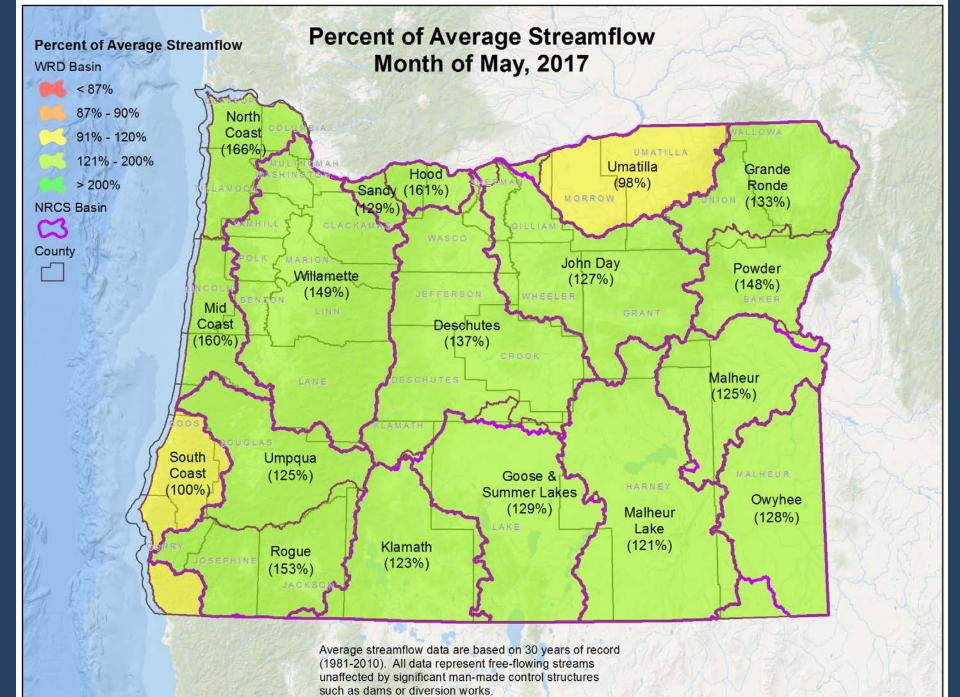
To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.









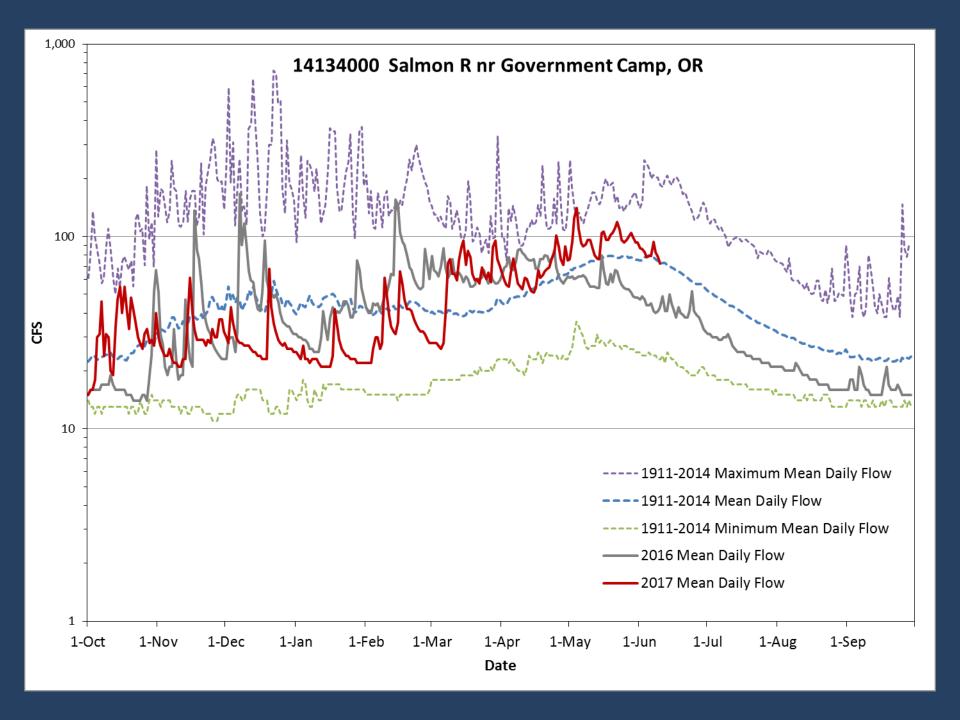


Esri, DeLorme, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

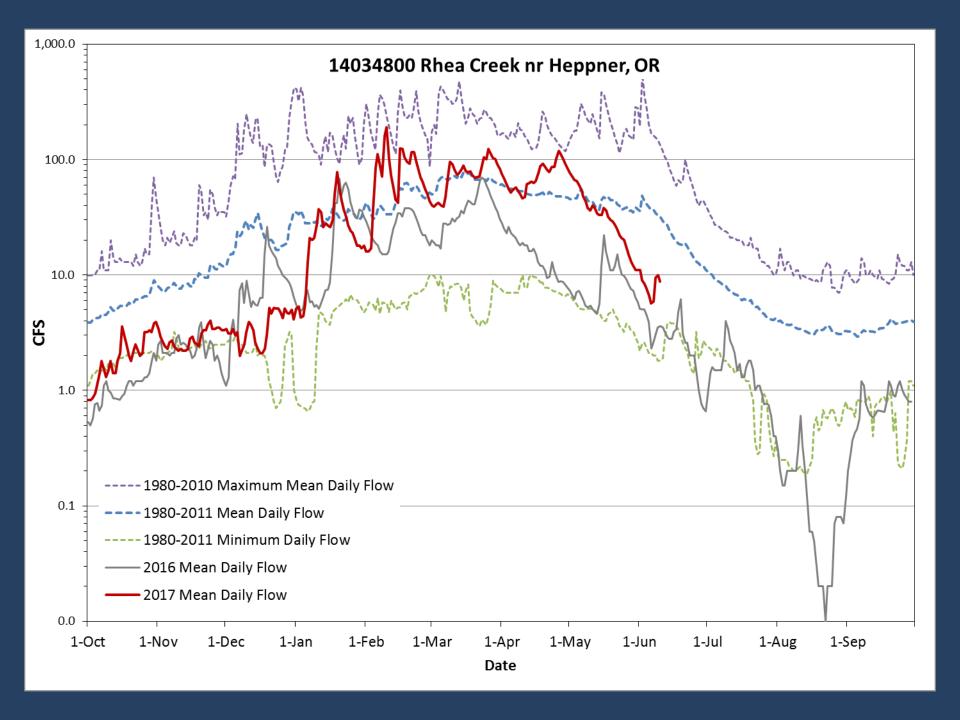
	Water Year	% of	% of	# of
Basin	% of average	average for	average for	data
	thru May	May	06/10/2017	points
North Coast	155%	166%	60%	4
Willamette	145%	149%	88%	11
Sandy	111%	129%	75%	3
Hood	118%	161%	110%	3
Deschutes	136%	138%	102%	9
John Day	157%	127%	88%	9
Umatilla	133%	96%	54%	8
Grande Ronde	146%	133%	122%	5
Powder	164%	148%	149%	4
Malheur	185%	125%	138%	2
Owyhee	156%	128%	103%	1
Malheur Lake	153%	121%	74%	3
Goose & Summer Lakes	193%	130%	120%	5
Klamath	148%	123%	70%	5
Rogue	173%	153%	127%	8
Umpqua	151%	125%	74%	4
South Coast	167%	100%	98%	2
Mid Coast	156%	160%	107%	5
West Side	151%	140%	90%	37
East Side	153%	130%	103%	54
State	153%	134%	98%	91



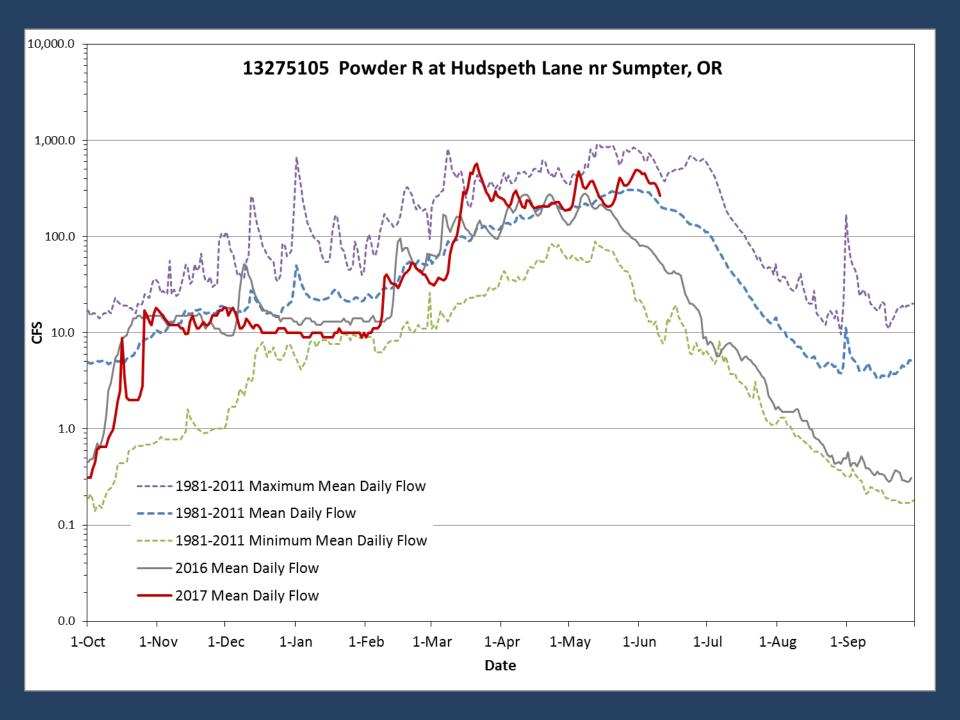
Sandy



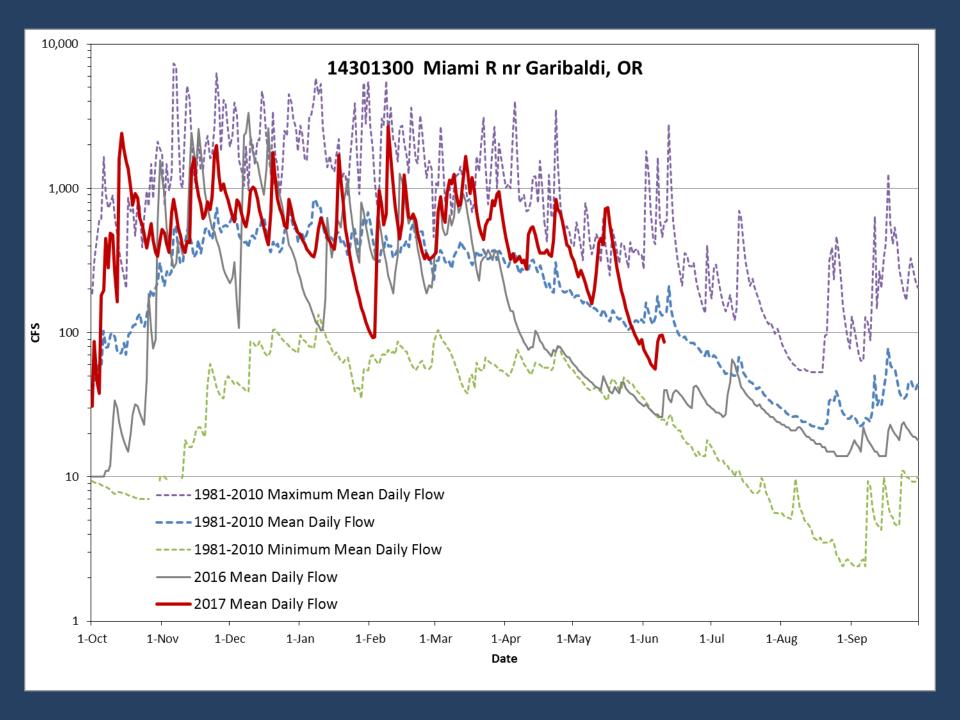
Umatilla



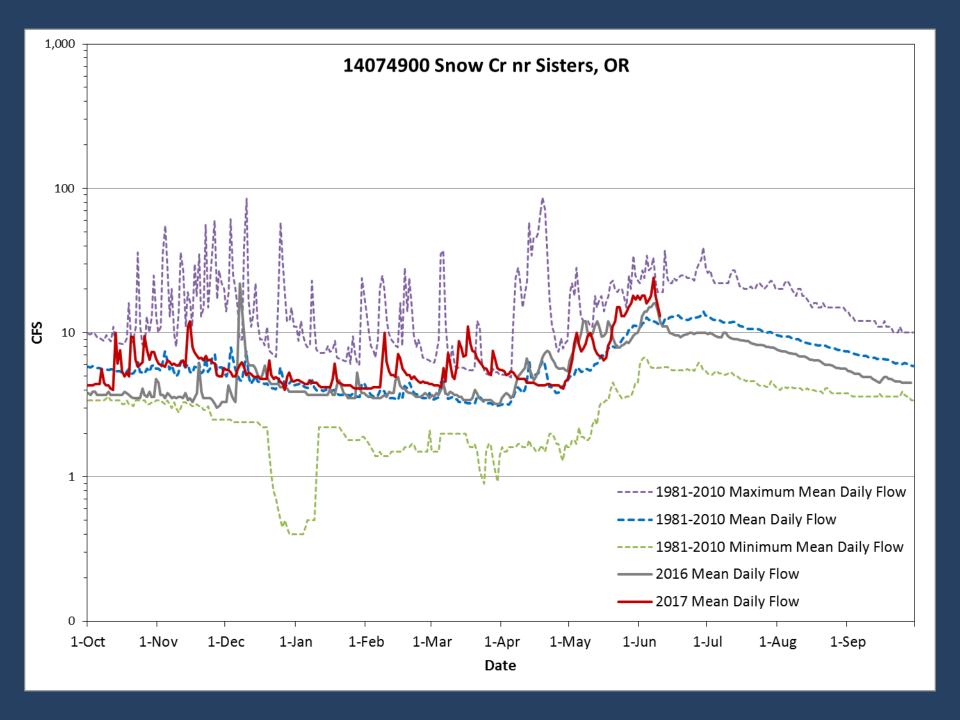
Powder



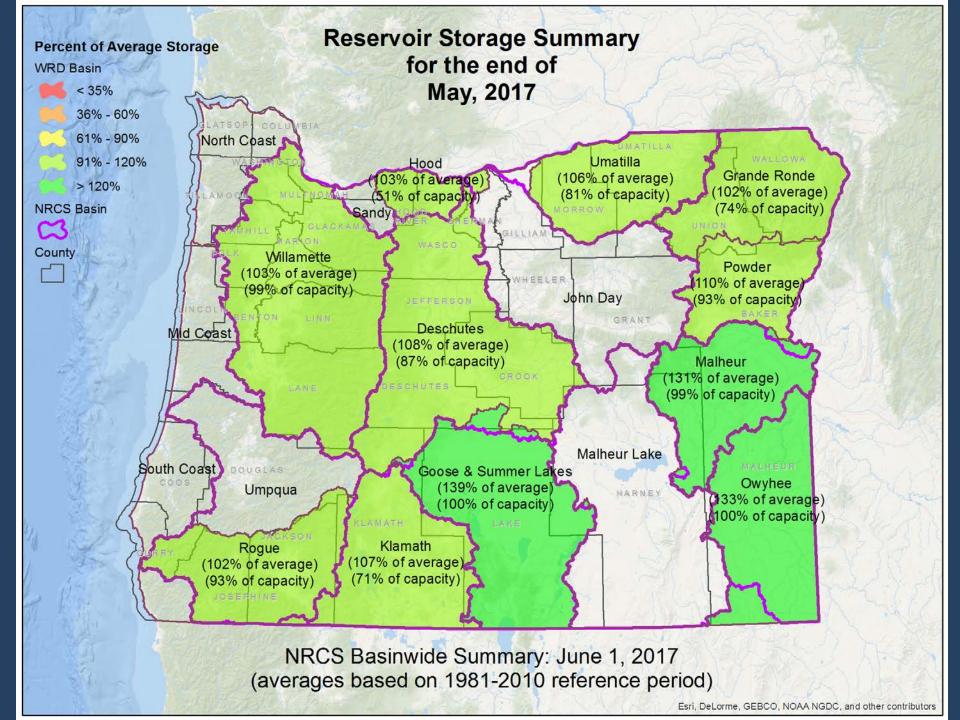
North Coast

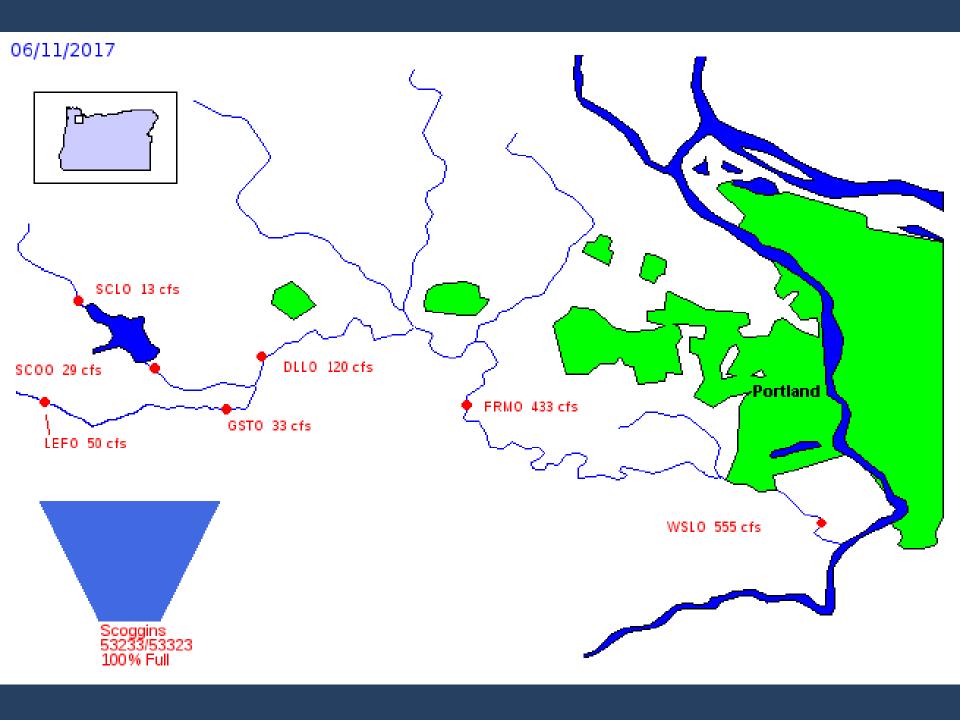


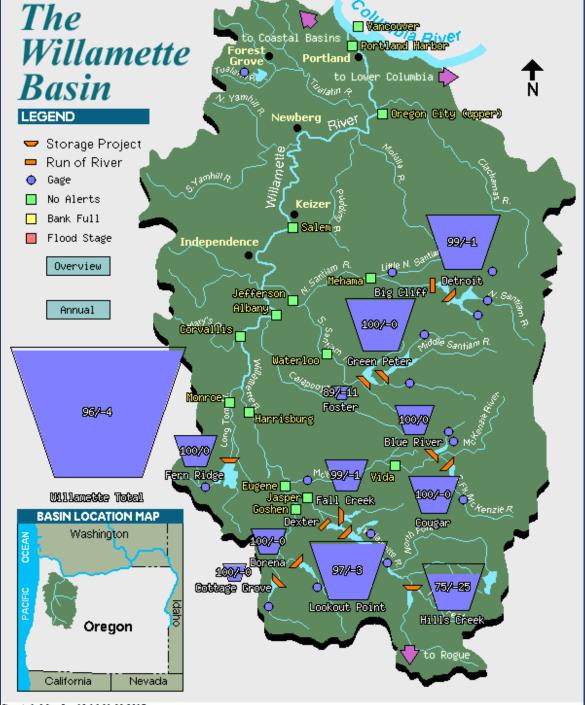
Deschutes



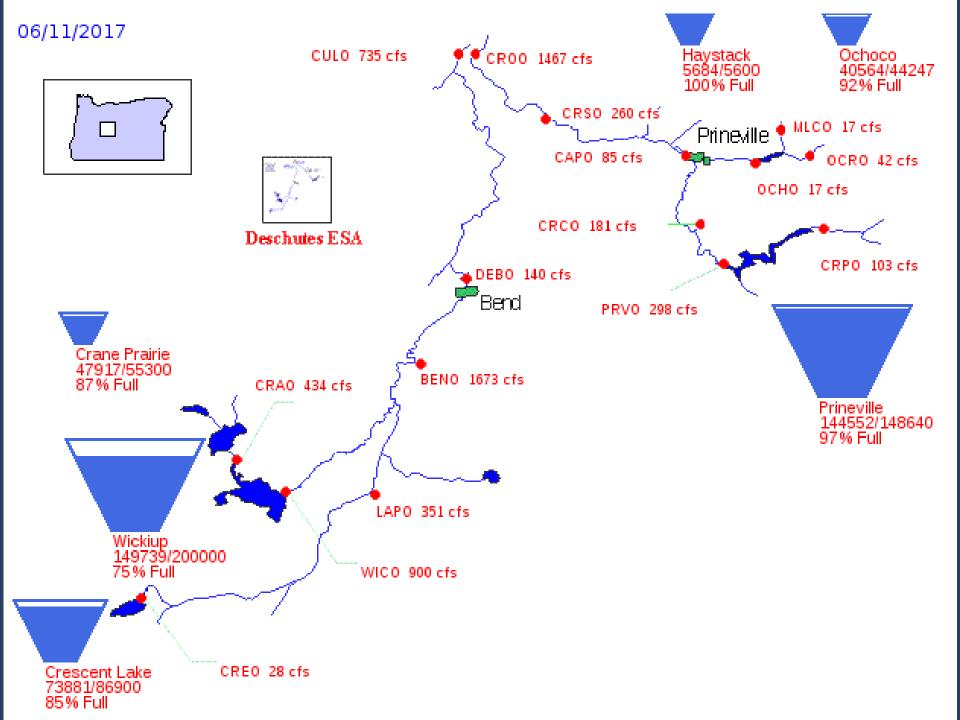
Storage



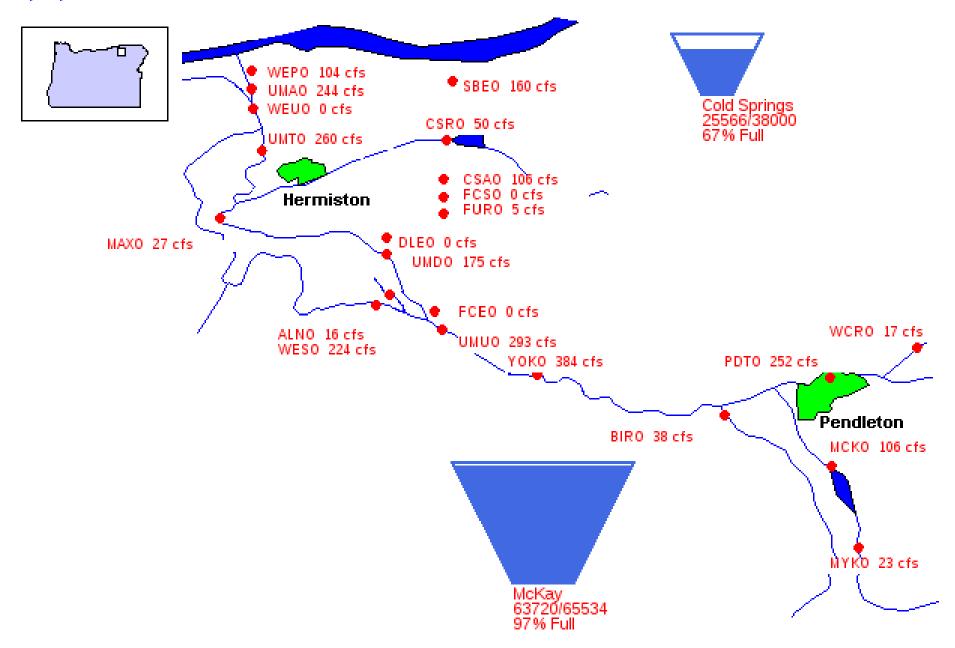


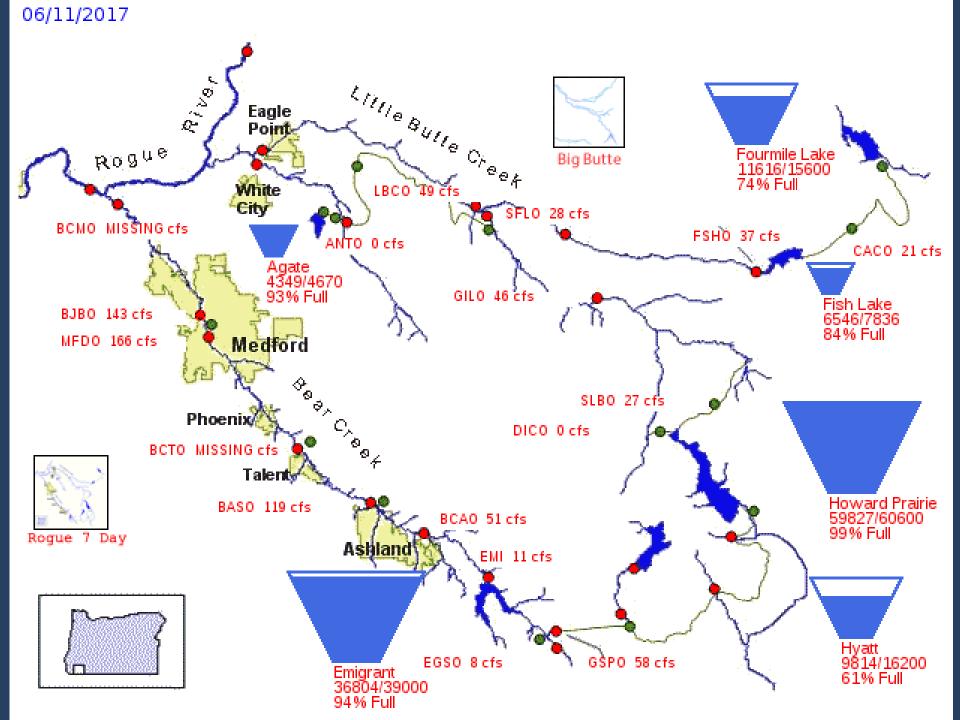


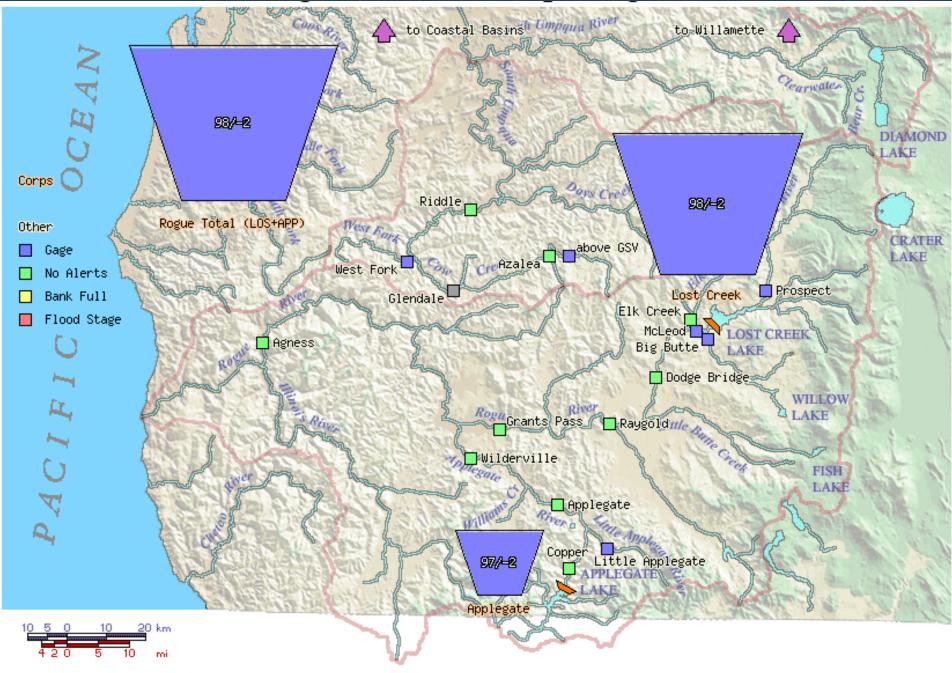
Created: Mon Jun 12 16:01:00 2017



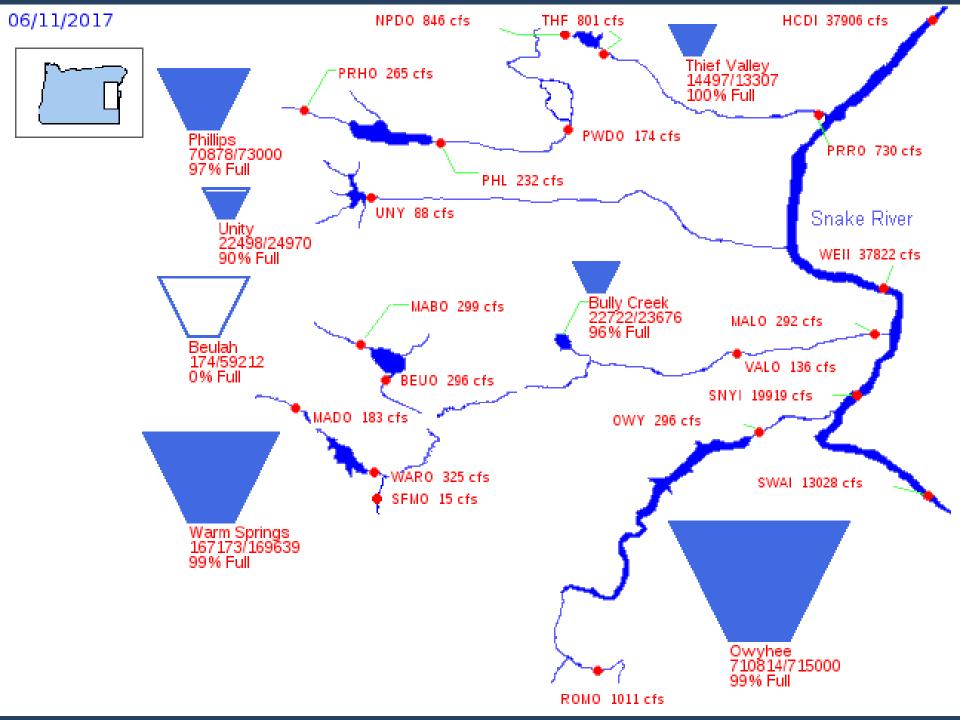
06/11/2017

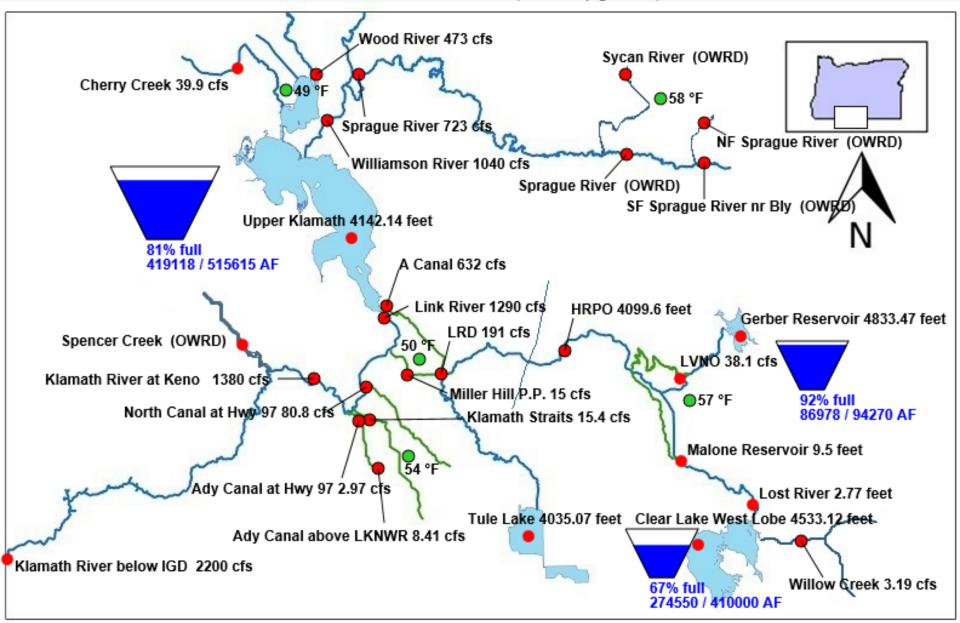






Created: Mon Jun 12 16:10:58 2017





Updates

Significant Events for December 2016 - February 2017



The Northwest, Great Basin, and Northern Rockies had a colder than average winter.



On Feb 28, 14.1% of the contiguous U.S. was in drought, down slightly from the end of Jan.



Warm and dry conditions limited snow for parts of the Midwest and Northeast. Chicago had no measureable snow for Feb – only the third time since 1885.



On Feb 25, an EF-1 tornado impacted western MA, injuring one person. This was the first Feb tornado on record for the state.

Drought expanded and intensified in the Mississippi River Valley,

Southeast, and Mid-Atlantic.



NV and WY had their wettest winter on record, while CA was second wettest. Widespread flooding was observed across the West.



LA and TX had their warmest winter on record. Thirty-four more states were much warmer than average.



Parts of the windward Hawaiian Islands were drier than average during Feb, while other areas were wetter than average. Drought conditions expanded on the Big Island.

The average U.S. temperature during February was 41.2°F, 7.3°F above average, and the second warmest on record. The winter U.S. temperature was 35.9°F, 3.7°F above average, and the sixth highest on record. February U.S. precipitation was 2.21 inches, 0.08 inch above average. The winter precipitation total was 8.22 inches, 1.43 inches above average, and the eighth wettest on record.



The AK winter temperature was 5.7°F, 2.1°F above average. This was the coldest Dec-Feb for the state since 2012. Northern and western areas of AK were warmer than average.



Dec-Feb Highlights for the West

Wettest winter (Dec-Feb) on record for NV, WY; 2nd wettest for CA

Well above normal snowpack in Sierra Nevada, southern Cascades, central and southern Rockies

Major flooding, travel impacts across West due to abundant precipitation

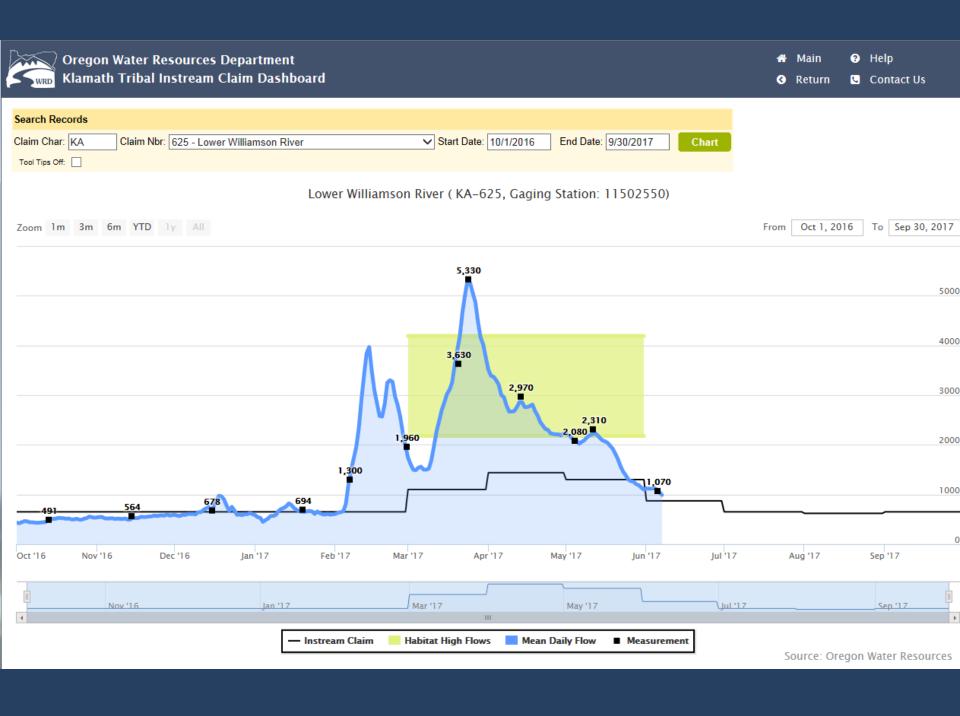
Cooler than normal temperatures across northern tier of West, above normal in Four Corners area

Second warmest winter on record for NM; 6th warmest for AZ

Significant reduction in drought conditions across West

Sea surface temperatures near normal along West Coast; large area of northeast Pacific cooler than normal

ENSO-neutral conditions favored through spring, some models favor El Niño development by summer



Thank You



Water Supply Availability Committee June 2017

http://or.water.usgs.gov/data_dir/war_dir/war1604.html

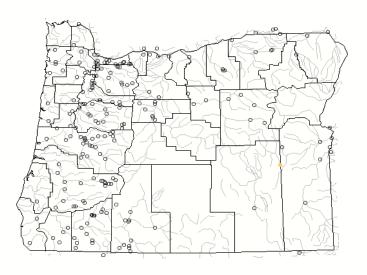
http://or.water.usgs.gov/sw studies/index.html

Data are provisional and subject to revision until they have been thoroughly reviewed and received final approval

Map of below normal monthly average streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the month of year (Oregon)

Oregon ▼ or Water-Resources Regions ▼

Hay 2017





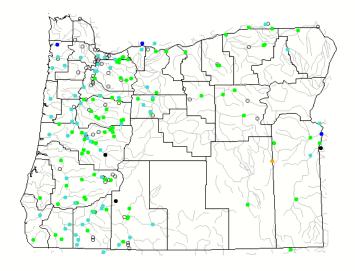


	Explanation - Percentile classes									
•			_	0						
New Iow	<=5	6-9	10-24	Not ranked						
Extreme hydrologic drought	Severe hydrologic drought	Moderate hydrologic drought	Below normal	Not ranked						

Map of 28-day average streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the day of the year (Oregon)

Oregon ▼ or Water-Resources Regions ▼

Monday, June 12, 2017





Search USGS streamgage

Choose a data retrieval option and select a location on the map

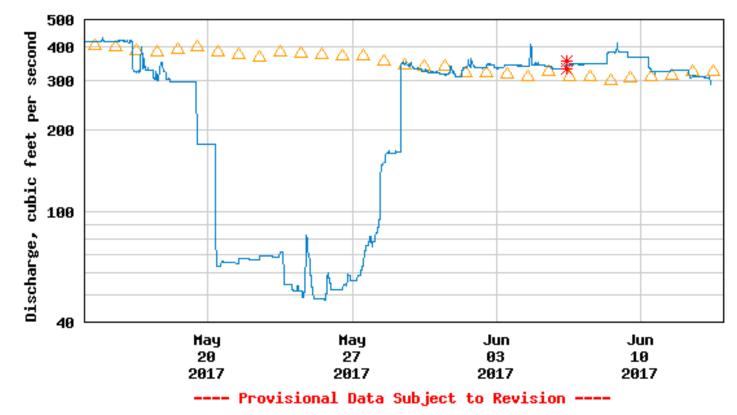
List of all stations
Single station
Nearest stations

	Explanation - Percentile classes										
•	• • • • • • • O										
Lo		<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	Lliab	Not-ranked			
		Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal	High	Not-Talliked			

WAC June 2017

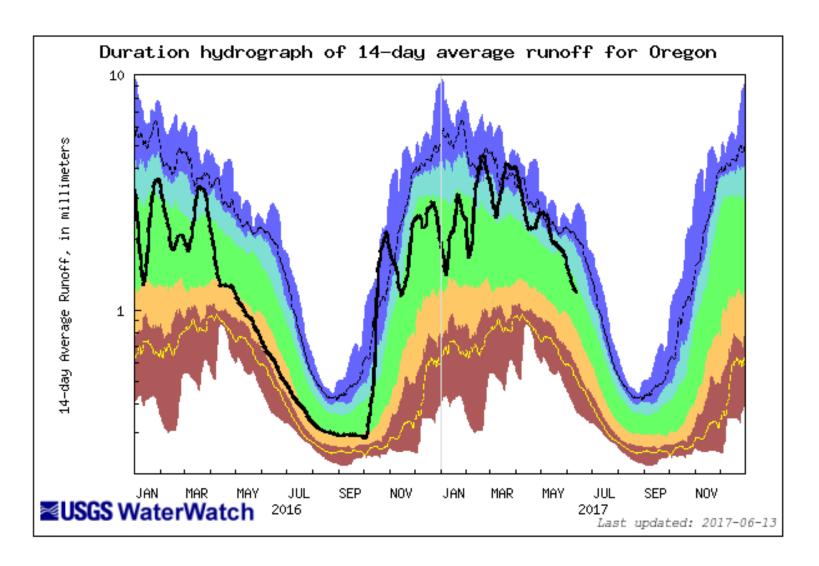
≥USGS

USGS 13215000 MALHEUR RIVER BEL WARMSPRINGS RES NR RIVERSIDE OR

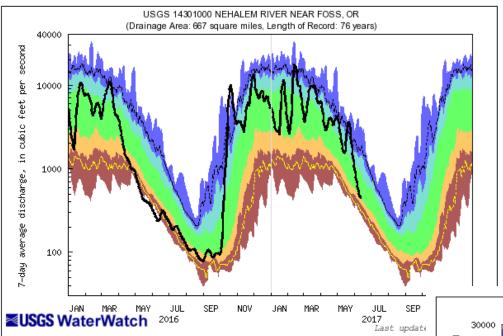


 \triangle Median daily statistic (99 years) imes Measured discharge

— Discharge

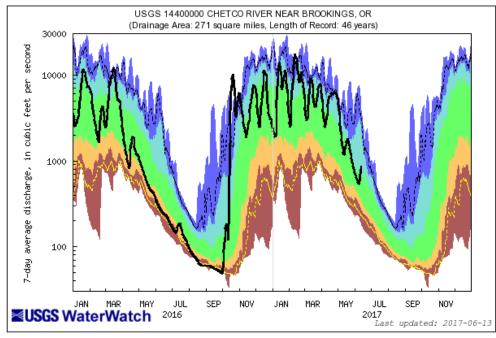


Explanation - Percentile classes										
							_			
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Runoff			
Much below	Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much a	bove normal				



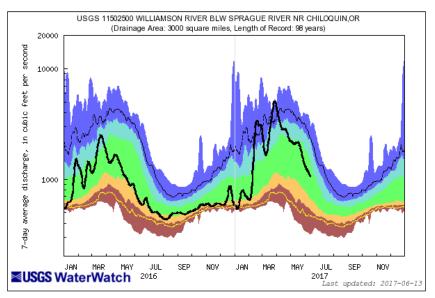
Explanation - Percentile classes										
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow			
Much below	Much below Normal Below normal Normal Above normal Much above normal						11011			

7 –day average Discharge, cfs

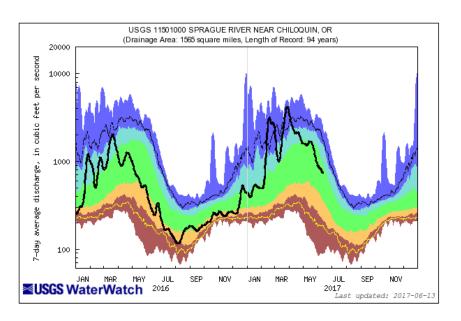


	Explanation - Percentile classes											
						_						
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow					
Much below Normal Below normal		Normal	Above normal	Much above normal								

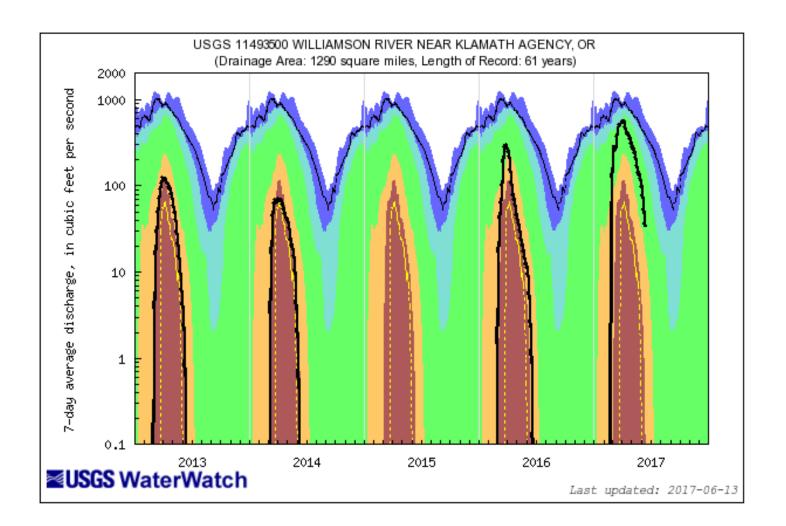
Klamath



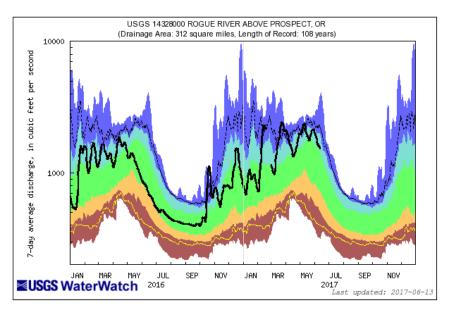
	Е	xplana	tion - Pe	rcentile	classes	3	
							_
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow
Much below	Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much a	bove normal	11011



Explanation - Percentile classes										
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow			
Much below	Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much a	11011				

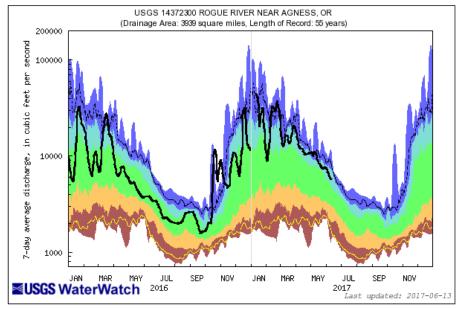


Explanation - Percentile classes										
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow			
Much below	Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much a	bove normal	11011			



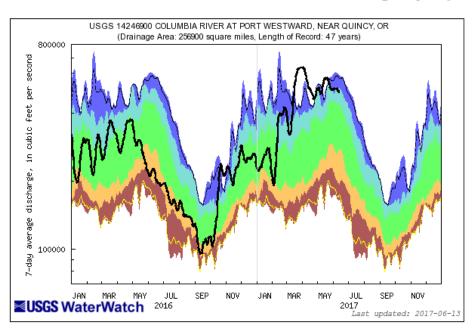
Explanation - Percentile classes										
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow			
Much below	Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much a	11011				

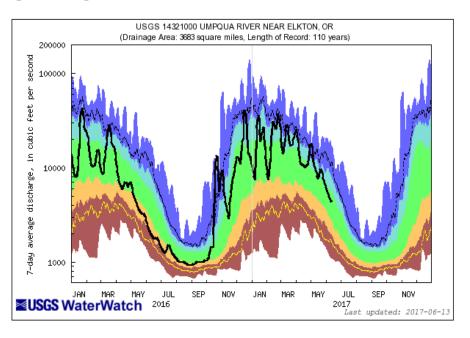
Southern Oregon



Explanation - Percentile classes										
							_			
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow			
Much below	Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		11011			

Outflows

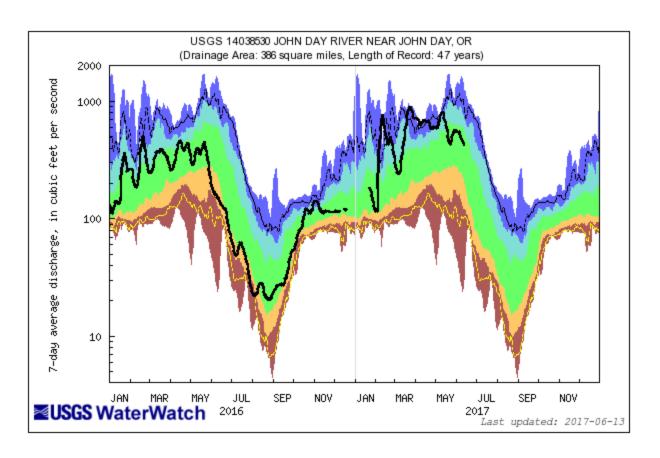




Explanation - Percentile classes									
							_		
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow		
Much below	Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much a	bove normal			

Explanation - Percentile classes										
							_			
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow			
Much below	Normal	Polous Abana								

John Day



Explanation - Percentile classes										
							_			
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow			
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal					

US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OREGON WATER SCIENCE CENTER WATER AVAILABILITY REPORT FOR APRIL 2016

		Monthly mean discharge		in dis- charge	Accumulated Runoff For the Period Oct. to Apr.	
Station	NRCS SWSI Basin		of average	previous month (percent)	Percent of average	
Donner Und Blitzen nr Frenchglen	Harney	188	84	44	86	
(*)Deep Creek above Adel	Lake County	319	86	6	94	
(*)Chewaucan River near Paisley	Lake County	525	147	68	118	
Williamson River near Chiloquin	Klamath	1,500	83	-23	89	
Owyhee River near Rome	Owyhee	1,372	51	-55	93	
(*)NF Malheur River near Beulah	Malheur	374	101	0	107	
Grande Ronde R at Troy	Grande Ronde Powder/Burnt	5,931	97	7	103	
Umatilla River nr Gibbon	Umatilla Lower John Day	410	76	-30	109	
John Day River at Service Crk	Upper John Day	4,812	91	-7	106	
(*)Little Deschutes River nr LaPine	Upper Deschutes	359	132	14	110	
Hood River nr Hood River	Lower Deschutes Mt.Hood	1,502	121	-22	131	
Willamette River at Salem	Willamette	18,640	79	-55	110	
Wilson River near Tillamook	North Coast	614	52	-76	145	
Umpqua River near Elkton	Rogue/Umpqua	7,088	77	-61	132	
Rogue River near Agness	Rogue/Umpqua	6,630	103	-61	136	
SF Coquille River at Powers	South Coast	537	58	-75	124	
Chetco River near Brookings	South Coast	1,325	53	-81	118	

All data should be considered provisional and subject to revision.

Percent of average computed using 30-year base period, water years 1981-2010.

(*) provided by Oregon Water Resources Department

5/3/2016

Water Availability Report linked below

http://or.water.us gs.gov/data dir/ war dir/

Thank You

Provisional Data Statement

Data are provisional and subject to revision until they have been thoroughly reviewed and received final approval.

Real-time data relayed by satellite or other telemetry are automatically screened to not display improbable values until they can be verified.

Provisional data may be inaccurate due to instrument malfunctions or physical changes at the measurement site. Subsequent review based on field inspections and measurements may result in significant revisions to the data.

Data users are cautioned to consider carefully the provisional nature of the information before using it for decisions that concern personal or public safety or the conduct of business that involves substantial monetary or operational consequences.

Information concerning the accuracy and appropriate uses of these data or concerning other hydrologic data may be obtained from the USGS