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Department of
Agriculture



Natural Resources
Conservation
Service

Oregon Basin Outlook Report

June 1, 2009



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General Outlook

June 1, 2009

SUMMARY

The month of May started out cooler and wetter than normal in Oregon. By the end of the month, temperatures had warmed significantly, hastening the snowmelt throughout Oregon. Snow has retreated from many of the SNOTEL sites analyzed for this report. As of June 1, the snowpack in Oregon measured 89 percent of average although, conditions vary greatly by basin.

The US Drought Monitor indicates an improvement of conditions in Western Oregon. The June 2 Drought Monitor indicates abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions for Malheur County, most of Lake County, the southern half of Baker and Harney Counties and the southeast corner of Klamath county. The Drought Monitor can be found at <http://drought.unl.edu/DM/MONITOR.html>

This will be the last Basin Outlook report for 2009. USDA NRCS will resume monthly seasonal water supply forecasts in January 2010.

SNOWPACK

The snowpack has retreated from almost all of the SNOTEL sites in Oregon. As of June 1, snow was remaining at 20 out of 78 SNOTEL sites in Oregon. On June 1, snow was still on the ground at the higher elevations of the Oregon Cascades and Willowa mountains.

PRECIPITATION

May precipitation varied greatly throughout the state. Monthly totals for May ranged from 77 percent of average for the Owyhee and Malheur basin to 149 percent of average for the Klamath basin.

Since the beginning of the water year precipitation for most basins in the state has been near average. Precipitation for the water year has been well below average in the Rogue and Umpqua, Klamath, Lake County and Goose Lake, and Harney basins. Water year total precipitation in Oregon's water supply basins has ranged from 77 percent of average in the Lake County and Goose Lake basin to 103 percent of average in the Hood, Mile Creeks and Lower Deschutes basin.

RESERVOIRS

Many irrigation reservoirs in southeastern Oregon are not expected to fill this year. Reservoirs in Lake County and Goose Lake, Klamath, and the Owyhee and Malheur basins have received the peak of the winter run off and are far from full. Water users in these basins face limited supplies this coming summer.

The June 1 storage at 26 major Oregon reservoirs analyzed in this publication was 78 percent of average. A total of 2,008,200 acre feet of water were stored on June 1, representing 62 percent of useable capacity. Last year at this time these same reservoirs stored 2,227,200 acre feet of water.

STREAMFLOW

Rivers and streams fed by snowmelt rose throughout the state in May. Most of the snowmelt runoff has gone downstream and is reflected in the June through September streamflow forecasts below. June through September streamflow forecasts range from 48 percent of average for Honey Creek near Plush and Owyhee near Rome to 121 percent of average for the Umatilla River at Pendleton.

Due to below normal snowpacks and water year precipitation, water users in the basins of southeast Oregon can expect that summer low flows will arrive earlier than normal this season. In addition, reservoirs in this area may not fill. Water users in southeastern Oregon can expect well below normal water supply this coming summer. Elsewhere in the state, water users can expect a range of conditions. Some will see reduced water availability. Consult the individual basin reports for details.

STREAM	PERIOD	PERCENT OF AVERAGE
Owyhee Reservoir Inflow	June-September	51
Grande Ronde R at La Grande	June-September	98
Umatilla R at Pendleton	June-September	121
Deschutes R at Benham Falls	June-September	100
MF Willamette bl NF	June-October	102
Rogue R at Raygold	June-September	88
Upper Klamath Lake Inflow	June-September	81
Silvies R nr Burns	June-September	85

Some of these forecasts assume that normal weather conditions will occur from now to the end of the forecast period.

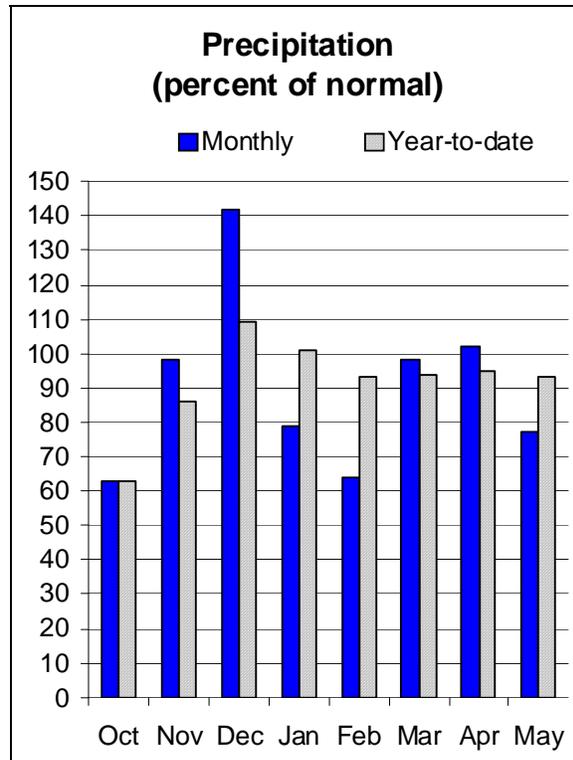
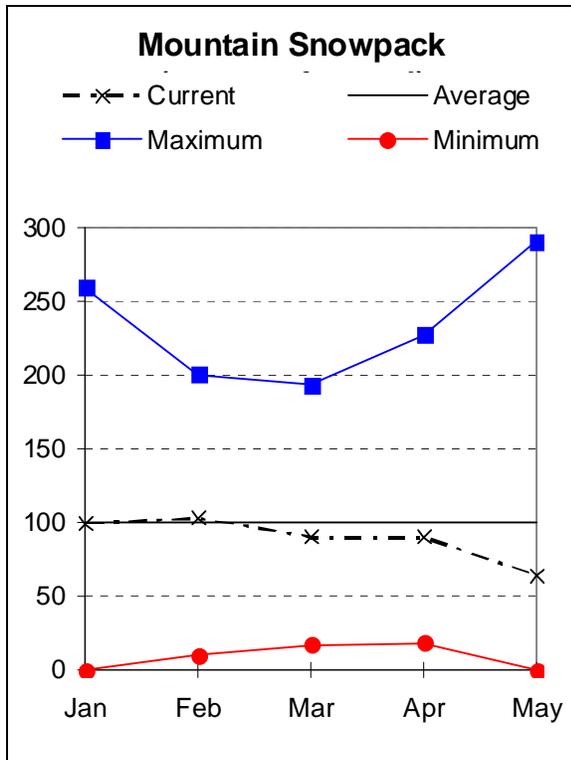
The forecasts in this bulletin are a result of coordinated activity between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service as an effort to provide the best possible service to water users.

This report contains data furnished by the Oregon Department of Water Resources, U.S. Geological Survey, NOAA National Weather Service and other cooperators.



Owyhee and Malheur Basins

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

The snowpack in the Owyhee and Malheur basin melted out earlier than normal this year. As of June 1, there was no snow remaining at SNOTEL sites in the basin. Normally 3 out of 10 SNOTEL sites have snow remaining on June 1 in the Owyhee and Malheur basins. The total snow accumulation for the winter was below average in the basin.

May precipitation in the Owyhee and Malheur basin was 77 percent of average, the lowest in the state. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 93 percent of average.

At the end of May, storage at Beulah, Bully Creek, Owyhee and Warm Springs reservoirs was 59 percent of average and 49 percent of capacity. The June through September streamflow forecasts range from 48 to 75 percent of average. Most of the basin is designated by the US Drought Monitor as in a moderate drought condition. Water users in the basin can expect well below average water supply conditions for the June through September period.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
Ontario - (541) 889-7637

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

OWYHEE AND MALHEUR BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		Chance Of Exceeding *						
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	(% AVG.)		30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Malheur R nr Drewsey	JUN-JUL	3.5	4.8	5.8	50	6.9	8.7	11.5
	JUN-SEP	3.6	5.7	7.4	54	9.3	12.6	13.7
NF Malheur R at Beulah	JUN-JUL	6.5	8.6	10.2	67	11.9	14.7	15.3
	JUN-SEP	10.6	13.6	15.8	75	18.2	22	21
Owyhee Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	1.6	8.2	37	45	74	119	82
	JUN-SEP	3.0	15.0	57	51	102	156	112
Owyhee R nr Rome	JUN-JUL	13.6	23	31	44	40	56	71
	JUN-SEP	23	34	44	48	55	73	91

OWYHEE AND MALHEUR BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

OWYHEE AND MALHEUR BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
BEULAH RES	60.0	37.3	49.1	46.9	Owyhee	7	0	0
BULLY CREEK	30.0	14.1	17.1	23.4	Upper Malheur	3	0	0
OWYHEE	715.0	394.2	456.1	614.6	Jordan Creek	2	0	0
WARMSPRINGS	191.0	43.2	69.7	145.9	Bully Creek	0	0	0
					Willow Creek	0	0	0

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.

(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:

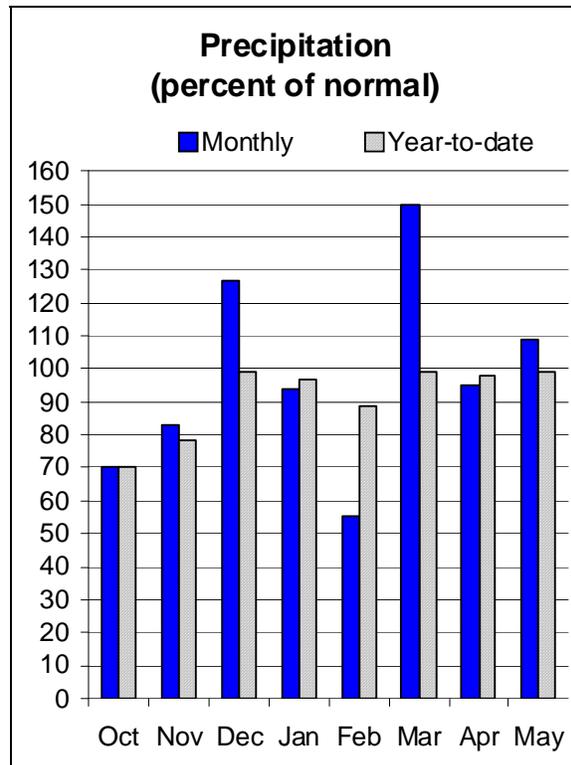
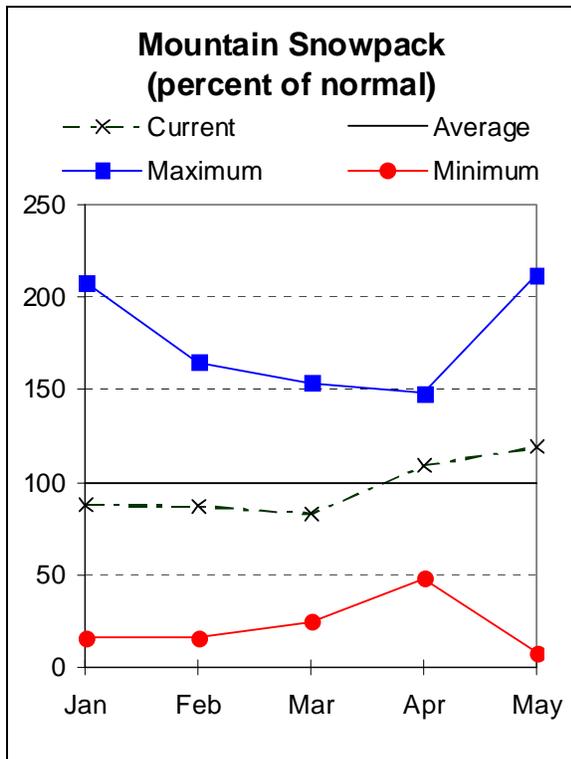
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Burnt, Powder, Grand Ronde, and Imnaha Basins

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

The snowpack in the Burnt, Powder, Pine, Grande Ronde and Imnaha basins is melting out earlier than normal this year. On June 1, the snowpack in the basin was 88 percent of average with snow remaining at 3 out of 15 SNOTEL sites. Normally, 10 out of 15 SNOTEL sites in the basin have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the basin was 109 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 99 percent of average.

At the end of May, storage at Phillips, Thief and Unity reservoirs was 100 percent of average and 91 percent of capacity.

The June through September streamflow forecasts range from 67 to 98 percent of average. Water users in the basin can expect a range of well below to near average water supply conditions for the June through September period.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
 Enterprise- (541) 426-4588; Baker City - (541) 523-7121; LaGrande - (541) 963-4178
 Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

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BURNT, POWDER, PINE, GRANDE RONDE AND IMNAHA BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	Chance Of Exceeding * 50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)			30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Bear Ck nr Wallowa	JUN-SEP	24	28	31	89	34	38	35
Burnt R nr Hereford	JUN-JUL	1.5	2.5	3.3	65	4.2	5.8	5.1
	JUN-SEP	2.5	3.7	4.7	67	5.8	7.5	7.0
Catherine Ck nr Union	JUN-JUL	17.3	20	22	88	24	27	25
	JUN-SEP	21	24	26	90	28	32	29
Deer Ck nr Sumpster	JUN-JUL	1.2	1.9	2.4	63	3.0	4.0	3.8
Grande Ronde R at La Grande	JUN-JUL	19.0	27	34	94	41	53	36
	JUN-SEP	24	34	42	98	51	65	43
Grande Ronde R at Troy	JUN-JUL	284	374	415	88	456	546	470
	JUN-SEP	362	471	520	92	569	678	565
Imnaha R at Imnaha	JUN-JUL	73	87	96	81	105	119	118
	JUN-SEP	89	105	116	82	127	143	142
Lostine R nr Lostine	JUN-JUL	49	57	62	84	68	76	74
	JUN-SEP	56	64	70	84	76	86	83
Pine Ck nr Oxbow	JUN-JUL	31	38	43	78	48	55	55
	JUN-SEP	35	43	48	77	53	61	62
Powder R nr Sumpster	JUN-JUL	8.1	11.1	13.4	74	16.0	20	18.0
	JUN-SEP	9.2	12.3	14.7	78	17.3	21	18.8
Wolf Ck Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.5	1.1	1.7	89	2.4	3.5	1.9

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* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.

(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

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BURNT, POWDER, PINE, GRANDE RONDE AND IMNAHA BASINS Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May					BURNT, POWDER, PINE, GRANDE RONDE AND IMNAHA BASINS Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009			
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr Average	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg				
PHILLIPS LAKE	73.5	68.4	52.9	65.3	Upper Grande Ronde	7	9	45
THIEF VALLEY	17.4	13.4	14.2	17.0	Wallowa	4	51	101
UNITY	25.2	23.7	24.9	23.1	Imnaha	3	56	106
WALLOWA LAKE		NO REPORT			Powder	7	0	0
WOLF CREEK		NO REPORT			Burnt	2	0	0

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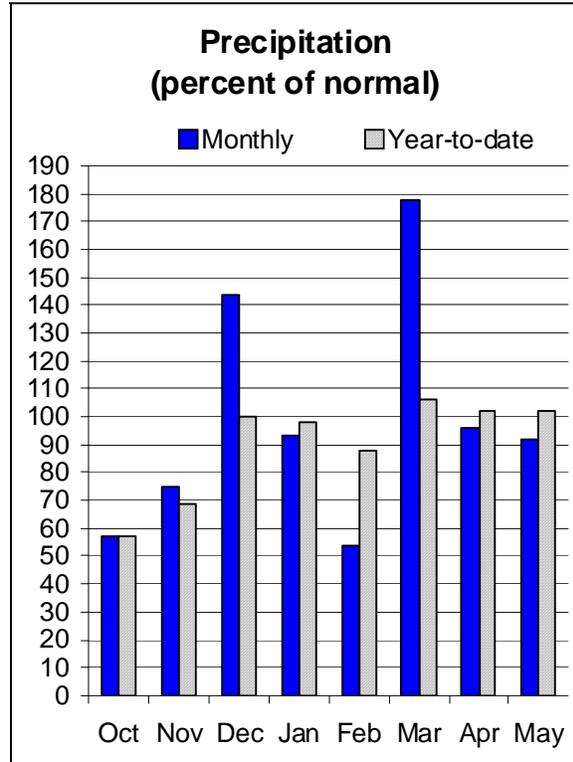
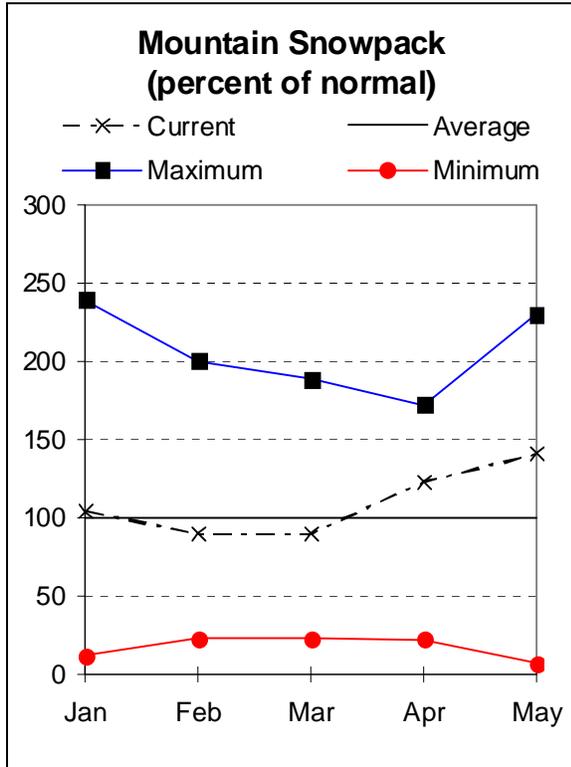
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Umatilla, Walla Walla, Willow Rock, and Lower John Day Basins

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

As of June 1, the snowpack measured 39 percent of average in the Umatilla, Walla Walla, Willow, Rock and Lower John Day basins. On June 1, snow was remaining at only 1 SNOTEL site in the basin. Normally, 3 out of 7 SNOTEL sites in the basin have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the basin was 92 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 102 percent of average.

At the end of May, storage at McKay and Cold Springs reservoirs was 90 percent of average and 73 percent of capacity. The June through September streamflow forecasts range from 100 to 121 percent of average. Water users in the basin can expect near to above average water supply conditions for the June through September period.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
 Pendleton - (541) 278-8049; Heppner - (541) 676-5021; Condon - (541) 384-2671
 Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

UMATILLA, WALLA WALLA, WILLOW, ROCK AND LOWER JOHN DAY BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	Chance Of Exceeding * 50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)			30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Butter Ck nr Pine City	JUN-JUL	0.7	1.3	1.6	100	2.0	2.6	1.6
	JUN-SEP	1.0	1.7	2.1	101	2.5	3.2	2.1
McKay Ck nr Pilot Rock	JUN-SEP	0.8	2.6	3.8	119	5.0	6.8	3.2
Rhea Ck nr Heppner	JUN-JUL	0.5	1.2	1.6	109	2.1	2.7	1.5
Umatilla R ab Meacham Ck nr Gibbon	JUN-JUL	11.1	14.4	16.6	115	18.8	22	14.4
	JUN-SEP	17.2	21	23	115	25	29	20
Umatilla R at Pendleton	JUN-JUL	12.8	22	28	122	34	43	23
	JUN-SEP	19.4	29	35	121	41	51	29
SF Walla Walla R nr Milton-Freewater	JUN-JUL	14.2	17.2	19.2	100	21	24	19.2
	JUN-SEP	27	30	33	100	36	39	33
Willow Ck ab Willow Ck Lake nr Heppn	JUN-JUL	0.4	1.0	1.4	95	1.8	2.4	1.5

UMATILLA, WALLA WALLA, WILLOW, ROCK AND LOWER JOHN DAY BASINS					UMATILLA, WALLA WALLA, WILLOW, ROCK AND LOWER JOHN DAY BASINS			
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009			
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
COLD SPRINGS	50.0	25.2	27.3	39.2	Walla Walla	2	53	46
MCKAY	73.8	65.6	62.8	62.0	Umatilla	5	11	89
WILLOW CREEK		NO REPORT			McKay Creek	3	0	0

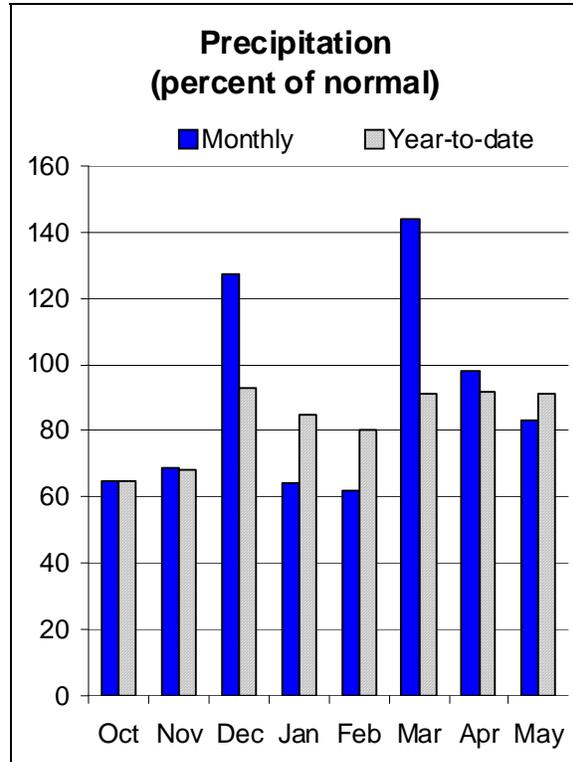
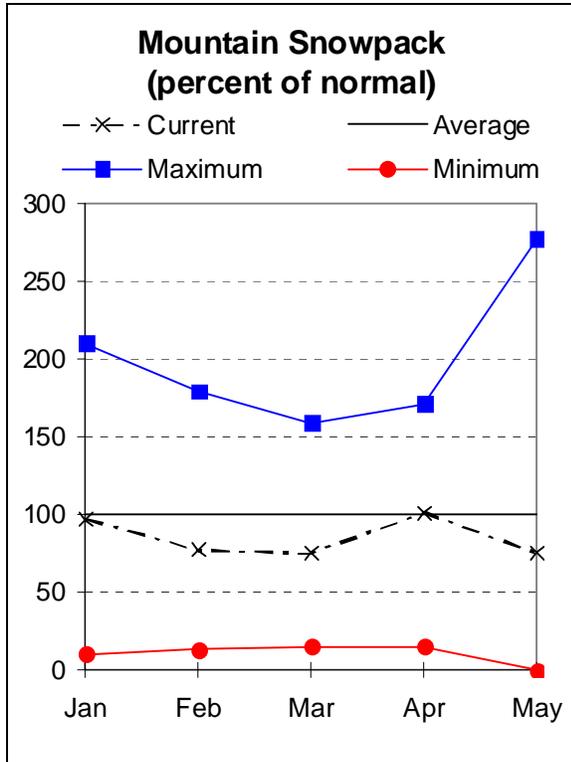
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 Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>



Upper John Day Basin

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

The seasonal snow accumulation in the Upper John Day fell short of normal this winter. As of June 1 there was no snow remaining at 13 SNOTEL sites in the basin. Normally, 4 out of 13 SNOTEL sites in the John Day basin have snow on June 1.

Total precipitation since the beginning of the water year has been 91 percent of average. May precipitation in the Upper John Day basin was 83 percent of average.

Water supply forecasts for the June through September period range from 98 to 109 percent of average. Water users in the Upper John Day basin can expect near normal water supplies this coming summer.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
John Day - (541) 575-0135

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

UPPER JOHN DAY BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>					30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)	
		90%		50%		10%		
		(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(% AVG.)	(1000AF)		(1000AF)
Camas Ck nr Ukiah	JUN-JUL	1.7	3.8	5.3	100	6.8	8.9	5.3
	JUN-SEP	2.3	4.5	6.0	100	7.5	9.7	6.0
MF John Day R at Ritter	JUN-JUL	17.0	25	31	107	37	45	29
	JUN-SEP	22	31	37	109	43	52	34
NF John Day R at Monument	JUN-JUL	84	119	143	105	167	200	136
	JUN-SEP	101	139	164	107	189	225	154
Mountain Ck nr Mitchell	JUN-JUL	0.4	0.7	0.9	98	1.1	1.4	0.9
	JUN-SEP	0.4	0.8	1.0	98	1.2	1.6	1.0
Strawberry Ck nr Prairie City	JUN-JUL	3.3	4.3	5.0	110	5.7	6.7	4.5
	JUN-SEP	3.9	5.0	5.7	109	6.4	7.5	5.2

UPPER JOHN DAY BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

UPPER JOHN DAY BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
					North Fork John Day	7	0	0
					John Day above Kimberly	5	0	0

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

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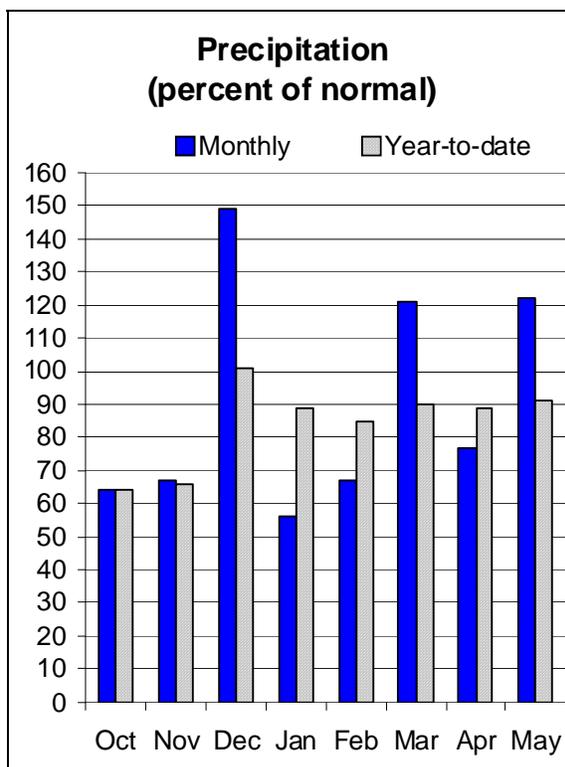
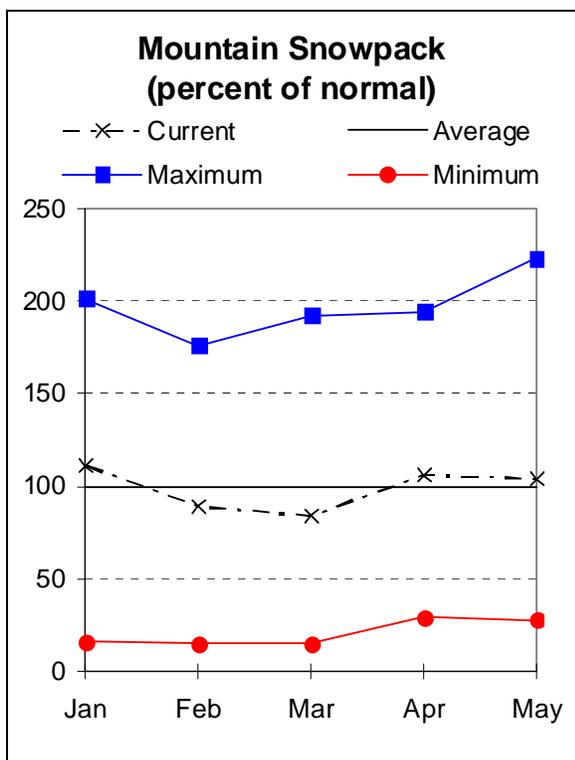
John Day - (541) 575-0135

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>



Upper Deschutes and Crooked Basins

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

As of June 1, the snowpack measured 86 percent of average in the Upper Deschutes and Crooked River basin. Significant snowmelt occurred during the month of May. On June 1, snow was remaining at 5 SNOTEL sites in the basin. Normally, 9 out of 14 SNOTEL sites in the Upper Deschutes and Crooked River basins have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the basin was 122 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 91 percent of average.

At the end of May, storage at 5 basin reservoirs was 105 percent of average or 86 percent of capacity. The June through September streamflow forecasts range from 80 to 105 percent of average. Summer streamflow forecasts vary greatly depending on the percentage of snowmelt contribution to streamflow. Water users in the Upper Deschutes basin can expect near average streamflows this summer. Water users in the Crooked River can expect below average streamflows for the summer season.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
Redmond (541) 923-4358

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

UPPER DESCHUTES AND CROOKED BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	Future Conditions				Wetter		30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	Chance Of Exceeding * 50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)		30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	
Crane Prairie Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	27	30	33	97	36	39	34
	JUN-SEP	54	61	65	96	69	76	68
Crescent Ck nr Crescent (2)	JUN-JUL	4.7	6.9	8.4	105	9.9	12.1	8.0
	JUN-SEP	7.7	10.4	12.3	105	14.2	16.9	11.7
Deschutes R at Benham Falls nr Bend	JUN-JUL	158	171	179	101	187	200	177
	JUN-SEP	320	340	355	100	370	390	355
Deschutes R bl Snow Ck nr La Pine	JUN-JUL	13.2	16.8	19.2	99	22	25	19.5
	JUN-SEP	34	40	44	98	48	54	45
Little Deschutes R nr La Pine (2)	JUN-JUL	17.0	23	27	104	31	37	26
	JUN-SEP	24	31	36	103	41	48	35
Ochoco Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.1	0.3	2.4	83	4.5	7.5	2.9
	JUN-SEP	0.1	0.1	2.4	83	4.7	8.0	2.9
Prineville Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.2	3.0	7.4	80	11.8	18.3	9.2
	JUN-SEP	0.3	3.3	8.1	80	12.9	20	10.1
Whychus Ck nr Sisters	JUN-JUL	20	22	23	96	24	26	24
	JUN-SEP	31	33	35	97	37	39	36

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(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:

Redmond (541) 923-4358

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

UPPER DESCHUTES AND CROOKED BASINS Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May					UPPER DESCHUTES AND CROOKED BASINS Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009			
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage This Year	Last Year	*** Avg	Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	% of Average
CRANE PRAIRIE	55.3	47.6	55.1	42.5	Crooked	3	0	0
CRESCENT LAKE	86.9	73.9	56.8	58.9	Little Deschutes	4	44	95
OCHOCO	47.5	34.0	42.5	35.9	Deschutes above Wickiup R	4	34	76
PRINEVILLE	153.0	145.5	148.7	142.2	Tumalo and Squaw Creeks	2	43	129
WICKIUP	200.0	167.7	157.9	166.6				

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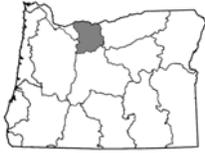
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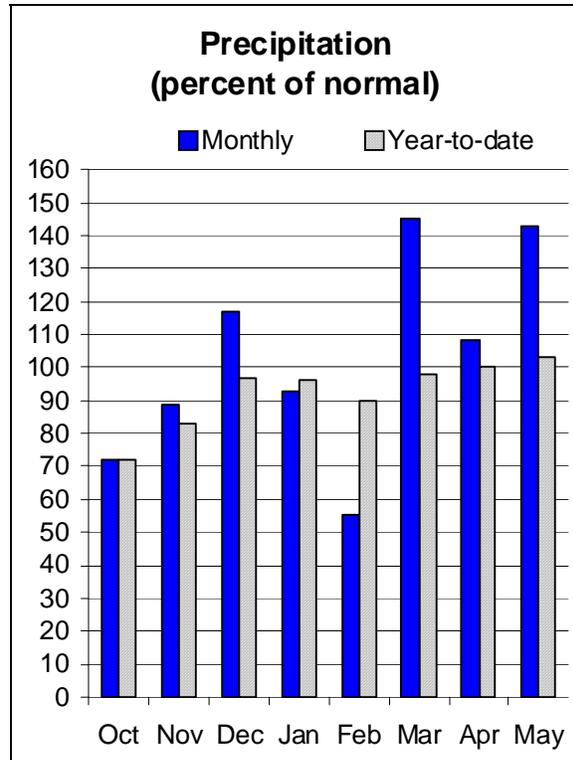
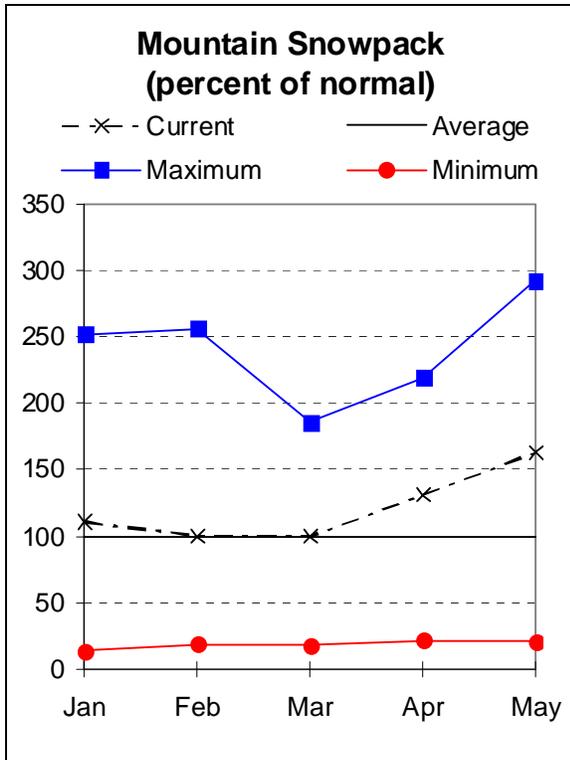
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Hood, Mile Creeks, and Lower Deschutes Basins

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

As of June 1, the snowpack measured 164 percent of average in the Hood, Mile Creeks and Lower Deschutes basin. This is the highest snowpack percent of average in the state. On June 1, snow was remaining at 6 SNOTEL sites in the basin. Only the lower elevations had melted out as of June 1.

Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 103 percent of average, the highest in the state. May precipitation in the basin was 143 percent of average.

The June through September streamflow forecast for Hood River at Tucker Bridge is 111 percent of average. Water users in the Hood, Mile Creeks, and Lower Deschutes basin can expect near normal streamflows this summer.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
The Dalles (541) 296-6178

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

HOOD, MILE CREEKS AND LOWER DESCHUTES BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)						
		90% (1000AF)		70% (1000AF)			Chance Of Exceeding * 50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)		30% (1000AF)		10% (1000AF)	
Hood R at Tucker Bridge	JUN-JUL	77	87	93	113	99	109	82				
	JUN-SEP	119	131	139	111	147	159	125				

HOOD, MILE CREEKS AND LOWER DESCHUTES BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

HOOD, MILE CREEKS AND LOWER DESCHUTES BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
CLEAR LAKE (WASCO)	11.9	9.2	5.3	5.9	Hood River	5	45	138
					Mile Creeks	0	0	0
					White River	4	63	136

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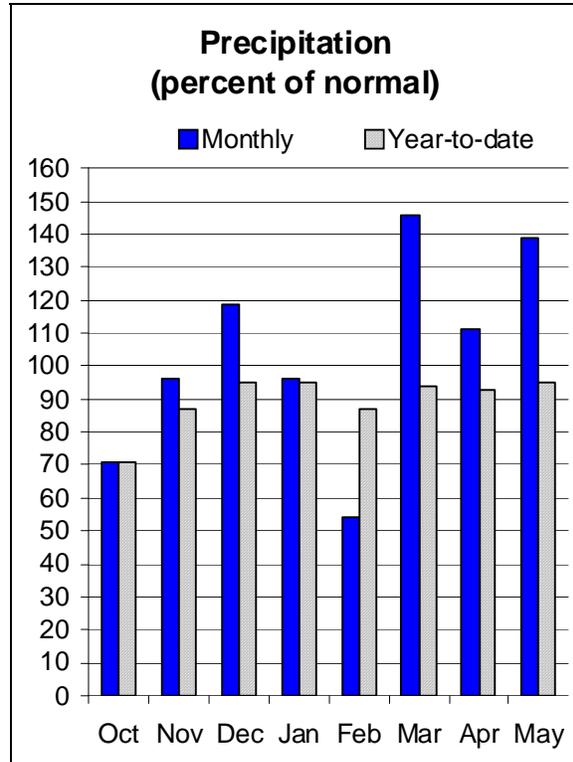
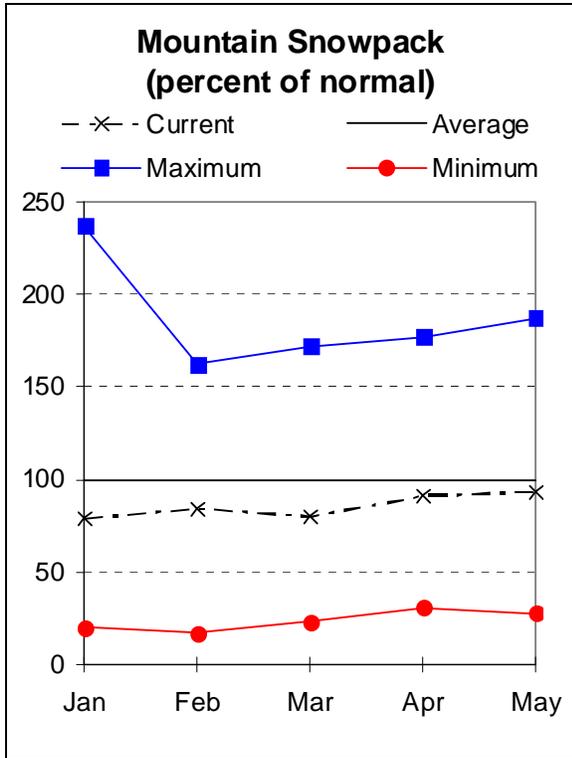
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Lower Columbia Basin

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

The June 1 snowpack for the entire Columbia basin above The Dalles is 85 percent of average. Water year to date precipitation has been 95 percent of average. In Oregon, the May precipitation in the Sandy basin was 143 average.

The June through September streamflow forecast for the Columbia at The Dalles is 88 percent of average. The June through September streamflow forecast for the Sandy near Marmot is 106 percent of average.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
Oregon City - (503) 656-3499

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

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LOWER COLUMBIA BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		===== Chance Of Exceeding * =====						
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	(% AVG.)		30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Columbia R at The Dalles (2)	JUN-JUL	31400	36300	38600	88	40900	45800	43800
	JUN-SEP	41100	47600	50600	88	53600	60100	57800
Sandy R nr Marmot	JUN-JUL	92	107	117	107	127	142	109
	JUN-SEP	136	155	168	106	181	200	159

LOWER COLUMBIA BASIN Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May					LOWER COLUMBIA BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009			
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
					Sandy	7	42	164

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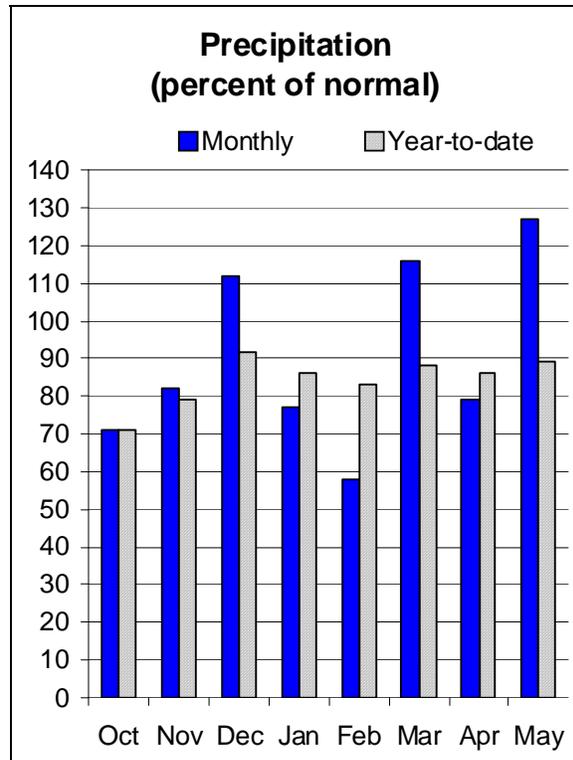
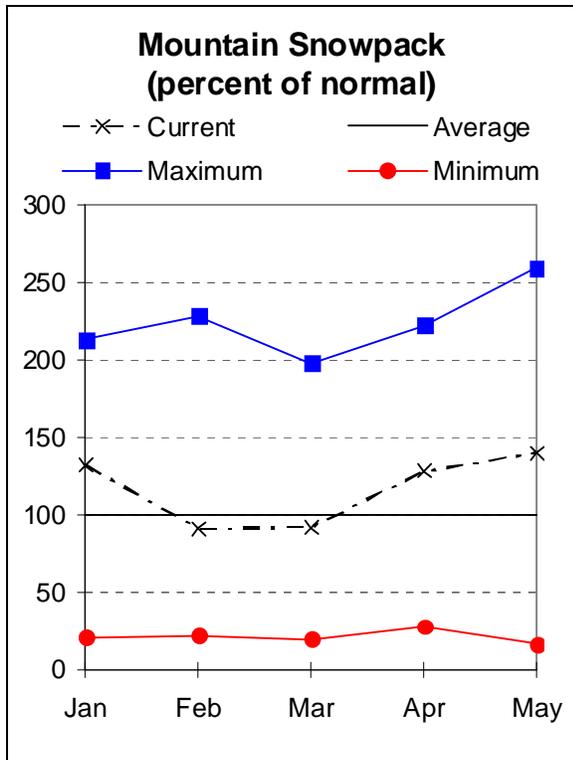
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Oregon City - (503) 656-3499

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Willamette Basin

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

As of June 1, the snowpack measured 94 percent of average in the Willamette basin. On June 1, snow was remaining at 7 SNOTEL sites in the basin. Normally, 14 out of 20 SNOTEL sites in the Willamette basin have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the Willamette basin was 127 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 89 percent of average.

At the end of May, storage at Henry Hagg and Timothy Lake reservoirs was near average. June through September streamflow forecasts in the Willamette basin range from 80 to 110 percent of average. Summer streamflow forecasts vary greatly depending on the percentage of snowmelt contribution to streamflow. Water users in snowmelt dominated tributaries of the Willamette can expect near average streamflows this coming summer. Water users in the rainfall dominated tributaries of the Willamette can expect below average conditions.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
 Eugene - (541) 465-6436; Portland - (503) 231-2270; Tangent - (541) 967-5925; Oregon City - (503) 656-3499;
 Hillsboro - (503) 648-3174; McMinnville - (503) 472-1474
 Salem - (503) 399-5746; Dallas - (503) 623-5534
 Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

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WILLAMETTE BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	Chance Of Exceeding * 50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)			30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Blue River Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	2.3	12.2	16.7	102	21	31	16.4
	JUN-SEP	4.3	14.6	19.3	101	24	34	19.1
Clackamas R at Estacada (2)	JUN-JUL	172	205	225	107	245	280	210
	JUN-SEP	275	315	340	107	365	405	318
Clackamas R ab Three Lynx (2)	JUN-JUL	133	153	167	106	181	200	158
	JUN-SEP	215	240	255	104	270	295	246
Cottage Grove Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	2.0	5.5	8.0	80	10.5	16.1	10.0
Cougar Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	41	55	61	95	67	81	64
	JUN-SEP	60	77	84	94	91	108	89
Detroit Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	122	172	195	109	220	270	179
	JUN-SEP	197	255	285	106	315	375	268
Dorena Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	0.1	18.6	27	87	35	54	31
Fall Creek Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	4.0	12.7	19.6	85	26	42	23
	JUN-SEP	0.2	16.6	24	83	31	48	29
Foster Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	25	77	100	84	123	175	119
	JUN-SEP	50	106	131	84	156	210	156
Green Peter Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	36	70	86	109	102	136	79
	JUN-SEP	58	96	113	108	130	168	105
Hills Creek Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-OCT	110	138	150	92	162	190	164

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WILLAMETTE BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	Chance Of Exceeding * 50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)			30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Little North Santiam R nr Mehama (1)	JUN-JUL	13.0	29	36	106	43	59	34
	JUN-SEP	23	39	46	105	53	69	44
Lookout Point Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-OCT	280	350	385	96	420	490	402
McKenzie R bl Trail Bridge (2)	JUN-JUL	94	102	108	94	114	122	115
	JUN-SEP	167	178	186	93	194	205	200
McKenzie R nr Vida (1,2)	JUN-JUL	265	325	350	97	375	435	360
	JUN-SEP	450	525	560	96	595	670	584
Mohawk R nr Springfield	JUN-JUL	4.0	12.0	17.5	99	23	31	17.7
Oak Grove Fork R ab Power Intake	JUN-JUL	45	51	55	110	59	65	50
	JUN-SEP	82	90	96	110	102	110	87
North Santiam R at Mehama (1,2)	JUN-JUL	178	230	255	109	280	330	233
	JUN-SEP	255	325	360	107	395	465	336
South Santiam R at Waterloo (2)	JUN-JUL	27	76	109	84	142	191	130
	JUN-SEP	54	105	139	82	173	225	169
Scoggins Ck nr Gaston (2)	JUN-JUL	0.3	0.9	1.4	80	1.8	2.5	1.7
Thomas Ck nr Scio	JUN-JUL	1.4	9.1	14.4	84	19.7	27	17.2
MF Willamette R bl NF (1,2)	JUN-OCT	310	370	400	102	430	490	391
Willamette R at Salem (1,2)	JUN-JUL	775	1080	1220	101	1350	1650	1207
	JUN-SEP	825	1410	1680	101	1950	2530	1664

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WILLAMETTE BASIN Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May					WILLAMETTE BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009			
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage This Year	Last Year	*** Avg	Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	% of Average
BLUE RIVER	85.5	78.4	78.1	78.2	Clackamas	4	34	596
COTTAGE GROVE	29.8	27.7	28.6	29.9	McKenzie	7	32	84
COUGAR	155.2	130.1	132.0	205.4	Row River	1	0	5
DETROIT	300.7	283.6	272.2	317.5	Santiam	6	0	1
DORENA	70.5	63.4	64.3	71.3	Middle Fork Willamette	7	32	84
FALL CREEK	115.5	107.0	107.6	107.0				
FERN RIDGE	109.6	94.1	94.1	95.9				
FOSTER	29.7	24.5	24.8	28.5				
GREEN PETER	268.2	242.1	225.1	306.6				
HILLS CREEK	200.2	193.8	194.4	232.5				
LOOKOUT POINT	337.0	322.9	312.2	307.7				
TIMOTHY LAKE	61.7	63.2	63.0	60.8				
HENRY HAGG LAKE	53.0	53.3	53.3	52.4				

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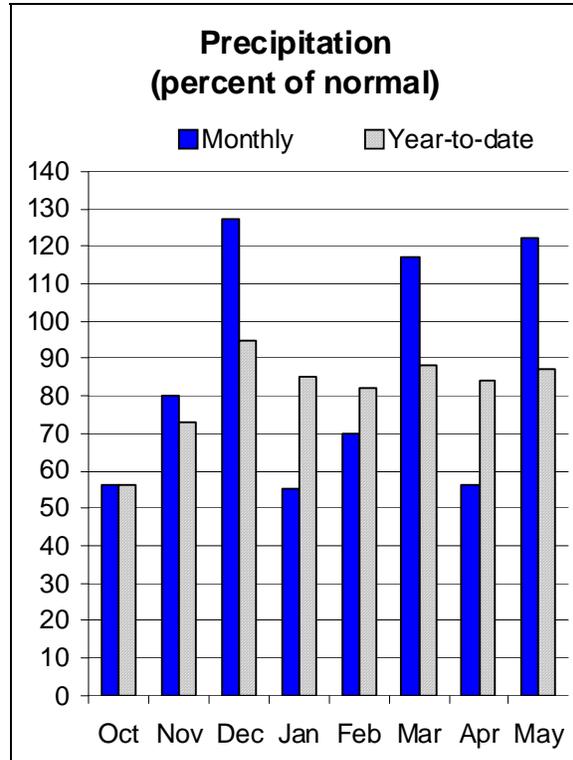
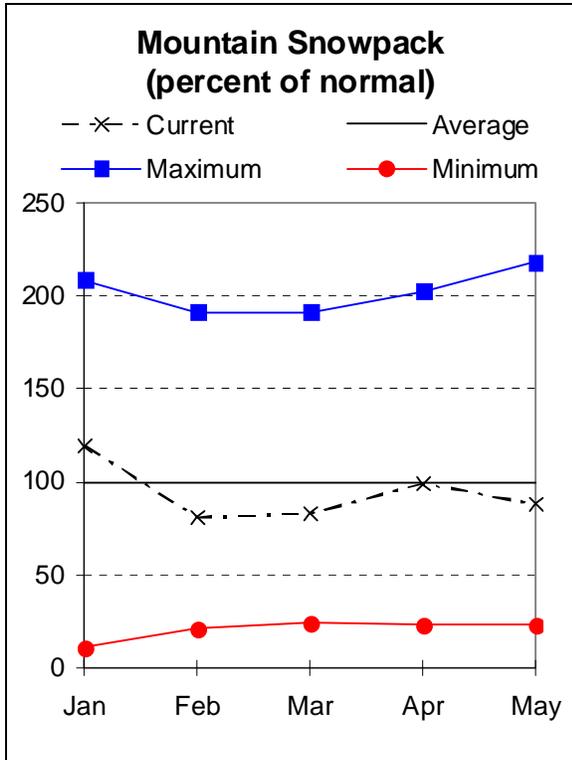
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Rogue and Umpqua Basins

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

As of June 1, the snowpack measured 68 percent of average in the Rogue and Umpqua basin. Significant snowmelt occurred during the month of May. On June 1, snow was remaining at 4 SNOTEL sites in the basin. Normally, 8 out of 12 SNOTEL sites in the Rogue and Umpqua basin have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the Rogue and Umpqua basin was 122 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 87 percent of average.

At the end of May, storage at five Rogue and Umpqua basin reservoirs was 117 percent of average or 99 percent of capacity. June through September streamflow forecasts for the basin range from 61 to 110 percent of average. Summer streamflow forecasts vary greatly depending on the percentage of snowmelt contribution to streamflow. Depending on their source, water users in the basin can expect well below to near average water availability this coming summer.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
 Roseburg - (541) 673-8316; Medford - (541) 776-4267
 Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

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ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	Chance Of Exceeding * 50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)			30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Applegate Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	4.8	12.7	18.0	60	23	31	30
	JUN-SEP	8.2	16.4	22	61	28	36	36
SF Big Butte Ck nr Butte Falls	JUN-JUL	9.3	11.4	12.8	108	14.2	16.3	11.9
	JUN-SEP	17.3	20	22	104	24	27	21
Cow Ck nr Azalea (2)	JUN-JUL	1.6	2.6	3.2	107	3.8	4.8	3.0
	JUN-SEP	1.7	3.3	4.4	105	5.5	7.1	4.2
Hyatt Prairie Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.1	0.1	0.4	90	0.8	1.2	0.5
Illinois R at Kerby	JUN-JUL	1.8	14.4	23	77	32	44	30
	JUN-SEP	6.1	19.1	28	76	37	50	37
NF Little Butte Ck nr Lakecreek (2)	JUN-JUL	14.2	16.9	18.7	108	21	23	17.4
	JUN-SEP	28	32	35	110	38	42	32
Lost Creek Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	170	194	210	96	225	250	220
	JUN-SEP	285	320	340	96	360	395	355
Rogue R at Raygold (2)	JUN-JUL	156	197	225	88	255	295	255
	JUN-SEP	295	340	370	88	400	445	420
Rogue R at Grants Pass (2)	JUN-JUL	152	192	220	92	250	290	240
	JUN-SEP	270	320	355	92	390	440	385
Sucker Ck bl Ltl Grayback Ck nr Holl	JUN-JUL	5.7	8.8	10.8	79	12.8	15.9	13.6
	JUN-SEP	8.7	12.0	14.3	80	16.6	19.9	17.8

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ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>						30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)				
		90%		70%		50%			30%		10%	
		(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(% AVG.)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)		(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)
North Umpqua R at Winchester	JUN-JUL	178	220	245	102	270	310	240				
	JUN-SEP	295	335	365	101	395	435	360				
South Umpqua R nr Brockway	JUN-JUL	42	63	77	112	91	112	69				
	JUN-SEP	60	82	97	108	112	134	90				
South Umpqua R at Tiller	JUN-JUL	21	34	43	105	52	65	41				
	JUN-SEP	30	43	52	102	61	74	51				

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ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

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Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***		
		This Year	Last Year	Avg
APPLEGATE	75.2	61.9	61.6	66.8
EMIGRANT LAKE	39.0	37.8	39.0	35.3
FISH LAKE	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.6
FOURMILE LAKE	16.1	16.6	14.8	12.5
HOWARD PRAIRIE	60.0	60.4	61.3	50.2
HYATT PRAIRIE	16.1	15.7	15.8	13.5
LOST CREEK	315.0	180.9	156.9	305.3

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ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009

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Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		Last Yr	Average
Applegate	2	0	0
Bear Creek	1	0	0
Little Butte Creek	3	0	0
Illinois	1	0	0
North Umpqua	2	61	112
Rogue River above Grants	10	48	59

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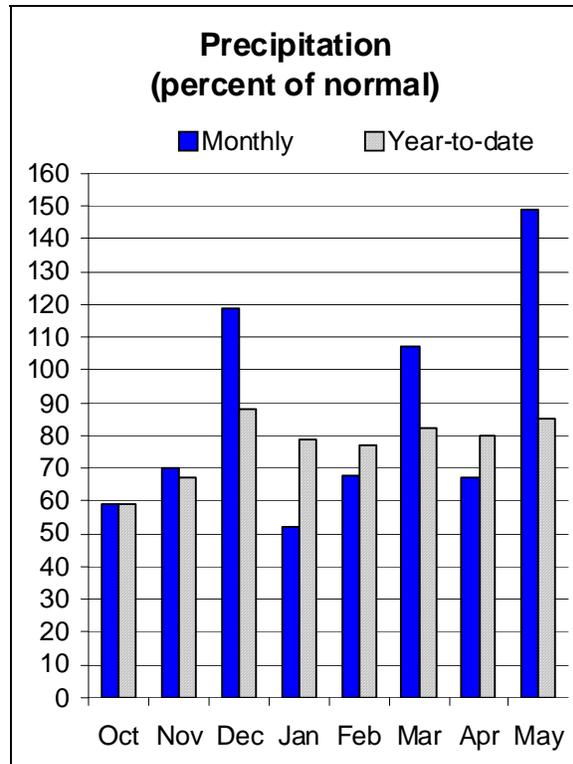
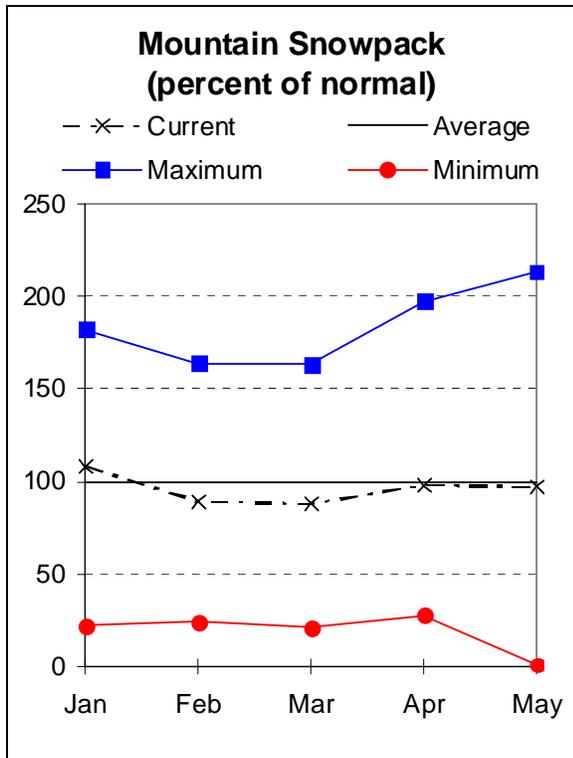
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Klamath Basin

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

As of June 1, the snowpack measured 60 percent of average in the Klamath basin. On June 1, snow was remaining at 3 SNOTEL sites in the basin. Normally, 7 out of 12 SNOTEL sites in the Klamath basin have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the Klamath basin was 149 percent of average, the highest in the state. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 85 percent of average.

At the end of May, storage at Upper Klamath Lake, Clear Lake (CA) and Gerber reservoirs was 70 percent of average or 50 percent of capacity. The June through September streamflow forecasts for the Klamath basin range from 70 to 86 percent of average. Water users in the Klamath basin can expect reduced water availability this coming summer.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
Klamath Falls - (541) 883-6932

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

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KLAMATH BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
		Chance Of Exceeding *				
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF) (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	
Clear Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.1	1.5	5.0	69	7.2
	JUN-SEP	0.1	5.1	8.5	70	12.1
Gerber Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.2	0.3	1.4	77	1.8
	JUN-SEP	0.3	0.8	1.9	77	2.4
Sprague R nr Chiloquin	JUN-JUL	27	38	45	80	56
	JUN-SEP	45	57	66	81	82
Upper Klamath Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	42	74	89	81	110
	JUN-SEP	90	138	160	81	198
Williamson R bl Sprague R nr Chiloqu	JUN-JUL	63	75	84	86	98
	JUN-SEP	111	128	140	86	162

KLAMATH BASIN Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May					KLAMATH BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009			
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
CLEAR LAKE (CALIF)	513.3	69.4	150.1	256.5	Lost	2	0	0
GERBER	94.3	52.4	76.9	68.4	Sprague	5	0	0
UPPER KLAMATH LAKE	523.7	448.1	464.9	487.0	Upper Klamath Lake	7	47	61
					Williamson River	5	69	75

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.

(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:

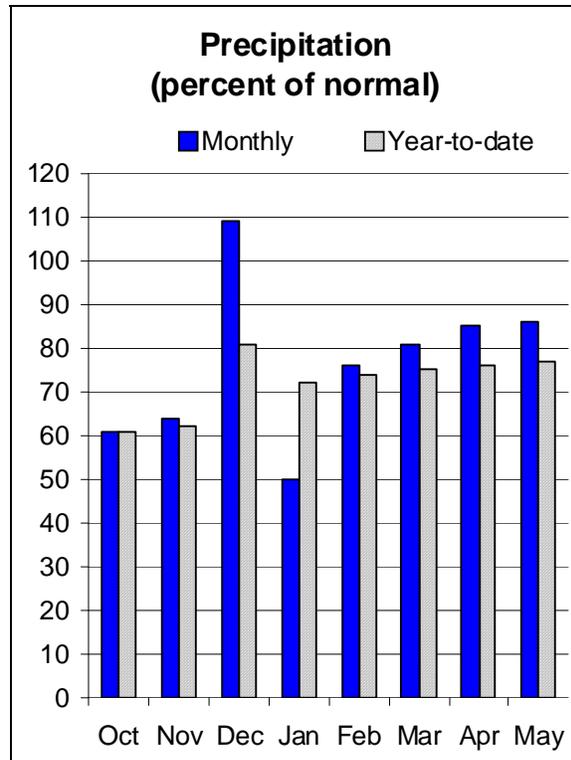
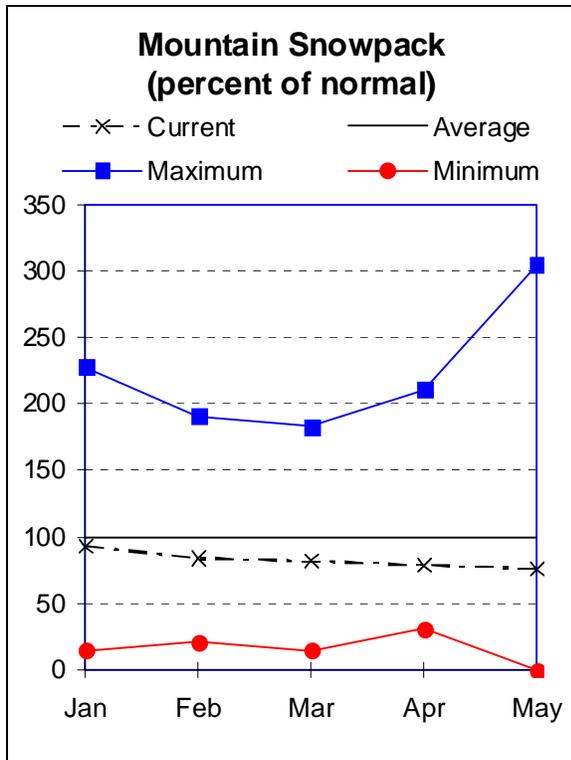
Klamath Falls - (541) 883-6932

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>



Lake County and Goose Lake

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, there was no snow at any of the 9 SNOTEL sites in the Lake County and Goose Lake basin. Normally, 3 out of 9 SNOTEL sites in Lake County and Goose Lake basin have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the Lake County and Goose Lake basin was 86 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 77 percent of average, the lowest in the state.

At the end of May, storage in Drews and Cottonwood reservoirs was 52 percent of average or 42 percent of capacity. Spring inflows are expected to be well below average. June through September streamflow forecasts for the basin range from 48 to 58 percent of average. Water users in Lake County and Goose Lake basin can expect greatly reduced water availability this coming summer. Most of the basin is designated by the US Drought Monitor as in a moderate drought condition.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
Lakeview - (541) 947-2202

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

LAKE COUNTY AND GOOSE LAKE BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>				30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)		
		Chance Of Exceeding *						
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	(% AVG.)		30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)
Chewaucan R nr Paisley	JUN-JUL	2.4	7.4	10.8	53	14.2	19.2	20
	JUN-SEP	5.2	10.5	14.1	58	17.7	23	25
Deep Ck ab Adel	JUN-JUL	1.5	5.0	7.4	47	9.8	13.3	15.7
	JUN-SEP	2.9	6.6	9.1	51	11.6	15.3	17.8
Honey Ck nr Plush	JUN-JUL	0.1	0.9	1.5	44	2.1	3.0	3.4
	JUN-SEP	0.1	1.1	1.7	48	2.4	3.3	3.6
Silver Ck nr Silver Lake (2)	JUN-JUL	0.0	0.1	0.6	70	1.2	2.0	0.9
Twentymile Ck nr Adel	JUN-JUL	0.1	1.0	2.0	49	3.0	4.4	4.1
	JUN-SEP	0.1	1.5	2.5	54	3.5	5.0	4.6

LAKE COUNTY AND GOOSE LAKE BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

LAKE COUNTY AND GOOSE LAKE BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
COTTONWOOD	8.7	7.8	9.3	6.8	Chewaucan River	3	0	0
DREWS	63.0	22.5	37.0	51.0	Deep Creek	0	0	0
					Drew Creek	2	0	0
					Honey Creek	0	0	0
					Silver Creek (Lake Co.)	4	0	0
					Twentymile Creek	0	0	0

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table. The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.

(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:

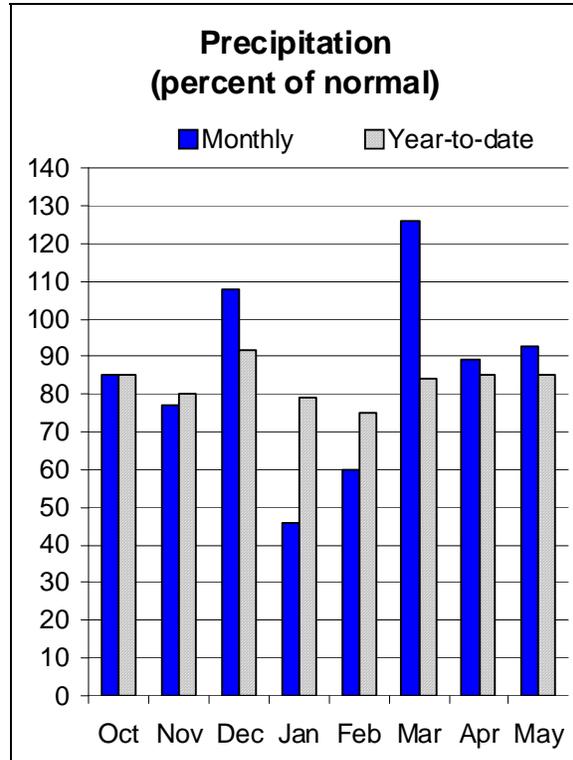
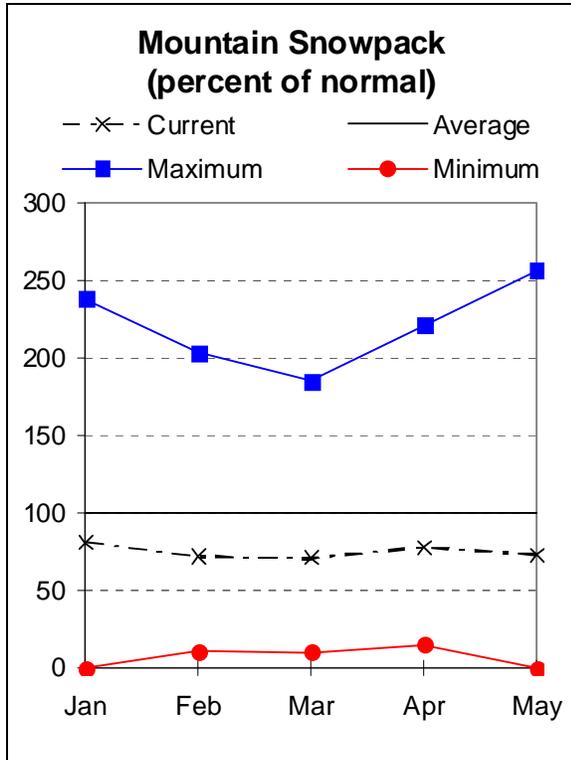
Lakeview - (541) 947-2202

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>



Harney Basin

June 1, 2009



Water Supply Outlook

As of June 1, the snowpack measured 2 percent of average in the Harney basin. On June 1, Fish Creek SNOTEL site on Steens mountain was the lone snow measurement site in the basin to record snow. Normally, 3 out of 9 SNOTEL sites in the Harney basin have snow on June 1.

May precipitation in the Harney basin was 93 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been only 85 percent of average.

June through September streamflow forecasts for the Harney basin range from 50 to 85 percent of average. Water users in the Harney basin can expect greatly reduced water availability this coming summer. Most of the basin is designated by the US Drought Monitor as in a moderate drought condition.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
Hines - (541) 573-6446

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/bor.pl>

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HARNEY BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2009

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>					30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)	
		=====		Chance Of Exceeding *		=====		
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	(% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)		10% (1000AF)
Donner Und Blitzen R nr Frenchglen	JUN-JUL	4.5	8.8	11.8	47	14.8	19.1	25
	JUN-SEP	7.8	12.8	16.2	52	19.6	25	31
Silvies R nr Burns	JUN-JUL	0.9	7.1	11.3	85	15.5	22	13.3
	JUN-SEP	1.7	8.8	13.6	85	18.4	26	16.0
Trout Ck nr Denio	JUN-JUL	0.2	0.9	1.4	47	1.9	2.6	2.9
	JUN-SEP	0.4	1.2	1.8	50	2.4	3.2	3.6

HARNEY BASIN Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May					HARNEY BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2009			
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage ***			Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		This Year	Last Year	Avg			Last Yr	Average
					Donner und Blitzen River	2	3	2
					Silver Creek (Harney Co.)	2	0	0
					Silvies River	5	0	0
					Trout Creek	2	3	2

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.

(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:

Hines - (541) 573-6446

Or visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>

Recession Forecasts for Oregon

NEW – Changes to Low Flow and Peak Flow Forecasts

Recession flow forecasts will be presented in a new format starting this year. Each forecast provides a range of possible outcomes representing the uncertainty of forecasting models. Forecast models have been redeveloped using post 1970 data and as a result average values have changed from previous years. The recession flow forecasts use exceedance probabilities in a format similar to the standard water supply forecasts presented in this document.

The types of forecasts in the table below are:

- 1) Threshold flow -- Date that the daily streamflow rate falls below the given threshold flow
- 2) Peak flow -- Maximum daily flow
- 3) Date of peak flow -- Date of occurrence of maximum daily flow
- 4) Average daily flow on a given date

Forecasts are included at key streamflow sites within the state that have reliable daily streamflow data. If you have questions, comments, or concerns about changes to forecasts, please contact the Snow Survey Data Collection Office.

OWYHEE AND MALHEUR BASINS					
FORECAST POINT	FORECAST THRESHOLD	FORECAST VALUE ----- CHANCE OF EXCEEDING ----- -----			LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE
		90%	50%	10%	
Owyhee R nr Rome	2000 cfs	March 26 observed			May 6
Owyhee R nr Rome	1000 cfs	May 13 observed			May 18
Owyhee R nr Rome	500 cfs	May 29 observed			June 2

UPPER JOHN DAY BASIN					
FORECAST POINT	FORECAST THRESHOLD	FORECAST VALUE ----- CHANCE OF EXCEEDING ----- -----			LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE
		90%	50%	10%	
John Day R at Service Creek	Average Daily Flow on Aug. 1st	60	240	420	271

UPPER DESCHUTES AND CROOKED BASINS					
FORECAST POINT	FORECAST THRESHOLD	FORECAST VALUE ----- CHANCE OF EXCEEDING ----- -----			LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE
		90%	50%	10%	
Crane Prairie Inflow	Date of Peak	Currently near peak			May 25
Crane Prairie Inflow	Peak Flow	Approximate range 400-500			403
Crane Prairie Inflow	Average Daily Flow on Oct. 1st	250	285	320	269
Prineville Reservoir Inflow	113 cfs	May 24 observed			June 3
Prineville Reservoir Inflow	75 cfs	May 26 observed			June 11
Prineville Reservoir Inflow	50 cfs	May 28 observed			June 19
Whychus Creek nr Sisters	100 cfs	July 30	August 21	September 12	August 16

ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS					
<i>FORECAST POINT</i>	<i>FORECAST THRESHOLD</i>	<i>FORECAST VALUE</i> ----- <i>CHANCE OF EXCEEDING</i> ----- ---			<i>LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE</i>
		90%	50%	10%	
South Umpqua R nr Brockway *	90 cfs	July 28	August 11	August 25	August 8
South Umpqua R at Tiller	140 cfs	June 1	July 14	July 27	July 11
South Umpqua R at Tiller	90 cfs	July 18	August 3	August 19	August 1
South Umpqua R at Tiller	60 cfs	August 19	September 9	September 30	August 28

South Umpqua R nr Brockway dates are based on streamflow data adjusted for releases from Galesville Reservoir to reflect natural flow conditions and do not match observed gage data. There is an approximately 20% chance in any given year that the flow will not recede below 90 cfs; the dates given here are for the event that the flow does recede below 90 cfs.

LAKE COUNTY AND GOOSE LAKE BASINS					
<i>FORECAST POINT</i>	<i>FORECAST THRESHOLD</i>	<i>FORECAST VALUE</i> ----- <i>CHANCE OF EXCEEDING</i> ----- -----			<i>LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE</i>
		90%	50%	10%	
Deep Ck ab Adel	100 cfs	May 24	June 6	June 19	June 17
Honey Ck nr Plush	100 cfs	April 6	April 24	May 12	May 16
Honey Ck nr Plush	50 cfs	April 19	May 11	June 2	June 4
Twentymile Ck nr Adel	50 cfs	April 14	May 9	June 3	May 30
Twentymile Ck nr Adel	10 cfs	June 8	June 25	July 12	July 7

HARNEY BASIN					
<i>FORECAST POINT</i>	<i>FORECAST THRESHOLD</i>	<i>FORECAST VALUE</i> ----- <i>CHANCE OF EXCEEDING</i> ----- -----			<i>LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE</i>
		90%	50%	10%	
Silvies R nr Burns	400 cfs	April 27	May 8	May 19	May 21
	200 cfs	May 4	May 23	June 11	June 2
	100 cfs	May 21	June 8	June 26	June 13
	50 cfs	June 11	July 1	July 21	July 3
Donner Und Blitzen R nr Frenchglen	200 cfs	June 6	June 12	June 19	June 20
Donner Und Blitzen R nr Frenchglen	100 cfs	June 14	June 26	July 8	July 9

Some of the dates for Honey Ck, Twentymile Ck, and Silvies R are in the past. These locations do not have real-time streamflow data, so it is not possible to determine whether these thresholds have already occurred or to make a more accurate prediction of the occurrence of the flow threshold crossing. The dates given in the table are those generated by the forecasting procedure.

Summary of Snow Course Data

BASIN SUMMARY OF
SNOW COURSE DATA

JUNE 2009

SNOW COURSE	ELEVATION	DATE	SNOW DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LAST YEAR	AVERAGE 71-00
Oregon						
ANEROID LAKE SNOTEL	7400	6/01/09	38	16.3	26.2	15.5
ANNIE SPRING SNOTEL	6010	6/01/09	27	11.9	26.4	22.8
ARBUCKLE MTN SNOTEL	5770	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.7
BEAVER RES. SNOTEL	5150	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
BIG RED MTN SNOTEL	6050	6/01/09	0	.0	13.0	8.3
BIGELOW CAMP SNOTEL	5130	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
BILLIE CK DVD SNOTEL	5280	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
BLAZED ALDER SNOTEL	3650	6/01/09	33	17.0	73.2	5.0
BLUE MTN SPGS SNOTEL	5870	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
BOURNE SNOTEL	5850	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.1
BOWMAN SPRNGS SNOTEL	4530	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
CASCADE SUM. SNOTEL	5100	6/01/09	2	.8	20.2	5.9
CHEMULT ALT SNOTEL	4850	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
CLACKAMAS LK. SNOTEL	3400	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
CLEAR LAKE SNOTEL	3810	6/01/09	0	.0	6.4	.3
COLD SPRINGS SNOTEL	5940	6/01/09	0	.0	9.6	4.5
COUNTY LINE SNOTEL	4830	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.1
CRAZYMAN FLAT SNOTEL	6180	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
DALY LAKE SNOTEL	3690	6/01/09	0	.0	14.6	.5
DERR SNOTEL	5850	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
DIAMOND LAKE SNOTEL	5280	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.3
EILERTSON SNOTEL	5510	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
EMIGRANT SPGS SNOTEL	3800	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
FISH CREEK SNOTEL	7660	6/01/09	0	.3	9.4	13.8
FISH LK. SNOTEL	4660	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
FOURMILE LAKE SNOTEL	5970	6/01/09	0	.0	9.5	6.2
GERBER RES SNOTEL	4890	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
GOLD CENTER SNOTEL	5410	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
GREENPOINT SNOTEL	3310	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
HIGH RIDGE SNOTEL	4920	6/01/09	0	1.7	15.4	1.2
HOGG PASS SNOTEL	4790	6/01/09	0	.0	19.8	10.8
HOLLAND MDWS SNOTEL	4930	6/01/09	0	.1	24.3	2.1
IRISH-TAYLOR SNOTEL	5540	6/01/09	53	23.9	36.2	26.1
JUMP OFF JOE SNOTEL	3520	6/01/09	0	.0	10.7	.2
KING MTN #2 SNOTEL	4340	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
LAKE CK R.S. SNOTEL	5240	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
LITTLE MEADOW SNOTEL	4020	6/01/09	0	.2	43.9	3.6
LUCKY STRIKE SNOTEL	4970	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
MADISON BUTTE SNOTEL	5150	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
MARION FORKS SNOTEL	2590	6/01/09	0	.0	12.4	.0
MCKENZIE SNOTEL	4770	6/01/09	42	27.7	54.7	19.6
MILKSHAKES SNOTEL	5580	6/01/09	38	25.4	25.5	--
MILLER WOODS SNOTEL	420	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	--
MOSS SPRINGS SNOTEL	5760	6/01/09	2	.8	13.1	4.0
MT HOOD TEST SNOTEL	5370	6/01/09	110	54.2	72.1	48.1
MT HOWARD SNOTEL	7910	6/01/09	15	10.5	14.3	7.8
MUD RIDGE SNOTEL	4070	6/01/09	24	14.3	30.0	1.8
NEW CRESCENT SNOTEL	4910	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
NORTH FK RES SNOTEL	3060	6/01/09	14	8.6	38.5	.5
OCHOCO MEADOW SNOTEL	5430	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0

SNOW COURSE	ELEVATION	DATE	SNOW DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LAST YEAR	AVERAGE 71-00
Oregon Continued						
PARK H.Q. REV	6550	5/29/09	75	39.6	47.8	45.3
PEAVINE RIDGE SNOTEL	3420	6/01/09	0	.0	6.2	.3
QUARTZ MTN SNOTEL	5720	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
R.R. OVERPASS SNOTEL	2680	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
RED HILL SNOTEL	4410	6/01/09	74	23.7	57.8	16.3
ROARING RIVER SNOTEL	4950	6/01/09	0	.6	28.3	5.2
ROCK SPRINGS SNOTEL	5290	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SADDLE MTN SNOTEL	3110	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SALT CK FALLS SNOTEL	4220	6/01/09	0	.0	17.3	.5
SANTIAM JCT. SNOTEL	3740	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SCHNEIDER MDW SNOTEL	5400	6/01/09	0	.0	7.1	1.9
SEINE CREEK SNOTEL	2060	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SEVENMILE MARSH SNTL	5700	6/01/09	0	.6	16.4	6.5
SILVER CREEK SNOTEL	5740	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SILVIES SNOTEL	6990	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	1.8
SNOW MTN SNOTEL	6220	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.1
SF BULL RUN SNOTEL	2690	6/01/09	0	.0	1.9	.0
STARR RIDGE SNOTEL	5250	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
STRAWBERRY SNOTEL	5770	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SUMMER RIM SNOTEL	7080	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	1.2
SUMMIT LAKE SNOTEL	5610	6/01/09	55	30.1	49.7	26.6
SUN PASS SNOTEL	5400	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	--
SWAN LAKE MTN SNOTEL	6830	6/01/09	0	.0	--	--
TAYLOR BUTTE SNOTEL	5030	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
TAYLOR GREEN SNOTEL	5740	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.1
THREE CK MEAD SNOTEL	5690	6/01/09	0	.0	10.1	1.9
TIPTON SNOTEL	5150	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
TOKETTE AIRSTRIP SN	3240	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	--
WOLF CREEK SNOTEL	5630	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.1
California						
ADIN MTN SNOTEL	6190	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.7
CEDAR PASS SNOTEL	7030	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	2.7
CROWDER FLAT SNOTEL	5170	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
DISMAL SWAMP SNOTEL	7360	6/01/09	0	.0	7.4	8.6
Idaho						
MUD FLAT SNOTEL	5730	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SOUTH MTN SNOTEL	6500	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
Nevada						
BEAR CREEK SNOTEL	7800	6/01/09	0	.0	1.5	7.1
BIG BEND SNOTEL	6700	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.1
BUCKSKIN,L SNOTEL	6700	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
DISASTER PEAK SNOTEL	6500	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
FAWN CREEK SNOTEL	7050	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	1.4
GRANITE PEAK SNOTEL	7800	6/01/09	0	.0	.6	11.9
JACK CREEK, U SNOTEL	7280	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	2.8
LAMANCE CREEK SNOTEL	6000	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
LAUREL DRAW SNOTEL	6700	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
SEVENTYSIX CK SNOTEL	7100	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0
TAYLOR CANYON SNOTEL	6200	6/01/09	0	.0	.0	.0

Basin Outlook Reports; How Forecasts Are Made

And Federal – State – Private Cooperative Snow Surveys

For more water supply and resource management information, contact:

**USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Snow Survey Office
1201 NE Lloyd; Suite 900
Portland, OR 97232**

Phone: (503) 414-3270

Web site: <http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/index.html>

Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snowcourses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. These forecasts are coordinated between hydrologists in the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences

Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

Interpreting Water Supply Forecasts

Each month, five forecasts are issued for each forecast point and each forecast period. Unless otherwise specified, all streamflow forecasts are for streamflow volumes that would occur naturally without any upstream influences. Water users need to know what the different forecasts represent if they are to use the information correctly when making operational decisions. The following is an explanation of each of the forecasts.

90 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 90 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 10 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

70 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 70 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 30 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

50 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 50 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 50 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value. Generally, this forecast is the middle of the range of possible streamflow volumes that can be produced given current conditions.

30 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 30 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 70 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

10 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 10 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 90 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

*Note: There is still a 20 percent chance that actual streamflow volumes will fall either below the 90 percent exceedance forecast or above the 10 percent exceedance forecast.

These forecasts represent the uncertainty inherent in making streamflow predictions. This uncertainty may include sources such as: unknown future weather conditions, uncertainties associated with the various prediction methodologies, and the spatial coverage of the data network in a given basin.

30-Year Average. The 30-year average streamflow for each forecast period is provided for comparison. The average is based on data from 1971-2000. The % AVG. column compares the 50% chance of exceedance forecast to the 30-year average streamflow; values above 100% denote when the 50% chance of exceedance forecast would be greater than the 30-year average streamflow.

AF - Acre-feet, forecasted volume of water are typically in thousands of acre-feet.

These forecasts are given to users to help make risk-based decisions. Users can select the forecast corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to accept in order to minimize the negative impacts of having more or less water than planned for.

To Decrease the Chance of Having Less Water than Planned for: A user might determine that making decisions based on a 50 percent chance of exceedance forecast is too much risk to take (there is still a 50% chance that the user will receive less than this amount). To reduce the risk of having less water than planned for, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a greater chance of being exceeded such as the 90 or 70 percent exceedance forecasts.

To Decrease the Chance of Having More Water than Planned for: A user might determine that making decisions based on a 50 percent chance of exceedance forecast is too much risk to take (there is still a 50% chance that the user will receive more than this amount). To reduce the risk of having more water than planned for, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a lesser chance of being exceeded such as the 30 or 10 percent exceedance forecasts.

Using the forecasts - an Example

Using the 50 Percent Exceedance Forecast. Using the example forecasts shown below, there is a 50% chance that actual streamflow volume at the Boise River near Twin Springs will be less than 685 KAF between April 1 and July 31. There is also a 50% chance that actual streamflow volume will be greater than 685 KAF.

Using the 90 and 70 Percent Exceedance Forecasts. If an unexpected shortage of water could cause problems (such as irrigated agriculture), users might want to plan on receiving 610 KAF (from the 70 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 30% chance of receiving *less* than 610 KAF.

Alternatively, if users determine the risk of using the 70 percent exceedance forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving 443 KAF (from the **90** percent exceedance forecast). There is 10% chance of receiving less than 443 KAF.

Using the 30 or 10 Percent Exceedance Forecasts. If an unexpected excess of water could cause problems (such as operating a flood control reservoir), users might plan on receiving 760 KAF (from the 30 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 30% chance of receiving *more* than 760 KAF.

Alternatively, if users determine the risk of using the 30 percent exceedance forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving 927 KAF (from the 10 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 10% chance of receiving more than 927 KAF.

Users could also choose a volume in between any of these values to reflect their desired risk level.

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OWYHEE AND MALHEUR BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - February 1, 2006

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Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<===== Drier ===== Future Conditions ===== Wetter =====>>						30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
		=====		Chance Of Exceeding *		=====		
		90%	70%	50% (Most Probable)		30%	10%	
		(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(% AVG.)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)	(1000AF)
MALHEUR near Drewsey	FEB-JUL	148	184	210	165	238	282	127
	APR-SEP	87	110	128	168	147	177	76
NF MALHEUR at Beulah	FEB-JUL	108	127	141	157	156	178	90
OWYHEE RESV INFLOW (2)	FEB-JUL	602	792	935	134	1090	1340	700
	APR-SEP	341	473	575	134	687	869	430

* 90%, 70%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
1201 NE Lloyd Suite 900
Portland, OR 97232-1274

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Dave White, Chief
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Released by

Ron Alvarado, State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
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