United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural Resources
Conservation
Service

Oregon
Basin Outlook Report

June 1, 2011

Milkshakes SNOTEL located in northeast Oregon is shown here on April 28, 2011. Throughout May, Milkshakes SNOTEL only melted 6.5 inches of snow water leaving a robust 42.1 inches of snow water on the ground on June 1, 2011. Last year at this same time Milkshakes SNOTEL reported 17.1 inches of snow water. Milkshakes SNOTEL began melting 1-2 inches per day during May. The snowmelt combined with 6.9 inches of precipitation for the month, producing runoff in the Mill Creek watershed.

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General Outlook

June 1, 2011

SUMMARY

The La Nina conditions present in the Pacific Ocean all winter continued to affect Oregon weather patterns during May. Water supply users will note that it has been a very wet and cold spring, bringing lots of rain to the valleys and snow to the mountains. March, April and May were colder and wetter than normal for all basins in Oregon.

The snowpack continued to build through March and April with the beginning of the melt out delayed until May. Reservoirs throughout the state were full by May 1 and began to spill water as rainfall and snowmelt combined to raise streamflows. During May, many streams began to experience high flows with some localized flooding. Numerous stream systems throughout the state continued to experience bank full conditions as of June 1.

If June weather conditions remain cool and dry, the remaining snow could melt off gradually. However, if the weather pattern warms up and/or more wet weather arrives, additional flooding is likely. Water users are cautioned to expect higher than normal flows for the next several weeks, resulting in potentially hazardous river conditions.

SNOWPACK

Late season storm events brought new snow to some sites during May. On June 1, all basins in the state were reporting residual snow at SNOTEL sites. The remaining snow is quite deep and has been melting at a steady rate. Warm rains have brought periodic rapid snowmelt to some sites causing high flows and some downstream flooding. Soil moisture sensors at SNOTEL sites have been recording elevated soil moisture as the snow melts out.

As of June 1, most basins in the state were reporting well above average snowpacks. Snow was remaining at 40 out of 77 SNOTEL sites measured in Oregon. One snow course was measured in Crater Lake National Park for the June 1 survey. At most sites with snow remaining, the snow water content was well above what is expected at this time of year.

New records were set for snow water content on June 1 at 16 SNOTEL sites throughout the state. Another 12 SNOTEL sites reported their second highest June 1 snowpack over the 25 to 30 year period of record.

PRECIPITATION

Precipitation during March, April and May has been well above average throughout Oregon. Abundant May precipitation has contributed to high streamflows and some flooding in the state. Precipitation during May ranged from 118 percent of average in the Hood, Mile Creeks and Lower Deschutes basin to 212 percent of average in the Harney basin.

Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation totals have ranged from 114 percent of average in the Willamette basin to 141 percent of average in the Owyhee and Malheur.

RESERVOIRS

Most reservoirs in the state gained storage during May, and many are at or near capacity. Others spilled to make room for more water to come. The abundant runoff and continued high reservoir inputs suggest that there may be some carryover at the end of the 2011 irrigation season.

The June 1 storage at 26 major irrigation reservoirs analyzed in this publication was 106 percent of average. A total of 2,734,100 acre feet of water were stored on June 1, representing 85 percent of useable capacity. Last year at this time, these same reservoirs stored 1,843,500 acre feet of water.

STREAMFLOW

High streamflows and localized flooding occurred in most of Oregon's basins during May. With the abundant, late season snowpack, more high water is expected in June. Additional precipitation and warm conditions could flood streams that are already running high. In the summer ahead, streamflows are expected to remain high as the snowpack melts out much later than normal.

Due to the unusually late season snowpack and above average spring precipitation, streamflow forecasts published in April have already been exceeded for a number of points in Oregon.

A summary of streamflow forecasts for Oregon follows:

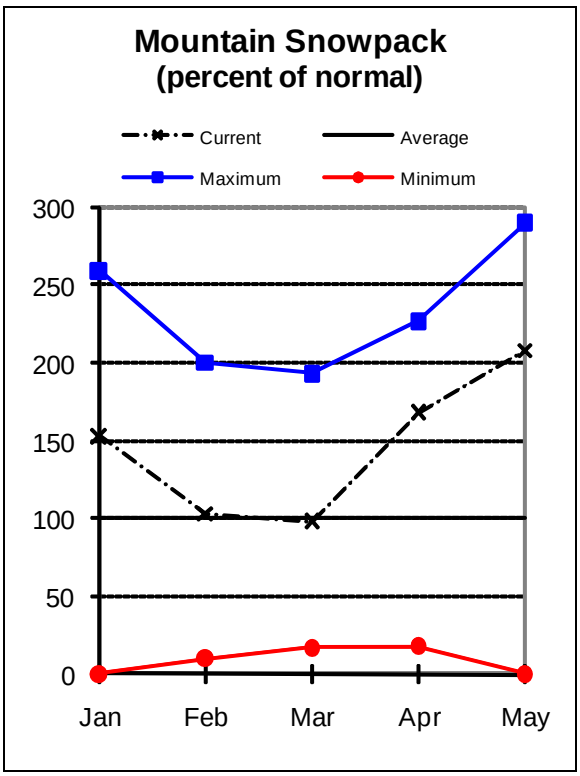
STREAM	PERIOD	PERCENT OF AVERAGE
Owyhee Reservoir Inflow	Apr-Sep	183
Grande Ronde R at La Grande	Apr-Sep	240
Umatilla R at Pendleton	Apr-Sep	179
Deschutes R at Benham Falls	Apr-Sep	110
MF Willamette R bl NF	Apr-Sep	172
Rogue R at Raygold	Apr-Sep	110
Upper Klamath Lake Inflow	Apr-Sep	162
Silvies R nr Burns	Apr-Sept	281

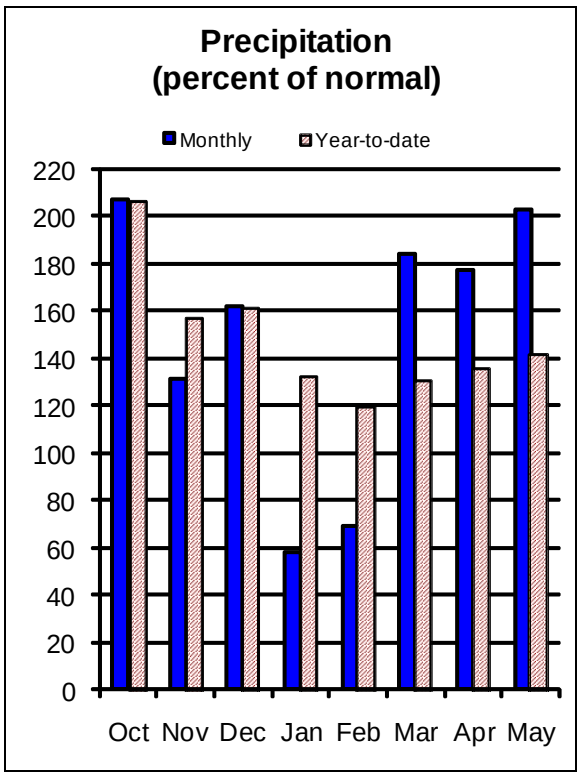
The forecasts in this bulletin are a result of coordinated activity between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service as an effort to provide the best possible service to water users.

This report also 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, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, snow remained at 2 SNOTEL sites in the Owyhee basin. The snowpack in the Owyhee was well above average. There was no snow remaining at SNOTEL sites in the Malheur basin on June 1.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the Owyhee and Malheur basins. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basins ranged from 1 to 7 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 203 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation in the basin has been 141 percent of average, the highest in the state.

All the reservoirs in the Owyhee and Malheur basins reported increased storage during May. Beulah and Owyhee reservoirs were at or near capacity on June 1. As of June 1, storage in Owyhee and Malheur basin reservoirs was 117 percent of average and 97 percent of capacity.

June through September streamflows are forecast to be well above average at all points in the basin. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Malheur R nr Drewsey	JUN-JUL	18.4	23	26	226	29	35	11.5
	JUN-SEP	22	26	30	219	34	40	13.7
NF Malheur R at Beulah (2)	JUN-JUL	23	27	30	196	33	37	15.3
Owyhee R bl Owyhee Dam (2)	JUN-JUL	128	150	167	204	184	210	82
	JUN-SEP	163	187	205	183	225	250	112
Owyhee R nr Rome	JUN-JUL	128	145	156	220	167	184	71
	JUN-SEP	153	172	185	203	198	215	91

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
BEULAH RES	60.0	57.9	44.3	46.9
BULLY CREEK	30.0	24.0	21.8	23.4
OWYHEE	715.0	721.3	355.2	614.6
WARMSPRINGS	191.0	166.5	77.8	145.9

OWYHEE AND MALHEUR BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Owyhee	7	612	698
Upper Malheur	3	0	0
Jordan Creek	2	0	0
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.
(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
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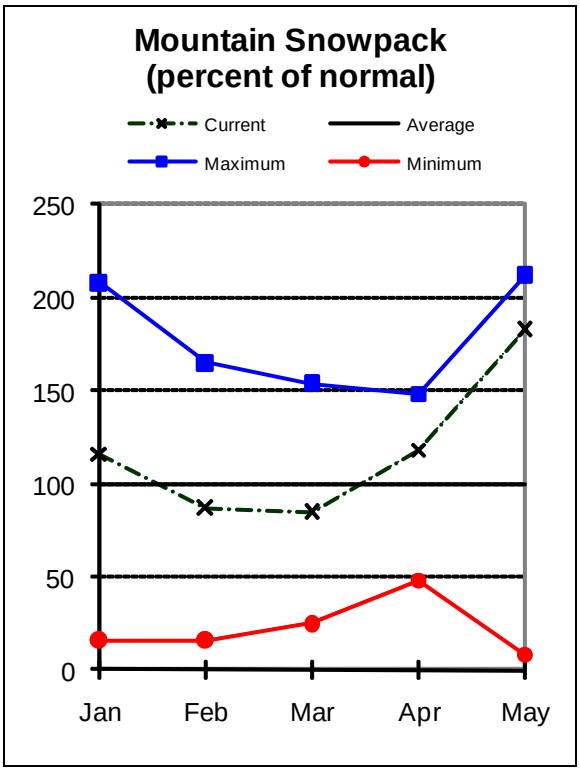
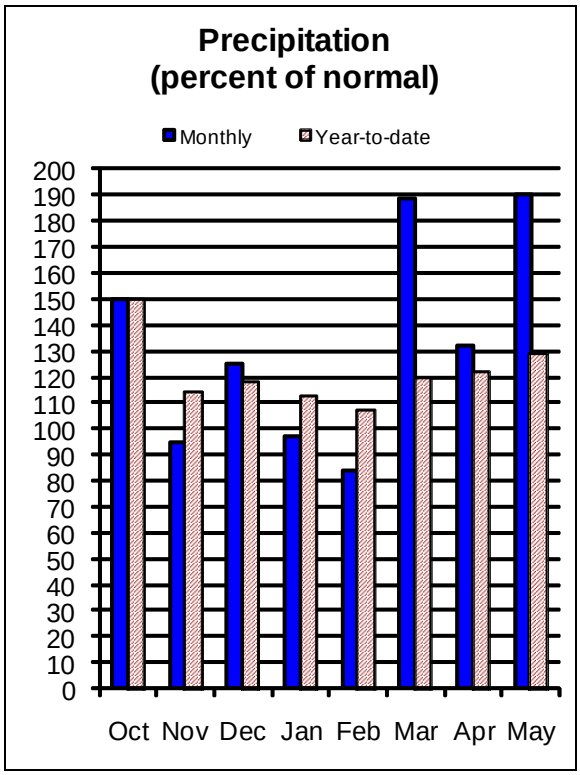
Burnt, Powder, Grand Ronde, and Imnaha Basins

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Burnt, Powder, Pine, Grande Ronde and Imnaha basins was well above average. Normally, 5 out of 15 SNOTEL sites in the basin are melted out by June 1. This year, snow was remaining at 11 SNOTEL sites in the basin on June 1. New records were set for June 1 snowpack at 5 SNOTEL sites in the basin. These SNOTEL sites have 27 to 31 years of data.

March, April and May have all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 5 to 8 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 190 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 129 percent of average.

All reservoirs in the basin reported increased storage during May. Phillips Lake, Unity and Wolf Creek reservoirs were at or near capacity on June 1. As of June 1, storage in the basins reservoirs was 109 percent of average or 99 percent of capacity.

June through September streamflow forecasts for the basin range from 127 percent of average for the Burnt near Hereford to 240 percent of average for the Grande Ronde at La Grande. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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

BURNT, POWDER, PINE, GRANDE RONDE AND IMNAHA BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Bear Ck nr Wallowa	JUN-SEP	39	43	46	131	49	53	35
Burnt nr Hereford (2)	JUN-JUL	5.5	6.2	6.7	131	7.2	7.9	5.1
	JUN-SEP	7.5	8.3	8.9	127	9.5	10.3	7.0
Catherine Ck nr Union	JUN-JUL	45	48	50	200	52	55	25
	JUN-SEP	51	54	56	193	58	61	29
Deer Ck nr Sumpter	JUN-JUL	5.6	6.5	7.1	187	7.7	8.6	3.8
Grande Ronde R at La Grande	JUN-JUL	76	85	91	253	97	106	36
	JUN-SEP	85	96	103	240	110	121	43
Grande Ronde R at Troy (1)	JUN-JUL	630	735	780	166	825	930	470
	JUN-SEP	765	870	920	163	970	1070	565
Imnaha R at Imnaha	JUN-JUL	151	162	170	144	178	189	118
	JUN-SEP	177	190	199	140	210	220	142
Lostine R nr Lostine	JUN-JUL	89	94	97	131	100	105	74
	JUN-SEP	100	105	109	131	113	118	83
Powder R nr Sumpter	JUN-JUL	26	30	32	178	34	38	18.0
	JUN-SEP	28	32	35	186	38	42	18.8
Wolf Ck Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	2.2	3.4	4.3	224	5.3	7.0	1.9

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BURNT, POWDER, PINE, GRANDE RONDE AND IMNAHA BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
PHILLIPS LAKE	73.5	76.2	57.6	65.3
THIEF VALLEY	17.4	14.3	14.0	17.0
UNITY	25.2	24.7	24.2	23.1
WALLOWA LAKE	37.5	21.0	22.8	28.0
WOLF CREEK	10.4	11.1	11.1	9.8

BURNT, POWDER, PINE, GRANDE RONDE AND IMNAHA BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Upper Grande Ronde	7	645	1115
Wallowa	4	167	301
Imnaha	3	152	241
Powder	7	0	1564
Burnt	2	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.
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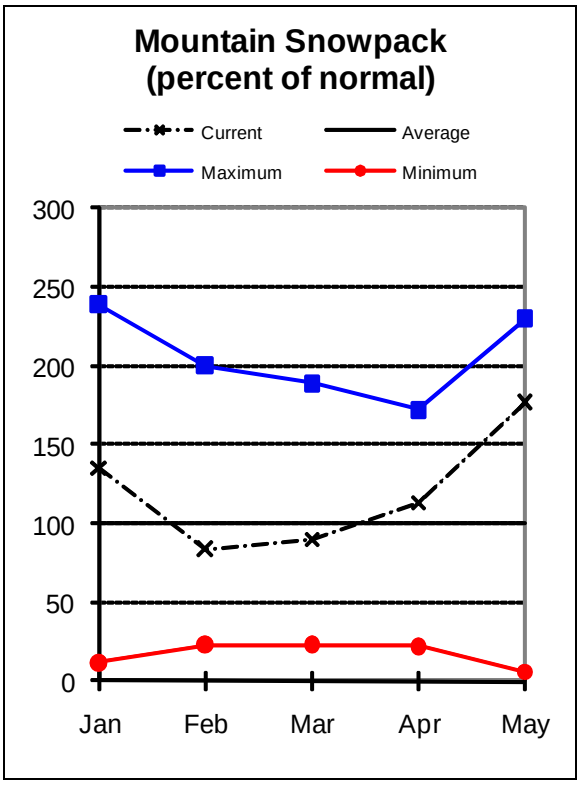
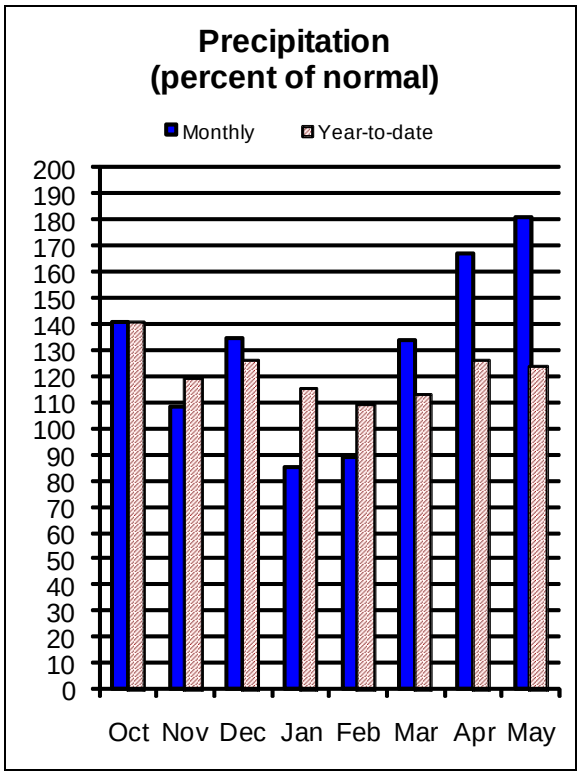
Umatilla, Walla Walla, Willow Rock, and Lower John Day Basins

June1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Umatilla, Walla Walla, Willow, Rock and Lower John Day basin was 91 percent of average, the lowest percentage in the state. Out of 7 SNOTEL sites in the basin, 3 had snow remaining on June 1.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 3 to 7 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 181 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 124 percent of average.

Both McKay and Willow Creek reservoirs reported an increase in storage during May. As of June 1, storage in the basins reservoirs was 94 percent of average or 77 percent of capacity.

June through September streamflow forecasts range from 130 percent of average for the South Fork Walla Wall near Milton-Freewater to 272 percent of average for McKay Creek near Pilot Rock. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Butter Ck nr Pine City	JUN-JUL	2.7	3.2	3.6	240	4.0	4.5	1.5
	JUN-SEP	3.5	4.2	4.6	230	5.0	5.7	2.0
McKay Ck nr Pilot Rock	JUN-SEP	5.7	7.5	8.7	272	9.9	11.7	3.2
Rhea Ck nr Heppner	JUN-JUL	2.9	3.6	4.0	308	4.4	5.1	1.3
Umatilla R ab Meacham Ck nr Gibbon	JUN-JUL	17.5	21	23	160	25	29	14.4
	JUN-SEP	23	27	29	145	31	35	20
Umatilla R at Pendleton	JUN-JUL	30	39	45	196	51	60	23
	JUN-SEP	36	46	52	179	58	68	29
SF Walla Walla R nr Milton-Freewater	JUN-JUL	23	26	28	146	30	33	19.2
	JUN-SEP	37	40	43	130	46	49	33
Willow Ck ab Willow Ck Lake nr Heppn	JUN-JUL	2.2	2.8	3.2	213	3.6	4.2	1.5

UMATILLA, WALLA WALLA, WILLOW, ROCK AND LOWER JOHN DAY BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
COLD SPRINGS	50.0	29.5	26.0	39.2
MCKAY	73.8	65.3	51.9	62.0
WILLOW CREEK	1.8	2.2	2.0	---

UMATILLA, WALLA WALLA, WILLOW, ROCK AND LOWER JOHN DAY BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Walla Walla	2	0	1059
Umatilla	5	0	1442
McKay Creek	3	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.
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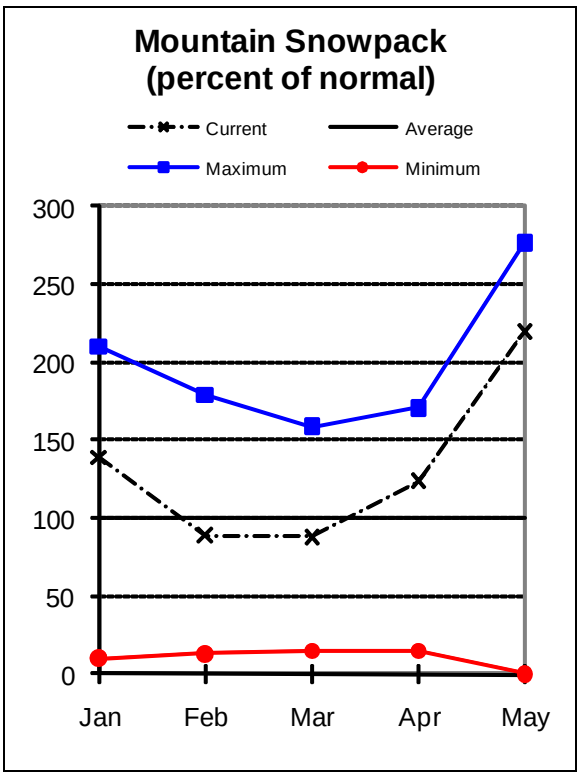
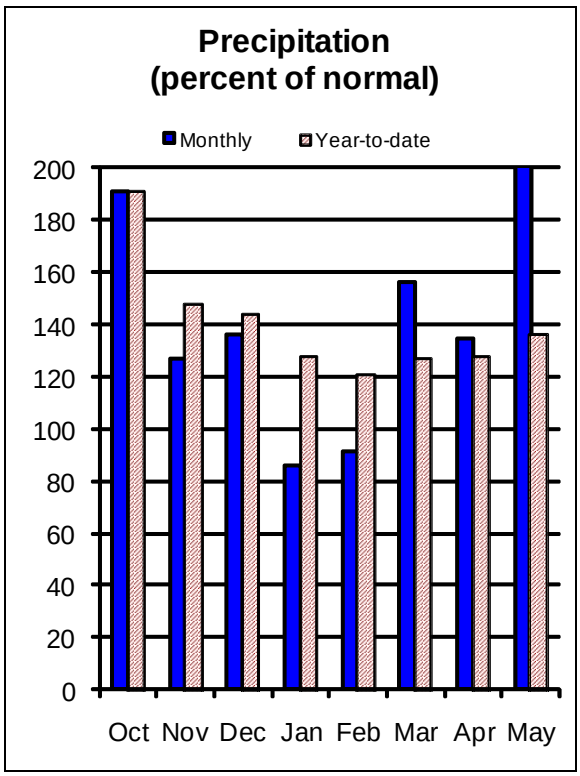
Upper John Day Basin

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Upper John Day basin was well above average. Out of 13 SNOTEL sites in the basin, 9 had snow remaining on June 1. New records were set for June 1 snowpack at 2 SNOTEL sites in the Upper John Day. These sites each have a 31 year period of record.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 4 to 6 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 201 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 136 percent of average.

June through September streamflows are forecast to be well above average at all points in the basin. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Camas Ck nr Ukiah	JUN-JUL	5.4	7.5	9.0	184	10.5	12.6	4.9
	JUN-SEP	6.4	8.6	10.1	177	11.6	13.8	5.7
MF John Day R at Ritter	JUN-JUL	45	53	59	203	65	73	29
	JUN-SEP	53	62	68	200	74	83	34
NF John Day R at Monument	JUN-JUL	200	235	260	191	285	320	136
	JUN-SEP	225	265	290	188	315	355	154
Mountain Ck nr Mitchell	JUN-JUL	1.8	2.1	2.3	256	2.5	2.8	0.9
	JUN-SEP	2.0	2.4	2.6	289	2.8	3.2	0.9
Strawberry Ck nr Prairie City	JUN-JUL	7.5	8.5	9.2	196	9.9	10.9	4.7
	JUN-SEP	8.7	9.8	10.5	194	11.2	12.3	5.4

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg

UPPER JOHN DAY BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
North Fork John Day	7	0	1522
John Day above Kimberly	5	0	3100

* 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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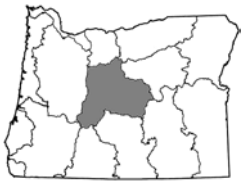
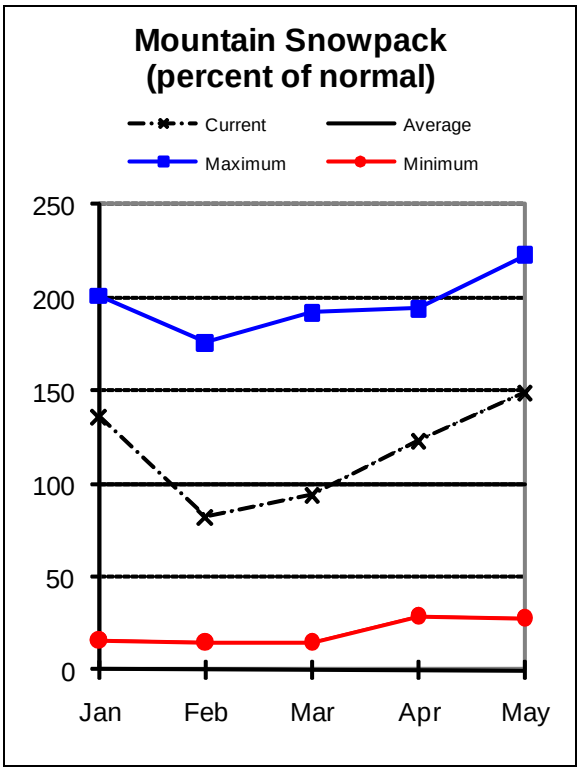
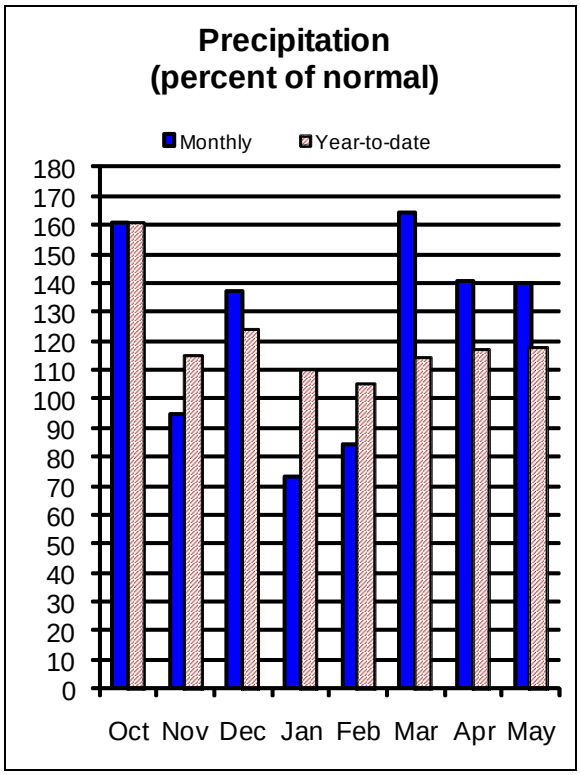


Upper Deschutes and Crooked Basins

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Upper Deschutes and Crooked basin was 265 percent of average. Out of 14 SNOTEL sites in the basin, only 5 had melted out by June 1. New records for June 1 snowpack were set at 3 SNOTEL sites used in the basin assessment. These SNOTEL sites have 29 to 31 years of data.

March, April and May have all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 2 to 7 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 140 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 118 percent of average.

The reservoirs in the Upper Deschutes were either continuing to store or spilling to allow for additional runoff during May. As of June 1, storage at 5 irrigation reservoirs in the basin was 113 percent of average or 92 percent of capacity.

Summer streamflows are expected to be near to above average in the Upper Deschutes basin and well above average in the Crooked River basin. Summer streamflows are expected to remain high late into the season as the snowpack melts out much later than normal. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this 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, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>>						
		========== Chance Of Exceeding * ==========						
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Crane Prairie Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	38	41	44	129	47	50	34
	JUN-SEP	75	82	86	127	90	97	68
Crescent Ck nr Crescent (2)	JUN-JUL	8.5	10.7	12.2	153	13.7	15.9	8.0
	JUN-SEP	13.4	16.1	18.0	154	19.9	23	11.7
Deschutes R at Benham Falls nr Bend	JUN-JUL	176	189	197	111	205	220	177
	JUN-SEP	355	375	390	110	405	425	355
Deschutes R bl Snow Ck nr La Pine	JUN-JUL	19.0	23	25	128	27	31	19.5
	JUN-SEP	47	53	57	127	61	67	45
Little Deschutes R nr La Pine (2)	JUN-JUL	32	38	42	162	46	52	26
	JUN-SEP	44	51	56	160	61	68	35
Ochoco Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	2.4	5.4	7.5	259	9.6	12.6	2.9
	JUN-SEP	2.4	5.7	8.0	276	10.3	13.6	2.9
Prineville Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	14.1	21	25	272	29	36	9.2
	JUN-SEP	15.0	22	27	267	32	39	10.1
Whychus Ck nr Sisters	JUN-JUL	21	23	24	100	25	27	24
	JUN-SEP	34	36	38	106	40	42	36

UPPER DESCHUTES AND CROOKED BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
CRANE PRAIRIE	55.3	48.7	43.9	42.5
CRESCENT LAKE	86.9	79.0	69.7	58.9

UPPER DESCHUTES AND CROOKED BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of	
		Last Yr	Average
Crooked	3	0	3100
Little Deschutes	4	153	248

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				
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
OCHOCO	47.5	42.5	42.7	35.9
PRINEVILLE	153.0	149.2	149.2	142.2
WICKIUP	200.0	182.5	148.7	166.6

UPPER DESCHUTES AND CROOKED BASINS Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011			
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Deschutes above Wickiup R	4	221	273
Tumalo and Squaw Creeks	2	297	317

* 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.
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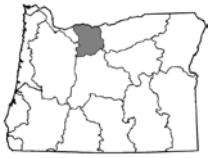
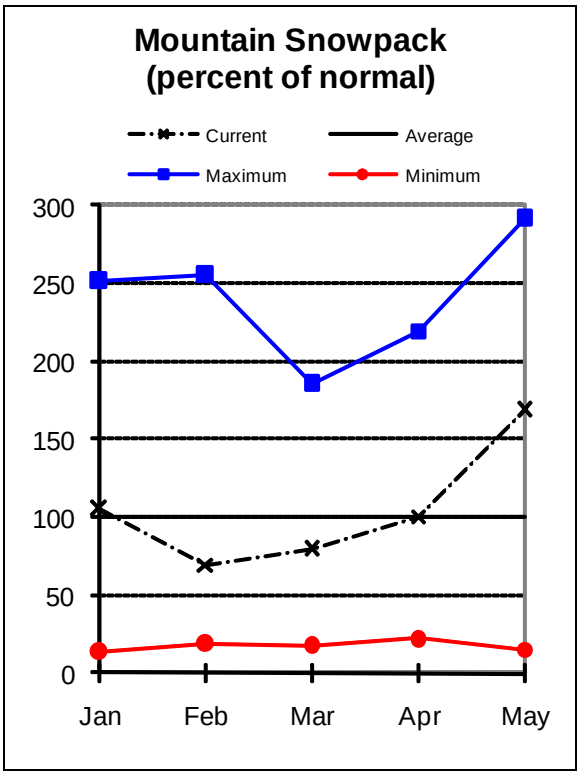
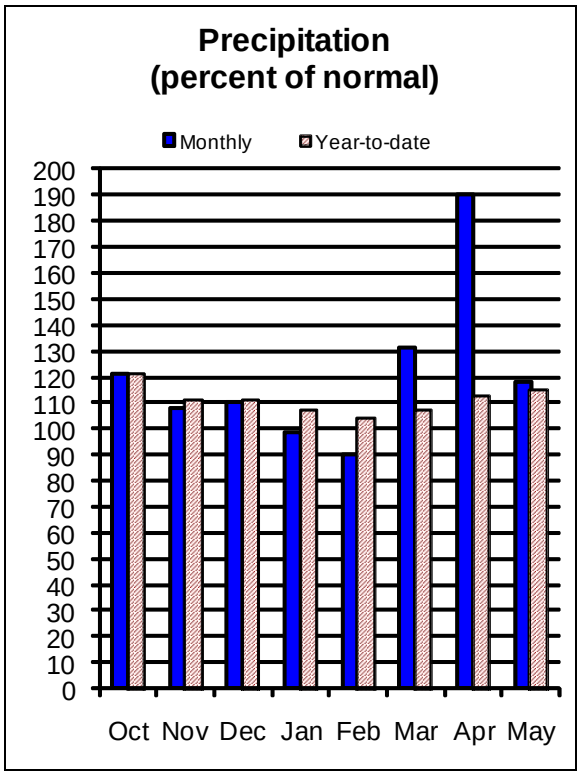


Hood, Mile Creeks, and Lower Deschutes Basins

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Hood, Mile Creeks and Lower Deschutes basin was 269 percent of average. Three SNOTEL sites in the basin had residual snow on June 1.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 3 to 8 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 118 percent of average, the lowest in the state. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 115 percent of average.

The June through September streamflow forecast for the West Fork Hood River near Dee is 138 percent of average while the Hood River at Tucker Bridge is forecast to be 140 percent of average for the same period. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

HOOD, MILE CREEKS AND LOWER DESCHUTES BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
WF Hood River nr Dee	JUN-JUL	46	54	59	148	64	72	40
Hood R At Tucker Bridge	JUN-JUL	111	119	125	152	131	139	82
	JUN-SEP	152	166	175	140	184	198	125

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
CLEAR LAKE (WASCO)	11.9	7.8	5.4	5.9

HOOD, MILE CREEKS AND LOWER DESCHUTES BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Hood River	5	179	250
Mile Creeks	0	0	0
White River	4	154	166

* 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.

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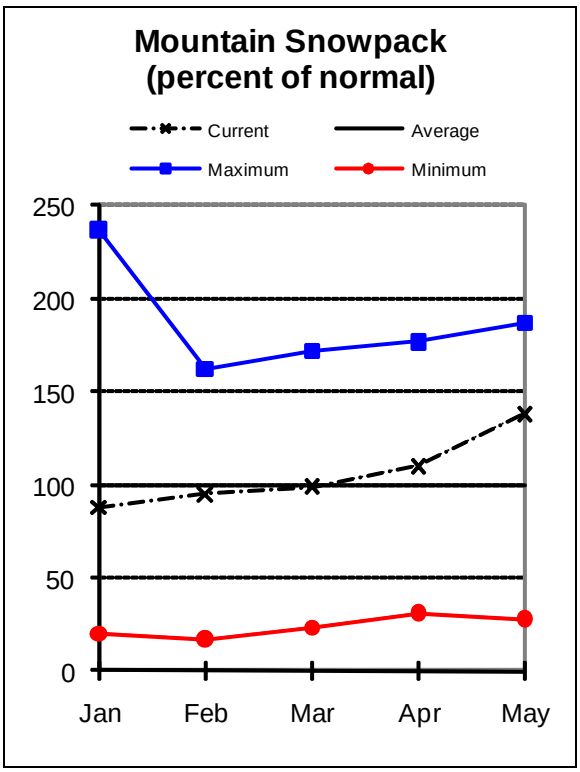
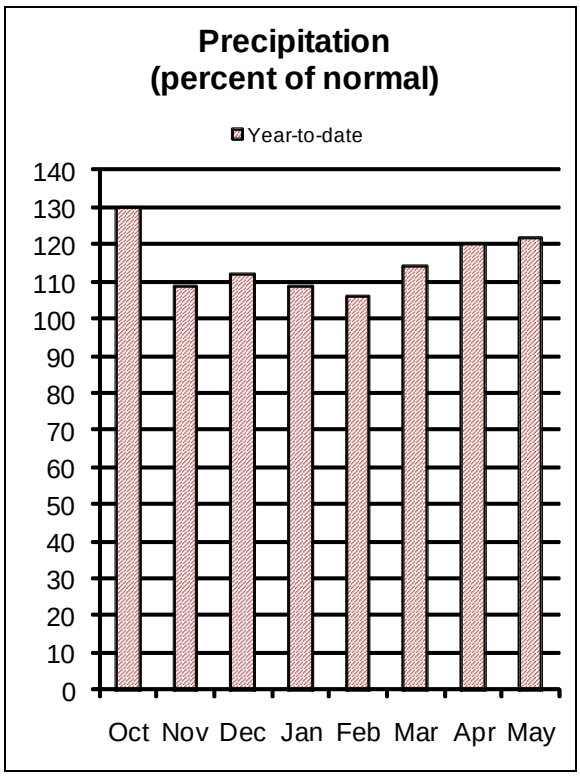
Lower Columbia Basin

June1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

The snowpack in the Sandy basin of Oregon was 269 percent of average on June 1. There was residual snow at 5 out of 8 SNOTEL sites in the Sandy basin on June 1.

Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation for the Columbia basin above The Dalles has been 122 percent of average. May precipitation in the Sandy basin was 118 percent of average.

The June through September streamflow forecast for the Columbia at The Dalles is 149 percent of average. The Columbia at Vancouver has been at flood stage since late May and is expected to remain high for the next week or longer. The June through September forecast for the Sandy near Marmot is 132 percent of average.

LOWER COLUMBIA BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Columbia R at The Dalles (2)	JUN-JUL	62400	65700	68000	155	70300	73600	43800
	JUN-SEP	78600	83000	86000	149	89000	93400	57800
Sandy R nr Marmot	JUN-JUL	133	146	154	141	162	175	109
	JUN-SEP	181	198	210	132	220	240	159

LOWER COLUMBIA BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg

LOWER COLUMBIA BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Sandy	7	211	269

* 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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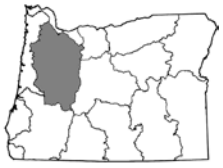
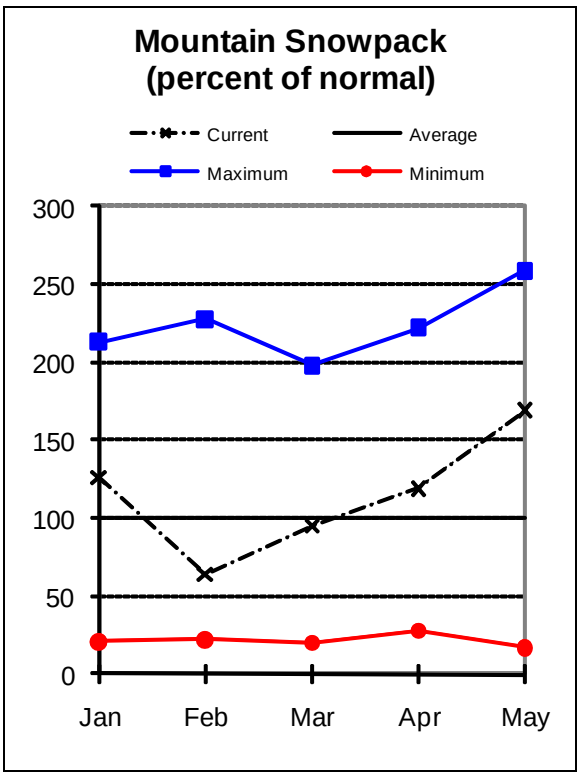
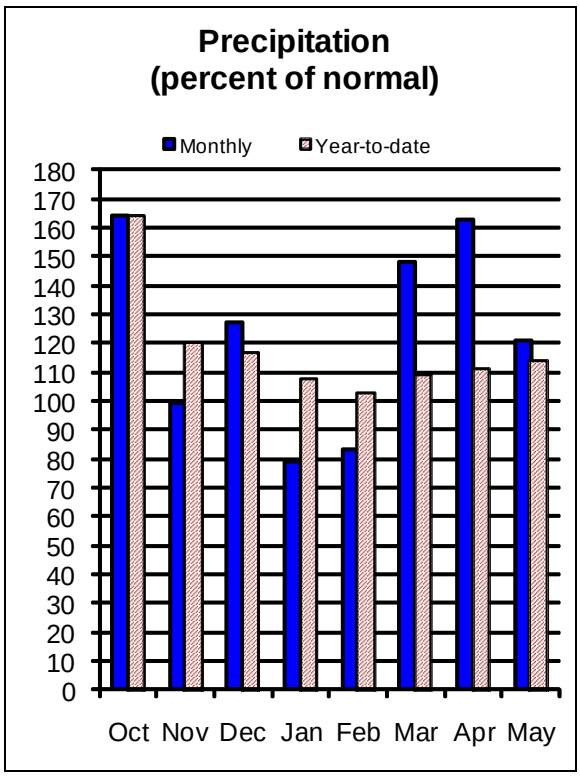


Willamette Basin

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Willamette basin was 292 percent of average. New records were set at 2 SNOTEL sites in the basin for June 1 snow water content. These SNOTEL sites both have 29 years of data. There was residual snow at 12 out of 19 SNOTEL sites in the Willamette on June 1.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 3 to 9 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 121 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 114 percent of average, the lowest in the state.

With the exception of Lookout Point, all Willamette basin reservoirs increased their storage during May. On June 1, storage at Timothy and Hagg Lakes 101 percent of capacity and 102 percent of average.

June through September streamflows are forecast to be well above average at most points in the basin. All water users in the Willamette basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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

WILLAMETTE BASIN

Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Blue Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	10.6	20	25	131	30	39	19.1
Clackamas R at Estacada	JUN-JUL	205	250	285	136	320	365	210
	JUN-SEP	310	365	400	126	435	490	318
Clackamas R ab Three Lynx (2)	JUN-JUL	153	181	200	127	220	245	158
	JUN-SEP	250	280	300	122	320	350	246
Cottage Grove Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	6.2	10.5	12.5	125	14.5	18.8	10.0
Detroit Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	235	295	320	119	345	405	268
Dorena Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	17.9	37	46	148	55	74	31
Fall Creek Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	21	33	38	131	43	55	29
Foster Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	147	177	190	122	205	235	156
Green Peter Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-SEP	75	119	139	132	159	205	105
Little North Santiam R nr Mehama (1)	JUN-SEP	25	47	57	130	67	89	44
MF Willamette R bl NF (1,2)	JUN-SEP	470	525	550	172	575	630	320
McKenzie R bl Trail Bridge (2)	JUN-JUL	130	140	147	128	154	164	115
	JUN-SEP	220	235	245	123	255	270	200

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WILLAMETTE BASIN

Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>>					
		Chance Of Exceeding *					
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
McKenzie R nr Vida (1,2)	JUN-SEP	730	810	845	145	880	960	584
Mohawk R nr Springfield	JUN-JUL	12.1	18.0	22	124	26	32	17.7
Oak Grove fk ab Power Intake	JUN-JUL	54	60	64	128	68	74	50
	JUN-SEP	93	103	109	125	115	125	87
North Santiam R at Mehama (1,2)	JUN-SEP	270	365	410	122	455	550	336
South Santiam R at Waterloo (2)	JUN-JUL	130	142	150	115	158	170	130
	JUN-SEP	157	172	183	108	194	210	169
Scoggins Ck nr Gaston (2)	JUN-JUL	1.4	2.1	2.6	149	3.1	3.8	1.7
Thomas Ck nr Scio	JUN-JUL	2.6	14.7	23	134	31	43	17.2

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WILLAMETTE BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
BLUE RIVER	85.5	76.8	76.8	78.2
COTTAGE GROVE	29.8	28.2	28.5	29.9
COUGAR	155.2	128.7	131.0	205.4
DETROIT	300.7	282.2	284.1	317.5
DORENA	70.5	62.8	64.7	71.3
FALL CREEK	115.5	106.1	108.1	107.0
FERN RIDGE	109.6	93.7	93.7	95.9
FOSTER	29.7	24.8	24.7	28.5
GREEN PETER	268.2	228.3	239.1	306.6
HILLS CREEK	200.2	189.8	193.2	232.5
LOOKOUT POINT	337.0	271.8	210.2	307.7
TIMOTHY LAKE	61.7	62.6	63.4	60.8
HENRY HAGG LAKE	53.0	53.3	53.3	52.4

WILLAMETTE BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Clackamas	4	355	696
McKenzie	7	235	218
Row River	1	0	767
Santiam	6	887	305
Middle Fork Willamette	7	216	284

* 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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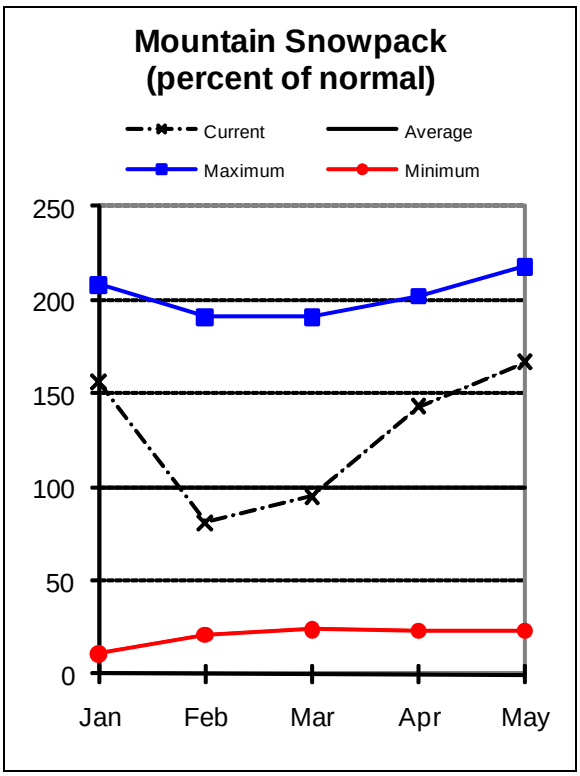
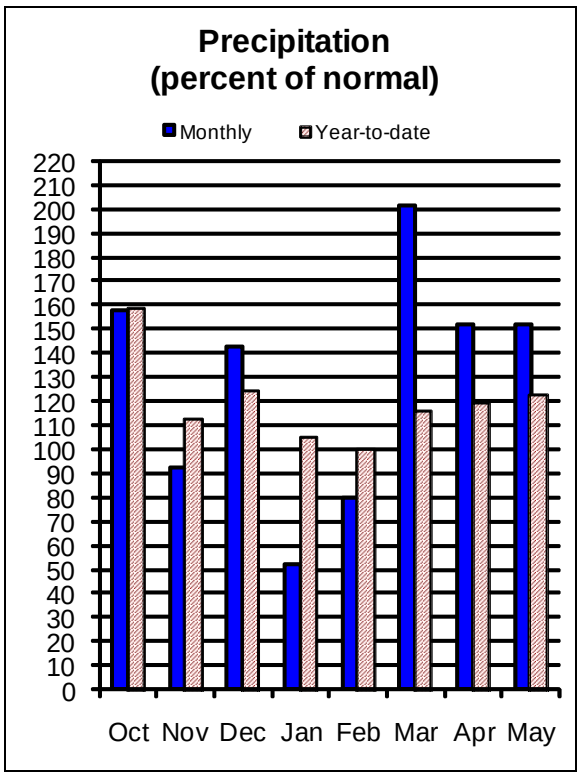
Rogue and Umpqua Basins

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Rogue and Umpqua basin was 271 percent of average. Five SNOTEL sites in the basin posted new records for snow water content on June 1. The sites that set records have 28 to 29 years of data. There was residual snow at 7 out of 12 SNOTEL sites in the basin on June 1.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 3 to 6 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 152 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 122 percent of average.

All Rogue and Umpqua basin reservoirs increased their storage during May. On June 1, storage at 5 irrigation reservoirs in the basin was 114 percent of average and 97 percent of capacity.

June through September streamflows are forecast to be well above average at most points in the basin. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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

ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding *					30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
		90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	
Applegate Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	30	38	43	143	48	56	30
	JUN-SEP	38	46	52	144	58	66	36
SF Big Butte Ck nr Butte Falls	JUN-JUL	11.7	13.8	15.2	128	16.6	18.7	11.9
	JUN-SEP	22	25	27	129	29	32	21
Cow Ck nr Azalea (2)	JUN-JUL	4.4	5.4	6.0	200	6.6	7.6	3.0
	JUN-SEP	5.3	6.9	8.0	191	9.1	10.7	4.2
Hyatt Prairie Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.3	0.8	1.1	283	1.4	1.9	0.4
Illinois R at Kerby	JUN-JUL	25	37	46	153	55	67	30
	JUN-SEP	32	45	54	146	63	76	37
NF Little Butte Ck nr Lakecreek (2)	JUN-JUL	16.5	19.2	21	121	23	26	17.4
	JUN-SEP	33	37	40	126	43	47	32
Lost Creek Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	245	270	285	130	300	325	220
	JUN-SEP	385	420	440	124	460	495	355
Rogue R at Raygold (2)	JUN-JUL	220	260	290	114	320	360	255
	JUN-SEP	385	430	460	110	490	535	420
Rogue R at Grants Pass (2)	JUN-JUL	225	265	295	123	325	365	240
	JUN-SEP	370	420	455	118	490	540	385
Sucker Ck bl Ltl Grayback Ck nr Holl	JUN-JUL	15.9	19.0	21	154	23	26	13.6
	JUN-SEP	20	24	26	146	28	32	17.8
North Umpqua R at Winchester	JUN-JUL	300	340	365	152	390	430	240
	JUN-SEP	460	500	530	147	560	600	360
South Umpqua R nr Brockway	JUN-JUL	101	122	136	197	150	171	69
	JUN-SEP	128	150	165	183	180	200	90
South Umpqua R at Tiller	JUN-JUL	52	65	74	181	83	96	41
	JUN-SEP	65	78	87	171	96	109	51

For more information contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office:
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Or visit: http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
APPLEGATE	75.2	60.0	62.0	66.8
EMIGRANT LAKE	39.0	38.9	38.5	35.3
FISH LAKE	8.0	6.4	5.3	6.6
FOURMILE LAKE	16.1	12.5	10.9	12.5
HOWARD PRAIRIE	60.0	61.2	47.4	50.2
HYATT PRAIRIE	16.1	16.1	14.2	13.5
LOST CREEK	315.0	170.8	179.4	305.3

ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Applegate	2	186	525
Bear Creek	1	160	451
Little Butte Creek	3	247	471
Illinois	1	0	0
North Umpqua	3	149	223
Rogue River above Grants	10	180	277

* 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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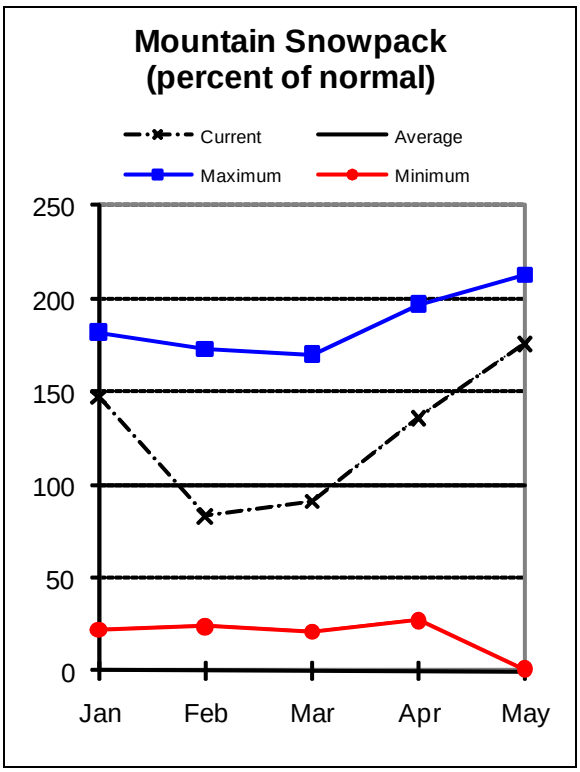
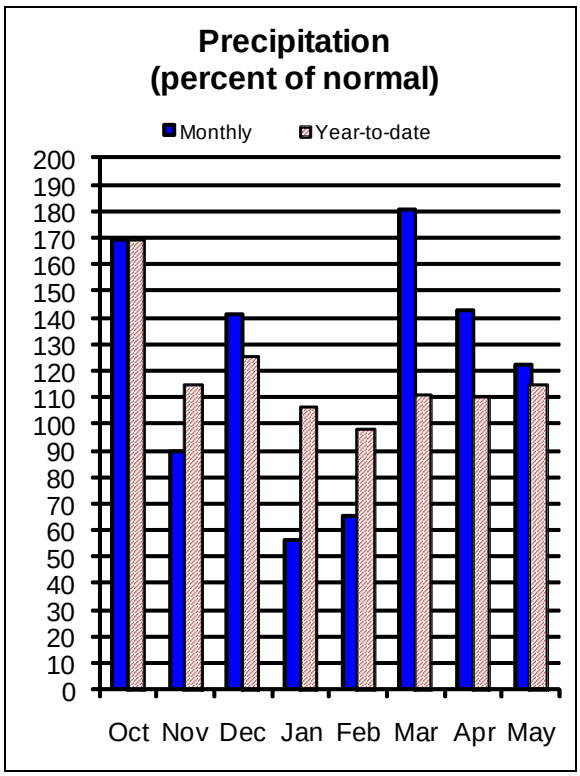
Klamath Basin

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Klamath basin was 282 percent of average. There was residual snow at 6 out of 15 SNOTEL sites in the basin on June 1. The Park Headquarters snow course in Crater Lake National Park measured 183 percent of average on June 1. New records were set for snow water content on June 1 at 4 SNOTEL sites in the basin, all of which had 28 or 29 years of data history.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 2 to 5 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 122 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 115 percent of average.

Clear Lake and Gerber reservoirs increased their storage during May, while Upper Klamath Lake spilled water to make room for additional runoff. On June 1, storage in these 3 reservoirs was 90 percent of average or 64 percent of capacity.

June through September streamflows are forecast to be well above average at all points in the basin. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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

KLAMATH BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Clear Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	2.5	7.7	11.2	156	14.7	19.9	7.2
	JUN-SEP	8.1	13.1	16.5	136	19.9	25	12.1
Gerber Reservoir Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	0.7	2.2	3.3	183	4.4	5.9	1.8
	JUN-SEP	1.6	3.2	4.2	175	5.2	6.8	2.4
Sprague R nr Chiloquin	JUN-JUL	94	105	112	200	119	130	56
	JUN-SEP	126	138	147	179	156	168	82
Upper Klamath Lake Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	158	190	205	186	220	250	110
	JUN-SEP	250	298	320	162	342	390	198
Williamson R bl Sprague R nr Chiloqu	JUN-JUL	143	155	164	167	173	185	98
	JUN-SEP	211	228	240	148	252	269	162

KLAMATH BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
CLEAR LAKE (CALIF)	513.3	187.1	66.7	256.5
GERBER	94.3	71.0	35.2	68.4
UPPER KLAMATH LAKE	523.7	470.6	349.2	487.0

KLAMATH BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

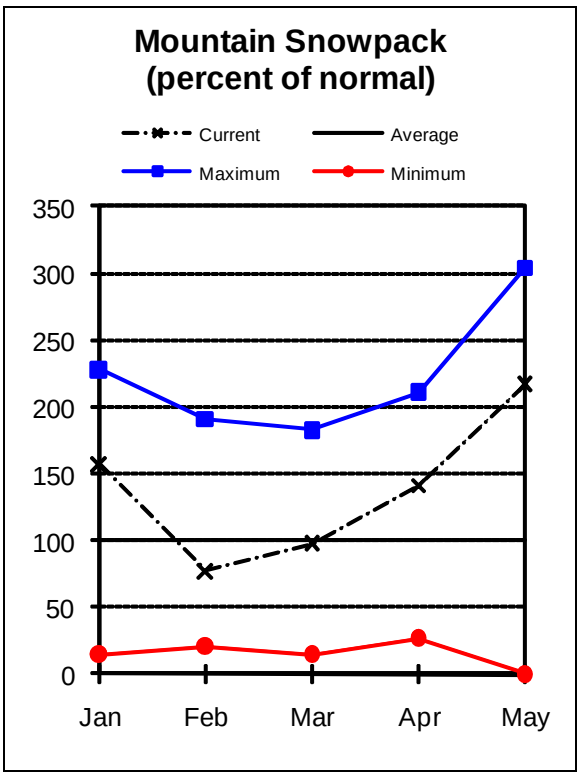
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of: Last Yr	Average
Lost	2	446	0
Sprague	5	627	1275
Upper Klamath Lake	7	177	261
Williamson River	5	159	206

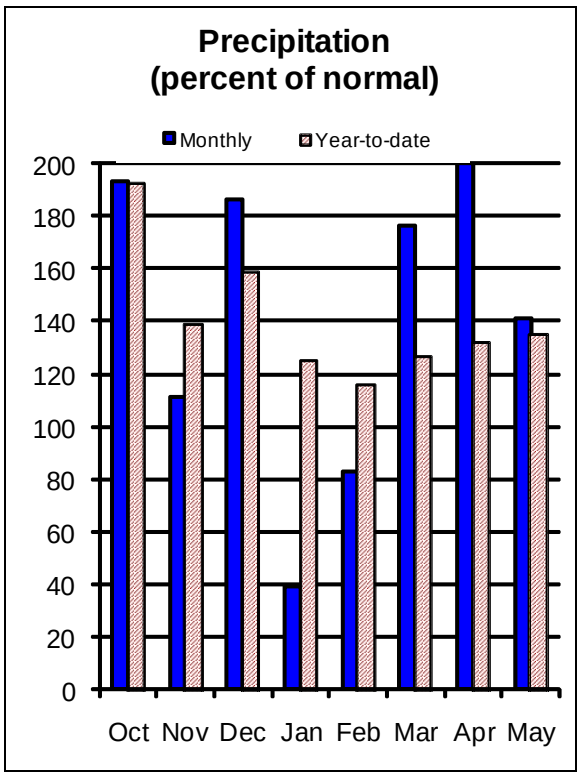
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.
The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.
(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - 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, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in Lake County and Goose Lake basin was well above average. Only 3 out of 9 SNOTEL sites had residual snow on June 1.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 2 to 6 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 141 percent of average. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 135 percent of average.

Reservoirs in the basin filled to capacity by May 1 and have been spilling excess water since. On June 1, storage in Drews and Cottonwood Reservoirs was 126 percent of average and 102 of capacity.

June through September streamflows are forecast to be well above average at all points in the basin. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Chewaucan R nr Paisley	JUN-JUL	41	46	49	245	52	57	20
	JUN-SEP	47	52	56	215	60	65	26
Deep Ck ab Adel	JUN-JUL	45	49	51	325	53	57	15.7
	JUN-SEP	48	51	54	303	57	60	17.8
Honey Ck nr Plush	JUN-JUL	7.7	8.6	9.2	271	9.8	10.7	3.4
	JUN-SEP	8.0	9.0	9.6	267	10.2	11.2	3.6
Silver Ck nr Silver Lake (2)	JUN-JUL	0.3	1.1	1.7	186	2.2	3.1	0.9
Twentymile Ck nr Adel	JUN-JUL	12.1	13.5	14.5	354	15.5	16.9	4.1
	JUN-SEP	12.9	14.4	15.4	335	16.4	17.9	4.6

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
COTTONWOOD	8.7	9.3	7.3	6.8
DREWS	63.0	63.5	25.1	51.0

LAKE COUNTY AND GOOSE LAKE BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Chewaucan River	3	1530	1275
Deep Creek	0	0	0
Drew Creek	2	0	0
Honey Creek	0	0	0
Silver Creek (Lake Co.)	4	1530	1275
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.

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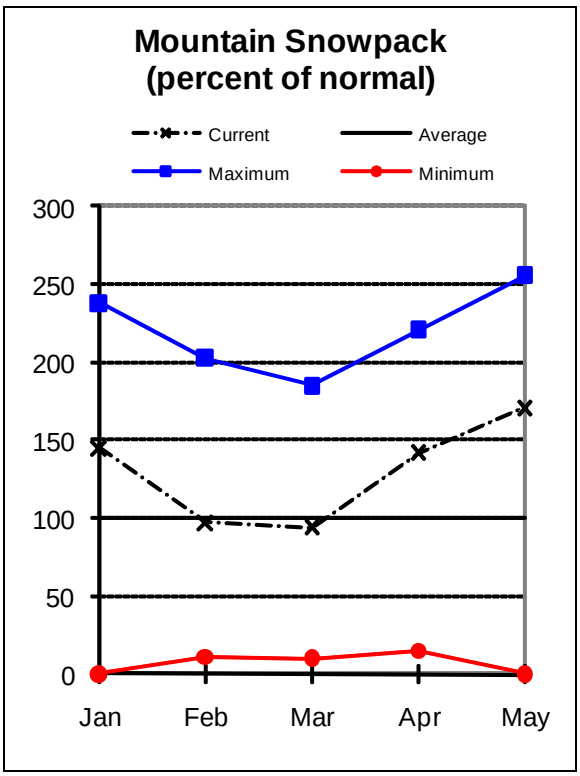
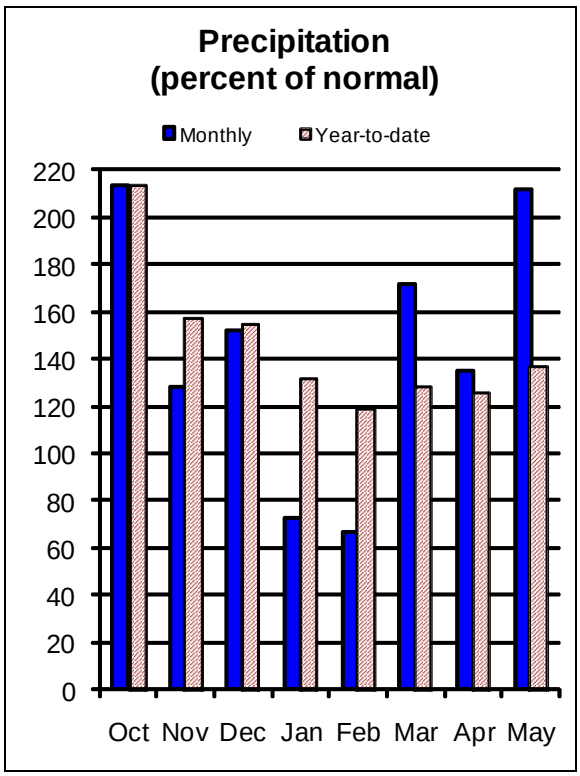
Harney Basin

June 1, 2011





Water Supply Outlook

On June 1, the snowpack in the Harney basin was well above average. Fish Creek SNOTEL site set a new record for snow water on June 1 with 49.4 inches of snow water. The prior record of 39.9 inches of snow water was set in 1983. There are 31 years of SNOTEL data at the Fish Creek site.

March, April and May all brought well above average precipitation to the basin. May precipitation at SNOTEL sites in the basin ranged from 3 to 8 inches, depending on location. Precipitation for the month of May was 212 percent of average, the highest in the state. Since the beginning of the water year, precipitation has been 137 percent of average.

June through September streamflows are forecast to be well above average at all points in the basin. High flows are expected to last longer than usual this summer. All water users in the basin are expected to have abundant water supplies this season.

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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

HARNEY BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2011

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Donner Und Blitzen R nr Frenchglen	JUN-JUL	49	53	56	224	59	63	25
	JUN-SEP	58	63	66	213	69	74	31
Silvies R nr Burns	JUN-JUL	28	34	38	286	42	48	13.3
	JUN-SEP	33	40	45	281	50	57	16.0
Trout Ck nr Denio	JUN-JUL	6.0	6.7	7.2	248	7.7	8.4	2.9
	JUN-SEP	6.9	7.7	8.3	231	8.9	9.7	3.6

HARNEY BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg

HARNEY BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2011

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Donner und Blitzen River	2	149	390
Silver Creek (Harney Co.)	2	0	3100
Silvies River	5	0	3100
Trout Creek	2	156	358

* 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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Recession Flow Forecasts

Recession flow forecasts are presented below for key streamflow sites where reliable daily streamflow data are available. The recession flow forecasts use exceedance probabilities in a format similar to the standard water supply forecasts presented in this document. Each forecast provides a range of possible outcomes representing the uncertainty of forecasting models.

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

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	Jun 14	Jul 03	Jul 23	**May 06**
Owyhee R nr Rome	1000 cfs	Jun 30	Jul 22	Aug 12	**May 18**
Owyhee R nr Rome	500 cfs	Jul 18	Aug 09	Aug 27	**Jun 02**

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	400	580	760	**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	May 27	Jun 09	Jun 22	**May 25**
Crane Prairie Inflow	Peak Flow	400	525	650	**403**
Crane Prairie Inflow	Average Daily Flow on Oct. 1st	305	340	375	**269**
Prineville Reservoir Inflow	113 cfs	Jul 01	Jul 17	Aug 02	**June 03**
Prineville Reservoir Inflow	75 cfs	Jul 07	Jul 23	Aug 07	**June 11**
Prineville Reservoir Inflow	50 cfs	Jul 08	Jul 27	Aug 17	**June 19**
Whychus Creek nr Sisters	100 cfs	Aug 17	Sep 08	Oct 01	**August 16**

ROGUE AND UMPQUA BASINS					
FORECAST POINT	*FORECAST THRESHOLD*	*FORECAST VALUE ---------- CHANCE OF EXCEEDING ---------- 90%*	*50%*	*10%*	*LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE*
South Umpqua R nr Brockway *	90 cfs	Aug 27	Sep 09	Sep 21	**August 08**
South Umpqua R at Tiller	140 cfs	Aug 07	Aug 18	Sep 01	**July 11**
South Umpqua R at Tiller	90 cfs	Aug 22	Sep 07	Sep 21	**August 01**
South Umpqua R at Tiller	60 cfs	Sep 21	Oct 12	Oct 31	**August 28**

*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 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					
FORECAST POINT	*FORECAST THRESHOLD*	*FORECAST VALUE ---------- CHANCE OF EXCEEDING ---------- 90%*	*50%*	*10%*	*LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE*
Deep Ck ab Adel	100 cfs	Jul 10	Jul 23	Aug 07	**June 17**
Honey Ck nr Plush	100 cfs	Jun 23	Jul 11	Jul 28	**May 16**
Honey Ck nr Plush	50 cfs	Jul 04	Jul 26	Aug 17	**June 04**
Twentymile Ck nr Adel	50 cfs	Jun 26	Jul 21	Aug 17	**May 30**
Twentymile Ck nr Adel	10 cfs	Jul 28	Aug 13	Sep 01	**July 20**

HARNEY BASIN					
FORECAST POINT	*FORECAST THRESHOLD*	*FORECAST VALUE ---------- CHANCE OF EXCEEDING ---------- 90%*	*50%*	*10%*	*LONG-TERM AVERAGE VALUE*
Silvies R nr Burns	400 cfs	Jun 13	Jun 24	Jul 05	**May 21**
Silvies R nr Burns	200 cfs	Jun 26	Jul 15	Aug 02	**June 02**
Silvies R nr Burns	100 cfs	Jul 23	Aug 08	Aug 27	**June 13**
Silvies R nr Burns	50 cfs	Aug 17	Sep 05	Sep 26	**July 03**
Donner Und Blitzen R nr Frenchglen	200 cfs	Jul 12	Jul 25	Aug 07	**June 20**
Donner Und Blitzen R nr Frenchglen	100 cfs	Aug 02	Aug 15	Aug 27	**July 09**

Summary of Snow Course Data

May 2011

SNOW COURSE		ELEVATION	DATE	SNOW DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LAST YEAR	AVERAGE 71-00
Oregon							
ANEROID LAKE	SNOTEL	7400	6/01/11	73	27.8	23.4	15.5
ANNIE SPRING	SNOTEL	6010	6/01/11	109	51.8	34.6	22.8
ARBUCKLE MTN	SNOTEL	5770	6/01/11	21	8.8	.0	.7
BEAVER RES.	SNOTEL	5150	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
BIG RED MTN	SNOTEL	6050	6/01/11	79	37.4	23.4	8.3
BIGELOW CAMP	SNOTEL	5130	6/01/11	8	6.2	.0	.0
BILLIE CK DVD	SNOTEL	5280	6/01/11	13	8.4	.0	.0
BLAZED ALDER	SNOTEL	3650	6/01/11	68	34.8	5.5	5.0
BLUE MTN SPGS	SNOTEL	5870	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
BOURNE	SNOTEL	5850	6/01/11	8	4.9	.0	.1
BOWMAN SPRNGS	SNOTEL	4530	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
CASCADE SUM.	SNOTEL	5100	6/01/11	70	27.3	12.3	5.9
CHEMULT ALT	SNOTEL	4850	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
CLACKAMAS LK.	SNOTEL	3400	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
CLEAR LAKE	SNOTEL	3810	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.3
COLD SPRINGS	SNOTEL	5940	6/01/11	53	27.9	9.9	4.5
COUNTY LINE	SNOTEL	4830	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.1
CRAZYMAN FLAT	SNOTEL	6180	6/01/11	1	2.3	.0	.0
DALY LAKE	SNOTEL	3690	6/01/11	1	.6	.0	.5
DERR	SNOTEL	5850	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
DIAMOND LAKE	SNOTEL	5280	6/01/11	12	6.5	.0	.3
EILERTSON	SNOTEL	5510	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
EMIGRANT SPGS	SNOTEL	3800	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
FISH CREEK	SNOTEL	7660	6/01/11	96	49.4	31.7	13.8
FISH LK.	SNOTEL	4660	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
FOURMILE LAKE	SNOTEL	5970	6/01/11	45	20.8	11.8	6.2
GERBER RES	SNOTEL	4890	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
GOLD CENTER	SNOTEL	5410	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
GREENPOINT	SNOTEL	3310	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
HIGH RIDGE	SNOTEL	4920	6/01/11	32	18.6	.0	1.2
HOGG PASS	SNOTEL	4790	6/01/11	36	12.2	.2	10.8
HOLLAND MDWS	SNOTEL	4930	6/01/11	47	16.1	.1	2.1
IRISH-TAYLOR	SNOTEL	5540	6/01/11	92	39.4	27.8	26.1
JUMP OFF JOE	SNOTEL	3520	6/01/11	6	2.7	.0	.2
KING MTN #2	SNOTEL	4340	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
LAKE CK R.S.	SNOTEL	5240	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
LITTLE MEADOW	SNOTEL	4020	6/01/11	59	30.6	5.0	3.6
LUCKY STRIKE	SNOTEL	4970	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
MADISON BUTTE	SNOTEL	5150	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
MARION FORKS	SNOTEL	2590	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
MCKENZIE	SNOTEL	4770	6/01/11	87	51.0	23.0	19.6
MILLER WOODS	SNOTEL	420	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	--
MOSS SPRINGS	SNOTEL	5760	6/01/11	63	27.6	9.5	4.0
MT HOOD TEST	SNOTEL	5370	6/01/11	147	66.5	49.2	48.1
MT HOWARD	SNOTEL	7910	6/01/11	42	18.6	16.6	7.8
MUD RIDGE	SNOTEL	4070	6/01/11	36	16.7	4.7	1.8
NEW CRESCENT	SNOTEL	4910	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
NORTH FK RES	SNOTEL	3060	6/01/11	41	19.4	.0	.5
OCHOCO MEADOW	SNOTEL	5430	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
PARK H.Q. REV		6550	5/31/11	159	82.9	54.4	45.3
PEAVINE RIDGE	SNOTEL	3420	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.3
QUARTZ MTN	SNOTEL	5720	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
R.R. OVERPASS	SNOTEL	2680	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
RED HILL	SNOTEL	4410	6/01/11	88	56.3	32.5	16.3
ROARING RIVER	SNOTEL	4950	6/01/11	56	30.4	7.0	5.2
ROCK SPRINGS	SNOTEL	5290	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0

SNOW COURSE		ELEVATION	DATE	SNOW DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LAST YEAR	AVERAGE 71-00
Oregon (continued)							
SADDLE MTN	SNOTEL	3110	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	--
SALT CK FALLS	SNOTEL	4220	6/01/11	37	22.0	.0	.5
SANTIAM JCT.	SNOTEL	3740	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
SCHNEIDER MDW	SNOTEL	5400	6/01/11	30	14.4	.0	1.9
SEINE CREEK	SNOTEL	2060	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
SEVENMILE MARSH	SNTL	5700	6/01/11	65	31.2	15.3	6.5
SILVER CREEK	SNOTEL	5740	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
SILVIES	SNOTEL	6990	6/01/11	38	11.4	9.0	1.8
SNOW MTN	SNOTEL	6220	6/01/11	11	3.1	.0	.1
SF BULL RUN	SNOTEL	2690	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
STARR RIDGE	SNOTEL	5250	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
STRAWBERRY	SNOTEL	5770	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
SUMMER RIM	SNOTEL	7080	6/01/11	30	13.0	1.0	1.2
SUMMIT LAKE	SNOTEL	5610	6/01/11	111	53.4	40.3	26.6
SUN PASS	SNOTEL	5400	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	--
SWAN LAKE MTN	SNOTEL	6830	6/01/11	49	22.3	5.0	--
TAYLOR BUTTE	SNOTEL	5030	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
TAYLOR GREEN	SNOTEL	5740	6/01/11	25	8.5	.0	.1
THREE CK MEAD	SNOTEL	5690	6/01/11	38	17.2	.0	1.9
TIPTON	SNOTEL	5150	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
TOKETEE AIRSTRIP	SN	3240	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
WOLF CREEK	SNOTEL	5630	6/01/11	16	6.6	.0	.1
California							
ADIN MTN	SNOTEL	6190	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.7
CEDAR PASS	SNOTEL	7030	6/01/11	40	18.0	3.6	2.7
CROWDER FLAT	SNOTEL	5170	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
DISMAL SWAMP	SNOTEL	7360	6/01/11	93	43.3	21.5	8.6
Idaho							
MUD FLAT	SNOTEL	5730	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
SOUTH MTN	SNOTEL	6500	6/01/11	10	4.6	.0	.0
Nevada							
BEAR CREEK	SNOTEL	7800	6/01/11	65	28.9	13.0	7.1
BIG BEND	SNOTEL	6700	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.1
BUCKSKIN,L	SNOTEL	6700	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
DISASTER PEAK	SNOTEL	6500	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
FAWN CREEK	SNOTEL	7050	6/01/11	30	11.6	.0	1.4
GRANITE PEAK	SNOTEL	7800	6/01/11	73	34.7	8.1	11.9
JACK CREEK, U	SNOTEL	7280	6/01/11	37	13.8	4.9	2.8
LAMANCE CREEK	SNOTEL	6000	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
LAUREL DRAW	SNOTEL	6700	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
SEVENTYSIX CK	SNOTEL	7100	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0
TAYLOR CANYON	SNOTEL	6200	6/01/11	0	.0	.0	.0

(d) denotes discontinued site.

Basin Outlook Reports: How Forecasts Are Made

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 snow courses 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.

OWYHEE AND MALHEUR BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - February 1, 2006

		<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>>				
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (Most Probable) (1000AF)	(% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (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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Issued by
Dave White, Chief
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Released by
Ron Alvarado, State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Portland, Oregon

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