

**UPPER GRANDE RONDE RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP  
PLACE-BASED INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES PLANNING**

**UNION COUNTY, OREGON**

**INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES REPORT**

**April 2019**

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# Table of Contents

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<b>Acronyms and Definitions</b> .....	<b>AD-i</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>A-i</b>
Water Demand Technical Committee .....	A-i
Agricultural Demand .....	A-i
Municipal Demand.....	A-i
Instream Demand .....	A-ii
Natural Hazards/Climate Change.....	A-ii
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>ES-1</b>
Section 1.0: Introduction.....	ES-1
Section 2.0: Analysis Framework.....	ES-1
Section 3.0: Municipal Needs/Demands .....	ES-1
Section 5.0: Instream Needs/Demands.....	ES-3
Section 6.0: Climate Change and Natural Hazards.....	ES-3
Section 7.0: Subwatershed Demand Summaries .....	ES-4
Section 8.0: Public Participation and Outreach.....	ES-8
Section 9.0: References .....	ES-8
<b>1.0 - Introduction</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
Background and Purpose.....	1-1
<b>2.0 - Analysis Framework</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
Definitions, Assumptions, and Limitations.....	2-1
General.....	2-1
Municipal .....	2-2
Agriculture .....	2-3
Instream .....	2-3
Water Quality.....	2-4
Groundwater Uncertainty.....	2-5
Data Set Limitations.....	2-6
Limitations with Assuming Static Conditions for the Water Balance Computation .....	2-7
Risk/Vulnerability Evaluation .....	2-9
Data Gaps and Recommended Actions .....	2-9
<b>3.0 - Municipal Needs/Demands</b> .....	<b>3-1</b>
Introduction.....	3-1
Overview of Municipal User Demands .....	3-1
Municipal Water Quality Demands.....	3-1
Municipal Water Quantity Demands .....	3-1
System Components .....	3-1
Municipal Wells in Union County.....	3-5
Self-Supplied Industrial Use Water Rights .....	3-9
Demand Calculations (Current and Future) .....	3-15
Municipal Demand.....	3-15
Unincorporated Demand .....	3-20
Self-supplied Industrial Use Demand.....	3-22
Total Municipal Demand.....	3-23
Vulnerability Assessment and Indicators of Resilience .....	3-24

Qualitative Review of Municipal Demand - City Surveys.....	3-24
Future Demand Analysis.....	3-26
Municipal Demand Summary and Vulnerability Assessment .....	3-27
Overall Water Quality Vulnerabilities .....	3-27
Overall Water Quantity Vulnerabilities.....	3-27
Main Issues .....	3-29
Being Addressed Currently .....	3-29
Critical Assumptions .....	3-29
Critical Uncertainties.....	3-30
Recommended Actions to Improve Understanding of Municipal Water Uses/Needs .....	3-30
Main Opportunities.....	3-30
<b>4.0 - Agricultural Needs/Demands .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
Introduction.....	4-1
Overview of Agricultural Demands .....	4-1
Water Quality for Agricultural Demands .....	4-1
Water Quantity for Agricultural Demands.....	4-1
System Components.....	4-2
Water Rights .....	4-2
Infrastructure .....	4-2
Demand Calculations (Current and Future) .....	4-2
Methods and Assumptions .....	4-3
Grande Ronde Valley Irrigation Water Use Based on Water Rights.....	4-3
Temporal Distribution of Agricultural Water Use Based on Water Rights .....	4-14
Grande Ronde Valley Agricultural (Irrigation) Water Use Based on Evapotranspiration .....	4-16
Irrigation Efficiency and Gross Irrigation Water Requirement.....	4-21
Vulnerability Assessment and Indicators of Resilience .....	4-22
Future Demands Analysis.....	4-24
Effect of Projected Future Climate on Evapotranspiration, Net Irrigation Water Requirement, and Gross Irrigation Water Requirement .....	4-24
Increased Irrigation Efficiency Scenario .....	4-26
Method for Estimating System Efficiencies and Opportunities for Improvement .....	4-27
Agricultural Demand Summary and Vulnerability Assessment.....	4-34
Overall Water Quality Vulnerabilities .....	4-34
Overall Water Quantity Vulnerabilities.....	4-34
Recommended Actions to Improve Understanding of Agricultural Water Uses/Needs .....	4-36
<b>5.0 - Instream Needs/Demands.....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
Introduction.....	5-1
Overview of Instream Demands.....	5-1
Water Quality Demands .....	5-1
Water Quantity Demands .....	5-1
Endangered Species Considerations .....	5-2
Tribal Cultural Practices and Treaty Rights .....	5-2
System Components.....	5-3
Water Rights .....	5-3
Infrastructure .....	5-9
Demand Calculations (Current and Future) .....	5-9

Overview of Ideal Methods.....	5-9
Methods and Assumptions.....	5-9
Instream Demand Calculations .....	5-9
Species Needs .....	5-11
Ecological Needs .....	5-14
Vulnerability Assessment and Indicators of Resilience .....	5-16
Problems Meeting Existing Demands.....	5-22
Flow Restoration Priorities.....	5-22
Future Demands Analysis.....	5-23
Instream Demand Summary and Vulnerability Assessment .....	5-23
Water Quality Overall Vulnerabilities .....	5-23
Instream Water Demand Summary .....	5-24
Water Quantity Overall Vulnerabilities.....	5-25
Recommended Actions to Improve Instream Water Uses/Needs .....	5-26
<b>6.0 - Climate Change and Natural Hazards.....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
Introduction.....	6-1
Climate Change and Natural Hazards Overview .....	6-1
Climate Change .....	6-1
Climate Changes in Streamflow, Temperature, and Precipitation in the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Since the Early to Mid-1900s .....	6-3
Future Climate Change Impacts on Hydrologic Processes in the Blue Mountains .....	6-8
Natural Hazards .....	6-15
Natural Hazards Vulnerability Summary and Recommended Future Work .....	6-21
<b>7.0 - Subwatershed Demand Summaries.....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
Introduction.....	7-1
Annual Whole Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Overview .....	7-1
Subwatershed Demands and Vulnerabilities .....	7-6
Subwatershed 1 Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek.....	7-7
Subwatershed 2 Willow Creek/Indian Creek .....	7-11
Subwatershed 3 Lower Five Points Creek.....	7-15
Subwatershed 4 Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek .....	7-19
Subwatershed 5 Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River .....	7-23
Subwatershed 6 Ladd Creek Lower Catherine Creek.....	7-27
Subwatershed 7 Upper Catherine Creek 1 .....	7-31
Subwatershed 8 Upper Catherine Creek 2 .....	7-35
Total Bi-weekly Summary.....	7-39
Conclusion and Next Steps.....	7-41
<b>8.0 - Public Participation and Outreach .....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
Step 1 Meetings.....	8-1
Step 2 Meetings.....	8-1
Step 3 Meetings.....	8-2
<b>9.0 - References .....</b>	<b>9-1</b>



**TABLES**

Table ES-1 Annual Water Balance (Current Demand)..... 6  
 Table ES-2 Annual Water Balance (Future Demand) ..... 7  
 Table 3-1 Municipal Water Rights..... 3-2  
 Table 3-2 Union County Public Drinking Water Systems ..... 3-4  
 Table 3-3 Union County Water System Master Plans and Water Management and Conservation Plans (Year Published) ..... 3-5  
 Table 3-4 Self-Supplied Industrial Use Water Rights ..... 3-9  
 Table 3-5 Big Seven Industrial Rights 1 cfs or Greater ..... 3-10  
 Table 3-6 Municipal Demand Gallons per Day Estimate Sources ..... 3-17  
 Table 3-7 Municipal Demand Population Estimates (2015 Statewide Forecast)..... 3-17  
 Table 3-8 Current Municipal Demand Cities and Unincorporated Areas in Acre-Feet..... 3-18  
 Table 3-9 Ratio of Highest Month to Lowest Month Usage by City..... 3-19  
 Table 3-10 Current Unincorporated Demand by Subwatershed in Acre-Feet..... 3-21  
 Table 3-11 Self-sustained Industrial Use Demand by Subwatershed (Current and Future)..... 3-23  
 Table 3-12 Comparison of 2015 Statewide Forecast and Partnership Municipal Demand Estimates .. 3-23  
 Table 3-13 Municipal Response Summary ..... 3-24  
 Table 3-14 Table of Municipal Groundwater Rights Compared to Reported Use ..... 3-26  
 Table 3-14 Municipal Demand Summary..... 3-28  
 Table 4-1 Subwatershed Summary of Water Rights and Systems ..... 4-13  
 Table 4-2 Union County Crop Distribution and Data Source ..... 4-17  
 Table 4-3 Annual Agricultural Demand (Current) ..... 4-23  
 Table 4-4 Annual Agricultural Demand (2068)..... 4-26  
 Table 4-5 Bi-weekly Agricultural Demand..... 4-30  
 Table 5-1 Salmonid Spawning Criteria ..... 5-3  
 Table 5-2 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Water Rights..... 5-6  
 Table 5-3 Water Available for Instream Water Rights 80 Percent Exceedance..... 5-17  
 Table 5-4 Water Available for Instream Water Rights 50 Percent Exceedance..... 5-19  
 Table 5-5 Monthly Instream Demand (Current) ..... 5-20  
 Table 5-6 Annual Instream Demand (Current)..... 5-21  
 Table 5-7 Source for Flow Values ..... 5-21  
 Table 5-8 Annual Instream Demand (Future) ..... 5-23  
 Table 5-9 Bi-weekly Instream Demand Summary..... 5-25  
 Table 6-1 Summaries of Monthly Flow Volumes and Changes in Flow ..... 6-6  
 Table 6-2 Matrix from Emergency Operations Plan..... 6-16  
 Table 7-1 Annual Water Balance (Current Demand) ..... 7-3  
 Table 7-2 Annual Water Balance (Future Demand) ..... 7-4  
 Table 7-3 Shaded Bi-weekly Water Balance..... 7-5

**FIGURES**

Figure ES-1 Subwatershed Map ..... 5  
 Figure 1-1 Planning Area ..... 1-2  
 Figure 1-2 Subwatersheds of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed ..... 1-3  
 Figure 3-1 Municipal Wells for Cove and Union ..... 3-6  
 Figure 3-2 Municipal Wells for Elgin and Imbler ..... 3-7  
 Figure 3-3 Municipal Wells for La Grande and Island City ..... 3-8

Figure 3-4 Industrial Water Rights in the Central Portion of the UGRRW (3 and 6)..... 3-11

Figure 3-5 Industrial Water Rights in the Northern Portion of the UGRRW (1 and 2)..... 3-12

Figure 3-6 Industrial Water Rights in the Southern Portion of the UGRRW (6 and 7)..... 3-13

Figure 3-7 Industrial Water Rights in the Western Portion of the UGRRW (4)..... 3-14

Figure 3-8 2013 Water Year Total Municipal Consumption ..... 3-16

Figure 3-9 City and Unincorporated Water Use by Month (Log Scale) in Acre-feet..... 3-19

Figure 4-10 UGRRW Agricultural (Irrigation) Use Estimation Methodology – Current and Future Demands ..... 4-2

Figure 4-1 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Water Rights by Source..... 4-6

Figure 4-2 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Water Right Acres ..... 4-7

Figure 4-3 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by Source..... 4-8

Figure 4-4 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by Subwatershed..... 4-9

Figure 4-5 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Systems ..... 4-10

Figure 4-6 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by System ..... 4-11

Figure 4-7 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by System and Subwatershed ..... 4-12

Figure 4-8 Grande Ronde Basin Total Irrigation Water Rights, Distributed by Bi-weekly Net Irrigation Water Requirement ..... 4-14

Figure 4-9 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Water Rights by Subwatershed, Distributed by Bi-Weekly Net Irrigation Water Requirement ..... 4-15

Figure 4-11 Union County Irrigated Crop Distribution..... 4-17

Figure 4-12 Evapotranspiration by Crop ..... 4-19

Agrimet Imbler (IMBO) 1994 through 2017 Bi-weekly Averages ..... 4-19

Figure 4-13 Agrimet Imbler (IMBO) (1994 to 2017 average) Bi-weekly Evapotranspiration, Net Irrigation Water Requirement, and Effective Precipitation..... 4-20

Figure 4-14 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Modeled Current Irrigation Water Demand ..... 4-22

Figure 4-15 Current and Potential (improved) Efficiency Estimates..... 4-28

Figure 4-16 Current and Potential Water Use (Diverted) Estimates..... 4-29

Figure 4-17 Current and Scenario Agricultural Demand Estimates ..... 4-31

Figure 4-18 Current and Scenario Bi-Weekly GIWR Estimates ..... 4-32

Figure 4-19 Current and Future Average Daily Evapotranspiration ..... 4-33

Figure 4-20 Current and Future Gross Irrigation Water Requirements..... 4-34

Figure 5-1 Spawning Areas as a Function of Discharge..... 5-4

Figure 5-2 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Existing Instream Water Rights..... 5-5

Figure 5-3 Aquatic Species Instream Demand ..... 5-10

Figure 5-4 Grande Ronde Basin Range of Steelhead ..... 5-12

Figure 5-5 Grande Ronde Basin Range of Chinook ..... 5-13

Figure 5-6 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Existing Flow Data..... 5-15

Figure 5-7 Example Water Availability Calculation Report ..... 5-16

Figure 5-8 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Stream Flow Restoration Priorities for Recovery of Salmonids..... 5-22

Figure 6-1 Representative Concentration Pathways Scenarios ..... 6-2

Figure 6-2 Comparison of Representative Concentration Pathways (CMIP 5) and Special Report on Emissions Scenarios Climate Scenarios (CMIP 3)..... 6-2

Figure 6-3 Fossil Fuel Emissions Scenarios..... 6-3

Figure 6-4 Precipitation Shift ..... 6-4

Figure 6-5 Grande Ronde River at Troy Percent Change in Monthly Flows Over Time ..... 6-7

Figure 7-1 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 1 - Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek) .... 7-10  
Figure 7-2 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 2 - Willow Creek/Indian Creek) ..... 7-14  
Figure 7-3 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 3 - Lower Five Points Creek) ..... 7-18  
Figure 7-4 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 4 - Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek)  
..... 7-22  
Figure 7-5 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 5 - Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde  
River) ..... 7-26  
Figure 7-6 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 6 - Ladd Creek Lower Catherine) ..... 7-30  
Figure 7-7 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 7 - Upper Catherine Creek 1) ..... 7-34  
Figure 7-8 Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 8 - Upper Catherine Creek 2) ..... 7-38  
Figure 7-9 Total Bi-weekly Water Budget Summary ..... 7-40

**APPENDICES**

Appendix A Municipal Demand Calculations  
Appendix B Agricultural Demand Calculations  
Appendix C Instream Demand Calculations  
Appendix D Water Balance Calculations  
Appendix E Additional Information

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# Acronyms and Definitions

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This list includes acronyms and defined terms used in this report in alphabetical order. Definitions appear in parenthesis following the acronym. More detailed definitions of key terms are included in Section 2.0 Analysis Framework. Acronyms are also defined in their first instance of use in each section of this report.

**AF** - acre-feet.

**Agricultural demand** - amount of water needed to meet irrigation requirements in the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed.

**Agrimet** - weather station.

**Annual demand** - total water volume delivered in a year (acre-feet).

**ADD** - Average daily demand is the total annual volume delivered divided by 365 days.

**BIR** - Basin Investigation Report.

**Bi-weekly** - two-week period.

**Crop consumptive demand** - demand based on evapotranspiration.

**CTUIR** - Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

**Current demand** - estimated demand as of 2018.

**CFS** - cubic feet per second.

**CWPP** - Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

**Demand** - this report does not distinguish between a “need” and a “demand” but refers to all uses of water as demands. Need is included in the title of this report as recommended by the Oregon Water Resources Department for this planning step.

**DEQ** - Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

**Effective precipitation** - the portion of rainfall that contributes to meeting the water needs of growing crops. Precipitation that either runs off the surface or percolates below the root zone cannot be utilized by the crop and is not considered effective precipitation.

**EOP** - Union County Emergency Operations Plan.

**ESA** - Endangered Species Act.

**ET** - evapotranspiration.

**Future demand** - estimated demand as of 2068 (50-year planning horizon).

**FSA/OAIN** - Farm Service Agency/Oregon Agriculture Information Network.

**FWT** - The Freshwater Trust.

**Gallons per capita per day** - the average daily demand divided by population.

**GIRW** - gross irrigation water requirement: net irrigation water requirement adjusted for losses due to conveyance/application inefficiencies.

**GIS** - Geographic Information Systems.

**gpd** - gallons per day.

**Groundwater** - alluvial and basalt aquifers in the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed.

**GRMW** - Grande Ronde Model Watershed.

**IMBO** - Agrimet Imbler weather station.

**Instream Demand** - water quality and quantity needed to support instream functions including recreation and aquatic life. This is also defined as non-consumptive use.

**Irrigated acres** - agricultural land with water rights that is irrigated.

**ISWR** - instream water right (legal water rights for instantaneous streamflow levels that need to remain instream and carry a priority date. These are established through Oregon's Instream Water Right Act [1987]. These rights can be requested by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, or Oregon Parks and Recreation Department).

**IWM** - irrigation water management.

**Kimberly-Penman** - evapotranspiration equation.

**LOCA downscaling** - localized constructed analogs are statistically downscaled climate projections for North America.

**Maximum daily demand** - largest volume delivered in a single day.

**Municipal demand** - this is composed of three components municipal (city demand), unincorporated demand, and self-supplied industrial demand (self-supplied industrial use demand).

**Municipal "city" demand** - (demand for water by entities connected to the municipal water system including commercial businesses, residences, schools, parks, industry, etc.).

**NCAR** - National Center for Atmospheric Research.

**NRC** - National Research Council.

**NWS** - National Weather Service.

**Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan** - Oregon's statewide hazards plan.

**Natural Stream Flow** - gauged data minus consumptive use.

**Need** - this report does not distinguish between a "need" and a "demand" but refers to all uses of water as demands. Need is included in the title of this report as recommended by the Oregon Water Resources Department for this planning step.

**NIWR** - net irrigation water requirement was calculated by taking the composite evapotranspiration and subtracting the portion of the crop water use supplied by effective precipitation (Pe):  $NIWR = ET - Pe$ .

**NRCS** - Natural Resources Conservation Service.

**ODA** - Oregon Department of Agriculture.

**OHA** - Oregon Health Authority.

**ODFW** - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

**OPRD** - Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

**OSU** - Oregon State University Extension Office.

**Out-of-stream demand** - water quality and quantity needed to support agricultural use, municipal use, and industrial use. This is also defined generally as a consumptive use, although there are some exceptions such as the use of stream flow to generate hydropower for municipal use.

**Oregon Method** - A method developed by ODFW to calculate instream water rights.

**OWRD** - Oregon Water Resources Department.

**Perman-Montieth** - model used in agricultural demand calculations.

**PCD** - per capita demand.

**POU** - point of use.

**Pour point** - the location in each subwatershed where water first flows into the watershed and from which demand quantities and qualities are calculated from.

**PRISM** - spatial and temporal climate model.

**PSU** - Portland State University.

**QQ** - quarter-quarter.

**RCP 8.5** - representative concentration pathway 8.5 (climate model).

**ROS** - rain-on-snow event.

**SCS** - Soil Conservation Service.

**SSIU** - self-supplied industrial use demand (demand for water by industrial users that are not connected to the municipal water supply system).

**Stakeholder Committee** - all members of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Partnership that have signed on to the governance agreement.

**Steering Committee** - smaller group with representatives from each demand group that conducts planning and administrative work that is approved and reviewed by the Stakeholder Committee.

**Step 1** - convene a group (outcome of this step was a signed governance agreement that described the way the group would work during this process).

**Step 2** - estimate water supply.

**Step 3** - estimate water demand.

**Step 4** - consider solutions to balance supply and demand.

**Step 5** - develop an action plan to implement solutions.

**Subwatershed** - the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed is broken into eight subwatersheds that are assessed in this report.

**SW** - surface water.

**SWE** - snow water equivalent.

**TMDL** - total maximum daily load is a regulatory term in the Clean Water Act describing a plan to restore impaired waterbodies. It is the maximum amount of a given pollutant that the waterbody can receive while still meeting water quality standards.

**TAF** - thousand acre-feet.

**TDS** - total dissolved solids.

**TRSQQ** - township range section quarter quarter.

**UGRRW** - Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed.

**UGRRW Partnership** - Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Partnership.

**Unaccounted for water** - or “leakage” or “system loss:” the difference between metered production and metered consumption (Oregon Water Resources Department, 2017b).

**Unincorporated demand** - demand for water by residences and others located outside of the city limits and not connected to the municipal water supply system.

**Union County** - convener of the Place-Based Planning effort.

**Union County Farm Bureau** - farming advocacy group.

**USFS** - U.S. Forest Service.

**USGS** - U.S. Geological Survey.

**USDA** - U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**VIC** - Variable Infiltration Capacity.

**Vulnerability** - level of risk for each demand group in each subwatershed (how likely that demands are not met).

**Water Availability** - water supply minus consumptive uses.

**Water Balance** - water supply, minus water demand on a bi-weekly period in each subwatershed.

**Water Demand Technical Committee** - technical partners conducting work and analysis on water demand topics for review by the Stakeholder committee.

**Water Rights** - legal ownership of water.

**WMCP** - Water Management and Conservation Plan is a document prepared by a water supplier to describe its current and projected utilization, management, and conservation of water resources.

**Working Groups** - agricultural demand, municipal demand, instream demand, and natural hazards/climate change.

**WSMP** - Water System Master Plan is a document describing water facility and processes especially as they related to satisfying regulations associated with the Safe Water Drinking Act.

**WY** - water year.



# Acknowledgements

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In a Stakeholder Committee meeting, including the entire Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW) Partnership, Step 3 tasks were explained and membership in the Water Demand Technical Committee for Step 3 was solicited. Members of the Partnership volunteered to assist on the Water Demand Technical Committee. There were also four working groups that met frequently to complete analysis for agricultural demand, municipal demand, instream demand, and natural hazards/climate change. These teams worked to compile data, draft reports, and determine the most relevant and useful information to help describe the water supply (quantity and quality) and ecological issues in the UGRRW. The members of these teams include:

## ***Water Demand Technical Committee***

- Smita Mehta and John Dadoly (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality)
- Steve Parrett, Rachel LovellFord, Jordan Beamer, Shad Hattan, and Phillip Marcy (Oregon Water Resources Department [OWRD])
- Connar Stone (Grande Ronde Model Watershed [GRMW])
- Donna Beverage, Darcy Carreiro, and Scott Hartell (Union County)
- Timothy Bailey, Adrienne Averett, and Nick Myatt (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [ODFW])
- Allen Childs and Anton Chiono (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation [CTUIR])
- Margaret Matter (Oregon Department of Agriculture [ODA])
- Brett Moore and Dana Kurtz (Anderson Perry & Associates, Inc.)
- Jed Hassinger (Union County Farm Bureau)
- Kyle Carpenter (City of La Grande)
- Maren Peterson (Eastern Oregon University)
- Rod McKee (City of Union)

## ***Agricultural Demand***

- Jed Hassinger (Union County Farm Bureau)
- Darrin Walenta (Oregon State University Extension Office)
- Margaret Matter (ODA)
- Darrell Dyke (Bureau of Reclamation)
- Mike Burton and Nick Vora (Natural Resources Conservation Service)
- Shad Hattan (OWRD)
- Spencer Sawaske (The Freshwater Trust [FWT])

## ***Municipal Demand***

- Steve Parrett (OWRD)
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- Rod McKee (City of Union)

***Instream Demand***

- Tim Bailey (ODFW)
- Jeff Oveson (GRMW)
- Tony Malmberg (FWT)
- Anton Chiono (CTUIR)

***Natural Hazards/Climate Change***

- J.B. Brock (Union County)
- Bill Gamble (U.S. Forest Service)
- Margaret Matter (ODA)
- Connor Stone (GRMW)

# Executive Summary

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## Section 1.0: Introduction

The Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW) Partnership brings together a variety of stakeholders to help communities plan for future water needs. The UGRRW Partnership identified eight subwatersheds within the planning area. This report identifies estimated demands on current and future water resources and discusses vulnerabilities to water systems as a result of these analysis. By understanding these demands, partners may identify existing challenges, project future challenges, and work together to develop long-term solutions. It is critical that these solutions balance environmental, social, and economic needs. This report will be used to assist with focusing the research of Step 4 “Develop Integrated Solutions for Meeting Long-Term Water Needs” on priority areas in the UGRRW in combination with Step 2 “Characterizing Water Resources.”

## Section 2.0: Analysis Framework

This section of the report provides the framework for evaluating current and future instream and out-of-stream demands for water in the UGRRW. These values are calculated to determine how well current demands are being met and how well future demands can expect to be met. Definitions, assumptions, limitations, and data gaps are provided in this section.

The goal of this report is to quantify demand for water based on best available data and to assess vulnerabilities to ecological, agricultural, and municipal interests associated with these demands.

Quantitative attribute assessments have measured attributes at their foundation but may include estimates to fill data gaps and/or some reliance on professional opinion.

Qualitative attribute assessments are based on limited measured data and rely heavily on condition estimates, professional opinion, and agency policy.

## Section 3.0: Municipal Needs/Demands

Seven cities are located within the UGRRW; each City has unique water supply and infrastructure challenges, but all share a similar demand profile with increased water use in the summer months. The cities exclusively use groundwater for their municipal potable water supply needs. Two other groups of users are analyzed in this section: unincorporated users (those outside city limits) and self-supplied industrial users (SSIU) (industrial users located outside city limits and have their own water rights and supply). Water rights and well locations for each city and SSIU are described in this section.

Current water use for cities was first calculated using the formula from the 2015 Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) long-term forecast (OWRD, 2015) and then compared to actual water use records (with outlier data removed) as reported on the OWRD water use reporting site (OWRD, 2018c). The results from the actual use calculation is that cities, unincorporated users, and SSIU use approximately 2,060 acre-feet (AF) per year of surface water and 8,190 AF per year of groundwater. Bi-weekly estimates were calculated using actual water use reporting records (which are reported monthly and were divided in half for bi-weekly use estimates). Bi-weekly estimates are described in the subwatershed summary section.

Future water use was calculated by taking all current estimates for cities and unincorporated users and forecasting a 6 percent increase in population (as estimated by the Portland State University population report). SSIU usage was increased based on assumptions of some industrial growth (increased work shifts from 1 to 2 per day). This results in a projected total of 8,240 AF per year of surface water needed and 13,550 AF per year of groundwater needed in 2068.

Vulnerabilities to municipal city water systems as defined as all water controlled by a city and used by city residents appear to generally be **low** for water quantity, as none of the cities are approaching their total water right capacity. Some vulnerabilities exist in terms of redundancy of supply, and the potential for contamination of aquifers. Municipal demand data are included in Appendix A, Municipal Demand Calculations.

## Section 4.0: Agricultural Needs/Demands

Agricultural demand was calculated in two ways, 1) water rights assessment and 2) crop consumptive demand using calculations of evapotranspiration (ET) of crops raised in the UGRRW.

To determine the current demand for irrigation water use based on water rights in the UGRRW (for surface and groundwater) the following steps were used:

- Determine an estimate of the number of irrigated acres in each subwatershed.
- Determine an estimate of the amount of different types of irrigation systems present in each subwatershed.
- Use results in calculations to estimate demand.

The method above describes how agricultural demand was calculated based exclusively on water rights; however, this method was thought to overestimate current use. The second method was to calculate agricultural water demand based on ET. Crop distribution was determined for Union County. After crops were established, Agrimet crop coefficients were used to estimate ET using a Kimberly-Penman model. The ET estimates for each crop were weighted based on the percentage of that crop compared to the total agricultural output for the basin. Next, water rights were distributed on this basis to determine the bi-weekly period when they would be most likely to be used during the irrigation season. Demand was determined based on 1994 to 2017 Agrimet Imbler (IMBO) station data (precipitation, temperature, and ET crop coefficients); 2011 to 2017 Farm Service Agency/Oregon Agriculture Information Network acreage data; and OWRD primary irrigation water right acreage. Annual estimates of crop demands are commonly available yet are not useful to farmers who require crop demands at time scales of bi-weekly or shorter to monitor crop water use (i.e., ET) over the growing season, and to capture deficits between crop water demand and water supply that become increasingly likely since demands typically peak when supply is low.

Future demand was calculated using estimated future ET based on precipitation and temperatures projected by the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 8.5 climate scenario. Water quality was not considered a vulnerability for agricultural use. Future demand was calculated in two ways: the first assumed no changes in water use, and the second assumed irrigation efficiencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service water savings estimator was used to estimate water savings for irrigation system planning. Current and potential consumption estimates were calculated based on changes to

agricultural irrigation practices. Each subwatershed had different benefits to implementing irrigation improvements.

Total agricultural water use per year was estimated to be 211,130 AF per year (surface water) and 86,830 AF per year (groundwater) using water rights, and 193,730 AF per year (surface water) and 77,970 AF per year (groundwater) using estimated ET. Future demand with irrigation efficiency implemented to the level suited to field conditions and with projected increases in future temperature was estimated to be 211,130 AF per year (surface water) and 86,830 AF per year (groundwater) using water rights, and 284,530 AF per year (surface water) and 114,520 AF per year (groundwater) using estimated ET. Estimates assume that no additional water rights are issued, and that no expansion of irrigated acres occur.

Overall, vulnerabilities to agricultural systems in terms of water quantity appear to be **high** on a bi-weekly basis. Water quality issues were not identified as a limiting factor for agriculture. Agricultural demand data are included in Appendix B, Agricultural Demand Calculations.

## Section 5.0: Instream Needs/Demands

Instream demand is complex, and numerous processes contribute to the amount of water available for instream use. Instream demand for aquatic life is driven by several factors: species, water needs, stream variables, and future changes. Instream demand is also important for other uses that are important to Tribal culture. For instream demand, the group quantified species and water needs, and qualified stream and future demands. This was accomplished through using calculations based on instream water rights (ISWR) and qualitative analysis.

To determine how often existing needs (as described by ISWR only) are met, data from the OWRD Water Availability Reporting System were used to evaluate how much water was left for instream uses when consumptive uses (municipal and agricultural) were removed. Water availability for an ISWR at the 80 percent and 50 percent exceedances was calculated.

Determining whether future demands can be met is dependent on many issues such as the severity of climate change impacts and whether conservation measures are implemented. For this planning effort, temperatures from the climate model RCP 8.5 were considered for future planning efforts.

Water quality is essential for instream aquatic life and ecological function. Water quality in each subwatershed is analyzed in this report.

Overall, instream demand vulnerabilities are **high**. Instream demand data are included in Appendix C, Instream Demand Calculations

## Section 6.0: Climate Change and Natural Hazards

The planning group evaluated the potential impacts of climate change and natural hazards on demand estimates. It was decided that to model future climate change, RCP 8.5 temperature and precipitation data would be used for the 2068 (50 years in the future) scenario. These are the values discussed in each demand section, and the rationale for selection is explained in this section. It was decided that natural hazards would be evaluated in a qualitative manner and information would primarily be obtained from

the County-wide hazards vulnerability analysis, Emergency Operations Plan, Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, and Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Overall, climate change is likely to increase likelihood of some natural hazards, for example increases in temperature increase the likelihood of lightning strikes which, in turn, increases the probability of wildfires. Wildfires increase the likelihood of landslides, mudslides; impaired water quality due to inputs to ash, erosion, etc. Increased sediment and/or ash load to surface water sources, and increased potential for toxic algal blooms due to ash-mediated fertilization of water sources, may render some water unusable for irrigation, human consumption, and for fisheries, livestock, and other animals.

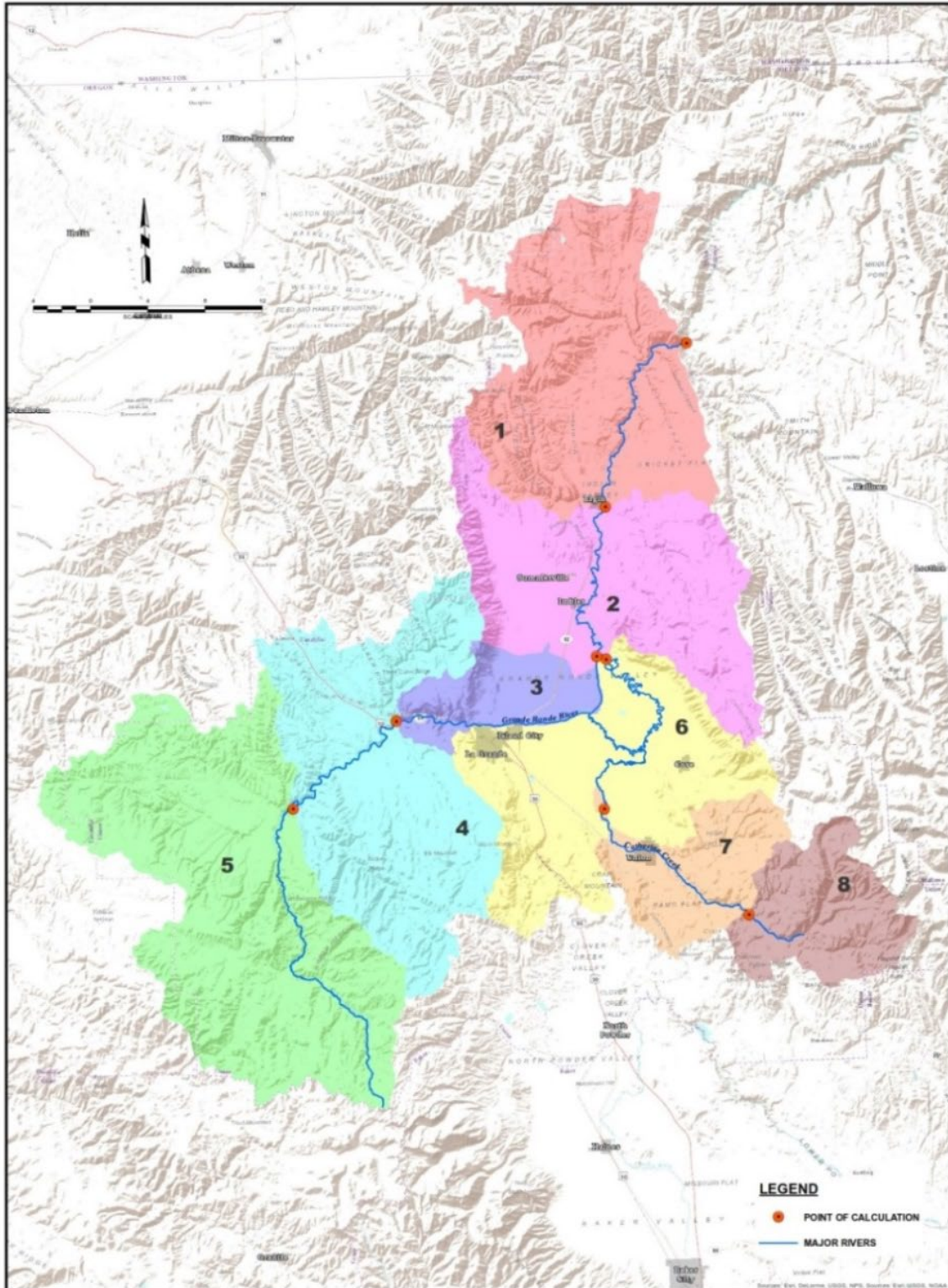
## **Section 7.0: Subwatershed Demand Summaries**

Surface water and groundwater demand vary by subwatershed, demand category, and time of year. For example, municipal demand is exclusively reliant on groundwater sources, while instream demand is exclusively reliant on surface water sources (although data are not available to help the Partnership understand surface water/groundwater interactions and interdependencies). Agricultural demand encompasses both surface water and groundwater.

In Appendix D, Water Balance Calculations, each bi-weekly summary for current and future demand is provided for each subwatershed. Figure ES-1 shows subwatershed boundaries, as defined in the Step 2 report. The annual summary for current and future demand is shown on Tables ES-1 and ES-2.

Table ES-3 shows qualitative rankings for each demand group by subwatershed. Additional information is located in Appendix E, Additional Information.

Figure ES-1  
Subwatershed Map



**Table ES-1  
 Annual Water Balance (Current Demand)**

Subwatershed	Name	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Stream Flow) (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year (50th Percentile)	Groundwater Used (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)	Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF per Year)	Municipal Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) 2013 Totals	Instream Demand (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Surface Water Balance (ag ET)	Groundwater Balance (ag ET)
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	644,600	-	3,470	230	3,410	220	383	810	173,750	467,440	(1,030)
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	523,380	29,400	51,890	14,440	46,630	12,980	-	810	141,820	334,930	15,620
3	Lower Five Points Creek	234,120	25,720	23,780	23,490	20,770	20,520	1,393	500	85,610	127,740	4,700
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	219,830	1,960	750	2,040	710	1,932	170	160	85,610	133,510	(120)
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	127,840	190	520	-	510	-	-	50	46,840	80,490	140
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	153,740	71,720	106,330	46,100	96,350	41,774	110	5,500	57,550	(160)	24,450
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	116,240	9,280	24,030	530	24,870	550	-	370	57,550	33,820	8,360
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	71,600	-	360	-	470	-	-	10	32,500	38,620	(10)
<b>Total</b>		644,600*	138,270	211,130	86,830	193,730	77,973	2,060	8,190	173,750*	277,130	52,110

\*Total natural stream flow and instream demand are expressed as the total from subwatershed 1 (the most upstream section of the watershed) to prevent "double counting."



**Table ES-2  
 Annual Water Balance (Future Demand)**

Subwatershed	Name	2068 Temperature Change from Current (degrees F from Annual Mean*)	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Stream Flow) (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year	Groundwater Used (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)	Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF per Year)	Municipal Demand Groundwater (AF per Year)	Instream Demand AF per Year (Water Rights Only)	Surface Water Balance (ag ET)	Groundwater Balance (ag ET)
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	1.6	593,040	-	3,470	230	5,010	330	60	30	173,750	414,210	(2,090)
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	1.6	481,510	29,400	51,890	14,440	68,490	19,060	-	860	141,820	271,210	9,490
3	Lower Five Points Creek	1.6	215,390	25,720	23,780	23,490	30,510	30,140	5,570	1,240	85,610	93,700	(5,660)
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	1.6	202,250	1,960	750	2,040	1,050	2,840	690	360	85,610	114,910	(1,230)
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	1.6	117,610	71,720	520	-	750	0	-	50	46,840	70,020	140
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	1.6	141,440	9,280	106,330	46,100	141,510	61,360	460	8,870	57,550	(58,070)	1,490
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	1.6	106,940	-	24,030	530	36,530	810	-	390	57,550	12,870	8,080
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	1.6	65,870	190	360	-	690	0	-	10	32,500	32,680	(10)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.6</b>	<b>593,040*</b>	<b>138,270</b>	<b>211,130</b>	<b>86,830</b>	<b>284,530</b>	<b>114,520</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>173,570*</b>	<b>126,510</b>	<b>10,200</b>

\* All future estimates have a high degree of uncertainty associated with them because of the inherent difficulty in making estimates and predictions 50 years into the future.

Vulnerabilities for each subwatershed were examined and resulted in the following rankings:

**Table ES-3  
 Water Demand  
 Vulnerabilities by Subwatershed**

Name	Overall*	Agricultural+	Municipal+	Instream*	Water Quality*
1 Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	Low	Low	Low	High	High
2 Willow Creek/Indian Creek	Moderate	High	Low	High	High
3 Lower Five Points Creek	Moderate	High	Low	High	High
4 Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	Moderate	Low	Low	High	Moderate
5 Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
6 Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	High	High	Moderate	High	High
7 Upper Catherine Creek 1	High	High	Low	High	Moderate
8 Upper Catherine Creek 2	Low	Low	Low	High	Low

\*Qualitative attribute assessments are based on limited measured data and rely heavily on condition estimates, professional opinion, and agency policy.

+ Quantitative attribute assessments have measured attributes at their foundation but may include estimates to fill data gaps and/or some reliance on professional opinion.

## Section 8.0: Public Participation and Outreach

Monthly meetings engaging all stakeholders were held in Union County and conducted from late 2017 to early 2019. Numerous ad-hoc meetings were held with relevant stakeholders (organized into working groups related to different demand categories) as needed over the same period of time. A comprehensive list of meeting types and dates is included in this section.

## Section 9.0: References

Documents referenced in this report are included in this section.

# 1.0 - Introduction

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## Background and Purpose

Helping communities plan for their water future through place-based integrated water resources planning is a recommended action in Oregon's 2012 Integrated Water Resources Strategy. In 2015, the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW) Partnership was selected by the Oregon Water Resources Department as one of four funded pilot projects across the state to complete the five steps of place-based planning.

In late 2016, the UGRRW Partnership began meeting as a diverse stakeholder group. In early 2017, the UGRRW Partnership completed Step 1 (convene a group and complete a governance document). In early 2018, the UGRRW Partnership completed Step 2 (water supply availability analysis). Both completed documents can be viewed on the Union County website (Union County, 2018a).

This report represents the completion of Step 3. The purpose of Step 3 is to identify demands on current and future water resources. By understanding these demands, partners may identify existing challenges, project future challenges, and work together to develop long-term solutions for the UGRRW. This report characterizes demand for three major demand groups (municipal, agricultural, instream) in each of the eight subwatersheds (identified in Step 2) as well as reviews vulnerabilities due to climate change and natural hazards for the area. By comparing supply and demand (of water in terms of both quality and quantity), this report allows for consensus on areas where improvement is needed. This report represents the UGRRW Partnership's groundwork to analyze potential solutions to problem areas in Step 4 and create an action plan in Step 5.

This document is organized into nine sections. Section 1 introduces the report. Section 2 introduces the framework used for analysis, definitions throughout the report, and assumptions made throughout the report. Section 3 discusses current and future municipal water demands. Section 4 discusses current and future agricultural demands. Section 5 discusses current and future instream water demands. Section 6 describes climate change and natural factors affected by water demands. Section 7 summarizes overall findings of the report by subwatershed. Section 8 details public participation and outreach activities. Section 9 includes references.

See Figure 1-1 for the planning area of the UGRRW Partnership.

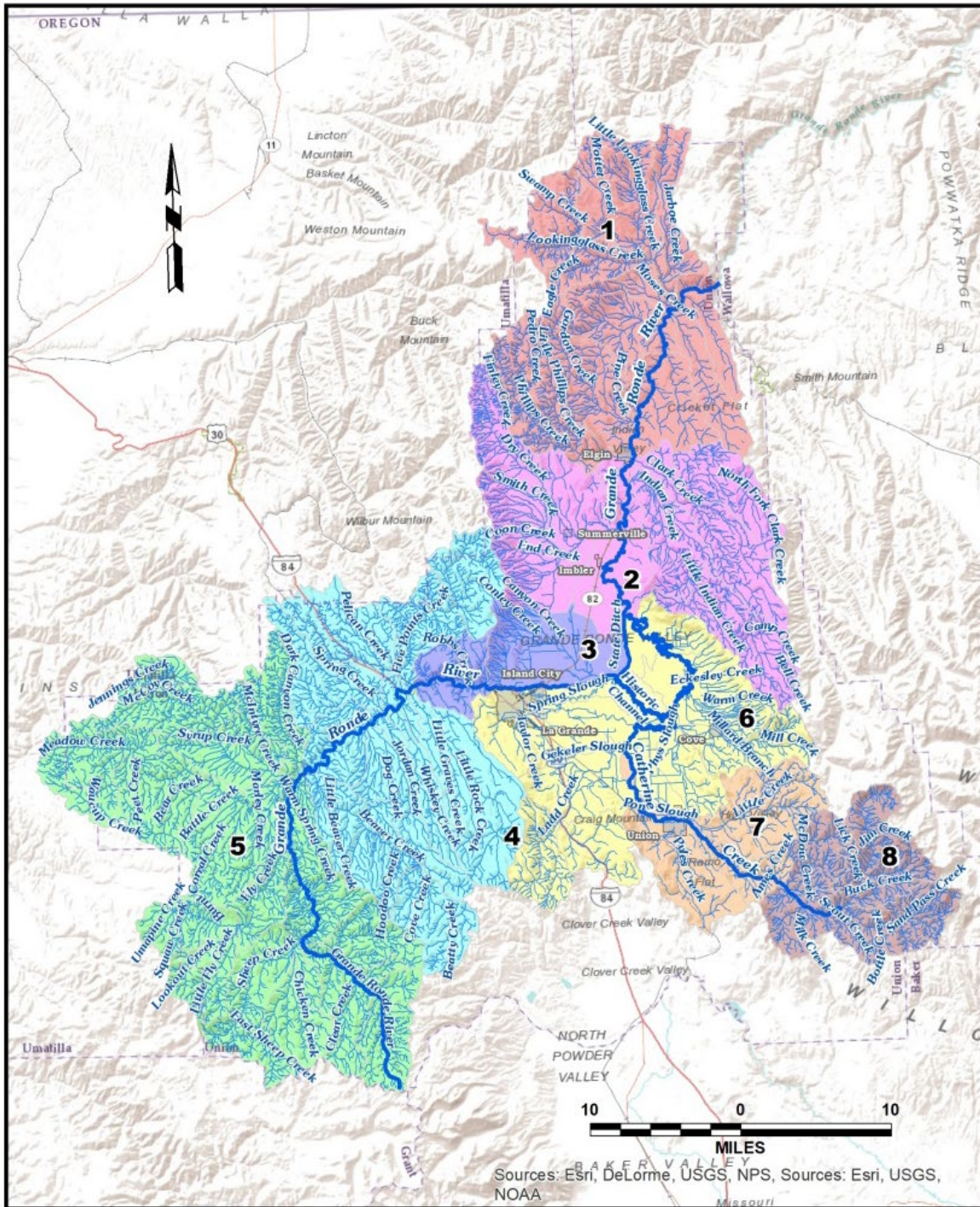
Figure 1-1  
Planning Area





The UGRRW is divided into eight subwatersheds that are analyzed in this report. For more information on the methodology to develop these subwatersheds, see the State of Water Resources Report (UGRRW Partnership, 2018). See the subwatershed boundaries below (Figure 1-2).

**Figure 1-2**  
**Subwatersheds of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed**



## 2.0 - Analysis Framework

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The purpose of this section is to provide definitions of key terms, assumptions used in calculations, limitations of data, and data gaps identified in the report.

### Definitions, Assumptions, and Limitations

Please refer to this section to understand terms used throughout this report and assumptions and limitations associated with them.

#### *General*

- Demand: this report does not distinguish between a “need” and a “demand” but refers to all uses of water as demands.
- Instream demand: water quality and quantity needed to support instream functions including recreation and aquatic life. This is also defined as non-consumptive use.
- Out-of-stream demand: water quality and quantity needed to support agricultural use, municipal use, and industrial use. This is also defined generally as a consumptive use, although there are some exceptions such as the use of stream flow to generate hydropower for municipal use.
- Current demand: this is demand as of 2018, or as close to that date as data are available. Most calculations use several years of data to estimate current demand. See details in each section.
- Future demand: this is estimated demand as of 2068 (50 years from 2018).
- Current supply (surface water natural stream flow calculated using gauged/observed data minus consumptive use (upstream out-of-stream uses, diversions into/out of stream, and reservoir storage, regulation, etc.) (Copper, 2002). Naturalized flows are computed using the Oregon Water Resources Department’s (OWRD) flow statistics based on the 1958 to 1987 period of record.
- Current supply (groundwater): groundwater supply is estimated using groundwater allocations to estimate the maximum, legal groundwater uses within a subwatershed. This analysis included primary and supplemental irrigation water rights as well as municipal water rights. These values should be considered a gross estimate of groundwater use. For more information on these calculations see the Step 2 report (Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed [UGRRW] Partnership, 2018). Because of a lack of available data, groundwater supply is considered equivalent to current groundwater demand (maximum use if each water right was fully utilized). For a description of key information gaps regarding groundwater supply, see the Groundwater memo (Appendix E, Additional Information).
- Future supply: this assumes that surface water supply changes as a function of temperature and precipitation changes (as predicted by the Representative Concentration Pathway [RCP] 8.5 climate model) and that groundwater supply remains constant due to the assumption that aquifers are operating at a sustainable pumping rate. This assumption is made because

- of a lack of data about groundwater recharge and pumping rates. However, it is acknowledged that: (a) if the system is recharged from the surface, anticipated changes in precipitation type (less snow/more rain), timing, intensity, and other factors will all contribute to lower recharge, thus the groundwater supply will decrease; and (b) if groundwater is withdrawn from a source not recharged from the surface, or perhaps not recharged at all. In that case, regardless of the rate of extraction, the supply is likely decreasing at an unknown level. The UGRRW Partnership is not using groundwater graphs/data for Step 3 because there is no accurate way to estimate the supply. All groundwater discussions in the report are heavily caveated because of this substantial data gap. The assumption that groundwater demand equals supply is a significant assumption that carries a large risk. OWRD has a proposal to better document understanding of the groundwater supply.
- **Water quality:** included in current and future water supply and demand is the water quality associated with each water volume at different times of the year, as well as for different demands. See the State of Water Resources (UGRRW Partnership, 2018) for additional details on water quality.
  - **Water Balance:** this describes the entire water supply minus the demand on a bi-weekly basis throughout the year. The water balance is used to determine locations and times of year when vulnerabilities (i.e., deficiencies or unmet needs are likely to exist) and opportunities exist. For more information about the water balance, see Appendix D, Water Balance Calculations.
    - Current groundwater use was assumed to be at a sustainable level that will be continued into the future.
    - The 50th percentile exceedance probability was used for the baseline surface water supply when analyzing the surface water balance. The Step 2 report also included 10th and 90th percentile exceedance probabilities, which could be analyzed as related to a water balance at a later date.
    - Although annual and bi-weekly totals graphs are shown in this report, these aggregates of data may misrepresent actual demands because they combine effects over time and location.
    - Instream demand requirements are shown at the pour points in each subwatershed. There is potential that some of these values may overlap between subwatersheds.
  - **Data accuracy and precision:** this report contains calculated and collected data. Original reported and calculated values are retained throughout the body of the document and are presented with uniform significant digits in the summary sections of the report (Executive Summary and Section 7, Subwatershed Summaries. Numbers presented in this report may contain artifacts of calculation and exceed the significant digits of the original data.

## ***Municipal***

Total municipal demand is defined as the sum of three terms: municipal “city” demand, unincorporated demand, and self-supplied industrial user (SSIU) demand. Each term is defined below:

- Municipal “city” demand is generally residential, commercial, and industrial potable water demand within the service area of a municipal water provider and also includes demands from parks, schools, ballfields, etc., within the city.
- Unincorporated demand is residential and commercial uses outside of cities and not served by a municipal water provider. These are primarily rural residences with their own water well, but also includes some commercial uses like resorts, RV parks, etc., that have their own water system.
- SSIU demand is industry served by their own water rights and water supply system, not by a city or municipal water provider.

**Current Municipal Demand** is defined as total demand as of 2018.

**Future Municipal Demand** is defined as total demand as of 2068. To calculate future municipal demand, the following assumptions were made to each term in the equation:

- Municipal demand - it was assumed that cities grew by 6 percent over that time period, based on Portland State University (PSU) calculations
- Unincorporated demand - it was assumed that the amount of people living outside of cities grew by 23 percent based on PSU calculations
- SSIU demand - it was assumed that SSIU demand doubled (that each user added an additional 8-hour shift to their day, utilizing half of their maximum water right)

For additional information on municipal demand, see Appendix A, Municipal Demand Calculations.

## ***Agriculture***

Agricultural demand is calculated two ways:

- Water rights methods calculates the maximum demand based on water rights in each area
- Evapotranspiration (ET) method calculates the use based on crop consumptive use

**Current Agricultural Demand** - demand estimated based on water rights and ET as of 2018.

**Future Agricultural Demand** - demand estimated as of 2068 (including RCP 8.5 climate projections and modeled with two efficiency scenarios (no change in irrigation efficiency and reduced water consumption through water management strategies).

For additional information on agricultural demand, see Appendix B, Agricultural Demand Calculations.

## ***Instream***

- Instream water right (ISWR) - legal water rights for instantaneous streamflow levels that need to remain instream and carry a priority date. These are established through Oregon’s Instream Water Right Act (1987). These rights can be requested by the Oregon Department



of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), or the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

- Additional concerns with determining whether ISWRs are met include if there are priority areas not protected with ISWRs. This means that even if existing ISWRs are met, it does not indicate that the ecosystem is functioning at a healthy level.
- Instream demand was calculated based on water rights only. This is a limited approach because it does not consider items such as peak and channel-forming flows or that because of the junior nature of ISWRs, there are many places in the UGRRW where ecological demand exists but is not represented through ISWRs because studies have not been completed yet, and water rights are already allocated. However, based on information available, this was the approach selected by the UGRRW Partnership.

**Current instream demand** - demand based on water rights only as of 2018.

**Future instream demand** - demand based on water rights only for 2068 (no change from 2018).

For additional information on instream demand, see Appendix C, Instream Demand Calculations

## ***Water Quality***

Demand values consist of both water quantity and water quality needs. Water rights are critical to describe quantity demand, but there is a water quality component to each demand. See Appendix E, Additional Information, for an overview of water rights. It is necessary to discuss water quality of each demand in Step 3 so solutions can be identified that provide water at the right quality in Step 4. The focus of each section of this report is on the calculation of water quantity demand; therefore, a general introduction of water quality demand parameters is described below. See Appendix E, Additional Information, for a description of water quality parameters.

- In general, local municipal concerns include microbes, salts, metals, pesticides, herbicides, organics, radioactive contaminants, and arsenic.
- Local agricultural concerns include sediment/turbidity, invasive seeds, bacteria, and weed and algae growth from excessive nutrients.
- Local instream concerns include temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, sediment, bacteria, ammonia, and channel and flow regime alterations.

Numerous waterbodies in the UGRRW have been identified as water quality limited by the DEQ, based on limited data sets available to meet agency deadlines. The water quality impairments can be for one or multiple parameters over portions of the year or all year long. The primary parameters of concern are temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and bacteria (*E. coli*). Temperature is a limiting factor for aquatic life beneficial uses in many of the summer months, especially in the southern and central part of the UGRRW. In most subwatersheds, pH is also a concern during the summer months. The downstream portions of the UGRRW (subwatersheds 1 through 3 and 6) have more water quality impairments than upstream areas (Meadow Creek and Catherine Creek areas and subwatersheds 4, 5, 7, and 8) due to reductions in flow, the accumulation of pollutants downstream and increasing land management impacts.

A set of total maximum daily limits (TMDLs) and associated implementation plans has been developed for the Upper Grande Ronde River. The TMDLs address five point sources in the UGRRW that discharge to surface water bodies under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits that may be contributing to pH and dissolved oxygen issues. Non-point sources of water pollution addressed by the TMDLs can include human-caused and natural sources. Human causes of non-point sources of water pollution include timber harvesting, livestock grazing, crop production, road construction and maintenance, rural residential development, and urban runoff. Landscape changes that alter the hydrology of the basin, such as channelization of streams, changes in vegetation, and a lowered water table also contribute to water quality impairments. Natural causes of water quality impairment include wildfire, drought, severe floods, insects, and disease infestation of forests. The impacts of these natural forces can also be affected by land management activities, making a complex interaction of factors affecting water quality.

When developing solutions for water quantity needs in the UGRRW, water quality must also be considered. Water from one use may not be able to be traded for another use if it does not have sufficient quality to support the designated beneficial uses of the receiving waterbody.

Water quality parameters are described in detail in Appendix E, Additional Information.

### ***Groundwater Uncertainty***

Three of OWRD's five observation wells in Union County, and two of La Grande's city wells (UNIO 940 and UNIO 2098) show significant declines from the time they were drilled. The basalt wells in the La Grande and Elgin areas show steeper declines (75 to 100 feet over multiple decades) compared to the alluvial wells (maximum 20 to 30 feet over multiple decades). In addition, many wells with records spanning many years show little or no observable trend, especially in the alluvial system. The magnitude and timing of changes in groundwater elevation vary greatly in different areas within the basin, and broad trends are not conclusive with the limited data available.

The periods of record of well water levels present challenges for detecting trends and forming generalizations, for example, the periods of record:

- (a) are short in some cases
- (b) differ among the wells
- (c) are not current
- (d) lack measurements at consistent intervals
- (e) exhibit periods of relatively persistent conditions (i.e., higher or lower), suggesting connectivity with surface conditions, but may be lagged

See the groundwater memo (Appendix E, Additional Information) for a summary of data gaps regarding groundwater levels and proposals for improving key data sets.

## **Data Set Limitations**

Because this project is limited to the analysis of existing data sets, results are subject to the limitations imposed by each data set. This includes the uncertainty associated with the lack of uniform sampling techniques, instrument accuracy, and the data sets generated from their usage.

The Step 2 report and this Step 3 report use the 30-year base period of annual flow (1958 to 1987). Subwatershed flows are based on data sets from La Grande, Elgin, Union, and Hilgard. Of these, the only data set covering the flow period is La Grande. Elgin and Union cover 80 percent of the period and Hilgard covers 53 percent. Data gaps in these data sets were filled with estimates that introduce error to the analysis.

Precipitation data does not exist for the subwatersheds for the base period of flow. The precipitation data set was generated using the PRISM model, which yields a single estimate for specific locations within each subwatershed.

The PRISM model is reported to generate errors greater than 15 percent, which is known to increase within the elevation range of 4,000 to 8,000 feet. An area-precipitation ratio was used to generate estimates of annual flow on the subwatersheds, which was subdivided to yield monthly estimates of flow. Runoff is a function of aspect, elevation, slope, water travel distance, temperature patterns and the time, and duration and intensity of precipitation events. The area-precipitation ratio does not utilize these factors and is insensitive to their impact. Furthermore, these factors increase in importance as monthly estimates are generated. Errors reported for annual flow estimates using the area-precipitation ratio are reported to range from 15 to 30 percent. The step 2 report identifies a ratio range of 0.5 to 1.5 as being desired. This acceptable range can be further partitioned to indicate that the most effective ratio would be between 0.85 and 1.15, moderate effectiveness would range from 0.65 to 0.85 and 1.15 to 1.35 and least effective between 0.45 to 0.65 and 1.35 to 1.55. The area-precipitation ratios for the subwatersheds contain one ratio that is outside the range, two ratios that are least acceptable, one in the moderate range, and four in the most effective range.

It is important to be aware of and understand strengths and weaknesses of PRISM precipitation data. PRISM is a gridded dataset often used in geologic information system (GIS) spatial representation and analyses. The PRISM model interpolates at regular intervals temperature and precipitation values between points where weather stations are located. The two basic types of PRISM data are:

- 1) Long-term, temporally consistent; based on data records greater than or equal to 20 years long
- 2) Best estimates, based on all network data from weather stations, regardless of the length of the data records

The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), expressed the following key limitations of PRISM data on their website:

“Utility (of PRISM data) for climate change studies is not well-known; the heterogeneous station network could cause temporal discontinuities” (NCAR, 2017).

Due to the mix of lengths of period of records and the specific intervals involved, PRISM is more useful for spatial representation and analysis that does not involve investigating changes in or relationships with precipitation and temperature over time. To detect effects of climate on precipitation and water resources, Chen and Grasby (2009) recommend that the length of data record be at least as long as the longest mode of climate variability known to influence climate and water resources in a region. In the Western U.S., the longest mode is the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO), which evolves over 60 to 80 years. Since precipitation and streamflow are not random processes, but rather exhibit patterns associated with multi-decadal climate conditions, it becomes understandable that mixing data sets of different lengths and for different periods of time, as is done for PRISM data, may create temporal discontinuities.

Each of these identified sources of error are present within the numbers presented in this report, and the magnitude of the combined error is unknown. These results are suitable for relative comparison (within the report) but have an unknown level of accuracy and should not be used for other purposes.

Characteristics of data dictate whether and to what level of confidence the data will inform and answer questions. Some key points learned about data in the place-based planning process include:

- Knowing what data are available for the project area
- What is the source of the data (e.g., measured/observed data; remotely sensed; output or results from computer model simulations; developed from regressions with related observed data; and gridded spatial data for GIS applications)
- Assumptions underlying the collection or development of the data, as well as fundamental assumptions of models to which the data will be applied

Often, the required type and quality of data are not available and there is not sufficient time and money to assemble the perfect data set. As a result, options include moving forward with imperfect data or halting the project and doing nothing. In the case of the UGRRW, the Partnership opted to move forward with the awareness of imperfect data, which tempers the Partnership’s expectations and confidence in the results. In addition, realizing the significance of data gaps raises the priority for collecting/developing more fitting data to improve subsequent studies.

The 1958 to 1987 “natural flow” data set, the basis for water resources administration and rights, presents challenges to obtain meaningful information from several place-based planning steps. The challenges are not unique to the UGRRW, or even to Oregon. All 11 western states wrestle with similar challenges since prior appropriation is practiced, in one form or another, in administering the states’ water resources.

### ***Limitations with Assuming Static Conditions for the Water Balance Computation***

Conducting an accurate water balance for the UGRRW is limited by the availability and accuracy of both water supply and demand data. Though a standard practice in water supply planning for

establishing an understanding of long-term historical baseline conditions, stationary water supply estimates, such as those used in this report, do not capture the variability of the timing and quantity of actual water availability. Although other errors were introduced through the water balance computation through the use of data sets with different periods of record, this section explains the limitation of using stationary conditions to describe water supply and suggests approaches for addressing issues of non-stationary during future planning.

## Surface Water Estimates

Estimations of how much surface water was available for use, during what times, and in what locations was based primarily on gauged flows for the time period of 1958 through 1987. This data was provided by OWRD during Step 2 and is the best available set of naturalized streamflow data for the basin. Additionally, the 1958-1987 gage flow records were adjusted to remove effects of human use and management of water in the watershed (e.g., irrigation and municipal diversions, consumptive uses, storage effects). The adjusted flows were considered representative of “natural” or pre-development flows, or the total amount of water available and what streamflow may have looked like prior to effects of human activities in the watershed. Although the approach and methods used to create the “natural flows” datasets are standard practices for watershed planning, more recent science and longer data records show that the patterns in climate, hydrology, and other physical processes are not stationary. An example of this would be more recent observed hydrologic information (i.e., temperature, snowpack, streamflows) that fall outside the ranges of variation in the historic 1958 through 1987 base period.

Physical processes are inherently more variable than previously anticipated, as are the human activities (e.g., changes in land use, land cover, water use, and climate) that compound and/or confound natural variability. Accurate, representative water balance for year-to-year conditions is not feasible with the available data. Additionally, an accurate accounting of this would require near real-time data and distributed hydrologic modeling. Nonetheless, quantifying changes in streamflow, temperature, precipitation, and other factors that have occurred since the base period, 1958 through 1987, and estimating future changes may be useful in developing options and strategies that will promote sustainable, resilient water resources in the UGRRW.

## Evapotranspiration Estimates

Similar to streamflow variability, estimated variations in ET were also assumed to remain stationary over time. ET, especially from crops, may change from year to year, depending largely on the amount of irrigated land and irrigation methods. A more accurate understanding of the interannual variability in ET will allow for more informed flow naturalization computations, crop rotation planning, and more information for within-year crop management decisions.

## Groundwater Estimates

The assumption that groundwater is being used at a sustainable level (i.e., supply will be the same in 2018 as 2068) has an impact on the overall certainty of water balance calculations. The lack of data and information about groundwater use, water levels, and rates of recharge, let alone how these values might change over time, precludes much certainty about the

groundwater supply. It is recommended that more work be done on computing groundwater supply values (see Appendix E, Additional Information).

### **Instream, Climate Change, and Natural Hazards Estimates**

Instream, climate change, and natural hazard estimates are dynamic multivariate assessments that are impacted by political decisions, regulatory requirements, and biological assumptions. In addition, issues relating to the quantity and quality of data sets (including data gaps) and the difficulty of verifying modeling outputs are compounded when output from previous decisions are transferred into current assessments without verification. Attempts have been made to identify individual estimate assumptions and can be found interspersed throughout Sections 5 and 6 of this report.

### ***Risk/Vulnerability Evaluation***

The following categorizations are used throughout this report to qualitatively describe the vulnerability of subwatersheds in terms of the risk that a demand group will be faced with a water quality or quantity deficit. This evaluation was qualitative in nature and utilized consensus-based decision making and best professional judgment.

#### **High**

High risk: The problem is already occurring and has a high probability of occurring in the future and/or becoming worse.

High magnitude: The problem is and/or will require changes from standard water use practices and will create tradeoffs for water users.

#### **Moderate**

Moderate risk: The problem is not occurring yet but is likely (greater than 50 percent probability) to occur in the future.

Moderate magnitude: The problem may impact standard water use practices and is likely (greater than 50 percent probability) to create tradeoffs with water users.

#### **Low**

Low risk: The problem is not occurring at the time and has a low potential (less than 50 percent probability) to occur.

Low magnitude: The problem may become worse in the future but not in a significant way; the problem is unlikely to become so significant that standard water use practices will be impacted.

### ***Data Gaps and Recommended Actions***

In summary, the following major data gaps and uncertainty elements are present within this report:

- Surface water volume.
- Groundwater volume. Lack of information on whether groundwater pumping rates are sustainable. Groundwater balance graphs are not included in this report because of lack of certainty about supply (see Appendix E, Additional Information).
- Uncertainty in the models used to estimate future temperatures, precipitation, and other climate variabilities. The uncertainty resides more in the question “when” will the projections be realized. For precipitation, seasonal and average annual projections are more certain than daily or monthly; however, those, similar to annual demand estimates, annual or seasonal precipitation projections are not that helpful in practice.
- Uncertainty in estimated population growth.
- Uncertainty in quality of future water supply, which may limit the volume of water that is usable by municipal, agricultural, and instream uses.
- Uncertainty in the UGRRW’s response to precipitation, as well as temperature regime, resulting in available water supply (timing, amount, intensity and frequency).
- Uncertainty related to how aquatic species will react to temperature changes (adaptation potential has not been explored).

There are several recommended actions to be explored in Step 4 to potentially improve the data gaps identified in this report. These include:

- Groundwater monitoring
- Stream flow gauging
- Uncertainty analysis

# 3.0 - Municipal Needs/Demands

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## Introduction

This section will provide an overview of the water quality and quantity components of municipal demand, describe elements of the municipal, unincorporated, and industrial infrastructure, present demand calculations for current and future demand, provide a vulnerability assessment, and recommend actions for improvement.

The Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW) is located within the approximate boundaries of Union County. Union County is in northeast Oregon and has a population of 25,790 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). This section describes the municipal demands within Union County and seeks to document current demands and forecast future demand for municipal, domestic, industrial, and commercial water needs.

For this report, three components make up total “municipal” demand: municipal (or city) demand, unincorporated demand, and self-supplied industrial use (SSIU) demand.

## Overview of Municipal User Demands

### *Municipal Water Quality Demands*

According to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, in general, local municipal concerns include microbes, salts, metals, pesticides, herbicides, organics, radioactive contaminants, and arsenic. Municipalities in the UGRRW currently rely exclusively on groundwater for their treated potable supply. This water is treated and tested on a regular basis to ensure it meets drinking water standards. The Step 2 report describes some localized areas with high nitrates and areas in cities with potential contamination as possible risks to municipal water supplies.

### *Municipal Water Quantity Demands*

The primary demand is for potable water for each city that serves residences, businesses, schools, industry, parks, and ballfields within a city’s service boundaries.

## *System Components*

### **Water Rights**

Each municipal user described above has water rights for their water use. Table 3-1, below, shows rights, priority dates, and whether the right applies to surface water or groundwater for each community (Oregon Water Resources Department [OWRD], 2017a).



**Table 3-1  
 Municipal Water Rights**

City	Permit	Certificate	Priority Date	Union County Well Log ID's	Surface CFS	Alluvial GW CFS	Basalt GW CFS
La Grande		6201	1892		0.75		
		3200	1909		7.00		
	G 1962	31715	1961	0912			1.11
	G 4296	42678	1968	0778		3.33	
	G 4542	42679	1969	0932, 0993			1.33
	R 8345	61437	1977		510 AF Storage		
	G 8327	58995	1977	0999		3.34	
	G 10438	64137	1984	0940			4.46
	G 11661	89556	1992	2098			5.80
	G 13681		1998	50520		4.46	
	G 15159		2001			0.07	
SUM = -->					<b>7.75</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>12.70</b>
Island City	G 7224		1977	2496		1.00	
	G 11683		1993	2496		2.67	
	G 14999		2000	0770		0.31	
SUM = -->						<b>3.98</b>	
Union	T-8255	Inchoate	1874		0.85		
		31124	1893		3.00		
	G 2541	60411	1963	1471, 1472			0.45
	G 10139	60412	1983	1484			4.01
	G 11206		1989	2377			5.57
SUM = -->					<b>3.85</b>		<b>10.03</b>
Cove	2295	7759	1914		0.10		
	G 9580	65692	1981	1364			1.11
	G 15314		2001	51591, 51639			1.67
	S 48505	82203	1981		*6.00		
SUM = -->					<b>6.10</b>		<b>2.78</b>
Elgin	S 3453	88842	1917		**0.75		
	U 296	20584	1949	1713, 1743			5.00
	G-3612	46834	1967	1731			3.30
SUM = -->					<b>0.75</b>		<b>8.30</b>
Imbler	G 10825		1988	0208			1.11
	G 10825		1988	0208			*** 4.46
SUM = -->							<b>5.57</b>

Note: It is unknown whether Elgin currently uses their 0.75 water right.

\*Power

\*\*Irrigation

\*\*\*Fire system maintenance

AF = acre-feet

cfs = cubic feet per second

GW = groundwater

**Total legal diversion (not actual use): Surface Water Sum: 12.45 Groundwater Alluvial Sum: 15.18**

**Groundwater Basalt Sum: 33.86**

## Infrastructure

### *Union County Drinking Water Systems*

There are 31 active Union County public drinking water systems in the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) inventory (OHA, 2018). All are groundwater systems. Several are located outside the planning area. These systems are listed below on Table 3-2.

**Table 3-2  
 Union County Public Drinking Water Systems**

PWS ID	PWS Name	Owner Type	Connections	Population Served	City
OR4192832	Anthony Lakes Mountain Resort	Federal Government	25	150	North Powder
OR4190251	Camp Elkanah	Private	2	22	La Grande
OR4195538	Catherine Creek Lodge	Private	6	250	Ontario
OR4195073	Cove Christian Camp	Private	1	20	Cove
OR4101243	Cove, City of	Local Government	306	550	Cove
OR4105803	Eagles Hot Lake RV Park	Private	14	24	La Grande
OR4100273	Elgin Water Department	Local Government	720	1,725	Elgin
OR4100455	Flying K Trailer Ranch	Private	64	96	La Grande
OR4105529	Hot Lake Resort	Private	3	10	La Grande
OR4101418	Imbler, City of	Local Government	140	305	Imbler
OR4100454	Island City, City of	Local Government	421	1,015	Island City
OR4100453	La Grande, City of	Local Government	5,396	13,152	La Grande
OR4101140	Mt Emily Water Association	Private	13	24	La Grande
OR4100577	North Powder, City of	Local Government	201	445	North Powder
OR4105907	ODF/WL Lookingglass Hatchery	State Government	5	24	Elgin
OR4195340	OPRD Catherine Creek SP-CG	State Government	1	25	Meacham
OR4191074	OPRD Catherine Creek SP-Day Use	State Government	1	25	Meacham
OR4191075	OPRD Hilgard Junction State Park	State Government	1	30	Meacham
OR4191076	OPRD Red Bridge State Park	State Government	1	30	Meacham
OR4101486	OR Youth Authority - River Bend	State Government	3	75	La Grande
OR4191123	OTE Charles Reynolds I84	State Government	2	200	Salem
OR4101375	Sacajawea Mobile Home Park	Private	42	90	Hailey
OR4191251	Spout Springs Lodge & Ski Area	Private	1	20	Weston
OR4193453	Spout Springs Water Board	Private	45	100	Hermiston
OR4105731	Summerville Store/Tavern	Private	1	20	Summerville
OR4101344	Sundowner Mobile Home Park	Private	80	160	La Grande
OR4105674	Union Co Pks-Pilcher Creek CG	Local Government	1	20	La Grande
OR4106260	Union Pacific RR Telocaset	Private	6	12	Hermiston
OR4100915	Union, City of	Local Government	980	2,150	Union
OR4192755	USFS Jubilee Lake CG	Federal Government	1	40	Pendleton
OR4194877	USFS Oregon Trail Blue Mtn Crossing	Federal Government	2	25	La Grande

Of these systems, seven are incorporated cities located within Union County and the UGRRW boundary. Some of the cities manage municipal water supplies through existing Water System Master Plans (WSMP) and Water Management and Conservation Plans (WMCP). See Table 3-3 below.

**Table 3-3**  
**Union County Water System Master Plans and**  
**Water Management and Conservation Plans (Year Published)**

City	WSMP	WMCP
La Grande	2013	2010
Island City	2011	2011
Elgin	2011	None
Union	2010	2011
Cove	2001	None
Summerville*	None	None
Imbler	None	None

*\*Summerville has no municipal water system but is included in this report for informational purposes as it is shown on maps of the area.*

Those cities with a required WMCP submit an update every 10 years to the OWRD reporting on:

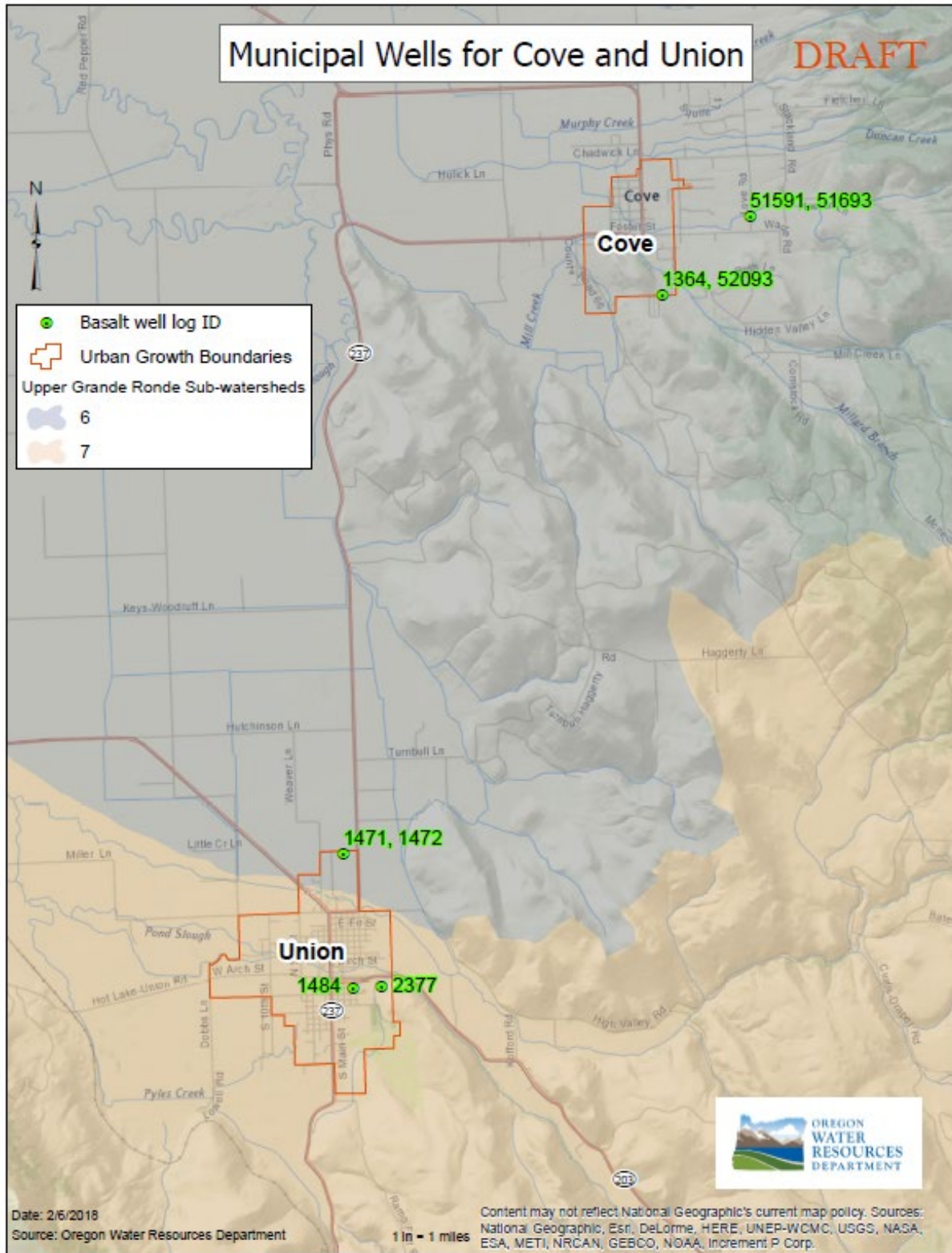
- Water right inventory (if any changes)
- Water usage over the past 10 years (records of water use, historic and current)
- Population
- Service population area (if any changes)
- Non-revenue water for past 10 years
- Conservation measure benchmark progress
- Curtailment plan (only if any changes or supply issues)
- Demand forecast (projected need and available sources)

A discussion of each city's water supply sources and current plans is located in the Step 2 report.

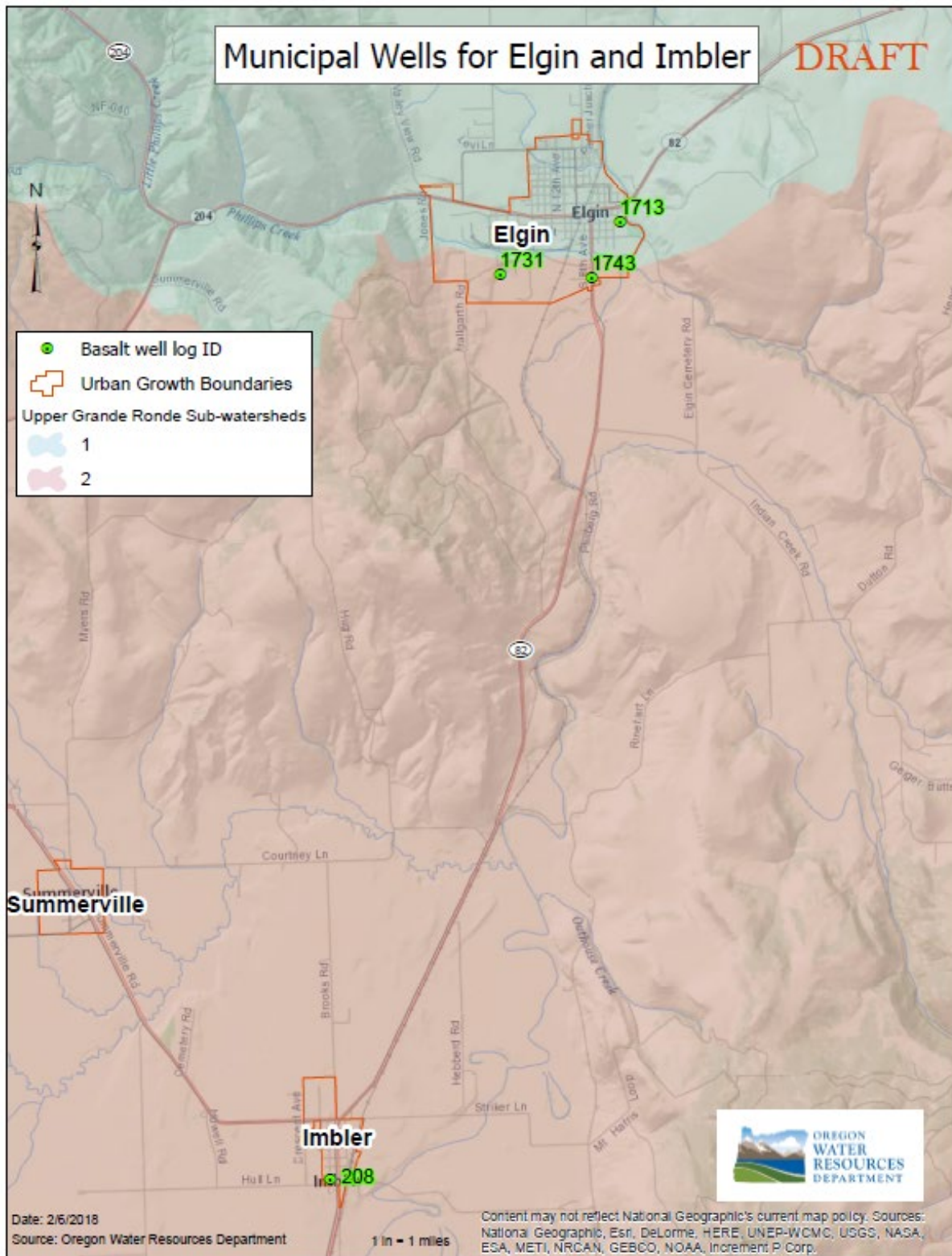
### ***Municipal Wells in Union County***

The following three maps (Figures 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3) show the locations of municipal wells from which much of the water on Table 3-2, above, is drawn in Union County (OWRD, 2017b).

**Figure 3-1**  
**Municipal Wells for Cove and Union**

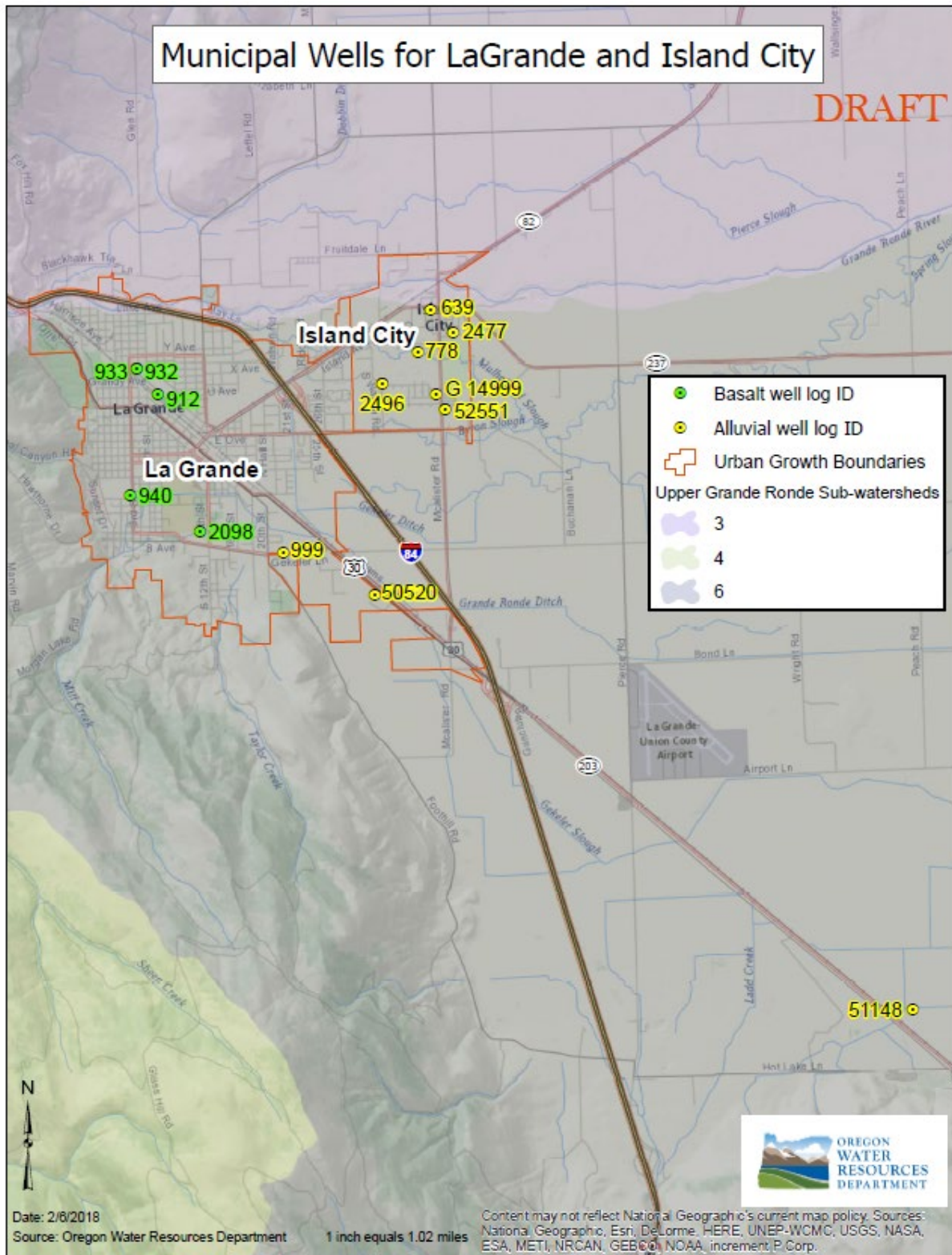


**Figure 3-2**  
**Municipal Wells for Elgin and Imbler**





**Figure 3-3**  
**Municipal Wells for LaGrande and Island City**



**Self-Supplied Industrial Use Water Rights**

Table 3-4 shows all SSIU water rights in the UGRRW. Table 3-5 shows the largest of those water rights.

**Table 3-4  
 Self-Supplied Industrial Use Water Rights**

Permit	Report Use?	Certificate or Transfer	Priority Date	Water Right Holder Name	Use	Source	CFS
27696	No	34636	8/9/1961	A.J./FERN ROTH	Commercial	SPRING 4	0.39
396	No	30896	6/22/1951	BAKER UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY	Industrial	A WELL	0.10
2035	No	36553	1/12/1962	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial	Boise WELL	0.25
2930	No	34393	6/2/1965	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial	A WELL	0.34
920	No	27000	6/3/1958	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial	WELLS 1 & 2	0.50
2550	No	36554	12/9/1963	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial	A WELL	1.56
40678	No	58877	8/18/1976	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Log Deck	SPRINGS/WASTE WATER	3.00
11745	No		7/6/1992	BOISE CASCADE; NORTHEAST OREGON REGION	Industrial	A WELL	1.11
3321	No	41154	6/6/1966	BORDEN CO. CHEMICAL DIVISION	Industrial	A WELL	0.89
	No	T8905	12/31/1872	DON HAMPTON	Commercial	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	0.03
7361	No	T8905	5/26/1926	DON HAMPTON	Commercial	PIERCE SLOUGH	0.03
3755	No	41269	7/20/1967	DONNOVAN F HAMPTON; ROGERS ASPHALT PAVING	Industrial	A WELL	0.22
54414	No	90948	3/30/2006	EAGLES HOT LAKE RV PARK	Commercial	A SPRING	0.09
16213	No	92277	4/3/2006	EAGLES HOT LAKE RV PARK	Commercial	A WELL	0.10
15261	No		8/14/2001	FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE	Commercial	A WELL	0.05
54644	YES		9/13/2007	HOT LAKE SPRINGS RESORT	Commercial	A SPRING	0.49
13513	YES		2/2/1998	KENNETH DALE KNOTT	Industrial	A WELL	2.23
3490	No	41044	9/28/1966	LA GRANDE CONCRETE PIPE CO. INC.	Industrial	A WELL	0.13
2969	No	88818	7/2/1965	LA GRANDE COUNTRY CLUB	Commercial	A WELL	0.81
15877	No	15322	7/27/1944	MT EMILY LUMBER CO.	Industrial	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	1.00
6414	No	7216	3/22/1924	MT EMILY TIMBER CO.	Industrial	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	10.00
16268	YES		7/18/2006	OREGON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT	Commercial	A WELL	0.12
16267	YES		1/8/2007	OREGON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT	Commercial	A WELL	0.14
16266	YES		1/8/2007	OREGON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT	Commercial	A WELL	0.19
10056	No		3/16/1983	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.	Industrial	WELLS several	0.09
8797	No	8112	11/5/1928	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.	Industrial	MOSES CREEK	0.13
16988	No	16941	5/6/1946	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.	Industrial	FIVE POINTS CREEK	0.50
8798	No	8113	11/5/1928	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.	Industrial	FIVE POINTS CREEK	0.50
1855	No	1172	1/3/1914	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.	Industrial	DRY CREEK	0.51
	No	T7008	12/31/1872	ORODELL DITCH ASSOCIATION	Industrial	GRANDE RONDE R	0.38
15979	YES		1/22/2004	ROVEY FARMS	Commercial	A WELL	1.34
	No	CI4185	12/31/1905	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.	Industrial	A WELL	0.45
						CFS Rate Total	27.622

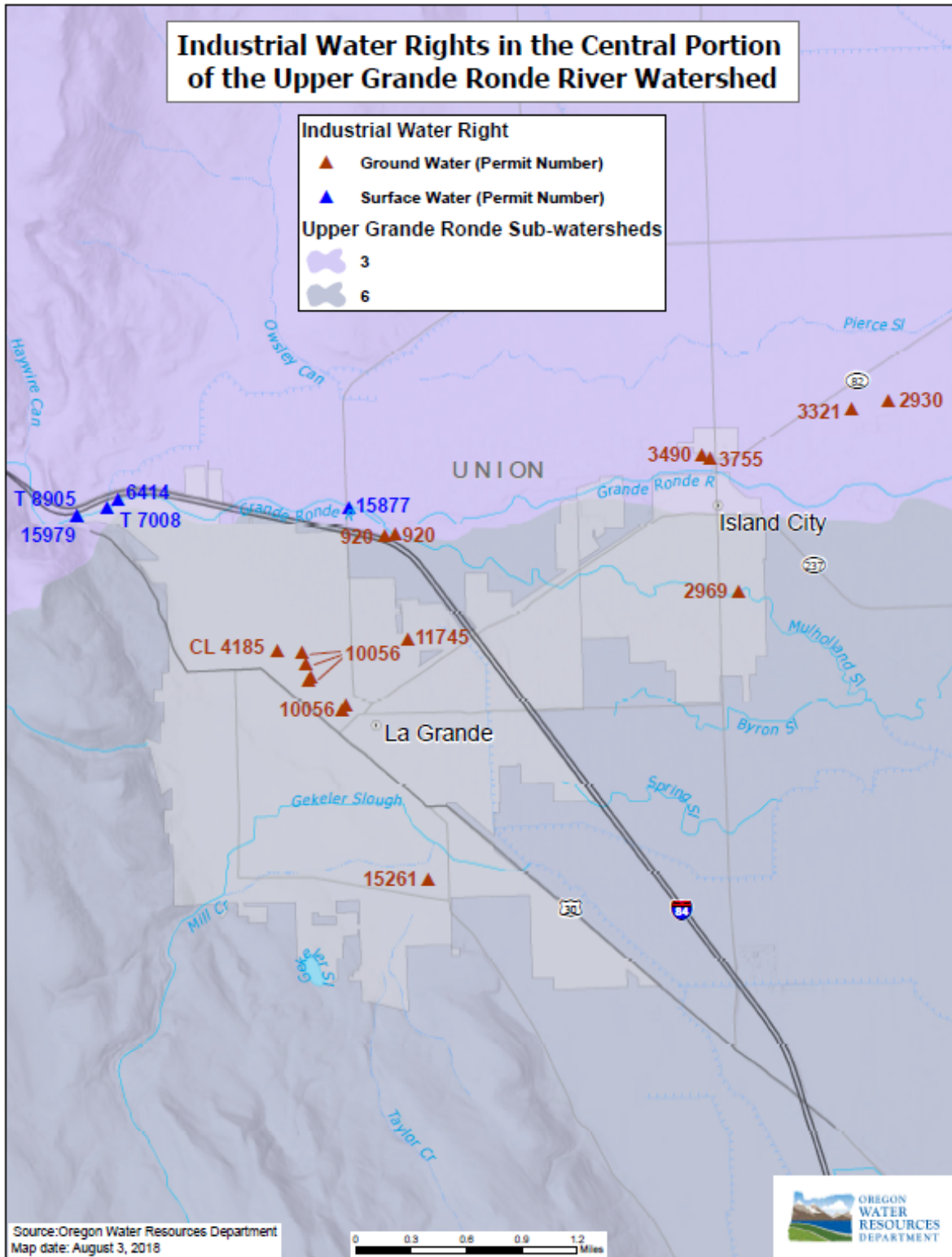


**Table 3-5**  
**Big Seven Industrial Rights 1 cfs or Greater**

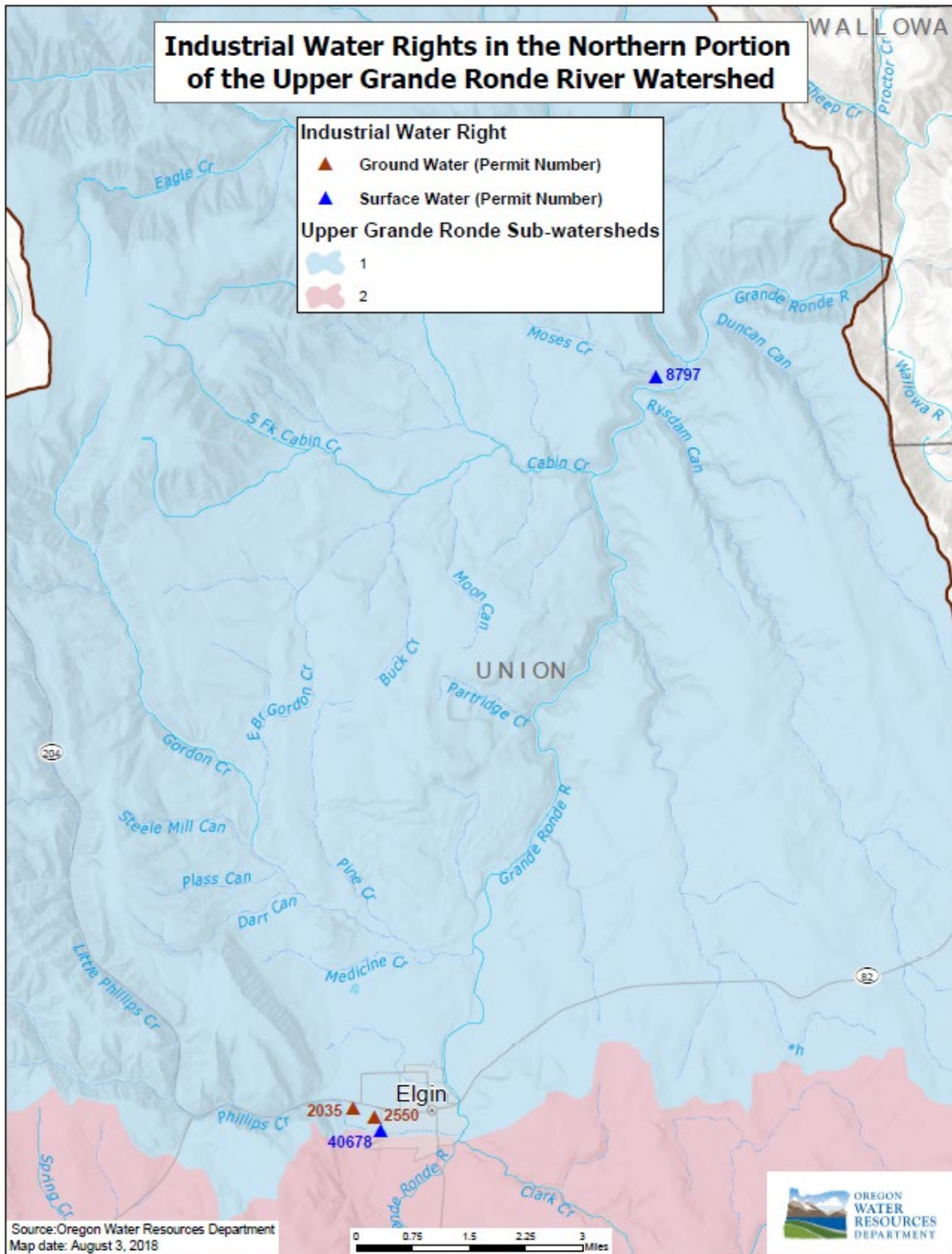
<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Stream</b>	<b>CFS</b>
Mt. Emily Timber Co.	Industrial Manufacturing	Grande Ronde River	Grande Ronde River > Snake River	10.00
Boise Cascade Corp.	Log Deck	Springs/Wastewater	Phillips Creek > Grande Ronde River	3.00
Kenneth Dale Knott	Industrial Manufacturing	A Well	Duncan Creek > Murphy Creek	2.23
Boise Cascade Corp.	Industrial Manufacturing	A Well	Phillips Creek > Grande Ronde River	1.56
Rovey Farms	Commercial Use	A Well	Unnamed Stream > Little Creek	1.34
Boise Cascade; Northeast Oregon Region	Industrial Manufacturing	A Well	Grande Ronde River > Snake River	1.11
Mt. Emily Lumber Co.	Industrial Manufacturing	Grande Ronde River	Grande Ronde River > Snake River	1.00

Figures 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7 show the locations of industrial water rights throughout the UGRRW.

Figure 3-4  
 Industrial Water Rights in the Central Portion of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (3 and 6)

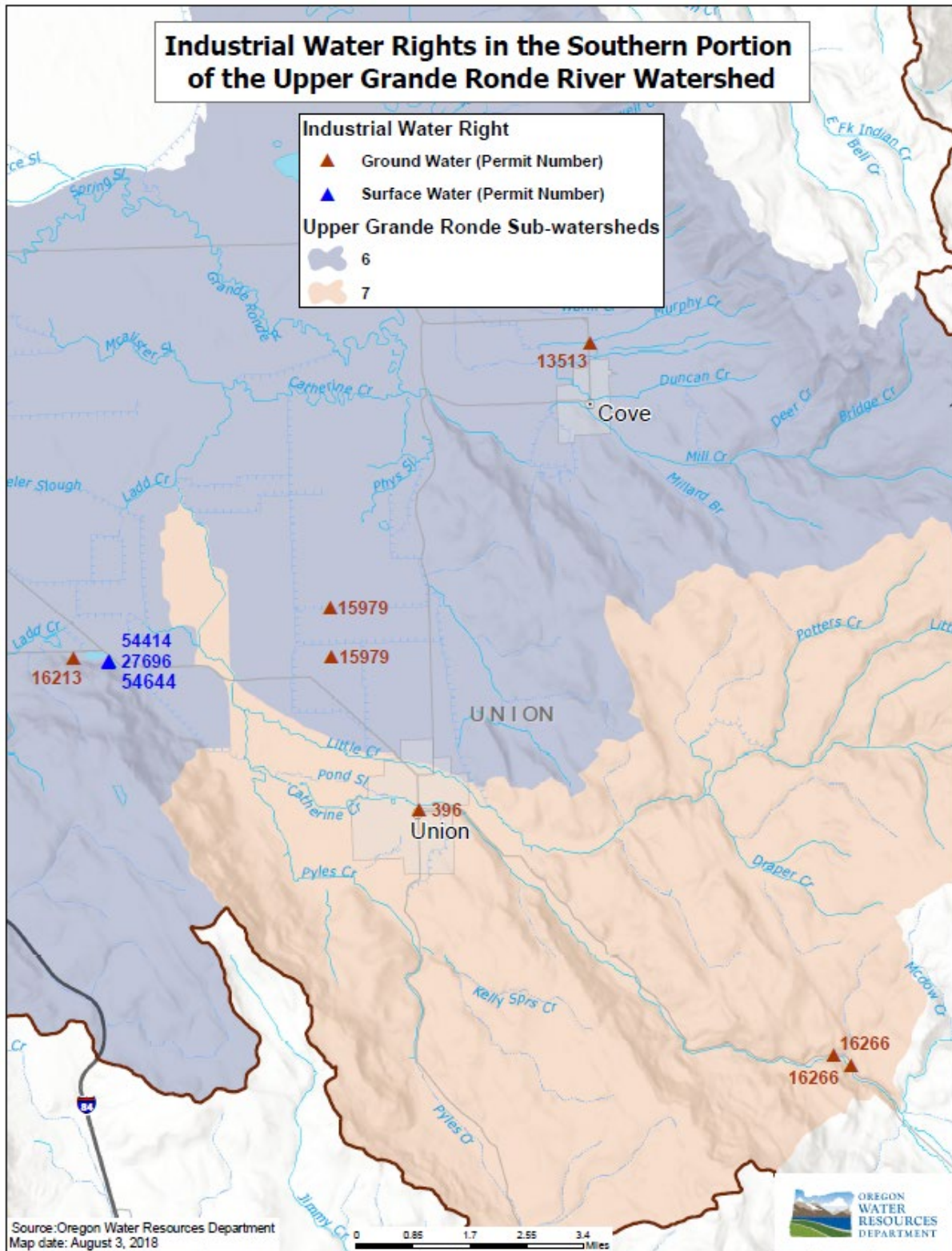


**Figure 3-5**  
**Industrial Water Rights in the Northern Portion of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (1 and 2)**

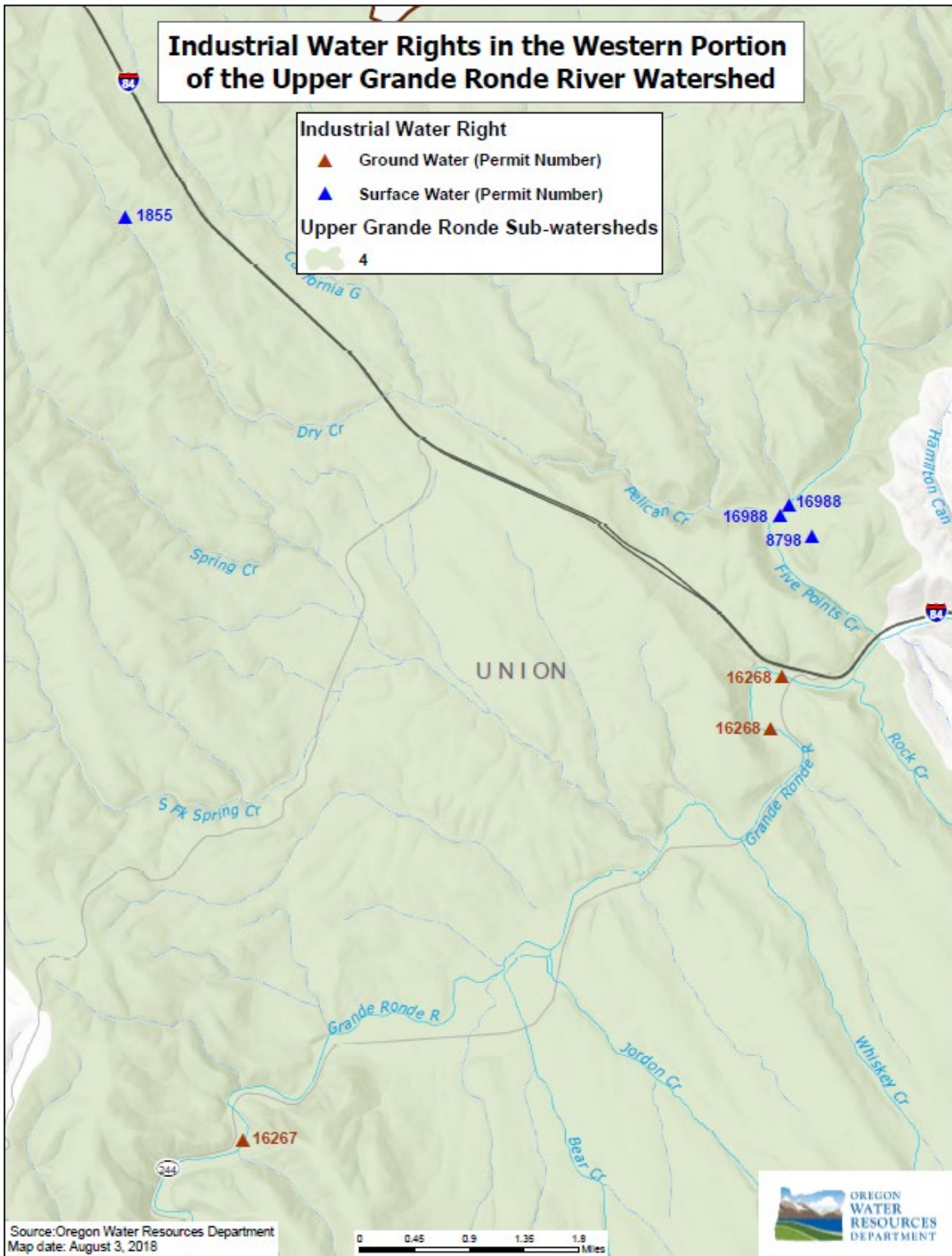




**Figure 3-6**  
**Industrial Water Rights in the Southern Portion of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (6 and 7)**



**Figure 3-7**  
**Industrial Water Rights in the Western Portion of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (4)**



## **Demand Calculations (Current and Future)**

This section describes Union County demand as calculated by the 2015 Statewide Forecast. The 2015 Statewide Forecast contains County-scale 2015 agriculture and municipal demand estimates and projections to 2050. These methods are compared to the UGRRW Partnership calculations to provide refined estimates based on local knowledge and additional review of municipal water use reporting data.

### ***Municipal Demand***

For current municipal demand, the 2015 Statewide Forecast used existing WMCP data extrapolated to other municipalities without WMCPs. The La Grande and Island City WMCP were used for Union County, and the City of Echo in Umatilla County was used to estimate per capita demand (PCD) for smaller cities and rural residents in northeastern Oregon (OWRD, 2015).

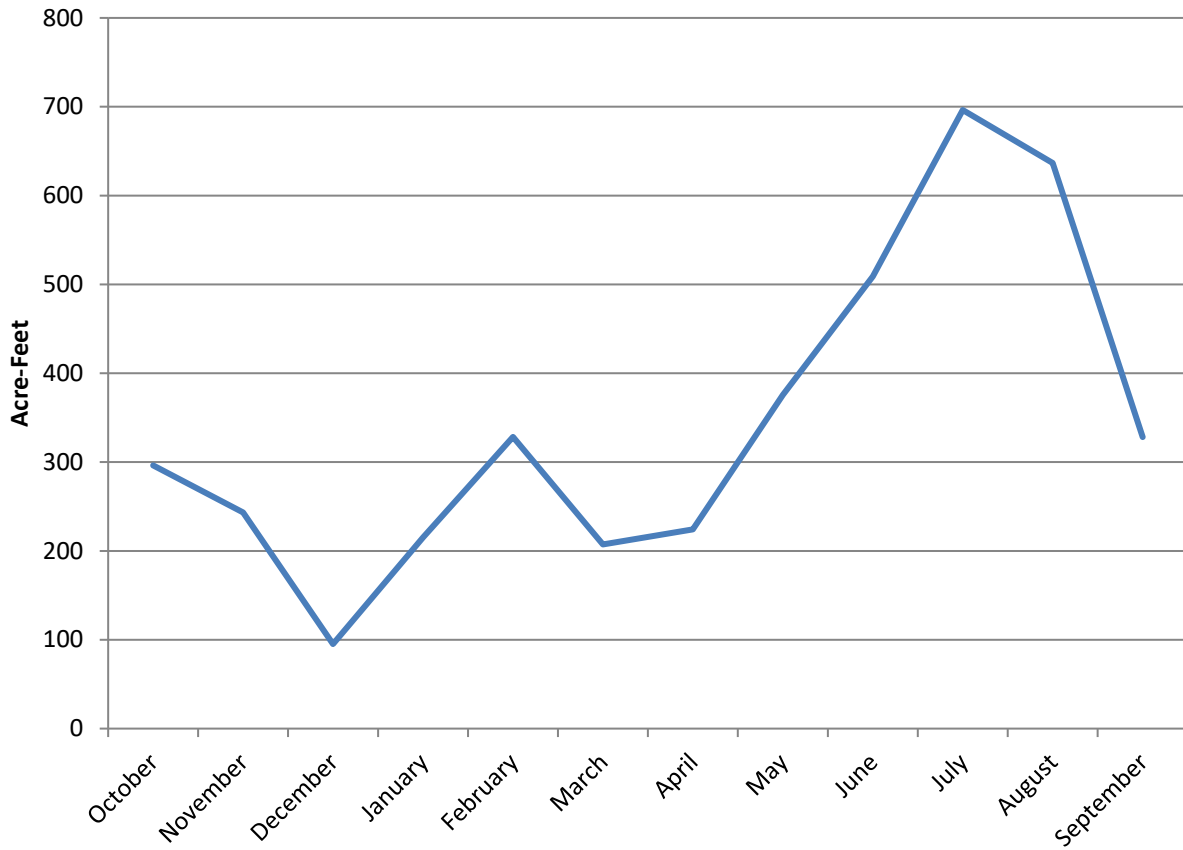
### **Actual Water Use by City**

To refine the 2015 Statewide Forecast estimates, actual reported water use from each city was evaluated following this general process: 1) downloaded reported current municipal water use data since 2001 from OWRD's website, 2) excluded outliers from the dataset, 3) divided the monthly data to a bi-weekly basis, and 4) apportioned the reported use to each of the eight subwatersheds where the municipal well is located. Data that appeared to be far from normal was discarded (i.e., well meter down or mis-recording) and was replaced with an average for that month to arrive at a reasonable estimate of current demand.

Spreadsheets containing these data can be found in Appendix A, Municipal Demand Calculations.

Figure 3-8, below, shows the total combined water demand for all cities in Union County for 2013, which was the last year that all cities simultaneously submitted complete reports to the OWRD. Data used in this figure are located in Appendix A. Figures showing each City's individual water demands are included in Appendix A. Table 3-6, below, shows municipal demand in gallons per day (City of La Grande, 2018).

**Figure 3-8**  
**2013 Water Year Total Municipal Consumption**



**Table 3-6  
 Municipal Demand Gallons per Day Estimate Sources**

County	City/Identifier	Per Capita Reference	PCD per Day 2010 to 2050 (2015 Statewide Forecast)	PCD per Day 2001 to 2016 Averaged Reported Use Data
Union	Cove	Cove - 2012	215	201
Union	Elgin	Echo - 2012	161	374
Union	Imbler	Echo - 2012	161	313
Union	Island City	Island City - 2011	260	365
Union	La Grande	La Grande - 2010	195	183
Union	Summerville*	Echo - 2012	161	218
Union	Union	La Grande - 2010	195	201

\*Summerville has no municipal water system but is included in this report for informational purposes as it is shown on maps of the area.

For future municipal city demand both the 2015 Statewide Forecast and the UGRRW Partnership assumed a less than 1 percent population growth across the County (see Table 3-7, below). It assumes that PCD will not change between now and 2050.

**Table 3-7  
 Municipal Demand Population Estimates (2015 Statewide Forecast)**

City/ Identifier	Forecasted Population								
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Cove	552	577	577	603	629	653	675	697	732
Elgin	1,711	1,788	1,788	1,871	1,950	2,024	2,091	2,159	2,268
Imbler	306	320	320	335	349	362	374	386	406
Island City	989	1,033	1,033	1,081	1,127	1,170	1,209	1,248	1,311
La Grande	13,082	13,667	13,667	14,302	14,911	15,475	15,990	16,510	17,340
Summerville	135	141	141	148	154	160	165	170	179
Union	2,121	2,216	2,216	2,319	2,418	2,509	2,593	2,677	2,811

The water use data reported by the cities to the OWRD (2001 to 2017) were used to calculate per capita demand figures that are more accurate since they are based on actual water use reported by each city in the planning area rather than extrapolated from nearby WMCPs as was done for the statewide forecast.

To estimate the unincorporated demand, the municipal per capita demand figures for all the cities in the planning area was averaged 221.9 gallons per capita day (gpcd), and applied to the estimate of the population outside the cities, 6,353 people. This produced an estimate of total annual use volume in AF for the unincorporated demand. The total annual volume was then apportioned by month in a similar pattern as the monthly city use pattern to reflect typical higher use in the summer months. Unincorporated use is estimated to be a substantial volume of annual water use, more than half of La Grande's use, if 221.9 gpcd is assumed. See Appendix A to review the calculations used in this assessment.



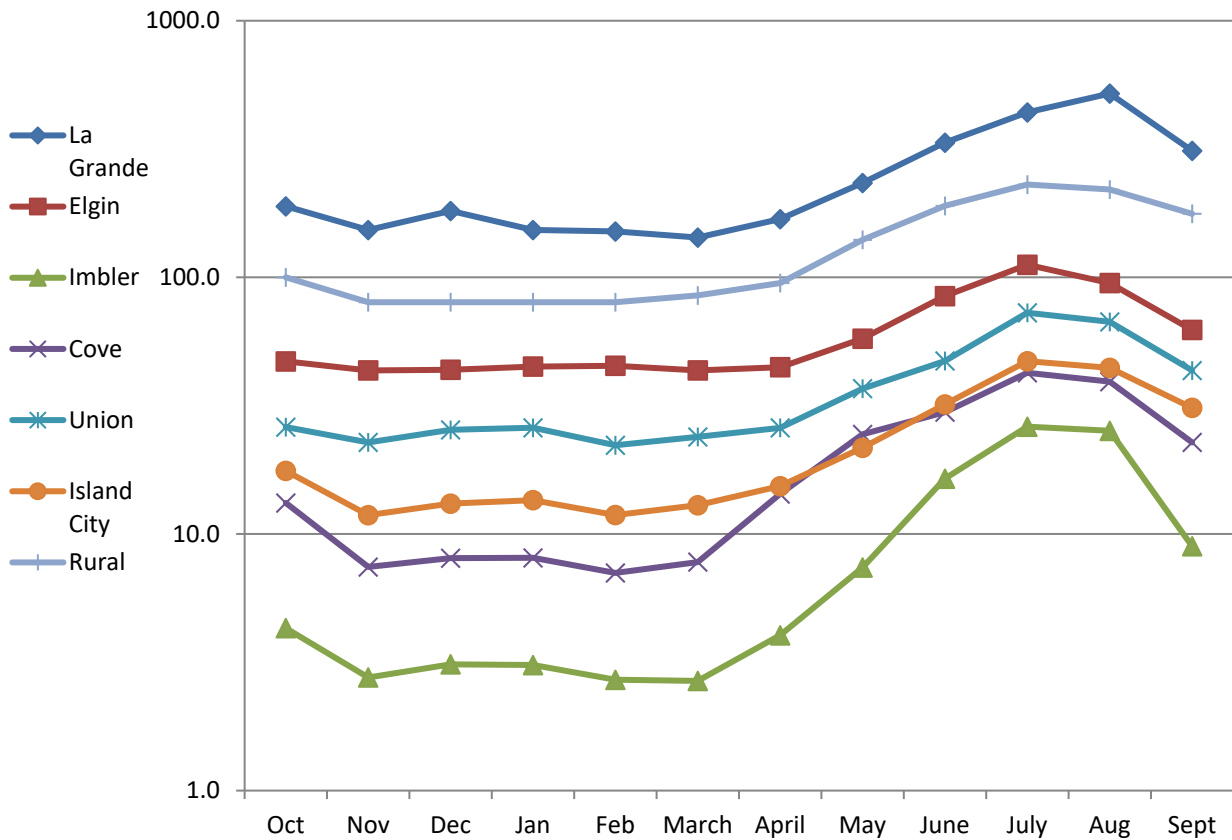
Table 3-8 shows the monthly summary data for each city and unincorporated areas.

**Table 3-8**  
**Current Municipal Demand Cities and Unincorporated Areas in Acre-Feet**

	La Grande	Elgin	Imbler	Cove	Union	Island City	Unincorporated
<b>October</b>	189.2	47.1	4.3	13.2	26.1	17.6	100.0
<b>November</b>	152.9	43.4	2.8	7.4	22.8	11.8	80.0
<b>December</b>	181.4	43.6	3.1	8.0	25.5	13.1	80.0
<b>January</b>	152.9	44.9	3.1	8.1	25.9	13.5	80.0
<b>February</b>	151.0	45.2	2.7	7.1	22.2	11.8	80.0
<b>March</b>	143.0	43.4	2.7	7.8	23.9	12.9	85.0
<b>April</b>	168.7	44.7	4.0	14.3	25.9	15.4	95.0
<b>May</b>	233.3	57.7	7.4	24.5	36.8	21.7	140.0
<b>June</b>	334.9	84.5	16.4	29.8	47.2	32.0	190.0
<b>July</b>	439.5	112.0	26.2	42.5	72.8	47.1	230.0
<b>August</b>	520.3	95.0	25.2	39.2	67.1	44.4	220.0
<b>September</b>	311.3	62.4	9.0	22.7	43.4	31.0	177.0
<b>Annual Avg AF</b>	2,978.3	724.0	106.9	224.6	439.6	272.5	1,557.5
<b>Daily Avg AF</b>	8.2	2.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.8	4.3
<b>Source Formation</b>	Alluvial/Basalt	Basalt	Basalt	Basalt	Basalt	Alluvial	Alluvial
<b>Subwatershed</b>	6	1 and 2	2	6	6 and 7	6	all

Figure 3-9 is a graph of all the cities and of unincorporated water use by month (average of 2001 through 2016 monthly data) (log scale).

**Figure 3-9**  
**City and Unincorporated Water Use by Month (Log Scale) in Acre-feet**



The ratio of highest month usage to lowest month usage for each city is shown below on Table 3-9. Imbler and Cove have very high summer usage relative to winter, which likely indicates substantial irrigation or seasonal industrial use served by the cities. This ratio is useful to explore the variability in demand between municipal users and may be further considered when working through potential water conservation solutions in Step 4.

**Table 3-9**  
**Ratio of Highest Month to Lowest Month Usage by City**

City	Ratio High/low
La Grande	3.6
Elgin	2.6
Imbler	9.7
Cove	6.0
Union	3.3
Island City	4.0

### ***Unincorporated Demand***

In addition to municipal city demand, unincorporated demand was calculated. Unincorporated demand was defined as rural households who are generally using exempt wells for household water and yard irrigation. For current unincorporated demand, the 2015 Statewide Forecast used the total number of people outside city limits and multiplied it by the PCD usage from the City of Echo (161 gallons per day [GPD]). The Partnership used the GPD based on the average for the actual municipal per capita per day calculations (221.9 gallons PCD) and applied this to the total number people estimated outside city limits (6,353 people) to reflect local actual water use information. This quantity was distributed between the months similar to city use patterns and then apportioned between the eight subwatersheds based on the percentage of tax lots outside city limits within each subwatershed.

This unincorporated rural demand is approximately half of La Grande's demand and is dispersed across the County. No attempt was made to subtract North Powder area unincorporated use from the Union County total for this category, but it would be a relatively small figure.

Table 3-10 below shows the total water demand (obtained by applying per capita demand to the unincorporated population) from tax lots outside city boundaries (obtained from the Oregon map) within Union County.

**Table 3-10**  
**Current Unincorporated Demand by Subwatershed in Acre-Feet**

Subwatershed	1 (Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek)	2 (Willow Creek/Indian Creek)	3 (Lower Five Points Creek)	4 (Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek)	5 (Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River)	6 (Ladd Creek Lower Catherine)	7 (Upper Catherine Creek 1)	8 (Upper Catherine Creek 2)	Total
<b>Tax Lots</b>	972	1,448	1,075	380	203	2,102	399	51	6,630
<b>Percent of Total Tax Lots</b>	15%	22%	16%	6%	3%	32%	6%	1%	100%
<b>October</b>	14.7	21.8	16.2	5.7	3.1	31.7	6.0	0.8	100
<b>November</b>	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
<b>December</b>	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
<b>January</b>	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
<b>February</b>	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
<b>March</b>	12.5	18.6	13.8	4.9	2.6	26.9	5.1	0.7	85
<b>April</b>	13.9	20.7	15.4	5.4	2.9	30.1	5.7	0.7	95
<b>May</b>	20.5	30.6	22.7	8.0	4.3	44.4	8.4	1.1	140
<b>June</b>	27.9	41.5	30.8	10.9	5.8	60.2	11.4	1.5	190
<b>July</b>	33.7	50.2	37.3	13.2	7.0	72.9	13.8	1.8	230
<b>August</b>	32.3	48.0	35.7	12.6	6.7	69.7	13.2	1.7	220
<b>September</b>	25.9	38.7	28.7	10.1	5.4	56.1	10.7	1.4	177

For future unincorporated demand, the 2015 Statewide Forecast assumed no change in PCD from 2015 to 2050. The 2050 forecast was based on population projections that estimate 6,764 rural people in 2015 to 8,582 in 2050 (26 percent increase).

### ***Self-supplied Industrial Use Demand***

SSIU was calculated next. These water uses are often located outside city limits and provide their own water through groundwater or surface water rights (although some are located within city limits and have their own water source). Different industrial users have different water quality demands depending on the process used at the facility.

For the 2015 Statewide Forecast, the assumptions used to calculate SSIU demand were:

1. Based on “industrial” water rights in the water right database
2. The instantaneous diversion rate was used
3. Assumed facilities, on average, use one-half that diversion rate
4. Assumed facilities operate 16 hours every day of the year

Table 3-4 (above) shows all SSIU water rights and Table 3-5 (above) shows the seven rights with a maximum diversion rate of 1 cfs or greater that account for 73 percent of diversion demand of SSIU rights. The use or non-use of these seven industrial rights could have a large impact on the SSIU demand at any given time.

The UGRRW Partnership used SSIU water rights and half the full water right rate multiplied by one shift a day (8 hours) to calculate current demand, since some rights are believed by the planning group’s participants to be not in use or operating at a reduced rate).

For future SSIU demand, the 2015 Statewide Forecast assumed demand would be the same as 2015. In this report, the UGRRW Partnership used SSIU water rights and used half the full water right rate multiplied by two shifts a day (16 hours) to recognize that future use could increase within the limits of the rights.

For this analysis, SSIU water rights were assigned to their subwatershed location and source (groundwater or surface water). These water rights were then multiplied by an estimate of current use and the end of the planning period estimated use.

The current use was estimated using half the maximum rate for one 8-hour shift a day and converted to 15-day AF sums to put in the water balance tables. The statewide forecast used half rate times two shifts a day but this seemed high based on the local feedback, so a lower figure was used.

The projected future use (2068) could have been estimated in as wide a range as equal to current use to eight times current use. No industry data were available or used for this estimation. Based on a general idea that growth could occur in Union County, projected future use was estimated using the full maximum rate for two 8-hour shifts a day (2/3 day) and then converted to 15-day AF sums to put in the water balance tables. This estimate using the full maximum rate for two shifts may be

high, but it makes allowance for some industries to maximize use of these permits, which is a future possibility. See Table 3-11 for Self-sustained Industrial Use Demand by Subwatershed (Current and Future).

**Table 3-11**  
**Self-sustained Industrial Use Demand by Subwatershed (Current and Future)**

Subwatershed/Source	Current (AF per 15 Days)	Future (2068) (AF per 15 Days)
1 (Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek)/GW	9.0	47.4
1 (Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek)/SW	16.0	63.8
3 (Lower Five Points Creek)/GW	10.2	40.7
3 (Lower Five Points Creek)/SW	58.1	232.2
4 (Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek)/GW	2.7	11.0
4 (Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek)/SW	7.1	28.6
6 (Ladd Creek Lower Catherine)/GW	43.2	172.7
6 (Ladd Creek Lower Catherine)/SW	4.7	19.0
7 (Upper Catherine Creek 1)/GW	2.3	9.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>624.6</b>

**Total Municipal Demand**

Total municipal demand (sum of municipal, unincorporated, and SSIU demand) for Union County was calculated by the 2015 Statewide Forecast to be 14.5 thousand acre feet (TAF) per year for 2015 and 16.0 TAF per year in 2050. It was calculated by the UGRRW Partnership to be 10.3 TAF per year for 2018 and 22.3 TAF per year in 2068. See Table 3-12, below, for a comparison of the 2015 Statewide Forecast versus the Partnership’s estimates for municipal demand.

**Table 3-12**  
**Comparison of 2015 Statewide Forecast and Partnership Municipal Demand Estimates**

2015 Statewide Forecast		Partnership Calculations	
<b>2015 Demand TAF per Year</b>		<b>2018 Demand TAF per Year</b>	
Municipal	4.4	Municipal	5.0
Unincorporated	1.2	Unincorporated	1.6
SSIU	8.9	SSIU	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>2050 Demand TAF per Year</b>		<b>2068 Demand TAF per Year</b>	
Municipal	5.6	Municipal	5.3
Unincorporated	1.5	Unincorporated	2.0
SSIU	8.9	SSIU	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>

## Vulnerability Assessment and Indicators of Resilience

### Qualitative Review of Municipal Demand - City Surveys

To evaluate municipal concerns related to water use that were not quantifiable, qualitative surveys were sent to all cities within Union County to determine the status of systems and future needs. Responses were received by Union, Island City, Imbler, La Grande, and Cove (but not Elgin). Responses are summarized on Table 3-13, below:

**Table 3-13**  
**Municipal Response Summary**

Question	Union	Island City	Imbler	La Grande	Cove
How does the amount of water used by the City change throughout the year?	High in summer, low in winter	High in summer, low in winter	High in summer, low in winter	High in summer, low in winter	High in summer, low in winter
Are there any water quality concerns for the City's water supply?	No	No	No	No	No
What has been the trend in annual use over the past 10 or 20 years?	Stable	Increasing	Increasing, but poor data quality	Stable	Decreasing
Approximately how is the city's use/demand divided between industrial, commercial, and domestic uses?	0 percent industrial, 85 percent domestic, 15 percent commercial	No industrial, majority domestic, some commercial	No industrial, 100 percent domestic, no commercial	45 percent industrial/commercial, 55 percent domestic	No industrial, 92.5 percent domestic, 7.5 percent commercial
Do you feel the City's water rights/supply sources adequate for the next 30 to 50 years?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown. Dependent on population changes.	30 years - Yes 50 years - Unknown
What is the condition of wells, treatment system, and distribution system?	Good	Good	Aging	Good	Good

Question	Union	Island City	Imbler	La Grande	Cove
How active is the City at promoting citizen conservation and reducing system leakage?	Moderate-poor	Moderate-poor	Moderate-poor	Very active	Very active
Are there any serious issues the City is facing with their water system or supply?	No	No	No	No	No
What SSIU have water rights in the area?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Artesian Blue Water Plant, Blue Mountain Bottled Water

All survey respondents indicated that water use peaks in the summer and is at a minimum in the winter. All responded that water supply was adequate to serve the City’s needs for the next 30 to 50 years (except La Grande and Cove indicated unknown), and none indicated any serious imminent water issues. Water is primarily allocated for domestic use, with a limited amount of commercial use and no industrial use among the respondents, with the exception of La Grande, which reported industrial/commercial use at 45 percent. Three questions were asked regarding activities outside of city systems related to SSIU use and unincorporated demand. All cities responded with “unknown,” so these questions were omitted from the summary table above.

Future water demands can be presumed to be tied to population forecasts, all of which were expected to either remain stable or increase. Four respondents reported the condition of their water system as “good” and one reported the system as “aging.”

Table 3-14, below, shows how the forecasted supply compares to the total value of municipal rights that can be perfected by the cities. It appears that cities could use significantly more water in the future if population increases occur.



**Table 3-14**  
**Table of Municipal Groundwater Rights Compared to Reported Use**

City	Maximum Groundwater Rights Rate, cfs*	Maximum Legal Annual Volume of Groundwater Rights in AF	Current Reported Annual Use in AF**	Percent of Groundwater Rights Maximum Legal Annual Volume Currently Used	Ratio of Groundwater Rights Maximum Legal Annual Volume to Current Annual Reported Use
La Grande	23.9	17,298.7	2,978.0	17	5.8
Island City	4.0	2,880.7	272.5	9	10.6
Union	10.0	7,259.7	439.6	6	16.5
Cove	2.8	2,012.2	224.6	11	9.0
Elgin	8.3	6,007.5	724.0	12	8.3
Imbler	1.1	803.4	106.9	13	7.5

*\*This information comes from Table 3-1 in this report and is for the water rights used for municipal purposes within a city.*

*\*\*This information comes from Table 3-8 in this report of GW use reporting.*

*Notes: Analysis does not consider the reliability of the source or water rights to serve at the maximum rate year-round.*

*Some of the groundwater rights are not fully developed or perfected.*

## Future Demand Analysis

Based on the assumptions in the report, future municipal demands also appear to be met. There are uncertainties that may impact this, including unexpected population increases or decreases, industrial use increases, climate change, system leakage, and water saving conservation practices.

Future groundwater quality was not identified as an issue of concern because of the lack of new contaminants (such as nitrates) being introduced to groundwater. If cities use surface water rights in the future, water quality could be a much more serious concern.

This report assumes that groundwater levels are stable in the UGRRW. However, if groundwater levels were to decline, water quality could become a concern if wells are deepened and water quality deteriorates at depth. A warmer future climate could result in increased pumping that will lower groundwater levels at a faster rate.

Additional future concerns for municipal use were identified by the Stakeholder Group, including whether a state of emergency/drought could impact water use and whether city water use would take priority over industrial and agricultural users. Some cities in the watershed have drought or emergency curtailment plans to address these issues. Additional concerns related to water storage and municipal system redundancy were also discussed.

## **Municipal Demand Summary and Vulnerability Assessment**

### ***Overall Water Quality Vulnerabilities***

- Municipal supplies are primarily supplied by groundwater and appear to have a low risk of being impacted by water quality problems.
- Drinking water supplies are frequently tested for quality, but there is little groundwater quality data from surrounding areas.
- The supplies are assumed to be pumped at a sustainable rate, and it is also assumed that they are relatively safe from contamination. There is a lack of data to support these assumptions.
- Lack of regional groundwater water quality data is a critical uncertainty.

### ***Overall Water Quantity Vulnerabilities***

Table 3-15 shows the municipal portion of current and future annual demand in the UGRRW. Bi-weekly demand can be seen in Section 7, Subwatershed Demand Summaries.

**Table 3-15  
 Municipal Demand Summary**

Subwatershed	Name	Groundwater Used (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year	Current Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF per Year)	Municipal Demand Ground Water (AF per Year)	Future Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF per Year)	Future Municipal Demand Ground Water (AF per Year)	Water Quality Comments	Vulnerabilities
1 (Elgin)	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	-	383	805	1,532	1,762		
2 (Imbler and Summerville)	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	29,404	-	809	-	857		Aging infrastructure
3 (Island City)	Lower Five Points Creek	25,721	1,393	497	5,573	1,244	Drinking water source is groundwater; high density population	Increasing water use
4 (None)	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	1,964	171	155	686	360		
5 (None)	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	187	-	48	-	51		
6 (La Grande and Cove)	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	71,716	114	5,498	456	8,873	Drinking water source is groundwater; high density population	
7 (Union)	Upper Catherine Creek 1	9,279	-	369	-	388		
8 (None)	Upper Catherine Creek 2	-	-	12	-	13		
Total		138,271	2,062	8,192	8,246	13,548		

Overall, vulnerabilities to municipal systems appear to be **low**. Vulnerabilities include a slight potential increase in use in 2068 as infrastructure ages. Another vulnerability related to infrastructure is that many systems lack system redundancy and storage to support municipal demand if groundwater pumps fail. The cities, except for Imbler, have multiple wells, so there is some redundancy in terms of source water extraction. The City of La Grande has a surface water reservoir as a redundant raw water back-up source but currently does not have the means to treat that source and does not use it in the system.

All residents within the cities rely on groundwater for potable water supply, and this could be a vulnerability in the event of aquifer contamination or depletion. One assumption that may understate the vulnerabilities of using groundwater is that groundwater is assumed to be stable in this report. If that is not the case, declining aquifers could create concerns in the future.

### ***Main Issues***

Based on research to date, the main issues facing municipalities are: 1) the long-term stability/viability of the groundwater aquifers from which the municipalities extract water, 2) the possibility for contamination of those aquifers, 3) the ability of small cities to finance continuous infrastructure maintenance, and 4) a lack of system redundancy as the municipalities are largely isolated from each other and are dependent on groundwater wells (though La Grande has a back-up reservoir). SSIU have a combination of groundwater and surface water supply and their surface water rights are subject to regulation by priority date in times of shortage. There have not been reported concerns from rural homeowners supplied from exempt wells, but possible future declines in the groundwater aquifers or contamination could affect their supply.

### ***Being Addressed Currently***

The cities supply water only as needed by their customers, and some cities have reported additional opportunities for conservation efforts. The extent of potential contamination was identified in the Step 2 report and the risks to aquifers and municipal wells are recognized by the cities. Generally, risk from contamination from nitrates and cleanup sites are highest in the areas with the highest population (such as subwatershed 6) The cities reported no dire funding shortfall in meeting their maintenance costs but were not explicitly asked that question. A review of past regulation by priority date of the SSIU surface water rights has not been performed.

### ***Critical Assumptions***

A critical assumption for the cities is that their future population growth will be fairly slow and stable, so they can expand their water systems at a reasonable pace, implement conservation, and not exceed supply. Another assumption is that per capita demand will not change greatly from current calculated values. For SSIU, a critical assumption is that current use of their water rights is modest, or in some cases is not occurring, but that use may increase substantially in the future as new industry or economic conditions cause increases in industrial production. A critical assumption for rural well users is that growth and density will increase roughly equal to city population growth, and the dispersed nature of these many wells will not lead to substantial groundwater decline or localized interference between wells.

### ***Critical Uncertainties***

An overall critical uncertainty is the rate of population growth; however, history shows a somewhat slow and steady increase.

## **Recommended Actions to Improve Understanding of Municipal Water Uses/Needs**

### ***Main Opportunities***

The cities have an opportunity for closer cooperation, perhaps, and to mitigate risk to their groundwater supply through additional conservation. Rural well use and per capita demand is not well understood, so a voluntary program of water use metering of a small network of wells could provide the community a great deal of useful information.

A mutual aid agreement between cities may be appropriate specific to water so they are ready to help each other in an emergency.

One additional opportunity is for the OWRD to provide information to better clarify knowledge of groundwater supply. This will inform data gaps and help the UGRRW Partnership identify measures to improve data.

# 4.0 - Agricultural Needs/Demands

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## Introduction

This section provides a discussion of agricultural user demands on water in terms of quality and quantity, describe components of demand (water rights and systems using water), show current and future demand calculations (and clarify assumptions and methods used), assess overall vulnerability of agricultural demand and discuss recommended actions to improve understanding of agricultural demand.

## Overview of Agricultural Demands

Agricultural demand includes irrigation as well as other agricultural uses, including stock water, dairy barn, nursery uses and greenhouses, temperature control, frost protection, mint still, cranberries, supplemental flood harvesting, dust control, fire control, or animal waste management (Oregon Department of Agriculture [ODA], 2017). All of these are beneficial uses of water for agriculture. Within the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW), demand for agricultural uses is focused on irrigation needs because that is how the vast majority of water is used. Only three agricultural water rights for uses other than irrigation were found in the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) database and are described below.

The water quality and water quantity components of agricultural demand are described in the next two subsections.

### *Water Quality for Agricultural Demands*

Crops have different water quantity and quality demands. For example, some crops may be particularly sensitive to water quality (bacteria concentrations), and irrigation methods may have water quality limitations (e.g., sediment/turbidity in nozzles). Most often, the concern with presence of bacteria is food safety-related. For farms located downstream in the UGRRW, if water is not of a certain quality, the systems may require filtration to remove sediment and bacteria.

Sediment in supply water is a problem for many efficient means of irrigation because it clogs nozzles, tape, etc. Sediment can also reduce the quality of soil by clogging soil pores, leading to reduced infiltration. Salts (i.e., total dissolved solids) and other elements can reduce plant vigor and productivity.

This demand parameter was not quantitatively analyzed in this report but is discussed as related to vulnerabilities and demand.

### *Water Quantity for Agricultural Demands*

The simplest method to discuss agricultural demand is by reviewing the water right for each portion of land and using that right to describe the maximum value. That method is described below; however, it is also useful to look at current and future demands in terms of what crops are actually using (consumptive use). This looks at water needed for each crop based on time of year, evapotranspiration (ET), and location. This is a more accurate picture of what is actually being used.

## System Components

### Water Rights

Water rights for agricultural users were obtained from the OWRD’s database. Calculations and assumptions are described in the following sections.

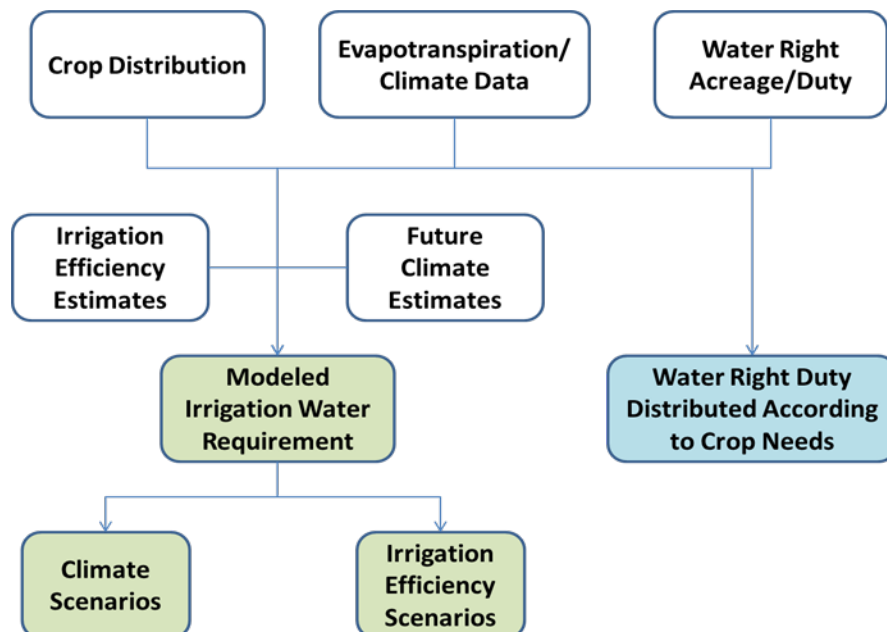
### Infrastructure

Components of agricultural demand infrastructure are primarily described below in terms of methods of irrigation. See descriptions in sections below.

## Demand Calculations (Current and Future)

Figure 4-10, below, presents the methods by which agricultural use was estimated. Two approaches for estimating agricultural demand were utilized: one with demands defined by water right duty (blue box in the flow chart), and the other defined by crop water use based on the basin’s irrigated area, crop distribution, and an evapotranspiration model (green boxes in the flow chart). The first approach calculates the irrigated area, multiplies it by the water right duty, and then distributes this amount over the irrigation season according to a curve derived from a weighted average bi-weekly crop water use for crops grown in the basin. The second approach takes the total irrigated cropland area and estimates crop water use with an evapotranspiration model that uses the basin’s crop distribution and climate data. Future scenarios build on this approach by varying the irrigation efficiency or climate data used by the evapotranspiration model.

**Figure 4-10**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Agricultural (Irrigation) Use Estimation Methodology - Current and Future Demands**



## ***Methods and Assumptions***

This section describes the current and future demand calculations. Agricultural demand was calculated in two ways: based on water rights and based on ET demand of each crop type. All spreadsheets are included in Appendix B, Agricultural Demand Calculations.

The 2015 Statewide Forecast demand section on agriculture was reviewed, and some methods were taken from this document as detailed below (OWRD, 2015).

Early in Step 3 planning, the Stakeholder Group reviewed the following data considerations to help assess what methods would work for this analysis (ODA, 2017):

- Purpose or stage/phase of planning (concept, reconnaissance, feasibility, design) influence
- Levels of detail and confidence required
- Scale of project/study
  - Spatial scale (for example, Union County or Snake River Basin)
  - Temporal scale (for example daily or annual)
- Resources available (what and quantity - time, funds, staff)
- Type of model or techniques needed
- Data required
- Data characteristics (measured/observed, interpolated, model output - original purpose for creating the data)
- Further alterations to model output (downscaling, bias-correction)
- Calibration and verification/validation
- Updates and new advances (even for tools that have been around a long time)
- Unnecessary complexity (e.g., needless creation of new terms in place of established terms; using a data-intensive model for which there is little or no measured/observed input data; no useful user's manual)

With the above considerations in mind, the following techniques were used to calculate agricultural water demand.

### ***Grande Ronde Valley Irrigation Water Use Based on Water Rights***

Estimating agricultural demand based on existing water rights and potential legal volume or “duty” was chosen for the study area because it defines the upper limit to the amount of water allocated for irrigating agricultural crops in the area. To determine the current demand for irrigation water use in the UGRRW (for surface and groundwater), the following steps were used (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], 2018a):

- Determine the number of irrigated acres in each subwatershed.
- Determine the amount of different types of irrigation systems present in each subwatershed.
- Use results in calculations to estimate demand (next step).

To estimate irrigated acres, the following assumptions were used:



- All irrigated acres have a primary water right.
- All primary water rights are used on the full acreage and at the full duty of the right.
- All primary water rights are contained in the tabular (spreadsheet) data maintained by the OWRD (OWRD, 2018a).

To estimate irrigated acres, the following methodology was used:

- The tabular dataset of all primary irrigation water rights in Union County was downloaded. (OWRD, 2018a)
- Each water right was then linked to quarter-quarters (QQ) of sections to allow for spatial analysis.
- The QQ with their center inside a subwatershed were selected to obtain a subset of the water rights within that area, then acreage from that area.

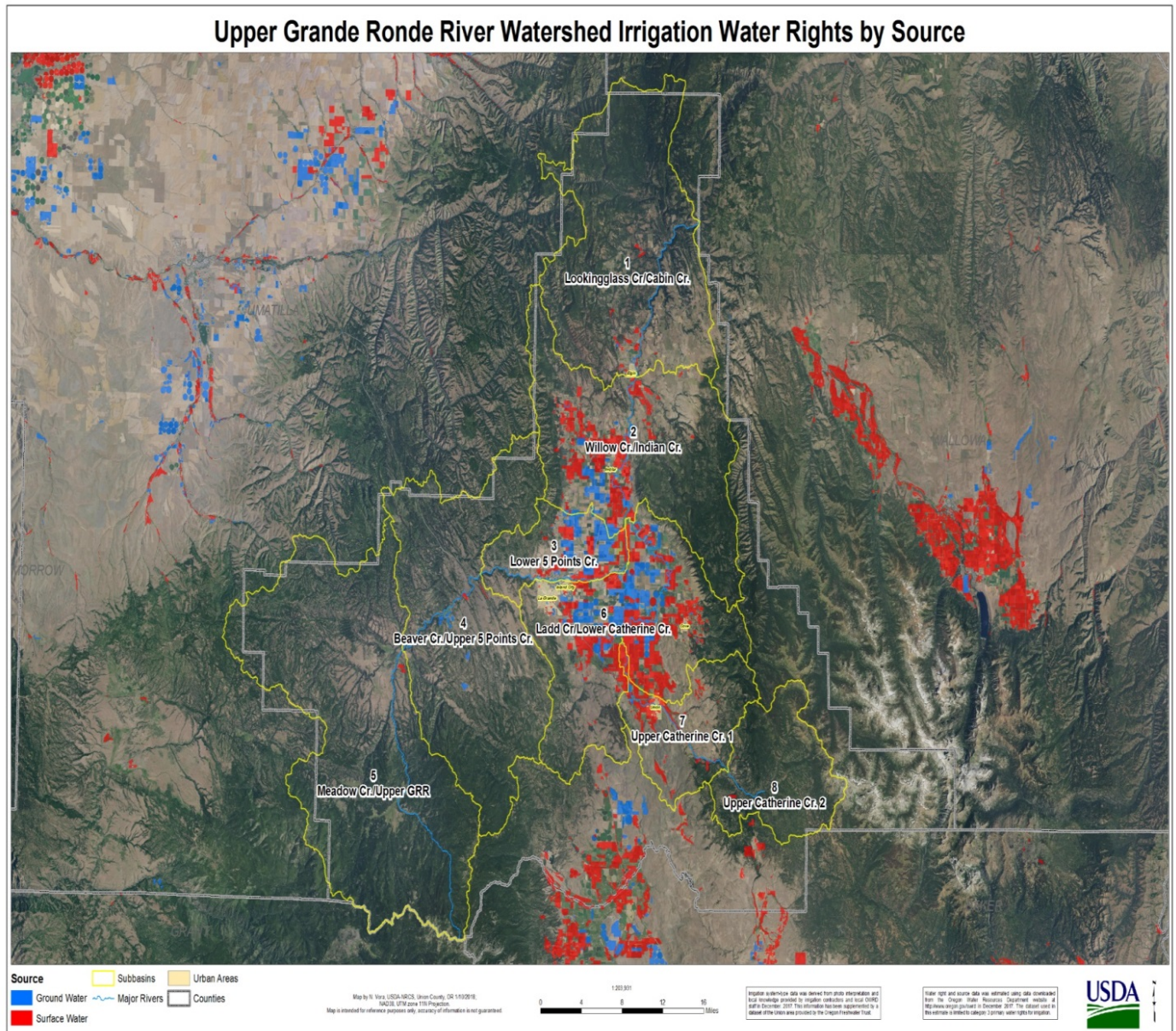
The following challenges (potential sources of error) were encountered when estimating irrigated acres:

- The OWRD spatial dataset included uncertainties, specifically “polypoints,” which represent un-mappable irrigation rights. The solution was the creation of a unique spatial dataset from tabular data that utilized the OWRD point of use (POU) data set and the Public Land Survey Township Range Section QQ plats to identify the number of irrigated acres by QQ.
- To do this, a spatial dataset of QQ was used and linked to the tabular dataset from the OWRD.
- Acreages did not match between the OWRD spatial data and the customized dataset. Also, the sum of the subwatersheds from the customized dataset was slightly different than the OWRD dataset (OWRD spatial data set = 100,415 acres versus customized data set = 99,165 acres versus OWRD tabular data set = 99,332 acres).
- Another known error is related to the quality of some maps in the water right files used to digitize the data into Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
- The difference between acreages within our dataset is likely due to some QQs that are being double-counted because of GIS summing errors. The difference is small, and the Stakeholder Group determined the difference to be acceptable for this planning effort.
- It is known that that not all water rights are used to their full acreage, if at all, but the process of removing rights from the dataset would be time consuming to verify, and it was determined to be too detailed of a step for this planning-level effort. According to the OWRD, for Union County, the 2015 U.S. Geological Survey Water Use Report for Oregon indicates that 75,000 acres were irrigated, based on comparing irrigated POU with the 2015 Crop Data Layer. So approximately 75 percent of the land was irrigated in 2015 (Dieter et al., 2018).
- In addition, three non-irrigation agricultural water rights were retrieved from the OWRD’s database but are not currently included in the demand calculations. Permit G13534 is a groundwater right sourced from a well in Owsley Canyon, a tributary of the Grande Ronde

River, for temperature control with a maximum rate of 0.414 cubic feet per second (cfs). Certificate 46523 is sourced from Mill Creek, a tributary to Catherine Creek, for temperature control with a maximum rate of 0.78 cfs. Certificate 74954 is a storage right to runoff in the Phillips Creek area, for agricultural uses, with a maximum volume of 4.8 acre-feet.

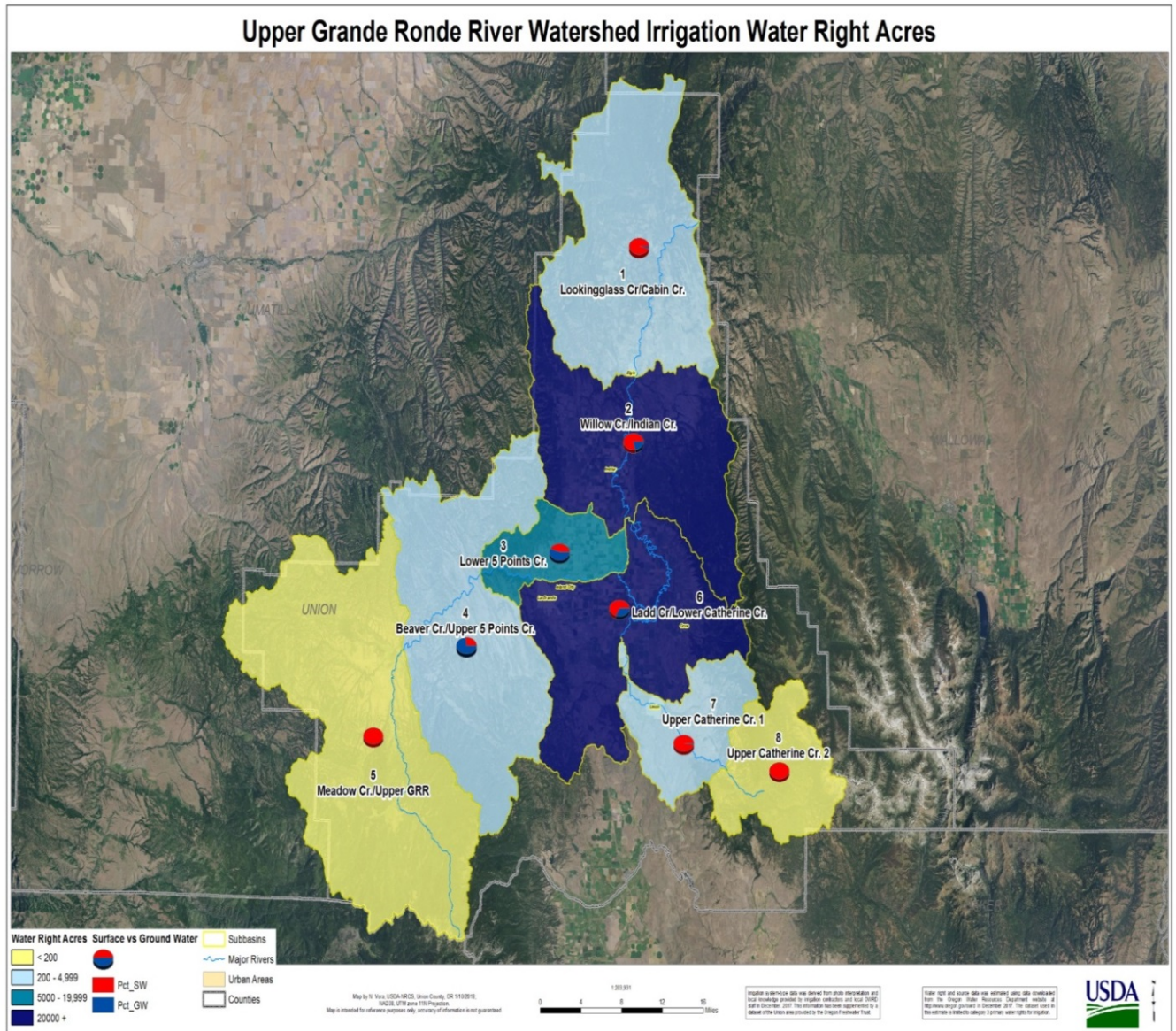
Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show UGRRW irrigation water rights by source (surface water or groundwater) and by acres (in each subwatershed by source), respectively.

**Figure 4-1**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Water Rights by Source**



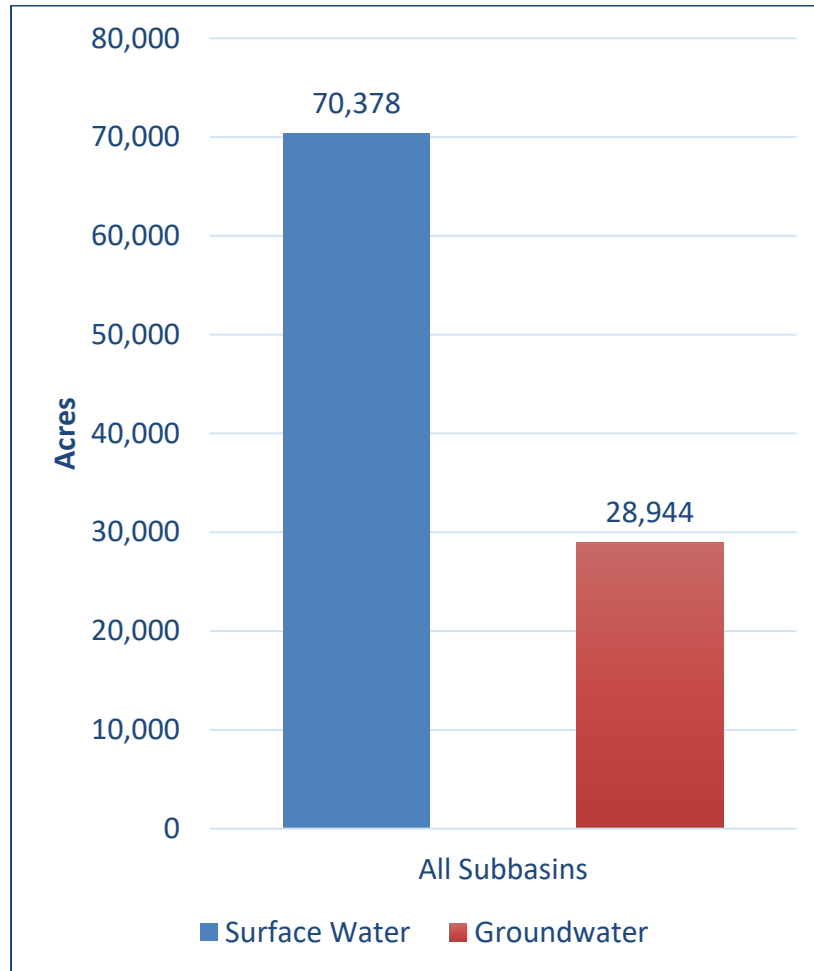


**Figure 4-2**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Water Right Acres**



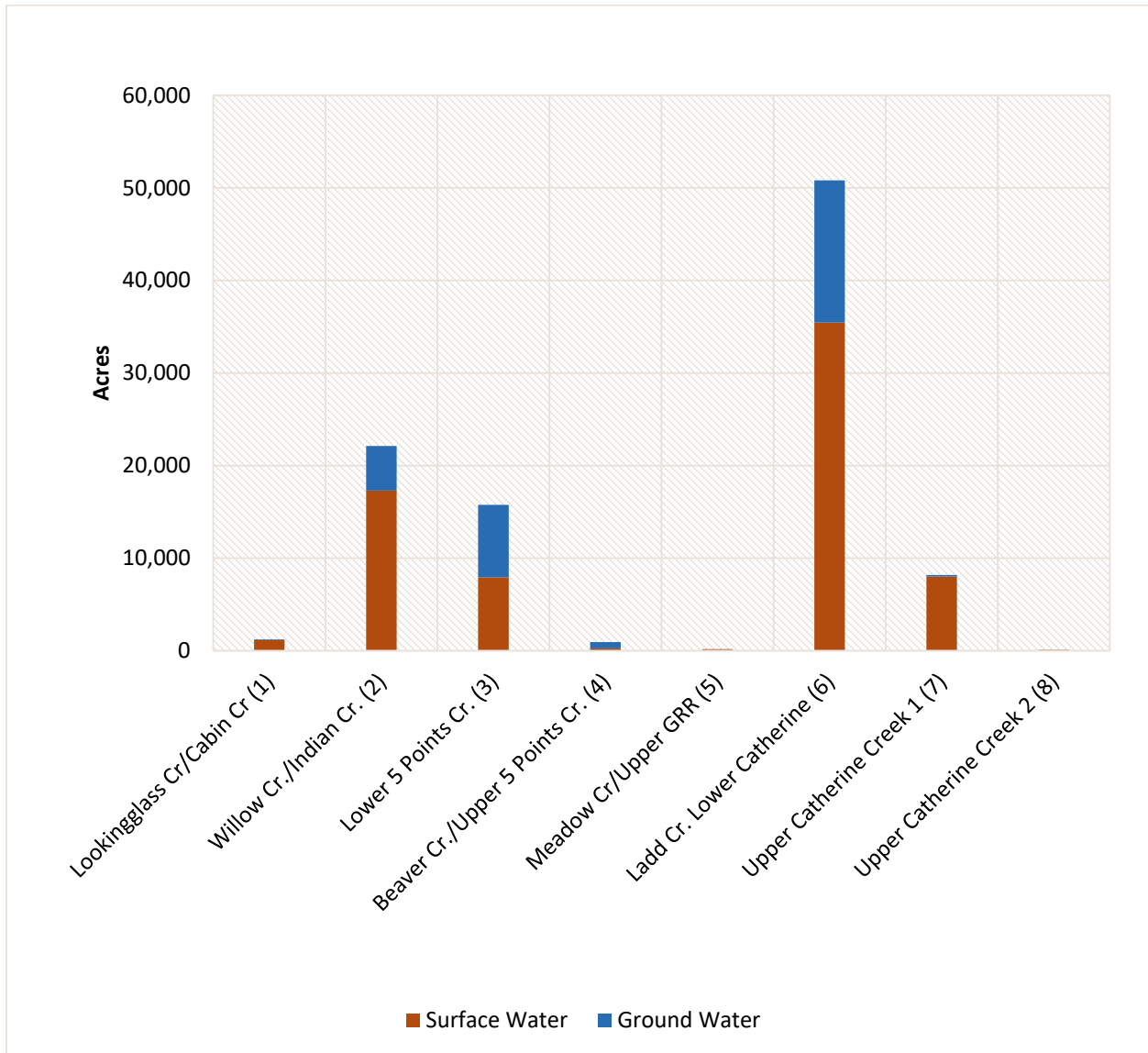
Surface water comprises approximately 70 percent of the water used for irrigation in the entire UGRRW. Figure 4-3, below, shows UGRRW irrigated acres by source.

**Figure 4-3**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by Source**



Legal irrigation only occurs in certain subwatersheds; Subwatersheds 2 (Willow Creek/Indian Creek), 3 (Lower Five Points Creek), 6 (Ladd Creek Lower Catherine), and 7 (Upper Catherine Creek 1) have the most significant water uses (see Figure 4-4 below).

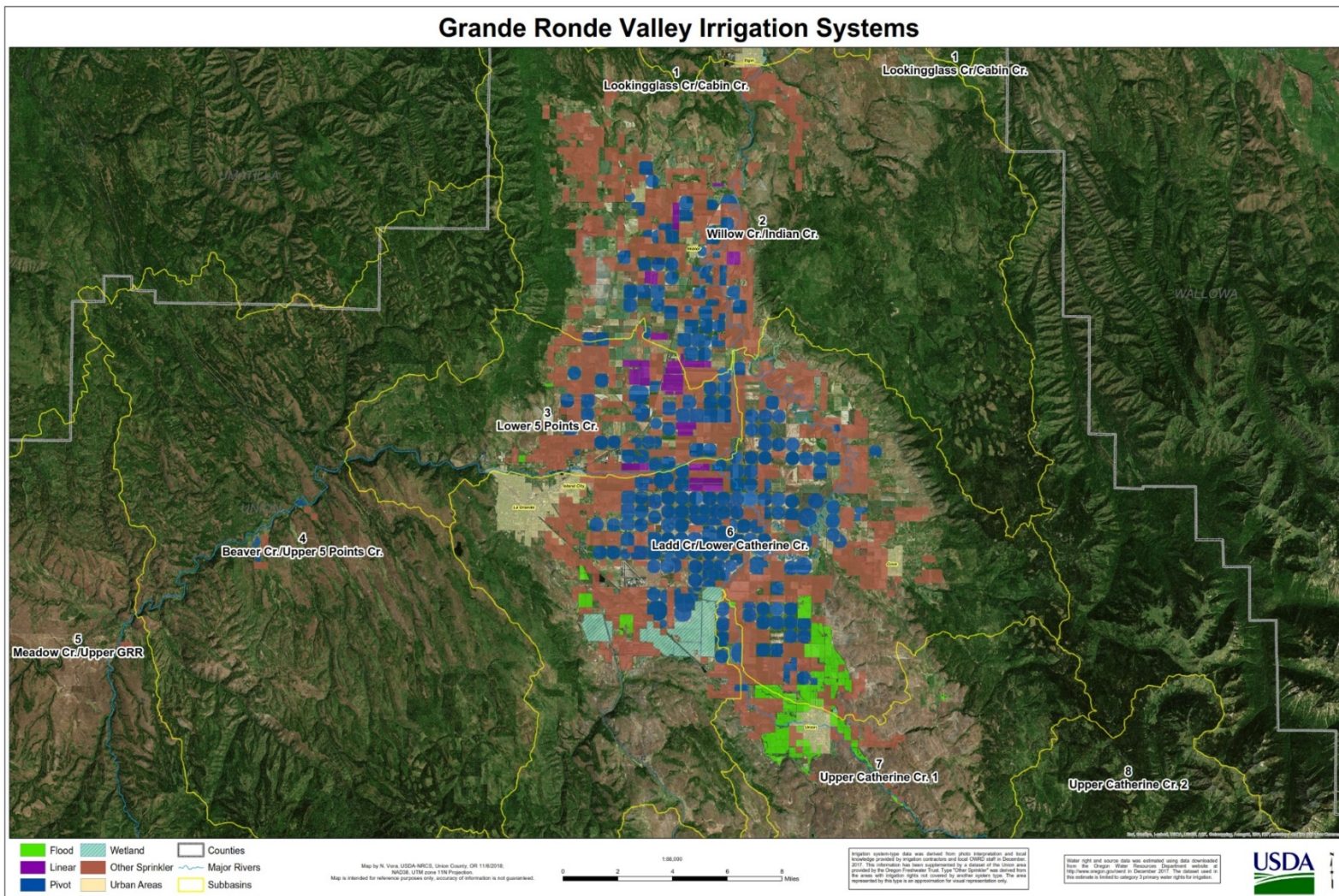
**Figure 4-4**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by Subwatershed**



Once total irrigated acres were estimated, system acreages were estimated starting with a dataset provided by The Freshwater Trust. This dataset provided irrigation system types in the Catherine Creek Watershed near Union. Using aerial photos, the agricultural demand group built on this and drew-in the different irrigation system types and calculated actual acreages for the entire valley for the following systems: sprinkler, flood, pivot, linear, and “irrigated wetland.” The remaining acres of primary water rights in each subwatershed were wheel line or hand line. The far upper portion of Catherine Creek was considered to be all flood irrigation. Figure 4-5 shows all UGRRW irrigation systems by type.

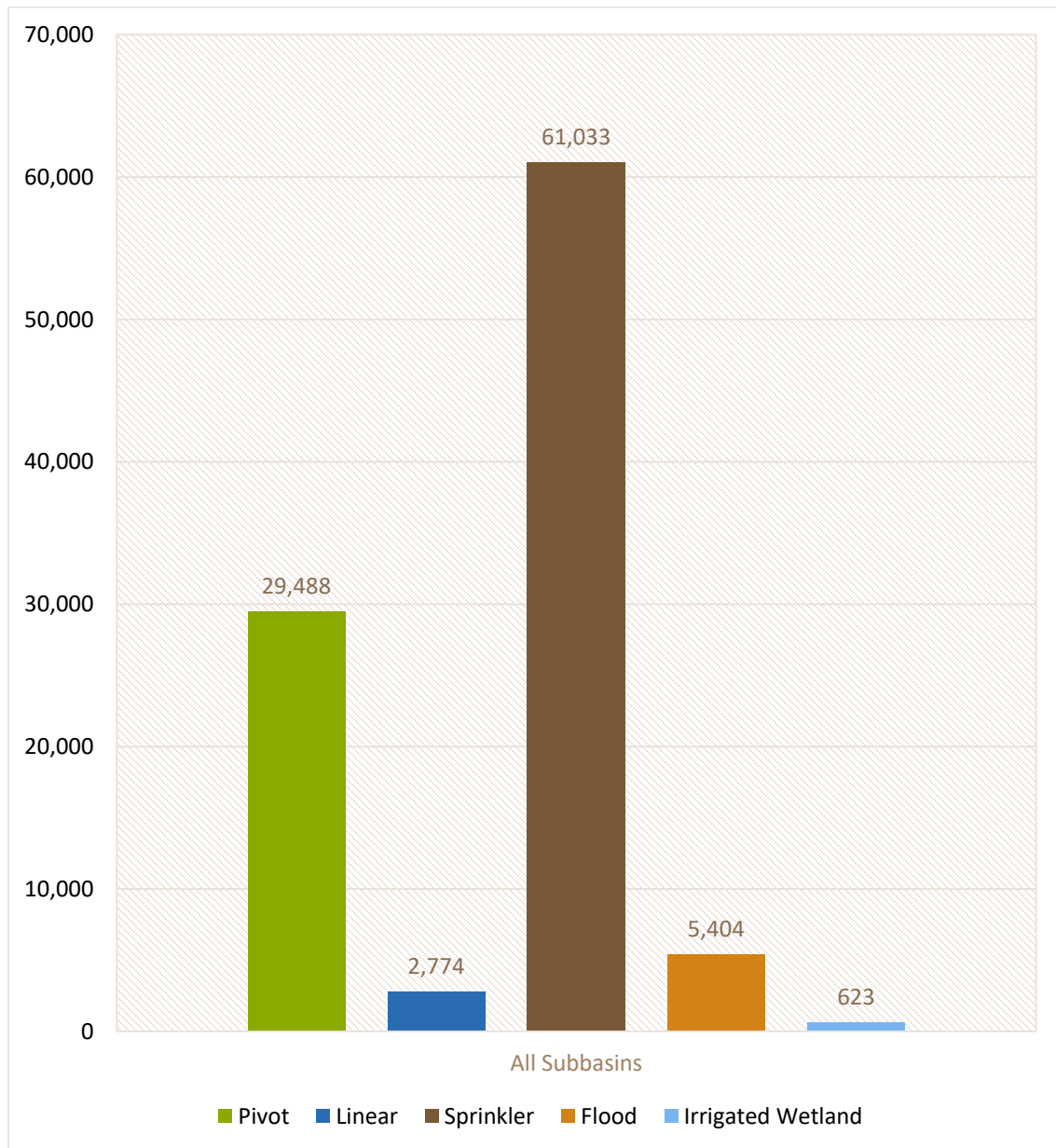


Figure 4-5  
 Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Systems



Sprinkler irrigation using wheel-line and hand-line systems is most common in the UGRRW, comprising 61 percent of the total irrigated acres, and represents all irrigated area not defined by another system type (shown in brown) on Figure 4-5, above. Center pivot and linear systems have similar application efficiencies and are the next most popular system type in the UGRRW, with 32 percent of irrigated acres. This can be seen on Figure 4-6, below.

**Figure 4-6**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by System**



Not all subwatersheds are irrigated in a significant way. Use is concentrated in the central part of the UGRRW (see Figure 4-7, below).



**Figure 4-7**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigated Acres by System and Subwatershed**

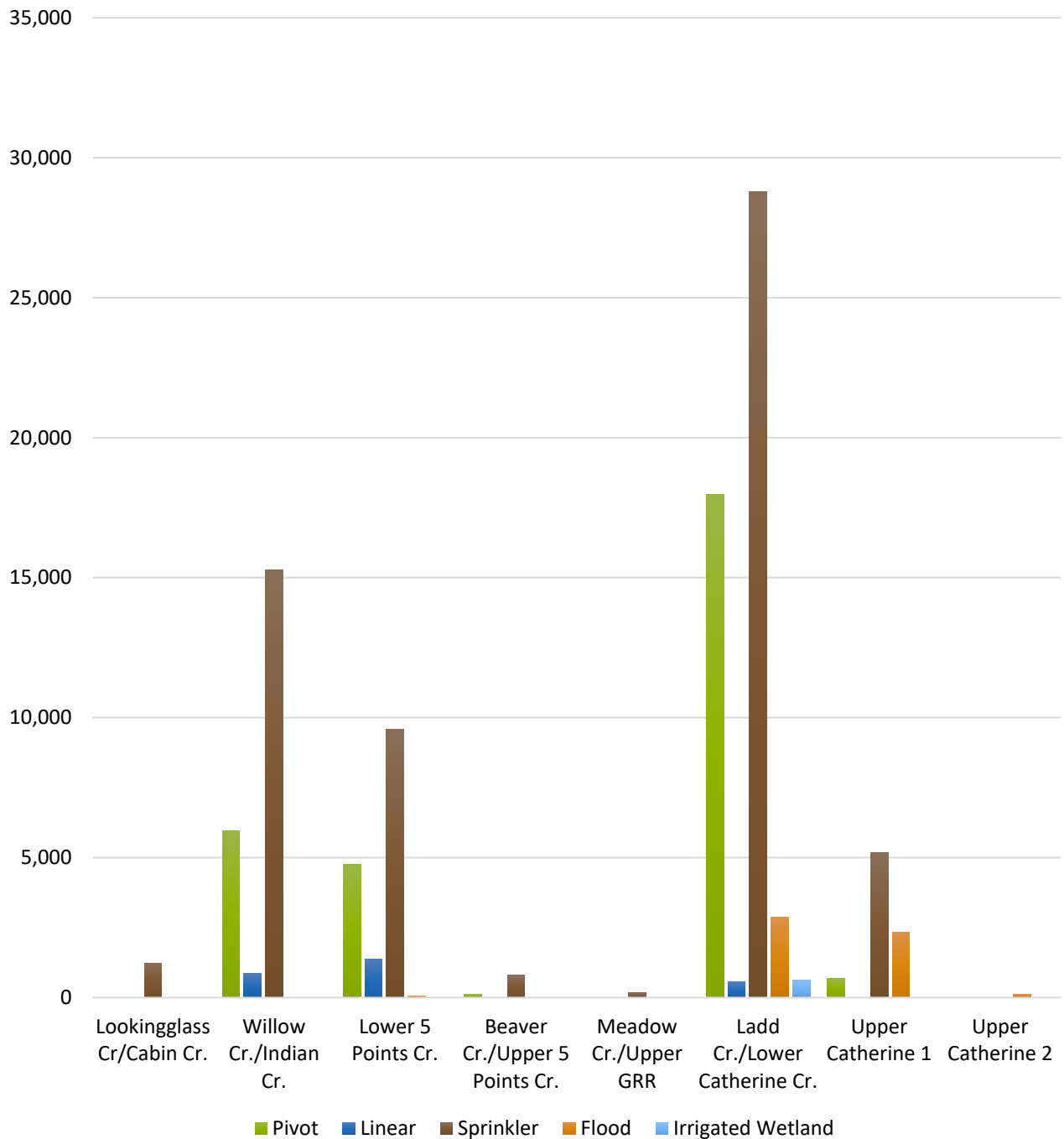


Table 4-1 provides a summary of water rights data, system data, and potential demand based on these values. This information will be compared to the second estimation method (described in the next section).

**Table 4-1**  
**Subwatershed Summary of Water Rights and Systems**

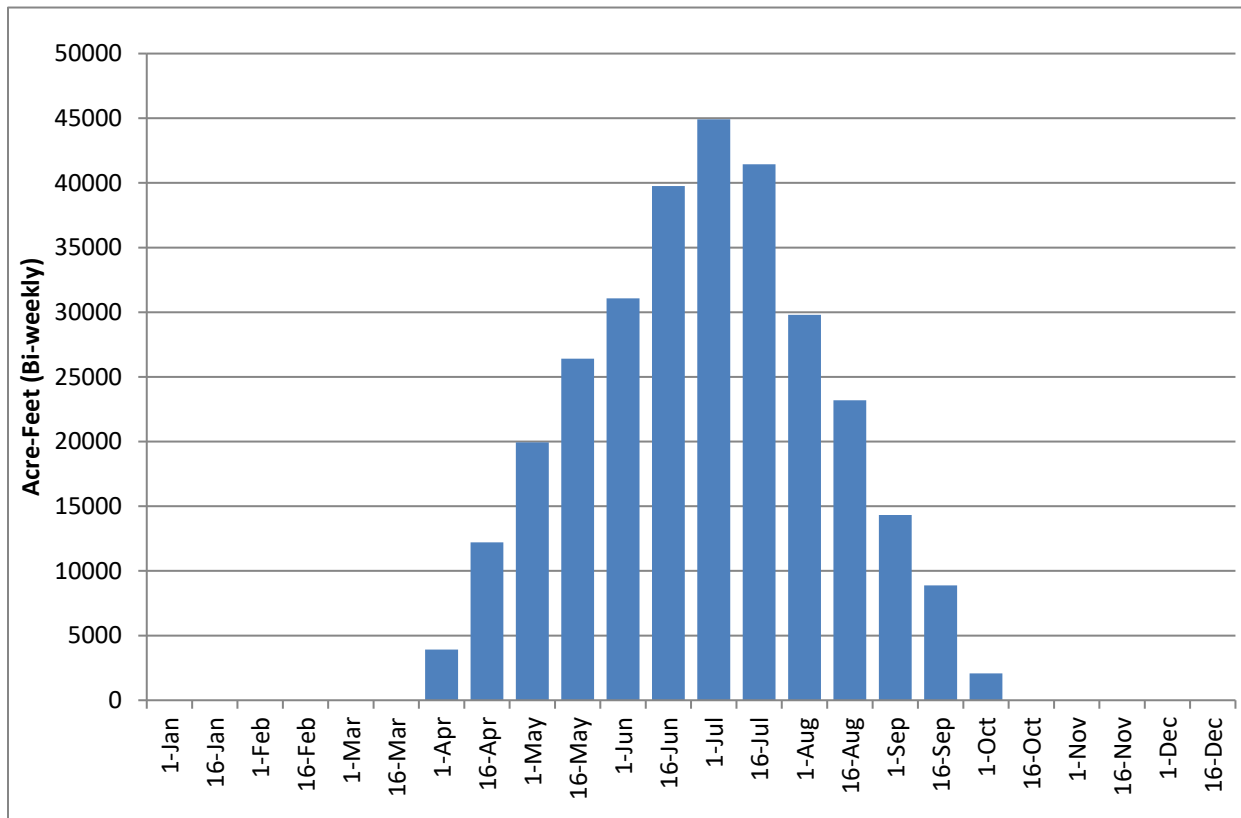
Subwatershed Number	Subwatershed Name	Total Acres	Primary Water Right Acres	Percent Water Rights	Percent Surface Water Irrigation	Percent Groundwater Irrigation	Surface Water Acres	Groundwater Acres	Pivot Acres	Linear Acres	Percent Pivot and Linear	Pivot/Linear to Sprinkler Ratio	Flood Acres	Sprinkler Acres	Irrigated Wetland	Potential AF Demand	Potential Surface Water Demand	Potential Groundwater Demand
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	168,992	1,233	0.7	94	6	1,158	75	0	0	0	0	0	1,233	0	3,699	3,474	225
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	55,494	8,186	14.8	98	2	8,009	177	676	0	8	0.13	2,341	5,169	0	24,558	24,027	531
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	149,800	22,109	14.8	78	22	17,296	4,813	5,963	857	31	0.45	0	15,289	0	66,327	51,888	14,439
3	Lower Five Points Creek	41,005	15,759	38.4	50	50	7,928	7,831	4,749	1,362	39	0.64	64	9,584	0	47,277	23,784	23,493
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	178,051	931	0.5	27	73	251	680	127	0	14	0.16	0	805	0	2,793	753	2,040
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	249,739	173	0.1	100	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	0	519	519	0
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	142,259	50,812	35.7	70	30	35,444	15,368	17,974	554	36	0.64	2,881	28,780	623	152,436	106,332	46,104
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	61,818	119	0.2	100	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	357	357	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047,158</b>	<b>99,322</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>70,378</b>	<b>28,944</b>	<b>29,489</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>61,033</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>297,966</b>	<b>211,134</b>	<b>86,832</b>

### Temporal Distribution of Agricultural Water Use Based on Water Rights

The timing of agricultural water demand is an extremely important factor to consider; perhaps as important as the total volume used. While the volume of water allowed by a water right might be assumed to be used uniformly over the specified irrigation season, this is not the way irrigation water is used over time in practice. During the cool early parts of the irrigation season, crops grow slowly and much of the crop water requirement is met by spring precipitation. As solar radiation and temperatures rise in summer, crop growth and metabolism increase, causing ET to peak in early July. In fall, after harvest, crop water requirements drop off as the irrigation season ends.

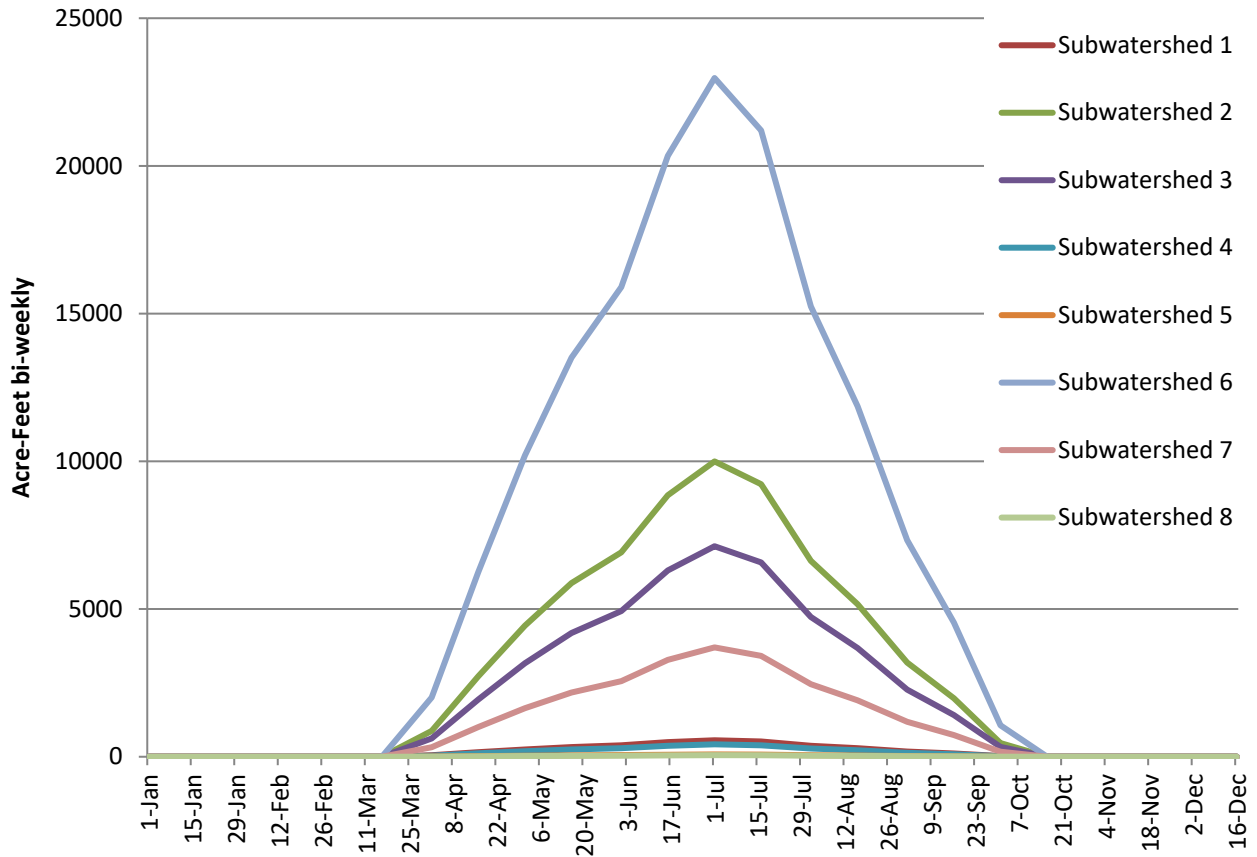
The UGRRW Partnership sought to estimate the timing of irrigation water right demand by distributing the total volume (3 AF for each primary water right acre) according to crop water use, as defined by modeled ET. To accomplish this, total primary water right duty for the UGRRW was taken and distributed across bi-weekly periods according to the modeled net irrigation water requirement. The resulting plot is shown on Figure 4-8, below.

**Figure 4-8**  
**Grande Ronde Basin Total Irrigation Water Rights,**  
**Distributed by Bi-weekly Net Irrigation Water Requirement**



Demand was further distributed by subwatershed. This distribution is shown on Figure 4-9.

**Figure 4-9**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Irrigation Water Rights by Subwatershed,**  
**Distributed by Bi-Weekly Net Irrigation Water Requirement**



## **Grande Ronde Valley Agricultural (Irrigation) Water Use Based on Evapotranspiration**

This section describes the method that the UGRRW Partnership used to calculate agricultural (irrigation) demand based on ET. Current estimated demand is presented, as well as estimated demand for two future scenarios for 2068: one scenario where no agricultural practices are changed and one where water management and conservation measures are implemented. Both scenarios assume the Representative Climate Pathway (RCP) 8.5 climate scenario for temperature and precipitation changes.

The second method used is shown on Figure 4-10 for irrigated agricultural water demand based on ET. One advantage of using ET to characterize irrigation demand is that parameters such as climate or irrigation efficiency can be changed and the effect on demands under different future scenarios can be estimated.

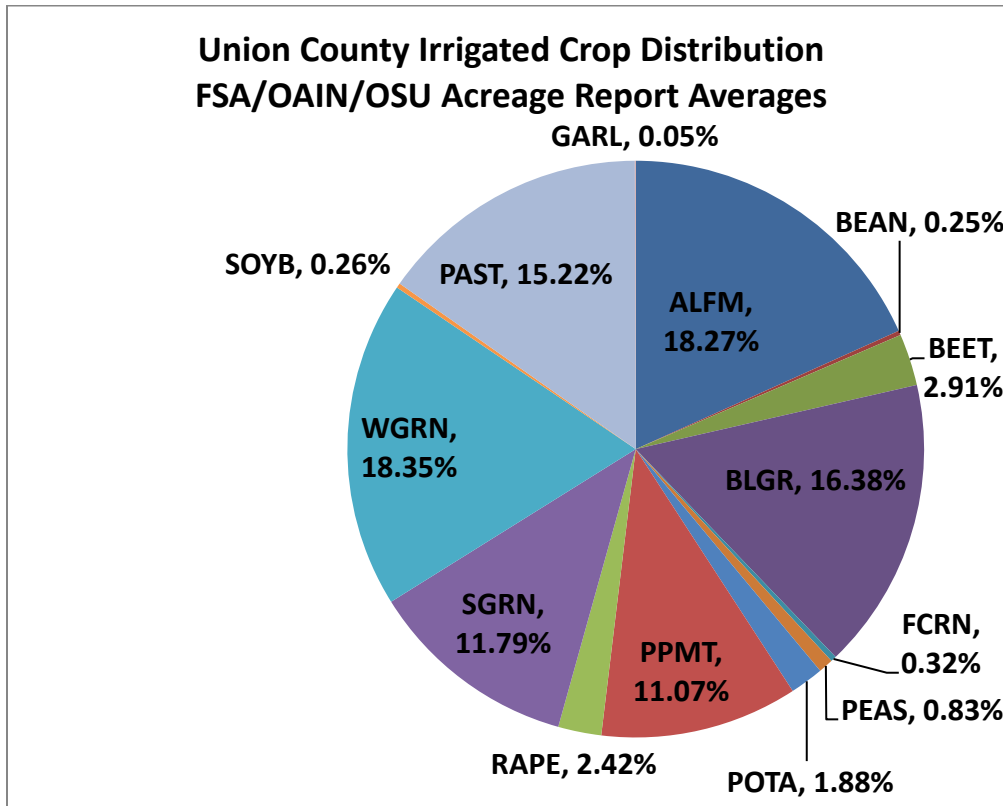
### **Union County Crop Data Sources**

The following data sources were evaluated for use in this estimate. Benefits and drawbacks of each data source are listed below:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census of Agriculture
  - This is a voluntary census that occurs every five years; 2012 is the most recent
  - It distinguishes between irrigated and dryland acres
- USDA Cropland Data Layer
  - This estimates crop acreage using satellite imagery
  - It does not distinguish between irrigated and dryland acres
- Farm Service Agency (FSA) County Acreage Reports
  - Data is reported to FSA by program participants
  - It distinguishes between irrigated and dryland acres
- Oregon Agriculture Information Network (OAIN)/Oregon State University (OSU) Extension County Acreage Data
  - Obtained directly from local industry
  - Does not distinguish irrigated versus dryland

Based on this analysis, the Stakeholder Group decided to use FSA acreage data used for all crops except beets, mint, and potatoes. For these three crops, OAIN/OSU data were considered more accurate and were used with the assumption that these crops are always grown under irrigation in Union County. Crops from acreage data were assigned to a corresponding Agrimet crop code to estimate a weighted average, or composite, ET for crops grown in the basin (Union County Farm Bureau, 2018). Based on this information, the following crops and their distribution are shown on Figure 4-11.

**Figure 4-11**  
**Union County Irrigated Crop Distribution**



See Table 4-2 for definition of acronyms.

Table 4-2 below shows from which data source each crop was obtained:

**Table 4-2**  
**Union County Crop Distribution and Data Source**

Crop	Acres	Percent	Data Source
Alfalfa (ALFM)	12,386	18.27	FSA
Beans (BEAN)	169	0.25	FSA
Beet (BEET)	1,970	2.91	OAIN
Grass Seed (BLGR)	11,105	16.38	FSA
Corn (FCRN)	216	0.32	FSA
Peas (PEAS)	559	0.83	FSA
Potato (POTA)	1,277	1.88	OAIN
Peppermint (PPMT)	7,505	11.07	OAIN
Canola, Cilantro, Quinoa (RAPE)	1,642	2.42	FSA
Spring Grain (SGRN)	7,991	11.79	FSA
Winter Grain (WGRN)	12,438	18.35	FSA
Soybean (SOYB)	179	0.26	FSA
Pasture, Grass Forage, Mixed Forage (PAST)	10,315	15.22	FSA
Garlic (GARL)	34	0.05	FSA

After crops were established, the next step was to model crop water use using the following assumptions:

- Agrimet Imbler (IMBO) station reference ET were estimated using Penman-Montieth model. The ET model assumes that crops are well-watered.
- It was assumed that the Imbler (IMBO) weather is representative of the Grande Ronde Valley.
- It was assumed that Agrimet planting dates/crop curves are representative of Grande Ronde Valley practices.

### **Post-Harvest Water Requirements**

Some irrigation demands in the UGRRW are not represented in the Agrimet modeled crop water use data. One example is the post-harvest irrigation of perennial crops such as grass seed or peppermint. These crops require irrigation after harvest to grow healthy root systems in preparation for winter dormancy and the subsequent production season. Another post-harvest demand is irrigation to promote germination of fall-seeded crops. This is a customary practice in the Grande Ronde Valley for fall-seeded alfalfa, grass-seed, oilseed crops, and winter grains.

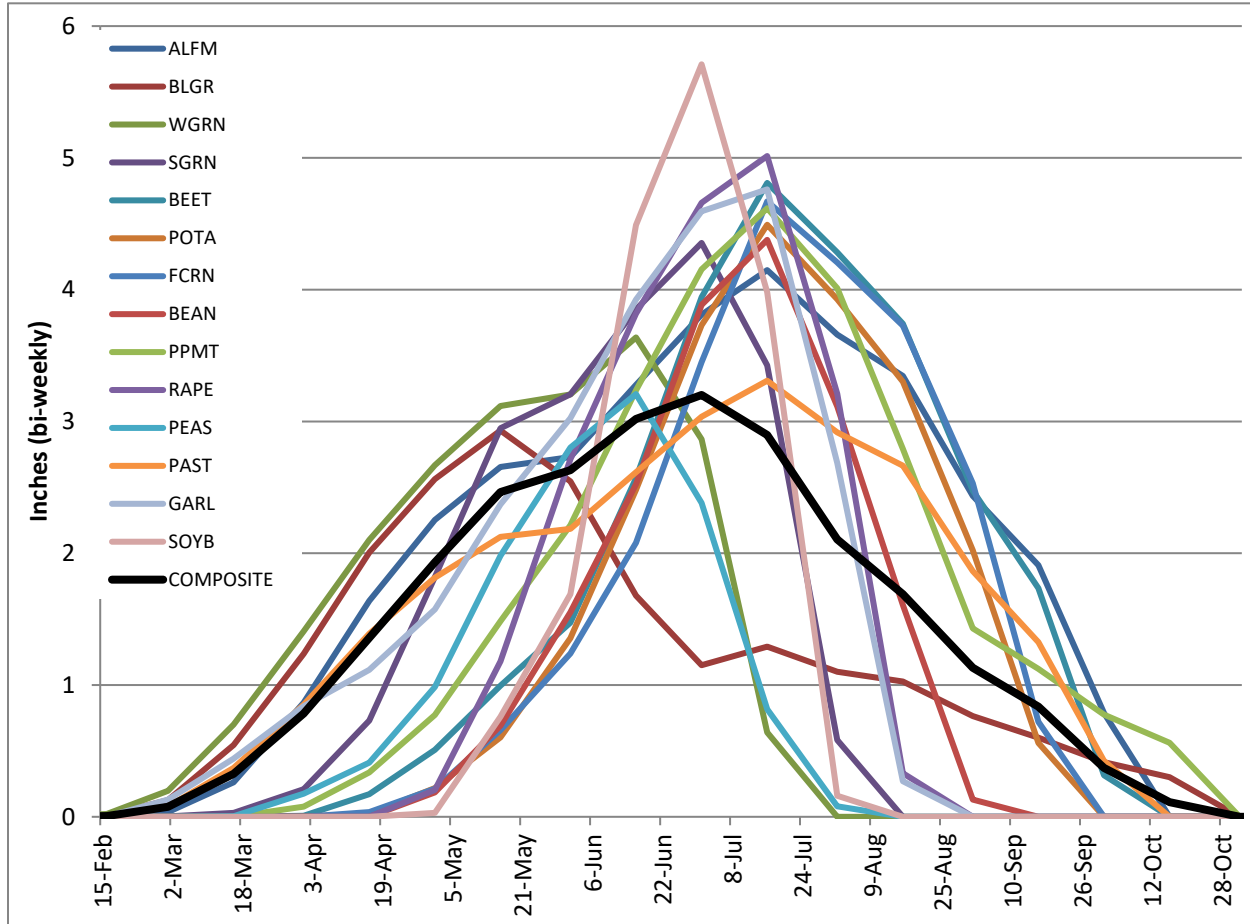
Post-harvest irrigation requirements were estimated for grass seed and peppermint, two prominent basin perennial crops, in this analysis. Post-harvest irrigation guidelines from OSU extension bulletins em8807 and em8662 for Kentucky Bluegrass and Peppermint, respectively, were obtained. The total suggested post-harvest water requirement for each crop was converted into a static crop coefficient spanning the time period from harvest (July 15 for Kentucky bluegrass, and September 1 for peppermint) to the end of the irrigation season. These coefficients were added to the crop curves from Agrimet, extending them from harvest to the end of the irrigation season.

### **Composite Evapotranspiration**

A composite ET for the UGRRW was generated by weighting the ET for each crop according to the portion of the total irrigated acres that crop represents in the UGRRW.

Figure 4-12 shows bi-weekly ET values for each crop, as well as the basin composite ET, derived from the Agrimet 1994 to 2017 average daily values.

**Figure 4-12**  
**Evapotranspiration by Crop**  
**Agrimet Imbler (IMBO) 1994 through 2017 Bi-weekly Averages**



***Effective Precipitation and Net Irrigation Water Requirement (NIWR)***

The net irrigation water requirement (NIWR) was calculated by taking the composite ET and subtracting the portion of the crop water use supplied by effective precipitation ( $P_e$ ):

$$NIWR = ET - P_e$$

Effective precipitation is defined as the portion of rainfall that contributes to meeting the water needs of growing crops. Precipitation that either runs off the surface or percolates below the root zone cannot be utilized by the crop and is not considered effective precipitation. The USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) method was used to estimate effective precipitation (USDA, 1993):

$$P_e = SF(0.70917P_t^{0.82416} - 0.11556)(10^{0.02426ET_c})$$

where:



$P_e$  = average monthly effective monthly precipitation (inches)

$P_t$  = monthly mean precipitation (inches)

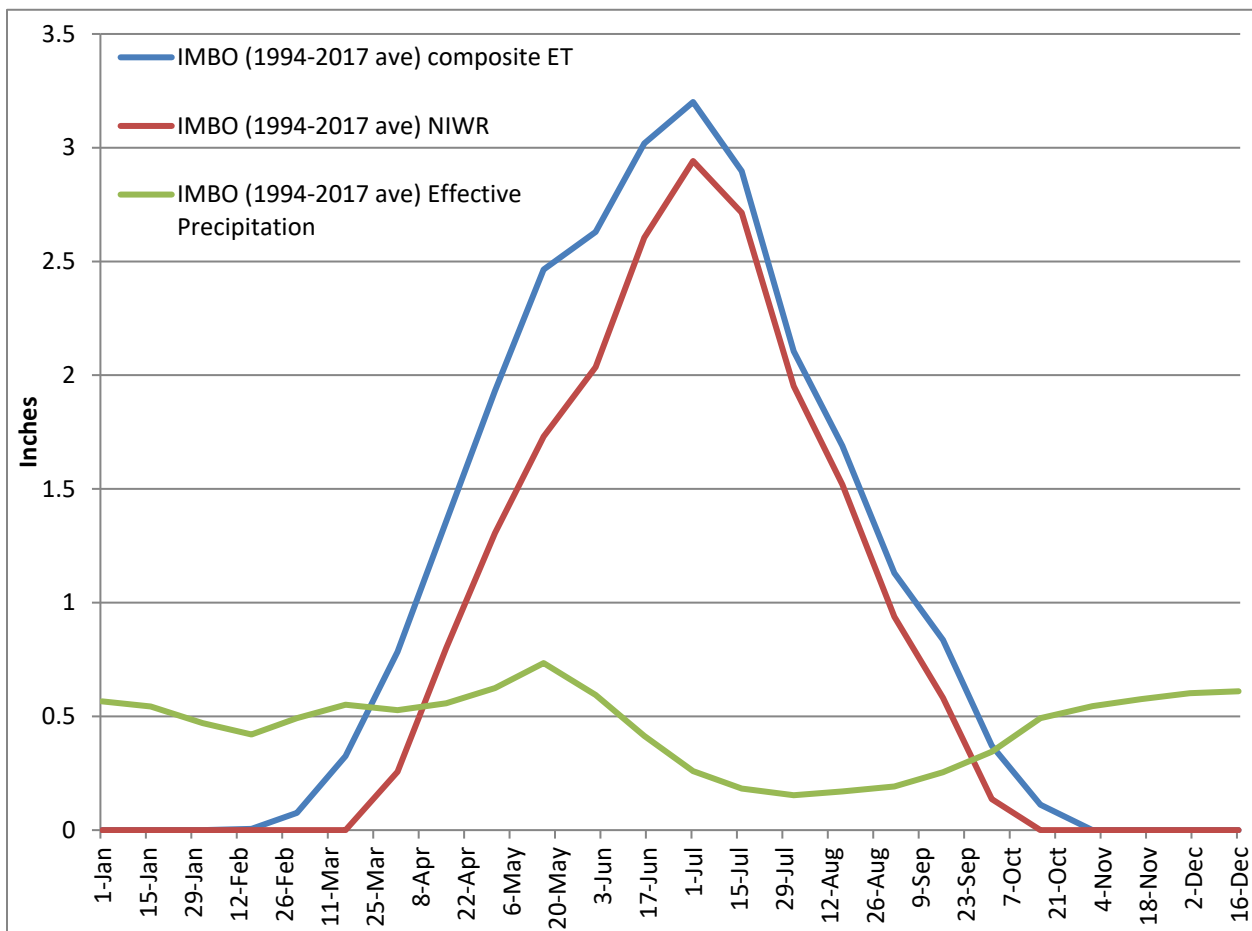
$ET_c$  = average monthly crop evapotranspiration (inches)

SF = soil water storage factor

While this method is intended to estimate monthly averages, it was used to estimate  $P_e$  on a daily basis by using a 30-day moving average for  $P_t$  and ET.

Figure 4-13 shows the composite ET, net irrigation water requirement, and precipitation from the Imbler (IMBO) weather station.

**Figure 4-13**  
**Agrimet Imbler (IMBO) (1994 to 2017 average) Bi-weekly Evapotranspiration, Net Irrigation Water Requirement, and Effective Precipitation**



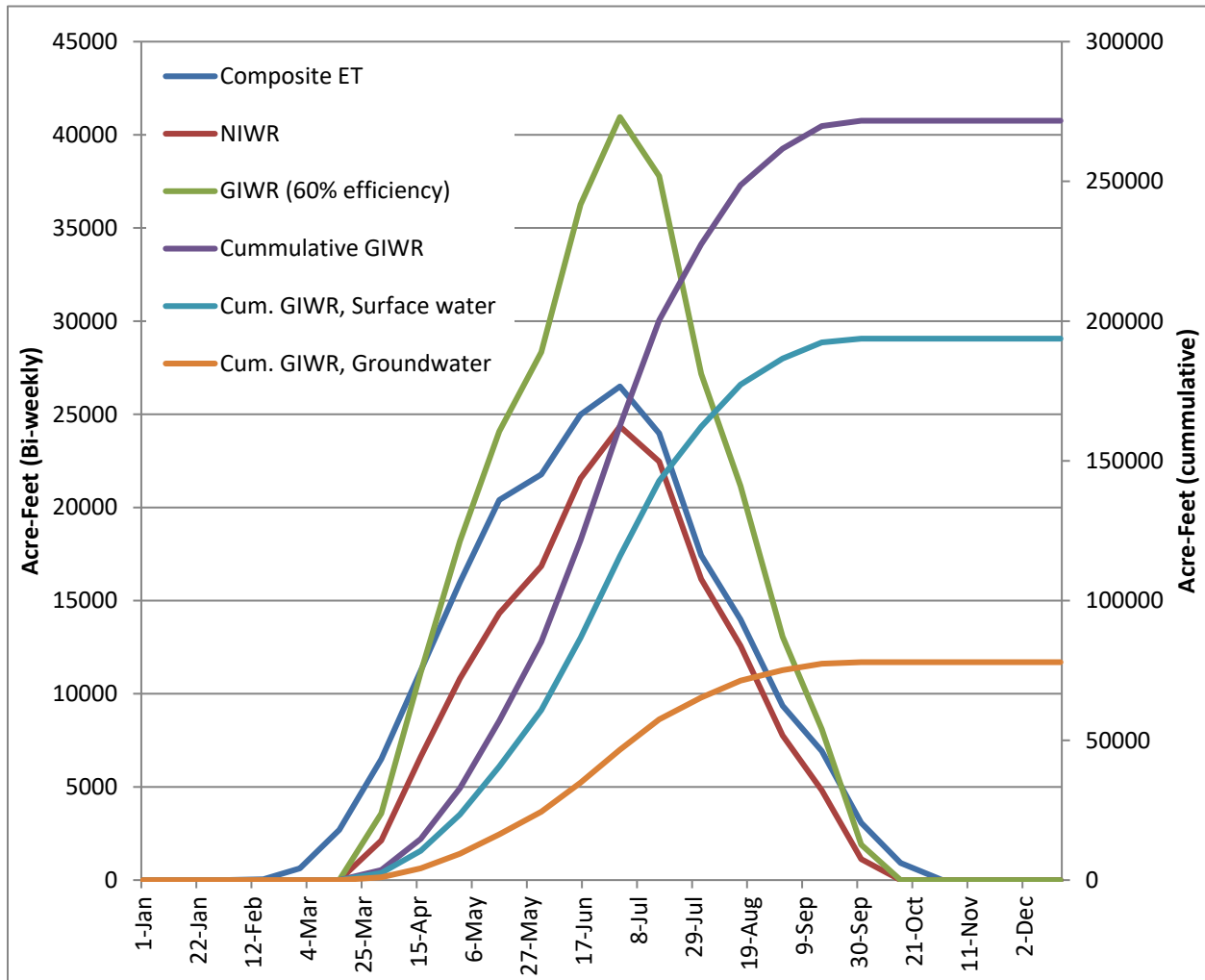
## **Irrigation Efficiency and Gross Irrigation Water Requirement**

An estimate of irrigation efficiency is required to calculate the gross irrigation water requirement (GIWR) from the NIWR. While the NIWR describes the water requirements necessary for crop growth, additional water is required to account for losses due to irrigation and diversion system inefficiencies. The total volume of water used for irrigation, supplying crop water needs and accounting for system losses, is the GIWR. It is calculated by dividing the NIWR by the overall irrigation efficiency.

Overall irrigation efficiency is affected by many factors. Irrigation water management decisions, such as the timing, frequency, and amount applied have a large impact on efficiency. Conveyance losses due to leaky pipes or ditches also contribute to overall efficiency. Losses from application by the sprinkler irrigation method, the most common method in the basin, arise from non-uniform application, where some areas of a field receive more irrigation water than others, and evaporation of water from droplets, the wetted crop canopy, and the soil surface. Wind and humidity during the time of application also affect the application efficiency. Finally, non-uniform soils, with varying water holding capacities and/or infiltration rates, as well as uneven topography, which exacerbates surface runoff, are factors influencing efficiency.

The current irrigation efficiency for each subwatershed was estimated using the NRCS “water savings estimator” tool, based on system types present in each area. Efficiencies range from 41 percent (subwatershed 8 [Upper Catherine Creek 2]) to 62 percent (subwatershed 3 [Lower Five Points Creek]), with an average of 60 percent for the entire UGRRW. Applying this efficiency to the UGRRW NIWR gives an annual GIWR of approximately 270,000 AF. This is shown on Figure 4-14, below.

**Figure 4-14**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Modeled Current Irrigation Water Demand**



### Vulnerability Assessment and Indicators of Resilience

Generally, when total annual water supply and irrigation demand are compared, it may appear as though water supply is sufficient to meet demands. However, on time scales more relevant to irrigation operation, such as bi-weekly, changes in timing and quantity of available water supply, it is increasingly possible that irrigation demands may not be met. See Table 4-3, Annual Agricultural Demand (Current), below.

**Table 4-3  
 Annual Agricultural Demand (Current)**

<b>Subwatershed</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surface Water Quantity (Natural Stream Flow) (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year (50th Percentile)</b>	<b>Groundwater Used (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year</b>	<b>Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)</b>	<b>Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)</b>	<b>Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)</b>	<b>Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)</b>
1	Lookingglass Creek/ Cabin Creek	644,604	-	3,474	225	3,412	221
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	523,382	29,404	51,888	14,439	46,630	12,976
3	Lower Five Points Creek	234,118	25,721	23,784	23,493	20,774	20,520
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	219,834	1,964	753	2,040	713	1,932
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	127,836	187	519	-	510	-
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	153,738	71,716	106,332	46,104	96,345	41,774
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	116,238	9,279	24,027	531	24,868	550
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	71,598	-	357	-	472	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>644,604</b>	<b>138,271</b>	<b>211,134</b>	<b>86,832</b>	<b>193,725</b>	<b>77,973</b>

### ***Future Demands Analysis***

To forecast future demand for this planning effort, the Stakeholder Group determined that the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 8.5 climate scenario would be used to evaluate the effect of climate trends on ET. In addition, the Stakeholder Group determined that the effects of anticipated efficiency improvements (application efficiency and more intensive irrigation water management) would be evaluated. This results in two future scenarios for irrigation water demand: future climate with existing efficiency and future climate with increased efficiency. These scenarios can then be compared to current demands (with existing efficiency).

While water rights are likely to remain static over the next 50 years, actual crop water demand may change significantly. There are multiple items the Stakeholder Group identified that could affect water demand for agriculture in the future. These include:

- Differences in cropping schemes - farmers are at the mercy of global markets (for example, currently wheat prices are down, so half the valley is growing canola instead). Cropping regimes may change based on markets.
- Crops could change with consolidation of small farms to large farms.
- Political mandates are not predictable, trade policies influence crop profitability.
- Improvements in efficiency (i.e., technology, no till drilling) can be made.
- Better irrigation/application methods (e.g., buried drip tape).
- Cost of electricity.
- Changes in tillage regimes (more organic matter retains water better).
- In 50 years, better soil amendments and technologies could improve crop productivity and use less water.
- More agricultural lands could become irrigated.
- Changes to local climate, including a decrease in snow pack, shifting hydrograph, and worse droughts (1°F increase in temperature may cause up to a 5 percent increase in ET [National Research Council, 2011]). These changes could result in potential increases in water quality issues such as weeds, algae, and invasive species in irrigation ditches.

### ***Effect of Projected Future Climate on Evapotranspiration, Net Irrigation Water Requirement, and Gross Irrigation Water Requirement***

Future irrigation water use was calculated using estimated future ET based on precipitation and temperatures projected by the RCP 8.5 climate scenario. Localized constructed analogs (LOCA) downscaling was applied to RCP 8.5 scenario outputs from 28 global climate models. Daily temperature and precipitation projections from the 28 models were averaged for the year 2068. The Penman-Montieth reference ET was calculated as before for current demands, but using the 2068 temperature data along with the following estimation methods for missing weather parameters:

- Total solar radiation was estimated using Hargraves' radiation formula (Allen et al., 1998):

$$R_s = k_{RS}(T_{\max} - T_{\min})^{0.5}R_a$$

where,

$R_a$  = extraterrestrial radiation [ $\text{MJ m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ ],

$T_{\max}$  = maximum air temperature [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ],

$T_{\min}$  = minimum air temperature [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ],

$k_{RS}$  = adjustment coefficient (0.16) [ $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-0.5}$ ]

- Daily mean wind speed was assumed to be the same as historic (1994 to 2017 IMBO average).
- Vapor pressure derived from relative humidity was estimated by assuming that the dewpoint temperature is near the daily minimum temperature, and can be corrected by applying an offset,  $K_0$ :  $T_{\text{dew}} = T_{\min} - K_0$ . Monthly  $K_0$  values were taken from Allen and Robison, 2007.

The calculation of composite ET for the year 2068 was done using crop curves derived from the Agrimet IMBO 1994-2017 averages. The UGRRW crop distribution and total irrigated acreage was also assumed to be the same as at present.

Future effective precipitation was calculated by the USDA-SCS method, as above for current  $P_e$ , but used the LOCA-downscaled mean global climate model projected precipitation for 2068. 2068 projected effective precipitation was subtracted from the composite ET to calculate future NIWR.

A comparison of current and projected precipitation is shown on Table 4-4.

**Table 4-4  
 Annual Agricultural Demand (2068)**

Subwatershed	Name	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	2068 Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (Modeled GIWR)	2068 Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (Modeled GIWR)
1	Lookingglass Creek/ Cabin Creek	3,474	225	5,011	325
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	51,888	14,439	68,488	19,058
3	Lower Five Points Creek	23,784	23,493	30,512	30,139
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	753	2,040	1,047	2,838
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	519	-	749	0
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	106,332	46,104	141,507	61,355
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	24,027	531	36,524	807
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	357	-	693	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>211,134</b>	<b>86,832</b>	<b>284,532</b>	<b>114,522</b>

2068 scenario includes climate change effects as described by RCP 8.5.

### Increased Irrigation Efficiency Scenario

NRCS uses a water saving estimator for irrigation system planning and ranking. This spreadsheet calculates current efficiency levels and determines what potential actions would translate to water saving advantages. Typically, this is used on individual farms; however, for this project, estimates were made for the entire UGRRW by subwatershed (NRCS, 2018b). This spreadsheet is in Appendix B, Agriculture Demand Calculations.

Intensive irrigation water management leads to less use of water in the field. Relative efficiency by subwatershed was estimated, and this will allow the Stakeholder Group to identify relative efficiency of each subwatershed and compare areas of potential improvement. A large opportunity for improvement is to transition from a wheel line to a pivot. NRCS offers educational outreach and incentive programs for water management programs. Management is usually linked to new sprinklers. Variable rate irrigation can give further improvement.

### ***Method for Estimating System Efficiencies and Opportunities for Improvement***

Irrigated acreage data are useful, but the efficiencies of the different systems differ considerably making the actual volume of water diverted highly variable. System efficiency dictates overall water requirements and is a factor in determining where the most water can be saved through system improvements. The group estimated current and potential future irrigation system efficiencies and gross irrigation water requirements using previously collected data and the NRCS Water Savings Estimator worksheet.

#### **Estimating System Efficiencies: The Analysis**

- Efficiencies were derived from NRCS Water Savings Estimator worksheet
  - Background data from the NRCS Farm Irrigation Rating Index (NRCS, 2018c) and OSU Extension “Blue Book” on crop ET values (OSU Extension, 2018).
- Several assumptions meant to characterize current conditions were made in the estimations:
  - Crop is alfalfa with 5-year rotation, including an annual grain
  - Soil is silt loam
  - Flood irrigation uses unlined ditch delivery, all other systems use pipeline
  - Currently, no irrigation water management (IWM) is used
  - 10 percent of pivots and other sprinkler systems have efficient (new) nozzles
- The future “improved” scenario made several assumptions as well
  - Crop and soil remain unchanged
  - 90 percent of flood irrigation can be converted to a sprinkler of some kind
  - 33 percent of wheel lines can be converted to pivots
  - 75 percent of unconverted wheel lines will be upgraded to new nozzles, drains, etc.
  - 75 percent of pivots that are not new (90 percent of total) can be upgraded with new sprinkler packages
  - Most linear systems are fairly new, so their efficiency remains unchanged
  - Intensive IWM is used on all converted/upgraded systems

Figure 4-15, below, shows the current and potential future efficiency estimates.



### Estimating Irrigation System Efficiencies: Results

The section below shows current and improved irrigation efficiency estimates based on the calculations above.

**Figure 4-15**  
**Current and Potential (Improved) Efficiency Estimates**

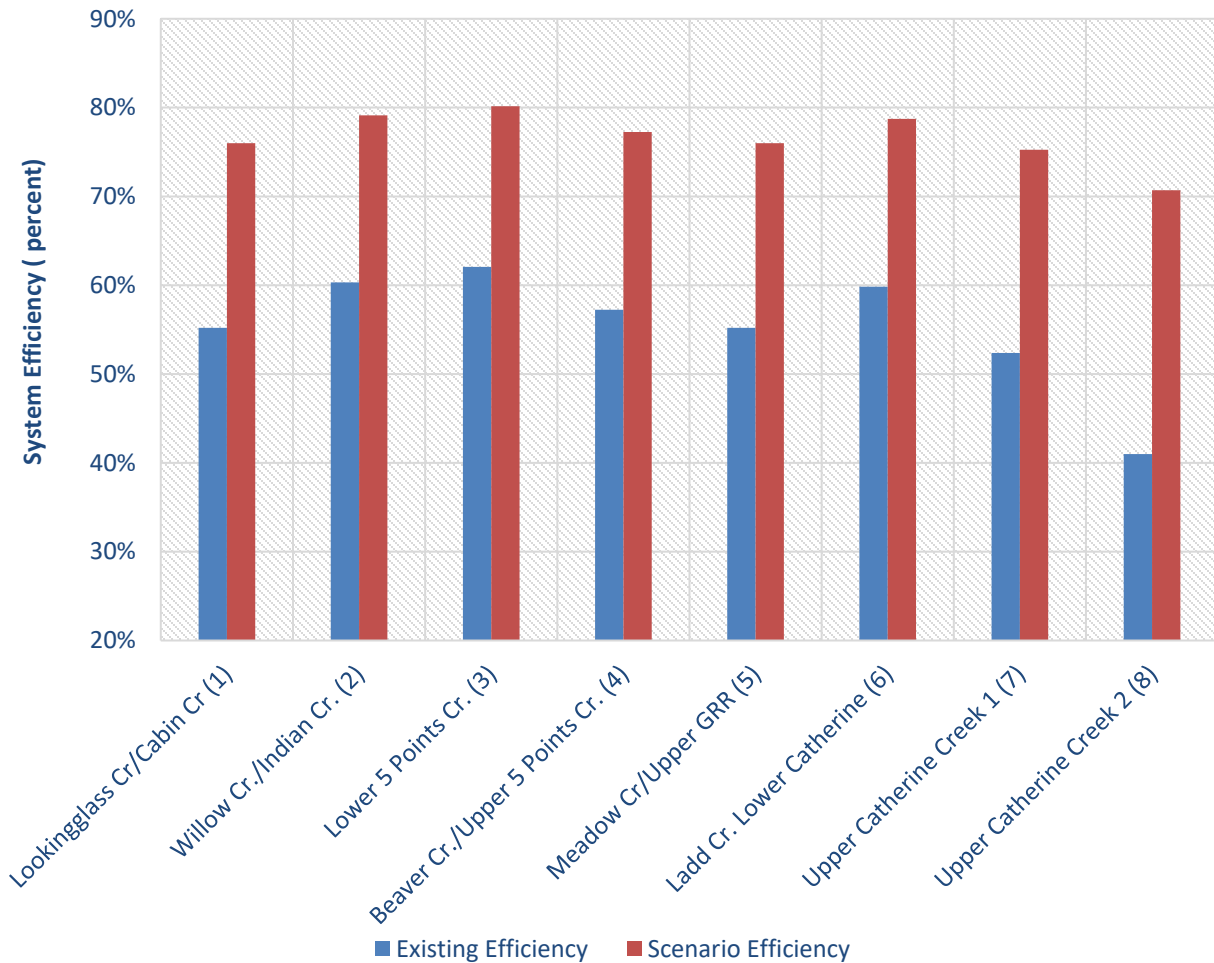


Figure 4-16 shows current and potential consumption estimates.

**Figure 4-16**  
**Current and Potential Water Use (Diverted) Estimates**

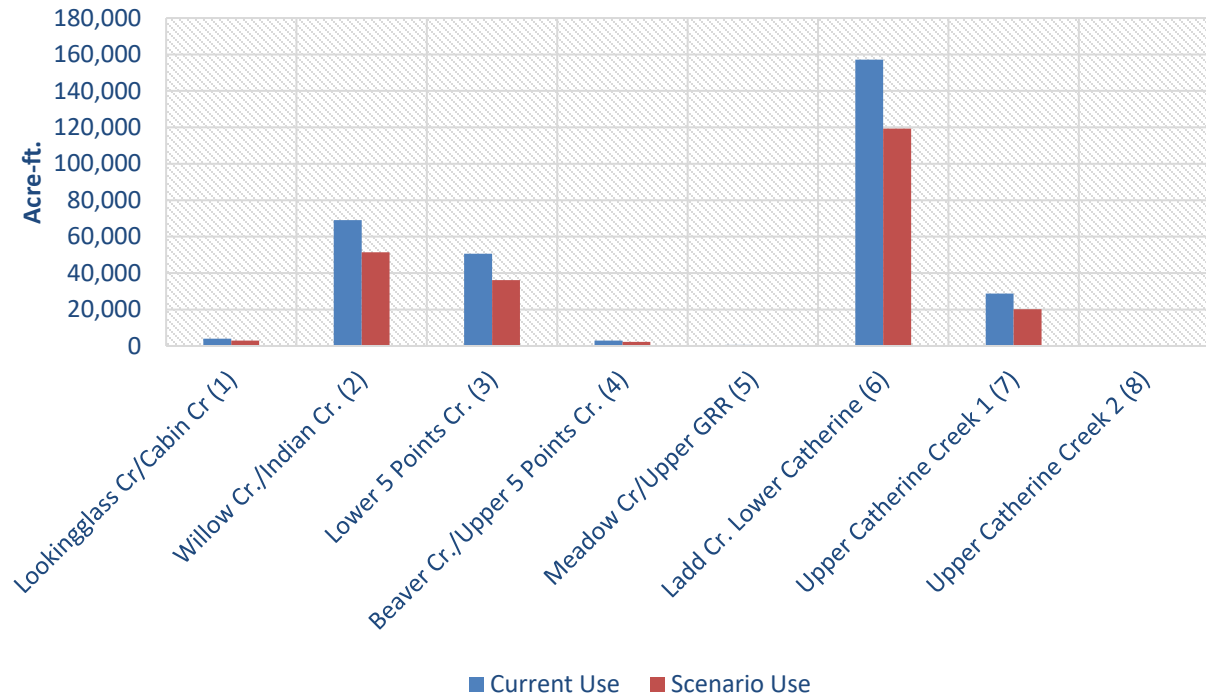


Table 4-5, below, shows the summary of bi-weekly agricultural demand.

**Table 4-5  
 Bi-weekly Agricultural Demand**

Month	Days	Surface Water Supply			Annual Groundwater/24	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed Distributed According to Irrigation Demand	Groundwater Rights by Subwatershed Distributed According to Irrigation Demand	GIWR; Surface Water	GIWR; Groundwater
		Median Water Volume (50 Percent Exceedance)	Low Water Volume (90 Percent Exceedance)	High Water Volume (10 Percent Exceedance)					
October	1st to 15th	5,573	3,488	9,188	5,761	1,474	607	1,353	545
	16th to 31st	5,573	3,488	9,188	5,761	-	-	-	-
November	1st to 15th	5,763	3,664	14,450	5,761	-	-	-	-
	16th to 30th	5,763	3,664	14,450	5,761	-	-	-	-
December	1st to 15th	9,316	4,126	32,968	5,761	-	-	-	-
	16th to 31st	9,316	4,126	32,968	5,761	-	-	-	-
January	1st to 15th	12,506	5,020	59,129	5,761	-	-	-	-
	16th to 31st	12,506	5,020	59,129	5,761	-	-	-	-
February	1st to 15th	26,089	7,055	73,266	5,761	-	-	-	-
	16th to 28th	26,089	7,055	73,266	5,761	-	-	-	-
March	1st to 15th	39,774	15,484	111,877	5,761	-	-	-	-
	16th to 31st	39,774	15,484	111,877	5,761	-	-	-	-
April	1st to 15th	69,572	30,834	128,028	5,761	2,778	1,143	2,549	1,026
	16th to 30th	69,572	30,834	128,028	5,761	8,654	3,559	7,941	3,196
May	1st to 15th	78,697	31,394	131,445	5,761	14,133	5,812	12,968	5,219
	16th to 31st	78,697	31,394	131,445	5,761	18,716	7,697	17,173	6,912
June	1st to 15th	44,048	14,861	87,685	5,761	22,022	9,057	20,206	8,133
	16th to 30th	44,048	14,861	87,685	5,761	28,174	11,587	25,850	10,405
July	1st to 15th	14,804	11,060	31,436	5,761	31,823	13,088	29,199	11,752
	16th to 31st	14,804	11,060	31,436	5,761	29,365	12,077	26,944	10,845
August	1st to 15th	9,614	8,550	12,719	5,761	21,115	8,684	19,374	7,798
	16th to 31st	9,614	8,550	12,719	5,761	16,432	6,758	15,077	6,069
September	1st to 15th	6,546	5,228	10,086	5,761	10,153	4,176	9,316	3,750
	16th to 30th	6,546	5,228	10,086	5,761	6,293	2,588	5,774	2,324
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>644,604</b>	<b>281,528</b>	<b>1,404,554</b>	<b>138,271</b>	<b>211,134</b>	<b>86,832</b>	<b>193,725</b>	<b>77,973</b>

Total agricultural water use on an annual basis was estimated to be 211,134 AF per year (surface water) and 86,832 AF per year (groundwater) using water rights, and 193,725 AF per year (surface water) and 77,973 AF per year (groundwater) using estimated ET. Future GIWR was estimated to be 284,532 AF per year (surface water) and 114,522 AF per year (groundwater) with existing irrigation efficiency and 214,169 AF per year (surface water) and 87,396 AF per year (groundwater) under the increased efficiency scenario. These figures are shown on Figure 4-17, below.

**Figure 4-17**  
**Current and Scenario Agricultural Demand Estimates**

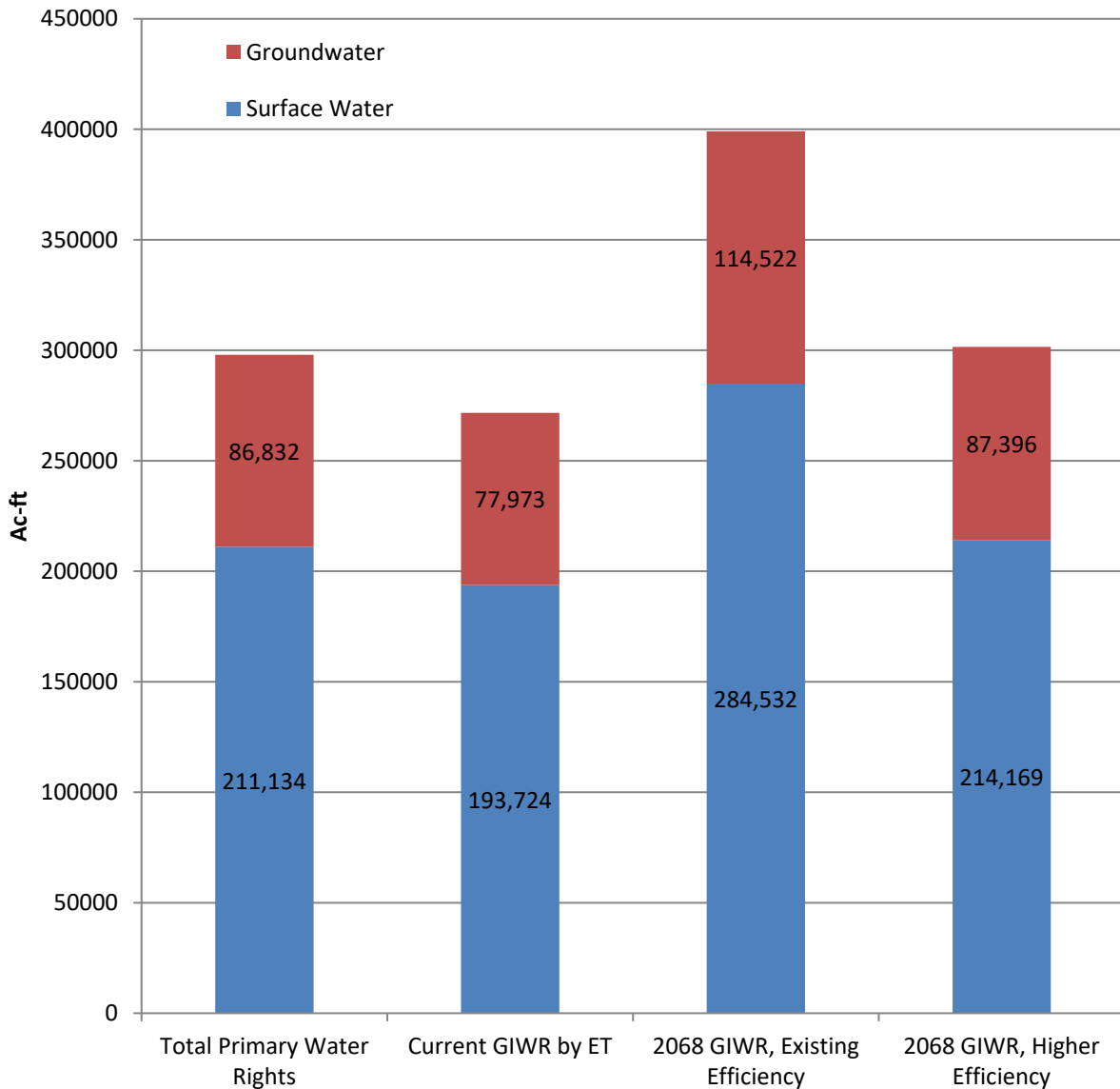


Figure 4-18, below, shows the current and future scenario GIWR on a bi-weekly temporal scale.

**Figure 4-18**  
**Current and Scenario Bi-Weekly GIWR Estimates**

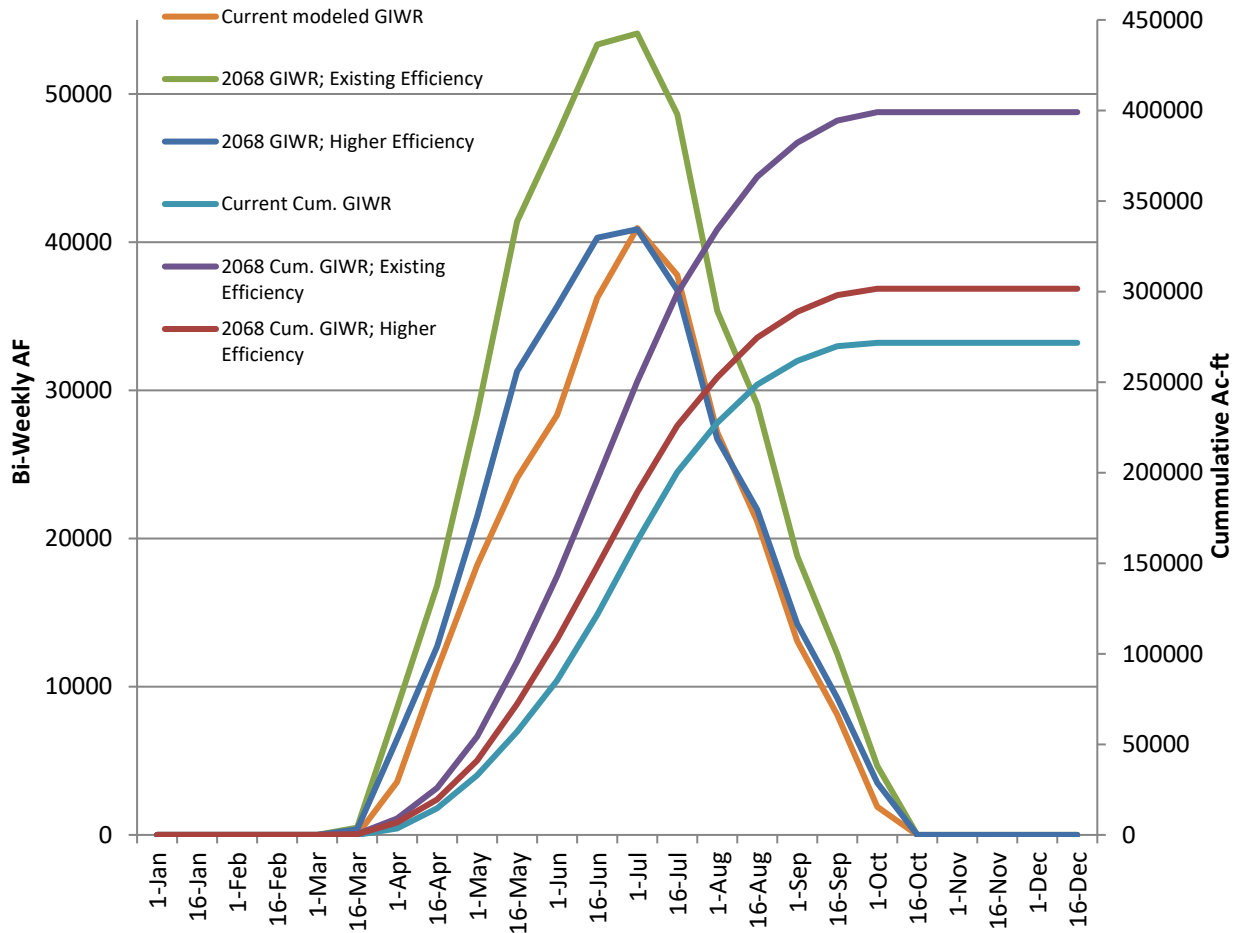


Figure 4-19 shows current and future average daily evapotranspiration.

**Figure 4-19**  
**Current and Future Average Daily Evapotranspiration**

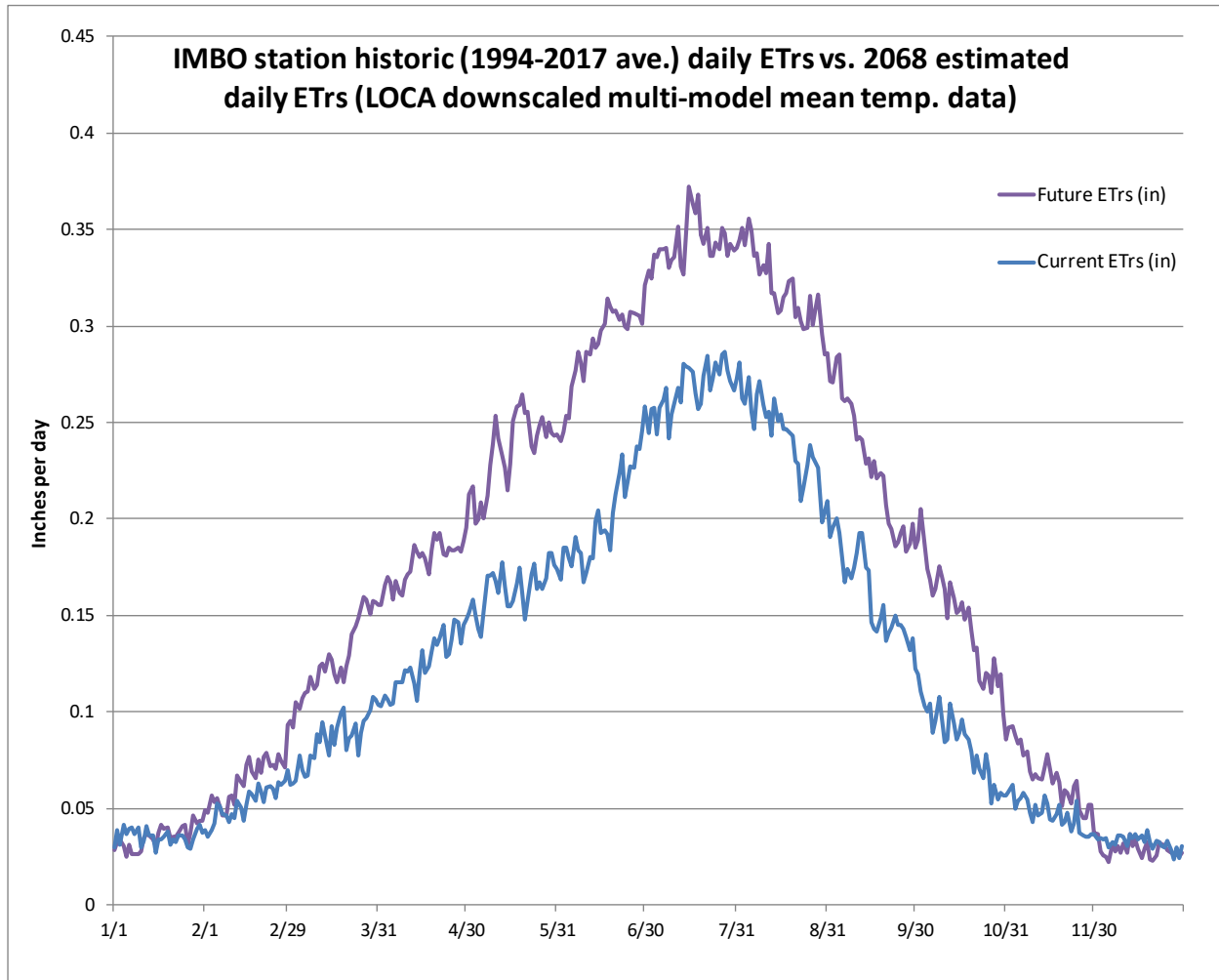
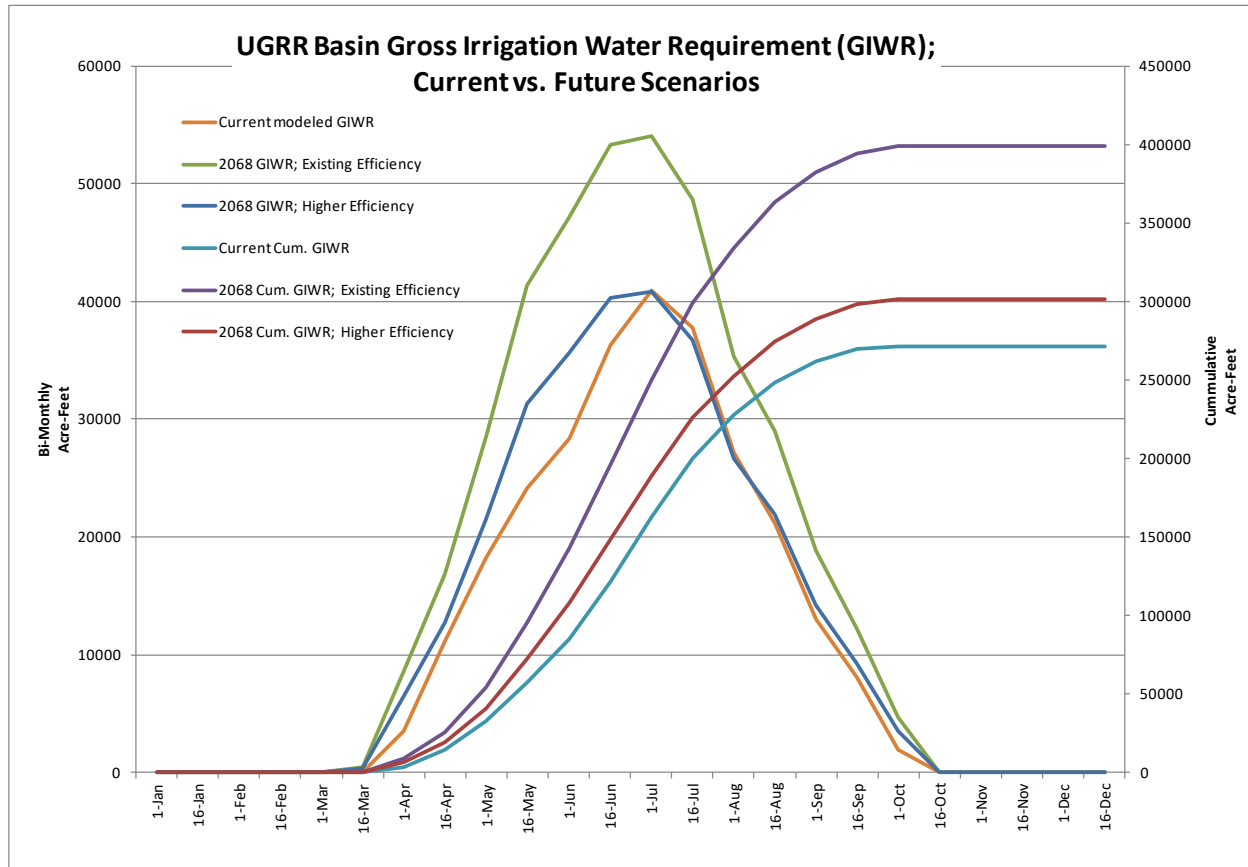


Figure 4-20, below, shows current and future gross irrigation water requirements.

**Figure 4-20**  
**Current and Future Gross Irrigation Water Requirements**



## Agricultural Demand Summary and Vulnerability Assessment

### Overall Water Quality Vulnerabilities

- Irrigation water appears to have a low risk of not having sufficient quality for agricultural purposes.
- There is limited testing of surface water in the area.
- The Step 3 report assumes that water quality will continue to be of sufficient quality to meet agricultural needs.
- The lack of consistent surface water quality data across the UGRRW is a critical uncertainty.
- There are opportunities for partnerships between the many stakeholder groups and agencies to share data and coordinate monitoring activities.

### Overall Water Quantity Vulnerabilities

As shown on Table 4-4, demand is less vulnerable on an annual basis than on a bi-weekly basis. Table 4-5 shows bi-weekly agricultural demand compared to water supply. At certain times of the

year when demand is high, and supply is low (late summer/early fall) there is not enough water to meet agricultural demand. Based on increasing temperatures and projected decreases in growing season precipitation and snowpack, as well as earlier snowmelt of the RCP 8.5 climate model, it is estimated that this gap in supply and demand will grow worse in the future. See Section 6 for details on this change.

The main issues affecting agricultural water use in the UGRRW involve the characterization of water resources and the adequacy of the quantity of surface water available, especially in the future, as changes in climate shift the balance of supply and demand.

Surface water users routinely experience curtailment of their supply from July through the end of the season, limiting the viability of producing crops that require water during this part of the season. While this fact is well known among surface water irrigators, it is difficult to quantify because there are currently no gauging stations throughout the major irrigated areas of the basin, creating a critical uncertainty. Surface water inadequacy will be exacerbated in the future, when warmer temperatures increase ET while simultaneously shifting the surface water supply, which is largely derived from snowmelt runoff. Surface storage has been investigated in the past as a potential solution, but this issue is currently not being addressed through any significant infrastructure projects that would store spring runoff for use later in the season. Some surface water irrigators have supplemental groundwater rights that can be used when the surface water supply dwindles, but this is no longer an option for others, as further groundwater appropriations were precluded by the 1988 scenic waterway designation. If the surface water supply is not augmented with some type of storage, there is a high risk that users will have insufficient water to meet crop needs, which will create a high degree of impact on the viability of farming operations and the local economy.

Agricultural use of groundwater in the UGRRW also faces critical supply uncertainties. While nearly 30 percent of the UGRRW's primary irrigation water rights are from a groundwater source, the sustainable yields from groundwater aquifers are unknown. Therefore, the sustainability of groundwater resources currently, and in the face of additional pressure on them in the future from increased ET is unknown and is a critical uncertainty. Though the groundwater resource has not been quantified very accurately, demands on it are expected to increase in the future, resulting in a moderate risk of supply shortage, which will result in a high magnitude impact on the viability of operations that depend on groundwater sources, as well as the local economy.

Several critical assumptions affect the risk levels estimated for agricultural water use. The future climate scenario assumes a relatively high emission (RCP 8.5) scenario, driving temperature change. Deviations from the assumed pathway would affect the risks derived from increased temperature. Another noteworthy assumption is that in the selected ET model, the distribution of crops remains constant in the future. A variety of factors could affect the crops types grown in the basin and could change the irrigation demand.

Overall, the risks to agricultural demand in terms of water quantity are considered **high** because the problem is already occurring and has a high probability of occurring in the future and/or becoming worse, requiring changes to current irrigation practices.



## **Recommended Actions to Improve Understanding of Agricultural Water Uses/Needs**

Opportunities for addressing agricultural demand issues include infrastructure projects that would capture spring runoff for use later in the season as well as increased irrigation efficiency. Our increased efficiency scenario estimates that efficiency improvements can reduce overall future irrigation demands by 24 percent. However, these improvements do not address the problem of surface water availability when stream flows dwindle in the summer months. With a warmer climate predicted for the future, and the accompanying reduction in snowpack that surface water users depend on, water storage infrastructure would seem the most obvious opportunity for improving the prospects for meeting future agricultural demand.

# 5.0 - Instream Needs/Demands

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## Introduction

This section describes elements of instream demand, which includes both variables needed to sustain aquatic life as well as the downstream scenic waterway as a recreational demand. Instream demands are described in terms of water quality and quantity elements. System components are described. Next, demand calculations are presented (current and future). Vulnerabilities are described for current demand and future demand and then recommended actions to improve understanding are described.

## Overview of Instream Demands

### *Water Quality Demands*

Temperature and flow are the primary components of instream demand in the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW). See the Step 2 report for additional water quality analysis.

### *Water Quantity Demands*

Instream demand for aquatic life is driven by several factors: species, water needs, stream variables, and future changes (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [ODFW], 2017).

- **Species:** the first step is determining what species are present, their life history, distribution, protection status, and priority areas.
- **Water Needs and Streams:** these needs are site-specific and are dependent on micro habitats. Important data on micro habitats include depth, velocity, substrate, and cover. The other information that is important is the presence, timing, and specific habitat requirements of a life stage. These components lead to a biological flow recommendation. Components of streams that affect instream demand include geomorphology, stream size, hydrograph (flow and timing), and level of anthropogenic development.
- **Future:** 2.5 to 3.4°C century average warming is anticipated (Mote et al., 2013). This is projected to lead to an approximately 5 percent decrease in stream flow (National Research Council [NRC], 2011) and a shift in the hydrograph. This is predicted to cause species to migrate with the thermal envelopes they have evolved to tolerate (Isaak et al., 2017).
- **Water Quality Needs:** include the chemical (temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen), biological (macroinvertebrates), and physical characteristics of the waterbody (channel morphology, flow regime).

Instream demand is complex and may require the specific timing and quality of available instream flows. Instream demand includes needs for aquatic life as well as recreational use. Numerous processes contribute to the amount of water available for instream use, though consumptive uses may play the largest role in whether water is available instream during the summer period. For example, vegetation management in the UGRRW impacts the flow regime and amount of sediment and nutrients in the water and can affect the timing of runoff and water quality. Examples of vegetation management include commercial and non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire, and grazing. Different vegetation

species have different associated evapotranspiration demands. Roads, climate change, and wildfires all impact the hydrologic process (U.S. Forest Service, 2018).

Instream needs and demands are not only related to aquatic life. There are no instream rights for recreation uses within the UGRRW; however, water needs for recreational uses must be protected. Recreation uses (swimming, fishing, boating) are designated beneficial uses for waterbodies in the UGRRW. Ladd Marsh and wetlands in the region are other examples of instream needs that are not directly related to aquatic life but must be protected.

Instream water rights have a priority date based on the date of application to the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD), just like all other water rights. Most instream water rights (ISWR) in the planning area have junior priority dates relative to most other rights since many instream rights were applied for after the 1987 Instream Water Rights Act. However, in cases where an existing senior water right is *converted* to an instream right, the instream right retains the priority of the original water right. Additionally, the downstream Scenic Waterway represents downstream recreational demand that has additional demands on water, although not in a quantified way.

## Drivers of Instream Needs

### *Endangered Species Considerations*

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) lists multiple species in the basin that are legally required to be protected. All actions taken in the basin are required to avoid ESA jeopardy. These include Chinook and steelhead salmonid species and bull trout. These species can be affected by a lack of instream flow.

### *Tribal Cultural Practices and Treaty Rights*

Meeting in-stream demand is also important to maintaining the fisheries that are central to tribal culture and subsistence (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation [CTUIR], 2018). Treaties between the United States government and Native American tribes have guaranteed rights to certain subsistence practices and the aquatic species necessary to effectuate them. The Treaty of 1855 was a treaty signed between the United States government and Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla Walla Tribes. This treaty guaranteed members of the Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla Walla tribes the right to fish, hunt, and gather at all “usual and accustomed” stations (Treaty with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, etc., 1855). These practices require water. While formal water needs are difficult to quantify, the United States has recognized that water quantity and quality must be sufficient to sustain rights (not adjudicated water rights as described in previous sections, but a legal right to water) reserved to tribes through a treaty with the United States (Winters v. United States, 207 U.S. 564 [1908]).

The CTUIR’s “First Foods” policy links tribal identity and cultural continuity and also guides CTUIR natural resource management today. CTUIR cultural First Foods include water, salmon, deer, cous, and huckleberry. These principles are also applied to water resources management via the CTUIR’s “River Vision” management approach.

The River Vision mission statement is “the Umatilla basin includes a healthy river capable of providing ‘First Foods’ that sustain the continuity of the Tribe’s culture. This vision requires a river that is dynamic, and shaped not only by physical and biological processes, but the interactions and interconnections between those processes.” River Vision is applied to fisheries habitat through hydrology, geomorphology, connectivity riparian vegetation, and aquatic biota.

## System Components

### Water Rights

Instream water rights place protection of instream flows on the same legal standing as consumptive water rights. They are based on “Basin Investigation Report (BIR)” using the Oregon Method (ODFW, 1975). The report is titled “Fish and Wildlife Resources of the Grande Ronde Basin, Oregon, and their Water Requirements.” The basin study is currently the basis for all ISWR, except in some limited cases such as those instream rights created by temporary leases by The Freshwater Trust (FTW) and others.

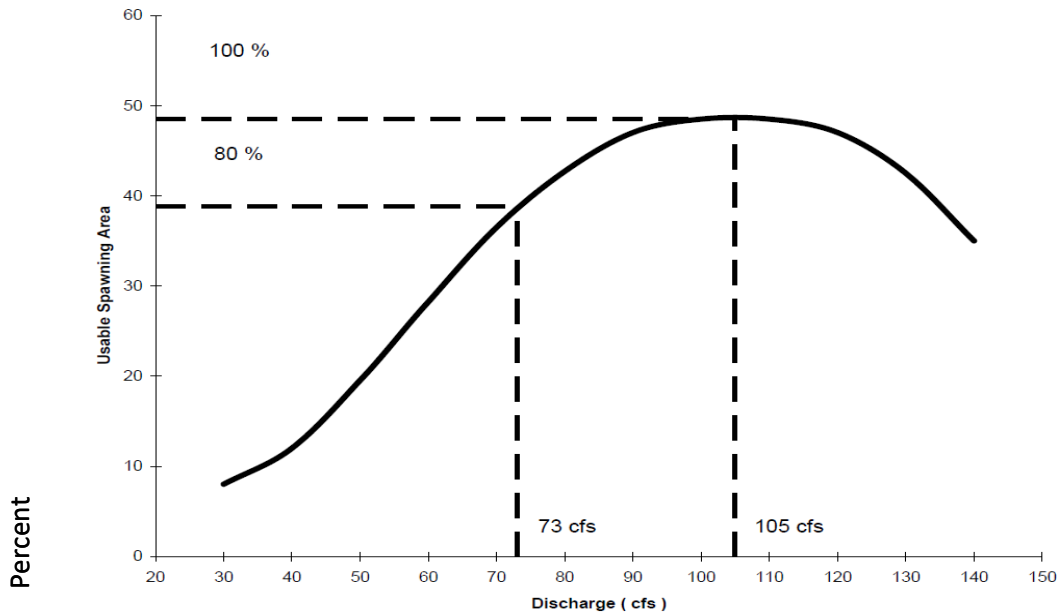
The BIR developed specific criteria such as listed on Table 5-1 and shown on Figure 5-1, below:

**Table 5-1  
 Salmonid Spawning Criteria**

SALMONID SPAWNING CRITERIA								
	ChF	ChS	Co	CS	St	Br	K	Other trout
Water Velocity (fps)	1.0 to 3.0	1.0 to 3.0	1.0 to 3.0	1.5 to 3.2	1.0 to 3.0	0.7 to 2.1	0.8 to 2.1	1.0 to 3.0
Water Depth (ft)	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4 or 0.6
Sample	440	158	251	177	363	115	106	

*ChF = fall chinook salmon, ChS = spring chinook salmon, Co = Coho salmon, CS = cutthroat trout (sea-run), st = steelhead, Br = brown trout, k = kokanee*  
*Sample=number of samples, fps=feet per second.*

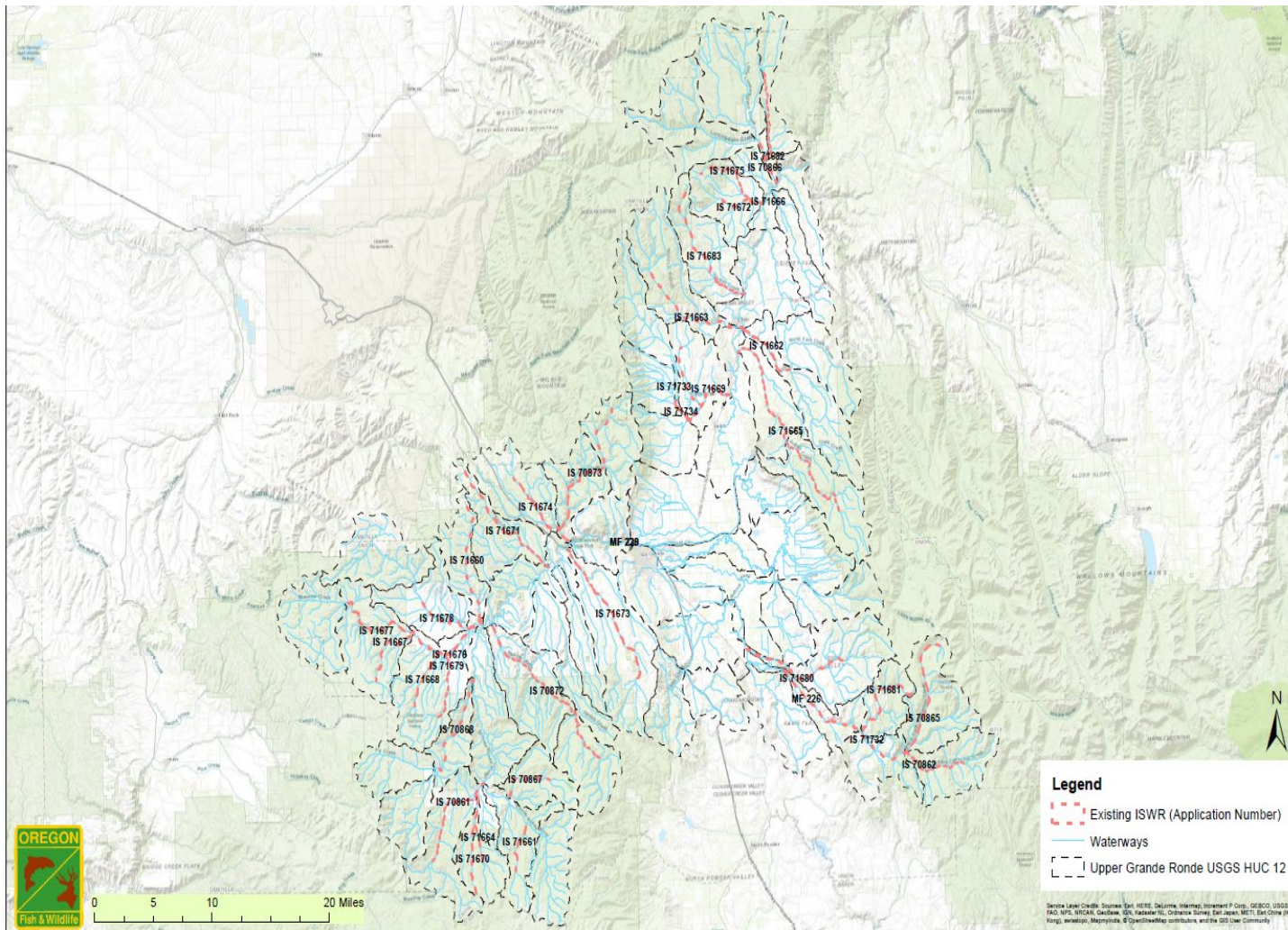
**Figure 5-1**  
**Spawning Areas as a Function of Discharge**



*(Graph from Thompson, 1972)*

The water right certificate holder for ISWR is OWRD (in trust for the people of Oregon) and can be requested by ODFW, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, or the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Each right has a specified purpose such as migration, spawning, egg incubation, fry emergence, or juvenile rearing and is linked to a specific stream reach. Priority dates of these water rights are the early 1990s. Rights are described as an instantaneous rate (cubic feet per second) per month (ODFW, 2018a). Existing ISWR are shown on Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2  
Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Existing Instream Water Rights



These water rights (certificate numbers) are enumerated on Table 5-2 on a bi-weekly basis.

**Table 5-2**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Water Rights**

StreamName	Priority Date	Cubic Feet Per Second																							
		Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End
BEAR CR > MEADOW CR	6/7/1991	1.5	1.5	4.7	4.7	9.3	9.3	15.2	15.2	8.2	8.2	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1
BEAVER CR > GRANDE RONDE R	11/8/1990	11.3	11.3	16.6	16.6	31.1	31.1	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	40.0	40.0	13.6	13.6	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.4	6.6	6.6	9.2	9.2	10.0	10.0
BURNT CORRAL CR > MEADOW CR	6/7/1991	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8	5.6	5.6	10.5	10.5	7.4	7.4	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
CABIN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	20.9	20.9	12.4	12.4	10.5	10.5	11.4	11.4	18.6	18.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	7/1/1991	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	37.8	37.8	31.0	31.0	29.5	29.5	34.0	34.0	30.0	30.0
CHICKEN CR > SHEEP CR	6/7/1991	3.7	3.7	5.7	5.7	11.3	11.3	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	15.8	15.8	3.6	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.2
CLARK CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	13.1	13.1	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	14.6	14.6	2.6	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	4.7	4.7	9.8	9.8
CLEAR CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	6.2	6.2	19.5	19.5	34.0	34.0	20.0	20.0	5.8	5.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
DARK CAN CR > MEADOW CR	6/7/1991	3.1	3.1	9.3	9.3	17.1	17.1	26.6	26.6	13.7	13.7	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5
FIVE POINTS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	11/8/1990	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	30.0	30.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	30.0	30.0	6.5	6.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	8.4	8.4	12.8	12.8
FLY CR > GRANDE RONDE R	11/8/1990	9.6	9.6	13.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	20.0	20.0	6.5	6.5	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.2	8.4	8.4
GORDON CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	20.0	20.0	17.7	17.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
INDIAN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	14.6	14.6	22.5	22.5	36.7	36.7	50.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	50.0	50.0	22.3	22.3	7.9	7.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	8.3	8.3	11.2	11.2
JARBOE CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	6/7/1991	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	20.0	20.0	13.5	13.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
LIMBER JIM CR > GRANDE RONDE R	11/8/1990	3.7	3.7	5.5	5.5	10.7	10.7	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	19.6	19.6	4.2	4.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.2
LITTLE CATHERINE CR	6/7/1991	5.0	5.0	7.1	7.1	10.7	10.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	13.0	13.0	11.6	11.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0



StreamName	Priority Date	Cubic Feet Per Second																							
		Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End
> CATHERINE CR																									
LITTLE CR > CATHERINE CR	6/7/1991	12.5	12.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	26.5	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	20.0	20.0	12.9	12.9	7.4	7.4	5.8	5.8	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.8	9.7	9.7
LITTLE LOOKINGGLASS CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	11/8/1990																								
MARLEY CR > MEADOW CR	6/7/1991	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.4	6.8	6.8	11.4	11.4	6.5	6.5	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
MCCOY CR > MEADOW CR	6/7/1991	8.5	8.5	13.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	6.0	6.0	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	6.7	6.7
MEADOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	25.8	25.8	27.0	27.0	40.0	40.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	24.1	24.1	6.9	6.9	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.1	8.5	8.5	20.2	20.2
MEADOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	6.9	6.9	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.8	5.5	5.5
MILL CR > WILLOW CR	7/1/1991	1.6	1.6	4.0	4.0	6.9	6.9	10.0	10.0	6.9	6.9	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
N FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	6/7/1991	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	26.0	20.3	20.3	8.3	8.3	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	7.9	7.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
N FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	11/8/1990																								
PELICAN CR > FIVE POINTS CR	6/7/1991	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	12.0	12.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	5.3	5.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	3.4	3.4
PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	30.0	30.0	26.6	26.6	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
ROCK CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	13.5	13.5	17.0	17.0	30.0	30.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	29.8	29.8	4.8	4.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	4.0	4.0	6.3	6.3
S FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	6/7/1991	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	34.0	28.0	28.0	12.3	12.3	7.4	7.4	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	10.5	10.5	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.0
S FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	11/8/1990																								
SHEEP CR > GRANDE RONDE R	11/8/1990	10.4	10.4	18.3	18.3	20.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	25.0	25.0	8.1	8.1	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.0	6.7	6.7	8.9	8.9
SPRING CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.9	4.3	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.1



StreamName	Priority Date	Cubic Feet Per Second																							
		Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End
W CHICKEN CR > CHICKEN CR	6/7/1991	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.4	3.9	3.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	6/7/1991	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	20.0	20.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	20.0	20.0	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.9	6.9	11.2	11.2	13.0	13.0
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	7/1/1991	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	11/3/1983	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	100.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	125.0	80.0	80.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	5/9/1961	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	11/3/1983	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0

## ***Infrastructure***

Infrastructure related to instream demand can be characterized as streambed conditions, impediments to flow, and diversions in the system.

## **Demand Calculations (Current and Future)**

### ***Overview of Ideal Methods***

Determining instream demands requires strategic planning. Understanding what instream functions or species are targeted for protection, and identifying the streams, springs, rivers, wetlands, and lakes of interest ultimately helps determine what methods may be selected for any analysis. ODFW provided a summary document for potential methods to determine instream demand. The guidance includes a description of key desktop and field methods that may be used to address questions, along with brief descriptions about which methods are best for answering what types of questions. This document may be found in Appendix C, Instream Demand Calculations (ODFW, 2018b). The UGRRW Partnership lacked data to conduct these evaluations; therefore, much of this guidance can be described as future work to be considered in the UGRRW.

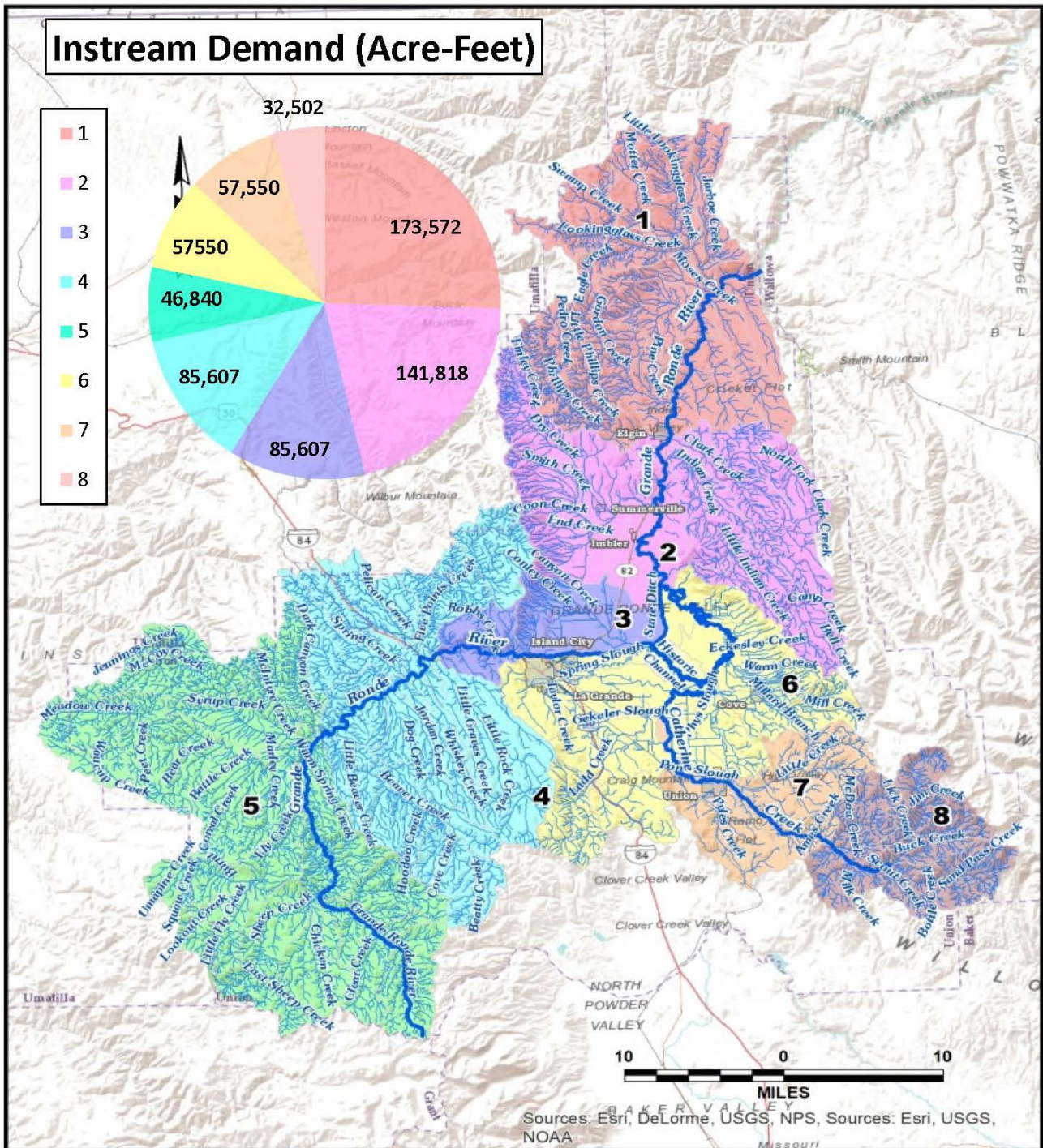
## **Methods and Assumptions**

For instream demand, the group quantified species and water needs, and qualified stream and future demands. This was accomplished through using water rights and qualitative analysis.

## **Instream Demand Calculations**

When considering water needs for aquatic species, multiple variables were considered. Aquatic species, such as the salmonid species of elevated concern in the UGRRW, are highly reliant on water flow, temperature, volume, velocity, depth, water quality, and timing/seasonality. Water rights based on flow needs for salmonid spawning, incubation, passage, and rearing were studied in the late 1960s and used to compile a map of water demand for aquatic species per region (see Figure 5-3). Based on the historical data, the greatest demand has come from northern Union County (subwatershed 1, north of Elgin), central Union County (subwatershed 3, near Island City), southeastern Union County (near Medical Springs), and southeastern Union County (subwatershed 7, near Union). There were no rights for the south-central area (subwatershed 6) that includes La Grande or Cove. Full detail of the rights may be found in Appendix C, Instream Demand Calculations (ODFW, 2018b). This approach is limited, as it does not take into account items such as peak and channel forming flows or that because of the generally junior nature of most ISWRs. There are many places in the UGRRW where ecological demands exist, but are not represented through ISWRs because flow studies have not been completed yet and applications for instream rights have not been made.

Figure 5-3  
 Aquatic Species Instream Demand



The data above have been and are currently being used as a baseline for calculating water rights based on migration patterns and salmonid needs. They do not consider climate changes, shifts in habitat, or surrounding land use. Also, this approach only considers minimum habitat need and does not reflect higher flows specifically needed by fish.

Water quality is important for instream needs, which include species needs as well as recreational needs. Water must be of a certain temperature and relatively free of chemicals and sediment content for aquatic life to function properly. See the Step 2 report for more discussion on water quality requirements on a biweekly basis throughout the year in each subwatershed.

### ***Species Needs***

The range of steelhead and Chinook (the two endangered aquatic species) in the Grande Ronde Basin are shown on Figures 5-4 and 5-5, respectively:



Figure 5-4  
Grande Ronde Basin Range of Steelhead

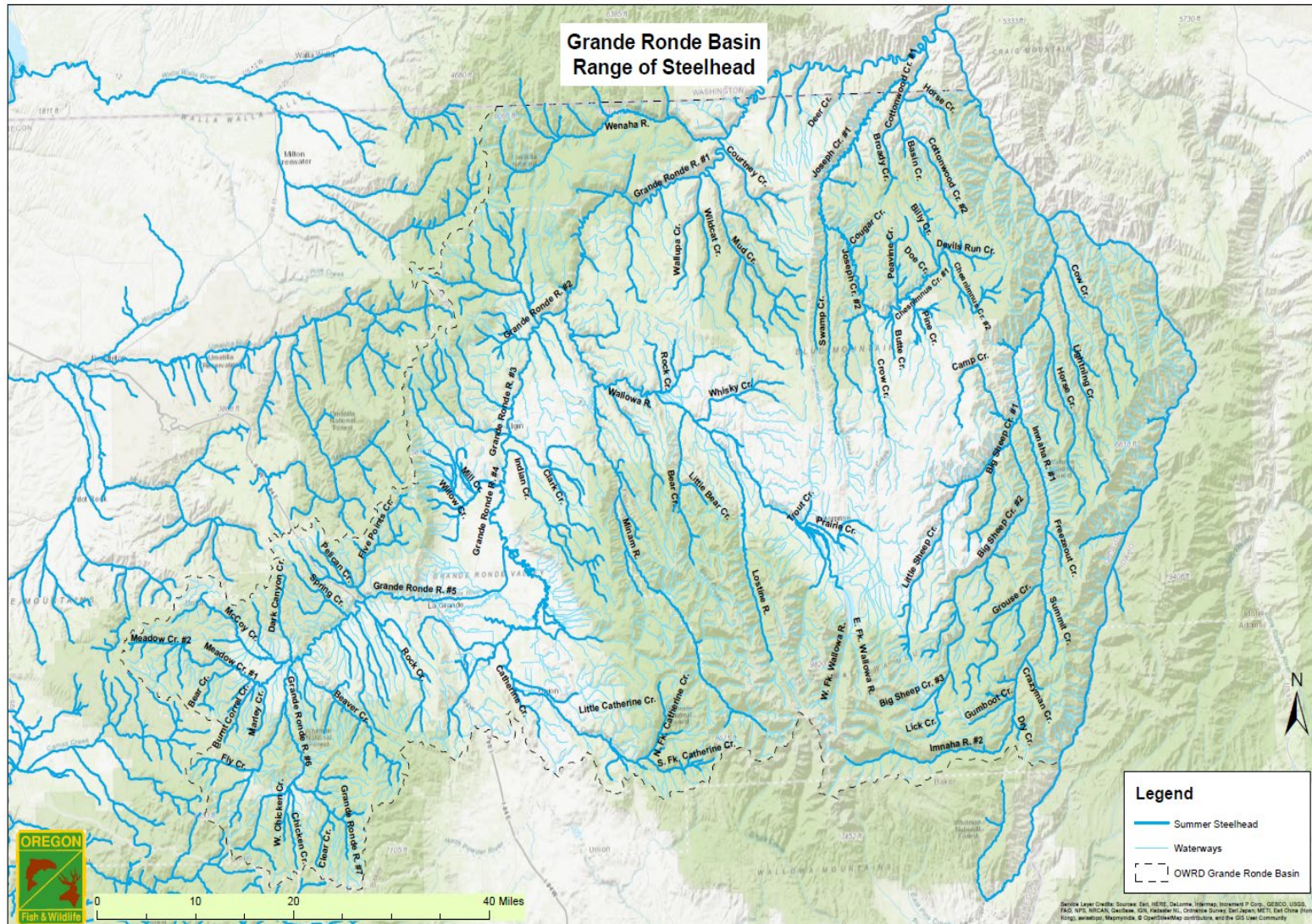
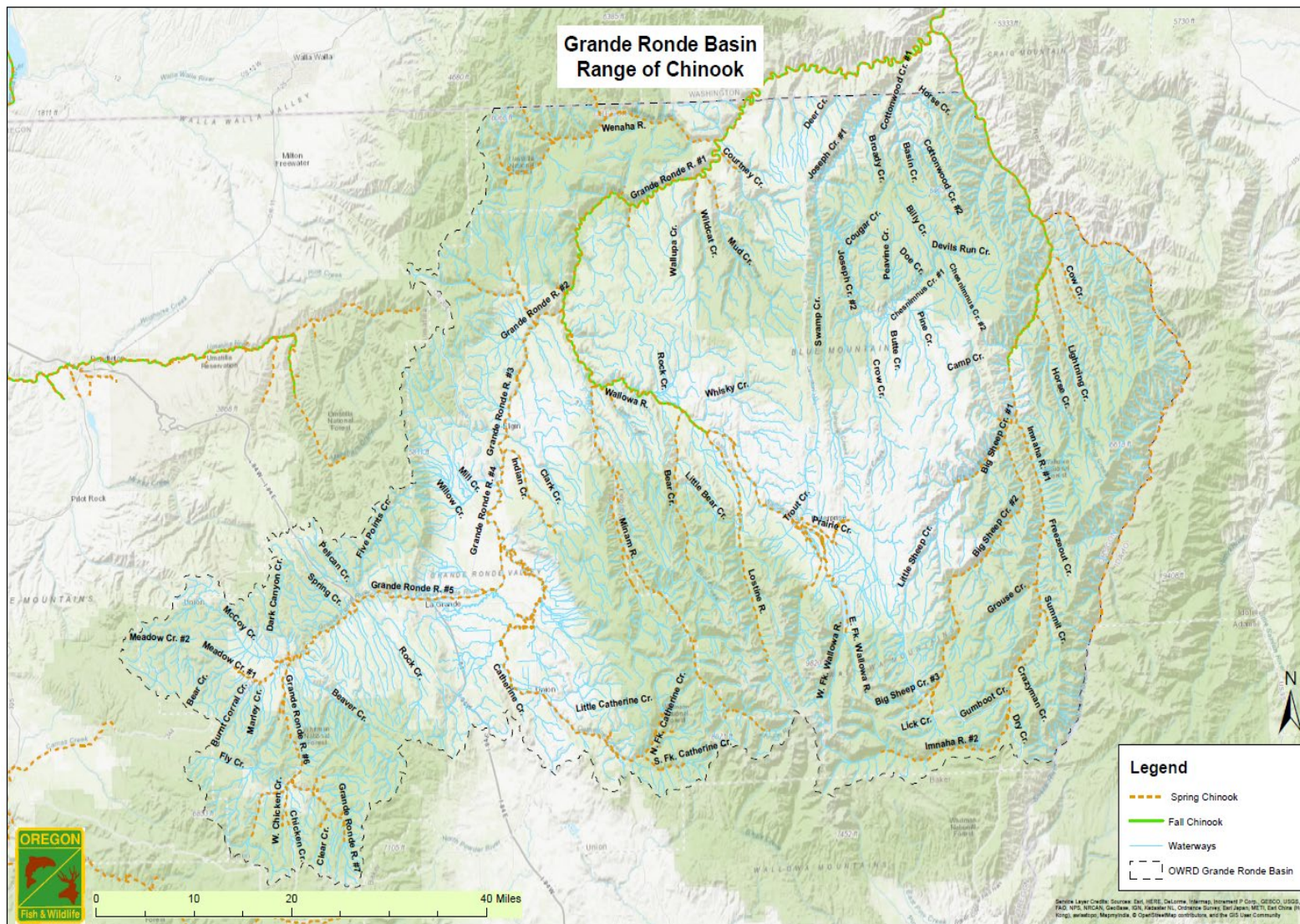




Figure 5-5  
 Grande Ronde Basin Range of Chinook



### ***Ecological Needs***

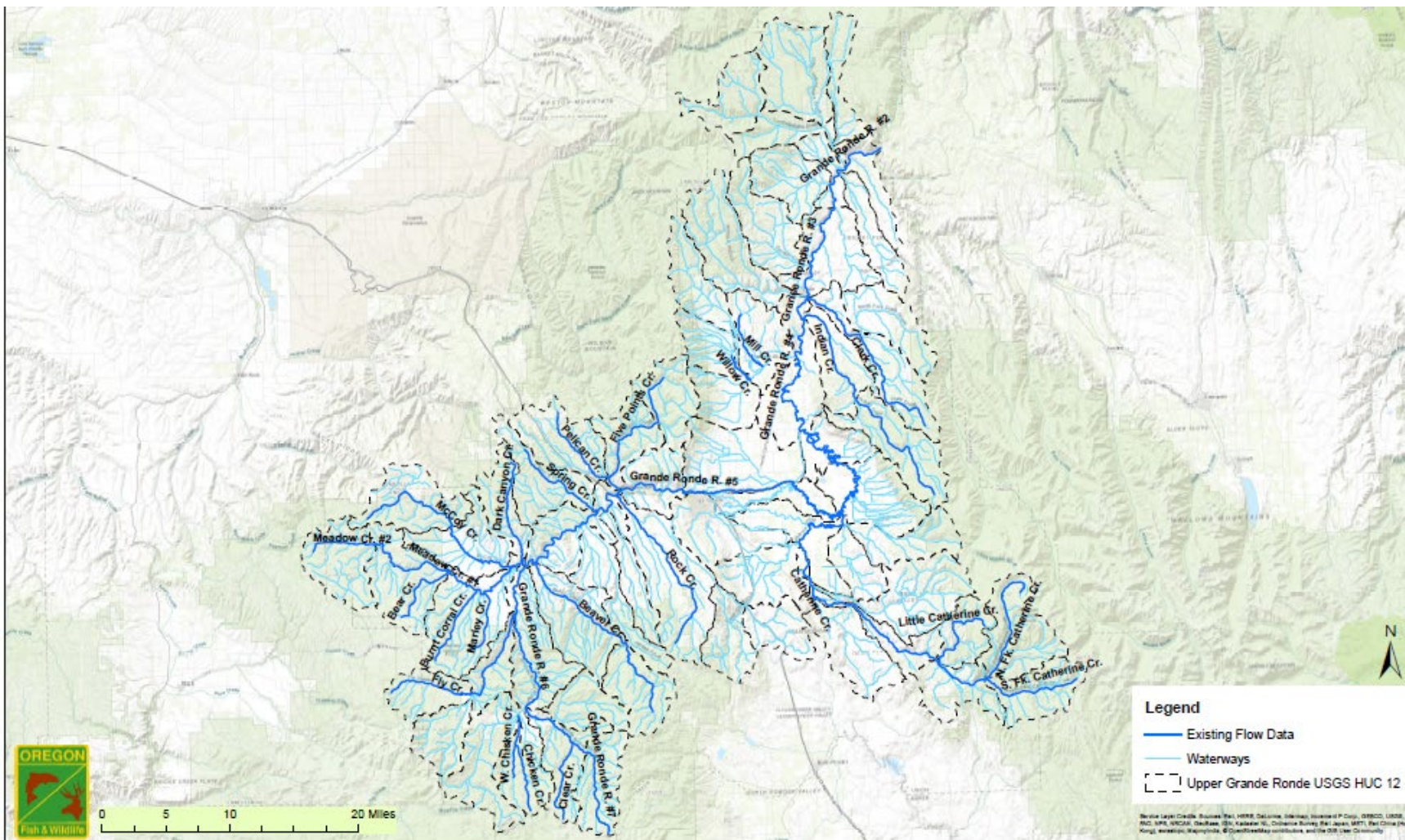
Characterizing ecological needs is more difficult, as these are difficult to measure. Peak and channel-forming flows are important for habitat creation and maintenance. In addition, flows that initiate fish migration are essential to trigger these species to move to the next stage of their lives. Water quality limits where fish can live, and future demand, including climate change concerns, will impact species habitat ranges. Additional future work, as described in Appendix C, may be considered as a part of Step 4.

Existing flow data (and the studies associated with these data) provide a snapshot in time of where there is information to determine water rights and consider ecological needs and where data gaps exist.

Ecological needs during the irrigation season could potentially be met with instream leases (FWT, 2018). Figure 5-6, below, shows UGRRW areas where ISWR are present (and existing flow data are present). However, there is concern that instream leases may have detrimental impacts on other water users, and this potential solution will need to be reviewed carefully so as not to negatively impact those water users. Additionally, instream leases are unlikely to be effective in meeting ecological needs such as peak and channel-forming flows.



Figure 5-6  
Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Existing Flow Data





## Vulnerability Assessment and Indicators of Resilience

To determine how often existing ecological baseflow needs are met, data from the OWRD Water Availability Calculator was used to evaluate how much water was left for instream uses when consumptive uses (municipal and agricultural) were removed from the stream. Figure 5-7 is an example of this calculation:

**Figure 5-7**  
**Example Water Availability Calculation Report**

WsiD\_71669\_WaterAvailabilityCalculation.txt - Notepad

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DETAILED REPORT ON THE WATER AVAILABILITY CALCULATION

WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R - AT MOUTH  
 Basin: GRANDE RONDE

Watershed ID #: 71669  
 Time: 3:44 PM

Exceedance Level: 80  
 Date: 09/29/2017

Month	Natural Stream Flow	Consumptive Use and Storage	Expected Stream Flow	Reserved Stream Flow	Instream Requirements	Net Water Available
-----						
Monthly values are in cfs.						
Storage is the annual amount at 50% exceedance in ac-ft.						
JAN	11.60	0.25	11.30	0.00	13.00	-1.65
FEB	41.60	0.34	41.30	0.00	13.00	28.30
MAR	79.20	0.43	78.80	0.00	20.00	58.80
APR	72.40	8.54	63.90	0.00	34.00	29.90
MAY	54.80	51.30	3.50	0.00	34.00	-30.50
JUN	14.90	61.10	-46.20	0.00	20.00	-66.20
JUL	5.86	27.70	-21.80	0.00	8.03	-29.80
AUG	4.78	8.01	-3.23	0.00	7.34	-10.60
SEP	4.95	4.21	0.74	0.00	5.25	-4.51
OCT	5.05	0.15	4.90	0.00	6.89	-1.99
NOV	6.25	0.16	6.09	0.00	11.20	-5.11
DEC	9.52	0.22	9.30	0.00	13.00	-3.70
ANN	35,700	9,830	28,600	0	11,200	19,900

Using these reports, water availability for ISWR at the 80 percent and 50 percent exceedances was calculated on Tables 5-3 and 5-4. Green indicates the months in which enough water to meet instream demand is likely to be available. Table 5-5 shows current monthly instream demand, and Table 5-6 shows current annual instream demand.

These tables show that there are many times of the year when the 50 percent exceedance flows are met (less so in late fall); however, there are very few times of the year when the 80 percent exceedance flows are met. In practice, this means that fish migration can be threatened in the fall in reaches where there are inadequate flows.

**Table 5-3**  
**Water Available for Instream Water Rights 80 Percent Exceedance**

Stream	80 Percent Exceedance											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bear Creek	-0.8	-2.9	-6.4	-9.2	-5.9	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7
Beaver Creek	-11.7	-16.5	-23.4	-25.2	-19.7	-22.3	-13.5	-8.9	-8.8	-9.5	-11.6	-11.4
Burnt Corral Creek	0.0	-0.5	-1.7	-3.0	-3.7	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Cabin Creek	-17.3	-6.6	-0.5	-22.2	-29.1	-17.3	-11.8	-10.0	-10.8	-17.9	-19.0	-18.1
Catherine ab Brinker	-8.6	-6.6	-12.1	47.8	88.3	43.2	-23.3	-9.6	-6.4	-5.3	-7.3	-7.4
Catherine ab Pond SL	-11.0	-8.2	-53.3	-93.6	-45.2	-91.7	-37.4	-5.1	-8.5	-8.7	-6.2	-10.1
Chicken Creek	-1.8	-3.5	-6.9	-9.8	-9.2	-8.3	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-1.4	-1.6
Clark Creek	-10.1	-13.1	-9.3	-1.5	1.4	-8.3	-2.5	-0.7	0.4	-0.2	-3.4	-7.6
Clear Creek	-0.2	-0.2	-3.3	-11.8	-10.1	-8.6	-2.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2
Dark Canyon Creek	-1.3	-5.1	-10.2	-15.3	-9.5	-1.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4
Five Points Creek	-10.7	16.4	53.3	48.5	27.5	-16.4	-4.0	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	-5.9	-7.5
Fly Creek	-3.1	-5.7	-5.1	11.3	13.2	1.3	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-1.0	-1.8	-3.0
Gordon Creek	-9.9	4.3	18.8	1.0	-10.9	-18.2	-18.1	-12.8	-12.5	-12.2	-11.9	-10.6
Grande Ronde ab Haywire	-35.6	-26.8	27.4	159.0	154.0	-144.0	-66.8	-14.5	-15.3	-9.7	-37.9	-40.7
Indian Creek	-8.9	-13.6	-19.3	-34.8	18.3	3.8	-14.2	-3.6	-1.2	-1.2	-3.2	-6.8
Jarboe Creek	-11.3	-9.8	-10.6	-14.5	-11.0	-14.5	-12.4	-10.0	-9.9	-9.7	-12.2	-11.8
Limber Jim Creek	-1.8	-3.4	-6.1	-8.4	-8.3	-12.0	-1.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-1.7	-1.6
Little Creek	-9.7	-14.7	-16.3	-16.1	-21.4	-26.0	-17.5	-8.8	-5.9	-6.3	-4.5	-7.3
Little Catherine Creek	-3.0	-3.8	-5.0	-7.6	0.3	-2.4	-8.3	-4.0	-3.3	-3.1	-2.8	-3.2
Little Lookingglass Creek	-5.5	5.0	29.2	127.0	162.0	12.1	-24.2	-11.9	-7.1	-11.4	-27.0	-6.3
Marley	-0.5	-1.9	-4.4	-7.0	-3.9	-0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5
McCoy Creek	-3.4	-1.2	0.8	3.7	-22.4	-3.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-1.5	-3.6
Meadow ab Bear	-2.1	9.2	16.2	19.5	-9.3	-4.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.9	-0.7	0.8

Meadow at Mouth	-26.8	-21.5	-56.8	-43.5	-46.8	-14.1	-2.0	-1.7	-0.9	-2.6	-4.1	-18.8
Mill Creek	1.5	-0.3	-2.4	-5.4	-13.2	-10.1	-2.4	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.0
North Fork Cabin Creek	-8.8	-3.5	-1.4	-14.3	-11.0	-6.3	-4.5	-4.3	-4.6	-7.6	-9.6	-9.1
North Fork Catherine Creek	0.2	-0.8	-8.0	-1.3	84.0	67.0	-2.7	5.7	4.5	4.0	2.1	1.5
Pelican Creek	-6.3	1.5	17.1	15.9	-3.7	-3.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-2.6
Phillips Creek	-11.8	13.1	31.8	11.7	1.6	-21.7	-25.5	-16.2	-16.0	-15.9	-15.2	-12.6
Rock Creek	-8.7	-11.6	-18.0	-7.4	-10.8	-17.8	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-2.5
South Fork Cabin Creek	-11.8	-6.5	-4.8	-19.2	-16.8	-10.4	-7.1	-5.7	-6.2	-10.2	-12.2	-12.1
South Fork Catherine Creek	-4.6	-7.7	-10.4	-2.3	39.8	29.1	-5.9	-4.3	-2.2	-0.9	-1.5	-4.6
Sheep Creek	-4.8	-11.6	-19.6	15.2	8.3	-8.1	-2.6	-0.6	-0.7	-1.3	-3.5	-4.2
Spring Creek	-5.1	-7.3	-8.2	-6.6	-19.2	-2.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.6
West Fork Chicken Creek	-0.7	-1.4	-2.8	-4.5	-6.1	-1.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6
Willow Creek at Mouth	-1.7	28.3	58.8	29.9	-30.5	-66.2	-29.8	-10.6	-4.5	-2.0	-5.1	-3.7
Willow Creek ab Mill	2.0	28.5	58.9	40.1	11.0	-25.2	-16.9	-6.3	-4.4	-2.5	-1.8	0.9

Ab=above; SL=slough

**Table 5-4  
 Water Available for Instream Water Rights 50 Percent Exceedance**

Stream	50 Percent Exceedance											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bear Creek	0.5	-1.9	2.7	1.1	-2.9	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.5
Beaver Creek	-7.4	-4.8	-8.3	-3.6	4.4	-2.3	-9.0	-7.7	-8.2	-8.6	-9.2	-9.4
Burnt Corral Creek	1.6	0.7	8.6	9.2	0.9	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4
Cabin Creek	-8.2	10.2	24.2	11.3	-8.7	-6.9	-10.9	-9.2	-10.5	-17.5	-18.0	-13.3
Catherine ab Brinker	5.1	9.4	16.0	115.0	199.0	175.0	4.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	3.8
Catherine ab Pond SL	4.0	9.2	-23.1	-23.6	67.8	40.3	-9.0	3.8	-2.4	-3.7	1.5	2.0
Chicken Creek	-0.4	0.0	-1.7	-2.4	-1.2	-2.9	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0
Clark Creek	0.6	6.5	20.0	41.3	31.4	3.9	-0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	-0.1
Clear Creek	0.5	0.9	-0.2	-5.3	4.0	5.1	-1.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.2
Dark Canyon Creek	2.0	-2.9	5.9	1.5	-4.3	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	1.5
Five Points Creek	11.3	57.3	109.0	146.0	83.8	15.9	-1.1	0.2	-1.3	-1.3	-3.7	3.5
Fly Creek	1.3	6.6	10.8	30.2	32.4	16.0	3.4	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-1.1
Gordon Creek	1.7	25.1	46.2	41.3	10.9	-6.8	-17.1	-11.9	-12.2	-11.8	-10.8	-4.8
Grande Ronde ab Haywire	42.8	171.0	311.0	527.0	560.0	55.2	-30.5	-4.3	-6.8	0.3	-16.1	6.5
Indian Creek	0.2	1.2	2.8	10.8	97.7	98.3	-3.8	-1.1	-0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.3
Jarboe Creek	-6.2	-1.4	0.9	2.2	3.0	-7.8	-11.0	-9.4	-9.9	-8.8	-9.4	-7.9
Limber Jim Creek	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2	-6.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9
Little Creek	-6.7	-9.9	-6.2	5.9	-7.1	-17.2	-16.4	-7.8	-5.1	-5.3	-3.4	-5.5
Little Catherine Creek	-1.3	-1.7	-0.7	4.6	11.6	5.8	-7.0	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-2.0	-2.0
Little Lookingglass Creek	9.7	41.9	103.0	236.0	282.0	78.9	-12.9	-6.2	-3.5	-6.6	-15.9	11.8
Marley	0.5	-1.2	2.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.5
McCoy Creek	5.0	5.6	51.0	53.1	-9.2	-2.9	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	3.9
Meadow ab Bear	9.6	19.6	67.2	46.7	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.2	9.9
Meadow at Mouth	1.4	14.7	47.1	48.5	-5.2	-2.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	1.0
Mill Creek	2.2	1.2	1.3	-1.7	-12.4	-10.0	-2.4	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.4
North Fork Cabin Creek	-4.4	4.1	8.9	-0.1	-2.3	-1.8	-4.1	-3.9	-4.4	-7.5	-9.1	-6.9
North Fork Catherine Creek	6.3	5.8	2.5	15.9	145.0	149.0	14.6	6.8	6.1	5.2	5.8	7.3
Pelican Creek	0.3	16.4	42.1	53.7	9.6	0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	0.4
Phillips Creek	8.9	42.8	62.3	70.8	38.3	0.7	-23.4	-14.5	-15.4	-15.2	-13.1	-2.3
Rock Creek	-5.3	-0.5	-2.4	9.4	2.9	-8.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	-1.1
South Fork Cabin Creek	-7.4	1.9	7.9	-1.4	-6.0	-4.9	-6.6	-5.3	-6.0	-10.0	-11.8	-9.8
South Fork Catherine Creek	-3.0	-4.3	-4.6	18.6	71.2	68.1	3.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	0.4	-2.3
Sheep Creek	-0.1	0.2	-2.9	36.7	27.9	4.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5	-2.2
Spring Creek	-2.6	-0.2	2.6	2.5	-15.6	-1.8	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.8
West Fork Chicken Creek	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	-1.8	-3.4	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3

Stream	50 Percent Exceedance											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Willow Creek at Mouth	24.2	70.9	113.0	104.0	11.5	-43.7	-27.6	-8.8	-3.8	-0.9	-2.0	10.0
Willow Creek ab Mill	23.4	62.5	95.6	98.0	44.6	-4.9	-15.0	-4.8	-3.8	-1.8	0.4	11.5

Annual instream demand was calculated based on which ISWRs occurred in each subwatershed. Instream demand was calculated to include just those ISWRs or recommended flows that apply to the specific pour points for each subwatershed. A pour point is defined as the location in each subwatershed where water flows out of the watershed and where demand quantities and qualities are calculated. When existing ISWR were present at these locations, they were used. Where ISWRs do not apply at the pour points, either the instream right from the upstream reach or flows recommended in the Grande Ronde Basin Investigation Report were used (see Table 5-7). It should be noted that the recommended flows from the Grande Ronde Basin Investigation Report for the Grande Ronde in subwatersheds 1 and 2 are relatively high in the fall. This has not been addressed in this report.

**Table 5-5**  
**Monthly Instream Demand (Current)**

Subwatershed	Acre-Feet/Month												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	14757	13329	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	<b>173752</b>
2	10760	9719	10760	17851	18446	10413	10760	10760	10413	10760	10413	10760	<b>141818</b>
3	4304	3888	6149	17851	18446	14876	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4304	<b>85607</b>
4	4304	3888	6149	17851	18446	14876	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4304	<b>85607</b>
5	2460	2499	3074	4463	4612	4463	4612	5405	5950	2380	4463	2460	<b>46840</b>
6	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	<b>57550</b>
7	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	<b>57550</b>
8	1845	1666	2797	3570	4304	4165	4304	2324	1845	1814	2023	1845	<b>32502</b>
<b>Total</b>	14757	13329	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	<b>173752</b>

**Table 5-6  
 Annual Instream Demand (Current)**

Subwatershed	Name	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Stream Flow) (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year (50th Percentile)	Instream Demand (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only) *
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	644,604	173,752
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	523,382	141,818
3	Lower Five Points Creek	234,118	85,607
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	219,834	85,607
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	127,836	46,840
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	153,738	57,550
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	116,238	57,550
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	71,598	32,502
<b>Total</b>		<b>644,604</b>	<b>173,752</b>

AF = acre-feet

*\*Total natural stream flow and instream demand are expressed as the total from subwatershed 1 (the most upstream section of the watershed) to prevent "double counting."*

**Table 5-7  
 Source for Flow Values**

Subwatershed	Name	Source for Flow Values
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	Grande Ronde Basin Investigation
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	Grande Ronde Basin Investigation
3	Lower Five Points Creek	Certificate 59539
4	Beaver Cree, Upper Five Points Creek	Certificate 59539
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	Grande Ronde Basin Investigation
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	Certificate 59537 (Note that this legally only applies upstream of the Swackhammer diversion)
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	Certificate 59537
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	Certificate 73316

## Problems Meeting Existing Demands

ISWR represent the minimum flows needed for aquatic life. Currently, there are several issues with meeting instream demands, including current beneficial uses that require the out of stream diversion of surface water, human interference with things like creating unauthorized diversions and hunting beavers (which reduce natural floodplain connectivity). When Lewis and Clark explored the Pacific Northwest in 1805, salmon and beavers coexisted in very high densities. By 1900, beaver were almost extirpated from this basin. Restoring floodplains, storing water, and other methods (such as these implemented on the Limber Jim Creek project) may invite/allow beavers to populate their former habitat (Grande Ronde Model Watershed, 2018).

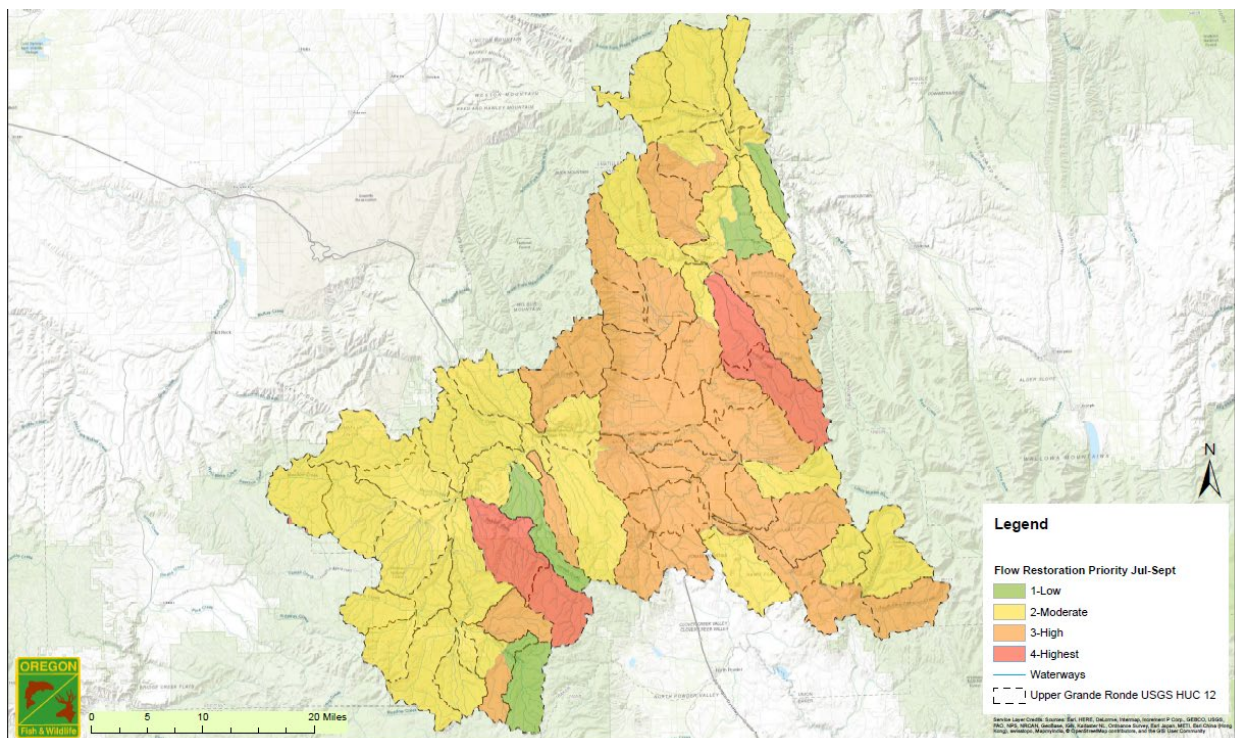
Additional concerns with determining whether ISWRs are met are that there are priority areas not protected with ISWRs. This means that even if existing ISWRs are met, it does not indicate that the ecosystem is functioning at a healthy level.

## Flow Restoration Priorities

Based on information collected in the 1975 Basin Study, ODFW has determined that certain areas are higher priority for flow restoration for salmonids (see Figure 5-8, below).

Figure 5-8

### Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Stream Flow Restoration Priorities for Recovery of Salmonids



\*OWRD, 1975 basin study

## Future Demands Analysis

Determining whether future demands can be met is dependent on many issues such as the severity of climate change impacts and whether conservation measures are implemented. For this planning effort, temperatures from Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 8.5 were considered for future planning efforts. For every 1°F increase in temperature, it was estimated that there would be a 5 percent decrease in stream flow (NRC, 2011). This made it more difficult to meet instream demand in future forecasted scenarios.

**Table 5-8  
 Annual Instream Demand (Future)**

Subwatershed	Name	2068 Temperature Change from Current	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Stream Flow) (Values from Step 2 Report, with Climate Change Factor included) AF per Year	Instream Demand AF per Year (Water Rights Only)
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	1.6	593,036	173,752
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	1.6	481,511	141,818
3	Lower Five Points Creek	1.6	215,389	85,607
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	1.6	202,247	85,607
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	1.6	117,609	46,840
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	1.6	141,439	57,550
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	1.6	106,939	57,550
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	1.6	65,870	32,502
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.6</b>	<b>593,036</b>	<b>173,752</b>

Even before municipal and agricultural water use is considered, instream demand does not appear to be met on an annual basis in the future.

## Instream Demand Summary and Vulnerability Assessment

### *Water Quality Overall Vulnerabilities*

- Instream beneficial uses of surface water such as fisheries and other aquatic organisms are at a high risk of being impacted by poor water quality conditions in many areas of the UGRRW.



- Many resources have been used to counteract the water quality issues particularly in subwatersheds in or near headwater areas (4 [Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek], 5 [Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River], 7 [Upper Catherine Creek 1], and 8 [Upper Catherine Creek 2]). However, water quality issues relating to low flows, high water temperatures, bacteria, and nutrients remain a significant problem subwatersheds 1, 2, 3, and 6, which are at lower elevations with more significant water withdrawals and land use impacts.
- A critical assumption may be that the water quality issues can be addressed sufficiently in a changing climate.
- A critical uncertainty throughout the UGRRW is the effect of climate change over time.
- Opportunities for cooperative projects that address agricultural water use efficiency and low stream flows.

### ***Instream Water Demand Summary***

Instream flow demand recognizes the value and importance of suitable flows and water elevations throughout a basin's drainage network to sustain and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitats, support ecological functions, maintain and improve water quality, meet recreational needs, and contribute to the cultural needs and sustainable socioeconomics of local communities.

An instream flow that mimics the natural hydrologic cycle provides the best assurance that the habitat needs of aquatic dependent fish and wildlife species will be met. However, this assessment finds that instream flow demand is vulnerable to not being met both currently and in the future. The lack of instream water available to meet instream demand directly affects the viability of ESA-listed fish species and their habitats, Native American cultural practices and treaty rights, and water contact recreational opportunities.

Determining instream water demand is complex, involving factors such as the biological needs of specific aquatic species; processes that influence the quantity, quality, and diversity of instream habitat; the influence of flow volume on water quality and the occurrence of hydrologic events as important cues triggering life history events of aquatic species. The constraints of the planning process do not allow for adequate time and resources to calculate a complete instream water demand.

For this planning process, the Technical Committee utilized ISWR and past flow studies (ODFW, 1975) to calculate the instream flow demand to meet the specific biological needs of sensitive fish species. It should be noted here that ISWRs were used because the flow volumes are based on specific flow studies (ODFW, 1975), not because of their administrative/legal status as water rights. This analysis provides a good understanding of how current instream flows meet the biological needs of sensitive fish species.

A quantitative assessment of future demand is not included. Qualitatively, RCP 8.5 were considered for future planning efforts. For every 1°F increase in temperature, it was estimated that there would be a 5 percent decrease in stream flow (NRC, 2011). This exacerbated the ability to meet instream demand in future forecasted scenarios.

In addition to calculating instream demand at the pour point of each subwatershed, the OWRD water availability tables were utilized to provide an understanding as to what degree instream water rights are being met, per the methods and assumptions of OWRD's water availability calculations, at both 50 and 80 percent exceedance levels. The results of this exercise show that flows are not available to meet the instream need throughout the year at many locations, particularly at the 80 percent exceedance level.

Opportunities for improving instream flows include watershed restoration such as thinning vegetation to historically appropriate levels and improving the form and function of floodplains and wet meadows, water conservation to reduce out-of-stream use, and short- and long-term agreements to return out-of-stream uses to instream.

### **Water Quantity Overall Vulnerabilities**

As shown on Tables 5-7 and 5-8, above, on an annual basis, instream demand is vulnerable to not being met both currently and in the future. On a bi-weekly basis these issues are exacerbated. Table 5-9, below, shows current bi-weekly instream demand compared to water supply. At certain times of the year when demand is high, and supply is low (late summer/early fall), there not enough water to meet instream demand. It is estimated based on increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation of the RCP 8.5 climate model that this gap in supply and demand will grow worse in the future.

**Table 5-9  
 Bi-weekly Instream Demand Summary**

Month	Days	Water Supply			Instream Demand
		Median Water Volume (50 Percent Exceedance)	Low Water Volume (90 Percent Exceedance)	High Water Volume (10 Percent Exceedance)	ISWR
October	1st to 15th	5,573	3,488	9,188	77,140
	16th to 31st	5,573	3,488	9,188	77,617
November	1st to 15th	5,763	3,664	14,450	77,140
	16th to 30th	5,763	3,664	14,450	77,140
December	1st to 15th	9,316	4,126	32,968	77,140
	16th to 31st	9,316	4,126	32,968	77,617
January	1st to 15th	12,506	5,020	59,129	77,140
	16th to 31st	12,506	5,020	59,129	77,617
February	1st to 15th	26,089	7,055	73,266	66,664
	16th to 28th	26,089	7,055	73,266	66,664
March	1st to 15th	39,774	15,484	111,877	77,140
	16th to 31st	39,774	15,484	111,877	77,617
April	1st to 15th	69,572	30,834	128,028	77,140
	16th to 30th	69,572	30,834	128,028	77,140

Month	Days	Water Supply			Instream Demand
		Median Water Volume (50 Percent Exceedance)	Low Water Volume (90 Percent Exceedance)	High Water Volume (10 Percent Exceedance)	ISWR
May	1st to 15th	78,697	31,394	131,445	77,140
	16th to 31st	78,697	31,394	131,445	77,617
June	1st to 15th	44,048	14,861	87,685	77,140
	16th to 30th	44,048	14,861	87,685	77,140
July	1st to 15th	14,804	11,060	31,436	77,140
	16th to 31st	14,804	11,060	31,436	77,617
August	1st to 15th	9,614	8,550	12,719	77,140
	16th to 31st	9,614	8,550	12,719	77,617
September	1st to 15th	6,546	5,228	10,086	77,140
	16th to 30th	6,546	5,228	10,086	77,140
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>644,604</b>	<b>281,528</b>	<b>1,404,554</b>	173,752

Overall, instream demand vulnerabilities are **high**.

***Recommended Actions to Improve Instream Water Uses/Needs***

See the ODFW paper in Appendix C describing the next steps to more accurately characterize instream demand.

# 6.0 - Climate Change and Natural Hazards

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## Introduction

The Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW) Partnership evaluated the potential impacts of climate change and natural hazards on demand estimates. It was decided that to model future climate change, Representative Climate Pathway (RCP) 8.5 temperature and precipitation data would be used for the 2068 (50 years in the future) scenario. These are the values discussed in each demand section, and the rationale for selection is explained here. It was decided that natural hazards would be evaluated in a qualitative manner and information would primarily be obtained from the County-wide hazards vulnerability analysis, Emergency Operations Plan, Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, and Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), along with information from the Pacific Northwest Research Station general technical report publication *Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation in the Blue Mountains Region* (Halofsky, J.E.; Peterson, D.L., eds. 2016).

## Climate Change and Natural Hazards Overview

Overall, natural hazards and climate change increase vulnerabilities associated with each demand type due to predicted changes in air temperatures, precipitation patterns (form, amount, timing) and associated timing and magnitude of stream flow, and impacts on natural disturbances (wildfire, floods, drought induced insect activity).

### *Climate Change*

There are many climate models available. RCP is the latest generation of climate model scenarios. It models four greenhouse gas concentration (not emissions) trajectories used in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 5th Assessment Report in 2014.

Researchers developed a new approach with RCP in response to the needs of policy makers, including:

- Increasing interest in exploring approaches to achieve specific climate change targets (e.g., temperature increase equal to or less than 2°C), and
- Interest in “risk management,” combining emissions reductions and adaptation to reduce adverse impacts.

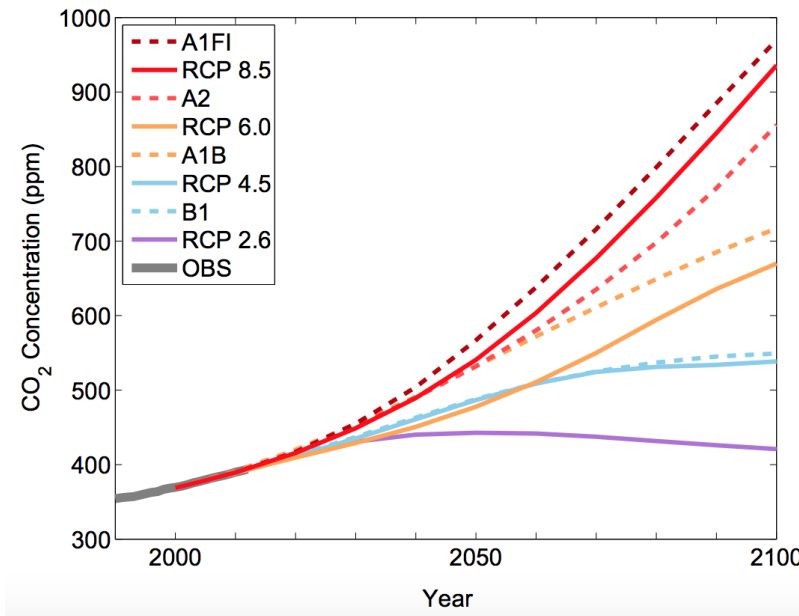
Figure 6-1 is from the RCP report and lists the scenario characteristics.

**Figure 6-1**  
**Representative Concentration Pathways Scenarios**

<i>New scenarios</i>	<i>Scenario characteristics</i>	<i>Comparison to old scenarios</i>	<i>Description used in this report</i>
<i>RCP 2.6</i>	An extremely low scenario that reflects aggressive greenhouse gas reduction and sequestration efforts	No analogue in previous scenarios	“Very Low”
<i>RCP 4.5</i>	A low scenario in which greenhouse gas emissions stabilize by mid-century and fall sharply thereafter	Very close to B1 by 2100, but higher emissions at mid-century	“Low”
<i>RCP 6.0</i>	A medium scenario in which greenhouse gas emissions increase gradually until stabilizing in the final decades of the 21 <sup>st</sup> century	Similar to A1B by 2100, but closer to B1 at mid-century	“Medium”
<i>RCP 8.5</i>	A high scenario that assumes continued increases in greenhouse gas emissions until the end of the 21 <sup>st</sup> century	Nearly identical to A1FI <sup>[B]</sup>	“High”

Figure 6-2 shows a comparison of RCP and Special Report on Emissions Scenarios climate scenarios. The planning group determined that the most likely and highest impact scenario (RCP 8.5) would be the scenario used for future planning in the 50-year time frame.

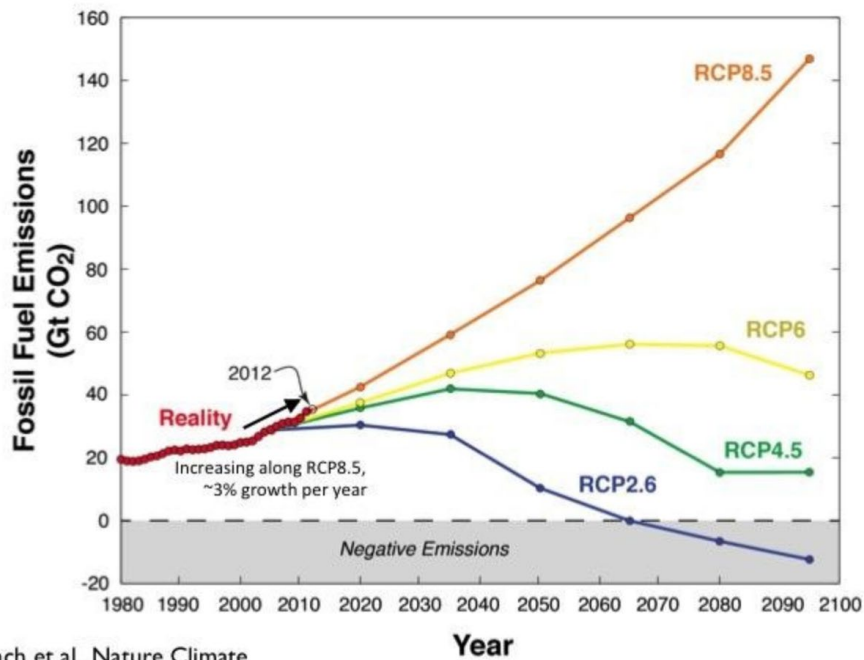
**Figure 6-2**  
**Comparison of Representative Concentration Pathways (CMIP 5) and Special Report on Emissions Scenarios Climate Scenarios (CMIP 3)**



This RCP 8.5 scenario was chosen by the UGRRW Partnership because it represents the most likely (path that emissions are currently on) and most drastic scenarios. The UGRRW Partnership

determined that this worst-case analysis for 2068 (50 years from 2018) would be helpful to understand the largest impacts to demand and supply that could occur. The UGRRW Partnership determined that if it planned for the worst-case scenario, then if a less severe scenario occurred, fewer adaptations may be needed (Oregon Department of Agriculture, 2018). For the past 15 to 20 years, observed greenhouse gas concentrations were consistent with RCP 8.5 and are anticipated likely to remain on that trajectory. Scenarios are shown below on Figure 6-3.

**Figure 6-3**  
**Fossil Fuel Emissions Scenarios**



Raupach et al., Nature Climate Change - Steve Davis, UC Irvine

In addition to this analysis, The Climate Impacts Research Consortium at Oregon State University is conducting an external review of climate-related threats and adaptation strategies for the UGRRW. This report is forthcoming and is being prepared under a separate title.

### ***Climate Changes in Streamflow, Temperature, and Precipitation in the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Since the Early to Mid-1900s***

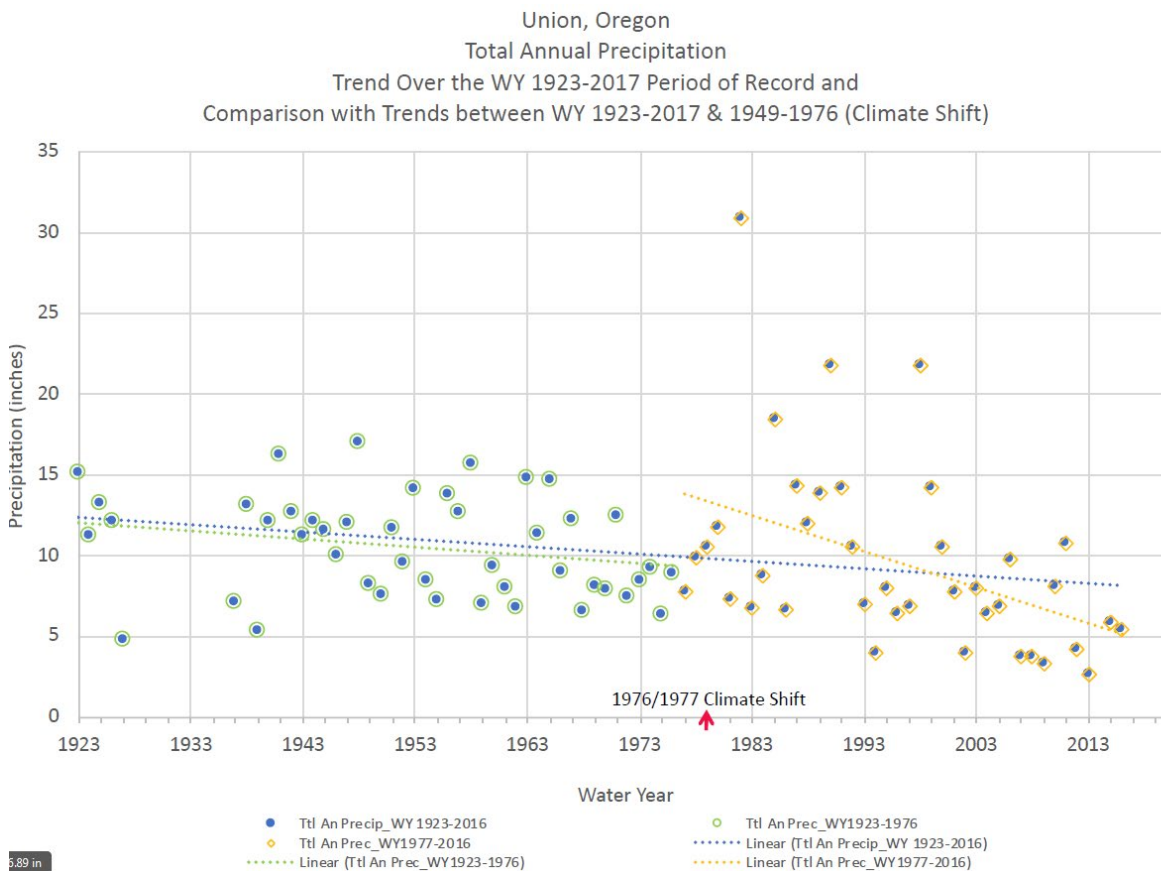
Streamflow, temperature and precipitation data records since the early to mid-1900s in the UGRRW exhibit different types of change (i.e., nonstationarities), including periods of persistent conditions (e.g., alternating cycles of prevailing higher and lower streamflows); step-changes (e.g., relatively abrupt shift in climate conditions); and trends. The longer data record (i.e., at least 60 to 80 years) is recommended (Chen and Grasby, 2009) to detect effects of changes in climate because it is the length of time necessary for the longest mode of climate variability that influences water resources in a region (e.g., Western United States), in this case, the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation Western U.S., to complete one full cycle.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gauge, Grande Ronde River at Troy, Oregon, has the longest period of streamflow record, 1945 to the present, that meets the record length criteria for detecting effects of changes in climate. In addition to evaluating changes over the entire period of record, there are two reasons to suggest dividing the period of into two sections to compare conditions before and after the break:

- The base period for water rights and administration in Oregon, 1958 to 1987, and the record since that time, 1988 to the present; and
- The strong El Nino event in 1976/1977 involved a step-change, or a relatively abrupt shift in the climate system. This had immediate chemical, biological, and physical effects in the Pacific Ocean. With at least 40 additional years of data, changes in streamflow, temperature, and precipitation, including snow, have also been detected in different locations in the U.S., including in the UGRRW as a result of this step-change.

The USGS gauge at Troy, Oregon, is affected by land use changes and water development, so all changes at this location may not be solely attributed to climate change. See Figure 6-4, below, for precipitation shift.

**Figure 6-4  
 Precipitation Shift**



5.89 in

The Grande Ronde River stream gauge at Troy is downstream of the UGRRW, and, consequently, integrates as well as amplifies changes in basin climate and land use, land cover, and water use conditions. Total annual flow volumes were 10 percent lower between water years (WY) 1958 to 1987 and 1988 to 2016; and 13 percent lower between 1945 to 1976 and 1977 to 2016. Median monthly flows exhibited even greater decreases; 20 percent between 1958 to 1987 and 1988 to 2016; and 24 percent between 1945 to 1976 and 1977 to 2016. Most of the decreases in monthly flows were evident in low (80 percent exceedance), middle (50 percent exceedance), and high (20 percent exceedance) flows, and occurred primarily during the winter and summer. March was the only month where flows were higher (approximately 15 to 30 percent) since WY 1945. These changes in monthly flow could indicate a shift in the flow regime. Table 6-1 shows summaries of monthly flow volumes and changes in flow.

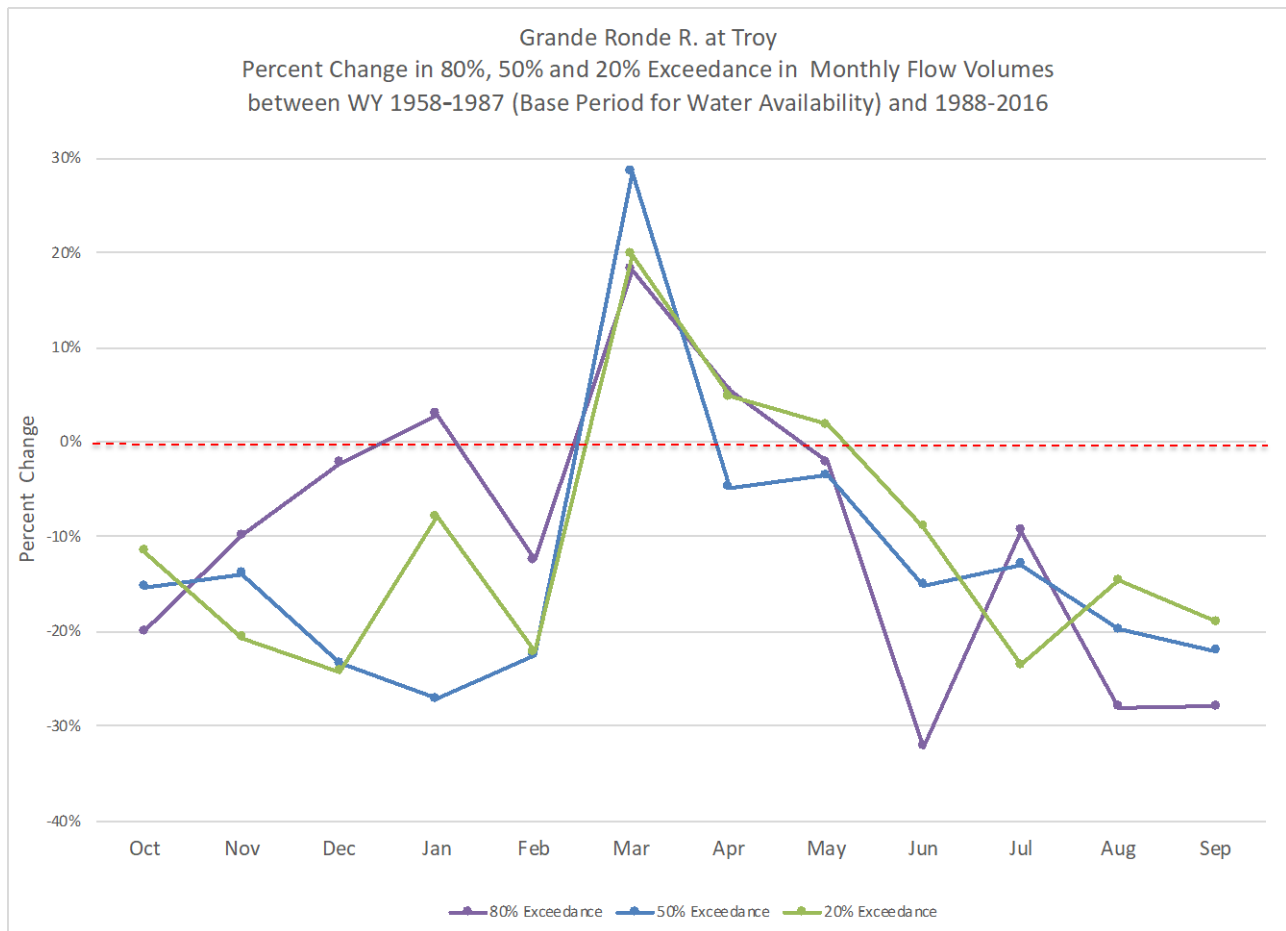


**Table 6-1**  
**Summaries of Monthly Flow Volumes and Changes in Flow**

Summaries of Monthly Flow Volumes and Changes in Flow (ac-ft): Grande Ronde River at Troy (USGS 13333000)																									
I (A) Comparison of Flow Volumes between 1988-2016 and 1958-1987 (Base Period for Water Availability and Water Rights Administration)													I (B) Change in Flow Volumes (ac-ft) between 1988-2016 and 1958-1987 (Base Period for Water Availability and Water Rights Administration)												
1958-1987	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Mean	57,167	74,806	124,463	145,651	182,134	248,083	341,279	415,447	344,056	133,826	53,036	48,890	Mean	-11,224	-9,460	-26,013	-19,990	-13,269	35,489	25,782	7,568	-41,242	-21,836	-10,033	-11,357
Min	38,846	44,600	44,295	43,160	42,686	54,607	134,320	145,586	128,449	31,981	27,570	34,181	Min	-6,407	-7,823	-2,898	6,107	7,166	48,890	26,658	12,694	-39,134	5,760	-2,521	-9,840
Max	157,328	179,894	387,072	386,120	410,199	708,055	597,279	618,819	690,561	304,401	85,160	76,845	Max	-89,055	44,203	56,370	-2,400	417,419	-123,470	80,588	103,497	-74,300	-28,363	-16,217	-14,812
80% Exceedance (20th Percentile)	46,166	52,068	55,433	65,090	92,322	158,725	217,054	310,146	257,179	69,030	40,231	40,792	80% Exceedance (20th Percentile)	-9,212	-5,139	-1,219	1,881	-11,449	28,843	11,845	-6,605	-82,873	-6,487	-11,280	-11,374
50% Exceedance (Median)	53,025	63,498	96,176	128,191	167,771	207,510	353,978	405,806	337,198	113,248	50,888	47,420	50% Exceedance (Median)	-8,121	-8,850	-22,453	-34,726	-37,616	59,246	-17,107	-14,390	-51,044	-14,680	-10,082	-10,460
20% Exceedance (80th Percentile)	60,122	93,257	153,881	194,343	276,926	316,148	470,564	558,566	435,829	193,518	65,460	55,206	20% Exceedance (80th Percentile)	-6,954	-19,274	-37,282	-15,324	-61,363	62,538	22,691	10,278	-39,015	-45,663	-9,590	-10,491
1988-2016	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	I (C) Percent Change in Flow Volumes between 1988-2016 and 1958-1987 (Base Period for Water Availability and Water Rights Administration)												
Mean	45,943	65,346	98,450	125,661	168,865	283,572	367,061	423,016	302,814	111,990	43,003	37,533	Oct	-20%	-13%	-21%	-14%	-7%	14%	8%	2%	-12%	-16%	-19%	-23%
Min	32,439	36,777	41,397	49,267	49,852	103,497	160,978	158,280	89,315	37,741	25,049	24,341	Min	-16%	-18%	-7%	14%	17%	90%	20%	9%	-30%	18%	-9%	-29%
Max	68,273	224,097	443,442	383,720	827,618	584,585	677,867	722,316	616,261	276,038	68,943	62,033	Max	-57%	25%	15%	-1%	102%	-17%	13%	17%	-11%	-9%	-19%	-19%
80% Exceedance (20th Percentile)	36,955	46,929	54,215	66,971	80,874	187,568	228,899	303,541	174,306	62,543	28,951	29,417	80% Exceedance (20th Percentile)	-20%	-10%	-2%	3%	-12%	18%	5%	-2%	-32%	-9%	-28%	-28%
50% Exceedance (Median)	44,904	54,648	73,723	93,465	130,155	266,755	336,871	391,416	286,154	98,568	40,806	36,960	50% Exceedance (Median)	-15%	-14%	-23%	-27%	-22%	29%	-5%	-4%	-15%	-13%	-20%	-22%
20% Exceedance (80th Percentile)	53,168	73,983	116,599	179,019	215,562	378,686	493,255	568,844	396,815	147,855	55,869	44,714	20% Exceedance (80th Percentile)	-12%	-21%	-24%	-8%	-22%	20%	5%	2%	-9%	-24%	-15%	-19%

AF = acre-feet

**Figure 6-5**  
**Grande Ronde River at Troy Percent Change in Monthly Flows Over Time**



*\*Other time periods are included in Appendix E, Additional Information.*

Changes in land use, land cover, and water use in the UGRRW may have contributed in part to reductions in streamflow, for example during summer months. However, little or no water is diverted for irrigation during the winter (e.g., December through February). Total annual precipitation from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service (NWS) stations at La Grande and Union, for example, show decreasing trends over the periods of record, 1949 to 2017 and 1923 to 2017, respectively. Reductions in precipitation occurred mainly between August/September and March, and across the distribution (i.e., low [80 percent exceedance], middle [50 percent exceedance], and high [20 percent exceedance] precipitation totals) at the La Grande and Unions stations. Increases in precipitation occurred during April to July, and September at the La Grande station, and in December, July, and September at the Union station. If there is less precipitation in winter and more in spring/summer, this could potentially mean less irrigation requirements in the early part of the year, but also lower snowpack (and hence, larger requirements at the end of the year).

Warmer temperatures also contribute to lowering streamflow because of increased evaporation, sublimation, and evapotranspiration, especially if combined with winds; precipitation falling more

often as rain rather than snow, and earlier snowmelt. Maximum daily (typically daytime) temperatures are often influenced by factors including irrigation, wind, and surface features, such as hills and structures, and as a result, may not be the best indicator of trends and changes. Overall, median maximum daily temperatures did not exhibit a strong warming trend. In October, March, and June the warmest (20 percent exceedance) maximum daily temperatures exhibited small increases (i.e., 1 to 3°F).

Minimum daily (typically night time) temperatures, on the other hand, are not as affected by the same factors that affect daytime temperatures, so they are often more reliable indicators. In general, minimum daily temperatures do exhibit a clearer pattern. Data for the La Grande station show small (i.e., 1 to 2°F) increases may have occurred throughout the distribution (i.e., lower, middle, and higher minimum daily temperatures) in November and February/March through August. Potential changes in minimum daily temperature are small and subtle. The lower, or coolest (i.e., 80 percent exceedance), minimum daily temperatures for October exhibit a slight negative trend over the period of record; however, the trend changes when the period of record is divided at 1976/1977. Between 1949 to 1976, minimum daily temperatures appear to have been decreasing. In contrast, after 1976, minimum daily temperatures show an increasing trend. In conclusion, for the La Grande station, the data suggest that the temperature range is narrowing, due primarily to potential increases in minimum daily temperature. In general, increases in maximum daily temperatures have not been sufficiently large to counter cooling effects of irrigation, topography, and other potential contributing factors on the landscape.

See Appendix E, Additional Information, for more detail about these changes.

### ***Future Climate Change Impacts on Hydrologic Processes in the Blue Mountains***

Climate change will likely affect physical hydrological processes and resource values influenced by hydrological processes, including water use, infrastructure, and fish. Specifically, climate change will affect the amount, timing, and type of precipitation, and timing and rate of snowmelt (Luce et al., 2012, 2013; Safeeq et al., 2013), affecting snowpack volumes (Hamlet et al., 2005), streamflows (Hidalgo et al., 2009; Mantua et al., 2010), and stream temperatures (Isaak et al., 2012; Luce et al., 2014). Changes in the amount and timing of precipitation will also affect vegetation, further altering water supplies (Adams et al., 2011).

#### **Snowpack**

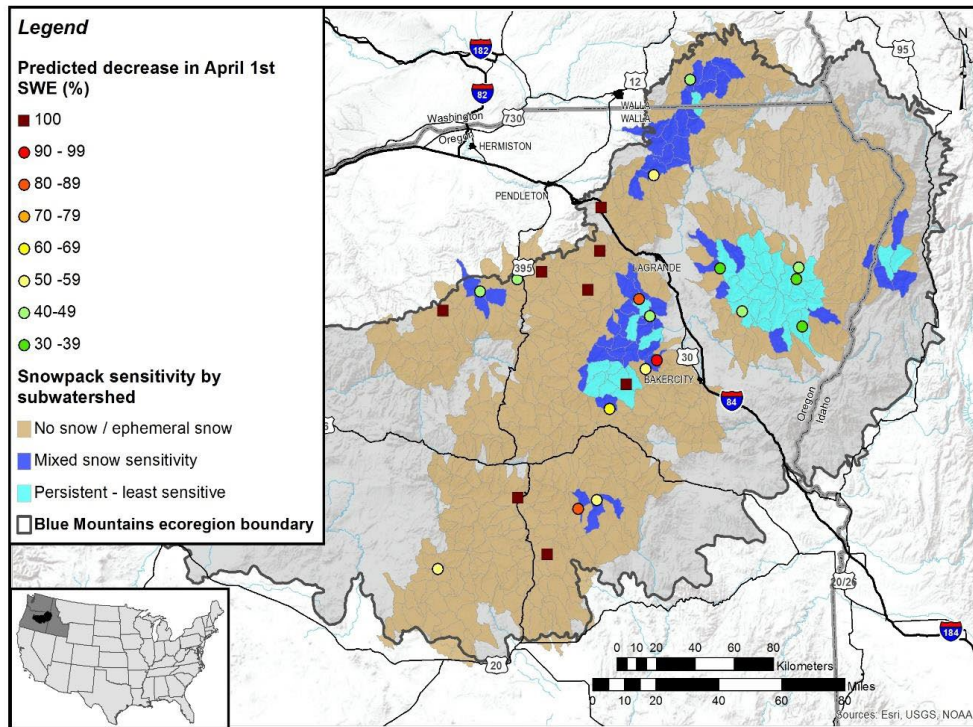
Effects of climate change on snowpack in watersheds of the Pacific Northwest can be broadly distinguished by mid-winter temperatures in each basin (Hamlet and Lettenmaier, 2007). Rain-dominated basins are above freezing most of the time in winter, and snow accumulation is minimal (less than 10 percent of October through March precipitation). At a relatively coarse time scale, rain-dominated basins typically have one broad peak in streamflows in the winter that coincides with the regional winter peak in precipitation. However, at a finer time scale, rain-dominated basins may display multiple peaks in streamflow that coincide with individual storms or rain events. Mixed rain and snow (also called “transient” or “transitional”) basins can collect substantial snowpack in winter (10 to 40 percent of October through March precipitation) but are typically only a few degrees below freezing on average in mid-winter. Mixed rain-and-snow basins typically have multiple seasonal streamflow peaks, with one primary peak in late autumn

caused by rain, and another in late spring caused by snowmelt. Snowmelt-dominated basins are relatively cold in winter and capture a larger percentage (greater than 40 percent) of their October through March precipitation as snow. Snowmelt-dominated basins typically have relatively low flows through winter and a period of streamflow peaks in spring that coincides with seasonal snowmelt.

Increasing temperatures in the Pacific Northwest over the last 50 years have led to more precipitation falling as rain rather than snow, earlier snowmelt (Hamlet et al., 2007; Stewart et al., 2005), and reduced spring snowpack (Barnett et al., 2008; Hamlet et al., 2005; Mote 2003). Snowpack in the Pacific Northwest is expected to be sensitive to future temperature increases with changing climate. In response to warming, shifts from snowmelt-dominant to mixed rain-and-snow basins, and from mixed rain-and-snow to rain-dominant basins are projected by the 2040s in the Pacific Northwest (Tohver et al., 2014).

In the Blue Mountains, large areas could lose all or significant portions of April 1 snow water equivalent (SWE) under a 3°C temperature increase (expected by approximately 2050 for the RCP 8.5 scenario (see Figure 6-6). Results indicate that snowpack sensitivity is relatively high in the Strawberry Mountains, Monument Rock Wilderness, Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, and at mid-elevations in the North Fork John Day, Eagle Cap Wilderness, and Hells Canyon Wilderness (see Figure 6-6). Snowpack sensitivity is lower at high elevations in the Wallowa Mountains (Eagle Cap Wilderness), Greenhorn Mountains (North Fork John Day Wilderness), and Hells Canyon Wilderness Area. However, snowpack loss may still be significant (40 to 100 percent loss) in some of these areas (Luce et al., 2014a).

**Figure 6-6**  
**Predicted Change in April 1st Snow Water Equivalent Percentage**



Similarly, the Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) model (Liang et al., 1994) was used to project up to 100 percent loss of April 1 SWE in parts of the Blue Mountains by the 2080s (Hamlet et al., 2013). This study also projected that 26 of the watersheds in the Blue Mountains that were historically classified as mixed rain and snow will become rain dominant by the 2080s. These watersheds will likely receive more rain and less snow in the winter months.

### Stream Flows

Flooding regimes in the Pacific Northwest are sensitive to precipitation intensity, temperature effects on freezing elevation (which determines whether precipitation falls as rain or snow), and the effects of temperature and precipitation change on seasonal snow dynamics (Hamlet and Lettenmaier, 2007; Tohver et al., 2014). Floods in the Pacific Northwest typically occur during the autumn and winter because of heavy rainfall (sometimes combined with melting snow) or in spring because of unusually heavy snowpack and rapid snowmelt (Hamlet and Lettenmaier, 2007; Sumioka et al., 1998). Summer thunderstorms can also cause local flooding and mass wasting, particularly after wildfire (e.g., Cannon et al., 2010; Istanbuluoglu et al., 2004; Luce et al., 2012; Moody and Martin, 2009).

Flooding can be exacerbated by rain-on-snow (ROS) events, which are contingent on the wind speed, air temperature, absolute humidity, intensity of precipitation, elevation of the freezing line, and existing snowpack when storms happen (Eiriksson et al., 2013; Harr, 1986; Marks et al., 1998; McCabe et al., 2007). Warming affects future flood risk from ROS events differently depending on the importance of these events as a driver of flooding in different basins under

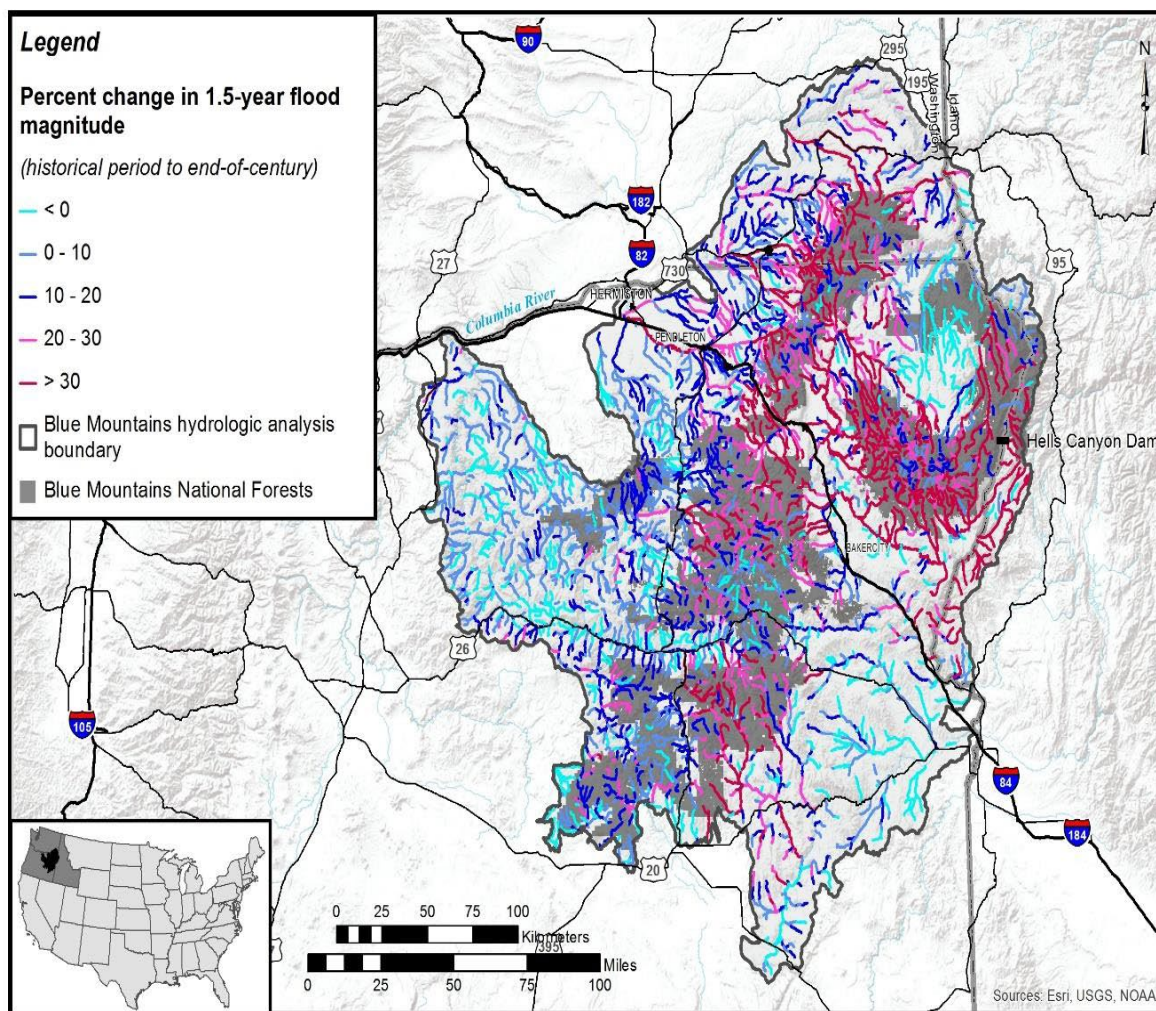
the current climate. As temperatures warm, the ROS zone, an elevation band below which there is rarely snow and above which there is rarely rain, will likely shift upward in elevation. This upward shift in the ROS zone will tend to strongly increase flooding in basins where the current ROS zone is low in the basin (with a large snow collection area above). In contrast, in basins in which the ROS zone is higher in the basin, the upward shift in the ROS zone may only modestly increase the fractional contributing basin area with ROS or potentially shrink the relative contribution of ROS.

In the latter half of the twentieth century, increased temperatures led to earlier runoff timing in snowmelt-dominated and mixed rain-and-snow watersheds across the western United States (Cayan et al., 2001; Hamlet et al., 2007; Stewart et al., 2005). With future increases in temperature and potentially in amount of precipitation in the winter months, extreme hydrologic events (e.g., those currently rated as having 100-year recurrence intervals) may become more frequent (Hamlet et al., 2013).

An analysis for the Blue Mountains, using VIC model output from Wenger et al. (2010), projects that flood magnitude will increase in the Wallowa Mountains, Hells Canyon Wilderness Area, and northeastern portion of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest by the 2080s, particularly in mid-elevation areas most vulnerable to ROS (see Figure 6-7).



**Figure 6-7**  
**Predicted Change in 1-1/2-Year (Bank Full) Flood Magnitude**



As a result of earlier snowmelt and peak streamflows over the last 50 years in the western United States, spring, early summer, and late summer flows have been decreasing, and fractions of annual flow occurring earlier in the water year have been increasing (Kormos et al., 2016; Leppi et al., 2011; Luce and Holden, 2009; Safeeq et al., 2013; Stewart et al., 2005). An analysis by Stewart et al. (2005) in eastern Oregon showed some of the largest trends toward decreasing fractional flows from March through June.

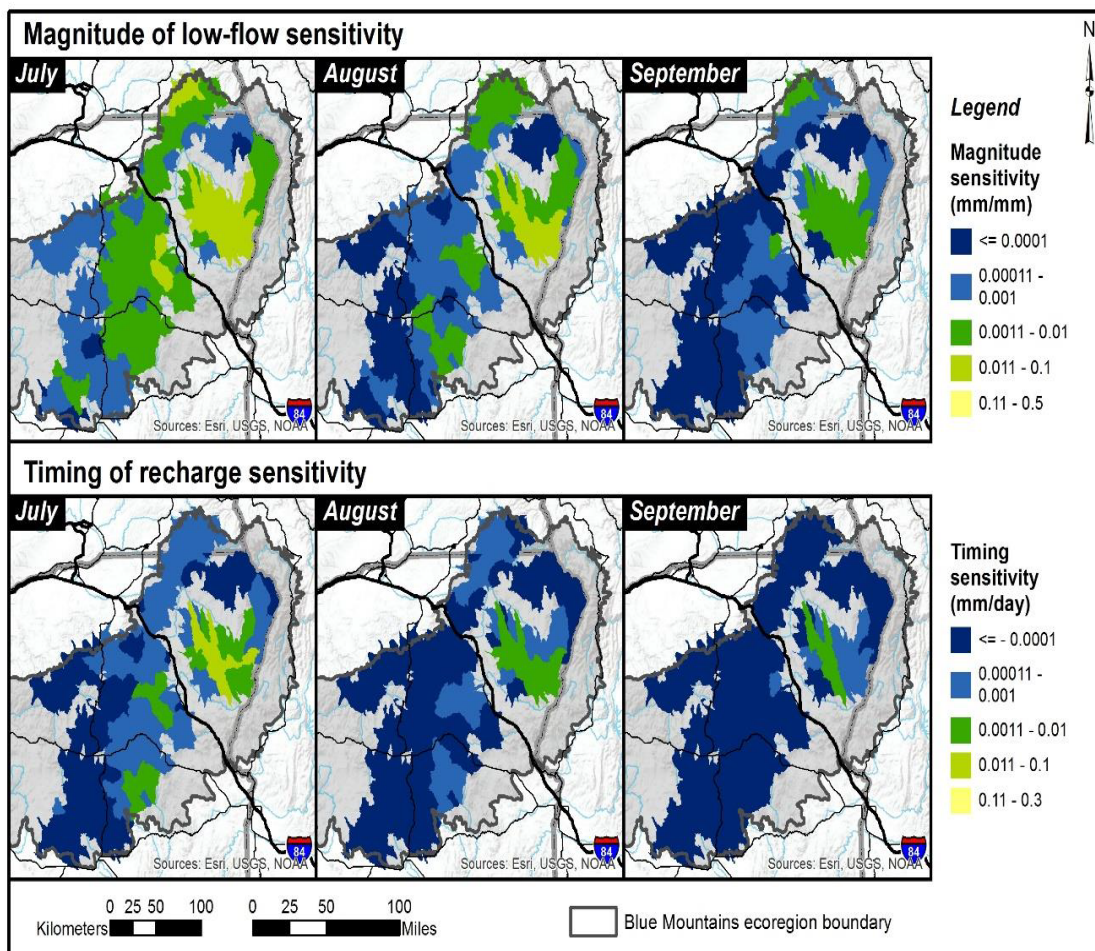
Summer low flows are influenced not only by the timing of snowmelt, but also by landscape drainage efficiency, or the inherent geologically mediated efficiency of landscapes in converting recharge (precipitation) into discharge (Safeeq et al., 2013; Tague and Grant, 2009). The Blue Mountains, which have moderate groundwater contributions, experienced reduced summer flows of 21 to 28 percent between 1949 and 2010 (Safeeq et al., 2013).



Safeeq et al. (2014) developed and applied an analytical framework for characterizing summer streamflow sensitivity to a change in the magnitude (mm mm<sup>-1</sup>) and timing (mm day<sup>-1</sup>) of recharge at broad spatial scales (assuming an initial recharge volume or 1 mm). This approach facilitates assessments of relative sensitivities in different locations in a watershed or among watersheds. Sensitivity, in this approach, has a very specific meaning: how much does summer streamflow (at some defined point during the summer [i.e., July 1 or August 1]), change in response to a change in either the amount of water that recharges the aquifer during late winter and early spring, and the timing of that recharge?

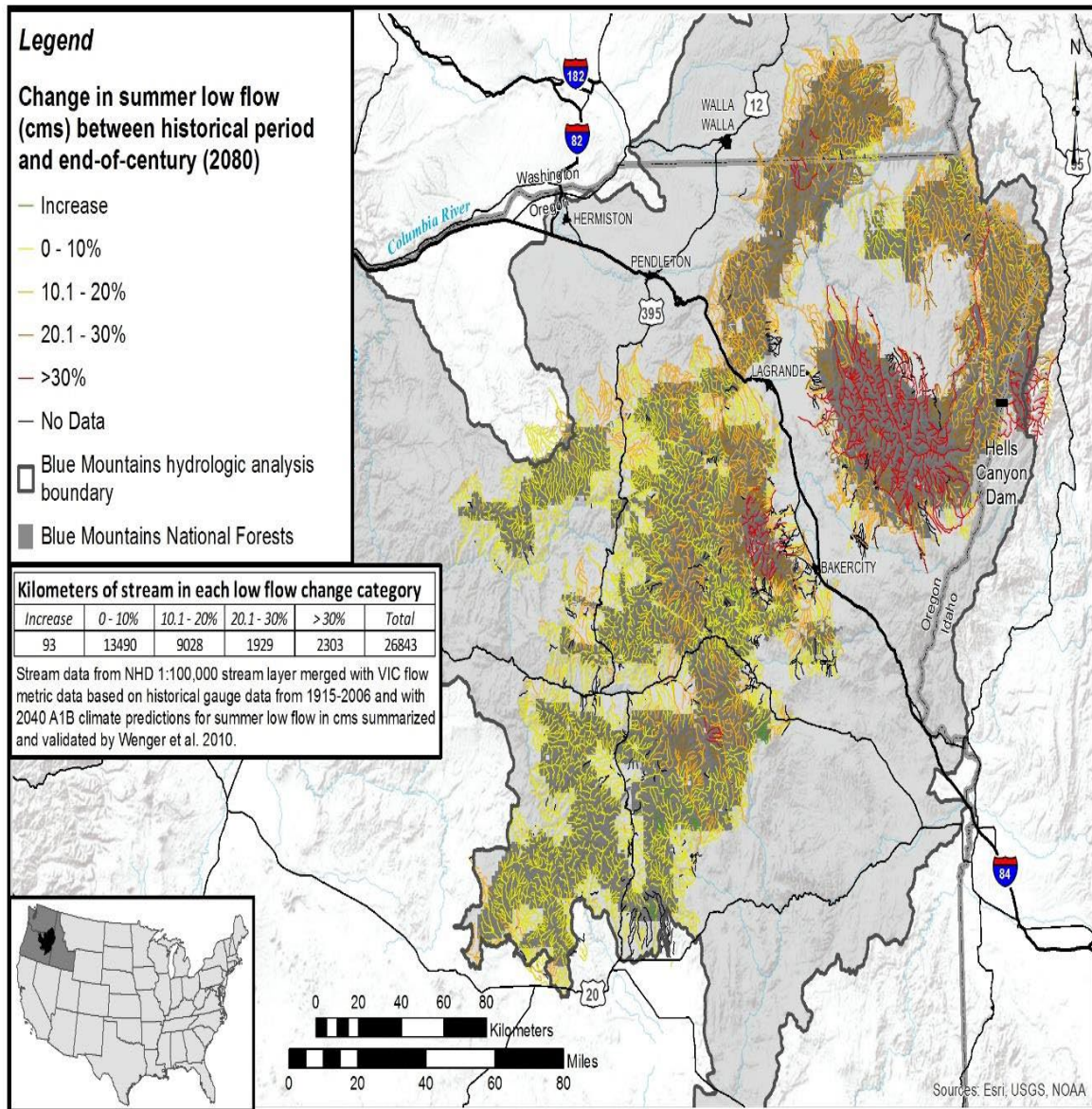
Snow-dominated regions with late snowmelt, such as the Wallowa Mountains, show relatively high sensitivity (see Figure 6-8), especially early in summer (July), although they are less sensitive than the Cascade and Olympic Mountains. The rest of the Blue Mountains region shows moderate to low sensitivity to changes in the magnitude and timing of snowmelt (see Figure 6-8), although sensitivity in the Wallowas is higher in early summer. The level and sensitivity and the spatial extent of highly sensitive areas was shown to diminish over time as summer progresses.

**Figure 6-8**  
**Predicted Low-Flow and Stream Recharge Sensitivity During Summer Months**



Projections of future low flows using the VIC hydrologic model (data from Wenger et al. 2010) also show relatively minor decreases in summer streamflow (less than 10 percent decrease) for 47 percent of perennial streams across the Blue Mountains region by 2080 (see Figure 6-9). However, some portions of the region, such as the Wallawas, Greenhorn Mountains, and the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness show greater decreases (greater than 30 percent in streamflow by 2080; see Figure 6-9).

**Figure 6-9**  
**Predicted Percentage Change in Summer Low Flows Across the Blue Mountains**



## **Limitations**

The results and map products discussed in this section represent our current best understanding of the likely effects of climate change on key hydrologic processes. Nevertheless, these results should be applied with caution. Key uncertainties include the specific climate trajectories that the Blue Mountains will experience in the future, critical assumptions underlying all models used, and the myriad uncertainties and errors attached to the calibration of each model. Resource managers wishing to apply the results of this analysis in forest planning are encouraged to read the primary literature in which the strengths and limitations of different modeling and forecasting approaches are described.

In general, projections of future trends in streamflow and related processes are strongest in characterizing relative sensitivities of different parts of the landscape rather than absolute changes. In other words, the spatial pattern of trends is more robust than projections associated with any particular location. Similarly, more confidence applies to the interpretation of relative as opposed to absolute magnitudes of projected changes. Differences in results between modeling approaches, such as the low-flow analysis, should be interpreted as bracketing likely potential changes. Finally, the models used here contain uncertainties related to the quantification of soil, vegetation, and other characteristics used to generate hydrologic dynamics.

## **Natural Hazards**

Union County natural hazards information was primarily obtained from the County-wide hazards vulnerability analysis, Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, and CWPP (Union County, 2018b). Potential implications of climate change on natural hazards are summarized from the Pacific Northwest Research Station general technical report publication *Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation in the Blue Mountains Region* (Halofsky, J.E.; Peterson, D.L., eds. 2016). The following sections summarize some of the bigger natural hazards challenges and associated climate change implications for the planning area.

The EOP is a document produced by Union County that outlines how the County will organize and respond to emergencies and disasters in the County, as well as the County's short-term recovery from these events. For the purposes of the EOP, emergencies and disaster include those beyond the normal limits of the County's day-to-day capabilities and resources. The EOP designates roles and responsibilities to individuals and agencies possessing the appropriate technical capabilities, resources, judgment, and expertise in an emergency situation. Based on a profile of the County, the EOP analyzes a wide range of natural and human-caused hazards and threats with the potential to disrupt community wellbeing and/or damage property and the environment.

The EOP also analyzes threats by scoring each type with a formula that incorporates four independently weighed criteria (history, vulnerability, maximum threat, probability) and three levels of severity (low, moderate, and high). Each hazard is given a score produced by multiplying the criterion's severity rating by its weight factor. These are combined to provide a total risk score for that hazard. Below is the Union County Hazard Analysis Matrix from the EOP.



**Table 6-2**  
**Matrix from Emergency Operations Plan**

Hazard	Rating Criteria with Weight Factors				Total Score
	History <sup>1</sup> (WF=2)	Vulnerability <sup>2</sup> (WF=5)	Max Threat <sup>3</sup> (WF=10)	Probability <sup>4</sup> (WF=7)	
<i>Severity Rating (High = 10 points; Moderate = 5 points; Low = 1 point) X Weight Factor (WF)</i>					
Winter Storm	20	50	100	70	<b>240</b>
Hazmat/Transportation Incident	14	50	100	70	<b>234</b>
Flooding	16	50	90	56	<b>212</b>
Wildland/Urban Interface Fire	20	25	50	70	<b>165</b>
Epidemic/Health Emergency	2	20	80	42	<b>144</b>
Drought	20	5	10	70	<b>105</b>
Earthquake	2	20	70	7	<b>99</b>
Dust Storm	8	20	40	28	<b>96</b>
Windstorm	2	25	50	14	<b>91</b>
Land and Debris Slides	4	10	70	7	<b>91</b>
Terrorism	2	20	60	7	<b>89</b>
Dam Failure	2	20	50	7	<b>79</b>

Notes:

1. History addresses the record of previous major emergencies or disasters. Weight Factor is 2. Rating factors: high = 4 or more events in last 100 years; moderate = 3 events in last 100 years; low = 1 or 0 events in last 100 years.
2. Vulnerability addresses the percentage of population or property likely to be affected by a major emergency or disaster. Weight Factor is 5. Rating factors: high = more than 10% affected; moderate = 1%-10% affected; low = less than 1% affected.
3. Maximum Threat addresses the percentage of population or property that could be affected in a worst case incident. Weight Factor is 10. Rating factors: high = more than 25% could be affected; moderate = 5%-25% could be affected; low = less than 5% could be affected.
4. Probability addresses the likelihood of a future major emergency or disaster within a specified period of time. Weight Factor is 7. Rating factors: high = one incident within a 10-year period; moderate = one incident within a 50-year period; low = one incident within a 100-year period.

The Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is a document produced by the State of Oregon and approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 2015 contains the most recent descriptions and probabilities of Oregon’s natural hazards, the state’s vulnerabilities to hazards, and the state’s mitigation strategies and implementation capability. This information is presented to inform Oregon counties and aid in preparation of response plans for disasters and emergencies. This plan identifies how each type of hazard may affect the population in each region of Oregon.

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan is another document produced by Union County that uses a variety of analyses and professional sources to reduce the potential for wildfires in Union County. This plan also serves to promote coordination with wildland fire agencies and educate landowners while enhancing community safety through educated hazard and risk reduction for fire prevention.

The following sections summarize some of the larger natural hazards challenges for the planning area from these reports.

## Drought

Drought events have occurred in recent years in the UGRRW. These events may increase in frequency, intensity, and duration in the future. Because Union County does not have a backup

source of water, a severe drought may require severe conservation measures. Droughts are understood to cause an adverse community impact but are not generally considered a safety concern for most of the population. However, drought can impact agriculture, fish, and wildlife, as well as have devastating effects on the control of wildfires (Union County Department of Emergency Services, 2015).

In addition to drought-related decreased summer flows, Luce and Holden (2009) showed declines in some annual streamflow quantiles in the Pacific Northwest between 1948 and 2006; they found decreases in the 25th percentile flow (drought year flows) over the study period, meaning that the driest 25 percent of years have become drier across the Pacific Northwest. This suggests that climate change is likely to result in more extreme drought conditions with associated implications on municipal and agricultural water demands, and increased potential for wildfires.

Precipitation and temperature are the main drivers of drought. They largely determine snowpack, soil moisture, and streamflow levels, which are commonly used as indicators of drought. In Oregon, many watersheds depend heavily on snowpack for their annual water supply, and the timing of peak runoff from snowmelt is critical. In the case of severe or multi-year droughts, soil moisture does not recover in time for the next growing season. Groundwater levels do not rebound and refilling above-ground reservoirs can also prove difficult. All of these factors set the stage for forest fires, fewer crops, poor grazing conditions, decreased streamflows and habitat for fish, impaired water quality, and scarce supplies. Because droughts are a slow-moving disaster where impacts develop over time, persisting even after the rain and snow returns, building drought resiliency in Oregon will require a portfolio of water management methods that are put into place long before the next drought arrives.

Drought declarations for an area typically go through a three-part process before securing a state drought declaration from the Governor. The primary benefits of a state drought declaration from the Governor are that it creates greater awareness of drought conditions, facilitates coordination between state agencies, and allows the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) to provide existing water right holders with access to emergency water management tools. The OWRD has tracked Governor-declared drought declarations in a database since 1990 ([https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wr/wr\\_drought/declaration\\_status\\_report.aspx](https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wr/wr_drought/declaration_status_report.aspx)), which shows that the Governor has declared drought in Union County in the following years: 1992, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2007, and 2015. These six declarations in the past 28 years equates to 21 percent of the years in drought, or slightly more than 1 in 5. Drought is not an uncommon occurrence in the County. For comparison, in that same period in the other three planning areas Harney County has experienced nine years of drought, Gilliam County eight, and Lincoln County just two.

## **Wildfire**

Wildfire affects the planning area in late summer when demand for water is the greatest for all demand groups. The topography of the region, with densely forested hills and a valley floor containing agricultural fields, can produce large fires that impact wildlife and property (Union County, 2005). Where to obtain water to contain fires is a concern, as well as the ensuing impacts that wildfire can cause to native habitat and wildlife, water quality, and local

economies. In addition, ash, debris, and sediment flow into surface water sources (e.g., rivers, irrigation water storage ponds, and stock watering ponds) and may affect irrigation operations because of clogged intakes, pipes, spray nozzles, and drip equipment and limit stock water supplies.

The Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan states the increasing development of private forest lands combined with hot, dry summer months and the risk of natural or human-caused fire puts northeast Oregon at a high risk for wildfires. Additionally, fire protection is often slow in response due to the rural nature of the area (State of Oregon, 2015).

As described in the Union County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2005) the Oregon Department of Forestry study titled, "Forest, Farms and People: Land Use Change on Non-Federal Land in Eastern Oregon, 1975-2001," six issues are noted that increase wildfire risk in the area:

- "1. In parts of Central Oregon, 60 percent of forest industry land has shifted from forest industry to non-industrial ownership.
2. There are now three times as many dwellings on non-federal wildland forest in Eastern Oregon as in 1975. This may lead to increased fire hazard, impacts to wildlife and their habitat, and a decreased timber supply.
3. Dwelling density is increasing at a faster rate in Eastern Oregon's fire-prone private wildland forests than in Western Oregon's private wildland forests.
4. As the number of structures in Eastern Oregon's forests increase, the propensity to manage for timber production decreases.
5. Along with decreasing inventory volumes on timber industry lands, timber harvests in Central Oregon have decreased dramatically, and may remain depressed.
6. The remainder of Eastern Oregon's private forests may experience the rapid development and other permanent changes currently occurring in Central Oregon."

Several projects (including working with local landowners and agencies to restore habitat and reduce fuel loads) are identified to assist with reducing these threats.

In addition to the factors identified above, climate change is anticipated to affect future wildfire extent and intensity. Increased temperatures with climate change will likely lead to increased wildfire area burned (Littell et al., 2010; McKenzie et al., 2004; Westerling et al., 2006). Annual area burned by wildfire is expected to increase substantially, and fire seasons will likely lengthen. In dry forest types where fire has not occurred for several decades, crown fires may result in high tree mortality in areas historically characterized by low levels of fire-related mortality. In addition, the interaction of multiple disturbances and stressors will create or exacerbate stress complexes. For example, an extended warm and dry period may increase bark beetle activity, which would increase short-term fine fuels and associated risk of uncharacteristic wildfire.

A catastrophic fire could have a large effect on water supply (both surface water and alluvial groundwater due to the connectivity between the two). This is a vulnerability for water supply. The condition of the watershed forests are a critical water issue in some portions of the UGRRW.

## Floods

In the spring, flooding events frequently occur in the region, particularly during mountainous ROS events (State of Oregon, 2015). There is a history of flooding, especially as related to Ladd Marsh in Union County and flash flooding in County-wide creeks (Union County, 2015). Based on the climate change projections, flooding is likely to increase in the future. In addition to flooding, there are likely to be events of increased magnitude when combined with wildfires (potentially landslides). Also, due to the projected increase in intensity of rain events, flooding is particularly dangerous because precipitation is anticipated to shift out of spring and summer months into winter months.

Increased magnitude of peak stream flows will increase the likelihood of damage to roads near perennial streams, ranging from minor erosion to complete loss of the road prism, thus affecting public safety, access for resource management or emergency response, water quality, and aquatic habitat. Bridges, campgrounds, and facilities near streams and floodplains will be especially vulnerable.

The Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan states that the northeastern region of Oregon is considered moderately vulnerable for hazardous flooding. Other risk factors for flooding in the region include ice jams, spring runoff, thunderstorms, heavily vegetated stream banks, low bridge clearances, and natural stream constructions (State of Oregon, 2015).

In Section VI, Continuity of Government, the Community Wildfire Protection Plan states that all vital county and individual departmental records should be stored in safe storage facilities (not prone to flood damage) if possible (Union County, 2005).

## Seismic Events

Seismic events are not considered a significant natural hazards risk within Union County. However, La Grande and its hospital are located on a fault line, so it is possible that seismic activity could impact water distribution infrastructure in the region. Additionally, the Union County EOP states that “even a small-to moderately sized event could cause significant property damage, injury, potential death and isolate the population from the outside world.” Within the next 50 years, the Cascadia Subduction Zone has an approximate 30 percent chance of an earthquake occurrence. Though not in the immediate vicinity, such an event could have ramifications that reach Union County (such as an influx of people moving from the area of impact and putting a strain on local water resources). Furthermore, a seismic event nearer the Cascade Mountains would affect larger markets on the west side of Oregon, potentially affecting northeastern Oregon economically (State of Oregon, 2015).

Natural hazard emergency planning within Union County is prioritized based on a scale composed of four components: history, vulnerability, maximum threat, and probability. Based on the existing weighting system, the top five County priorities are winter storm,



hazmat/transportation incident, flooding, wildland/urban interface fire, epidemic/health emergency.

### **Vulnerabilities of Infrastructure and the Built Environment (Municipal)**

Based on this analysis, primary concerns to infrastructure and the built environment include increasing pressure on surface water and overuse of groundwater. In addition, aging infrastructure is a concern for some municipalities.

Most existing communities (based on survey input) said that their existing system is sufficient to meet their current needs; however, aging systems and an abrupt failure could disrupt future water quantities, and system redundancies must be strengthened in each community.

### **Vulnerabilities of Human Systems (Agriculture)**

Based on this analysis, concerns in agricultural systems are increasing the need for water based on increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation during spring and summer months (e.g., part of the growing season). Additionally, the shifting hydrograph will put more pressure on agriculture systems in the late summer/fall.

Historic or observed NWS data show a decreasing trend in precipitation since 1976/1977; as well as decreases in SWE. Phil Mote and others also reported in 2018, that over the past 60 years, SWE has decreased in the West approximately 30 percent (Mote, 2018).

Flooding is also a concern in low lying areas.

Climate change projections include a shift of precipitation into the winter months, and even though total precipitation may increase some, confidence in precipitation projections are not as high as for temperature.

Decreasing snowpack and declining summer flows associated with drought periods and shifts in precipitation from snow to rain will alter timing and availability of water supply, affecting municipal and public uses downstream from and in national forests, and other forest uses including livestock, wildlife, recreation, firefighting, road maintenance, and in-stream fishery flows. Declining summer low flows will affect water availability during late summer, the period of peak demand (e.g., for irrigation and power supply).

### **Vulnerabilities of Natural Systems (Instream)**

The shifting hydrograph may impact salmonid migration and could cause increasing pressure on surface water that could reduce amounts available for instream use.

Changing climate patterns can contribute to changes in runoff channels and patterns. When the existing drainage network is altered, transport and capture of water is disturbed.

Decreased snowpack associated with climate change will shift the timing of peak flows, decrease summer base flows, and, in combination with higher air temperature, increase stream

temperatures, all of which will reduce the vigor of cold-water fish species. Abundance and distribution of spring Chinook salmon, redband trout/steelhead, and especially bull trout will be greatly reduced, although effects will vary by location as a function of both stream temperature and competition from non-native fish species. Increased wildfire will add sediment to streams, increase peak flows and channel scouring, and raise stream temperature by removing vegetation.

Riparian areas and wetlands will be especially vulnerable to higher air temperature, reduced snowpack, and altered hydrology. The primary effects will be decreased establishment, growth, and cover of species such as cottonwood, willow, and aspen, which may be displaced by upland forest species in some locations. However, species that propagate effectively following fire will be more resilient to climate change. Reduced groundwater discharge to groundwater-dependent ecosystems will reduce areas of saturated soil, convert perennial springs to ephemeral springs, eliminate some ephemeral springs, and alter local aquatic flora and fauna communities.

These and other elements may impact natural systems.

## **Natural Hazards Vulnerability Summary and Recommended Future Work**

In general, the forest dominated subwatersheds are currently at an increased/high risk of wildfire, and this will be exacerbated by climate change.

Instream vulnerability risks would likely be a bit more variable. Future work could analyze changes in SWE, flood, watershed sensitivity and low flow predictions from the assessment to rate the subwatersheds. Subwatersheds with greater predicted changes in these parameters are likely at higher risk than drainages with less predicted changes.

Agriculture vulnerability is somewhat dependent on instream/surface versus groundwater-dependent irrigation reliance. For subwatersheds with more instream/surface irrigation dependency, drainages with greatest estimated reductions in overall SWE and low flows (time of greatest irrigation demand) are likely at a higher risk than subwatershed with greater groundwater irrigation reliance.

The Step 3 infrastructure section focuses on municipal infrastructure while the assessment speaks more to roads and other infrastructure potentially at risk to changes in flows/floods, etc., anticipated with climate change. Future work could use the 1-1/2 year flood percent change predictions to do a relative assessment of risk across our subwatersheds.

# 7.0 - Subwatershed Demand Summaries

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## Introduction

Surface water and groundwater demand vary by subwatershed, demand category, and time of year. Municipal city demand is almost exclusively reliant on groundwater, while instream demand is reliant on both surface water and groundwater contributions to streamflow. Agricultural demand uses both surface water and groundwater. It should be noted that there is interaction between alluvial groundwater and surface water; however, data are not available to quantitatively describe this interaction and, therefore, it is not used in analysis in this report (additional discussion of the interaction between alluvial groundwater and surface water is found in the Step 2 report).

In Appendix D, Water Balance Calculations, each bi-weekly summary for current and future demand is provided for each subwatershed.

The water balance was constructed on an annual and bi-weekly basis. The water balance spreadsheet starts October 1 and runs through September 31 of the following calendar year. It is provided as a total for the entire basin and also by each of the eight individual subwatersheds. The water balance is provided for the data currently available and also based on estimates for the year 2068 (50 years in the future from the date of this report [2018]).

Components of the water balance include:

- Subwatershed number and name
- Month and portion of month in period (i.e., October 1 through 15)
- 50, 90, 10 percent exceedance acre-feet (AF) of surface water supply
- AF of alluvial and Columbia River Basalt groundwater supply combined
- Agricultural demand in AF based on water rights
- Agricultural demand in AF based on evapotranspiration (ET)
- Municipal demand for surface water and groundwater in AF
- Instream demand in AF in bi-weekly increments by subwatershed
- Surface water balance and groundwater balance numbers
- All of the above variables in 2068 values (future scenario)

Assumptions, uncertainty, and data gaps present in the water balance are described in Section 2.0.

## Annual Whole Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed Overview

Tables 7-1 and 7-2 below summarize the annual water balance for each of the eight subwatersheds.

Table 7-1 (current demand) shows that overall there is an annual surplus of approximately 277,127 AF per year of surface water if each demand (municipal use [actual reported use], agricultural use [ET values], and instream demand values) are considered. Subwatershed 6 shows a deficit for the

year. There appears to be an overall groundwater surplus for the year; however, four of the eight subwatersheds show annual deficits. This information has a high degree of uncertainty because of the unknown groundwater supply volume in the equation.

Table 7-2 (future demand) shows similar issues; only the surface water surplus is reduced to 126,505 AF per year on an annual basis.

Both tables indicate that water resources and the demands on those resources are not evenly distributed across the subwatersheds. Subwatersheds 3 (Lower Five Points Creek), 5 (Meadow Creek Upper Grand Ronde River), 6 (Ladd Creek Lower Catherine), and 7 (Upper Catherine Creek 1) have the most demand for water. Generally, the center of the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (UGRRW) is where population and agricultural activities are concentrated and, thus, total demand is also concentrated.

**Table 7-1  
 Annual Water Balance (Current Demand)**

Subwatershed	Name	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Stream Flow) (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year (50th Percentile)	Groundwater Used (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (ET Estimate)	Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF per Year)	Municipal Demand Ground Water (AF per Year)	Instream Demand (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Surface Water Balance (ag ET)	Groundwater Balance (ag ET)
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	644,600	-	3,470	230	3,410	220	383	810	173,750	467,440	(1,030)
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	523,380	29,400	51,890	14,440	46,630	12,980	-	810	141,820	334,930	15,620
3	Lower Five Points Creek	234,120	25,720	23,780	23,490	20,770	20,520	1,393	500	85,610	127,740	4,700
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	219,830	1,960	750	2,040	710	1,932	170	160	85,610	133,510	(120)
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	127,840	190	520	-	510	-	-	50	46,840	80,490	140
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	153,740	71,720	106,330	46,100	96,350	41,774	110	5,500	57,550	(160)	24,450
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	116,240	9,280	24,030	530	24,870	550	-	370	57,550	33,820	8,360
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	71,600	-	360	-	470	-	-	10	32,500	38,620	(10)
<b>Total</b>		<b>644,600*</b>	<b>138,270</b>	<b>211,130</b>	<b>86,830</b>	<b>193,730</b>	<b>77,973</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>173,750*</b>	<b>277,130</b>	<b>52,110</b>

\*Total natural stream flow and instream demand are expressed as the total from subwatershed 1 (the most upstream section of the watershed) to prevent "double counting."

**Table 7-2  
 Annual Water Balance (Future Demand)**

Subwatershed	Name	2068 Temperature Change from Current (°F)	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Stream Flow) (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year	Groundwater Used (from Step 2 Report) AF per Year	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Ground Water (AF per Year) (Water Rights Only)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF per Year) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand Groundwater (AF per Year) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF per Year)	Municipal Demand Groundwater (AF per Year)	Instream Demand AF per Year (Water Rights Only)	Surface Water Balance (ag ET)	Groundwater Balance (ag ET)
1	Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	1.6	593,040	-	3,470	230	5,010	330	60	30	173,750	414,210	(2,090)
2	Willow Creek/Indian Creek	1.6	481,510	29,400	51,890	14,440	68,490	19,060	-	860	141,820	271,210	9,490
3	Lower Five Points Creek	1.6	215,390	25,720	23,780	23,490	30,510	30,140	5,570	1,240	85,610	93,700	(5,660)
4	Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	1.6	202,250	1,960	750	2,040	1,050	2,840	690	360	85,610	114,910	(1,230)
5	Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	1.6	117,610	71,720	520	-	750	0	-	50	46,840	70,020	140
6	Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	1.6	141,440	9,280	106,330	46,100	141,510	61,360	460	8,870	57,550	(58,070)	1,490
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	1.6	106,940	-	24,030	530	36,530	810	-	390	57,550	12,870	8,080
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	1.6	65,870	190	360	-	690	0	-	10	32,500	32,680	(10)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.6</b>	<b>593,040*</b>	<b>138,270</b>	<b>211,130</b>	<b>86,830</b>	<b>284,530</b>	<b>114,520</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>173,570*</b>	<b>126,510</b>	<b>10,200</b>

Table 7-3, below, shows shaded representations of the water balance.

**Table 7-3  
 Shaded Bi-weekly Water Balance**

<b>Biweekly surface water balance by subwatershed</b>																								
Subwater	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep	
	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 28th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th
1	-1607	-2059	-1393	-1393	2160	1684	5350	4874	19409	19409	32618	32142	62371	62276	71312	70762	36536	36436	7133	6697	2116	1716	-775	-712
2	-1007	-1029	-528	-528	2357	2010	4948	4601	16323	16323	27087	26740	46949	45651	51850	50243	25695	24336	-215	-19	-2064	-1377	-2134	-1282
3	345	431	-33	-33	1062	923	2504	2365	6960	6960	14425	14226	21029	20451	21306	20260	816	3185	-3345	-3302	-1715	-1314	-772	-392
4	449	395	-111	-111	918	779	2271	2132	6464	6464	13411	13212	19496	19476	20766	20156	2229	5183	-443	-633	262	218	172	185
5	842	-1534	-1110	-1110	658	579	1260	1181	3496	3219	7866	7767	13431	13417	15529	15370	4914	4900	-660	-803	-1547	-2478	-2353	-2343
6	-241	372	478	478	1325	1265	2086	2026	5384	5384	6506	6308	9370	6689	6365	3876	-5499	-6075	-13376	-12413	-8240	-6162	-3969	-2208
7	352	466	662	662	855	796	997	938	1320	1320	616	417	1725	1033	8971	8034	5495	7002	-2206	-2076	-1584	-1091	-670	-216
8	-8	-63	-54	-54	184	125	271	212	493	493	1319	308	3138	3125	8103	7954	6516	6502	262	129	-66	-130	-72	-63

<b>2068 biweekly surface water balance by subwatershed</b>																								
Subwater	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep	
	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 28th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th
1	-1495	-2135	-1557	-1297	4301	1589	299	6076	20796	13882	27399	27911	39997	60417	58938	32329	21715	28686	7883	5032	1389	1906	-1386	39
2	-1322	-1051	-621	-411	4135	1972	886	5617	17489	11875	22889	23264	28016	43262	40190	16280	10655	15326	-1687	-3084	-3937	-2458	-3520	-1298
3	11	250	-249	-154	1641	733	472	2656	7279	4904	11981	12181	10782	19084	15439	3397	-4750	-328	-4340	-4588	-2594	-2046	-1474	-728
4	468	367	-172	-83	1604	743	505	2547	6905	4675	11258	11468	10361	18729	16107	5662	-1550	3207	-327	-948	145	219	53	297
5	867	-1538	-1133	-1082	1092	569	280	1426	3750	2251	6650	6784	8407	13014	12752	6707	2503	3644	-578	-988	-1607	-2467	-2412	-2267
6	-1187	351	436	498	1833	1240	878	2310	5712	4063	5259	5121	2276	4241	-187	-11382	-15670	-13929	-17816	-16628	-11293	-8895	-6141	-3481
7	149	459	631	701	1266	787	241	1127	1438	868	149	-5	-1293	312	5464	-1595	-865	3052	-3153	-3461	-2440	-1751	-1303	-409
8	18	-68	-73	-30	438	120	-194	328	566	214	1032	75	1552	2991	6501	2968	3630	5003	396	-132	-146	-105	-147	43

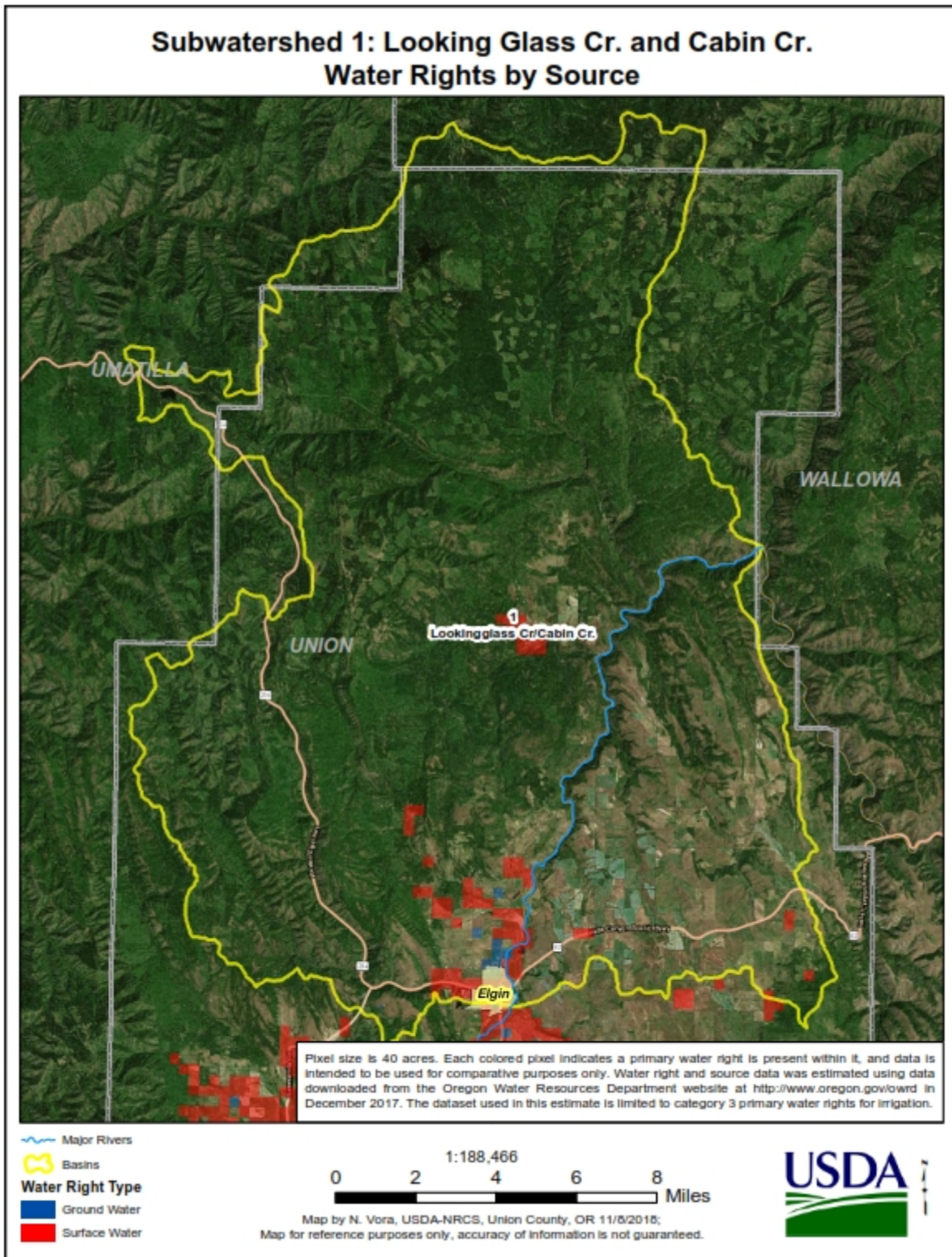
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-10000 < AF < -5000
-5000 < AF < -2000
-2000 < AF < -1000
-1000 < AF < -500
-500 < AF < 0
0 < AF < 500
500 < AF < 1000
1000 < AF < 2000
2000 < AF < 10000
10000 < AF < 20000
20000 < AF < 50000
AF > 50000



## **Subwatershed Demands and Vulnerabilities**

In Appendix D, Water Balance Calculations, each bi-weekly summary for current and future demand is provided for each subwatershed. An overview of each subwatershed is provided below.

**Subwatershed 1 Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek**



## Demand Summary

This subwatershed is 168, 990 acres in area.

This subwatershed includes the City of Elgin and has 380 AF per year of municipal surface water demand (self-sustained industrial use [SSIU] demand) and 810 AF per year of groundwater demand. Future demand in the year 2068 is estimated to increase to 1,530 AF per year (largely due to a potential increase in SSIU use of existing water rights) for surface water demand, and 1,760 AF per year for groundwater demand.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed includes 1,230 acres that have primary irrigation water rights. The total surface water demand is 3,410 AF per year and 220 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values). Future demand is estimated to increase to 5,010 AF per year for surface water and 330 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 173,750 AF per year.

On an annual basis, there appears to be a surplus of surface water and a deficit of groundwater in this subwatershed.

The Lookingglass Creek drainage is designated for salmon, trout, and bull trout spawning and rearing uses. Warm stream temperatures, unnaturally wide channels, lack of large woody debris, and sedimentation in this drainage result in stream segments that do not adequately support fish uses. Projects that improve shade, channel morphology, and habitat structure would be beneficial for aquatic life.

The Grande Ronde River is designated for fishing, swimming, boating, and salmon and trout rearing and migration uses, among others. However, the water quality of the Grande Ronde River in this subwatershed is poor. Summertime recreation on the Grande Ronde is impacted by high levels of aquatic weeds, algae, and pH. Reductions in nutrient inputs would improve the quality of water for recreation. Fish use is impacted by high summertime phosphorous levels, sedimentation, summer stream temperatures, spawning season low-dissolved oxygen concentrations, low summer flows that limit migration and holding, lack of complex habitat, lack of pool frequency, and lack of large woody material. Reductions in nutrient and sediment inputs and improved channel morphology and structure would be beneficial for aquatic life.

## Vulnerability Summary

### *Overall*

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **low** due to lack of agricultural and municipal use in this area.

### *Agricultural*

This subwatershed has a **low** risk vulnerability for agricultural demand as there is very little agricultural area in this subwatershed.

### ***Municipal***

The City of Elgin and some SSIUs are located in subwatershed 1 along the boundary of subwatershed 2. One of the SSIU groundwater rights, permit G2550, has a maximum diversion rate larger than 1 cubic feet per second (cfs) (1.56 cfs) and SSIU surface water right S40678 is 3 cfs. Approximately 15 percent of rural residential groundwater demand is within the subwatershed. These municipal uses appears to be at a **low** risk for vulnerabilities; however, the subwatershed is vulnerable to conditions upstream, such as a potential chemical spills.

### ***Instream***

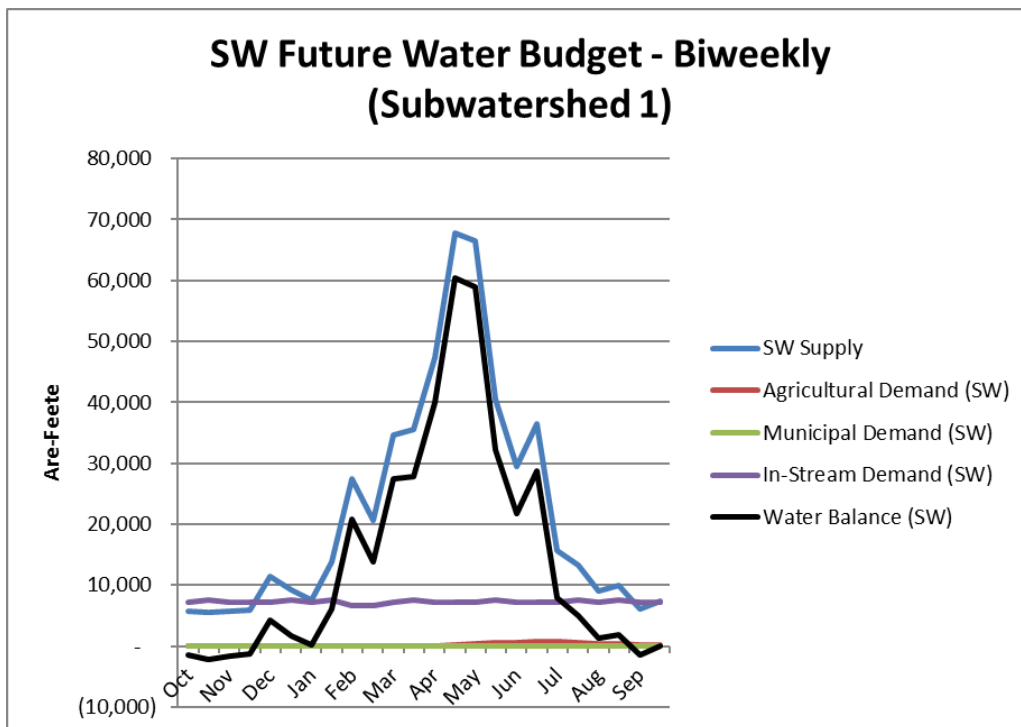
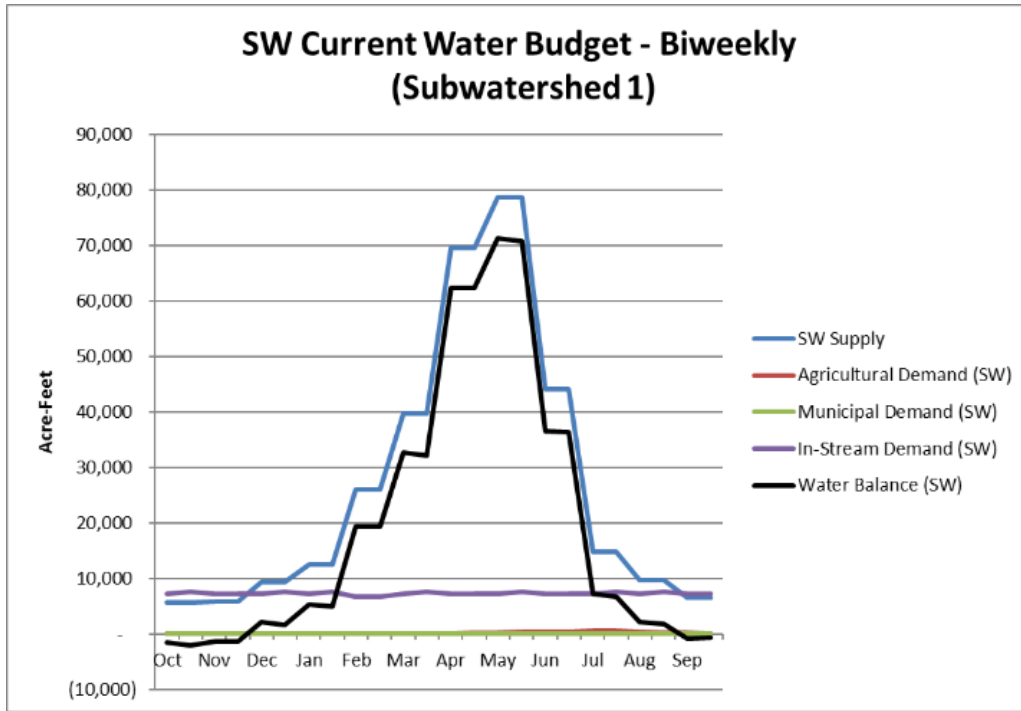
Subwatershed 1 has **high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. While total water supply at the pour point indicates that abundant water is available, there are seasonal vulnerabilities as shown by water availability analysis for instream water rights (ISWR) on tributary streams including Cabin, Gordon, Jarboe, Little Lookingglass, and Phillips Creeks. All show instream flow deficiencies during summer low flow months. Current conditions may worsen in the future due to climate change. Relatively little out-of-stream use occurs in these tributaries so magnitude is **low**. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing, and migration.

### ***Water Quality***

Subwatershed 1 (Lookingglass/Cabin Creek) has a **high** risk of impact from water quality impairments caused by water withdrawals in the subwatershed and upstream. Significant changes in practices and/or efficiencies in water use will be needed to address the water quality impairments.

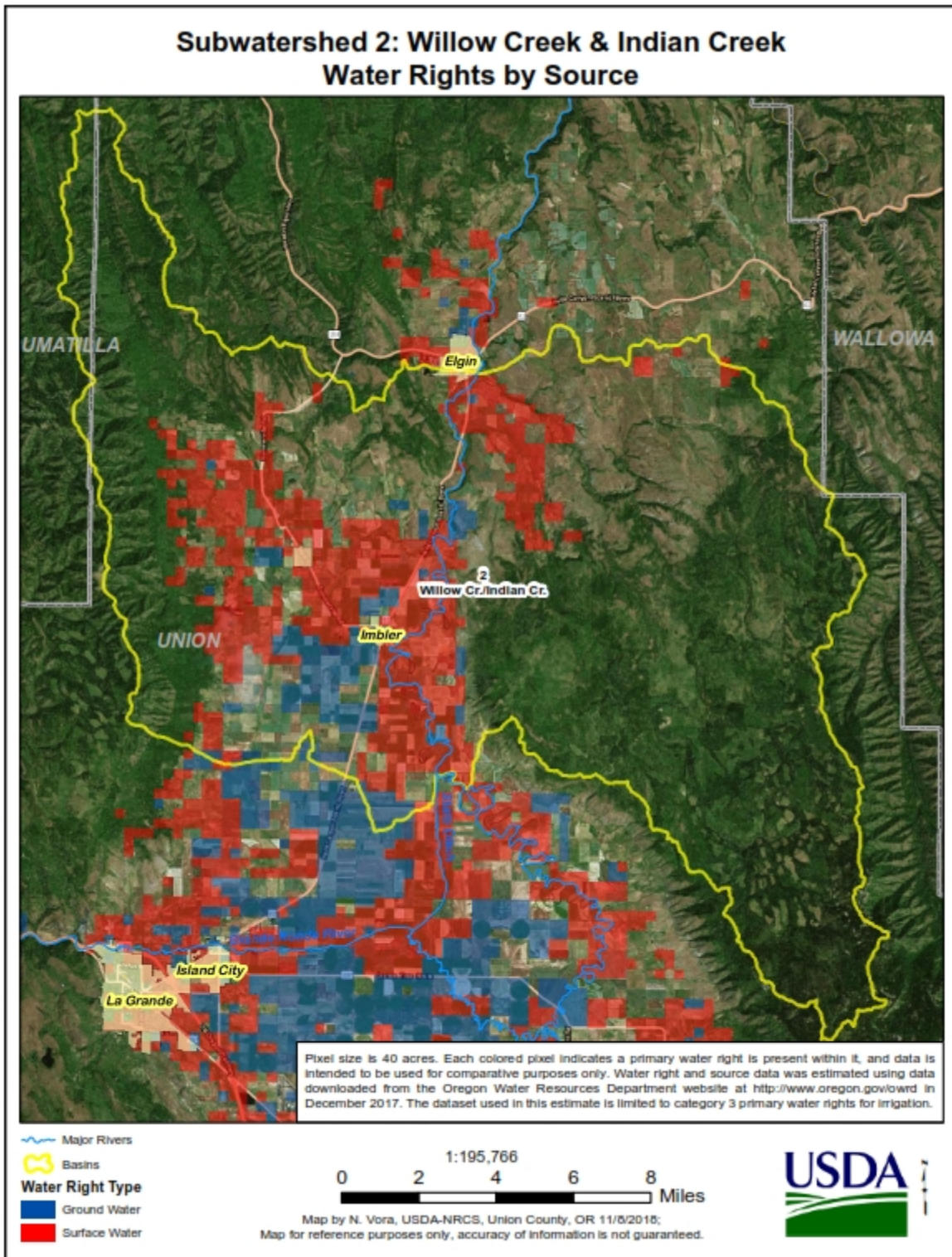
The water balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-1.

**Figure 7-1**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 1 - Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek)**





**Subwatershed 2 Willow Creek/Indian Creek**



## Demand Summary

This subwatershed is 149,800 acres in area.

This subwatershed includes the Cities of Imbler and Summerville and has no municipal surface water demand and 810 AF per year of groundwater demand. Future demand for groundwater is estimated to increase to 860 AF per year.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed includes 22,110 acres that have primary irrigation water rights and are irrigated. The total surface water demand is 46,630 AF per year and 12,980 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values). Future demand is estimated to increase to 68,490 AF per year for surface water and 19,058 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 141,820 AF per year.

On an annual basis, there appears to be surplus of surface water and groundwater (however, the deficits of surface water on a bi-weekly basis in late summer/early fall create a strain on the resource).

Mill Creek, tributary of Willow Creek is designated by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) (beneficial use designation) for swimming and fishing, but high *E. coli* concentrations in the stream make it unsafe for people to fish or swim in the creek. Mill Creek and Willow Creek areas are flood-prone agricultural areas. *E. coli* from livestock and wildlife droppings may flush into the stream after rain or flood events, increasing instream *E. coli* concentrations to levels that are unhealthy for human contact. Fencing livestock out of the creek, better agricultural waste management practices, and wider vegetative buffers along the creek would be beneficial for trapping animal waste before it reaches the stream.

The Grande Ronde River is designated for fishing, swimming, boating, and salmon and trout rearing and migration uses, among others. However, the water quality of the Grande Ronde River in this subwatershed is poor. Summertime recreation on the Grande Ronde is impacted by high levels of *E. coli*, aquatic weeds, algae, and pH. Reductions in nutrient inputs would improve the quality of water for recreation. Fish use is impacted by high summertime phosphorous levels, sedimentation, summer stream temperatures, summertime pH, spawning season dissolved oxygen concentrations, low summer flows that limit migration and holding, lack of complex habitat, lack of pool frequency, and lack of large woody material.

## Vulnerability Summary

### **Overall**

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **moderate** due to municipal and agricultural pressure on groundwater supplies. Potential areas for improvement are finding ways to preserve groundwater supply or create groundwater storage options for late season demands.



### ***Agriculture***

This subwatershed has a **high** risk vulnerability for agricultural demand. It ranks second in terms of irrigated acreage and is typically short on surface water after July, especially in the future scenario. There is a large amount of water in spring that is available, but it is mostly gone after precipitation ceases and demand is high.

### ***Municipal***

Two of Elgin's groundwater wells are located along the northern edge of subwatershed 2, and the City of Imbler has one well within the subwatershed. Approximately 22 percent of rural residential groundwater demand is within the subwatershed. This municipal system appears to be at a **low** risk for vulnerabilities.

### ***Instream***

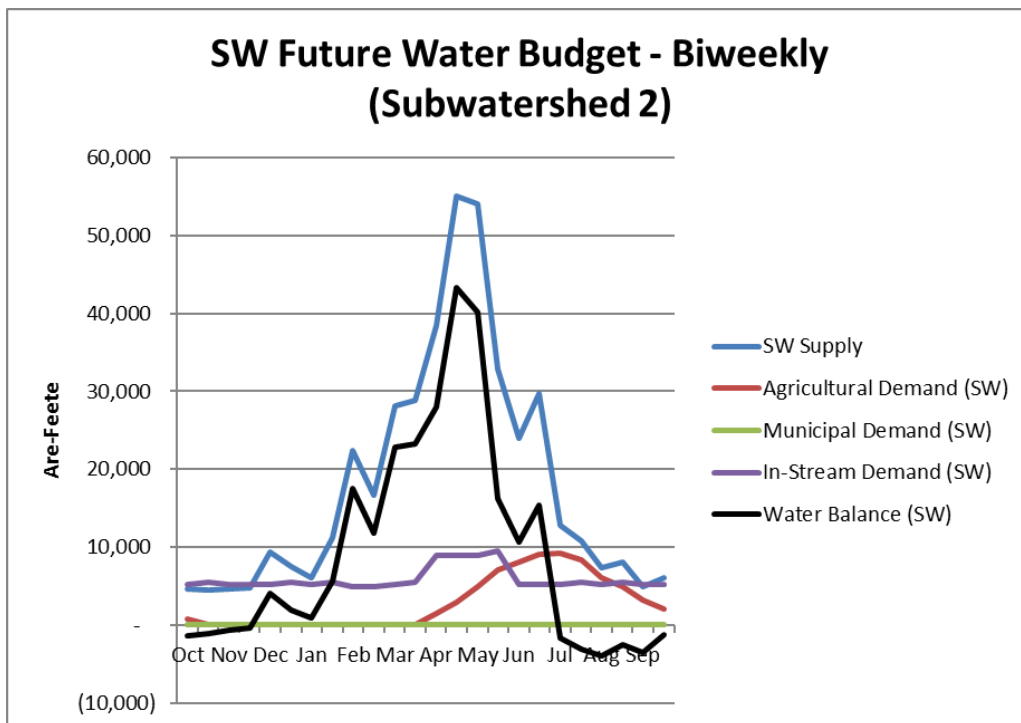
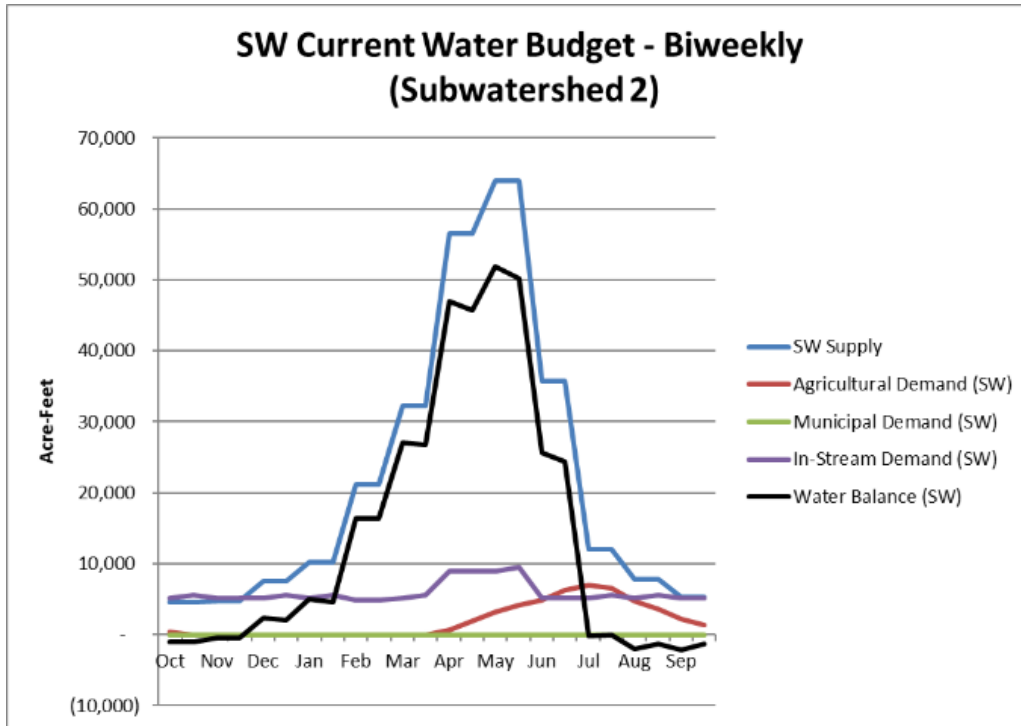
Subwatershed 2 has **high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. While total water supply at the pour point indicates that abundant water is available, there are seasonal vulnerabilities as shown by water availability analysis for ISWR's on tributary streams including Clark, Indian, Mill, and Willow Creeks. Current conditions will worsen in the future due to climate change. There is a significant amount of out-of-stream use in this subwatershed so magnitude is **high** given that significant changes would need to occur to meet instream demand. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing and migration.

### ***Water Quality***

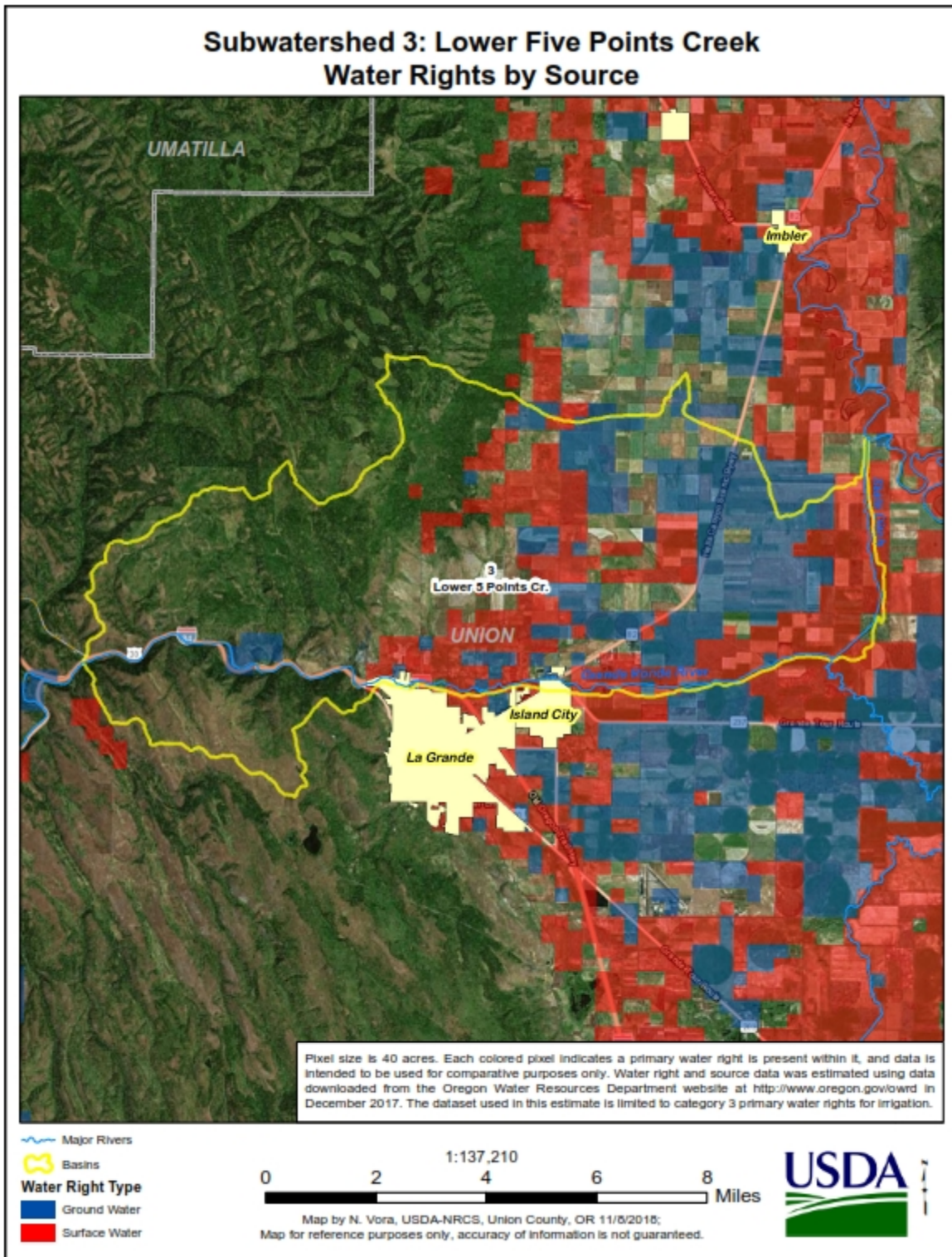
Subwatershed 2 has a **high** risk of impact from water quality temperature impairments caused by water withdrawals in the subwatershed and upstream. Significant changes in practices and/or efficiencies in water use will be needed to address the water quality impairments.

The Water Balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-2.

**Figure 7-2**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 2 - Willow Creek/Indian Creek)**



**Subwatershed 3 Lower Five Points Creek**



## Demand Summary

This subwatershed is 41,010 acres in area.

This subwatershed includes a portion of Island City and has 1,390 AF per year of municipal surface water demand (all SSIU demand) and 500 AF per year of municipal groundwater demand. Future demand is estimated to increase to 5,570 AF per year of surface water demand and 1,240 AF per year of groundwater demand. It was noted by the OWRD watermaster that this is a four-fold potential increase in SSIU surface rights in the area, and the OWRD watermaster believes it is highly unlikely SSIU use increases that much.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed includes 15,760 acres that have primary water rights and are irrigated. The total surface water demand is 20,770 AF per year and 20,520 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values); this is a fairly even split. Future demand is estimated to increase to 30,510 AF per year for surface water and 30,140 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 85,610 AF per year.

On an annual basis, there appears to be a surplus of surface water and groundwater; however, there is a deficit of surface water and groundwater during late summer and fall on a bi-weekly basis. Groundwater is not regulated based by priority in the UGRRW.

Catherine Creek and the Grande Ronde River upstream of State Ditch are designated for recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) but high aquatic weeds, algae, and pH levels in the summer make it unsafe for people to recreate in the water. Reductions in nutrient inputs would improve the quality of water for recreation.

Catherine Creek and the Grande Ronde River upstream of State Ditch are also designated by the DEQ (beneficial use designation) for use by fish and aquatic life. These uses are negatively impacted by high summertime phosphorous levels, sedimentation, summer stream temperatures, summertime pH, low summer flows that limit migration and holding, lack of complex habitat, lack of pool frequency, and lack of large woody material.

## Vulnerability Summary

### *Overall*

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **moderate** due to late season pressure on groundwater and surface water supplies.

### *Agriculture*

This subwatershed has a **high** risk of vulnerability now and in the future, as it typically exceeds supply for a large portion of the irrigation season. Approximately half of the irrigation in this subwatershed is from groundwater sources, so there is a moderate risk that

these supplies will not be sustainable in the future, given that it is unknown what level of withdrawal this resource can support.

### ***Municipal***

Several SSIU groundwater rights and several SSIU surface rights exist along the boundary between the southern edge of subwatershed 3 and subwatershed 4, including permit S15877 for 1 cfs and S6414 for 10 cfs. According to the watermaster, Delivery Ditch has been filled in for 10 years and has not delivered water to these rights in 20 years or more. Approximately 16 percent of the rural residential groundwater demand is within the subwatershed. There are no cities within the subwatershed. This municipal system appears to be at a **low** risk for vulnerabilities.

### ***Instream***

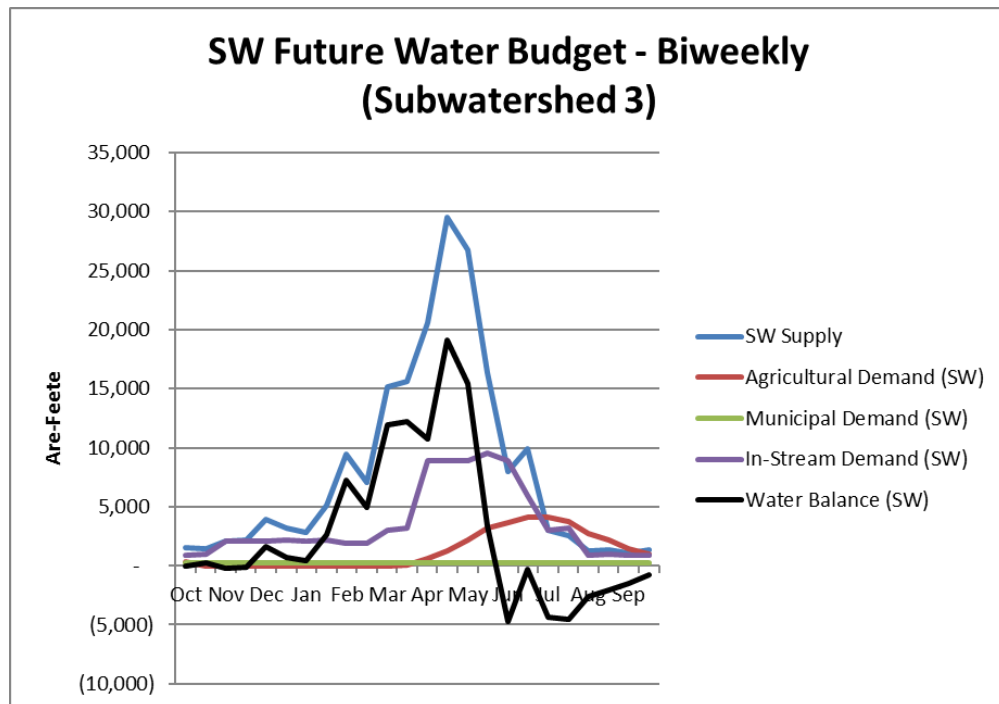
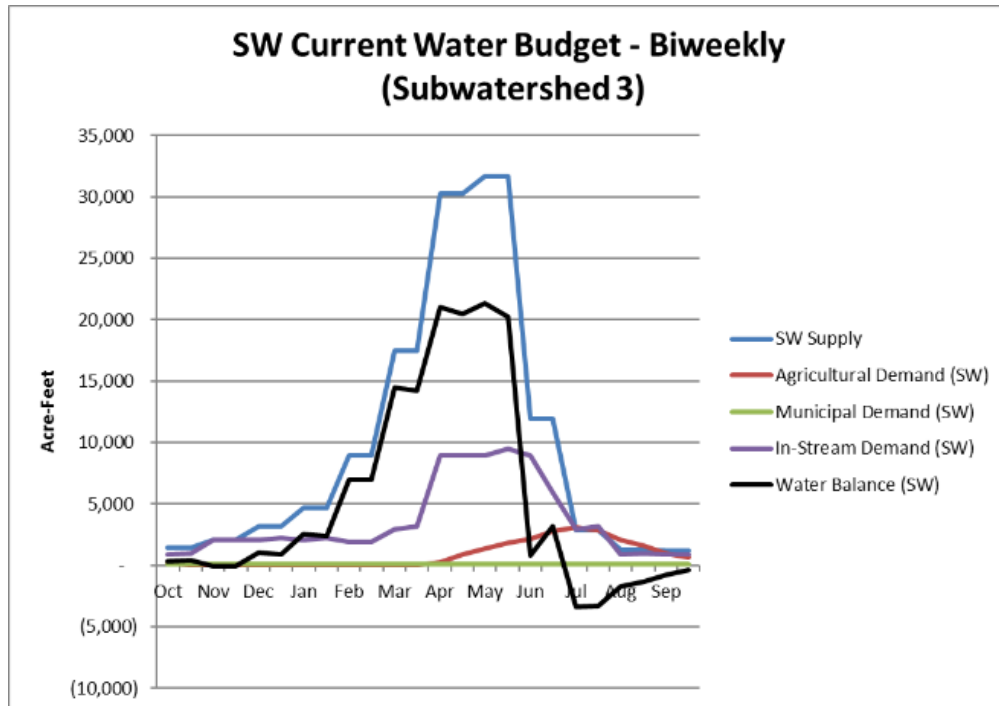
Subwatershed 3 has **high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. While total supply/demand shows a surplus, there is a flow deficit in the summer and fall so the subwatershed is high risk vulnerability for instream demand. Current conditions will worsen in the future due to climate change. There is a significant amount of out-of-stream use in this subwatershed so magnitude is **high** given that significant changes would need to occur to meet instream demand. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing, and migration.

### ***Water Quality***

Subwatershed 3 (Lower Five Points Creek) has a **high** risk of impact from water quality impairments caused by water withdrawals in the subwatershed and upstream. Significant changes in practices and/or efficiencies in water use will be needed to address the water quality impairments.

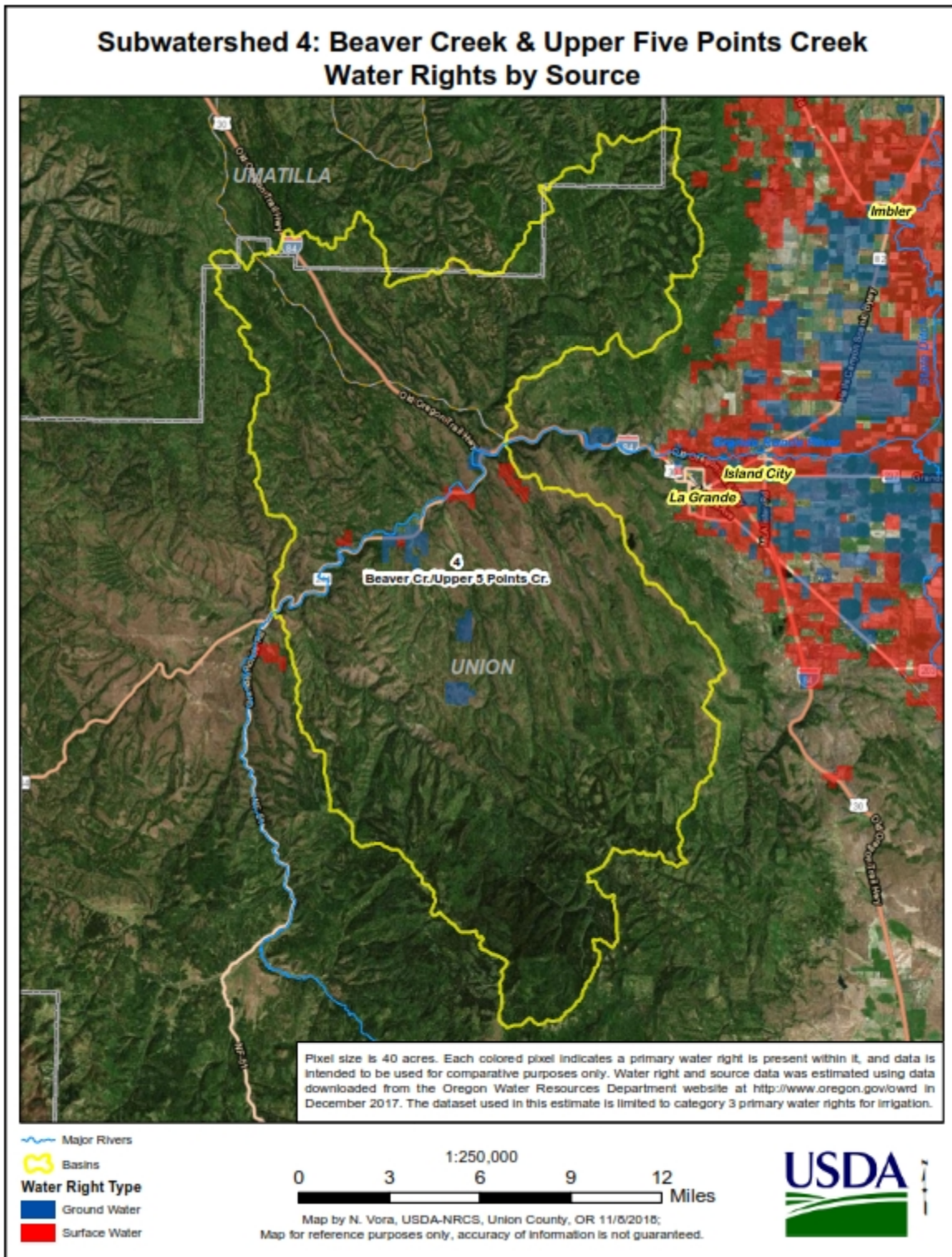
The Water Balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-3.

**Figure 7-3**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 3 - Lower Five Points Creek)**





**Subwatershed 4 Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek**





## Demand Summary

This subwatershed is 178,050 acres in area.

This subwatershed has no cities and municipal demand is 0 AF per year inside the subwatershed; however, the City of La Grande's reservoir on Beaver Creek presents a substantial future municipal demand on the subwatershed's surface water.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed includes 930 acres that have primary irrigation water rights. The total surface water demand is 710 AF per year and 1,930 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values). Future demand is estimated to increase to 1,050 AF per year for surface water and 2,840 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 85,607 AF per year. It includes water rights on seven stream segments.

On an annual basis, there is a surplus of surface water and deficit of groundwater. Based on water rights, there appears to be a deficit of groundwater during the months of November and July (see Appendix D, Water Balance Calculations).

Rock Creek is designated for salmonid spawning and rearing, among other uses, but summer steelhead habitat is degraded by an unnaturally wide, flat channel and a lack of large woody debris in certain reaches. Similarly, Jordan Creek summer steelhead habitat is limited by lack of large wood material. Potential solutions could be working to unconstrain the channel structure.

Beaver Creek is designated for salmonid spawning and rearing and resident fish use, but sedimentation is a detriment to fish use.

The Grande Ronde River in this subwatershed is designated for salmonid and resident fish use but fish habitat is degraded by summer pH levels, high summer temperatures, sedimentation, lack of complex habitat, inadequate pool frequency, and lack of large woody material.

## Vulnerability Summary

### *Overall*

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **moderate** due to late season pressure on groundwater supplies. Potential areas for improvement are finding ways to improve irrigation efficiency and store water for late season demands.

### *Agriculture*

This subwatershed has a **low** risk vulnerability for agricultural demand as there is very little agricultural area in this subwatershed.

### ***Municipal***

There are several SSIU surface and groundwater rights in the subwatershed, but all are less than 1 cfs. There are no cities. There are just 6 percent of rural residential wells in the subwatershed. This municipal system appears to be at a **low** risk for vulnerabilities.

### ***Instream***

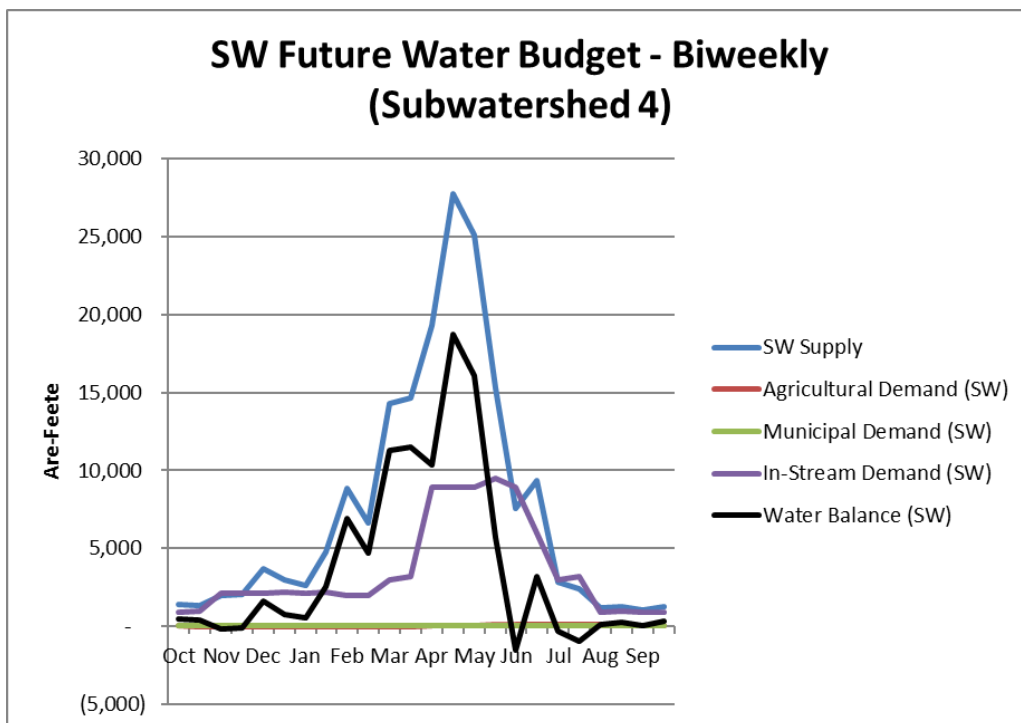
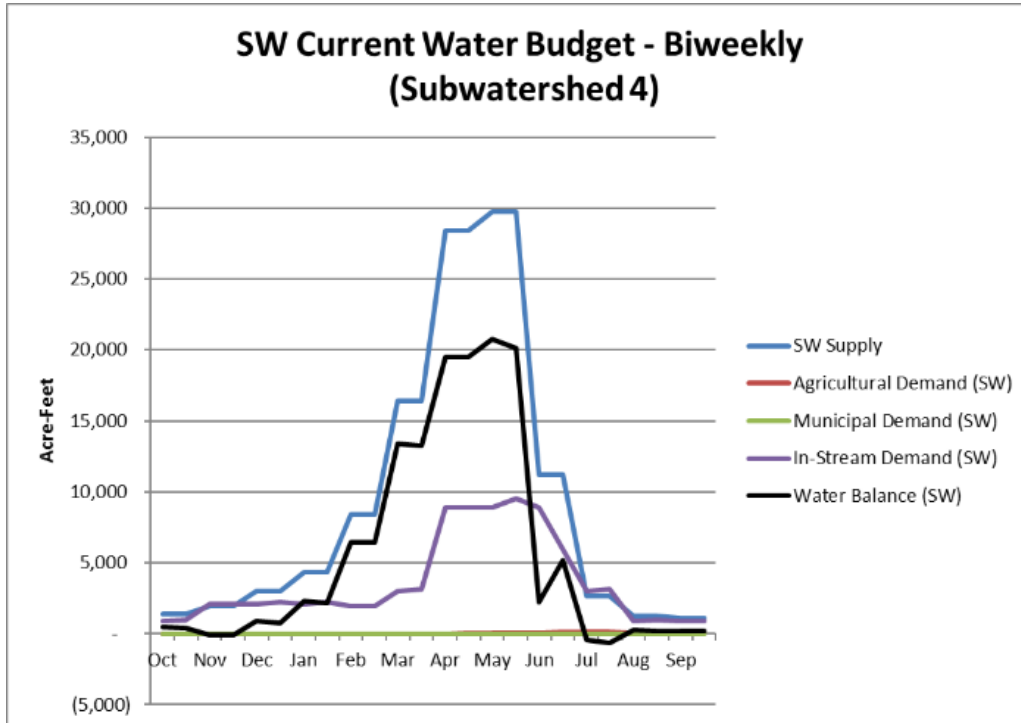
Subwatershed 4 has **high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. While total water supply at the pour point indicates that abundant water is available, there are seasonal vulnerabilities as shown by water availability analysis for ISWR's on tributary streams including Beaver Creek, Fivepoints Creek, Grande Ronde River, Pelican Creek, Rock Creek, Spring Creek, and the Grande Ronde River. Current conditions will worsen in the future due to climate change. There is limited amount of out-of-stream use in this subwatershed so magnitude is **low**. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing, and migration.

### ***Water Quality***

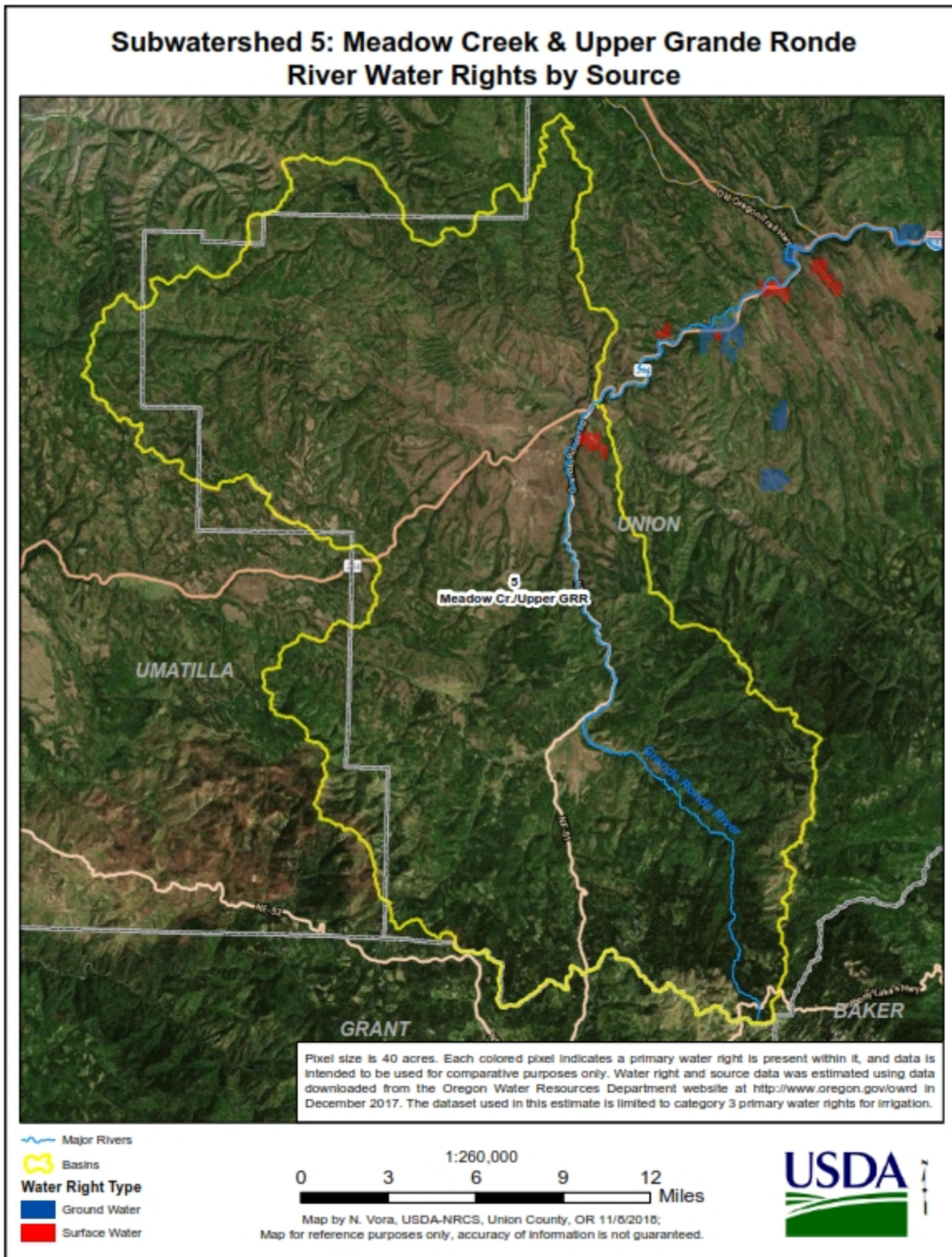
Subwatershed 4 (Beaver Creek/Upper Five Points Creek) has a **moderate** risk of impact from water quality impairments caused by water withdrawals and land management methods in the subwatershed and upstream. Changes in practices and/or efficiencies in water use have been employed to address water quality impairments.

The water balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-4.

**Figure 7-4**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 4 - Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek)**



**Subwatershed 5 Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River**



## **Demand Summary**

This subwatershed is 249,740 acres in area.

This subwatershed has no cities and municipal demand is 0 AF per year for surface water and 48 AF per year for groundwater demand. In the future, groundwater demand is anticipated to increase to 51 AF per year.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed includes approximately 170 acres that have primary irrigation water rights. The total surface water demand is 510 AF per year and 0 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values). Future demand is estimated to increase to 750 AF per year for surface water and 0 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 46,840 AF per year.

On an annual and bi-weekly basis, there appears to be a surplus of surface water and groundwater.

This subwatershed is designated for salmonid and resident fish uses but the Grande Ronde River and many tributaries do not adequately support fish. High summer temperatures are an issue of concern for fish in reaches of the Grande Ronde River, McCoy Creek, Meadow Creek, Sheep Creek, and Fly Creek. Sedimentation degrades fish habitat in the Grande Ronde River and all major tributaries. Forest practices that protect and restore riparian vegetation, reduce erosion inputs, and restore channel connection to floodplains would all be beneficial to fish uses. Dissolved oxygen concentrations are below levels needed for rearing and spawning in several tributaries, including Lookout Creek and Dark Canyon. Summer steelhead habitat is reduced by unnaturally wide, shallow channels, infrequent pools, and lack of large woody material in several reaches including the Grande Ronde River and most major tributaries.

## **Vulnerability Summary**

### ***Overall***

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **low** due to surpluses in each bi-weekly segment. Potential areas for improvement include improving stream habitat. There is no municipal city or SSIU demand and minimal agricultural demand.

### ***Agriculture***

Subwatershed 5 has a **low** risk vulnerability for agricultural demand, as there is very little agricultural area in this subwatershed.

### ***Municipal***

There are no cities and no SSIU rights in the subwatershed and just 3 percent of rural residential wells. This municipal system appears to be at a **low** risk for vulnerabilities.

### ***Instream***

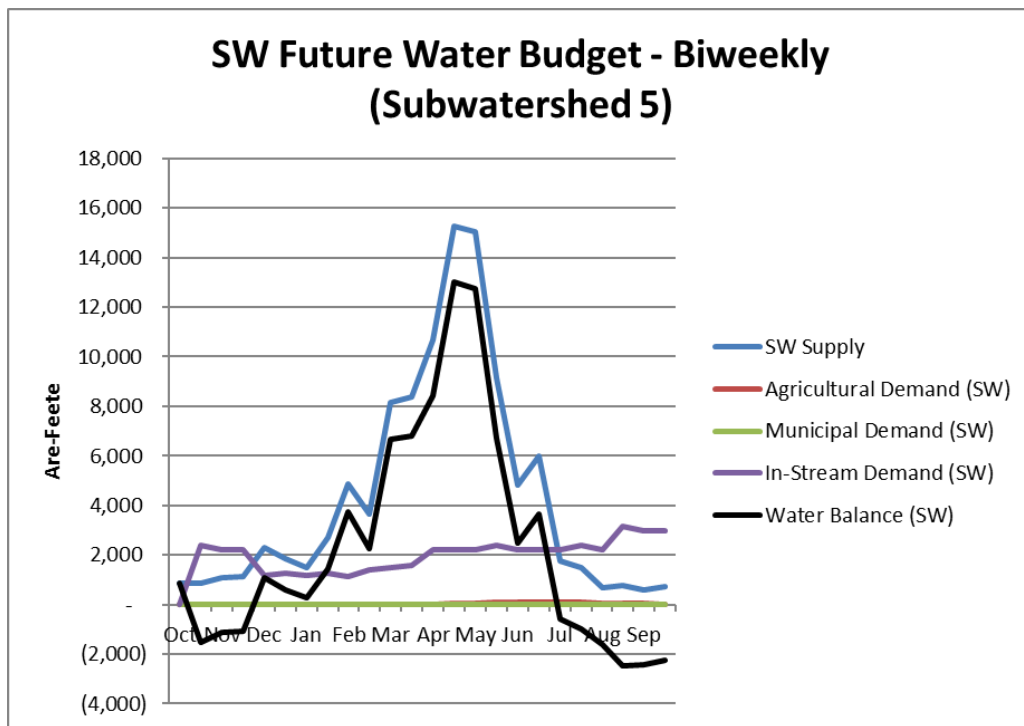
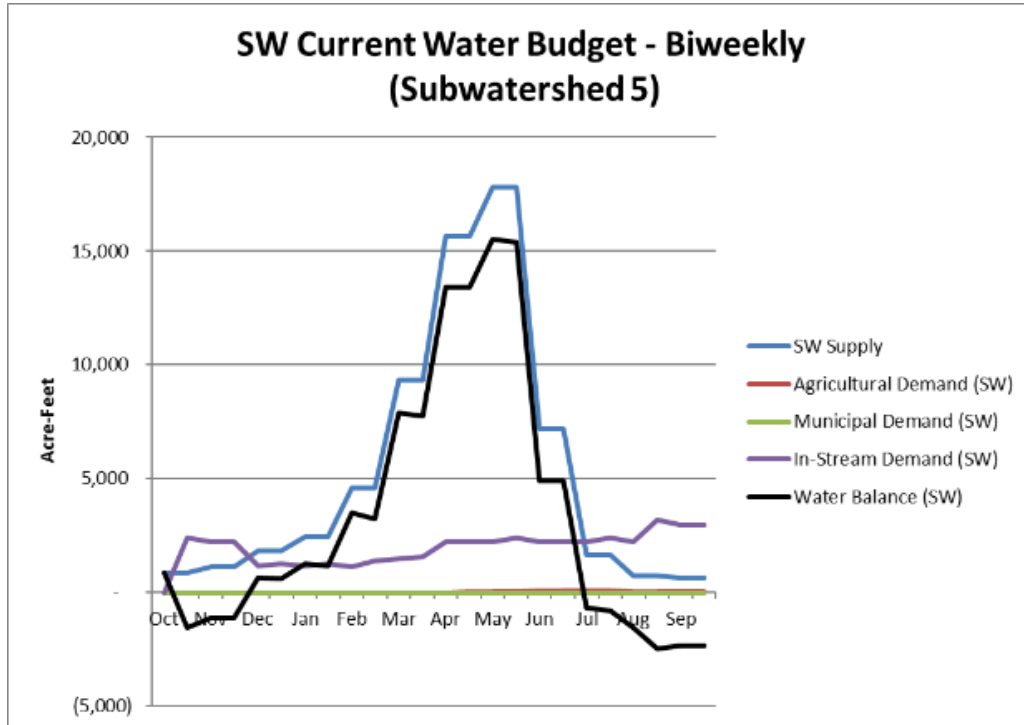
Subwatershed 5 has **high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. While total water supply at the pour point indicates that abundant water is available, there are seasonal vulnerabilities as shown by water availability analysis for ISWR's on tributary streams including Bear, Clear, Dark Canyon, Fly, Limber Jim, Marley, McCoy, Meadow, Sheep, and Chicken Creeks. Current conditions will worsen in the future due to climate change. There is limited amount of out-of-stream use in this subwatershed so magnitude is **low**. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing and migration.

### ***Water Quality***

Subwatershed 5 (Meadow Creek/Upper Grande Ronde River) has a **low** risk of impact from water quality impairments. Changes in land use practices may be needed to address climate change impacts.

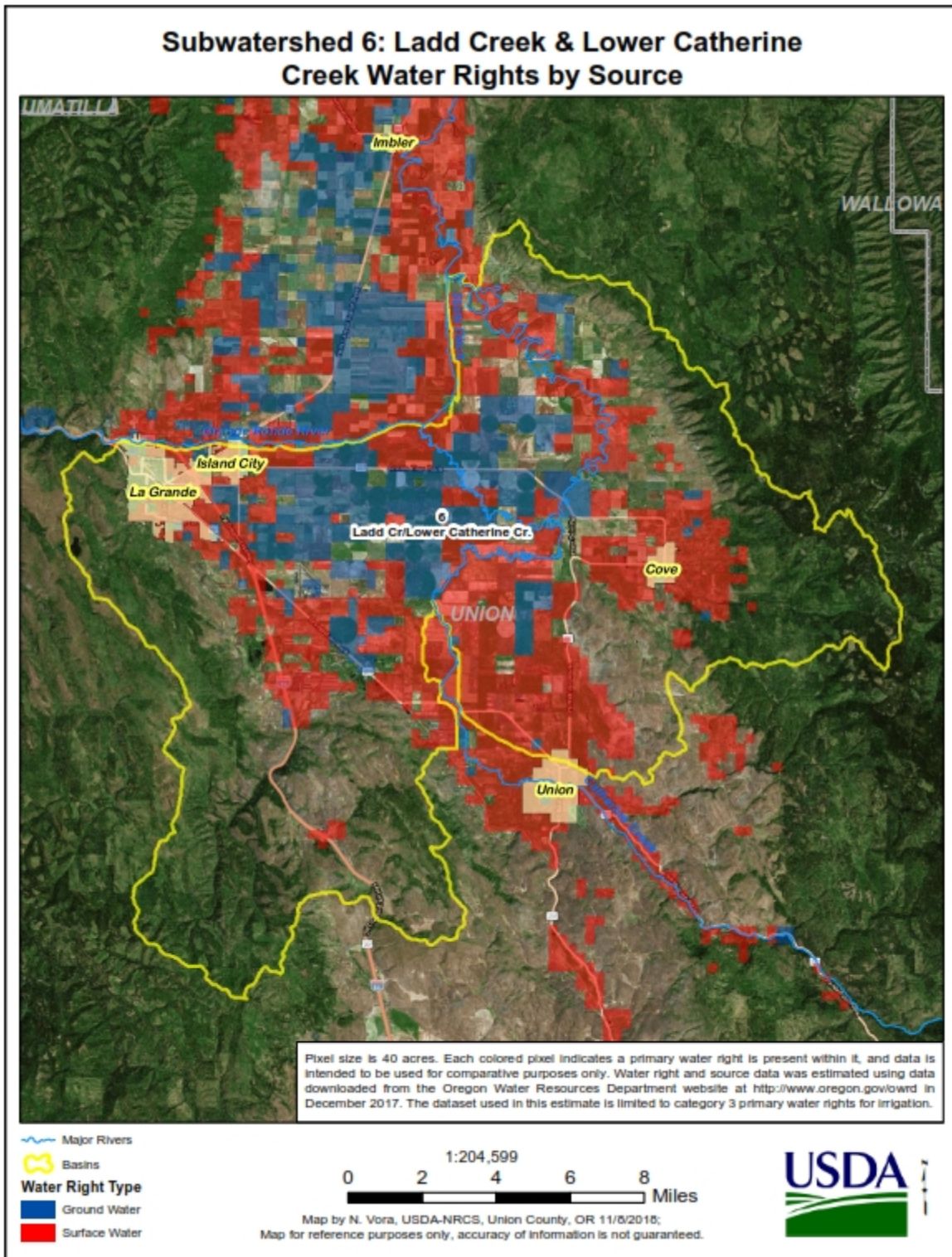
The water balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-5.

**Figure 7-5**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 5 - Meadow Creek**  
**Upper Grande Ronde River)**





**Subwatershed 6 Ladd Creek Lower Catherine Creek**



## Demand Summary

This subwatershed is 142,260 acres in area.

This subwatershed includes the Cities of La Grande and Cove and has 110 AF per year municipal surface water demand and 5,500 AF per year of groundwater demand. Future demand is estimated to increase to 460 AF per year for surface water demand and 8,870 AF per year for groundwater municipal demand.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed includes 50,810 acres that have primary water rights. The total surface water demand is 96,350 AF per year and 41,770 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values). Future demand is estimated to increase to 141,510 AF per year for surface water and 61,360 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 57,550 AF per year. It does not include any water rights, but there is demand for instream flow based on Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife area studies as described in Section 5, Instream Needs/Demands.

On an annual basis, there appears to be a deficit of surface water and surplus of groundwater. The deficit is most significant during late summer and fall on a bi-weekly basis.

Catherine Creek, State Ditch, and the Grande Ronde River are designated for recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) but high aquatic weeds, algae, and pH levels in the summer make it unsafe for people to recreate in the water. Reductions in nutrient inputs would improve the quality of water for recreation.

Catherine Creek, State Ditch, and the Grande Ronde River are also designated for use by fish and aquatic life. These uses are impacted by high summertime phosphorous levels, sedimentation, summer stream temperatures, summertime pH, low summer flows that limit migration and holding, lack of complex habitat, lack of pool frequency, and lack of large woody material. Reductions in nutrient and sediment inputs; reconnecting the floodplain by restoring meanders; and restoring riparian vegetation to buffer nutrient and sediment inputs and provide food, shade, and habitat would be beneficial for aquatic life. The actions may also need to occur in upstream subwatersheds to result in quality improvements to the Grande Ronde River reach in this subwatershed.

Mill Creek is designated for recreation, but the high summertime concentrations of *E. coli* make it unsafe for people to have contact with the water.

## Vulnerability Summary

### *Overall*

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **high** due to late season pressure on groundwater and surface water supplies. Potential areas for improvement are finding ways to improve irrigation efficiency and store water for late season demands and working on the

Beaver Creek reservoir (located in Subwatershed 4) to make it available as a drinking water supply source for the City of La Grande.

### ***Agriculture***

This subwatershed has a **high** risk of vulnerability now and in the future, as it is the highest irrigation demand subwatershed and typically exceeds supply for a large portion of the irrigation season. This subwatershed also has the highest level of groundwater withdrawal in the basin, and due to the uncertainty of supply, has a moderate risk of unsustainable withdrawal now and in the future.

### ***Municipal***

La Grande, a portion of Island City, and the City of Cove are all located in subwatershed 6, as well as many SSIU surface and groundwater rights. Approximately 32 percent of the rural residential groundwater use is within the subwatershed. This municipal system appears to be at a **moderate** risk for vulnerabilities.

### ***Instream***

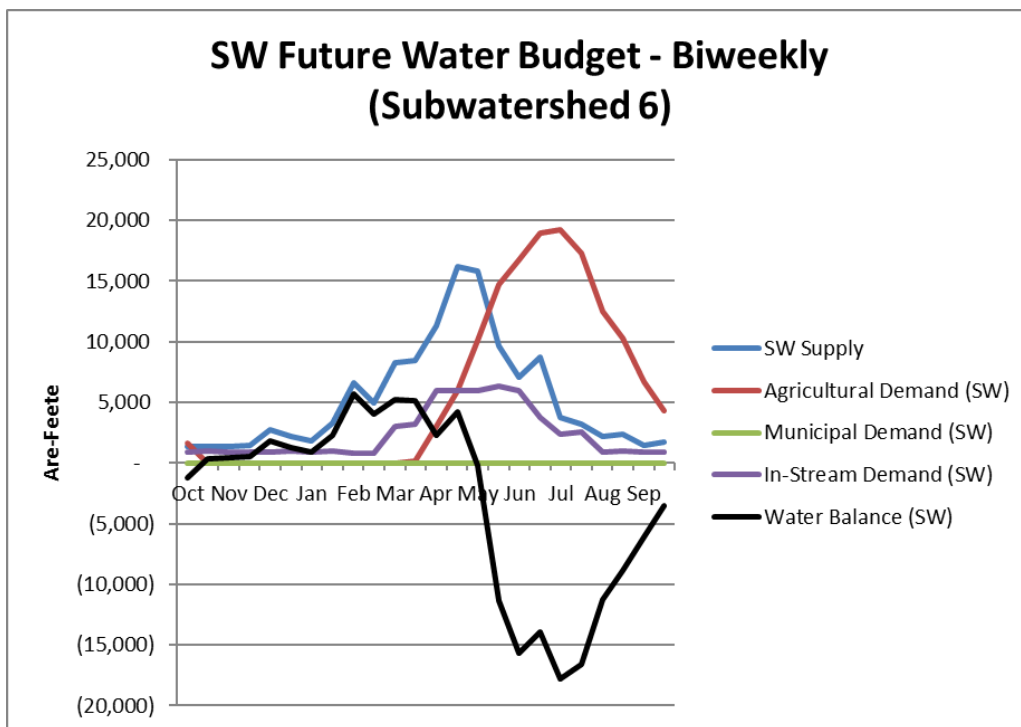
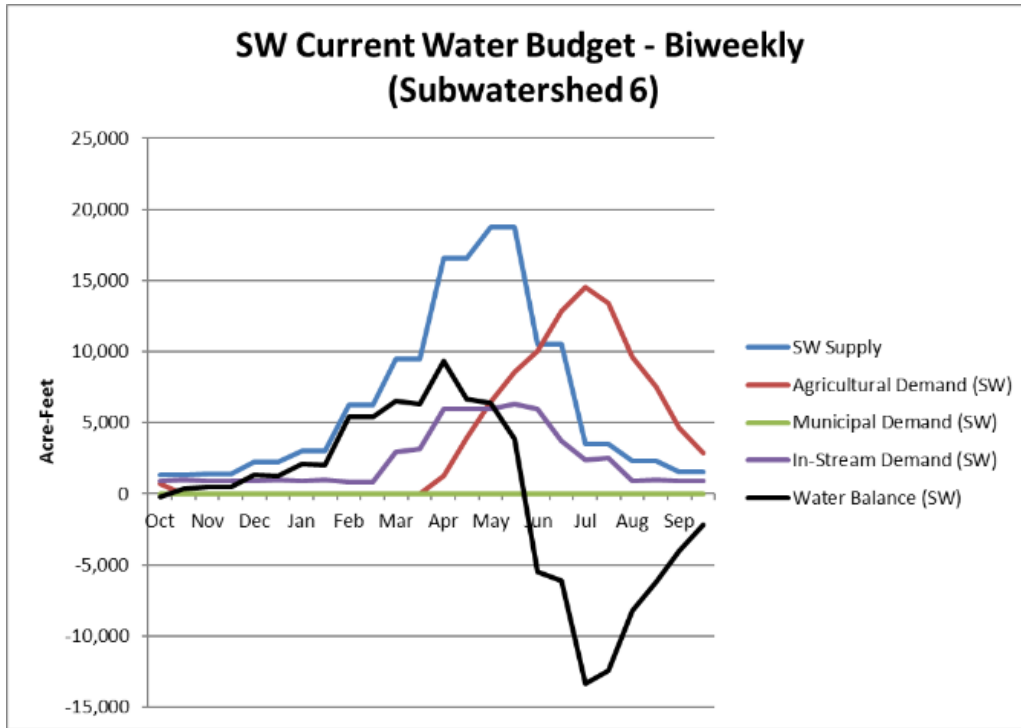
Subwatershed 6 has **very high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. Conditions in this watershed (and subwatershed 7) are the most severe of all. While total water supply at the pour point indicates that abundant water is available, there are seasonal vulnerabilities. Current conditions will worsen in the future due to climate change. There is a significant amount of out-of-stream use in this subwatershed so magnitude is **high** given that significant changes would need to occur to meet instream demand. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing and migration.

### ***Water Quality***

Subwatershed 6 (Ladd Creek/Lower Catherine Creek) has a **high** risk of impact from water quality impairments caused by water withdrawals in the subwatershed and upstream. Significant changes in practices and/or efficiencies in water use will be needed to address the water quality impairments.

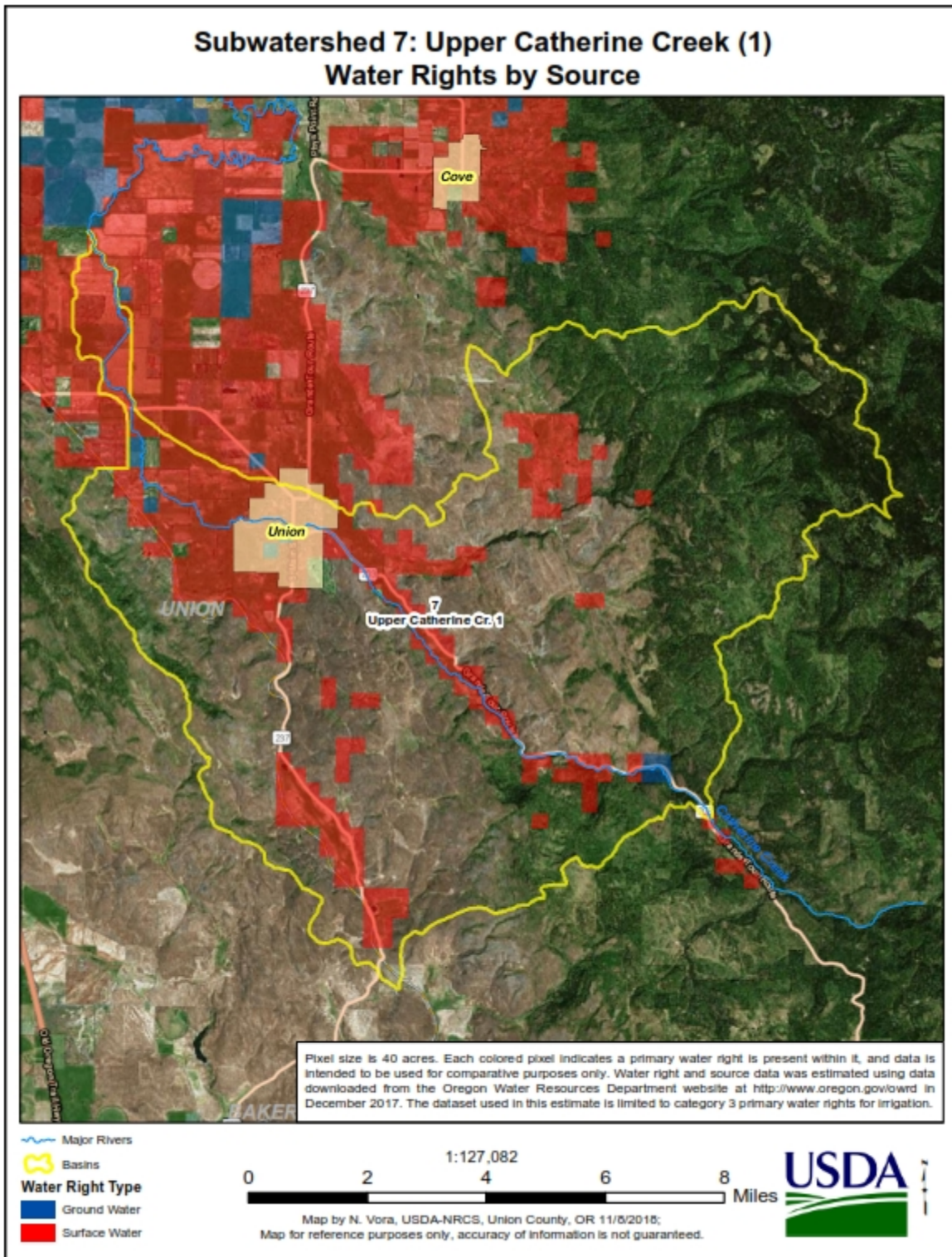
The water balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-6.

**Figure 7-6**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 6 - Ladd Creek Lower Catherine)**





**Subwatershed 7 Upper Catherine Creek 1**



## Demand Summary

This subwatershed is 55,490 acres in area.

This subwatershed includes the City of Union and has no municipal surface water demand and 369 AF per year of groundwater demand. The City of Union has surface water rights for municipal use, they are not currently used but could be in the future. There is one municipal surface water right that is potentially available for stockwater. Future demand is estimated to increase to 2,550 AF per year for municipal demand. The OWRD watermaster indicated that this increase is likely to be too high; however, this value is used for consistency in this report.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed includes 8,190 acres have of primary irrigation water rights). The total surface water demand is 24,870 AF per year and 550 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values). Future demand is estimated to increase to 36,530 AF per year for surface water and 810 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 57,550 AF per year.

On an annual basis, there is a surplus of surface water and groundwater.

Catherine Creek is designated by the DEQ for bull trout use but summer stream temperatures are too high to adequately support bull trout

## Vulnerability Summary

### *Overall*

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **high** due to consistent demand on groundwater and surface water supplies. Potential areas for improvement are finding ways to improve irrigation efficiency.

### *Agriculture*

This subwatershed has a **high** risk of vulnerability now and in the future, as it typically exceeds supply for a large portion of the irrigation season.

### *Municipal*

The City of Union is within subwatershed 7, and several small SSIU rights, but just 6 percent of rural residential well use is located within the subwatershed. This municipal system appears to be at a **low** risk for vulnerabilities.

### *Instream*

Subwatershed 7 has **very high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. Conditions in this subwatershed (and subwatershed 6) are the most severe of all. While total water supply at the pour point indicates that abundant water is available, there are seasonal vulnerabilities. Current conditions will worsen in the future due to climate change. There is a significant

amount of out-of-stream use in this subwatershed so magnitude is **high** given that significant changes would need to occur to meet instream demand. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing and migration.

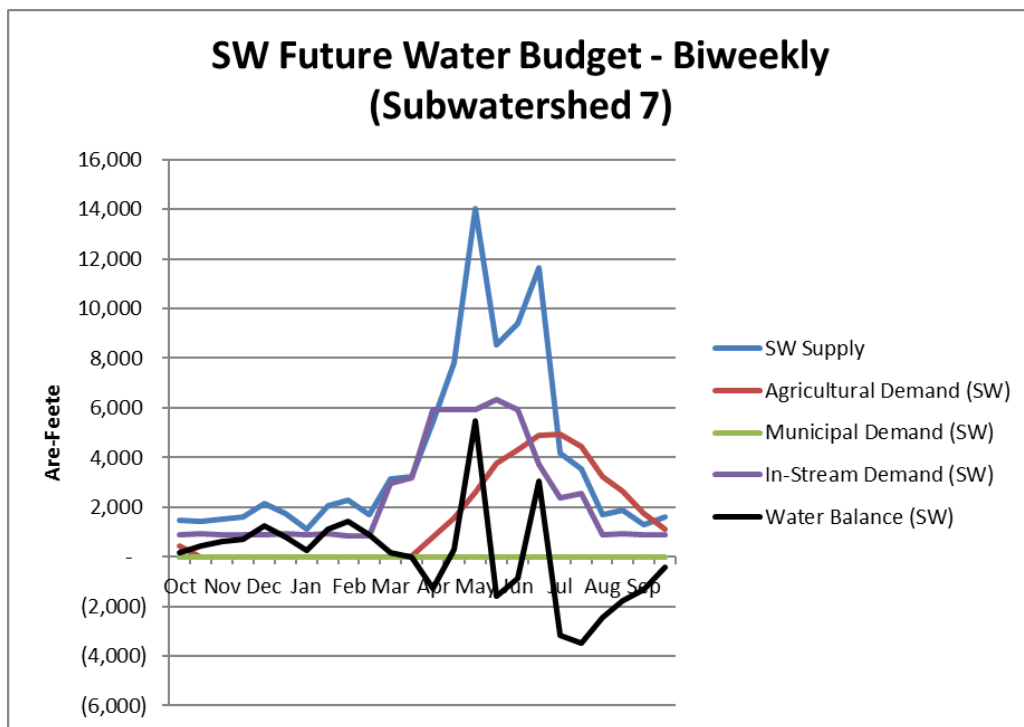
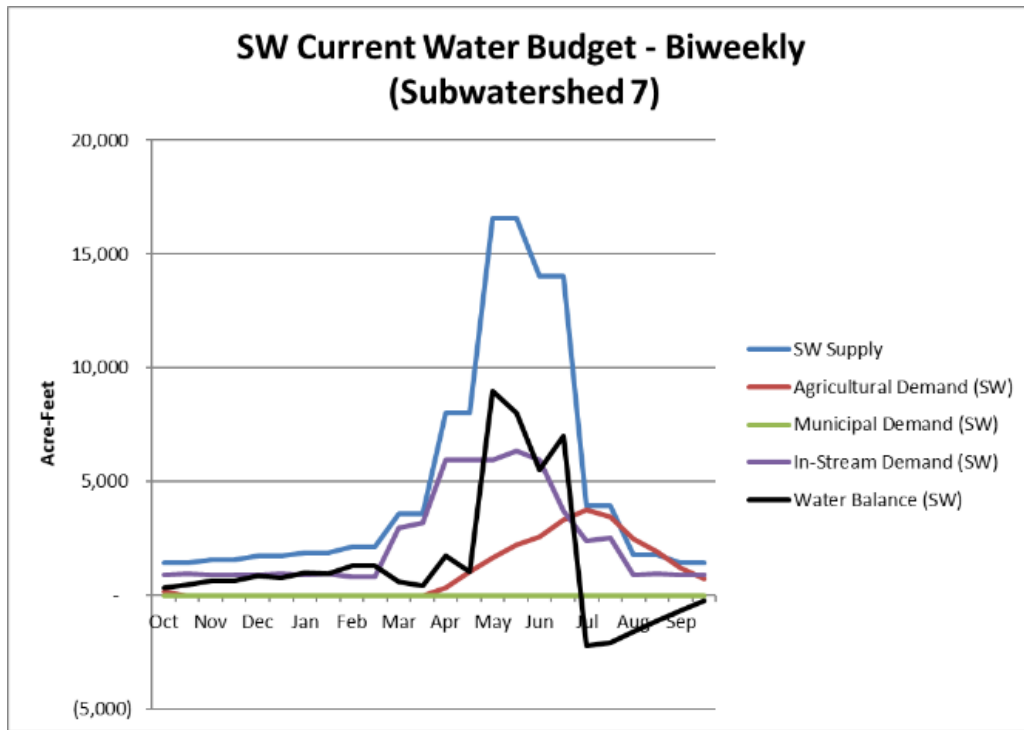
### ***Water Quality***

Subwatershed 7 has a **moderate** risk of impact from water quality impairments caused by water withdrawals and land management methods in the subwatershed and upstream. Changes in practices and/or efficiencies in water use have been employed to address water quality impairments.

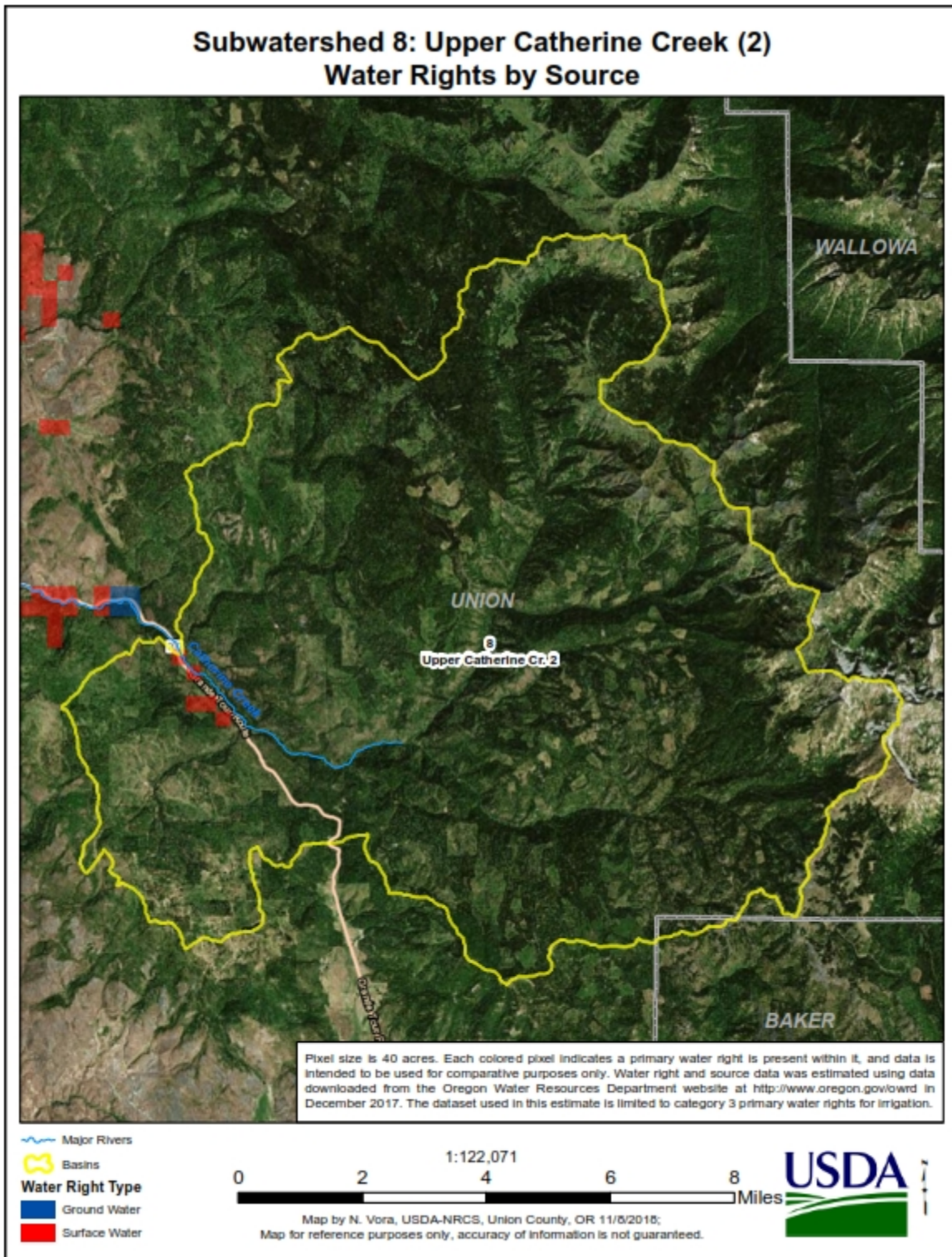
The water balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-7.



**Figure 7-7**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 7 - Upper Catherine Creek 1)**



**Subwatershed 8 Upper Catherine Creek 2**



## Demand Summary

This subwatershed is 61,820 acres in area.

This subwatershed has no cities and municipal demand is 0 AF per year for surface water demand and 10 AF per year for groundwater demand.

The total agricultural demand for this subwatershed is 120 acres that have primary irrigation water rights. The total surface water demand is 470 AF per year and 0 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values). Future demand is estimated to increase to 690 AF per year for surface water and 0 AF per year for groundwater (based on ET values).

The total instream demand is 32,500 AF per year.

On an annual basis, there is a surplus of surface water and slight deficit of groundwater. There is a slight deficit of surface water on a bi-weekly basis during August through November.

Catherine Creek is designated for bull trout use but summer stream temperatures are too high to adequately support bull trout. Sedimentation is also a detriment to fish habitat in South Fork Catherine Creek, North Fork Catherine Creek, and Little Catherine Creek.

## Vulnerability Summary

### *Overall*

The risk of conflicting demands in this subwatershed is **low**, although there is some late season pressure on surface water supplies. Potential areas for improvement are finding ways to improve irrigation efficiency and improve instream habitat.

### *Agriculture*

This subwatershed has a **low** risk vulnerability for agricultural demand as there is very little agricultural area in this subwatershed.

### *Municipal*

There are no cities, no SSIU rights, and just 1 percent of rural residential use in the subwatershed. This municipal system appears to be at a **low** risk for vulnerabilities.

### *Instream*

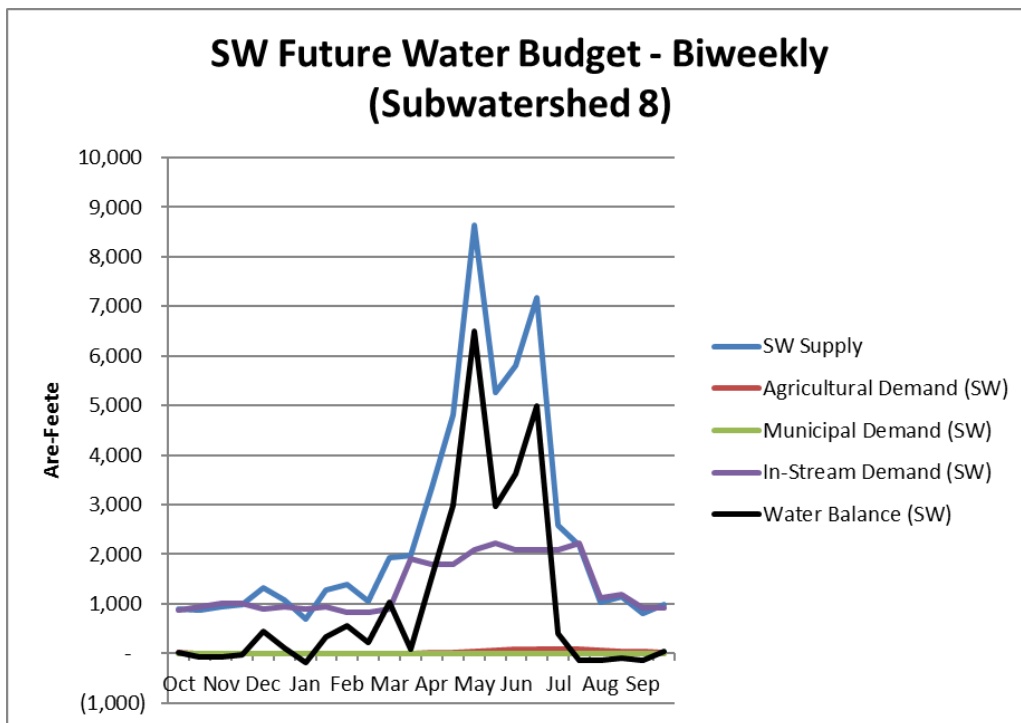
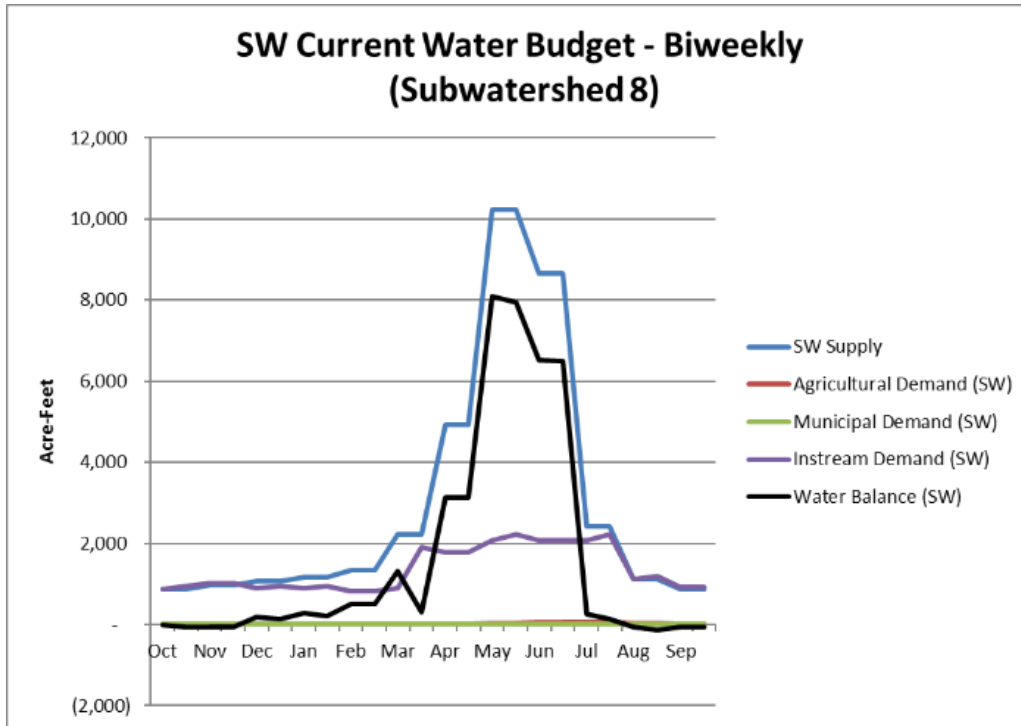
Subwatershed 8 has **high** risk vulnerability for instream demand. While total water supply at the pour point indicates that abundant water is available, there are seasonal vulnerabilities as shown by water availability analysis for ISWR's on tributary streams, including mainstem Catherine, Little Catherine, and South Fork Catherine Creeks. Current conditions will worsen in the future due to climate change. There is limited amount of out-of-stream use in this subwatershed so magnitude is **low**. Fish habitat in the subwatershed is used for spawning, rearing and migration.

### ***Water Quality***

Subwatershed 8 (Upper Catherine Creek 2) has a **low** risk of impact from water quality impairments. Changes in land use practices may be needed to address climate change impacts.

The water balance for this subwatershed is presented on Figure 7-8.

**Figure 7-8**  
**Surface Water Budget - Bi-weekly (Subwatershed 8 - Upper Catherine Creek 2)**

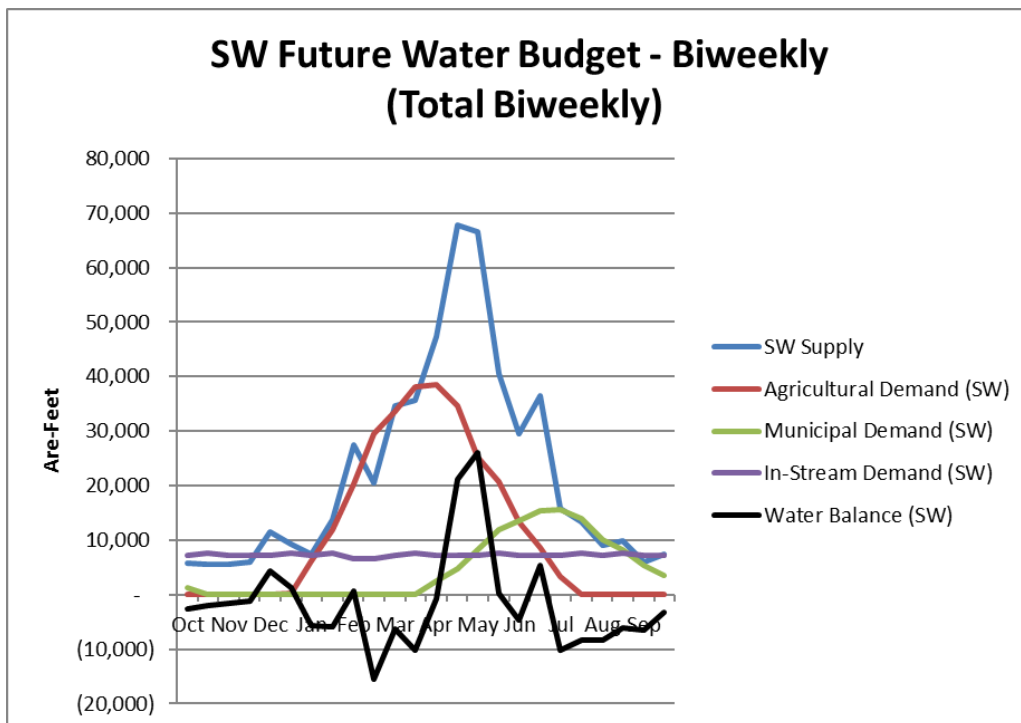
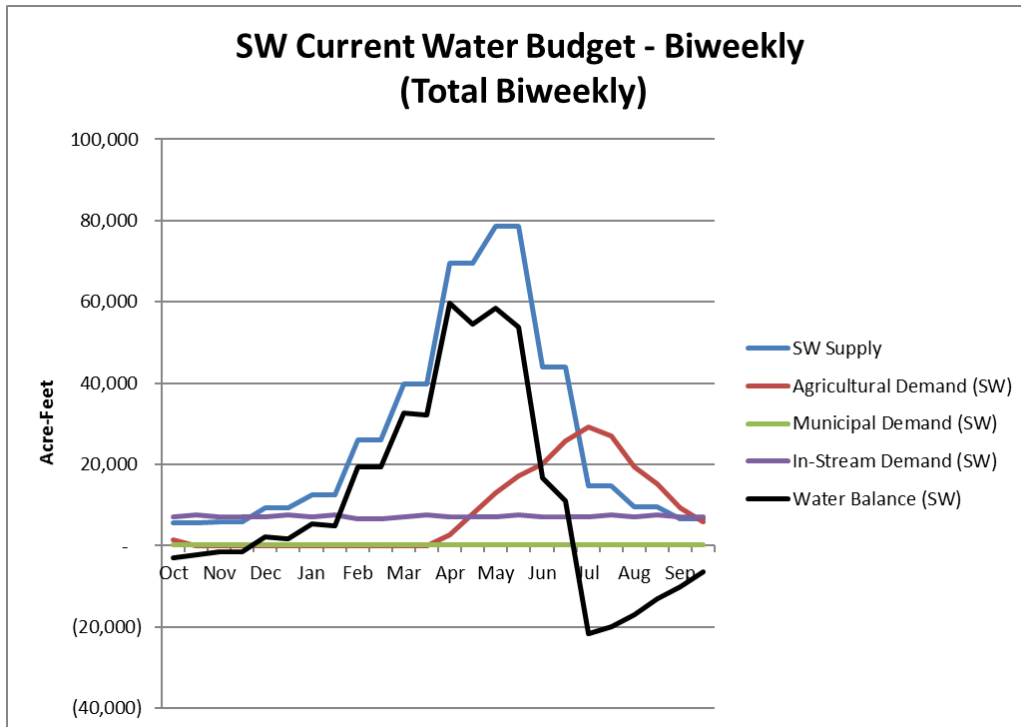


## **Total Bi-weekly Summary**

Figure 7-9 shows the total bi-weekly summaries for both current and future surface water demand.

Currently, there is a water surplus from February through May, and a deficit for the rest of the months. Based on these assumptions, in the future, there appears to be a deficit for all months. There could be a large shift in current versus future timing for water demand in agriculture. Based on temperature and precipitation changes there could be a shift in demand to approximately 3 months earlier in the future. This shift in demand is not evident for other demand categories because instream demand is based only on water rights and is not showing an increase in the future, although this may be underpredicting needs.

**Figure 7-9**  
**Total Bi-weekly Water Budget Summary**





## Conclusion and Next Steps

Generally, areas of highest agricultural use will have the greatest potential for surface water demand conflicts because agricultural use is the highest percentage of water use in the UGRRW. Groundwater demand may not have high conflict potential if pumping rates are held constant; however, there is significant uncertainty in groundwater supply data. Stream segments with ISWR are protected and restoration opportunities exist in many areas. Municipal systems appear to have the lowest vulnerabilities of the three demand groups. See Table 7-10, below, for a summary of these demands.

**Table 7-10**  
**Water Demand Vulnerabilities by Subwatershed**

Name	Overall	Agricultural	Municipal	Instream	Water Quality
1 Lookingglass Creek/Cabin Creek	Low	Low	Low	High	High
2 Willow Creek/Indian Creek	Moderate	High	Low	High	High
3 Lower Five Points Creek	Moderate	High	Low	High	High
4 Beaver Creek, Upper Five Points Creek	Moderate	Low	Low	High	Moderate
5 Meadow Creek Upper Grande Ronde River	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
6 Ladd Creek Lower Catherine	High	High	Moderate	High	High
7 Upper Catherine Creek 1	High	High	Low	High	Moderate
8 Upper Catherine Creek 2	Low	Low	Low	High	Low

These vulnerabilities will be further analyzed in Step 4 and the UGRRW Partnership will explore ways to improve conditions for all demand groups.

# 8.0 - Public Participation and Outreach

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This section provides an overview of the total number of meetings held (broken down by work group/committee), workshops/field trips held, associated conferences attended, and a web link to an archive of the meeting notes. It took hundreds of person hours to develop this report, with representation and participation from more than 20 diverse water interests. Meetings were publicized through newspaper advertisements, radio interviews, and on the Union County website. Project progress was presented at several meetings throughout the area.

## Step 1 Meetings

- March 22, 2016
- June 29, 2016
- June 30, 2016
- August 4, 2016
- August 30, 2016 - Steering Committee Kickoff
- September 6, 2016
- September 20, 2016 - Steering Committee Meeting
- October 6, 2016 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting
- October 18, 2016 - Steering Committee Meeting
- November 2, 2016 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting
- November 29, 2016 - Steering Committee Meeting

## Step 2 Meetings

- January 10, 2017 - Water Supply Technical Committee No. 1
- January 11, 2017 - Steering Committee Meeting
- January 24, 2017 - Water Supply Technical Committee No. 2
- February 21, 2017 - Water Supply Technical Committee No. 3
- February 22, 2017 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 4
- March 14, 2017 - Water Supply Technical Committee No. 4
- March 16, 2017 - Steering Committee Meeting
- April 3, 2017 - Water Supply Technical Meeting and Steering Committee Meeting
- April 12, 2017 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 5
- May 24 through 25, 2017 - Bend Meeting
- June 6, 2017 - Water Supply Technical Committee Meeting No. 6

- June 21, 2017 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 6
- July 28, 2017 - Field trip
- August 8, 2017 - Technical Committee Meeting No. 7 and Steering Committee
- August 30, 2017 - Water Supply Technical Committee and Steering Committee Meeting
- September 6, 2017 - Stakeholder Meeting

### **Step 3 Meetings**

- September 19, 2017 - Technical and Steering Committee Meeting
- October 10, 2017 - Technical Committee Meeting
- October 25, 2017 - Technical and Steering Committee Meeting
- October 31, 2017 - Agricultural Work Group Meeting
- November 6, 2017 - Instream Work Group Meeting
- November 8, 2017 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 9
- November 21, 2017 - Technical Committee Meeting
- December 13, 2017 - Natural Hazards Work Group Meeting
- December 14, 2017 - Agricultural Work Group Meeting
- January 8, 2018 - Agricultural Work Group Meeting
- January 16, 2018 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 10
- January 23, 2018 - Technical Committee Meeting
- February 7, 2018 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 11
- February 14, 2018 - Agricultural Work Group Meeting
- February 20, 2018 - Technical Committee Meeting
- March 13, 2018 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 12
- April 18, 2018 - Stakeholder Meeting No. 13
- August 15, 2018 - Stakeholder Meeting No. 14
- September 17, 2018 - Technical Committee Meeting
- September 19, 2018 - Stakeholder Committee Meeting No. 15
- October 24, 2018 - Steering Committee Meeting
- October 25, 2018 - Technical Committee Meeting
- November 8, 2018 - Stakeholder Meeting and Field Trip No. 16
- December 21, 2018 - Technical Committee Meeting

- January 16, 2019 - Stakeholder Meeting No. 17
- March 20, 2019 - Stakeholder Meeting No.

Meeting materials and notes are available at: <http://union-county.org/planning/place-based-integrated-water-resources-planning/>

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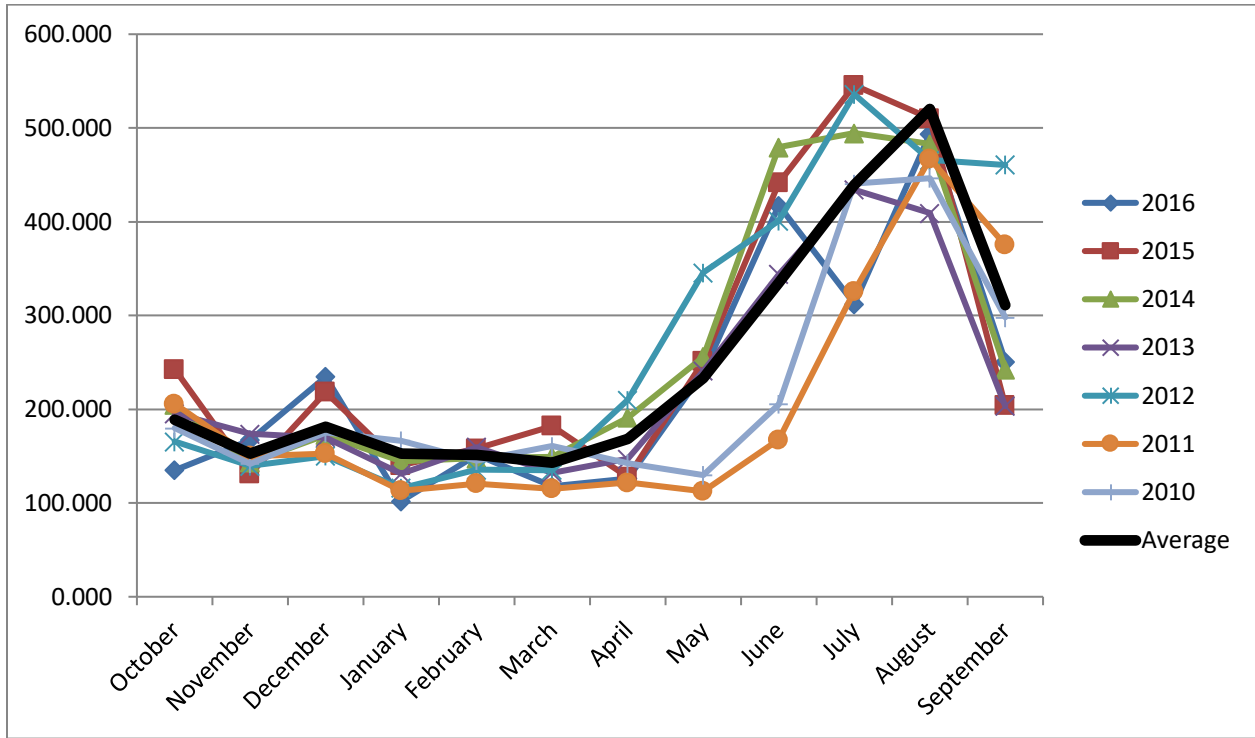
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# **APPENDIX A**

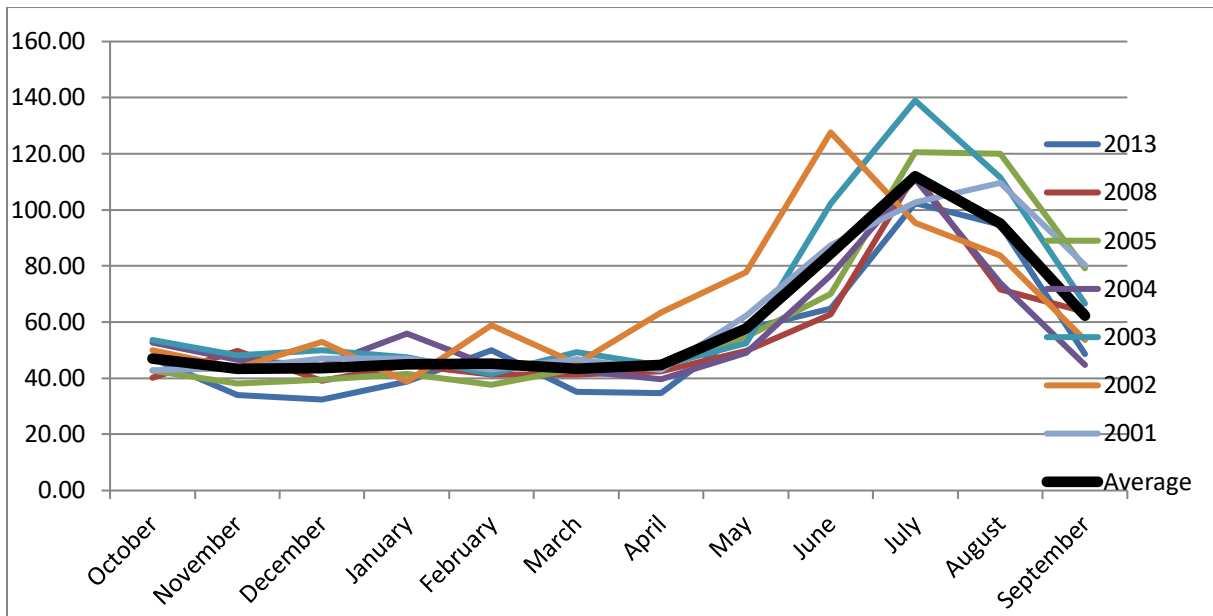
## **Municipal Demand Calculations**

The figures below show the variability in each water year for each city. All units are in Acre-feet.

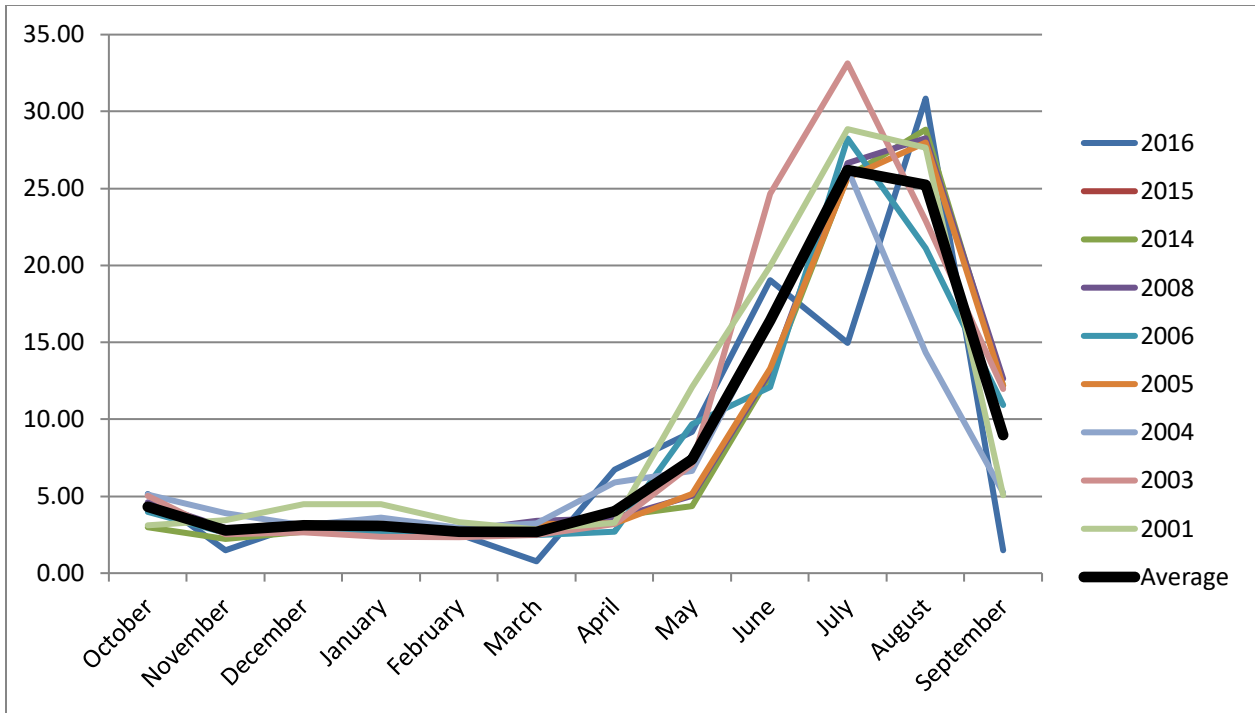
**Figure 3-10  
La Grande Water Demand**



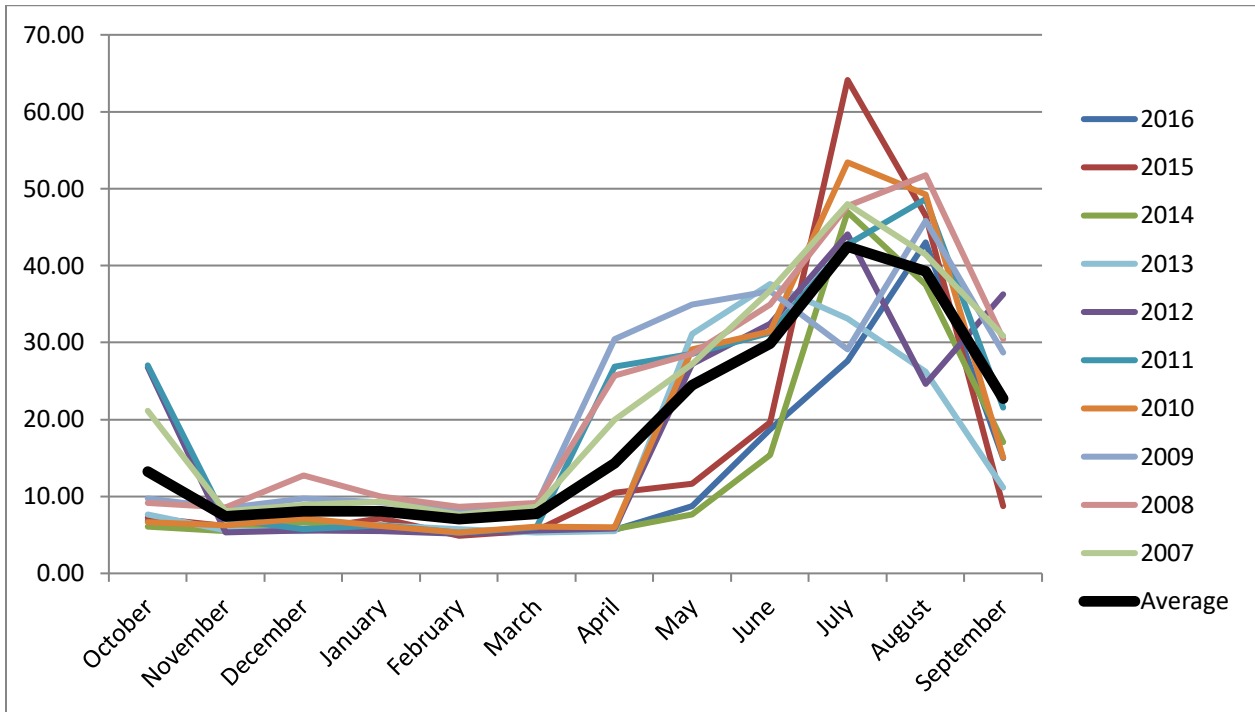
**Figure 3-11  
Elgin Water Demand**



**Figure 3-12  
Imbler Water Demand**

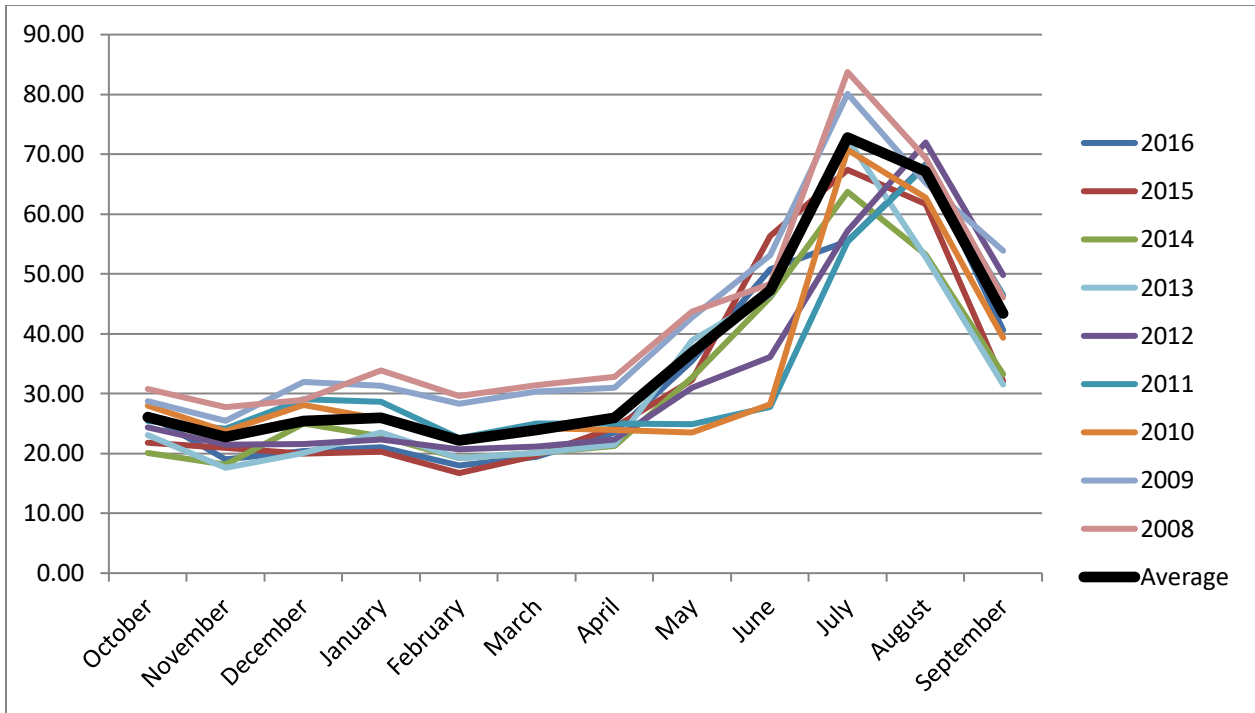


**Figure 3-13**  
Cove Water Demand

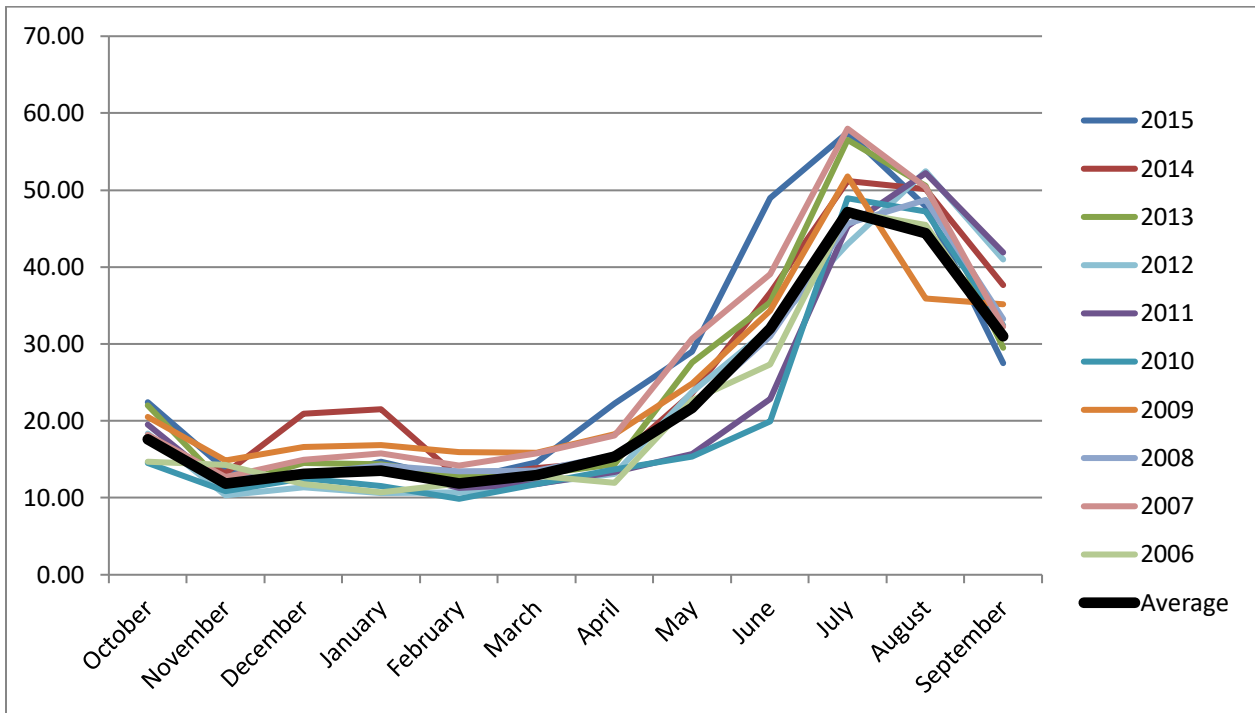


**Figure 3-14**  
Union Water Demand



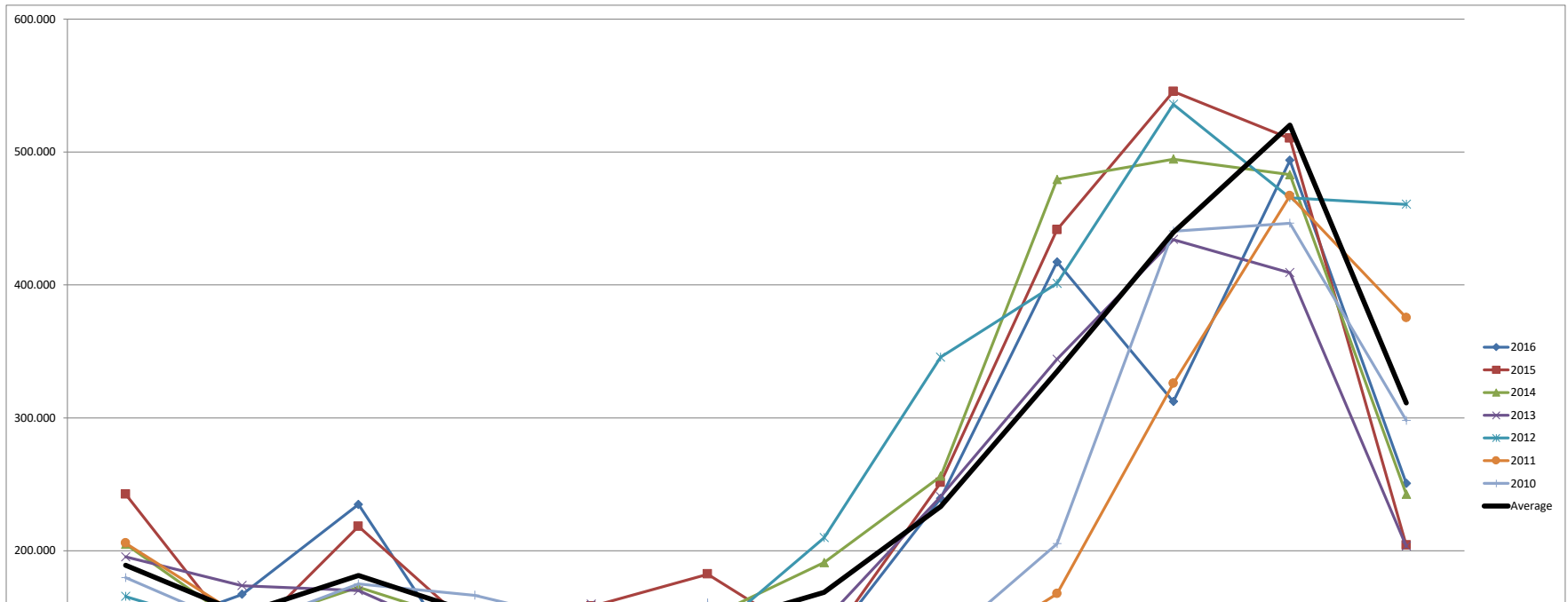


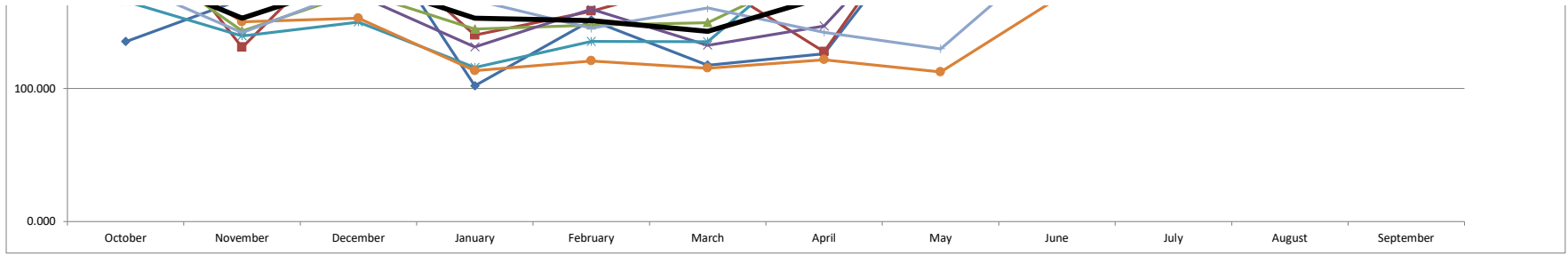
**Figure 3-15**  
**Island City Water Demand**





Water Year	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Total Water Used
2016	135.219	167.197	234.835	102.075	151.330	117.603	126.196	239.316	417.281	312.263	493.697	250.701	2747.712	2747.712
2015	242.538	130.953	218.232	140.068	158.082	182.326	127.638	251.284	441.452	545.530	510.269	204.085	3152.457	3152.457
2014	204.883	143.228	172.567	144.609	147.709	149.458	191.042	256.041	479.365	494.586	482.986	242.538	3109.013	3109.013
2013	195.369	173.795	170.000	131.229	159.647	132.487	146.880	240.758	343.996	434.099	409.240	203.440	2740.941	2740.941
2012	165.601	139.546	149.980	115.793	135.341	135.065	209.762	345.684	401.108	535.863	465.677	460.644	3260.064	3260.064
2011	205.681	150.041	152.803	113.368	120.733	115.332	121.623	112.447	167.657	325.859	467.058	375.360	2427.964	2427.964
2010	179.748	142.001	175.022	166.552	145.315	160.568	142.216	129.787	205.220	440.482	446.405	298.024	2631.340	2631.34
2009	189.323	140.068	175.360	160.138	143.382	155.473	162.440	230.723	281.022	473.227	381.712	331.432	2824.300	2824.3 2824.3
2008	184.659	151.453	170.051	156.609	164.404	143.014	162.593	213.752	280.009	477.830	429.771	307.230	2841.375	2841.375 2841.375
2007	189.194	157.431	158.321	150.864	157.155	151.017	178.361	300.196	403.557	567.712	464.229	535.949	3413.988	3413.988 3413.988
2006	178.300	148.869	157.922	155.835	140.184	77.180	169.646	224.425	192.601	361.851	1724.932	313.607	3845.352	3845.352 3845.352
2004	216.109	145.708	193.583	164.643	186.709	167.160	210.308	223.566	321.372	463.707	290.898	193.736	2777.499	2777.499 2777.499
2003	210.032	150.281	282.366	151.631	149.176	125.423	185.972	202.513	357.032	372.438	435.565	315.786	2938.217	2938.217 2938.217
2002	212.027	180.267	188.768	216.572	167.286	162.222	184.410	256.284	370.907	483.505	429.646	298.419	3150.311	3150.311 3150.311
2001	128.799	173.021	121.495	223.566	138.895	170.321	211.076	273.098	360.623	302.989	371.886	338.803	2814.571	2814.571 2814.571
2000	231.760	182.535	202.483	174.648	184.560	152.153	200.120	90.069	272.392	149.882	303.971	166.607	2311.180	2311.18 2978.34
1999	188.550	166.884	178.484	174.771	158.260	174.249	187.322	257.846	378.177	476.842	396.038	319.500	3056.922	3056.922
1998	179.497	158.966	164.244	169.400	153.012	154.270	165.871	225.653	321.034	467.236	451.493	296.452	2907.129	2907.129
1997	227.497	176.032	177.996	149.271	143.624	169.649	189.566	303.944	361.669	390.548	443.762	283.136	3016.695	3016.695
1996	269.633	261.501	284.241	268.805	272.610	261.777	231.855	274.482	437.870	556.360	473.009	362.559	3954.703	3954.703
1995	258.581	188.304	194.442	193.214	185.849	200.272	213.776	272.852	356.786	477.394	447.319	344.204	3332.991	3332.991
1993	151.079	0.120	0.120	26.144	7.025	99.398	25.315	127.451	118.303	192.325	212.978	155.590	1115.848	0
1992	139.758	186.435	200.644	195.611	186.804	193.494	233.666	375.173	401.841	280.712	226.577	130.981	2751.696	2751.696
1991	238.847	207.577	266.221	277.760	205.985	220.561	211.755	223.371	272.993	487.796	448.391	365.993	3427.251	3427.251
1989	247.912	177.309	185.969	194.264	220.215	206.834	194.519	257.932	393.178	515.578	365.840	265.395	3224.944	3224.944
<b>Average</b>	<b>189.165</b>	<b>152.924</b>	<b>181.420</b>	<b>152.903</b>	<b>151.023</b>	<b>142.977</b>	<b>168.678</b>	<b>233.325</b>	<b>334.880</b>	<b>439.463</b>	<b>520.265</b>	<b>311.317</b>	<b>2978.340</b>	<b>8.159836</b>
Std Dev	29.794	14.485	39.188	33.465	15.612	26.782	30.839	57.929	93.263	85.951	337.803	94.025		







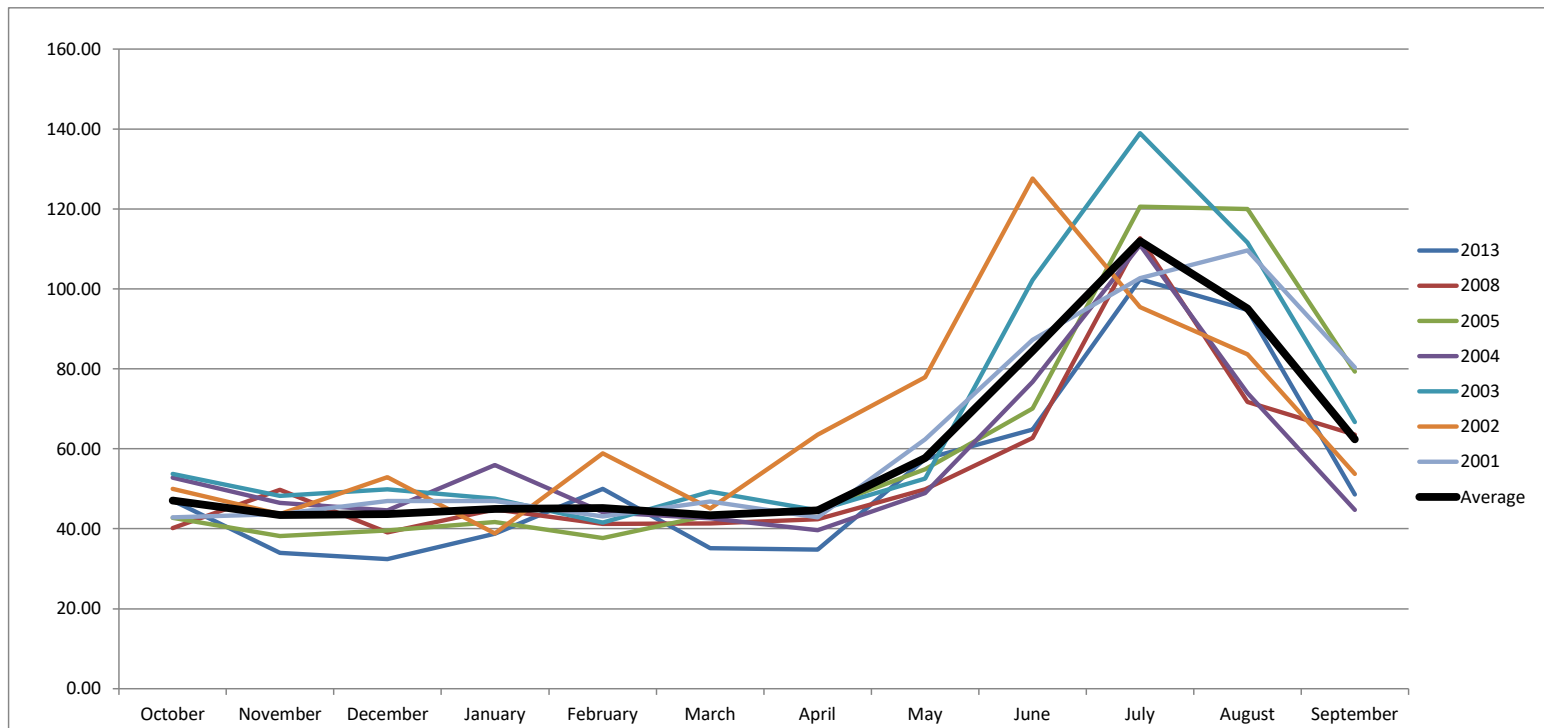






1992	11644	BEAVER CR RES STORAGE	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	BEAVER CREEK;	ALSO SESE: SWSW, SECTION 9; NWNW, SECTION 16; N1/2N1/4, SECTION 17	(55-37E-8-SW SE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1992	11647	GEKELER WELL (UNIO 999)	0.000	4.972	11.754	0.000	0.000	41.860	64.600	105.171	77.152	30.720	37.778	0.000	374.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	71 FEET NORTH AND 670.47 FEET EAST FROM SW CORNER, SECTION 9	(35-38E-9-SW SW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1992	11648	MORGAN LAKE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, M SECTION 25	(35-37E-25-NE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1992	11649	MORGAN LAKE SOURCE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, SECTION 25	(35-37E-25-NE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1992	11660	MAIN BEAVER CREEK	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	BEAVER CREEK;		(0-0-0-8-8bsp; 8-8bsp)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1992	11661	2ND & H WELL (UNIO 940)	139,758	181,464	188,893	195,611	186,804	145,466	140,525	181,126	186,190	175,909	161,117	130,981	203,841	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	99.96 FEET NORTH AND 876.11 FEET WEST FROM E1/4 CORNER, SECTION 7	(35-38E-7-SE NE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1992	11662	BEAVER CR RES USE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	BEAVER CR RESERVOIR;	1220 FEET NORTH AND 1900 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 8	(55-37E-8-SW SE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11640	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	GRANDE RONDE RIVER;	PUMPING PLANT AND PIPE LINES	(0-0-0-8-8bsp; 8-8bsp)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11641	ISLAND CITY WELL (UNIO 778)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	1020 FEET NORTH AND 762 FEET WEST FROM CEN, S3	(35-38E-3-SE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11642	PUBLIC WORKS WELL 1 (UNIO 932)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	WELL 1;	3060 FEET NORTH AND 530 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, S6	(35-38E-6-SE NE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11643	PUBLIC WORKS WELL 2 (UNIO 933)	23,620	24,799	25,620	23,141	25,620	24,799	25,620	24,799	25,620	24,799	25,620	24,799	301,658	0.000	0.000	0.000	WELL 2;	3060 FEET NORTH AND 530 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, S6	(35-38E-6-SE NE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11644	BEAVER CR RES STORAGE	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	510,360	BEAVER CREEK;	ALSO SESE: SWSW, SECTION 9; NWNW, SECTION 16; N1/2N1/4, SECTION 17	(55-37E-8-SW SE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11647	GEKELER WELL (UNIO 999)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	182,538	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	71 FEET NORTH AND 670.47 FEET EAST FROM SW CORNER, SECTION 9	(35-38E-9-SW SW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11648	MORGAN LAKE	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, M SECTION 25	(35-37E-25-NE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11649	MORGAN LAKE SOURCE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.987	1.079	0.482	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.567	0.000	0.000	0.000	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, SECTION 25	(35-37E-25-NE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11660	MAIN BEAVER CREEK	200,921	182,783	198,189	177,628	148,105	174,528	115,268	129,507	191,929	250,698	252,877	200,675	223,109	0.000	0.000	0.000	BEAVER CREEK;		(0-0-0-8-8bsp; 8-8bsp)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11661	2ND & H WELL (UNIO 940)	12,306	0.000	42,422	74,513	34,740	19,426	70,615	87,761	56,253	144,300	118,337	76,722	717,385	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	99.96 FEET NORTH AND 876.11 FEET WEST FROM E1/4 CORNER, SECTION 7	(35-38E-7-SE NE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1991	11662	BEAVER CR RES USE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	BEAVER CR RESERVOIR;	1220 FEET NORTH AND 1900 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 8	(55-37E-8-SW SE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11640	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	GRANDE RONDE RIVER;	PUMPING PLANT AND PIPE LINES	(0-0-0-8-8bsp; 8-8bsp)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11641	ISLAND CITY WELL (UNIO 778)	0.000	0.890	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.041	13.166	0.000	22.096	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	1020 FEET NORTH AND 762 FEET WEST FROM CEN, S3	(35-38E-3-SE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11642	PUBLIC WORKS WELL 1 (UNIO 932)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	WELL 1;	3060 FEET NORTH AND 530 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, S6	(35-38E-6-SE NE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11647	GEKELER WELL (UNIO 999)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.094	12.337	30.198	82.216	47.200	0.000	177.045	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	71 FEET NORTH AND 670.47 FEET EAST FROM SW CORNER, SECTION 9	(35-38E-9-SW SW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11648	MORGAN LAKE	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, M SECTION 25	(35-37E-25-NE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11649	MORGAN LAKE SOURCE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, SECTION 25	(35-37E-25-NE NW)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11661	2ND & H WELL (UNIO 940)	99,270	10,193	21,498	48,111	80,123	92,101	86,828	98,208	138,852	164,413	100,706	47,378	996,629	0.000	0.000	0.000	A WELL;	99.96 FEET NORTH AND 876.11 FEET WEST FROM E1/4 CORNER, SECTION 7	(35-38E-7-SE NE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE
1989	11662	BEAVER CR RES USE	148,642	157,226	164,471	146,153	140,092	114,734	102,596	147,387	224,128	260,908	204,769	218,017	2029,124	0.000	0.000	0.000	BEAVER CR RESERVOIR;	1220 FEET NORTH AND 1900 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 8	(55-37E-8-SW SE)	LEE MANNOR	CITY OF LA GRANDE

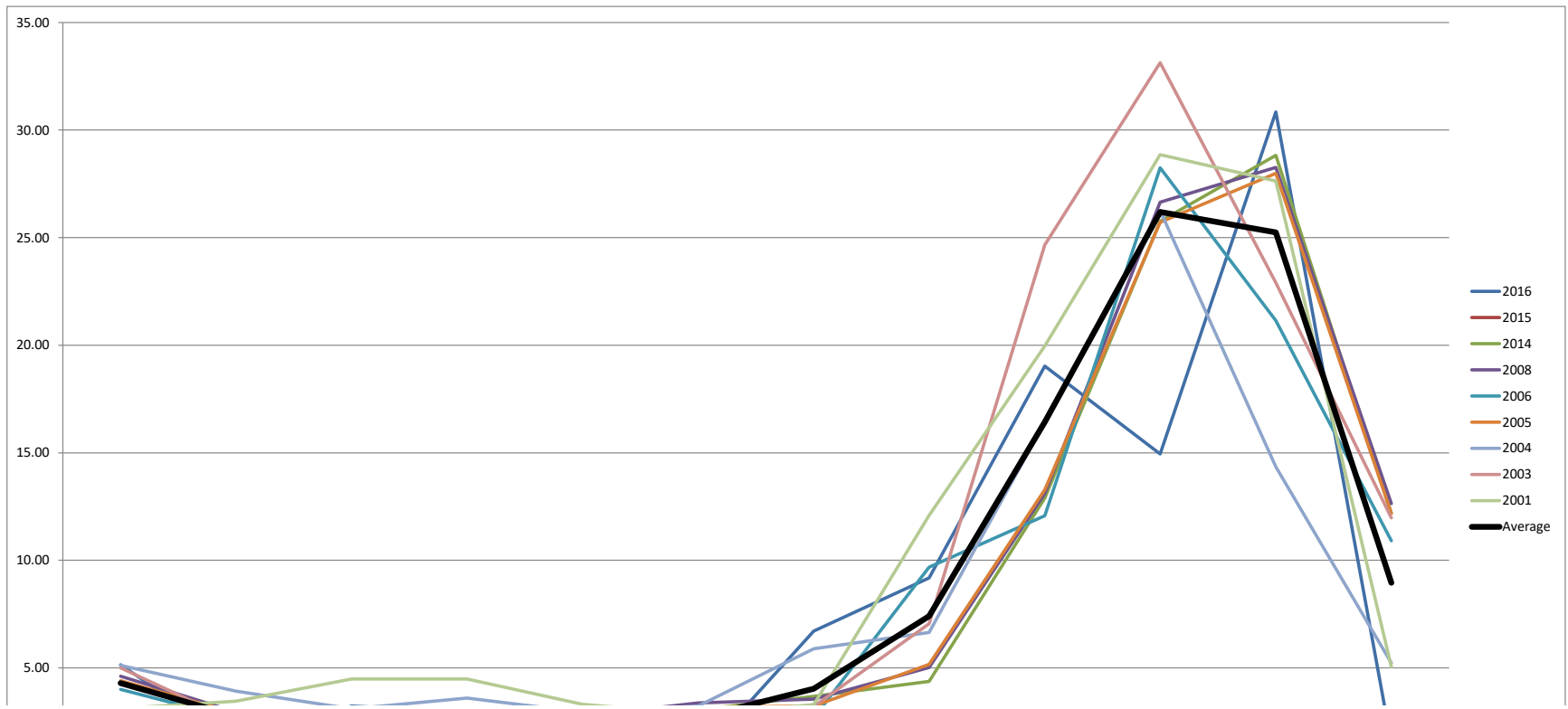
Water Year	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Total Water Used	Total Water Used
2013	47.05	33.94	32.42	38.72	<b>50.00</b>	35.11	34.75	57.43	64.82	102.42	94.80	48.65	720.01	720.0061	640.10
2008	40.19	49.70	39.10	44.82	41.27	41.37	42.42	49.82	62.74	112.70	71.68	63.57	659.37	659.3739	659.3739
2005	42.78	38.15	39.56	41.64	37.69	43.39	44.81	54.84	70.09	120.58	119.96	79.27	732.76	732.7605	732.7605
2004	52.82	46.46	44.62	55.92	44.19	42.63	39.65	48.98	76.75	110.97	73.99	44.71	681.69	681.694	681.694
2003	53.67	48.27	49.90	47.54	41.55	49.32	44.62	52.60	102.29	138.96	111.62	66.69	807.03	807.0276	807.0276
2002	<b>50.00</b>	43.67	52.86	38.84	58.84	45.09	63.49	77.89	127.62	95.49	83.66	53.68	827.83	827.8318	791.12
2001	42.86	43.67	46.98	46.95	43.08	46.83	42.91	62.32	87.32	102.71	109.63	80.33	755.60	755.5961	755.5961
2000	47.05	34.98	40.81	41.33	38.05	36.33	42.02	53.51	87.88	119.24	128.91	58.90	728.99	728.9888	
1999	36.56	32.48	41.84	44.76	35.14	37.48	36.30	66.89	106.53	144.13	103.75	77.92	763.77	763.7698	
1995	37.89	46.47	42.58	41.13	35.32	37.11	36.15	46.81	67.76	97.80	91.03	70.01	650.05	650.0475	
1994	47.87	50.96	49.10	44.13	41.31	44.25	41.42	55.26	75.55	117.85	112.82	66.10	746.62	746.6226	
1993	38.57	45.66	52.55	48.63	53.00	43.39	39.95	56.23	44.04	62.68	86.48	89.81	660.98	660.9758	
1992	26.57	15.24	16.37	14.70	13.62	17.62	19.28	17.20	17.99	17.33	20.45	16.95	213.30	213.3005	<b>723.9527</b>
1991	15.04	13.63	21.82	25.72	14.73	15.56	16.57	14.73	21.18	45.11	54.01	30.08	288.17	288.1694	659.726
<b>Average</b>	<b>47.05</b>	<b>43.41</b>	<b>43.63</b>	<b>44.92</b>	<b>45.23</b>	<b>43.39</b>	<b>44.66</b>	<b>57.70</b>	<b>84.52</b>	<b>111.97</b>	<b>95.05</b>	<b>62.41</b>	<b>723.95</b>		
Std Dev	5.30	5.63	7.06	6.03	7.07	4.53	9.00	10.01	23.50	14.45	19.27	14.16			

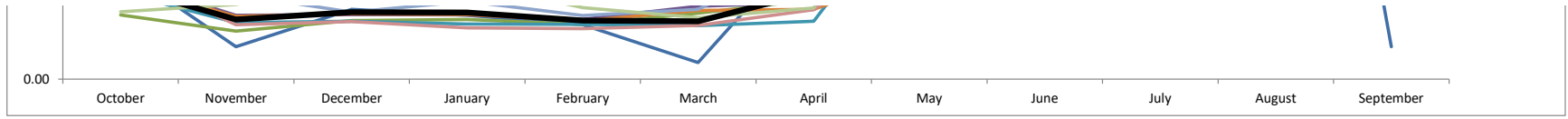




Water Year	Report ID	Facility Name	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Source Name	Location	TRSQQ	Water Right Holder's Name	Company Name
2013	11407	WELL 2	38.12	30.56	26.48	26.58	22.63	25.87	24.13	39.92	31.85	51.20	73.69	23.29	414.33	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2013	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.27	30.72	46.35	20.89	25.36	135.58	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2013	32954	WELL 4	8.92	3.38	5.94	12.14	107.28	9.24	10.62	5.24	2.25	4.87	0.22	0.00	170.10	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2008	11407	WELL 2	7.21	9.17	25.80	25.67	22.23	20.64	13.23	15.48	18.30	41.12	29.90	32.98	261.74	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2008	11408	WELL 3	20.15	20.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85	25.15	29.19	27.45	41.75	24.07	18.52	216.67	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2008	32954	WELL 4	12.83	20.03	13.30	19.14	19.04	14.88	0.00	5.16	16.99	29.83	17.71	12.07	180.97	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2005	11407	WELL 2	13.60	12.52	15.50	33.51	9.18	17.43	19.61	19.67	23.29	34.37	25.99	21.24	245.91	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2005	11408	WELL 3	19.64	16.88	15.16	0.12	9.88	17.25	9.61	19.92	30.66	49.90	37.56	11.11	237.69	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2005	32954	WELL 4	9.54	8.75	8.90	8.01	18.63	8.72	15.59	15.25	16.14	36.31	56.41	46.92	249.16	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2004	11407	WELL 2	10.19	29.55	10.93	40.94	13.23	24.98	32.35	38.76	17.95	40.26	33.88	14.55	307.56	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2004	11408	WELL 3	4.17	0.98	23.32	2.33	19.24	7.49	0.00	0.00	45.82	55.98	20.87	19.73	199.94	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2004	32954	WELL 4	38.45	15.93	10.37	12.64	11.72	14.88	7.30	10.22	12.98	14.73	19.24	10.43	174.19	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2003	11407	WELL 2	39.83	18.54	5.28	17.19	14.33	17.19	16.73	18.94	44.41	48.95	19.70	3.65	264.72	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2003	11408	WELL 3	0.00	18.32	32.38	18.23	16.51	18.90	18.01	15.38	26.58	0.06	0.00	0.00	164.37	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2003	32954	WELL 4	13.84	11.42	12.24	12.12	10.71	13.23	9.88	18.29	31.30	89.95	91.91	63.04	377.93	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2002	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	9.43	43.58	32.58	44.10	38.09	45.42	39.83	254.90	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2002	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.50	22.40	3.82	27.07	29.92	20.39	22.39	0.00	157.49	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2002	32954	WELL 4	86.71	43.67	52.86	38.84	25.46	13.26	16.09	18.25	53.60	37.00	15.85	13.85	415.44	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2001	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2001	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2001	32954	WELL 4	42.86	43.67	46.98	46.95	43.08	46.83	42.91	62.32	87.32	102.71	109.63	80.33	755.60	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2000	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2000	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
2000	32954	WELL 4	47.05	34.98	40.81	41.33	38.05	36.33	42.02	53.51	87.88	119.24	128.91	58.90	728.99	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1999	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	8.16	14.14	31.01	21.16	3.23	77.79	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1999	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1999	32954	WELL 4	36.56	32.48	41.84	44.76	35.14	37.48	36.20	58.73	92.39	113.13	82.59	74.68	685.98	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1998	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.24	41.93	26.16	75.33	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1998	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1995	11407	WELL 2	37.89	46.47	42.58	41.13	35.32	37.11	36.15	46.81	67.76	97.80	91.03	70.01	650.05	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1994	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1994	11408	WELL 3	7.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	3.21	6.32	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1994	32954	WELL 4	45.69	50.96	49.10	44.13	41.31	44.25	41.42	55.26	75.55	117.85	111.88	62.89	740.30	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1993	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1993	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	3.51	16.89	21.50	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1993	32954	WELL 4	38.57	45.66	52.55	48.63	53.00	43.39	39.95	56.23	42.95	62.68	82.97	72.92	639.48	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16	(LN-39E-16-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1992	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1992	11408	WELL 3	26.57	15.24	16.37	14.70	13.62	17.62	19.28	17.20	17.99	17.33	20.45	16.95	213.30	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1991	11407	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 2;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-15-NE SE)	CITY OF ELGIN	
1991	11408	WELL 3	15.04	13.63	21.82	25.72	14.73	15.56	16.57	14.73	21.18	45.11	54.01	30.08	288.17	WELL 3;	NONE GIVEN	(LN-39E-22-NW NE)	CITY OF ELGIN	

Water Year	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Total Water Used	Total Water Used
2016	5.16	1.50	3.22	2.95	2.52	0.77	6.72	9.18	19.03	14.95	30.84	1.50	98.33	98.32745	98.32745
2014	2.97	2.22	2.70	2.77	2.53	3.06	3.68	4.37	12.89	25.76	28.83	12.18	103.96	103.9623	103.9623
2008	4.61	2.95	2.98	2.97	2.77	3.38	3.55	5.01	13.10	26.65	28.26	12.64	108.87	108.8722	108.8722
2006	4.00	2.61	2.68	2.55	2.53	2.47	2.68	9.69	12.07	28.25	21.14	10.92	101.60	101.5989	101.5989
2005	4.40	2.90	3.01	2.99	2.70	3.18	3.23	5.16	13.29	25.71	27.99	12.18	106.73	106.7301	106.7301
2004	5.11	3.92	3.10	3.60	2.94	3.23	5.89	6.65	16.43	26.25	14.35	5.23	96.71	96.70707	96.70707
2003	5.00	2.51	2.67	2.37	2.34	2.48	3.20	7.06	24.66	33.13	22.90	11.98	120.30	120.3007	120.3007
2001	3.12	3.46	4.48	4.48	3.31	2.84	3.29	12.09	19.96	28.86	27.63	5.06	118.58	118.5821	118.5821
2000	7.26	2.77	3.04	3.48	2.74	2.56	4.63	11.43	20.91	30.54	29.01	5.06	123.42	123.4187	<b>106.8851</b>
1999	2.77	2.47	3.08	2.72	2.33	2.82	4.51	11.61	17.57	27.86	18.60	13.89	110.23	110.2255	
1998	3.30	2.34	2.49	2.57	2.11	2.30	2.84	3.43	7.55	21.87	24.60	8.90	84.29	84.29025	
1997	4.24	2.19	2.56	2.61	2.35	2.65	2.46	6.41	11.45	13.14	19.11	7.74	76.90	76.90341	
1996	2.20	1.95	2.10	2.16	2.37	2.34	2.34	3.35	10.50	20.80	14.04	6.61	70.75	70.75029	
1995	3.80	2.29	2.28	2.87	2.43	2.79	3.67	7.64	10.80	20.21	15.61	10.35	84.77	84.77445	
1994	4.72	2.53	2.40	2.28	2.04	3.11	3.09	8.55	15.36	28.07	23.39	12.81	108.36	108.3566	
1993	3.65	2.45	2.43	2.35	2.06	2.19	2.19	6.29	5.62	10.26	15.26	12.05	66.80	66.80215	
1991	3.08	2.12	2.84	2.93	1.88	4.01	2.68	3.04	5.44	18.40	16.00	12.68	75.10	75.09726	
1990	3.67	1.95	2.03	2.01	1.73	2.66	5.38	4.16	7.76	20.00	14.68	11.11	77.14	77.13917	
1989	2.80	2.47	2.13	1.37	2.45	1.02	3.24	8.01	17.49	27.21	18.96	25.09	112.22	112.2189	
<b>Average</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>26.19</b>	<b>25.24</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>106.89</b>		
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>4.96</b>			



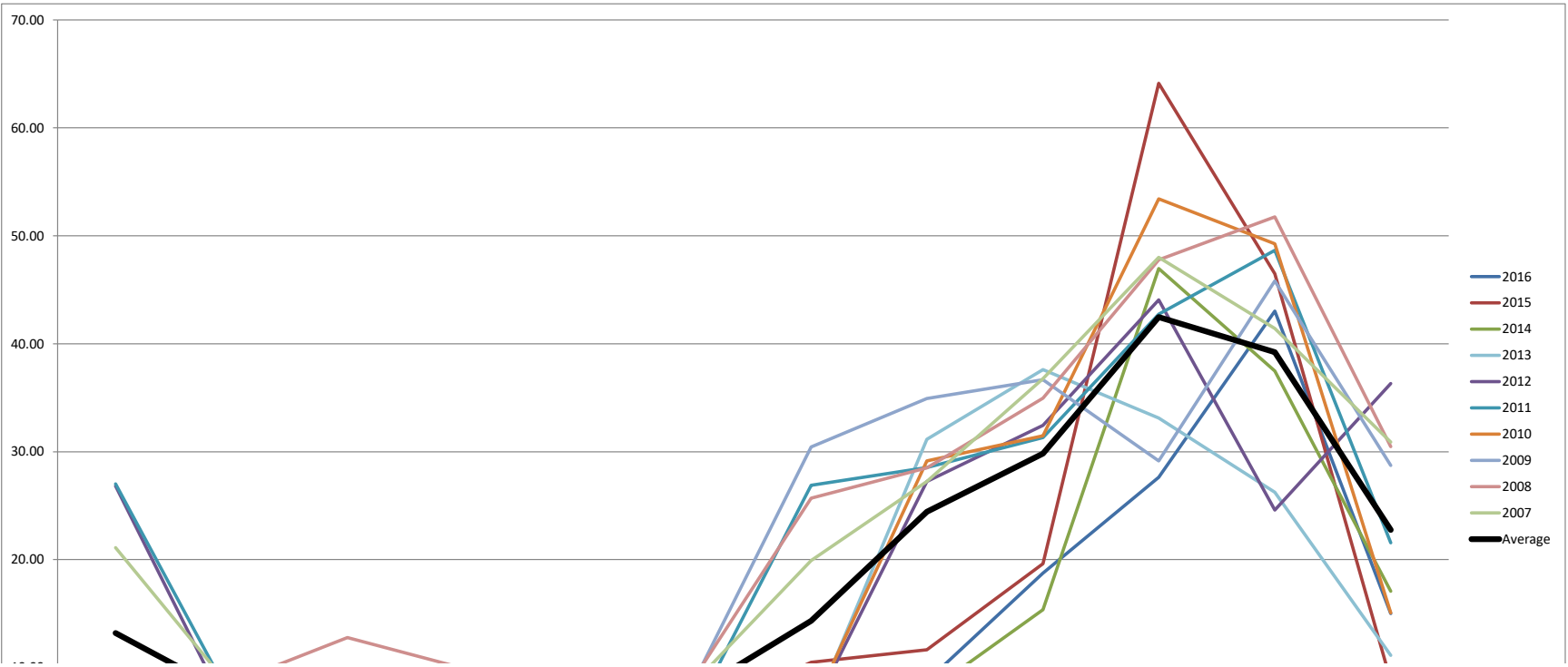


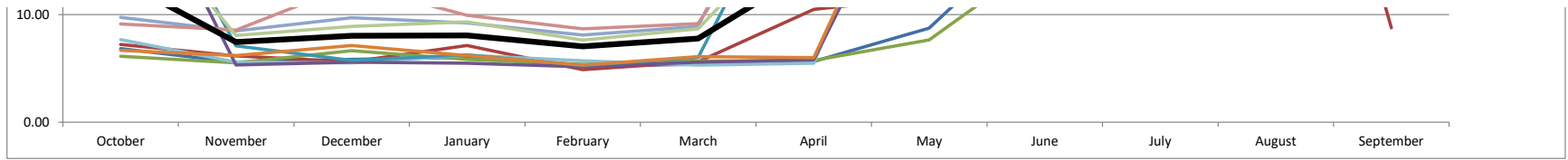
Water Year	Report ID	Facility Name	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Source Name	Location	TRISQ	Water Right Holder's Name	Company Name
2016	11590	ONE WELL	5.16	1.50	3.22	2.95	2.52	0.77	6.72	9.18	19.03	14.95	30.84	1.50	98.33	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2015	11590	ONE WELL	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.90	10.84	20.20	23.12	50.04	12.65	171.76	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2014	11590	ONE WELL	2.97	2.22	2.70	2.77	2.53	3.06	3.68	4.37	12.89	25.76	28.83	12.18	103.96	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2013	11590	ONE WELL	1.04	0.99	1.03	1.15	0.98	1.19	1.20	1.23	1.60	2.40	3.08	3.99	19.89	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2008	11590	ONE WELL	4.61	2.95	2.98	2.97	2.77	3.38	3.55	5.01	13.10	26.65	28.26	12.64	108.87	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2006	11590	ONE WELL	4.00	2.61	2.68	2.55	2.53	2.47	2.68	9.69	12.07	28.25	21.14	10.92	101.60	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2005	11590	ONE WELL	4.40	2.90	3.01	2.99	2.70	3.18	3.23	5.16	13.29	25.71	27.99	12.18	106.73	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2004	11590	ONE WELL	5.11	3.92	3.10	3.60	2.94	3.23	5.89	6.65	16.43	26.25	14.35	5.23	96.71	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2003	11590	ONE WELL	5.00	2.51	2.67	2.37	2.34	2.48	3.20	7.06	24.66	33.13	22.90	11.98	120.30	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2001	11590	ONE WELL	3.12	3.46	4.48	4.48	3.31	2.84	3.29	12.09	19.96	28.86	27.63	5.06	118.58	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
2000	11590	ONE WELL	7.26	2.77	3.04	3.48	2.74	2.56	4.63	11.43	20.91	30.54	29.01	5.06	123.42	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1999	11590	ONE WELL	2.77	2.47	3.08	2.72	2.33	2.82	4.51	11.61	17.57	27.86	18.60	13.89	110.23	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1998	11590	ONE WELL	3.30	2.34	2.49	2.57	2.11	2.30	2.84	3.43	7.55	21.87	24.60	8.90	84.29	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1997	11590	ONE WELL	4.24	2.19	2.56	2.61	2.35	2.65	2.46	6.41	11.45	13.14	19.11	7.74	76.90	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1996	11590	ONE WELL	2.20	1.95	2.10	2.16	2.37	2.34	2.34	3.35	10.50	20.80	14.04	6.61	70.75	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1995	11590	ONE WELL	3.80	2.29	2.28	2.87	2.43	2.79	3.67	7.64	10.80	20.21	15.61	10.35	84.77	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1994	11590	ONE WELL	4.72	2.53	2.40	2.28	2.04	3.11	3.09	8.55	15.36	28.07	23.39	12.81	108.36	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1993	11590	ONE WELL	3.65	2.45	2.43	2.35	2.06	2.19	2.19	6.29	5.62	10.26	15.26	12.05	66.80	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1991	11590	ONE WELL	3.08	2.12	2.84	2.93	1.88	4.01	2.68	3.04	5.44	18.40	16.00	12.68	75.10	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1990	11590	ONE WELL	3.67	1.95	2.03	2.01	1.73	2.66	5.38	4.16	7.76	20.00	14.68	11.11	77.14	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER
1989	11590	ONE WELL	2.80	2.47	2.13	1.37	2.45	1.02	3.24	8.01	17.49	27.21	18.96	25.09	112.22	ONE WELL	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20	(1S-39E-20-SE SW)	NAN BIGEJ	CITY OF IMBLER



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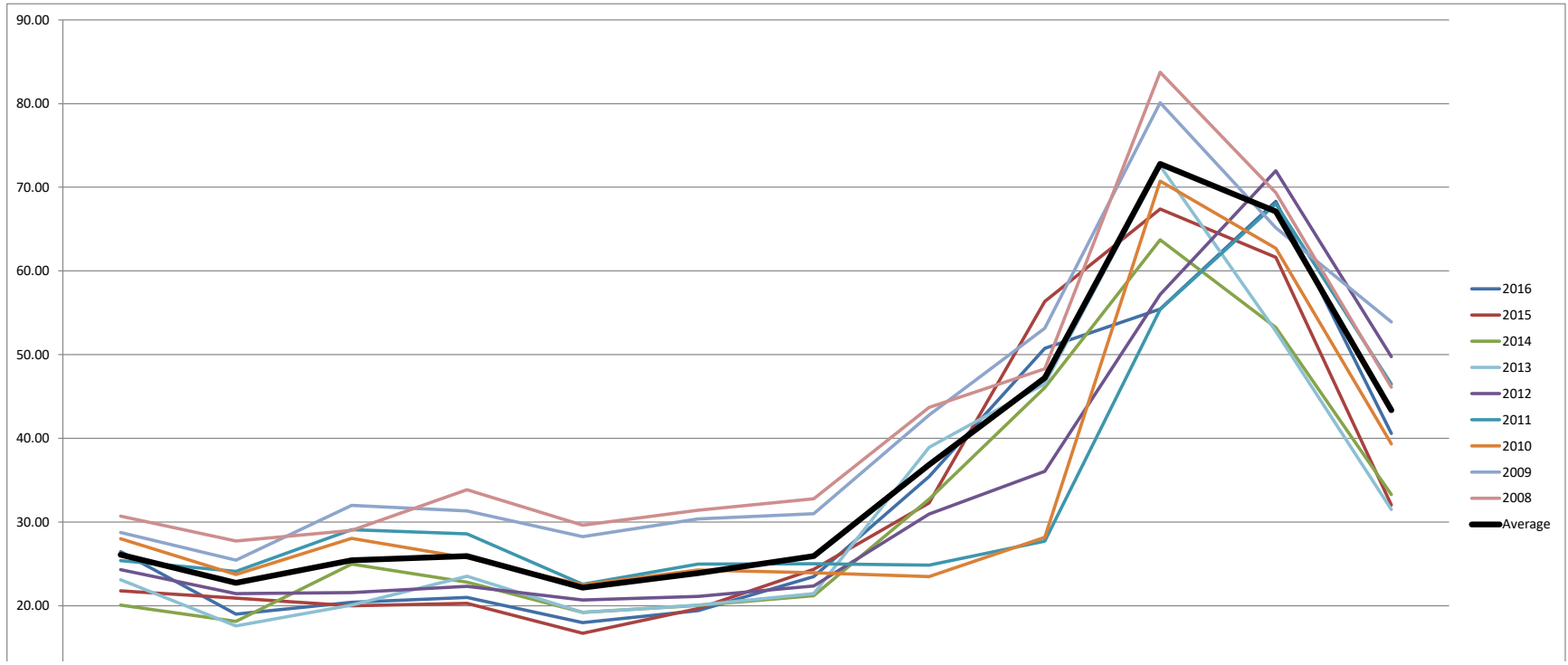
Water Year	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Total Water Used	Total Water Used
2016	6.85	5.59	5.83	6.02	5.20	5.38	5.65	8.75	18.75	27.62	43.03	15.02	153.68	153.6842	153.68
2015	7.23	6.18	5.63	7.13	4.89	5.62	10.48	11.65	19.61	64.13	46.50	8.77	197.80	197.7965	197.80
2014	6.12	5.51	6.64	5.84	5.38	5.67	5.75	7.66	15.38	46.97	37.49	17.09	165.49	165.4872	165.49
2013	7.67	5.57	5.53	6.22	5.71	5.31	5.47	31.14	37.61	33.12	26.23	11.14	180.71	180.7089	180.7089
2012	26.82	5.31	5.58	5.48	5.15	5.58	5.81	27.23	32.45	44.07	24.60	36.31	224.39	224.3947	224.3947
2011	27.02	7.10	5.74	6.26	5.28	6.00	26.89	28.53	31.32	42.74	48.66	21.56	257.09	257.0876	257.0876
2010	6.67	6.21	7.13	6.18	5.31	6.10	6.02	29.15	31.48	53.42	49.27	15.07	222.02	222.0163	222.0163
2009	9.75	8.50	9.71	9.23	8.10	8.91	30.44	34.94	36.66	29.15	45.82	28.74	259.94	259.9448	259.9448
2008	9.15	8.57	12.77	9.95	8.67	9.17	25.69	28.52	34.95	47.78	51.75	30.48	277.43	277.4344	277.4344
2007	21.11	8.07	8.89	9.33	7.64	8.68	19.93	27.23	36.78	48.00	41.41	30.90	267.98	267.9822	267.9822
2006	16.73	7.57	9.82	9.53	7.16	7.97	23.91	29.90	31.13	46.98	40.86	31.02	262.58	262.5779	262.5779
2005	24.96	9.15	9.41	9.26	7.86	10.13	7.71	19.42	29.30	40.85	42.70	31.66	242.42	242.4152	242.4152
2004	11.51	10.41	9.30	9.75	11.23	11.50	25.67	33.25	25.50	40.07	37.01	25.86	251.07	251.0726	251.0726
2003	10.97	9.50	9.77	10.21	8.04	9.22	9.26	28.21	43.54	47.37	33.06	16.75	235.88	235.8845	235.8845
2002	12.21	8.82	9.12	9.24	8.69	9.80	10.97	31.96	35.00	43.95	36.14	25.78	241.71	241.7062	241.7062
2001	6.52	7.00	7.92	9.53	8.51	9.32	9.40	13.71	17.81	23.35	23.11	17.77	153.96	153.9573	153.9573
2000	11.07	7.09	6.96	7.13	7.04	7.45	7.27	14.69	16.22	24.42	25.24	8.41	142.99	142.986	224.63
1999	7.11	6.53	8.62	6.84	6.24	7.06	8.24	9.71	15.54	23.41	16.88	14.44	130.62	130.6214	
1998	8.18	7.43	9.17	8.04	6.64	7.46	7.18	8.46	10.46	22.17	19.60	11.81	126.59	126.5919	
1990	6.79	5.67	6.22	5.79	5.70	5.71	7.91	8.67	7.04	17.20	14.77	11.45	102.92	102.9246	
1989	12.42	10.99	10.44	7.52	19.44	13.16	12.03	12.27	20.11	25.88	22.41	17.93	184.60	184.6023	
<b>Average</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.07</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>14.32</b>	<b>24.45</b>	<b>29.83</b>	<b>42.47</b>	<b>39.23</b>	<b>22.74</b>	<b>224.63</b>		
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>8.61</b>			

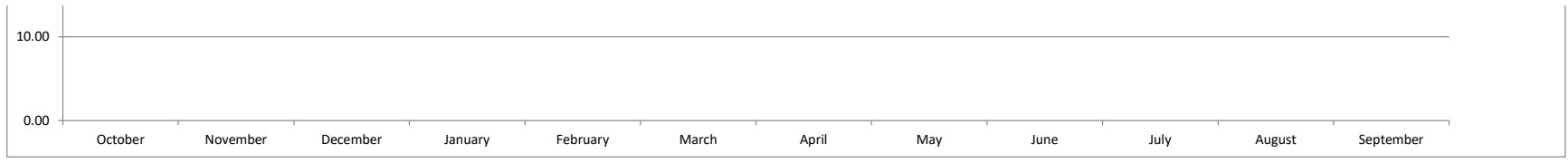




Water Year	Report ID	Facility Name	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Source Name	Location	TRSQQ	Water Right Holder's Name	Company Name	
2017	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES										20.86	20.63		41.49	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2017	61041	WELL 2										15.11	26.95	23.54	11.31	130.28	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE
2016	61041	WELL 2	6.85	5.59	5.83	6.02	5.20	5.38	5.65	8.75	18.75	19.21	22.02	15.02	124.27	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2016	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES										8.41	21.00		29.41	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2015	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES										36.58	20.64		57.22	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2015	61041	WELL 2	7.23	6.18	5.63	7.13	4.89	5.62	10.48	11.65	19.61	27.55	25.86	8.77	140.58	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2014	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES										23.97	27.30		51.27	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2014	61041	WELL 2	6.12	5.51	6.64	5.88	5.38	5.67	5.75	7.66	15.38	23.60	20.19	17.09	138.82	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2013	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.40	20.93	4.78	0.00	0.00	47.10	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2013	61041	WELL 2	7.67	5.57	5.53	6.22	5.71	5.31	5.47	9.74	16.67	28.34	26.23	11.14	153.60	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2012	61041	WELL 2	7.14	5.31	5.58	5.48	5.15	5.38	5.81	7.64	10.62	22.56	24.60	19.98	125.85	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2012	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	19.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.59	21.84	21.50	0.00	16.33	98.94	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2011	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	19.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.32	21.83	22.17	0.00	0.00	128.40	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2011	61041	WELL 2	7.42	7.10	5.74	6.26	5.28	6.00	5.57	6.70	9.15	21.96	25.95	21.56	128.69	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2010	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.61	23.89	24.13	23.10	0.00	93.73	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2010	61041	WELL 2	6.67	6.21	7.13	6.18	5.31	6.10	6.02	6.54	7.59	29.29	26.17	15.07	128.28	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2009	61041	WELL 2	9.75	8.50	9.71	9.23	8.10	8.91	8.31	10.49	13.75	29.15	20.83	18.09	154.82	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2009	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.13	24.45	22.90	0.00	25.00	10.65	105.13	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2008	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.58	16.95	16.01	14.15	23.46	12.10	99.23	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2008	11324	WASTE WATER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WASTE WATER	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE
2008	61041	WELL 2	9.15	8.57	12.77	9.95	8.67	9.17	9.12	11.57	18.94	33.63	28.30	18.38	178.20	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2007	61041	WELL 2	9.33	8.07	8.89	9.33	7.64	8.68	8.77	10.58	20.55	31.55	24.35	19.39	167.54	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2007	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	11.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76	16.65	15.85	16.42	17.06	11.51	100.94	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2007	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE
2006	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE
2006	61041	WELL 2	8.24	7.57	9.82	9.53	7.16	7.97	8.39	12.79	14.98	30.35	24.92	15.85	157.57	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2006	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	8.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.52	17.11	16.15	16.63	15.94	15.17	105.01	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2005	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	14.21							10.48	15.90	15.88	15.94	15.35	87.76	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2005	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	10.75	9.15	9.41	9.26	7.86	5.14		8.93	13.40	24.97	26.77	16.31	103.08	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2005	61041	WELL 2						4.99	7.71	8.93	13.40	24.97	26.77	16.31	103.08	WELL 2	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-15-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2004	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.94	19.81	8.03	16.05	15.95	14.58	88.76	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2004	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	11.51	10.41	9.30	9.75	11.23	11.50	10.73	13.44	17.47	24.02	21.06	10.88	161.32	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2003	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	23.45	18.47	10.81	3.14	73.87	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE		
2003	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	10.97	9.50	9.77	10.21	8.04	9.22	9.26	10.21	20.09	28.90	22.25	13.61	162.02	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2002	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.35	16.71	17.80	14.45	11.47	77.79	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2002	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	12.71	8.82	9.12	9.24	8.69	9.80	10.97	14.61	18.29	26.15	21.69	14.30	163.92	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2001	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	6.52	7.00	7.92	9.53	8.51	9.32	9.40	13.71	17.81	23.35	23.11	17.77	153.36	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
2000	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	11.07	7.09	6.96	7.13	7.04	7.45	7.27	14.69	16.22	24.42	25.24	8.41	142.99	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
1999	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	7.11	6.53	8.62	6.84	6.24	7.06	8.24	9.71	15.54	23.41	16.88	14.44	130.62	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
1998	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	8.18	7.43	9.17	8.04	6.64	7.46	7.18	8.46	10.46	22.17	19.60	11.81	126.59	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
1990	11324	WASTE WATER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WASTE WATER	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE
1990	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	6.79	5.67	6.22	5.72	5.70	5.71	7.91	8.67	7.04	17.70	14.77	11.45	102.92	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
1989	11324	WASTE WATER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	4.02	5.06	6.51	7.18	7.18	WASTE WATER	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
1989	11326	A WELL (UNIO 1364)	6.93	5.34	6.48	3.53	13.00	7.36	6.38	6.96	11.83	16.12	11.63	7.31	102.88	A WELL	60 FEET NORTH AND 740 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 22	(35-40E-22-SW NW)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	
1989	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	5.49	5.65	3.96	3.99	6.44	5.80	5.65	3.47	4.27	4.70	4.27	3.44	57.11	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17	(35-40E-17-SE SE)	MIKE BROWN	CITY OF COVE	

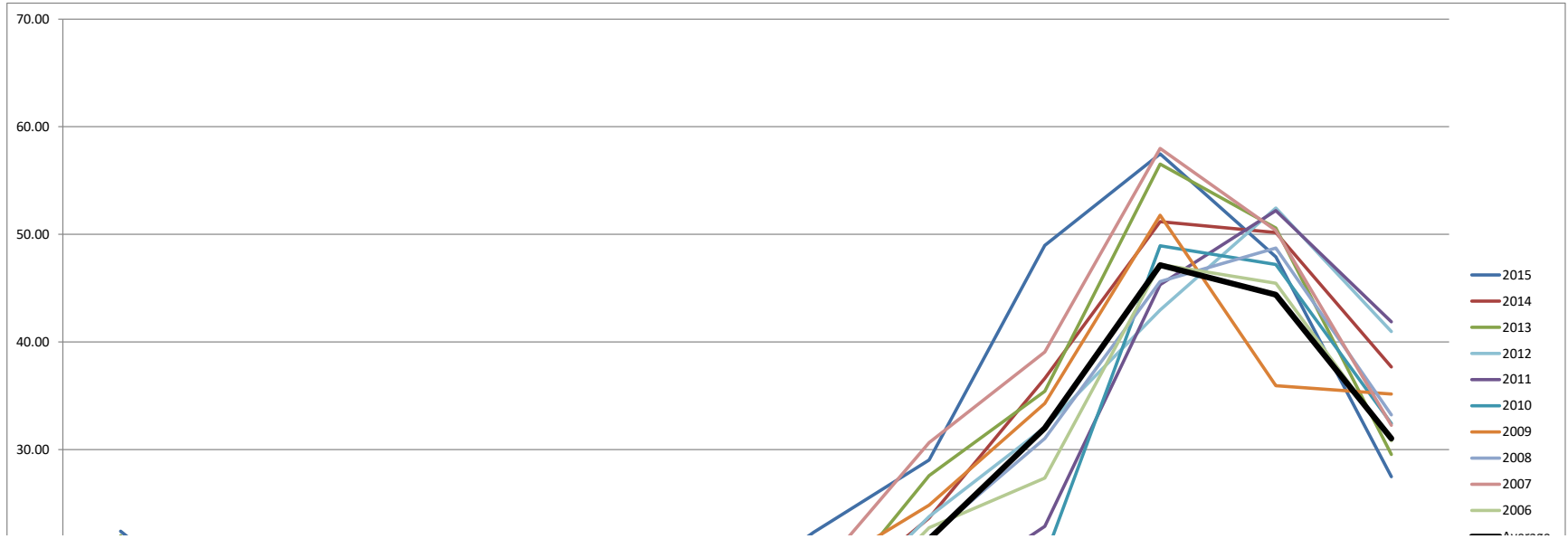
Water Year	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Total Water Used	Total Water Used
2016	26.49	19.00	20.41	21.01	17.99	19.41	23.50	35.45	50.77	55.46	68.32	40.59	398.40	398.4011	398.4011
2015	21.80	20.92	20.01	20.31	16.72	19.66	24.35	32.29	56.35	67.40	61.65	32.04	393.49	393.4939	393.4939
2014	20.10	18.14	24.99	22.83	19.20	20.03	21.22	32.73	46.07	63.73	53.25	33.29	375.57	375.5685	375.5685
2013	23.11	17.60	20.08	23.51	19.20	20.08	21.45	38.92	46.53	72.55	52.79	31.51	387.33	387.3316	387.3316
2012	24.33	21.45	21.57	22.32	20.69	21.13	22.36	30.95	36.08	57.18	71.97	49.77	399.79	399.7852	399.7852
2011	25.40	24.11	29.10	28.61	22.57	24.97	25.03	24.86	27.73	55.42	68.02	46.49	402.31	402.3078	402.3078
2010	28.01	23.75	28.07	25.73	22.51	24.30	23.95	23.49	28.18	70.74	62.71	39.33	400.77	400.7734	400.7734
2009	28.77	25.45	31.99	31.35	28.26	30.38	30.99	42.77	53.17	80.10	65.17	53.92	502.34	502.3446	502.3446
2008	30.73	27.74	28.99	33.88	29.63	31.40	32.79	43.71	48.30	83.75	69.36	46.12	506.40	506.4048	506.4048
2007	32.20	29.37	29.39	29.75	24.93	27.66	33.56	63.20	79.19	121.59	97.83	60.68	629.35	629.3509	629.3509
2006	2.50	2.30	2.80	2.78	2.42	2.59	2.96	4.78	5.57	11.31	8.50	5.42	53.92	53.92421	439.5762
2005	3.21	2.91	2.41	2.55	2.22	2.69	2.49	3.30	5.32	8.88	9.69	5.39	51.07	51.06891	
2004	3.26	2.18	2.23	2.63	1.94	2.41	3.62	3.69	5.60	8.74	7.33	4.42	48.04	48.03958	
2003	2.57	2.13	2.14	2.08	1.94	2.16	2.34	2.79	6.84	10.40	8.53	4.63	48.55	48.55355	
2002	3.56	3.09	2.84	2.69	2.56	2.76	2.74	4.60	6.37	8.71	8.65	4.99	53.56	53.55894	
2001	27.03	27.46	32.24	33.02	29.95	31.15	33.00	52.80	62.48	81.20	85.61	80.54	576.47	576.4677	
2000	28.25	23.54	26.50	25.57	25.35	22.95	30.62	44.86	72.51	105.31	120.67	36.70	562.82	562.8172	
1994	13.80	27.00	23.02	11.19	15.59	13.85	15.48	28.94	18.38	32.20	33.69	40.47	273.61	273.6074	
1993	33.33	27.00	38.87	40.73	30.76	32.22	29.84	43.78	39.30	56.13	62.15	55.91	490.01	490.0075	
1992	40.18	32.51	33.50	34.17	32.21	31.55	31.83	59.86	58.52	51.82	72.63	42.10	520.87	520.8684	
1989	78.73	55.81	59.50	56.98	65.28	57.24	63.70	78.12	122.01	136.27	96.64	62.61	932.90	932.9016	
<b>Average 07-</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>22.75</b>	<b>25.46</b>	<b>25.93</b>	<b>22.17</b>	<b>23.90</b>	<b>25.92</b>	<b>36.84</b>	<b>47.24</b>	<b>72.79</b>	<b>67.11</b>	<b>43.37</b>	<b>439.58</b>		
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>11.44</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>19.77</b>	<b>12.58</b>	<b>9.80</b>			







Water Year	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Water Used	Total Water Used	Total Water Used
2015	22.41	13.67	12.31	14.71	12.30	14.63	22.30	29.01	48.98	57.48	47.91	27.47	323.19	323.1949	323.1949
2014	17.49	13.17	20.91	21.51	12.59	13.88	14.75	23.62	36.62	51.18	50.15	37.67	313.54	313.54	313.54
2013	21.99	11.50	14.51	14.38	12.82	13.04	14.40	27.57	35.42	56.53	50.58	29.53	302.27	302.2704	302.2704
2012	18.35	10.33	11.39	10.58	10.69	11.84	13.14	23.76	32.07	42.96	52.45	40.96	278.53	278.5326	278.5326
2011	19.56	11.31	12.76	13.89	11.32	11.80	13.37	15.65	22.85	45.32	52.21	41.86	271.89	271.8892	271.8892
2010	14.49	10.90	12.54	11.49	9.87	11.75	13.68	15.36	19.93	48.94	47.20	32.42	248.56	248.5615	248.5615
2009	20.53	14.86	16.62	16.83	15.96	15.88	18.30	24.81	34.30	51.78	35.91	35.14	300.92	300.9228	300.9228
2008	17.85	12.37	13.12	14.20	13.43	13.55	15.49	21.85	31.01	45.62	48.72	33.21	280.42	358.677	280.42
2007	18.18	12.71	14.95	15.81	14.20	15.78	18.08	30.64	39.07	57.99	50.36	32.24	320.00	319.9965	319.9965
2006	14.66	14.25	11.75	10.72	11.91	12.85	11.94	22.72	27.34	47.20	45.44	30.81	261.57	261.5709	261.5709
2005	17.50	9.84	9.65	10.04	9.34	12.01	11.84	14.04	24.52	31.04	46.74	32.15	228.70	228.7001	228.7001
2004	17.26	9.51	12.22	12.92	10.94	14.96	20.12	15.31	29.16	36.01	26.10	16.87	221.37	221.3675	221.3675
2003	14.76	10.54	9.09	10.35	8.74	8.84	11.51	14.85	35.88	49.56	38.59	24.22	236.94	236.9404	236.9404
2002	14.02	9.55	8.67	9.47	9.95	8.44	13.83	22.13	31.01	44.28	37.34	26.13	234.84	234.8357	234.8357
2001	15.22	13.14	16.53	16.33	13.67	14.92	17.69	23.73	31.57	41.24	36.17	24.65	264.86	264.8641	264.8641
2000	17.61	12.13	13.59	15.27	14.22	16.22	16.96	19.79	29.95	47.14	48.37	17.92	269.17	269.1741	272.5074
1999	13.26	163.62	14.96	13.49	13.34	15.74	18.15	22.99	30.94	43.19	29.35	27.79	406.81	406.8089	
1998	11.79	9.51	11.28	11.03	9.83	13.42	15.11	13.99	15.98	31.36	33.52	20.19	197.02	197.024	
1997	1.31	1.06	1.04	3.72	3.27	1.76	3.38	2.52	3.07	4.39	2.88	3.61	32.04	32.04449	
1996	1.01	1.04	3.62	3.95	10.88	9.10	7.25	12.66	18.01	30.31	24.83	14.33	136.98	136.9835	
1995	12.70	14.18	14.80	11.03	9.37	12.01	10.82	14.59	10.80	16.31	10.35	10.13	147.09	147.0943	
1994	11.66	11.61	11.28	12.82	10.74	11.01	12.23	14.86	15.51	21.43	22.27	18.59	174.02	174.0162	
1993	9.85	10.89	12.23	10.75	10.15	11.17	9.41	0.00	15.95	11.48	18.18	10.75	130.81	130.8135	
1992	9.61	7.70	7.78	7.90	7.25	9.05	9.28	15.33	19.21	23.13	30.20	15.98	162.42	162.421	
1991	10.27	9.94	8.56	7.71	7.27	7.53	7.13	10.27	10.27	14.56	29.11	21.54	144.18	144.1767	
1990	5.29	4.86	4.78	3.74	1.46	1.88	3.13	2.74	5.77	6.13	6.07	3.46	49.30	49.30178	
1989	6.82	4.86	5.55	6.33	11.00	7.21	7.59	8.41	14.34	32.19	31.28	5.90	141.49	141.4917	
<b>Average</b>	<b>17.62</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>15.36</b>	<b>21.67</b>	<b>31.98</b>	<b>47.14</b>	<b>44.39</b>	<b>31.02</b>	<b>272.51</b>		
Std Dev	5.52	33.55	4.32	4.06	2.68	3.36	4.28	6.66	10.30	13.34	13.80	9.93			

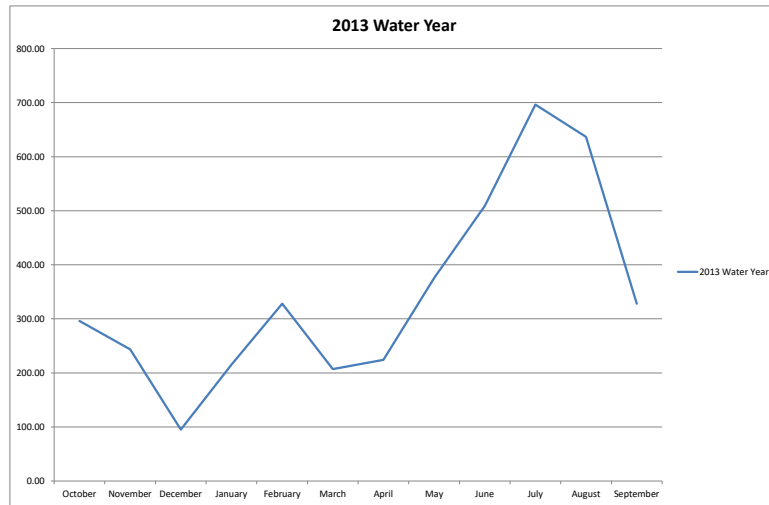






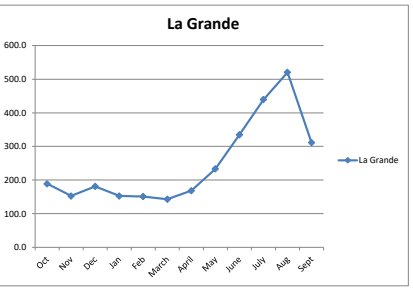
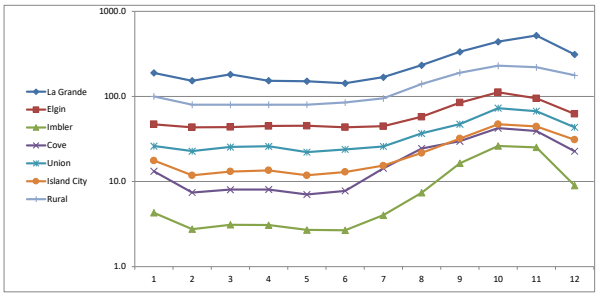


Water Year	Report ID	Facility Name	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total Wat	Source Name	Location	TRSQQ	Water Rtg	Company Name
2013	11640	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	GRANDE RONDE RIVER;	PUMPING PLANT AND PIPE LINES			
2013	11641	ISLAND CITY WELL (UNIO 778)	65.67	59.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.61	47.87	56.84	72.89	79.61	58.43	518.61	A WELL;	1020 FEET NORTH AND 762 FEET WEST FROM CEN, S3			(0-0-0-8) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11642	PUBLIC WORKS WELL 1 (UNIO 93)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.47	WELL 1;	3060 FEET NORTH AND 530 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, S6			(35-38E-6) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11643	PUBLIC WORKS WELL 2 (UNIO 93)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 2;	3060 FEET NORTH AND 510 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, S6			(35-38E-6) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11644	BEAVER CR RES STORAGE	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	510.36	BEAVER CREEK;	ALSO SESE; SWSW, SECTION 9; NWNW, SECTION 16; N1/2NE1/4, SECTION 17			(35-37E-8) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11647	GEKELER WELL (UNIO 999)	15.99	35.35	0.00	57.33	4.97	20.84	1.29	22.19	38.85	15.59	20.16	1.75	234.31	A WELL;	71 FEET NORTH AND 670.47 FEET EAST FROM SW CORNER, SECTION 9			(35-38E-9) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11648	MORGAN LAKE	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, SECTION 25			(35-37E-2) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11649	MORGAN LAKE SOURCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	SHEEP CREEK;	SOUTH 34 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST, 1220 FEET FROM N1/4 CORNER, SECTION 25			(35-37E-2) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11660	MAIN BEAVER CREEK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	BEAVER CREEK;				(0-0-0-8) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11661	2ND & H WELL (UNIO 940)	15.99	35.35	0.00	41.03	39.99	0.00	39.28	51.77	89.67	74.97	128.43	79.52	596.01	A WELL;	99.96 FEET NORTH AND 876.11 FEET WEST FROM E1/4 CORNER, SECTION 7			(35-38E-7) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11662	BEAVER CR RES USE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	BEAVER CR RESERVOIR;	1220 FEET NORTH AND 1900 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 8			(35-37E-8) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	30206	12TH STREET WELL (UNIO 2098)	72.79	27.10	1.84	32.75	53.12	74.30	10.46	54.47	99.19	89.98	68.62	47.32	631.95	A WELL;	NORTH 23 DEGREES 11 MINUTES 26 SECONDS WEST, 1170.2 FEET FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 8			(35-38E-8) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	48385	HWY 30 WELL (UNIO 50520)	24.80	16.17	19.61	0.00	61.44	37.23	18.11	64.32	57.11	180.54	112.29	16.30	607.92	A WELL;	NORTH 43 DEGREES 47 MINUTES 21 SECONDS WEST, 399.62 FEET FROM E1/4 CORNER, SECTION 16			(35-38E-1) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	61075		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	A WELL;	20 FEET NORTH AND 1700 FEET EAST FROM SW CORNER, SECTION 32			(35-39E-3) LEE MANN CITY OF LA GRANDE
2013	11407	WELL 2	38.12	30.56	26.48	26.58	22.63	25.87	24.13	39.92	31.85	51.20	73.69	23.29	414.33	WELL 2;				(1N-39E-15-NE SE) CITY OF ELGIN
2013	11408	WELL 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.27	30.72	46.35	20.89	25.36	135.58	WELL 3;				(1N-39E-22-NW NE) CITY OF ELGIN
2013	32954	WELL 4	8.92	3.38	5.94	12.14	107.28	9.24	10.62	5.24	2.25	4.87	0.22	0.00	170.10	A WELL;	267 FEET NORTH AND 55 FEET EAST FROM SE CORNER, NWSE, SECTION 16			(1N-39E-16-NE SE) CITY OF ELGIN
2013	11590	ONE WELL	1.04	0.99	1.03	1.15	0.98	1.19	1.20	1.23	1.60	2.40	3.08	3.99	19.89	ONE WELL;	290 FEET NORTH AND 260 FEET WEST FROM S1/4 CORNER, SECTION 20			(1S-39E-2) NAN BIGE CITY OF IMBLER
2013	11323	SEWAGE LAGOON/RES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.40	20.93	4.78	0.00	0.00	47.10	SEWAGE LAGOON/RESERVOIR;	690 FEET NORTH AND 300 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 17			(3S-40E-1) MIKE BRO CITY OF COVE
2013	30143	MILL CREEK	158.40	197.43	169.88	126.26	101.01	234.16	713.96	713.96	635.90	282.37	181.36	4228.65		MILL CREEK;	670 FEET SOUTH AND 1560 FEET WEST FROM N1/4 CORNER, SECTION 30			(3S-41E-3) MIKE BRO CITY OF COVE
2013	61041	WELL 2	7.67	5.57	5.53	6.22	5.71	5.31	5.47	9.74	16.67	28.34	26.23	11.14	133.60	WELL 2;	100 FEET NORTH AND 360 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 15			(3S-40E-1) MIKE BRO CITY OF COVE
2013	12292	CATHERINE CREEK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	CATHERINE CREEK;				(0-0-0-8) PW SUPER CITY OF UNION
2013	12293	WELL 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WELL 1;	30 FEET SOUTH AND 1990 FEET EAST FROM NW CORNER, SECTION 18			(4S-39E-1) PW SUPER CITY OF UNION
2013	12294	WELL 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	WELL 2;	580 FEET SOUTH AND 2240 FEET EAST FROM NW CORNER, SECTION 19			(4S-40E-1) PW SUPER CITY OF UNION
2013	23528	WELL 3 (UNIO 2377)	23.11	17.60	20.08	23.51	19.18	20.08	21.40	38.92	46.53	72.54	52.79	31.51	387.25	A WELL;	528 FEET SOUTH AND 3489 FEET EAST FROM NW CORNER, SECTION 19			(4S-40E-1) PW SUPER CITY OF UNION
2013	30190	WELL 4 (UNIO 2496)	21.99	11.35	14.51	14.38	12.82	13.04	14.35	27.57	35.36	56.46	50.52	29.50	301.85	WELL 4 (UNIO 2496);	530 FEET SOUTH AND 100 FEET EAST FROM W1/4 CORNER, SECTION 3			(3S-38E-3) CITY RECC CITY OF ISLAND CITY
2013	60722	WELL 3 (UNIO 777)	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.42	A WELL;	1500 FEET NORTH AND 2950 FEET WEST FROM SE CORNER, SECTION 3			(3S-38E-3) CITY RECC CITY OF ISLAND CITY
Water Use by Month			296.23	243.40	95.14	215.22	328.26	207.22	224.15	375.65	509.03	696.34	636.72	328.24	4155.63	Total Water Use for Municipal (AF)				
															1,354.11	Total Water Use for Municipal (MG)				



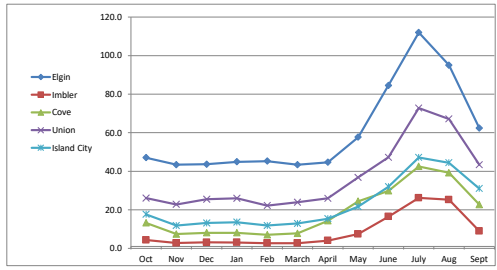
City	Population 2013	Population 2017	Percent Increase	Rural/Da per/month AF/mth	
Cove	550	550	0.254545	0.082944	227
Union	2,150	2,150	0.186047	0.060623	166
Island City	1,150	1,115	0.282609	0.092088	252
Imbler	305	305	0.393443	0.128204	351
Elgin	1,725	1,730	0.42029	0.136952	375
La Grande	13,125	13,245	0.209524	0.068274	187
Union County		26,087			260
N Powder Area		439 + about 200			
Planning Area Cities		19,095			
Planning Area Rural		6,353			
Rural gallons/day		1,409,730			

City	Ratio High/Low	Daily Avg AF	Daily Avg Gallons	2017 Population	PCD/day	2001-2016 Monthly Data												Annual Avg AF	Daily Avg AF	Source Formation	Sub-watershed
						AC-FT	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug				
La Grande	3.64	8.160	2,658,890.8	13,245	200.7	189.2	152.9	181.4	152.9	151.0	143.0	168.7	233.3	334.9	439.5	520.3	311.3	2978.3	8.160	Alluvial/Basalt	6
Elgin	2.58	1.983	646,303.3	1,730	373.6	47.1	43.4	43.6	44.9	45.2	43.4	44.7	57.7	84.5	112.0	95.0	62.4	724.0	1.983	Basalt	1 & 2
Imbler	9.70	0.293	95,420.9	305	312.9	4.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7	4.0	7.4	16.4	26.2	25.2	9.0	106.9	0.293	Basalt	2
Cove	5.99	0.615	200,540.7	550	364.6	13.2	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.1	7.8	14.3	24.5	29.8	42.5	39.2	22.7	224.6	0.615	Basalt	6
Union	3.28	1.204	392,428.3	2,150	182.5	26.1	22.8	25.5	25.9	22.2	23.9	25.9	36.8	47.2	72.8	67.1	43.4	439.6	1.204	Basalt	6 & 7
Island City	3.99	0.747	243,278.9	1,115	219.2	17.6	11.8	13.1	13.5	11.8	12.9	15.4	21.7	32.0	47.1	44.4	31.0	272.5	0.747	Alluvial	6
Rural			4,236,862.9	19,095	22.19	100.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	95.0	140.0	190.0	230.0	220.0	177.0	1557.469	4.267	Alluvial	all



City	La Grande	Elgin	Imbler	Cove	Union	Island City	Rural
Oct	189.2	47.1	4.3	13.2	26.1	17.6	100.0
Nov	152.9	43.4	2.8	7.4	22.8	11.8	80.0
Dec	181.4	43.6	3.1	8.0	25.5	13.1	80.0
Jan	152.9	44.9	3.1	8.1	25.9	13.5	80.0
Feb	151.0	45.2	2.7	7.1	23.2	11.8	80.0
March	143.0	43.4	2.7	7.8	23.9	12.9	85.0
April	168.7	44.7	4.0	14.3	25.9	15.4	95.0
May	233.3	57.7	7.4	24.5	36.8	21.7	140.0
June	334.9	84.5	16.4	29.8	47.2	32.0	190.0
July	439.5	112.0	26.2	42.5	72.8	47.1	230.0
Aug	520.3	95.0	25.2	39.2	67.1	44.4	220.0
Sept	311.3	62.4	9.0	22.7	43.4	31.0	177.0
Annual Avg AF	2978.3	724.0	106.9	224.6	439.6	272.5	1557.469
Daily Avg AF	8.160	1.983	0.293	0.615	1.204	0.747	4.267
Source Forma	Alluvial/Ba	Basalt	Basalt	Basalt	Basalt	Alluvial	Alluvial
Sub-watershe	6	1 & 2	2	6	6 & 7	6	all

\* 2001-2016 Monthly Data (AC-FT)



<b>sub-watershed/source</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Future</b>
1 GW	9.0	47.4
1 SW	16.0	63.8
3 GW	10.2	40.7
3 SW	58.1	232.2
4 GW	2.7	11.0
4 SW	7.1	28.6
6 GW	43.2	172.7
6 SW	4.7	19.0
7 GW	2.3	9.2
<b>TOTAL AC-FT PER 15 DAYS</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>624.6</b>

sub-watershed	Permit	Report Use?	Cert	Trx	Priority Date	Stakeholder Name	Use code	Source	Stream Name	CFS	podus e_acft	CFS .1 to .99	CFS 1-10
6	27696	No	#####		8/9/1961	A.J./FERN ROTH	Commercial Use	SPRING 4	CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE	0.39		0.39	
7	396	No	#####		6/22/1951	BAKER UNION COOPERATIVE	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE	0.10		0.10	
1	2035	No	#####		1/12/1962	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial Manufacturing	Boise WELL	PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	0.25		0.25	
?	2930	No	#####		6/2/1965	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	PIERCE SL > WRIGHT SL	0.34		0.34	
3	920	No	#####		6/3/1958	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial Manufacturing	WELLS 1 & 2	MAY PARK DITCH > GRANDE RON	0.50		0.50	
1	2550	No	#####		12/9/1963	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1.56		1.56	
1	40678	No	#####		8/18/1976	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Log Deck	SPRINGS/WASTE WATER	PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	3.00		3.00	
6	11745	No	#####		7/6/1992	BOISE CASCADE; NORTHEAST	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	1.11		1.11	
?	3321	No	#####		6/6/1966	BORDEN CO. CHEMICAL DIVIS	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	PIERCE SL > WRIGHT SL	0.89		0.89	
3		No	#####	T 8905	12/31/1872	DON HAMPTON	Commercial Use	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	0.03			
3	7361	No	#####	T 8905	5/26/1926	DON HAMPTON	Commercial Use	PIERCE SLOUGH	PIERCE SL > WRIGHT SL	0.03			
3	3755	No	#####		7/20/1967	DONNOVAN F HAMPTON; RO	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	PIERCE SL > WRIGHT SL	0.22		0.22	
6	54414	No	#####		3/30/2006	EAGLES HOT LAKE RV PARK	Commercial Use	A SPRING	LADD CR > CATHERINE CR	0.09			
6	16213	No	#####		4/3/2006	EAGLES HOT LAKE RV PARK	Commercial Use	A WELL	LADD CR > CATHERINE CR	0.10		0.10	
6	15261	No	#####		8/14/2001	FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZAR	Commercial Use	A WELL	UNN STR > MILL CR	0.05			
6	54644	YES	#####		9/13/2007	HOT LAKE SPRINGS RESORT	Commercial Use	A SPRING	LADD CR > CATHERINE CR	0.49		0.49	
6	13513	YES	#####		2/2/1998	KENNETH DALE KNOTT	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	DUNCAN CR > MURPHY CR	2.23		2.23	
3	3490	No	#####		9/28/1966	LA GRANDE CONCRETE PIPE C	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	PIERCE SL > WRIGHT SL	0.13		0.13	
?	2969	No	#####	T 1004	7/2/1965	LA GRANDE COUNTRY CLUB	Commercial Use	A WELL	MULHOLLAND SL > SPRING SL	0.81		0.81	
3	15877	No	#####		7/27/1944	MT EMILY LUMBER CO.	Industrial Manufacturing	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	1.00		1.00	
3	6414	No	7216		3/22/1924	MT EMILY TIMBER CO.	Industrial Manufacturing	GRANDE RONDE RIVER	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	10.00		10.00	
4	16268	YES	#####		7/18/2006	OREGON STATE PARKS AND R	Commercial Use	A WELL	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	0.12		0.12	
4	16267	YES	#####		1/8/2007	OREGON STATE PARKS AND R	Commercial Use	A WELL	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	0.14		0.14	
7	16266	YES	#####		1/8/2007	OREGON STATE PARKS AND R	Commercial Use	A WELL	CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE	0.19		0.19	
6	10056	No	#####		3/16/1983	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILR	Industrial Manufacturing	WELLS several	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	0.09			
1	8797	No	8112		11/5/1928	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILR	Industrial Manufacturing	MOSES CREEK	MOSES CR > GRANDE RONDE R	0.13		0.13	
4	16988	No	#####		5/6/1946	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILR	Industrial Manufacturing	FIVE POINTS CREEK	FIVE POINTS CR > GRANDE ROND	0.50		0.50	
4	8798	No	8113		11/5/1928	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILR	Industrial Manufacturing	FIVE POINTS CREEK	FIVE POINTS CR > GRANDE ROND	0.50		0.50	
4	1855	No	1172		1/3/1914	OREGON WASHINGTON RAILR	Industrial Manufacturing	DRY CREEK	DRY CR > PELICAN CR	0.51		0.51	
3		No	#####	T 7008	12/31/1872	ORODELL DITCH ASSOCIATION	Industrial Manufacturing	GRANDE RONDE R	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	0.38		0.38	
6	15979	YES	#####		1/22/2004	ROVEY FARMS	Commercial Use	A WELL	UNN STR > LITTLE CR	1.34		1.34	
6		No	#####	CI 4185	12/31/1905	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	0.45		0.45	
										CFS			
										27.622		7.1056	20.24
										1/2 Rate	13.811		
										2 shifts/day 16 hrs	9.1151		
										AF/YR	6654		
										<b>TAF/YR</b>	<b>6.8</b>		

	STAKEHOLDER	USE	SOURCE	STREAM	CFS					
6414	No	7216	3/22/1924	MT EMILY TIMBER CO.	Industrial Manufacturing	GRANDE RONDE RIV	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	10.00	10	10
40678	No	58877	8/18/1976	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Log Deck	SPRINGS/WASTE W/	PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE	3.00	3	3
13513	YES		2/2/1998	KENNETH DALE KNOTT	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	DUNCAN CR > MURPHY CR	2.23	2.23	2.23
2550	No	36554	12/9/1963	BOISE CASCADE CORP.	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE	1.56	1.56	1.56
15979	YES		1/22/2004	ROVEY FARMS	Commercial Use	A WELL	UNN STR > LITTLE CR	1.34	1.336	1.336
11745	No		7/6/1992	BOISE CASCADE; NORTHE	Industrial Manufacturing	A WELL	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	1.11	1.114	1.114
15877	No	15322	7/27/1944	MT EMILY LUMBER CO.	Industrial Manufacturing	GRANDE RONDE RIV	GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	1.00	1	1







tax lots outside city boundaries

AF/month>>> 100.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 85.0 95.0 140.0 190.0 230.0 220.0 177.0  
x

sub-watersheds	tax lots	% of total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	sub-watersheds
1	972	0.15	14.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.5	13.9	20.5	27.9	33.7	32.3	25.9	1
2	1448	0.22	21.8	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	18.6	20.7	30.6	41.5	50.2	48.0	38.7	2
3	1075	0.16	16.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.8	15.4	22.7	30.8	37.3	35.7	28.7	3
4	380	0.06	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.4	8.0	10.9	13.2	12.6	10.1	4
5	203	0.03	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.3	5.8	7.0	6.7	5.4	5
6	2102	0.32	31.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	26.9	30.1	44.4	60.2	72.9	69.7	56.1	6
7	399	0.06	6.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.7	8.4	11.4	13.8	13.2	10.7	7
8	51	0.01	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	8
Total	6630	1	100	80	80	80	80	85	95	140	190	230	220	177	

Month	AF/Month
Oct	100
Nov	80
Dec	80
Jan	80
Feb	80
Mar	85
Apr	95
May	140
June	190
Jul	230
Aug	220
Sept	177
Total	1557

sub-watersheds	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
tax lots	972	1448	1075	380	203	2102	399	51	6630
% of total	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.32	0.06	0.01	1
Oct	14.7	21.8	16.2	5.7	3.1	31.7	6.0	0.8	100
Nov	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
Dec	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
Jan	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
Feb	11.7	17.5	13.0	4.6	2.4	25.4	4.8	0.6	80
Mar	12.5	18.6	13.8	4.9	2.6	26.9	5.1	0.7	85
Apr	13.9	20.7	15.4	5.4	2.9	30.1	5.7	0.7	95
May	20.5	30.6	22.7	8.0	4.3	44.4	8.4	1.1	140
June	27.9	41.5	30.8	10.9	5.8	60.2	11.4	1.5	190
Jul	33.7	50.2	37.3	13.2	7.0	72.9	13.8	1.8	230
Aug	32.3	48.0	35.7	12.6	6.7	69.7	13.2	1.7	220
Sept	25.9	38.7	28.7	10.1	5.4	56.1	10.7	1.4	177

# **APPENDIX B**

## **Agricultural Demand Calculations**

Yellow highlighted cells contain data used to compute basin crop distribution.

OAIN Acreage Data for Union County; all acres																		17-yr	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	AVG
Wheat - all mkt classe	32100	29200	29900	30000	38000	34000	33000	30000	36000	34750	40000	31150	30000	31000	29363	29000	26469		31996
Wheat - cert. seed																	3051		
Barley	7600	5600	4400	5000	3500	2500	2500	2000	2500	1500	2200	2300	4500	5500	3745	3750	3712		3694.529
Alfalfa	20000	21000	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	23000	23000	23000	23000	23000	24000	17700	18000	18500		21541.18
Other Hay	16000	15000	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	14000	13900		15288.24
Peppermint	8480	7800	8200	6800	6900	6820	7200	8200	6700	7200	8000	7800	8800	7875	7500	6866	6450		7505.353
Sugarbeet	1900	1800	2200	2100	1900	2100	2200	2200	1427	1670	2000	2000	2100	2040	1815	1991	2043		1969.765
Sunflower	0	0	0	0	0	80	200	1100	750	1205	1015	523	1909	1990	1150	850	1446		718.7059
Cert. Seed Potato	286	460	870	1349	1719	1058	1070	1054	1150	1000	950	977	1054	677	837	776	753		943.5294
Com/Fresh Potato	128	90	140	276	241	160	587	646	500	400	600	450	500	138	236	473	100		333.2353
Other crops	1726	1350	1690	3565	1905	602	1193	1500	2673	1725	2035	1850	2466	3642	5000	5110	2990		2413.059
K. bluegrass	6490	7240	7700	6500	6000	6340	6100	6100	6200	5340	4500	4560	4820	5746	5990	8000	8535		6244.765
Creeping Red Fescue	3600	4760	4300	3900	3010	3360	3660	3200	2600	2300	1890	2090	1480	1494	1284	1750	2360		2766.941
Chewings Fescue	1950	1100	800	1300	330	630	820	600	750	650	340	140	200	325	1500	375	675		734.4118
Hard Fescue	460	726	500	150	100	170	380	350	430	300	180	140	0	0	140	70	60		244.4706
Tall Fescue	470	220	540	260	40	140	80	80	80	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	83		124.2941
Other Grasses	52	68	100	72	110	10	11	11	4	145	55	80	300	196	20	366	593		129
Total Crop Acreage	101242	96414	99340	99272	101755	95970	97001	95041	99764	96265	101805	92060	96129	99623	91280	91377	91720		96647.47

11.07%

2.91%

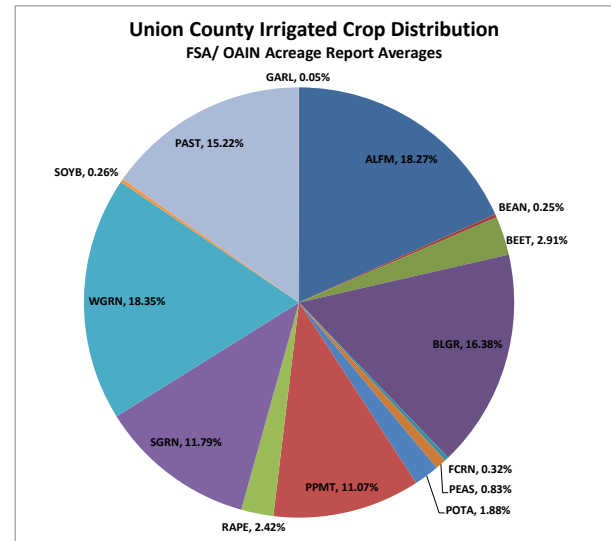
1.39%

0.49%

Other crops include = oilseed (crush), oilseed (certified seed), legume seed, dry beans/peas, certified small grain seed, field corn, soybean, pumpkin, sweet cherry and various specialty crops.  
Misc. Grasses = Int. and Pubescent wheat grass, brome grass, canarygrass, Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass

2011-2017 FSA Acreage Report averages; Union County								
Agrimet Crop Code	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	average
ALFM	10538.8	12541.7	12875	12687.51	12085.48	13202.1	12770.9	12386
BEAN	15.6	43.5	34.6	92.46	290	49.46	658.77	169
BEET	2006.4	2045.2	1922.2	1787.62	1866.78	2113.72	1960.12	1957
BLGR	7714.5	9117.1	8897.3	9900.1	12565.97	13909.65	15628.59	11105
FCRN	128.8	252.2	359.1	54	99.88	178.35	437.08	216
PEAS	244.5	56	470.8	691.69	724.55	668.3	1058.77	559
POTA	1261.5	1747.9	1016.9	682.27	1194.12	1377.14	1307.76	1227
PPMT	7849	8769.4	7623.5	6881.6	6099.16	5977.19	5051.85	6893
RAPE	1184.6	1549.1	1488.3	1454.5	1146.63	2640.32	2029.1	1642
SGRN	9819.9	7820	7716	6557.62	6785.89	9131.52	8103.27	7991
WGRN	12519.7	13923.9	14625.4	14518.97	12984.78	9779.91	8710.3	12438
SOYB	32.4	0	10	114.71	335.22	421.32	338.58	179
PAST	9274.5	10217.8	9677.7	10314.16	10550.47	10735.97	11434.84	10315
GARL	0	0	0	0	0	90	145.01	34

Crop	Acres	%
ALFM	12386	18.27%
BEAN	169	0.25%
BEET	1970	2.91%
BLGR	11105	16.38%
FCRN	216	0.32%
PEAS	559	0.83%
POTA	1277	1.88%
PPMT	7505	11.07%
RAPE	1642	2.42%
SGRN	7991	11.79%
WGRN	12438	18.35%
SOYB	179	0.26%
PAST	10315	15.22%
GARL	34	0.05%



Key for Correlating FSA crops to Agrimet Crop Codes								
Agrimet Crop Code	State Code	County Code	Crop Code	State	County	State Count	Crop	Crop Type
SGRN	41	061	0011	OREGON	UNION	41061	WHEAT	HARD RED SPRING
WGRN	41	061	0011	OREGON	UNION	41061	WHEAT	HARD RED WINTER
WGRN	41	061	0011	OREGON	UNION	41061	WHEAT	SOFT RED WINTER
SGRN	41	061	0011	OREGON	UNION	41061	WHEAT	SOFT WHITE SPRING
WGRN	41	061	0011	OREGON	UNION	41061	WHEAT	SOFT WHITE WINTER
SGRN	41	061	0016	OREGON	UNION	41061	OATS	SPRING
ALFM	41	061	0027	OREGON	UNION	41061	ALFALFA	
BEET	41	061	0039	OREGON	UNION	41061	SUGAR BEE	
FCRN	41	061	0041	OREGON	UNION	41061	CORN	SWEET
FCRN	41	061	0041	OREGON	UNION	41061	CORN	YELLOW
BEAN	41	061	0047	OREGON	UNION	41061	BEANS	GARBANZO- LARGE KABULI (CHICKP
PEAS	41	061	0067	OREGON	UNION	41061	PEAS	AUSTRIAN
PEAS	41	061	0067	OREGON	UNION	41061	PEAS	GREEN
RAPE	41	061	0078	OREGON	UNION	41061	SUNFLOWER	SUNFLOWER OIL
SOYB	41	061	0081	OREGON	UNION	41061	SOYBEANS	LSO
POTA	41	061	0084	OREGON	UNION	41061	POTATOES	REDS
POTA	41	061	0084	OREGON	UNION	41061	POTATOES	RUSSETS
POTA	41	061	0084	OREGON	UNION	41061	POTATOES	WHITES
POTA	41	061	0084	OREGON	UNION	41061	POTATOES	YELLOW
SGRN	41	061	0091	OREGON	UNION	41061	BARLEY	SPRING BARLEY
WGRN	41	061	0091	OREGON	UNION	41061	BARLEY	WINTER BARLEY

62590.2 68083.8 66716.8 65737.21 66728.93 70184.95 69489.93 67110

BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS
BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	OTHER BROME
BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	CANARY
BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	FESCUE- CHEWING
BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	FESCUE- RED
BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	FESCUE- HARD
BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	FESCUE- TALL
BLGR	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	IDAHO FESCUE
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	NATIVE
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	ORCHARD
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	ANNUAL RYEGRASS
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	SAINFOIN
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	TIMOTHY
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	BLUE BUNCH WHEAT
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	CRESTED WHEAT
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	INTERMEDIATE WHEAT
PAST	41	061	0102	OREGON	UNION	41061	GRASS	PUBESCENT WHEAT
RAPE	41	061	0114	OREGON	UNION	41061	BUCKWHEAT	
	41	061	0128	OREGON	UNION	41061	CHERRIES	SWEET
WGRN	41	061	0158	OREGON	UNION	41061	TRITICALE	
ALFM	41	061	0265	OREGON	UNION	41061	CLOVER	RED CLOVER
ALFM	41	061	0265	OREGON	UNION	41061	CLOVER	WHITE CLOVER
ALFM	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	ALFALFA GRASS MIXTURE
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	GGV
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	GRASS MIX-BELOW 25% ALFALFA
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED GRASS MI
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	LEGUME/SMALL GRAIN/GRASS
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	LEGUME/GRASS MIXTURE
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	LEGUME/SMALL GRAIN
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED SMALL GR
PAST	41	061	0296	OREGON	UNION	41061	MIXED FOR	GRASS/SMALL GRAIN INTERSEEDING
GARL	41	061	0423	OREGON	UNION	41061	GARLIC	COMMON
RAPE	41	061	0711	OREGON	UNION	41061	CANOLA	SPRING CANOLA
RAPE	41	061	0716	OREGON	UNION	41061	QUINOA	
PAST	41	061	0777	OREGON	UNION	41061	WILDLIFE F	
SGRN	41	061	1223	OREGON	UNION	41061	TEFF	
RAPE	41	061	4000	OREGON	UNION	41061	GREENS	LEAF SPINACH
RAPE	41	061	5000	OREGON	UNION	41061	HERBS	CILANTRO/CORIANDER
PPMT	41	061	5000	OREGON	UNION	41061	HERBS	PEPPERMINT

The information contained herein is intended to provide a general overview of the information contained herein for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance. The information contained herein is for informational purposes only. The information contained herein is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance. The information contained herein is for informational purposes only.

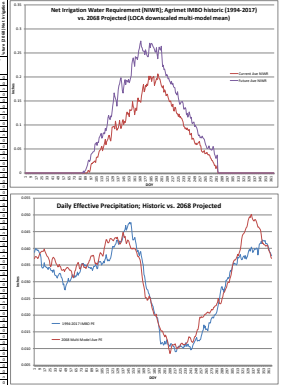
Account Number	Account Name	Account Type	Account Status	Account Balance	Account Description	Account Address	Account City	Account State	Account Zip	Account Contact	Account Email	Account Phone
100001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Account Number
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100001
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100002
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100003

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Account Number
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100001
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100002
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100003

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Account Number
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100001
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100002
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100003

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Account Number
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100001
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100002
12/31/2023	...	...	...	100003



1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
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1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300
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1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400
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1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500
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1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600
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12/8/2018 12/7 0.083571 7.276714 3.680143 4.51208 2.836177 0.056111 0.061031 0.318822 0.346779 9.225669 0.81779 0.710105 1.030447 -0.39957 0.792961 1.127715 10.51471 8.062304 3.474302 2.595627 0.878675 0.114298 0.344511 0.458809 0.018063 0.699253 0.02753

12/9/2018 12/8 -0.01066 7.359321 3.674339 4.544194 3.204111 0.056091 0.061031 0.30549 0.332397 10.421272 0.818587 0.709335 1.030662 -0.40102 0.792961 1.122801 10.46175 8.021691 3.49903 2.65936 0.839669 0.104656 0.392361 0.497017 0.019568 0.769409 0.030292

12/10/2018 12/9 0.577026 7.436536 4.056786 4.36368 3.201889 0.057062 0.061031 0.309088 0.330391 10.401217 0.82461 0.732559 1.030867 -0.40234 0.792961 1.123042 10.41216 7.984512 3.500304 2.470107 0.889937 0.112554 0.340309 0.452944 0.017832 0.68856 0.027159

12/11/2018 12/10 0.436571 7.73625 4.08641 4.482491 3.542889 0.057546 0.061031 0.299572 0.317715 11.5076 0.842066 0.728233 1.031063 -0.40355 0.792961 1.122437 10.36926 7.950772 3.451518 2.62902 0.822499 0.10053 0.416187 0.516717 0.020343 0.804209 0.031662

12/12/2018 12/11 0.595607 7.711786 4.13696 4.408927 2.798665 0.057787 0.061031 0.326678 0.34502 0.808902 0.84484 0.736533 1.031251 -0.40463 0.792961 1.120989 10.32974 7.920474 3.394874 2.561902 0.832972 0.111022 0.339606 0.450629 0.017741 0.688187 0.027094

12/13/2018 12/12 -0.80084 7.885821 3.442459 4.798417 3.121117 0.052586 0.061031 0.305309 0.347035 10.16126 0.813071 0.664848 1.031428 -0.40506 0.792961 1.119699 10.29472 7.893621 3.094781 2.053125 0.841655 0.079929 0.502182 0.582111 0.022938 0.933421 0.0306749

12/14/2018 12/13 -1.25380 6.538536 2.642357 4.584387 3.042399 0.052584 0.061031 0.297951 0.345303 8.933738 0.763907 0.644898 1.031597 -0.40644 0.792961 1.118568 10.26462 7.879244 3.295862 2.830538 0.709425 0.086113 0.407911 0.494024 0.020485 0.778571 0.030652

12/15/2018 12/14 -0.87379 6.996643 3.061429 4.595593 3.453481 0.053985 0.061031 0.289186 0.326934 11.25885 0.78733 0.662932 1.031756 -0.40717 0.792961 1.117597 10.23817 7.850261 3.538606 2.843787 0.694819 0.08198 0.457897 0.539877 0.021255 0.857301 0.033752

12/16/2018 12/15 0.441536 7.666336 4.054036 4.393871 3.158824 0.057431 0.061031 0.312107 0.331675 10.26132 0.839678 0.728491 1.031906 -0.40777 0.792961 1.116787 10.21665 7.833758 3.383281 2.602538 0.780742 0.099419 0.378415 0.477834 0.018812 0.741099 0.029177

12/17/2018 12/16 0.654857 7.227393 3.941125 4.183799 3.06203 0.057029 0.061031 0.314039 0.336076 9.950948 0.82907 0.738646 1.032046 -0.40826 0.792961 1.115137 10.19563 7.820709 3.221215 2.364747 0.856779 0.109777 0.290958 0.408835 0.016096 0.616077 0.024255

12/18/2018 12/17 0.374714 7.801143 4.077929 4.447801 2.888461 0.057516 0.061031 0.322245 0.341942 8.382253 0.842537 0.729993 1.032177 -0.40862 0.792961 1.115165 10.18712 7.811115 3.424807 2.681715 0.743092 0.097699 0.380311 0.478009 0.018819 0.744397 0.029307

12/19/2018 12/18 0.490286 7.915107 4.202696 4.437854 3.576514 0.057963 0.061031 0.3 0.315882 11.61195 0.849762 0.731027 1.032298 -0.40886 0.792961 1.115325 10.17911 7.804979 3.417148 2.672363 0.744784 0.091162 0.43352 0.526681 0.020735 0.828001 0.032598

12/20/2018 12/19 1.0975 7.720393 4.445071 4.160994 2.818101 0.058839 0.061031 0.329912 0.342204 9.141597 0.838654 0.767195 1.03241 -0.40899 0.792961 1.115163 10.17562 7.802301 3.208586 2.35025 0.858336 0.115536 0.286109 0.461645 0.015813 0.609992 0.023661

12/21/2018 12/20 0.695 7.33175 4.014625 4.195186 2.573784 0.057029 0.061031 0.333608 0.355393 8.362034 0.833734 0.741789 1.032512 -0.40898 0.792961 1.115163 10.17464 7.803082 3.202394 2.388395 0.844988 0.114605 0.27245 0.3878 0.01527 0.579182 0.022802

12/22/2018 12/21 -1.3871 5.781821 2.221554 4.347272 3.034041 0.051209 0.061031 0.292291 0.348355 9.921596 0.737435 0.641039 1.032605 -0.40886 0.792961 1.115327 10.18217 7.807324 3.347399 2.584088 0.763311 0.091028 0.333169 0.424198 0.016701 0.656512 0.025812

12/23/2018 12/22 -2.74954 5.516143 1.383304 4.688436 3.154742 0.048562 0.061031 0.277407 0.348639 10.34781 0.70155 0.578463 1.032688 -0.40862 0.792961 1.115652 10.19222 7.815026 3.610096 2.995599 0.614496 0.06995 0.444055 0.513605 0.020221 0.822784 0.032393

12/24/2018 12/23 -2.80954 5.369893 1.280179 4.670573 3.040844 0.048244 0.061031 0.277988 0.354061 9.97797 0.695862 0.575938 1.032761 -0.40826 0.792961 1.115141 10.20678 7.82613 3.596341 2.964431 0.629909 0.07193 0.423711 0.459641 0.019513 0.791124 0.031147

12/25/2018 12/24 -2.48129 5.590607 1.054641 4.648439 3.042593 0.049093 0.061031 0.283349 0.352252 9.973729 0.708925 0.589927 1.032824 -0.40717 0.792961 1.116791 10.22585 7.848015 3.579298 2.927313 0.651986 0.075374 0.418069 0.493443 0.019427 0.784957 0.030904

12/26/2018 12/25 -1.66004 5.585571 1.962768 4.414256 3.51976 0.050379 0.061031 0.273134 0.330887 11.52077 0.724723 0.626284 1.032878 -0.40717 0.792961 1.117602 10.24944 7.858901 3.398977 2.631508 0.767469 0.085526 0.375261 0.460786 0.018141 0.719153 0.028313

12/27/2018 12/26 -1.96714 5.268771 1.650714 4.423336 3.228989 0.049393 0.061031 0.278384 0.343978 10.58104 0.708747 0.612463 1.032922 -0.40644 0.792961 1.118574 10.27754 7.880449 3.405969 2.630298 0.775671 0.088101 0.350442 0.438542 0.017265 0.680899 0.026805

12/28/2018 12/27 -1.14689 6.357124 2.605161 4.538321 2.494289 0.052461 0.061031 0.317464 0.369325 11.445209 0.760074 0.646993 1.032956 -0.40559 0.792961 1.119708 10.31616 7.905457 3.479569 2.718724 0.760845 0.098549 0.331151 0.4297 0.016917 0.662388 0.026096

12/29/2018 12/28 -1.34182 5.604036 2.131107 4.363242 3.380011 0.050918 0.061031 0.279634 0.351578 11.05658 0.731724 0.646094 1.03298 -0.40463 0.792961 1.120997 10.34728 7.933925 3.359696 2.521112 0.838584 0.095675 0.336607 0.432382 0.017019 0.663997 0.026142

12/30/2018 12/29 -1.49679 5.937821 2.220518 4.532309 2.430148 0.051206 0.061031 0.314794 0.375198 7.94684 0.739237 0.633742 1.032995 -0.40354 0.792961 1.122445 10.38892 7.965852 3.489878 2.697334 0.792544 0.101791 0.314547 0.416338 0.016391 0.637728 0.025107

12/31/2018 12/30 -1.80796 5.258679 1.725357 4.438353 3.109165 0.049627 0.061031 0.273524 0.336377 11.17415 0.711571 0.619592 1.033 1.033 -0.40233 0.792961 1.124051 10.43507 8.001232 3.417532 2.568418 0.849115 0.094759 0.345724 0.440483 0.017342 0.678251 0.025703

-2.94418 4.714386

OWRD primary water rights are divided spatially into 8 subwatersheds, and further separated by surface water and groundwater acres for each subwatershed.

Satellite photo interpretation was used to estimate irrigated acres by irrigation system type for each subwatershed.

Based on the ratio of irrigation types present in each subwatershed, an existing efficiency was calculated for the subwatershed using the "NRCS water savings estimator" tool.

A high efficiency scenario efficiency was calculated for each subwatershed based on the assumptions that: 90% of flood irrigation is converted to sprinkler, 33% of wheel lines are converted to pivot/linear, 75% of unconverted wheel lines get nozzle upgrades, 75% of pivots get sprinkler package upgrades, and IWM is implemented on all upgrad

Number	Basin	Total Acres	Primary WR Acres	% Water Rights	% SW Irr	% GW Irr	SW ac	GW ac	Pivot acres	Linear acres	% Pivot & Linear	Pivot/Linear to Sprinkler Ratio	Flood Acres	Sprinkler acres	Irrigated Wetland	Existing Efficiency	Scenario Efficiency	Existing Consumption ac/in per ac	Existing Total Consumption n ac/ft	Scenario Consumption ac/in per ac	Scenario Total Consumption n ac/ft	Potential ac-ft demand	Potential SW Demand	Potential GW Demand
1	Lookingglass Cr/Cabin Cr	168992	1233	0.7%	94%	6%	1158	75	0	0	0	0.00	0	1233	0	55%	76%	38.8	3986	29.1	2992	3699	3474	225
2	Willow Cr./Indian Cr.	149800	22109	14.8%	78%	22%	17296	4813	5963	857	31%	0.45	0	15289	0	60%	79%	37.5	69125	27.9	51393	66327	51888	14439
3	Lower 5 Points Cr	41005	15759	38.4%	50%	50%	7928	7831	4749	1362	39%	0.64	64	9584	0	62%	80%	38.6	50661	27.5	36127	47277	23784	23493
4	Beaver Cr, Upper 5 Points	178051	931	0.5%	27%	73%	251	680	127	0	14%	0.16	0	805	0	57%	77%	37.7	2923	28.6	2220	2793	753	2040
5	Meadow Cr Upr GR	249739	173	0.1%	100%	0%	173	0	0	0	0%	0.00	0	173	0	55%	76%	38.8	559	29.1	420	519	519	0
6	Ladd Cr, Lower Catherine	142259	50812	35.7%	70%	30%	35444	15368	17974	554	36%	0.64	2881	28780	623	60%	79%	37.1	157201	28.2	119323	152436	106332	46104
7	Upper Catherine Creek 1	55494	8186	14.8%	98%	2%	8009	177	676	0	8%	0.13	2341	5169	0	52%	75%	42.2	28788	29.5	20137	24558	24027	531
8	Upper Catherine Creek 2	61818	119	0.2%	100%	0%	119	0	0	0	0%	0.00	119	0	0	41%	71%	53.1	527	31.6	313	357	357	0
			99322		71%	29%	70378	28944	29488	2774	0	0.53	5404	61033								297966		

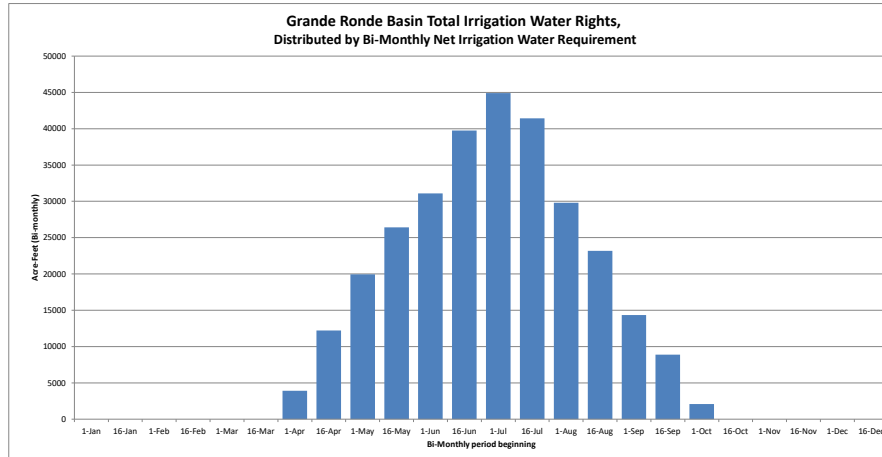
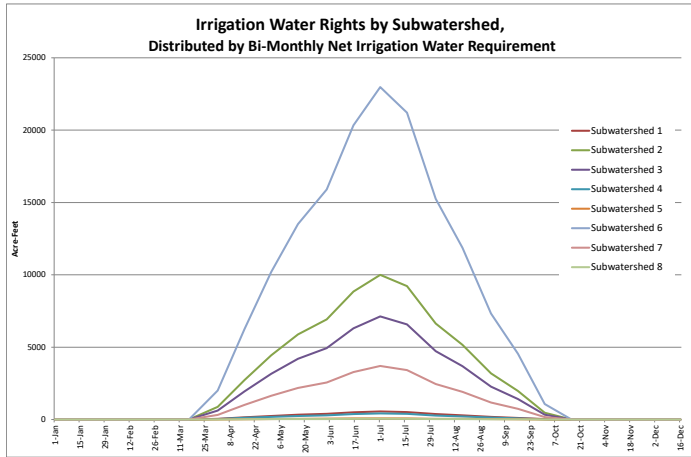
led systems.



This worksheet uses spatial water right data to calculate potential total irrigation diversion volume for each subwatershed, based on a duty of 3 Ac-ft. The volume is further divided by surface and groundwater.

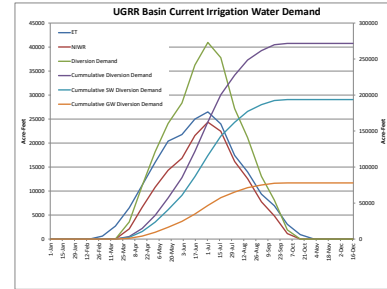
ORWD Irrigated Acres by Subwatershed										
Subwatershed	Primary WR acres	SW Acres	GW Acres	Pivot acres	Linear acres	% Pivot & Linear	Pivot/Linear to Sprinkler Ratio	Flood Acres	Sprinkler acres	Irrigated Wetland
Lookingglass Cr/Cabin Cr	1	1233	1158	75	0	0.0%	0.00	0	1233	0
Willow Cr./Indian Cr.	2	22109	17296	4813	5962.7	857.1	30.8%	0.45	0	15289
Lower 5 Points Cr	3	13759	7928	7831	4748.6	1362.3	38.3%	0.64	64	9584
Beaver Cr. Upper 5 Points	4	931	251	680	126.5	0	13.6%	0.16	0	805
Meadow Cr. Upr GRR	5	173	173	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0	173
Ladd Cr. Lower Catherine	6	50812	35444	15368	17973.78	554.4	36.5%	0.64	2881	28780
Upper Catherine Creek 1	7	8186	8009	177	676	0	8.3%	0.13	2341	5169
Upper Catherine Creek 2	8	119	119	0	0	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!	119	0
<b>total</b>		<b>99322</b>	<b>70378</b>	<b>28944</b>	<b>29487.58</b>	<b>2773.8</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>5404.4</b>	<b>61033.22</b>

Bi-Monthly period beginning	Water Rights by Subwatershed Distributed According to Irrigation Diversion Demand																												
	Subwatershed 1			Subwatershed 2			Subwatershed 3			Subwatershed 4			Subwatershed 5			Subwatershed 6			Subwatershed 7			Subwatershed 8			TOTAL				
	NIWR (Ac-ft)	%	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	SW Demand (Ac-Ft)	GW Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)			
1-Jan	0.00	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Feb	0.00	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Mar	0.00	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1-Apr	0.26	1.3%	46	3	49	683	190	873	313	309	622	10	27	37	7	0	7	1399	607	2006	316	7	323	5	0	5	2778	1143	3921
1-May	1.31	6.7%	233	15	248	3473	967	4440	1592	1573	3165	50	137	187	35	0	35	7118	3086	10204	1608	36	1644	24	0	24	14133	5812	19945
1-Jun	2.04	10.4%	362	23	386	5412	1506	6918	2481	2450	4931	79	213	291	54	0	54	11091	4809	15899	2586	55	2561	37	0	37	22022	9057	31079
1-Jul	2.60	13.3%	464	30	494	6924	1927	8851	3174	3135	6309	100	272	373	69	0	69	14189	6152	20341	3206	71	3277	48	0	48	28174	11587	39761
1-Aug	1.95	10.0%	347	23	370	5189	1444	6633	2379	2349	4728	75	204	279	52	0	52	10634	4611	15245	2403	53	2456	36	0	36	21115	8684	29799
1-Sep	0.94	4.8%	167	11	178	2495	694	3190	1144	1130	2273	36	98	134	25	0	25	5113	2217	7330	1155	26	1181	17	0	17	10153	4176	14329
1-Oct	0.14	0.7%	24	2	26	362	101	463	166	164	330	5	14	20	4	0	4	743	322	1065	168	4	172	2	0	2	1475	607	2081
1-Nov	0.00	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Dec	0.00	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Dec	0.00	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			<b>3474</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3699</b>	<b>5188</b>	<b>14439</b>	<b>66327</b>	<b>23784</b>	<b>23493</b>	<b>47277</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2795</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>106332</b>	<b>46104</b>	<b>152436</b>	<b>24027</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>24558</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>211134</b>	<b>86832</b>	<b>297966</b>



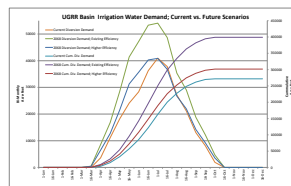
This worksheet calculates the current irrigation demand based on ET modeling.  
 ET for the basin crop distribution comes from the "Current\_Et\_PN\_FACDS" worksheet. This is multiplied by irrigated acres for each subwatershed to get total ET by subwatershed.  
 The net irrigation water requirement (NIWR) for each subwatershed is calculated by subtracting effective precipitation (see "NWS Weather\_Daily\_Averages" worksheet) from the subwatershed ET.  
 Diversion demands is calculated by dividing the subwatershed NIWR by the subwatershed-specific application efficiency (see "NWS\_UW\_Efficiency" worksheet).  
 Finally, the total diversion demands is separated into surface water and groundwater demands, according to their respective portions of primary water rights. (see "NWS\_UW\_Efficiency" worksheet)

8-Monthly period hydrology	Subwatershed 1		Subwatershed 2		Subwatershed 3		Subwatershed 4		Subwatershed 5		Subwatershed 6		Subwatershed 7		Subwatershed 8		Total		Cumulative		
	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	ET	NIWR	
1-Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Feb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Mar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Apr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Nov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Dec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



The information contained herein is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute an offer or recommendation of any financial product or service. The information is provided as a general guide only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions. The information is subject to change without notice. The information is provided as a general guide only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions. The information is provided as a general guide only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030																																																																																																																																		
Population	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000



ORWD Irrigated Acres by Subwatershed

	subwatershed	Primary WR acres	SW Acres	GW Acres	Pivot acres	Linear acres	% Pivot & Linear	Pivot/Linear to Spr	Flood Acres	Sprinkler acres	Irrigated Wetland
Lookingglass Cr/Cabin Cr	1	1233	1158	75	0	0	0	0	0	1233	0
Willow Cr./Indian Cr.	2	22109	17296	4813	5962.7	857.1	0.308462617	0.446053423	0	15289.2	0
Lower 5 Points Cr	3	15759	7928	7831	4748.6	1362.3	0.387772067	0.637608122	64	9584.1	0
Beaver Cr, Upper 5 Points	4	931	251	680	126.5	0	0.135875403	0.157240522	0	804.5	0
Meadow Cr Upr GRR	5	173	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	0
Ladd Cr. Lower Catherine	6	50812	35444	15368	17973.78	554.4	0.364641817	0.643781736	2880.6	28780.22	623
Upper Catherine Creek 1	7	8186	8009	177	676	0	0.082580015	0.130774588	2340.8	5169.2	0
Upper Catherine Creek 2	8	119	119	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	119	0	0
	total	99322	70378	28944	29487.58	2773.8	0.324816053	0.528587219	5404.4	61033.22	623

Water Rights by Subwatershed Distributed According to Irrigation Demand

Bi-Monthly period beginning			Subwatershed 1	Subwatershed 2	Subwatershed 3	Subwatershed 4	Subwatershed 5	Subwatershed 6	Subwatershed 7	Subwatershed 8	TOTAL
	NIWR (Ac-in)	%	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)	Demand (Ac-Ft)
1-Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Feb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Feb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Mar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Mar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Apr	0	0	42	759	541	32	6	1744	281	4	3409
15-Apr	1	0	158	2828	2016	119	22	6499	1047	15	12703
1-May	1	0	230	4121	2938	174	32	9472	1526	22	18515
15-May	2	0	345	6184	4408	260	48	14212	2290	33	27780
1-Jun	2	0	357	6402	4563	270	50	14714	2370	34	28760
15-Jun	3	0	521	9345	6661	394	73	21477	3460	50	41982
1-Jul	3	0	520	9323	6646	393	73	21427	3452	50	41884
15-Jul	3	0	552	9889	7049	416	77	22727	3661	53	44425
1-Aug	2	0	348	6235	4444	263	49	14330	2309	34	28010
15-Aug	2	0	311	5568	3969	234	44	12797	2062	30	25013
1-Sep	1	0	170	3047	2172	128	24	7002	1128	16	13687
15-Sep	1	0	120	2152	1534	91	17	4946	797	12	9669
1-Oct	0	0	26	474	338	20	4	1089	175	3	2128
15-Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Nov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Nov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Dec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Dec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3699	66327	47277	2793	519	152436	24558	357	297966

## Water Savings Estimator for Irrigation System Planning and Ranking

### Purpose

The purpose of this water savings estimator is to compare irrigation water use in an existing irrigation system compared to projected use in a planned system. The associated savings are estimated for the given field based on crop water use for existing and planned conditions. The resulting estimates are used on a per-field basis. FIRI should be used for any basin-wide analysis.

### Description

Estimates of water savings are based on crop water use, irrigation system efficiencies, and the effects of irrigation water management.

- Crop water use is the Net Irrigation Requirement (NIR) for a given crop for 7 out of 10 years as obtained from *Oregon Crop Water Use and Irrigation Requirements*, OSU Extension Miscellaneous 8530. A five-year crop rotation can be specified both for **Existing** and **Planned** conditions. Crop water use data for 27 regions in Oregon are contained in the NIR sheet.
- Irrigation system efficiency is computed as the product of application efficiency of the application system (e.g. wild flood, border, hand-line sprinkler, center-pivot sprinkler, microirrigation) and the conveyance efficiency of the conveyance system (e.g. unlined ditch, lined ditch, pipeline) used to supply the application system. Values of application and conveyance efficiencies are contained in the Efficiencies & IWM sheet. The numbers for the efficiencies are obtained from design data, field observations and measurements, and system simulation techniques. The resulting values are representative for different system components under normal conditions on different soils. Application efficiencies are lower for existing than for planned systems due to system aging and operational constraints. (e.g. The efficiency for an existing hand-line system has been observed to be 10 percent lower than that for a new system.) Contact your Basin Engineer, State Irrigation Engineer, or State Conservation Engineer if local conditions vary greatly from the tabled values.
- Water savings are related to the level of irrigation water management (IWM). The levels of IWM range from "No IWM Plan" to "Non-Intense" to "Intense".

### Quality Criteria: Water Quantity - Inefficient Water Use on Irrigated Land

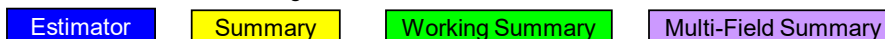
Land and water management is planned and coordinated to provide optimal use of natural and applied moisture. Irrigation systems operate at 80% of potential efficiency. Water delivery beyond the irrigator's control is not considered when evaluating quality criteria for irrigation water management.

### The Workbook

The Workbook and all sheets are protected. Contact your Basin Engineer if irrigation system efficiency values are in question and need to be changed for a specific situation.

When opening the workbook **ALWAYS** open it as "Read Only", then save it with an appropriate descriptive name.

The Workbook includes four "Working Sheets":



The **Estimator Sheet** is used for data entry, and it displays results of estimated water use and water savings for the data entered.

The **Summary Sheet** serves as a database of data entries and results for multiple fields with up to 70 sets of data from the Estimator Sheet.

The **Working Summary Sheet** can be used for sorting and ranking purposes. Information in this sheet is copied from the Summary Sheet.

The **Multi-Field Summary Sheet** is used for obtaining weighted-average values for water savings and efficiency data for up to five separate fields.

### Estimator Sheet

#### Input Data and Information

Information is entered in the Estimator sheet in gray shaded cells and is displayed in **red**.

**Steps and Directions for all entries are described on the right of the Estimator sheet.**

**Applicant information** is self-explanatory.

The **Climatic Region** is selected from a drop-down list.  
Click the button to display climatic regions.

CLICK to  
erase  
ALL input  
values



CLICK to display map of  
Oregon Climatic Regions

The following information is entered for EXISTING and PLANNED systems in order to estimate the overall irrigation system efficiencies and associated estimated water savings.

**Crops**

Crops are selected from a drop-down list for existing and planned conditions. The crop list displayed is that associated with the climatic region selected. Up to a five-year rotation can be selected for each condition. If the crop rotations are the same, clicking the button will copy the existing crop rotation information into the planned rotation cells.



CLICK if Planned and Existing  
crop rotations are the same

**Existing Water Right**

Enter the existing water right (acre-inches/acre or inches) ONLY if it is known.

**Irrigation Application System Inputs**

**Soils**

The predominant soil textural class in the irrigated field is selected from the drop-down list shown.

Clicking on the button provides a direct link to the Web Soil Survey, which can be used to identify the soil(s).

CLICK to  
access Web  
Soil Survey

- Sand
- Loamy Sand
- Sandy Loam
- Loam
- Silt Loam
- Sandy Clay Loam
- Clay Loam
- Silty Clay Loam
- Clay

**Existing Application System**

Existing application system options:

- Flood - existing
- Border - existing
- Furrow - existing
- Hand/Wheel Line - used
- Solid Set - used
- Center-Pivot - used
- Big Gun - used
- Microirrigation - used

**Planned Application System**

Planned application system options:

It should be noted that the efficiencies of planned systems are greater than those for existing systems. The efficiencies of planned systems are "reasonable" design efficiencies while the efficiencies of existing systems are lower due to system aging and operational factors as observed in the field.

The "No Change" option is selected if there is no change in the existing application system. However, if the system is to be upgraded or changed, select the correct name, even if it is the same as the existing system name.

- No Change
- Level Basin
- Border
- Border-w/ Tailwater Reuse
- Furrow
- Furrow-w/ Tailwater Reuse
- Hand/Wheel Line
- Solid Set
- Center-Pivot
- Linear-Move
- Traveling Big Gun
- Microirrigation

**Irrigation Conveyance System Inputs**

**Soils**

The soil list is the same as that associated with the application system.

Existing conveyance system options:

The "None" option is selected if the project does NOT include conveyance system components.

- None
- Ditch-Unlined-Poor
- Ditch-Unlined-Good
- Ditch-Deteriorated Concrete
- Ditch-Concrete Lined
- Pipeline-Deteriorated
- Pipeline

**Planned Conveyance System**

Planned conveyance system options:

The "No Change" option is selected if there is no change in the existing conveyance system OR if the "None" option is selected for the existing system. However, if the system is to be upgraded or changed, select the correct name, even if it is the same as the existing system name.

- No Change
- Ditch-Unlined-Poor
- Ditch-Unlined-Good
- Ditch-Deteriorated Concrete
- Ditch-Concrete Lined
- Pipeline-Deteriorated
- Pipeline

**Planned Level of IWM (Irrigation Water Management)**

Planned level of IWM options:

As noted in the comments, the definitions of "Non-Intense" and "Intense" are defined on p. OR10-4 (210-VI-NEH 652, Amendment OR1, Feb 2007).

- No IWM Plan
- Non-Intense
- Intense

**Water Use and Savings**

The expected water use for existing and planned systems is based on the net irrigation requirement and overall system efficiency for each system. Expected savings is the difference in water use.

CLICKING on the button will adjust the existing water use to equal the existing water right, if given, by computing an Alternative NIR value. (The result indicates that the NIR for the crop cannot be supplied for the given water right and overall system efficiency.) There will be NO change in the results if the existing water use is less than the existing water right.



The overall system efficiency is the product of the application and conveyance efficiencies.

**Quality Criteria**

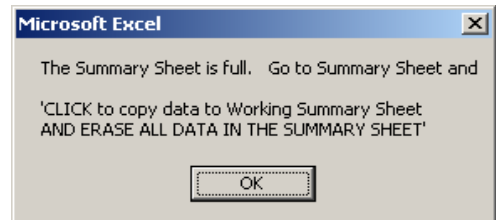
The potential efficiency relative to the Quality Criterion is calculated from the DESIGN efficiencies of comparable application and conveyance system components for both EXISTING and PLANNED systems. The System must be at least 80 percent of the potential efficiency to meet Quality Criteria.

**Copy Data to Summary Sheet**

Data can be copied from the Estimator Sheet to the Summary Sheet by clicking the button.



When data for 70 fields have been copied to the Summary Sheet, the dialog box shown appears. Data from Summary Sheet must be copied to the Working Summary Sheet and erased from the Summary Sheet if data from more fields are to be entered.



**Printout**

The Estimator Sheet is designed to print on 8.5x11 size paper.

**Summary Sheet**

The purpose of the Summary Sheet is to provide a secure database of all input and output data from the Estimator Sheet for multiple fields. All cells in this sheet are locked with the exception of "Field Office" and "Date" information. Data are transferred to this sheet from the Estimator Sheet as described in the **Copy Data to Summary Sheet** section for the Estimator Sheet.

Data stored in the Summary Sheet can be copied to the Working Summary Sheet and to the Estimator Sheet.

To access the Summary Sheet, click on the Summary tab or click on the button at the bottom of the Estimator Sheet.



### Copy Data to Working Summary Sheet

To copy data from the Summary Sheet to the Working Summary Sheet, use the "CLICK to copy all Summary Data to Working Summary Sheet" button at the top of the sheet. All data in the Summary Sheet are copied.

*CLICK to copy all Summary Data to Working Summary sheet*

### Copy Data to Estimator Sheet

Data can be copied from a designated row in the Summary Sheet back to the Estimator Sheet by clicking on the "Copy designated row to Estimator" button.

*CLICK to copy designated row to Estimator*

As indicated in the dialog, Point and Click on the ROW No. of the designated row to be copied, then click OK in the box. (Row 31 in this example.)

Data from the designated row will be copied into the proper cells in the Estimator Sheet for review or modification as needed.

### Printout

The Summary Sheet is designed to print on 11x17 size paper. Rows 1-84 are included in the printout, which requires two sheets.

### Copy Data to Working Summary Sheet

*CLICK to copy all Summary Data to Working Summary sheet AND ERASE ALL DATA IN SUMMARY SHEET*

CLICKing on the RED box will copy all data in the Summary Sheet to the Working Summary Sheet and erase all data in the Summary Sheet. Clicking this button is the only way to erase the data in the Summary Sheet. **DO NOT** click the button unless it is desired to erase the Summary Sheet.

### Working Summary Sheet

The Working Summary Sheet is intended to be used as a database of input and output data from the Estimator Sheet for multiple fields. Cells in rows 11 and greater (up to 60,000) in this sheet are unprotected so that data for various fields can be moved, copied, and/or arranged as needed for ranking purposes.

When data are copied to this sheet from the Summary Sheet as described in the Summary Sheet section, all existing data are shifted down by 70 rows. Data can be moved and/or deleted, but rows cannot be deleted because the sheet is protected.

### Printout

The Working Summary Sheet is designed to print on 11x17 size paper. The Print Area for this sheet is currently \$A\$1:\$AO\$80. If more than 80 rows are to be printed, block and set the desired print area. (Block the print area and set the print area by selecting File --> Print Area --> Set Print Area) It is recommended to do a Print Preview to before printing.

### Multi-Field Summary Sheet

This summary sheet can be used to obtain the weighted average summary values for up to five fields for the data in Columns H-S ( Water Use, Annual Water Savings, Field area and estimated savings, and weighted values for Existing and Planned Systems).

Highlight the rows for which multi-field summary information is desired in either the Summary or Working Summary sheet, copy, and then paste in cell a11, a21, a31, .... up to a61 in this sheet. The summary information will appear under the pasted rows.

### Printout

The Multi-Field Summary Sheet is designed to print on 11x17 size paper. Rows 1-84 are included in the printout, which requires two sheets.

### Comments associated with Existing and Planned system components and IWM

#### Existing Application System

**Flood - existing:** Water flooded across a field no designed guidance structures.

**Water Shortage:** Long term average condition.



**Border – existing:** Graded border system with water guided by designed border dikes.

- No tailwater reuse.
- Poor to average condition.

**Furrow – existing:** Furrows (corrugates) used to guide water across a field. No tailwater reuse.

- Poor to average condition.

**Hand/Wheel Line > 15 yr:** Periodic-move sprinkler system -- either hand-line or wheel-line.

- Age = 15 or more years.

**Solid Set > 15 yr:** Solid-set sprinkler system -- up to 80 x 80 spacing.

Solid-set big guns choose "Big Gun" option.

- Age = 15 or more years.

**Center-Pivot > 15 yr:** Center-pivot sprinkler system.

- Age = 15 or more years.

**Big Gun > 15 yr:** Big-gun sprinkler system -- traveler, periodic move, or solid-set big gun.

- Age = 15 or more years.

**Microirrigation > 15 yr:** Includes drip, trickle, and microspray (less than 1 gpm sprays).

Loss of efficiency due to plugged emitters and/or leaks.

- Age = 15 or more years.

### Planned Application System

**No Change:** This option is selected if there is no change in the application system.

(i.e. The existing system is unchanged.)

**Level Basin:** Level basins (laser leveled) supplied with appropriate flow rates.

**Border:** Graded border system with water guided by designed border dikes.

- No tailwater reuse.

**Border-w/ Tailwater Reuse:** Graded border system with water guided by designed border dikes.

- Tailwater is reused.

**Furrow:** Furrows (corrugates) used to guide water across a field.

- No tailwater reuse.

**Furrow-w/ Tailwater Reuse:** Furrows (corrugates) used to guide water across a field.

- Tailwater is reused.

**Hand/Wheel Line:** Periodic-move sprinkler system -- either hand-line or wheel-line.

**Solid Set:** Solid-set sprinkler system.

**Center-Pivot:** Center-pivot sprinkler system.

**Linear-Move:** Linear-move sprinkler system.

**Traveling Big Gun:** Traveling Big-gun sprinkler system.

**Microirrigation:** Includes drip, trickle, and microspray (less than 1 gpm sprays).

### Existing Conveyance System

**None:** This option is selected if there is no conveyance system considered.

**Ditch-Unlined-Poor:** Unlined ditch with poor water control and retardance due to grass and weeds.

**Ditch-Unlined-Good:** Unlined ditch with good water control and essentially free of grass and weeds.

**Ditch-Deteriorated Concrete:** Lined ditch with significant breaks in the lining and poor water control.

**Ditch-Concrete Lined:** Lined ditch in good condition and with good water control.

**Pipeline-Deteriorated:** Pipeline with noticeable leaks and poor water control.

**Pipeline:** Pipeline in good condition and with good water control.

### Planned Conveyance System

**No Change:** This option is selected if there is no change in the conveyance system or if the

NONE option is selected for the existing conveyance system.

(i.e. The existing system is unchanged.)

**Ditch-Unlined-Poor:** Unlined ditch with poor water control and retardance due to grass and weeds.

**Ditch-Unlined-Good:** Unlined ditch with good water control and essentially free of grass and weeds.

**Ditch-Deteriorated:** Lined ditch with significant breaks in the lining and poor water control.

**Ditch-Concrete Lined:** Lined ditch in good condition and with good water control.

**Pipeline-Deteriorated:** Pipeline with noticeable leaks and poor water control.

**Pipeline:** Pipeline in good condition and with good water control.

### IWM

**No IWM Plan:** No IWM plan is intended for the planned system.

**Non-Intense:** Non-intense (Irrigation Application Cycle) as outlined on p. OR10-4

(210-VI-NEH 652, Amendment OR1, Feb 2007).

**Intense:** Intense (Detailed) as outlined on p. OR10-4

(210-VI-NEH 652, Amendment OR1, Feb 2007).

# Water Savings Estimator for Irrigation System Planning and Ranking



Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Farm/Tract ID: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

County: **Union**  
 Field ID: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evaluator: \_\_\_\_\_

Climatic Region: **Region23** Grande Ronde Valley

Crop Rotation	EXISTING			PLANNED		
		Annual Net Irrig Req't (in)	Peak ET Rate (in/day)		Annual Net Irrig Req't (in)	Peak ET Rate (in/day)
Year 1:	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25
Year 2:	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25
Year 3:	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25
Year 4:	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25	Alfalfa Hay	22.9	0.25
Year 5:	Grain (Winter)	15.8	0.23	Grain (Winter)	15.8	0.23
	Average:	<b>21.5</b>		Average:	<b>21.5</b>	
	Alternative NIR Value:	_____		Alternative NIR Value:	_____	

Water right (ac-in/ac): \_\_\_\_\_

Application System Predominant Soil: **Silt Loam**

Existing Application System: **Hand/Wheel Line - used**

Planned Application System: **Center-Pivot**

**Application System**

Conveyance System Predominant Soil: **Silt Loam**

Existing Conveyance System: **Pipeline**

Planned Conveyance System: **Pipeline**

**Conveyance System**

Planned Level of IWM: **No IWM Plan**

**IWM**

Estimated EXISTING water use: **39.5 acre-in/acre**

Estimated PLANNED water use: **26.5 acre-in/acre**

Annual Water Savings Estimate: **13.0 acre-in/acre**

Annual Water Savings Estimate: **32.9%**

Total Annual Water Savings Acres: \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated savings for this field **ONLY**: \_\_\_\_\_

**Estimated Water Savings**

	Existing System	Planned System
System Efficiency:	<b>54%</b>	<b>81%</b>
Quality Criteria Potential Efficiency:	<b>66%</b>	<b>81%</b>
Quality Criteria Met?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**Quality Criteria**

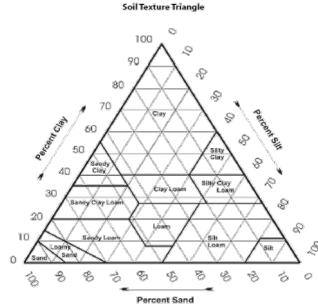
16	Tomatoes	15.78	17.99	7.95	0.28
17					0.00
18					0.00
19					0.00
20					0.00
21					0.00
22					0.00
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					

1		Region7	Medford-Grants Pass		1.1
2	Alfalfa Hay	28.48	32.48	7.36	0.26
3	Apples	37.96	45.36	9.84	0.35
4	Cherries	37.96	45.36	9.84	0.35
5	Filberts	37.96	45.36	9.84	0.35
6	Grain (Spring)	20.27	23.93	7.56	0.27
7	Grain (Winter)	19.14	22.84	7.6	0.27
8	Grass Seed (Spring)	29.18	34.8	7.95	0.28
9	Onions	25.59	29.13	7.99	0.28
10	Pasture	32.84	39.67	7.91	0.28
11	Pears	34.65	41.73	9.02	0.32
12	Plums	34.65	41.73	9.02	0.32
13	Potatoes	24.62	27.4	8.82	0.31
14					0.00
15					0.00
16					0.00
17					0.00
18					0.00
19					0.00
20					0.00
21					0.00
22					0.00
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					

1		Region8	Lake Creek-Little Butte C		1.1
2	Alfalfa Hay	25.82	31.02	7.17	0.25
3	Apples	34.33	42.66	9.53	0.34
4	Cherries	34.33	42.66	9.53	0.34
5	Corn (Sweet)	23.32	26.49	8.86	0.31
6	Filberts	34.33	42.66	9.53	0.34
7	Grain (Spring)	18.38	22.55	7.36	0.26
8	Grain (Winter)	17.21	21.58	7.36	0.26
9	Grass Seed (Spring)	26.17	32.77	7.72	0.27
10	Onions	23.43	27.87	7.76	0.28
11	Pasture	28.09	37.02	7.68	0.27
12	Pears	31.29	39.36	8.78	0.31
13	Peas	11.97	15.94	7.09	0.25
14	Plums	31.29	39.36	8.78	0.31

Soils	Soil No.	
s	Sand	1
ls	Loamy Sand	2
sl	Sandy Loam	3
l	Loam	4
sil	Silt Loam	5
scl	Sandy Clay Loam	6
cl	Clay Loam	7
sicl	Silty Clay Loam	8
c	Clay	9

Soil No. Selected for application system: 5  
 Soil No. Selected for conveyance system: 5



84 93.33333 88.42105

**Existing application systems and associated efficiencies**

System application efficiencies of existing systems

Soil -->	Sand	Loamy Sar	Sandy Loai	Loam	Silt Loam	Sandy Clay	Clay Loam	Silty Clay L	Clay	Quality che	Quality check comparison index:
Flood - existing	20%	25%	30%	35%	45%	50%	50%	50%	50%	1	3
Border - existing	28%	40%	50%	50%	55%	60%	60%	60%	60%	2	3
Furrow - existing	30%	40%	45%	50%	52%	55%	60%	60%	60%	3	5
Hand/Wheel Line - used	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	4	7
Solid Set - used	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	5	8
Center-Pivot - used	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	6	9
Big Gun - used	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	7	11
Microirrigation - used	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	8	12
										9	13

Existing System Selected: Hand/Wheel Line - used

Application efficiency of existing system selected: 55%

Quality check index: 4

Quality check comparison index: 7

Quality Criterion Application Efficiency of Existing System: 67%

**Planned application systems and associated efficiencies**

System application efficiencies of new systems without high degree of IWM

Soil -->	Sand	Loamy Sar	Sandy Loai	Loam	Silt Loam	Sandy Clay	Clay Loam	Silty Clay L	Clay	
No Change										1
Level Basin	65%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	2
Border	55%	55%	60%	63%	65%	68%	68%	68%	68%	3
Border-w/ Tailwater Reuse	58%	58%	67%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	4
Furrow	48%	55%	58%	61%	63%	65%	65%	65%	65%	5
Furrow-w/ Tailwater Reuse	50%	58%	67%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	6
Hand/Wheel Line	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	7
Solid Set	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	8
Center-Pivot	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	9
Linear-Move	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	10
Traveling Big Gun	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	11
Microirrigation	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	12
										13

Application efficiency of planned system: 82%

Quality Criterion Application Efficiency of planned system: 82%

**Existing conveyance Systems and associated conveyance efficiencies**

Soil -->	Sand	Loamy Sar	Sandy Loai	Loam	Silt Loam	Sandy Clay	Clay Loam	Silty Clay L	Clay	
None	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1
Ditch-Unlined-Poor	76%	79%	81%	82%	86%	84%	86%	86%	87%	2
Ditch-Unlined-Good	82%	84%	86%	87%	90%	88%	90%	90%	91%	3
Ditch-Deteriorated Concret	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	4
Ditch-Concrete Lined	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	5
Pipeline-Deteriorated	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	6
Pipeline	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	7

**Planned conveyance systems and associated conveyance efficiencies**

Soil -->	Sand	Loamy Sar	Sandy Loai	Loam	Silt Loam	Sandy Clay	Clay Loam	Silty Clay L	Clay	
None	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1
Ditch-Unlined-Good	82%	84%	86%	87%	90%	88%	90%	90%	91%	3
Ditch-Concrete Lined	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	4
Pipeline	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	5

Quality check index: 7

Quality check comparison index: 5

Conveyance efficiency of existing system: 99%

Quality criterion conveyance efficiency of existing system: 99%

Conveyance efficiency of planned system: 99%

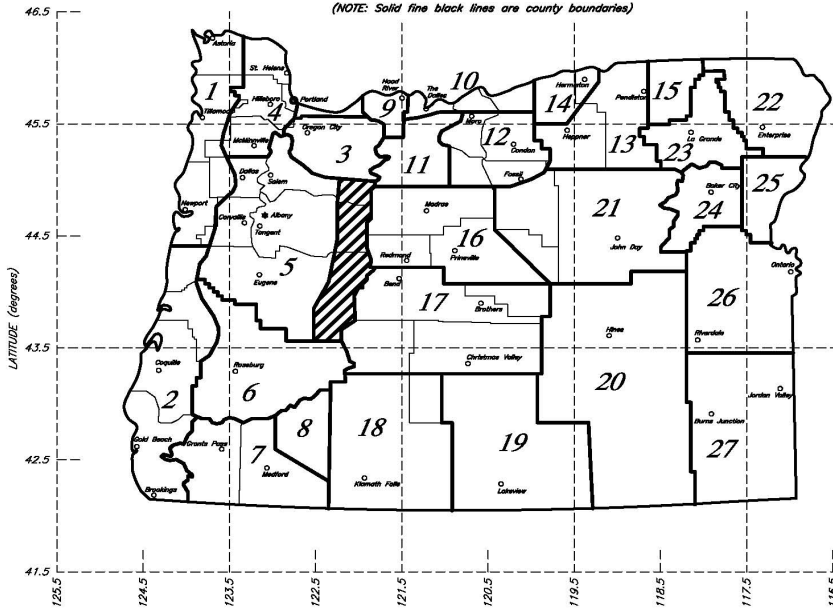
Quality criterion conveyance efficiency of planned system: 99%

IWM Level	Reduction
No IWM Plan	0.0%
Non-intense	5.0%
Intense	10.0%

IWM Factor: 0.0%

Overall Efficiency of Planned System: 81%

**OREGON CLIMATIC REGIONS**  
 (NOTE: Solid fine black lines are county boundaries)



Net Irrigation Requirements  
 Source: Oregon Crop Water Use and Irrigation Requirements  
 Extension Miscellaneous 8530  
 Oregon State University Water Resources Engineering Team

**Index to Regions**

- Region1 North Coast
- Region2 South Coast
- Region3 Columbia River Below Hood River
- Region4 Tualatin Valley
- Region5 Willamette Valley
- Region6 Umpqua River
- Region7 Medford-Grants Pass
- Region8 Lake Creek-Little Butte Creek
- Region9 Hood River Valley
- Region10 Columbia River above Hood River
- Region11 East Slope of Mt. Hood
- Region12 Columbia Basin wheat land
- Region13 Pendleton-Heppner
- Region14 Hermiston
- Region15 Milton Freewater
- Region16 Madras-Redmond
- Region17 Bend
- Region18 Klamath
- Region19 Lakeview
- Region20 Hamey Valley
- Region21 Dayville-Canyon City
- Region22 Wallowa Valley
- Region23 Grande Ronde Valley
- Region24 Baker Valley
- Region25 Pine and Eagle Valleys
- Region26 Malheur
- Region27 Jordan Valley

# **APPENDIX C**

## **Instream Demand Calculations**

## Step 3 Determining Instream Flow Ecological Needs

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Step 3 in the Place Based Planning (PBP) process helps groups to understand and ideally reach consensus on the various water interests and needs in a water planning area. Instream flow demand is one of several categories of water needs. Instream flow demand recognizes the value and importance of suitable flows and water elevations throughout a basin's drainage network to: sustain and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitats, support ecological functions, maintain and improve water quality, meet recreational needs, and contribute to the sustainable socioeconomics of local communities. Instream flow demand encompasses the entire hydrologic network including streams, rivers, wetlands, floodplains, groundwater/surface water interactions, and species needs now and in the future of a changing climate.

This document describes the elements within an instream flow demand for ecological needs and provides an overview of tools for assessing instream flow needs both now and in the future with respect to climate change. Historically, instream flow demand often focused on minimum instream flows with primary consideration given to low flow conditions. However, instream flow demand has been expanded to encompass all elements of an annual flow regime, including floods, pulsed flows and low flows (Poff et al., 1997; Hill and Beschta, 1991). There is an underlying assumption that the natural flow regime is the condition to which the system is adapted, and aquatic dependent species have evolved to the full hydrologic flow regime within their habitat. Thus, an instream flow that mimics the natural hydrologic cycle provides the best assurance that the habitat needs of aquatic dependent fish and wildlife species will be met. The magnitude, timing and rate of change for various environmental flow components are factors to be considered for establishing instream flow demand.

Hydrologic regimes in the Western United States have undergone substantial changes over the last fifty years including earlier snowmelt runoff, reduced summer base flows and increased magnitude of floods (Wenger et al., 2010). These trends have been related to the effects of a warming trend in climate (Barnett et al., 2008). Recognition of climate change effects on the full hydrologic regime is also essential for evaluating future instream flow demand. Therefore, an instream flow demand is more appropriately viewed as containing two essential components: 1) representation of the full hydrologic regime that includes natural varying flows that maintain aquatic habitat, function and shape of the stream, floodplain and any estuarine habitats; and 2) the influence of climate change on water quality and quantity as it affects fish and wildlife habitat needs.

When considering which tools are best to use in determining instream flow demand essential objectives are to select and apply tools that can account for the full hydrologic regime for both current and future conditions. It is essential to incorporate climate change effects on water quality and quantity as well as the response for future species distribution. The extent these objectives are or are not met should be fully documented as information gaps within the Step 3 report.

## 2.0 KEY ELEMENTS OF INSTREAM FLOW DEMAND

There are three key elements for determining ecological instream flow demand at a basin scale:

- 1) Recognizing the full hydrologic regime,
- 2) Identifying climate change effects on water quality and quantity, and
- 3) Discussing the level of uncertainty and information gaps related to a demand analysis.

### 2.1 Full Hydrologic Regime

The full hydrologic regime encompasses the magnitude and frequency of annual and inter-annual variation in streamflow. The full hydrologic regime can be statistically partitioned into key aspects to which aquatic dependent species are adapted. Five aspects, known as environmental flow components (EFC), commonly used to describe the full hydrologic regime are depicted in Figure 1. Understanding the biology, physical/geomorphic processes, water quality and connectivity functions associated with each of the EFC forms a framework for defining a complete ecological instream flow demand (Figure 1, Table 1).

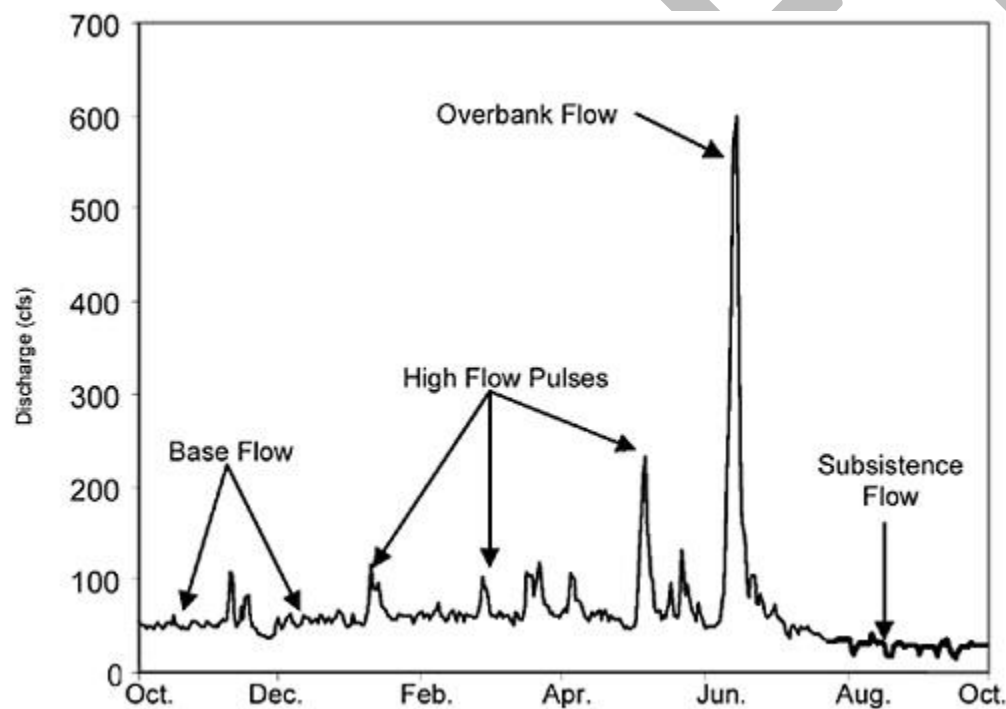


Figure 1. Hydrograph of daily flow showing environmental flow components (Annear et al., 2004).



Table 1. Full Hydrologic Regime - Environmental Flow Components and their functions.

Component	Hydrology	Biology	Physical/Geomorphic	Water Quality	Connectivity
Subsistence flow	Minimum stream flow during critical drought periods to maintain tolerable water quality and provide minimal habitat for the survival of aquatic dependent species. 10 <sup>th</sup> percentile of flows	Aquatic habitat is restricted	Increase in deposition of fine particulate matter, notably organic matter	DO decreases, temperature increases. Thermal refugia essential	Fish passage issues longitudinal fragmentation
Base flow	“Normal” conditions between storm events Typically defined on a monthly time step and vary by channel type/size	Provide suitable habitat for targeted species	Fine sediment deposition	Meets water quality standards	Longitudinal fish passage unimpeded
High flow pulses	Small peak flow events that facilitate biological function including longitudinal connectivity. Typically between 75th percentile flow and the bankfull flow	Initiates migration Mobilize nutrients	Flushing flows for fine sediments	Increasing levels of bacteria and TSS	Connection to low off-channel habitats
Bankfull flows	1.5 year recurrence interval	Access to secondary and off channel habitat	Channel maintenance; majority of sediment transport	Increasing levels of bacteria and TSS	Connection to low off-channel habitats
Overbank flows	Infrequent events that overtop streambanks. Equal or greater than 10 year flood	Biotic exchange between channel and floodplain	Floodplain construction and maintenance; large woody debris recruitment and transport	Increases in TSS and sediment loads	Lateral; Floodplains inundated

## 2.2 Vulnerabilities and Resiliency Related to Climate Change

Habitat conditions within many Oregon streams are being transformed by the effects of increasing greenhouse gasses on air temperature and precipitation. Place Based Planning should consider climate change effects on instream flow when evaluating future instream flow demand. Effects include water quality (temperature, dissolved oxygen and concentration of impurities) and quantity (magnitude and frequency of peak flows, shifts in seasonal runoff and reduced summer flows). Climate change scenarios in the Pacific Northwest predict increased frequency and duration of summer drought.

The regional and global climate is projected to warm by 3.6°C (6.5°F) by 2040 (USACE, 2008; NWPCC, 2004). Climate induced changes in both air temperatures and stream flow will affect future stream temperatures. Columbia River basin stream temperatures, on average, are projected to increase 3.5°C for the spring, 5.2°C for the summer, 2.7°C for the fall, and 1.6°C for the winter (Ficklin et al., 2014). Additionally, decreases in snow pack will reduce the thermal buffering for snowmelt dominated streams.

As thermal regimes in river networks warm more rapidly due to human influences and climate change, the distribution of cold-water species will potentially shrink and become disconnected. Projection of the effects of climate change on 57 species of North American freshwater fish indicated that 37% of the current locations inhabited by cold-water fishes would not support these species over the next century (Mohseni et al., 2003). Another study of climate effects on coldwater fishes concluded that trout habitats throughout the U.S. would be reduced by 15-40% by 2090 (O'Neal et al., 2002). These shifts will likely have adverse effects on aquatic species adapted to the full hydrologic regime.

Climate change will also affect the magnitude and timing of both floods and summer base flows. In the Pacific Northwest, climate change assessments indicate that winter floods may increase as a result of expanded rain-on-snow zones (Hamlet and Lettenmaier, 2007). This may also result in an earlier timing for spring runoff, especially in snowmelt systems (Mote, 2003).

Increased magnitude and frequency of flooding could have both positive and negative effects on aquatic ecosystems. More frequent flooding would flush fine sediments. Higher magnitude floods could scour redds. Shifts in timing of spring runoff could adversely affect the migration and survival of salmon smolt. Small headwater streams will become intermittent, increasing the death rate of eggs and juvenile fish. Extension of drought into early autumn can have substantial negative impacts on salmonid fishes (Hixon et al., 2013). Fish passage for adult salmon migrating upstream is impaired by low water at shallow riffles during drought. A lack of early autumn freshets can delay upstream migration. Juvenile rearing fish are stressed during draught

Ecological resilience is the capacity of an ecosystem to absorb disturbances without shifting to a drastically different state that is undesirable – and perhaps irreversible – from a human perspective (Holling, 1973 and Gunderson, 2000). Therefore fostering resilience is a fundamental principle for ensuring that the negative effects of climate change are minimized or otherwise slowed by management policy (Holling, 1986; Walker and Salt, 2006). Identification

of resilient streams within a PBP area is an important element of the Step 3 process of evaluating instream flow demand.

### **2.3 Uncertainty and Information Gaps**

Planning groups will not have the information they need to complete all desired analyses, nor will they be able to realistically collect new data through the PBP process. Therefore documenting uncertainties and identifying information gaps within the Step 3 process is an important element of determining instream flow demand. This information will also help focus ongoing and future efforts to fill information gaps.

Anomalies and uncertainties should be documented within the hydrologic record used for analyzing instream flow demand by PBP groups. Uncertainties may differ between various hydrologic records (i.e., existing, natural flows and future flow projections based on climate change). Consider how hydrologic records used for instream flow demand compare with hydrologic records used for determining other water demands.

A discussion of the uncertainty associated with instream flow demand projections will be helpful when implementing Step 4 of the PBP process. Some of the methods for determining instream flow allow for quantification of uncertainty while others involve a solely qualitative discussion. The PBP group may choose more conservative (e.g., higher flow) estimates of instream flow demand as being more protective of aquatic species where there is a higher degree of uncertainty.

In addition, place based planning will provide insight on both the process and information gaps for ongoing and future statewide efforts to better understand instream flow demand. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, in collaboration with the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD), developed streamflow restoration priorities in 1997. A process based on the Bradury Prioritization Model to identify critical areas for flow protection and restoration was used. In applying the process ODFW gathered information on existing Instream Water Rights (ISWRs), the presence of fish resources, habitat integrity, risks to fish survival, and restoration potential for each water availability basin. As newer data has been collected in the last 20 years and this basin restoration prioritization did not account for climate change impacts to streamflow, ODFW is re-initiating this process in 2018 to update these priorities. Information gaps identified in Step 3 of the PBP process are useful for guiding the approach of this ongoing basin prioritization effort.

### **3.0 TOOLS FOR DETERMINING INSTREAM FLOW DEMAND**

Methods to determine instream flow demand can be broadly grouped into five categories:

- 3.1 Habitat methods based on field studies and modelling,
- 3.2 Hydrological methods,
- 3.3 Desktop assessments,
- 3.4 Holistic methods, and
- 3.5 Climate assessment methods for instream flow demand.

The specific tools selected by a PBP group will be dependent upon on the schedule, available resources, desired level of resolution, and accepted level of uncertainty.

### **3.1 Habitat Methods Based on Field Studies and Modeling**

Habitat methods based on field studies use empirical data collected and analyzed from basin specific field studies to quantify flow – habitat relationships. They typically include data collection of stream hydraulics (depth, velocity, slope, channel width), habitat features (substrate, cover) and flow. These physical data are then compared to specific habitat requirements for targeted biota. These habitat methods use a variety of models to establish the relationship between flow and the amount and quality of available habitat for various species.

While conducting extensive field studies is likely beyond the scope of the PBP process, information from existing field studies provides a useful tool for evaluating instream flow demand. Existing field studies include ODFW’s Basin Investigation Reports (see Section 3.1.1), associated instream water rights, and site-specific habitat simulation studies conducted for projects. In general existing field-based instream flow studies likely did not consider climate change and focused solely on base flow, not the full hydrologic regime.

#### **3.1.1 Basin Investigation Reports and Instream Water Rights**

In the early 1960s the Oregon State Game Commission (a predecessor to ODFW) began conducting field studies and recommending instream flow levels needed to support native fishes in major streams across Oregon. Over a period of about ten years, the Game Commission reported the results of these investigations to the Oregon Water Resources Board in a series of 19 Basin Environmental Investigation Reports (BIR). These reports made recommendations for instream flows by month needed to support the anadromous salmonid species present in those basins. The BIR flow recommendations are representative of ecological base flow needs but do not address all environmental flow components

Approximately 1500 instream water rights (ISWR) across the State have been established for fish and wildlife purposes, with the majority originating from applications based on the BIR and submitted by ODFW in the 1990s. Most of the existing ISWRs are established at a minimum or even subsistence flow level to support fish and wildlife.

Information on existing instream water rights is available through OWRD:

[https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wars/wars\\_display\\_wa\\_tables/search\\_for\\_water\\_rights.aspx](https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wars/wars_display_wa_tables/search_for_water_rights.aspx)

## BIR and Associated ISWRs as a Tool for Instream Flow Demand

### *Strengths:*

- Based on field studies that quantified in-channel physical habitat relative to habitat suitability for target fish species.
- Although not comprehensive of all streams, numerous locations are represented.
- Provide site specific reference data which can be compared to base flows determined by other methods for validation purposes.

### *Limitations:*

- DO NOT represent the full hydrologic regime (may only protect minimum base flow needs), and do not address all environmental flow components.
- Future conditions and climate change effects are not accounted for.

### 3.1.2 Habitat Simulation Methods

Whereas the BIR field studies relied on direct measurement of habitat features over a range of flows, other field methods incorporate modeling to simulate habitat as a function of streamflow. This type of modelling links streamflow records and hydraulic model predictions to habitat suitability criteria. In this way habitat models are designed to directly assess how streamflow affects the available habitat for aquatic species; an underlying assumption is that maintaining sufficient suitable habitat ensures that a target species will thrive within the stream reach. Typically, habitat simulation models address a limited number of target species for which habitat preferences are well established.

Physical Habitat Simulation (PHABSIM) is probably the most widely used habitat simulation method. Other habitat simulation methods include Habitat Quality Indices (Binns and Eiserman (1979), 2-D modeling (Kondolf et al., 2000) and individual based models (Railsback, 2001). PHABSIM calculates an index of the amount of suitable microhabitat available for different target species and lifestages across a range of incremental flow values (Bovee, 1982). This index is most often reported as Weighted Usable Area (WUA), which is a flow – habitat relationship plotted as a curve for each species and lifestage. In addition a time series analysis of WUA as a function of daily flow provides insight on the habitat effects of seasonal variation in flow.

The PHABSIM flow – relationship is a useful tool for determining instream flow demand. It is not always possible or practical to identify a flow that optimizes habitat for all species and lifestages occupying a stream at a given time. Physical habitat simulation model results may predict habitat that is optimized for spawning steelhead at a flow considerably higher than a flow that optimizes habitat for juvenile rearing Coho. In streams where suitable habitat is flow-limited at certain times of the year, the optimum flow based on habitat simulation may be greater than naturally occurring flows. Therefore habitat simulation results need to be reviewed relative to the natural hydrograph as well as fish species timing information.

Both PHABSIM and other modelling efforts that require intensive data collection and analysis are likely beyond the scope of place based planning. However, there may be field based habitat simulation studies already completed within a basin planning area. The results of these studies can be used as a frame of reference for evaluating instream flow demand in other similar stream reaches. Caution should be applied when making geographic extrapolations though, as the habitat model results are site specific.

#### Habitat Simulation Methods (PHABSIM Emphasis) as a Tool for Instream Flow Demand

##### *Strengths:*

- Habitat simulation, particularly PHABSIM, is widely accepted.
- Well defined methods allow replication of results for validating studies.
- Directly assess suitable habitat as a function of flow.
- Depending on a study's objectives, one or more environmental flow components may be addressed.

##### *Limitations:*

- Expensive and time consuming to implement.
- Existing studies are site specific and therefore not comprehensive geographically.
- Studies may not account for all ecological functions encompassed by the full hydrologic regime. Flow effects on channel change are not addressed.
- Most existing studies have not addressed climate change effects on instream quality and quantity.

### **3.2 Hydrological Methods**

Hydrologic methods are commonly applied worldwide to define instream flow demand based on simple hydrologic indices from existing information. These methods are a quick way to evaluate biological need based on a certain percent of natural flow. Hydrologic methods assume a relationship between flow and specific biological parameters. A flow is identified that will maintain a river at an acceptable or desirable condition. Hydrologic methods use a long-term time series flow data (usually 30 – 50 years) to derive hydrologic indices. These indices may be a single flow value or variable values expressed as a percentage of natural flow. Hydrologic methods also commonly rely on percent exceedance flow data.

It is essential to define an appropriate period of record for hydrological data that can be applied consistently across the planning basin to calculate hydrologic indices. The indices should also be based on natural flows (i.e., absent of or corrected for consumptive water uses and water storage). Oregon Water Resources Department maintains a database of natural flow exceedance tables for streamflow gaging stations covering the entire state (though gage density varies by basin). The United States Geological Service StreamStats is an interactive web based system that provides hydrologic indices based on natural streamflow for ungaged streams (Risley et al., 2009).

One of the oldest hydrological methods developed specifically for the flow needs of fish is the Tennant Method. Tennant (1976) used hydraulic data from channel cross sections and subjective assessments of habitat quality to define relationships between flow and habitat quality. The percentage of mean annual discharge (MAD) was used as an index of habitat quality:

- Flow equal or greater than 60% MAD equated to optimum habitat quality,
- Flow 20 - 40% MAD equated to good habitat quality,
- Flow 10 - 30% equated to MAD fair habitat quality, and
- Flow 10% MAD equated to poor habitat quality.

This relationship between percentage of flow and habitat quality is specific to the region the relationship was quantified within. Many variations of the Tennant Method have been applied in other regions (Reiser et al., 1989; Jowett, 1997; Annear and Conder, 1983).

The percent of natural flow recommended to provide instream flow need varies among hydrological methods and their specific applications (Olden and Poff, 2003). Mathews and Bao (1991) determined that methods based on a percentage of mean flow resulted in unrealistically high flow for many Texas rivers. They developed a method using variable percentage of median monthly flow based on known fish species timing and life history needs. Their approach allowed for regional adjustments to the percentage of median flow recommended to meet instream needs.

Other indices used in hydrologic methods include the average monthly natural flow and the  $Q_{50}$  or median monthly flow. The  $Q_{50}$  was used to establish a seasonal base flow for streams in Maine (USFWS, 1981). It should be noted that fish have evolved to the full range of habitat conditions they experience over the geographic range of the population. Average flows in some streams may provide suitable habitat, but other streams may only have suitable habitat for a species during periods when flow is above average for that time of year.

#### Hydrological Methods as a Tool for Instream Flow Demand

##### *Strengths:*

- Analyses can be done quickly with available statistical software.
- Once the criteria are established, relatively few resources are needed to apply the procedure at a broad scale.

##### *Limitations:*

- Best applied to setting ecological base flows (i.e., does not account for the full hydrologic regime).
- Simplistic in approach - complex ecological and hydrological processes are described using basic statistics.
- The relationship between flow and habitat is assumed or based on a qualitative relationship only.
- A percent exceedance or average flow does not equate to a similar level of habitat protection across the spectrum of stream conditions occurring throughout Oregon.
- The relationship between instream flow and habitat quality is not always linear. Small streams commonly support a relatively high proportion of salmonid production, and tend to require higher instream flows to maintain high quality habitat (Beecher, 1990).

### 3.3 Desktop Assessments

Desktop methods are those that generally rely on existing data. Methods may be subdivided into purely hydrologic models and those that rely on both hydrological and ecological data. An example of each category of desktop assessment tool is provided. Hydrologic methods within this approach can look at the full hydrologic regime as described in Table 1. Actual and synthesized hydrologic data may be used.

#### 3.3.1 Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (IHA) as a Desktop Assessment Tool

Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (IHA) is a desktop assessment tool that, in itself, does not identify instream flow needs. It provides an in-depth analysis of the hydrologic character of a basin and how flow regimes have changed. This information is useful to frame an understanding of instream flow demands and related data gaps. The value of IHA in defining instream flow demand is enhanced when IHA is used interactively and in conjunction with ecological models to better understand the flow – ecology relationships (Mathews and Richter, 2007). Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration can be assessed with a public domain software developed by the Nature Conservancy (TNC, 2005 and 2007).

The IHA software computes values for 33 parameters that reflect the degree of flow alteration within a basin. The magnitude, timing, frequency and duration of these hydrologic parameters can be evaluated. Analysis can look at pre- and post-condition relative to a major event (such as reservoir construction) or trends in change over time (climate change). Ideally, a hydrologic record is available for both existing and natural conditions. Oregon Water Resources Department has constructed natural daily flow records for selected stream gaging stations throughout the State.

The IHA results can be grouped by the environmental flow components (EFC) listed in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 1. The definition of the EFCs is subject to discussion for a particular basin application. The change in selected hydrologic parameters within each EFC can be linked to an ecological model. The latter may be a highly-detailed quantitative model or a simple qualitative model, depending on available information and the capacity to analyze that information.

An example of a simple, qualitative ecological model would be the following statement:

*Migration of spawning fish occurs in early fall (timing), initiated by high flow pulses (EFC) with migration occurring over a one month period (duration). Successful spawning requires high flow pulses for migration with moderate low flows in early autumn at least every two years (frequency).*

Testable hypotheses for flow – ecological relationships and data gaps can be clearly identified. The process becomes iterative through testing hypotheses with IHA and ecological models thereby refining the understanding of instream flow demands.



Where no ecological information is available to relate alteration in hydrology to a change in habitat, a change in  $\pm 1$  standard deviation is a suggested threshold for an acceptable level of alteration.

#### IHA as a Desktop Assessment Tool for Instream Flow Demand

##### *Strengths:*

- All environmental flow components are explicitly analyzed (i.e., the full hydrologic regime).
- IHA can be run for both current and future (climate change) scenarios.
- Can be applied across a broad geographic area with user defined resolution.
- Public domain software.

##### *Limitations:*

- Moderate level of work intensity.
- Requires a daily or weekly flow record of sufficient length to be representative of seasonal and inter-annual variation.
- Does not directly address habitat, only hydrology.

#### 3.3.2 PHABSIM Meta-Analysis as a Desktop Assessment Tool

A desktop assessment method that considers both hydrological and ecological data developed by Hatfield and Bruce (2000) has been used to define instream flow demand at a large basin scale (ESSA et al., 2009). Physical Habitat Simulation (PHABSIM) studies provide a site specific and incremental relationship between flow and habitat. Hatfield and Bruce (2000) compiled metadata from 1500 flow – relationship curves based on 127 PHABSIM studies conducted throughout Western North America. Regression analysis was then used to develop habitat flow relationships that can be assessed for large geographic areas based on readily available hydrologic summary data. Regression equations were developed for individual salmonid species and aggregated species. Separate equations are also available for juvenile rearing and adult spawning flows. The approach can be applied to different stream sizes over a broad geographic range. Prediction intervals provide a quantitative analysis of the uncertainty associated with the flow – habitat relationships and identification of instream flow to optimize species and lifestage habitat.

Data requirements for this approach are mean annual discharge (MAD), latitude, longitude and species timing. Regression equations are available for Chinook, steelhead, rainbow trout and all salmonids aggregated. The latter would be applied for species not individually identified. Application of the regression equations in Hatfield and Bruce (2000) to a watershed should take into consideration whether the metadata are sufficiently representative of stream conditions found in that particular watershed. Figure 2 shows the geographic distribution of all metadata within ecoregions. It would be advisable to test a subset of the metadata that occur within similar bioclimatic zones. If there are PHABSIM studies available within the PBP area, the results of

flow - habitat relationships from the metadata analysis can also be compared to local site specific PHABSIM results to validate this approach.

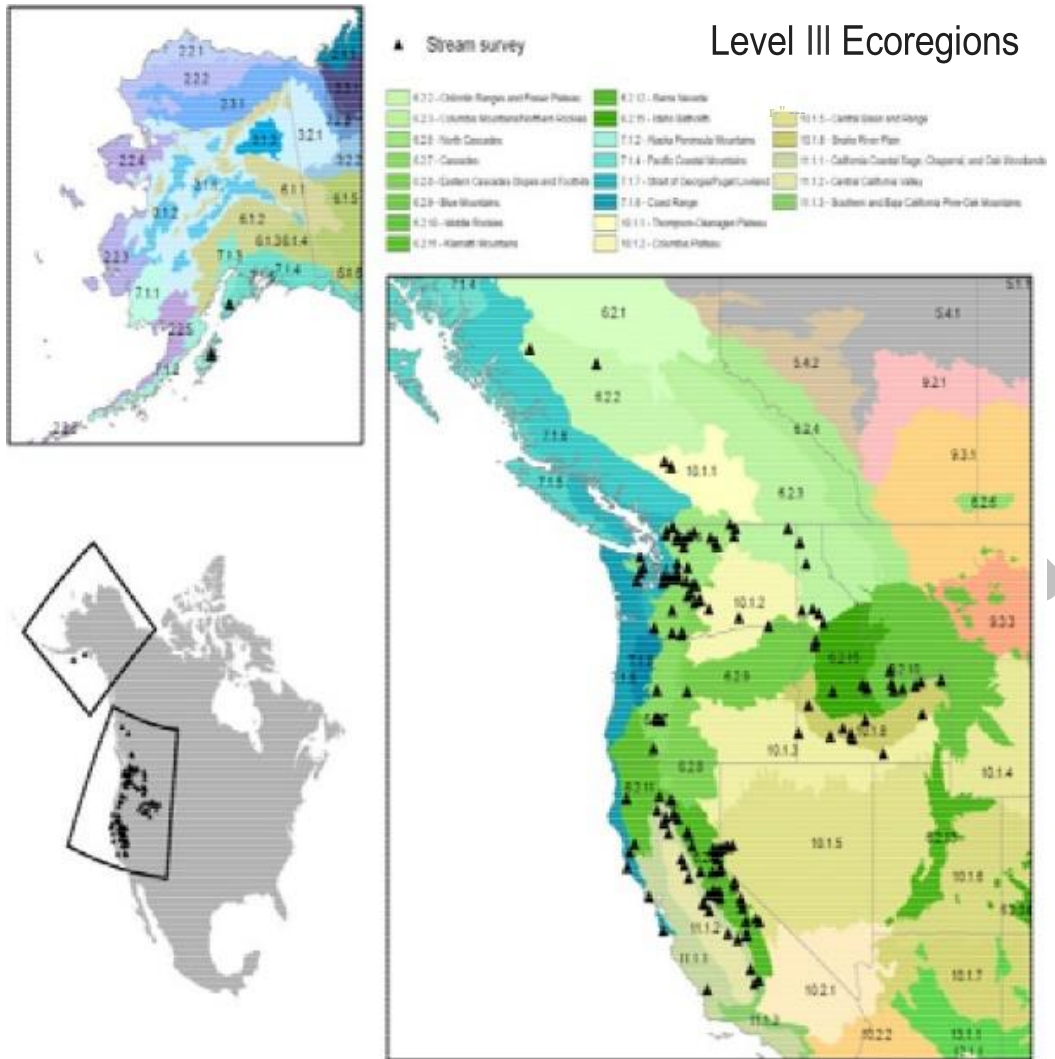


Figure 2. Distribution of PHABSIM study sites by ecoregions in Western North America (Hatfield and Bruce 2000).

## PHABSIM Meta-Analysis as a Desktop Assessment Tool for Instream Flow Demand

### *Strengths:*

- The Meta-Analysis has been applied in other basin wide instream flow demand analyses.
- Addresses both hydrologic and habitat conditions.
- Can be readily applied to a broad geographic area.
- Can quantify uncertainty for instream flow values.
- Can be applied in combination with hydrologic output from a climate change model to evaluate flow – habitat response to climate change.

### *Limitations:*

- An important validation task requires existing PHABSIM studies within the PBP area.
- Does not evaluate climate change effects.
- Only considers the base flow environmental flow component, i.e. not the full hydrologic regime.

## **3.4 Holistic Methods**

There is a trend within instream flow assessments towards a holistic, ecosystem approach that considers the full hydrologic regime and ecological interactions of multiple species within the aquatic environment. A basic premise of holistic methods is that instream flow demand should reflect the natural flow regimes in terms of spatial and temporal variability in order to maintain or restore stream habitat, morphology, a multitude of species, and biotic interactions essential to ecological integrity. Methods in this group recognize the functional linkages between hydrology and ecology of a stream. Multiple species and physical processes can be accounted for within this approach. Holistic approaches often rely more on input from interdisciplinary expert teams rather than modeling in order to evaluate instream flow demand at the complexity level of an ecosystem approach. Holistic approaches may also include stakeholder participation as exemplified in the PBP process so that the process is holistic to both interested parties and scientific issues.

### **3.4.1 Building Block Methodology as a Holistic Method**

The Building Block Methodology was the first development in holistic methods for determining instream flow needs (King et al., 1998). This method relies on segregating the full hydrologic regime into blocks which are similar, if not identical, to the environmental flow components discussed in Section 2.1. The Building Block Method (BBM) has three phases. Phase One is compilation of existing data (synonymous with Step Two in the PBP process). In addition to hydrologic information, data on a waterbody's biological communities and habitat needs is compiled. The desired level of ecological integrity (acceptable risk for loss of intolerant biota) is identified for various streams in the assessment area. Phase Two of BBM is a workshop where an interdisciplinary team of experts apply a structured evaluation of available information and

their expertise to come to a consensus on the building blocks of the full hydrologic flow regime. Each building block is associated with an ecological function (base flows, channel flushing, migration etc.) and a flow and time period is assigned to each building block. The blocks are additive to yield a monthly instream flow regime that is responsive to all EFCs. Phase Three of BBM is the development of scenarios by the interdisciplinary team of possible consequences to the ecological function of the river when flows within each building block are not met. The third phase is more appropriate for evaluating project effects, though it is applicable to comparing existing and future instream flows with respect to climate change.

#### The Building Block Methodology as a Holistic Method for Instream Flow Demand

##### *Strengths:*

- Can be completed within a short time frame at relatively low cost.
- Draws upon the expertise and knowledge within a PBP group.
- Addresses the full hydrologic regime.
- Climate change effects on water quality and quantity can be evaluated provided appropriate expertise on the panel.

##### *Limitations:*

- Documenting the process and decision making can be challenging.
- It is a prescriptive approach and specifies a single desired (pre-determined) river condition.
- It can be subjective depending upon the expert panel's understanding of the relationships between flow and ecological function.

#### 3.4.2 Ecological Limits of Hydrologic Alteration as a Holistic Method

Ecological Limits of Hydrologic Alteration (ELOHA), is a holistic method that is based on a synthesis of a number of existing hydrologic techniques and environmental flow methods which address the full hydrologic flow regime (Poff et al., 2010). The flexible approach of ELOHA allows a PBP group to analyze and synthesize available scientific information into ecologically based and socially acceptable goals and standards for determining instream flow demand. There are five main steps in the ELOHA process. The first step is to build a hydrologic foundation for the basin. This consists of assembling hydrologic data and agreeing on a record for analysis (period of record, locations, time step). The second step is to classify the drainage network into a few distinctive flow regime types that are expected to have different ecological characteristics. This classification can be refined through subdividing each type based on geomorphology such as Rosgen classification (Rosgen, 1996). The third step is to quantify the deviation of current conditions from baseline conditions for each river type. In the fourth step, flow alteration–ecological response relationships are developed for each river type, based on a combination of existing hydroecological literature, expert knowledge and field studies across gradients of hydrologic alteration. Hypotheses for relationships between flow alteration and ecological response are initially developed by an interdisciplinary team. Existing information and literature

can be used to further define these hypotheses. Monitoring and field studies are then applied to validate the hypotheses. The fifth step in ELOHA is implementation of adaptive management for a flow strategy (Step 4 and beyond in PBP). Figure 3 is a schematic of the ELOHA process.

Further information and case studies on ELOHA can be found at:

<https://www.conservationgateway.org/ConservationPractices/Freshwater/EnvironmentalFlows/MethodsandTools/ELOHA/Pages/ecological-limits-hydrolo.aspx>

### ELOHA as a Holistic Method for Instream Flow Demand

#### *Strengths:*

- Addresses the full hydrologic regime.
- Can be combined with climate change models to evaluate effects on water quality and quantity.
- Allows consideration of complex interactions between instream flow and ecological response.
- Systematic process that includes testing hypotheses to guide adaptive management.
- Flexible process that is consistent with PBP concept for engagement of all interested parties.

#### *Limitations:*

- Full implementation can be a lengthy process, especially if field studies for validating hypotheses for ecological response to hydrologic alteration are required.
- May require areas of expertise not represented within the PBP group.

## SCIENTIFIC PROCESS

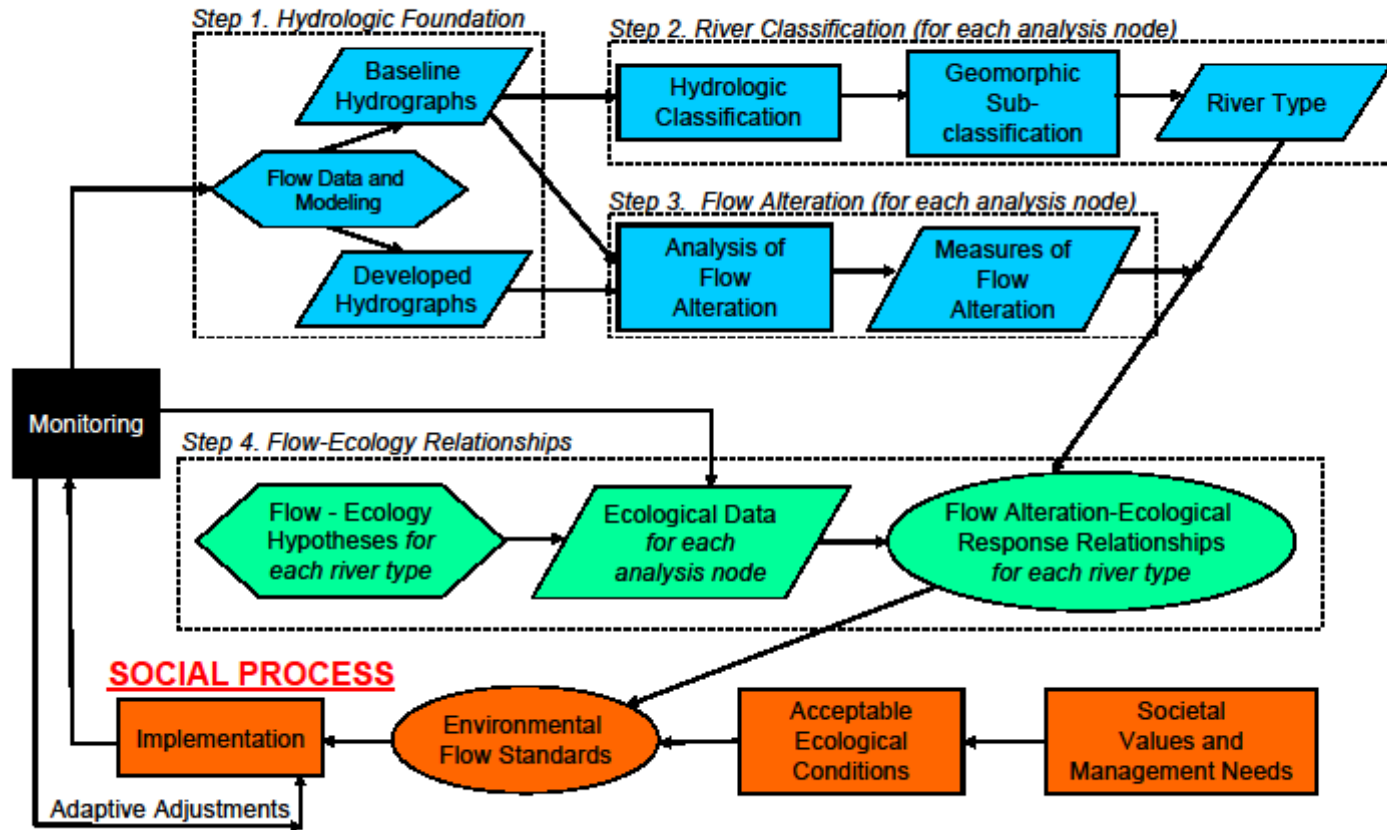


Figure 3. Ecological Limits of Hydrologic Alteration flow chart (Poff et al., 2010).

### 3.5 Climate Change Assessment Methods for Instream Flow Demand

As previously discussed, results of climate change modelling can be integrated with the IHA desktop method and holistic methods to better identify how climate change affects future instream flow demand. Modeling climate change effects on instream flow at a reach scale for the entire PBP basin may exceed the capacity of PBP processes. At a minimum, implementation of Step 3 should include an evaluation of climate change on instream flows at a basin scale and information gaps should be documented. The level of detail and intensity is up to the PBP group to determine based on available time and resources.

**Variable Infiltration Capacity Model (VIC)** is the most widely used model for our region. Outputs for climate change projections are available. This model is best suited for large landscape scale applications. For most streams with varying size VIC accurately modeled the center of flow timing, mean annual and summer flows and the frequency of winter floods (Wenger et al., 2010).

**Precipitation Runoff Modeling System (PRMS)** is a USGS, originating in 1983, that simulates water movement within a system. The model provides analyses of streamflow under different future scenarios. PRMS can be linked to SNTMP to analyze changes in water temperature and GSFLOW to link it with a groundwater model, such as MODFLOW (Markstrom et al., 2015).

**Visualizing Ecosystem Land Management Assessments Model (VELMA)** is a fully distributed hydroecological model. The model is data intensive and allows resolution at a finer scale than the above two listed models. This model predicts flows under future scenarios as well as the fate and transport of nutrients and impurities. It can be linked with other models to address water temperature effects (McKane et al, 2016).

## 4.0 SUMMARY

A full understanding of instream flow demand recognizes multiple environmental flow components. These components comprise the full hydrologic regime to which species are adapted. The magnitude, timing and rate of change for various environmental flow components are factors to be considered for establishing instream flow demand. An instream flow that mimics the natural hydrologic cycle provides the best assurance that the habitat needs of aquatic dependent species will be met.

The determination of instream flow ecological demand as part of the Step 3 PBP process needs to address the full hydrologic regime for both current and future demand as affected by climate change. Step 3 of the PBP process includes building on Step 2 efforts to assemble information. Available tools to analyze instream flow demand range from simple, low cost approaches that can be readily applied across a broad geographic area to detailed modelling approaches. The best approach is to use a suite of tools to evaluate current and future needs. The BIR/ISWR is a tool that provides valuable information on base flow needs for current conditions. Some of the other tools described in this document go beyond base flow to address environmental flow components including high flow pulses and flood events. All Environmental Flow Components are an

integral part of instream flow demand for providing biological, physical geomorphic, water quality and connectivity functions of the aquatic environment. The Indicators of Hydraulic Alteration tool is useful for analyzing change in Environmental Flow Components when comparing existing flow conditions and instream flow alterations resulting from climate change. Holistic methods best integrate ecological functions for determining instream flow demand. The full hydrologic regime is affected by climate change as well as changes in water quality and species distribution. It is essential that any suite of tools applied to determine instream flow demand in Step 3 include quantitative tools for assessing climate change effects.

The tools applied in Step 3 by the PBP group will depend on available time, resources and expertise. Table 2 summarizes tools for the instream flow ecological demand assessment. The tools selected will affect the uncertainty associated with instream flow demand. Uncertainty and information gaps will subsequently influence Step 4 PBP discussions on the acceptable level of risk associated with instream flow demand projections.

Step 3 is intended to provide the PBP group with a thorough understanding of ecological instream demand, alongside other instream demands including recreational, cultural, hydropower and socioeconomic needs that define the complex spectrum of instream flow demand. The determination of other water needs is also examined with instream flow demands. The goal of Step 3 is to help a PBP group move towards a shared understanding of various water interests and needs within the basin for both current and future conditions.



Table 2. Tools for determining instream flow ecological demand.

Tool	Base Flow	Full Hydrologic Regime	Climate Change	Notes
1) Habitat Methods based on field studies	✓			
a) BIR/ISWR	✓			Not comprehensive of all streams
b) Habitat Simulation	✓			Based on limited number of target species
2) Hydrologic Methods	✓			High uncertainty
3) Desktop Assessment				
a) IHA	✓	✓	partial	Hydrologic output from climate change model can be compared to existing
b) PHABSIM metadata	✓			
4) Holistic Methods				Flexible process
a) Building Block Method	✓	✓		Interdisciplinary team of experts consensus approach
b) ELOHA	✓	✓	✓	
5) Climate				
a) VIC	✓	✓	✓	
b) PRMS	✓	✓	✓	
c) VELMA	✓	✓	✓	Land use changes

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Subwatershed 1		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
CABIN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	50	50	50	20.9	20.9	12.4	12.4	10.5	10.5	11.4	11.4	18.6	18.6	20	20	20	20	
GORDON CR > GRANDE RONDE R	13	13	13	13	20	20	20	34	34	34	20	20	17.7	17.7	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
JARBOE CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	12.9	12.9	13	13	20	20	20	34	34	34	20	20	13.5	13.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	13	13	13	13	
LITTLE LOOKINGGLASS CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	100	100	100	80	80	80	80	64.1	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.4	80	80	65	65	
N FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	26	20.3	8.26	8.26	4.88	4.88	4.53	4.53	4.86	4.86	7.92	7.92	10	10	10	10		
PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	17	17	17	17	30	30	30	43	43	43	30	30	26.6	26.6	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
S FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	13	13	13	13	20	20	20	34	28	28	12.3	12.3	7.36	7.36	5.95	5.95	6.5	6.5	10.5	10.5	12.7	12.7	13	13	
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
CABIN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	595	635	555	555	893	952	893	1488	1488	1587	622	622	369	394	312	333	339	339	553	590	595	595	595	635	16,533
GORDON CR > GRANDE RONDE R	387	413	361	361	595	635	595	1012	1012	1079	595	595	527	562	387	413	387	387	387	413	387	387	387	413	12,672
JARBOE CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	384	409	361	361	595	635	595	1012	1012	1079	595	595	402	428	315	336	315	315	315	336	387	387	387	413	11,969
LITTLE LOOKINGGLASS CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	1934	2063	1805	1805	1934	2063	1934	2975	2975	3174	2380	2380	2380	2539	1907	2034	1910	1910	1916	2044	2380	2380	1934	2063	52,819
N FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	298	317	278	278	446	476	446	774	604	644	246	246	145	155	135	144	145	145	236	251	298	298	298	317	7,617
PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	506	540	472	472	893	952	893	1279	1279	1365	893	893	791	844	506	540	506	506	506	540	506	506	540	540	17,230
S FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	387	413	361	361	595	635	595	1012	833	889	366	366	219	234	177	189	193	193	312	333	378	378	387	413	10,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>4490</b>	<b>4789</b>	<b>4193</b>	<b>4193</b>	<b>5950</b>	<b>6347</b>	<b>5950</b>	<b>9550</b>	<b>9202</b>	<b>9816</b>	<b>5696</b>	<b>5696</b>	<b>4833</b>	<b>5155</b>	<b>3739</b>	<b>3989</b>	<b>3795</b>	<b>3795</b>	<b>4225</b>	<b>4507</b>	<b>4930</b>	<b>4930</b>	<b>4493</b>	<b>4792</b>	<b>129,057</b>

Subwatershed 1		Acre-Feet/Month												Total
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
CABIN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1230	1111	1845	2380	3074	1244	762	646	678	1144	1190	1230	16,533	
GORDON CR > GRANDE RONDE R	799	722	1230	1607	2091	1190	1088	799	774	799	774	799	12,672	
JARBOE CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	793	722	1230	1607	2091	1190	830	652	631	652	774	799	11,969	
LITTLE LOOKINGGLASS CR > LOOKINGGLASS CR	3997	3610	3997	4909	6149	4760	4919	3941	3820	3960	4760	3997	52,819	
N FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	615	555	922	1220	1248	492	300	279	289	487	595	615	7,617	
PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1045	944	1845	2172	2644	1785	1636	1045	1012	1045	1012	1045	17,230	
S FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	799	722	1230	1607	1722	732	453	366	387	646	756	799	10,217	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,278</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>12,298</b>	<b>15,501</b>	<b>19,018</b>	<b>11,393</b>	<b>9,988</b>	<b>7,728</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>129,057</b>	

Subwatershed 2		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
CLARK CR > GRANDE RONDE R	13.1	13.1	20	20	30	30	30	43	43	43	14.6	14.6	2.55	2.55	1.09	1.09	0.36	0.36	1.46	1.46	4.73	4.73	9.83	9.83	
INDIAN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	14.6	14.6	22.5	22.5	36.7	36.7	50	68	68	68	50	50	22.3	22.3	7.89	7.89	5.4	5.4	5.49	5.49	8.27	8.27	11.2	11.2	
MILL CR > WILLOW CR	1.62	1.62	4	4	6.93	6.93	10	10	6.93	6.93	1.55	1.55	0.19	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.18	1.02	1.02	
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	13	13	13	13	20	20	34	34	34	20	20	8.03	8.03	7.34	7.34	5.25	5.25	6.89	6.89	11.2	11.2	13	13		
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	4	4	4	4	7	7	10	10	10	10	7	7	6.4	6.4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
CLARK CR > GRANDE RONDE R	390	416	555	555	893	952	893	1279	1279	1365	434	434	76	81	32	35	11	11	43	46	141	141	292	312	10,666
INDIAN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	434	463	625	625	1092	1165	1488	2023	2023	2158	1488	1488	663	708	235	250	161	161	163	174	246	246	333	355	18,767
MILL CR > WILLOW CR	48	51	111	111	206	220	298	298	206	220	46	46	6	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	5	30	32	1,957
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	387	413	361	361	595	635	1012	1012	1012	1079	595	595	239	255	218	233	156	156	205	219	333	333	387	413	11,202
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	119	127	111	111	208	222	298	298	298	317	208	208	190	203	119	127	119	119	119	127	119	119	127	127	4,132
<b>Total</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>2994</b>	<b>3194</b>	<b>3987</b>	<b>4909</b>	<b>4818</b>	<b>5139</b>	<b>2771</b>	<b>2771</b>	<b>1174</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>46,725</b>

Subwatershed 2		Acre-Feet/Month												Total
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
CLARK CR > GRANDE RONDE R	805	1111	1845	2172	2644	869	157	67	21	90	281	604	10,666	
INDIAN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	898	1250	2257	3511	4181	2975	1371	485	321	338	492	689	18,767	
MILL CR > WILLOW CR	100	222	426	595	426	92	12	4	2	4	11	63	1,957	
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	799	722	1230	2023	2091	1190	494	451	312	424	666	799	11,202	
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	246	222	430	595	615	417	394	246	238	246	238	246	4,132	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>8,896</b>	<b>9,957</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>46,725</b>	

Subwatershed 3		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	70	70	70	70	100	100	300	300	300	300	300	200	100	100	30	30	30	30	30	30	70	70	70	70	
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	2083	2221	1944	1944	2975	3174	8926	8926	8926	9521	8926	5950	2975	3174	893	952	893	893	893	952	2083	2083	2083	2221	85,607

Subwatershed 3		Acre-Feet/Month												Total
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	4304	3888	6149	17851	18446	14876	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4304	85,607	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>17,851</b>	<b>18,446</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>85,607</b>	





<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>19,474</b>
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Subwatershed 6 No ISWR's

Subwatershed 7

		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	30	30	30	30	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	125	80	80	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
LITTLE CR > CATHERINE CR	12.5	12.5	20	20	20	26.5	34	34	34	34	20	20	12.9	12.9	7.38	7.38	5.76	5.76	7.38	7.38	6.8	6.8	9.74	9.74	

		Acre-Feet																								Total
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total	
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	893	952	833	833	2975	3174	5950	5950	5950	6347	5950	3719	2380	2539	893	952	893	893	893	952	893	893	893	952	57,550	
LITTLE CR > CATHERINE CR	372	397	555	555	595	841	1012	1012	1012	1079	595	595	384	409	220	234	171	171	220	234	202	202	290	309	11,666	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>3570</b>	<b>4015</b>	<b>6962</b>	<b>6962</b>	<b>6962</b>	<b>7426</b>	<b>6545</b>	<b>4314</b>	<b>2764</b>	<b>2948</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>69,217</b>	

Subwatershed 7

		Acre-Feet/Month												Total
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	57,550	
LITTLE CR > CATHERINE CR	769	1111	1436	2023	2091	1190	793	454	343	454	405	599	11,666	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>7,585</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>14,388</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>69,217</b>	

Subwatershed 8

		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	30	30	30	30	30	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	37.8	37.8	31	31	29.5	29.5	34	34	30	30	
LITTLE CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	5	5	7.08	7.08	10.7	10.7	20	20	20	20	13	13	11.6	11.6	5	5	4.36	4.36	4.15	4.15	4.78	4.78	5	5	
N FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	15.4	15.4	19.2	19.2	29	29	50	50	50	50	34	34	31.4	31.4	14.5	14.5	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.3	13	13	14	14	
S FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	11.9	11.9	14.8	14.8	20	22.4	34	34	34	34	20	20	20	20	11.2	11.2	9.15	9.15	8.7	8.7	10	10	10.9	10.9	

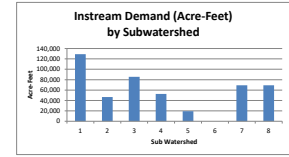
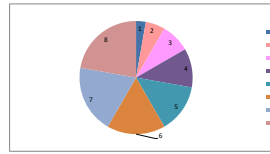
		Acre-Feet																								Total
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total	
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	893	952	833	833	893	1904	1785	1785	2083	2221	2083	2083	2083	2083	1125	1200	922	922	878	936	1012	1012	893	952	32,502	
LITTLE CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	149	159	197	197	318	340	595	595	595	635	387	387	345	368	149	159	130	130	123	132	142	142	149	159	6,679	
N FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	458	489	533	533	863	920	1488	1488	1488	1587	1012	1012	934	996	431	460	351	351	336	359	387	387	417	444	17,723	
S FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	354	378	411	411	595	711	1012	1012	1012	1079	595	595	595	635	333	355	272	272	259	276	298	298	324	346	12,426	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1854</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>2669</b>	<b>3875</b>	<b>4879</b>	<b>4879</b>	<b>5177</b>	<b>5522</b>	<b>4076</b>	<b>4076</b>	<b>3957</b>	<b>4221</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>2174</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>1703</b>	<b>1838</b>	<b>1838</b>	<b>1782</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>69,330</b>	

Subwatershed 8

		Acre-Feet/Month												Total
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1845	1666	2797	3570	4304	4165	4304	2324	1845	1814	2023	1845	32,502	
LITTLE CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	307	393	658	1190	1230	774	713	307	259	255	284	307	6,679	
N FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	947	1066	1783	2975	3074	2023	1931	892	702	695	774	861	17,723	
S FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	732	822	1306	2023	2091	1190	1230	689	544	535	595	670	12,426	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>9,759</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>69,330</b>	

StreamName	Acre-Feet/Month												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
<b>Subwatershed 1</b>													
CABIN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1230	1111	1845	2380	3074	1244	762	646	678	1144	1190	1230	16,533
GORDON CR > GRANDE RONDE R	799	722	1230	1607	2091	1190	1088	799	774	799	774	799	12,672
HARBIDE CR > LOCKINGGLASS CR	793	722	1230	1607	2091	1190	810	652	611	612	774	799	11,969
LITTLE LOCKINGGLASS CR > LOCKINGGLASS CR	3997	3610	3997	4909	6149	4919	3941	3820	3960	4760	3997	3997	52,819
N FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	615	555	922	1230	1248	492	300	279	289	487	595	615	7,817
PHILLIPS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1045	944	1845	2172	2644	1785	1636	1045	1012	1045	1012	1045	17,230
S FK CABIN CR > CABIN CR	799	722	1230	1607	1722	732	453	366	387	646	756	799	10,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,278</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>12,298</b>	<b>15,501</b>	<b>19,018</b>	<b>11,393</b>	<b>9,988</b>	<b>7,728</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>9,385</b>	<b>129,057</b>	
<b>Subwatershed 2</b>													
CLARK CR > GRANDE RONDE R	805	1111	1845	2172	2644	869	157	67	21	90	281	604	10,666
INDIAN CR > GRANDE RONDE R	808	1260	2257	3511	4181	2975	1171	485	321	358	492	689	18,797
MILL CR > WILLOW CR	300	222	430	595	626	92	12	4	2	4	11	63	1,957
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	799	722	1230	2023	2091	1190	494	451	312	424	666	799	11,202
WILLOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	246	222	430	595	615	417	394	246	238	246	238	246	4,122
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>8,896</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>46,735</b>
<b>Subwatershed 3</b>													
GRANDE RONDE R > SNAKE R	4204	3888	6149	17851	18446	14576	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4204	85,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>17,851</b>	<b>18,446</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>85,607</b>
<b>Subwatershed 4</b>													
BEAVER CR > GRANDE RONDE R	805	922	1512	4046	4181	2380	836	361	319	405	548	624	17,230
FIVE POINTS CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1045	944	1845	2559	2644	1785	397	228	236	261	502	787	13,233
FELICAN CR > FIVE POINTS CR	430	389	738	1012	1045	315	68	31	33	38	83	208	4,391
ROCK CR > GRANDE RONDE R	830	944	1845	2559	2644	1773	297	137	127	149	240	386	11,800
SPRING CR > GRANDE RONDE R	433	555	922	1547	1593	255	14	28	23	28	77	193	5,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>7,262</b>	<b>11,722</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>6,509</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>52,464</b>
<b>Subwatershed 5</b>													
BEAR CR > MEADOW CR	92	261	574	904	901	80	23	10	8	12	26	68	2,559
BURNT CORRAL CR > MEADOW CR	69	157	345	625	457	80	23	6	7	10	25	53	1,857
CLEAR CR > GRANDE RONDE R	147	178	380	1160	2091	1190	359	122	106	130	124	124	6,118
DARK CAN CR > MEADOW CR	188	519	1051	1583	842	124	38	20	18	25	59	152	4,620
FIV CR > GRANDE RONDE R	592	722	1230	2023	2091	1190	897	266	223	288	371	514	9,897
LUMBER JIM CR > GRANDE RONDE R	229	306	660	1547	1599	1169	259	100	87	112	169	196	6,434
MARLEY CR > MEADOW CR	76	189	418	678	397	86	22	13	10	14	23	39	1,985
MCCOY CR > MEADOW CR	320	722	1230	2023	2091	357	116	60	64	86	161	411	7,845
MEADOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1586	1500	2460	4046	4181	1434	422	260	227	312	507	1242	18,177
MEADOW CR > GRANDE RONDE R	480	555	922	1347	1399	411	136	50	54	73	180	338	6,285
SHEEP CR > GRANDE RONDE R	639	1016	1674	2023	2091	1488	500	216	185	243	396	546	11,619
CHICKEN CR > SHEEP CR	230	316	695	1547	1599	940	223	91	74	97	152	188	6,182
N CHICKEN CR > CHICKEN CR	86	124	279	619	701	234	57	24	18	25	51	74	2,293
<b>Total</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>19,474</b>
<b>Subwatershed 6</b>													
<b>No flows</b>													
<b>Subwatershed 7</b>													
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	97,550
LITTLE CR > CATHERINE CR	769	1111	1416	2023	2091	1190	793	454	345	454	405	599	15,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>14,388</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>113,196</b>
<b>Subwatershed 8</b>													
CATHERINE CR > GRANDE RONDE R	1845	1666	2797	3570	4304	4155	4304	1324	1845	1814	2023	1845	92,502
LITTLE CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	307	393	658	1190	1230	774	713	307	259	255	284	307	6,679
N FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	847	1066	1183	2075	2074	2023	1931	892	702	695	774	861	17,728
S FK CATHERINE CR > CATHERINE CR	732	822	1306	2023	2091	1190	1230	689	544	531	595	670	12,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>9,759</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>129,835</b>

Subwatershed	Demand (Acre-Feet)	Subwatershed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	129,057	Demand (Acre-Feet)	129,057	46,725	85,607	52,484	19,474	0	69,217	69,130
2	46,725									
3	85,607									
4	52,484									
5	19,474									
6	0									
7	69,217									
8	69,130									



Subwatershed 1		Source: Grande Ronde Basin Investigation																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Grande Ronde River	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Grande Ronde River	7140	7617	6664	6664	7140	7140	8926	8926	7140	7617	7140	7140	7140	7140	5554	5207	7140	7140	7140	7617	7140	7140	7140	7617	173752
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Grande Ronde River	14757	13329	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	173752												

Subwatershed 2		Source: Grande Ronde Basin Investigation																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Grande Ronde River	175	175	175	175	175	175	300	300	300	300	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Grande Ronde River	5207	5554	4860	4860	5207	5554	8926	8926	8926	9521	5207	5207	5207	5207	5554	5207	5554	5207	5207	5207	5207	5207	5207	5554	141818
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Grande Ronde River	10760	9719	10760	17851	18446	10413	10760	10760	10413	10760	10413	10760	141818												

Subwatershed 3		Source: Certificate 59539																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Grande Ronde River	70	70	70	70	100	100	300	300	300	300	300	200	100	100	30	30	30	30	30	30	70	70	70	70	
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Grande Ronde River	2083	2221	1944	1944	2975	3174	8926	8926	8926	9521	8926	5950	2975	3174	893	952	893	893	893	952	2083	2083	2083	2221	85607
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Grande Ronde River	4304	3888	6149	17851	18446	14876	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4304	85607												

Subwatershed 4		Source: Certificate 59539																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Grande Ronde River	70	70	70	70	100	100	300	300	300	300	300	200	100	100	30	30	30	30	30	30	70	70	70	70	
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Grande Ronde River	2083	2221	1944	1944	2975	3174	8926	8926	8926	9521	8926	5950	2975	3174	893	952	893	893	893	952	2083	2083	2083	2221	85607
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Grande Ronde River	4304	3888	6149	17851	18446	14876	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4304	85607												

Subwatershed 5		Source: Grande Ronde Basin Investigation																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Grande Ronde River	40	40	40	50	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	100	100	100	75	75	75	40	40		
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Grande Ronde River	1190	1269	1111	1388	1488	1587	2231	2231	2231	2380	2231	2231	2231	2380	2231	3174	2975	2975	0	2380	2231	2231	1190	1269	46840
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Grande Ronde River	2460	2499	3074	4463	4512	4463	4612	5405	5950	2380	4463	2460	46840												

Subwatershed 6		Source: Certificate 59537 (Note that this legally only applies upstream of the Swackhammer diversion)																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Catherine Creek	30	30	30	30	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	125	80	80	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Catherine Creek	893	952	833	833	2975	3174	5950	5950	5950	6347	5950	3719	2380	2539	893	952	893	893	893	952	893	893	893	952	57550
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Catherine Creek	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	57550												

Subwatershed 7		Source: Certificate 59537																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Catherine Creek	30	30	30	30	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	125	80	80	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Catherine Creek	893	952	833	833	2975	3174	5950	5950	5950	6347	5950	3719	2380	2539	893	952	893	893	893	952	893	893	893	952	57550
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Catherine Creek	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	57550												

Subwatershed 8		Source: Certificate 73316																							
		CFS																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	
Catherine Creek	30	30	30	30	30	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	37.8	37.8	31	31	29.5	29.5	34	34	30	30	
		Acre-Feet																							
StreamName	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Total
Catherine Creek	893	952	833	833	893	1904	1785	1785	2083	2221	2083	2083	2083	2221	1125	1200	922	922	878	936	1012	1012	893	952	32502
		Acre-Feet/Month																							
StreamName	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total												
Catherine Creek	1845	1666	2797	3570	4304	4165	4304	2324	1845	1814	2023	1845	32502												

Subwatershed	Acre-Feet/Month												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	14757	13329	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	14757	14281	14757	14281	14757	<b>173752</b>
2	10760	9719	10760	17851	18446	10413	10760	10760	10413	10760	10413	10760	<b>141818</b>
3	4304	3888	6149	17851	18446	14876	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4304	<b>85607</b>
4	4304	3888	6149	17851	18446	14876	6149	1845	1785	1845	4165	4304	<b>85607</b>
5	2460	2499	3074	4463	4612	4463	4612	5405	5950	2380	4463	2460	<b>46840</b>
6	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	<b>57550</b>
7	1845	1666	6149	11901	12298	9669	4919	1845	1785	1845	1785	1845	<b>57550</b>
8	1845	1666	2797	3570	4304	4165	4304	2324	1845	1814	2023	1845	<b>32502</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,119</b>	<b>38,321</b>	<b>55,983</b>	<b>99,669</b>	<b>103,607</b>	<b>82,413</b>	<b>56,569</b>	<b>40,625</b>	<b>39,630</b>	<b>37,090</b>	<b>43,081</b>	<b>42,119</b>	<b>681,226</b>

Subwatershed	Source for flow values
1	Grande Ronde Basin Investigation
2	Grande Ronde Basin Investigation
3	Certificate 59539
4	Certificate 59539
5	Grande Ronde Basin Investigation
6	Certificate 59537 (Note that this legally only applies upstream of the Swackhammer diversion)
7	Certificate 59537
8	Certificate 73316

Subwatershed 1

Source: Grande Ronde Basin Investigation

StreamName	Oct Beg	Oct End	Nov Beg	Nov End	Dec Beg	Dec End	Jan Beg	Jan End	Feb Beg	Feb End	Mar Beg	Mar End	Apr Beg	Apr End	May Beg	May End	Jun Beg	Jun End	Jul Beg	Jul End	Aug Beg	Aug End	Sept Beg	Sept End	Total		
1	7140.49576	7616.52882	7140.4958	7140.4958	7140.4958	7616.5288	7140.4958	7616.5288	6664.46271	6664.463	7140.496	7616.529	7140.496	7140.496	7140.496	7616.529	7140.496	7140.496	7140.496	7616.529	7140.496	7616.529	7140.496	7140.496	7140.496	173752.1	
2	5206.6115	5553.71893	5206.6115	5206.6115	5206.6115	5553.7189	5206.6115	5553.7189	4859.50406	4859.504	5206.611	5553.719	8925.62	8925.62	8925.62	9520.661	5206.611	5206.611	5206.611	5553.719	5206.611	5553.719	5206.611	5206.611	5206.611	141818.2	
3	892.561971	952.066102	2082.6446	2082.6446	2082.6446	2221.4876	2082.6446	2221.4876	1943.80162	1943.802	2975.207	3173.554	8925.62	8925.62	8925.62	9520.661	8925.62	5950.413	2975.207	3173.554	892.562	952.0661	892.562	892.562	892.562	85606.61	
4	892.561971	952.066102	2082.6446	2082.6446	2082.6446	2221.4876	2082.6446	2221.4876	1943.80162	1943.802	2975.207	3173.554	8925.62	8925.62	8925.62	9520.661	8925.62	5950.413	2975.207	3173.554	892.562	952.0661	892.562	892.562	892.562	85606.61	
5	0	2380.16525	2231.4049	2231.4049	1190.0826	1269.4215	1190.0826	1269.4215	1110.74379	1388.43	1487.603	1586.777	2231.405	2231.405	2231.405	2380.165	2231.405	2231.405	2231.405	2380.165	2231.405	2231.405	2231.405	2231.405	2231.405	2231.405	46839.67
6	892.561971	952.066102	892.56197	892.56197	892.56197	952.0661	892.56197	952.0661	833.057839	833.0578	2975.207	3173.554	5950.413	5950.413	5950.413	6347.107	5950.413	3719.008	2380.165	2538.843	892.562	952.0661	892.562	892.562	892.562	57550.41	
7	892.561971	952.066102	892.56197	892.56197	892.56197	952.0661	892.56197	952.0661	833.057839	833.0578	2975.207	3173.554	5950.413	5950.413	5950.413	6347.107	5950.413	3719.008	2380.165	2538.843	892.562	952.0661	892.562	892.562	892.562	57550.41	
8	877.685938	936.198334	1011.5702	1011.5702	892.56197	952.0661	892.56197	952.0661	833.057839	833.0578	892.562	1904.132	1785.124	1785.124	2082.645	2221.488	2082.645	2082.645	2082.645	2082.645	2221.488	1124.628	1199.603	922.314	922.314	32501.75	
Total Bi Weekly	16795.0411	20294.8757	21540.496	21540.496	20380.165	21738.843	20380.165	21738.843	19021.4873	19299.17	26628.1	29355.37	49834.71	49834.71	50132.23	53474.38	46413.22	36000	27371.9	29196.69	19273.39	21351.67	19814.88	19814.88	681225.7		

StreamName	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Total Bi Weekly
Oct Beg	7,140	5,207	893	893	-	893	893	878
Oct End	7,617	5,554	952	952	2,380	952	952	936
Nov Beg	7,140	5,207	2,083	2,083	2,231	893	893	1,012
Nov End	7,140	5,207	2,083	2,083	2,231	893	893	1,012
Dec Beg	7,140	5,207	2,083	2,083	1,190	893	893	893
Dec End	7,617	5,554	2,221	2,221	1,269	952	952	952
Jan Beg	7,140	5,207	2,083	2,083	1,190	893	893	893
Jan End	7,617	5,554	2,221	2,221	1,269	952	952	952
Feb Beg	6,664	4,860	1,944	1,944	1,111	833	833	833
Feb End	6,664	4,860	1,944	1,944	1,111	833	833	833
Mar Beg	7,140	5,207	2,975	2,975	1,488	2,975	2,975	893
Mar End	7,617	5,554	3,174	3,174	1,587	3,174	3,174	1,904
Apr Beg	7,140	8,926	8,926	8,926	2,231	5,950	5,950	1,785
Apr End	7,140	8,926	8,926	8,926	2,231	5,950	5,950	1,785
May Beg	7,140	8,926	8,926	8,926	2,231	5,950	5,950	2,083
May End	7,617	9,521	9,521	9,521	2,380	6,347	6,347	2,221
Jun Beg	7,140	5,207	8,926	8,926	2,231	5,950	5,950	2,083
Jun End	7,140	5,207	5,950	5,950	2,231	3,719	3,719	2,083
Jul Beg	7,140	5,207	2,975	2,975	2,231	2,380	2,380	2,083
Jul End	7,617	5,554	3,174	3,174	2,380	2,539	2,539	2,221
Aug Beg	7,140	5,207	893	893	2,231	893	893	1,125
Aug End	7,617	5,554	952	952	3,174	952	952	1,200
Sept Beg	7,140	5,207	893	893	2,975	893	893	922
Sept End	7,140	5,207	893	893	2,975	893	893	922
Total	173,752	141,818	85,607	85,607	46,840	57,550	57,550	32,502

# **APPENDIX D**

## **Water Balance Calculations**

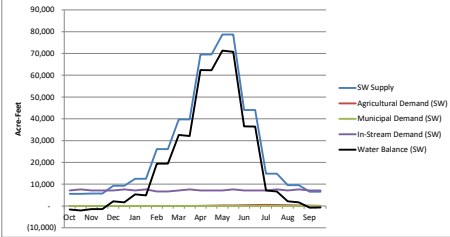
Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 1)

Current

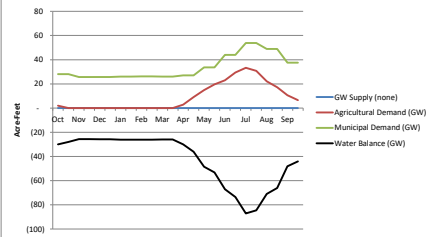
2068

Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)		GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) SSIU only	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSIU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, - is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acres-feet)				GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) SSIU only	Municipal Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) SSIU only	Municipal Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) SSIU only	Municipal Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	Water Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)												High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Subwatershed Distributed														
Oct	1st to 15th	5,573	3,488	9,188	-	-	24	2	-	24	2	16	28	7,140	(1,607)	(30)	-0.7	5,768	3,610	9,510	-	-	24	2	58	4	64	68	7,140	(1,495)	(71)	
	16th to 31st	5,573	3,488	9,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	28	7,617	(2,059)	(28)	0.1	5,545	3,471	9,142	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	68	7,617	(2,135)	(68)	
Nov	1st to 15th	5,763	3,664	14,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,140	(1,393)	(26)	0.4	5,648	3,591	14,161	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	65	7,140	(1,557)	(65)	
	16th to 30th	5,763	3,664	14,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,140	(1,393)	(26)	-0.5	5,907	3,756	14,811	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	65	7,140	(1,297)	(65)	
Dec	1st to 15th	9,316	4,126	32,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,140	2,160	(26)	-4.7	11,595	5,096	40,715	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	65	7,140	4,301	(65)	
	16th to 31st	9,316	4,126	32,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,617	1,684	(26)	0.1	9,269	4,105	32,803	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	65	7,617	1,589	(65)	
Jan	1st to 15th	12,506	5,020	59,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,140	5,350	(26)	8.0	7,504	3,012	35,477	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	65	7,140	299	(65)	
	16th to 31st	12,506	5,020	59,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,617	4,874	(26)	-2.0	13,757	5,522	65,042	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	65	7,617	6,076	(65)	
Feb	1st to 15th	26,089	7,055	73,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	6,664	19,409	(26)	-1.1	27,524	7,443	77,296	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	66	6,664	20,796	(66)	
	16th to 29th	26,089	7,055	73,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	6,664	19,409	(26)	4.2	20,610	5,573	57,880	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	66	6,664	13,882	(66)	
Mar	1st to 15th	39,774	15,484	111,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,140	32,618	(26)	2.6	34,603	13,471	97,333	-	-	-	-	0	0	64	65	7,140	27,399	(65)	
	16th to 31st	39,774	15,484	111,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7,617	32,142	(26)	2.1	35,598	13,858	100,130	-	-	-	-	6	6	64	65	7,617	27,911	(66)	
Apr	1st to 15th	69,572	30,834	128,028	-	46	3	45	3	16	27	7,140	62,371	(30)	6.4	47,309	20,967	87,059	-	46	3	108	7	64	67	7,140	39,997	(74)				
	16th to 30th	69,572	30,834	128,028	-	142	9	140	9	16	27	7,140	62,276	(36)	0.5	67,833	30,063	124,877	-	142	9	211	14	64	67	7,140	60,417	(80)				
May	1st to 15th	78,697	31,394	131,445	-	231	15	228	15	16	34	7,140	71,312	(48)	3.1	66,499	26,538	111,071	-	231	15	357	23	64	71	7,140	58,938	(77)				
	16th to 31st	78,697	31,394	131,445	-	308	20	302	20	16	34	7,617	70,762	(53)	9.7	40,529	16,168	67,694	-	308	20	520	34	64	74	7,617	32,329	(107)				
Jun	1st to 15th	44,048	14,861	87,685	-	362	23	356	23	16	44	7,140	36,536	(67)	6.6	29,512	9,957	58,749	-	362	23	593	38	64	85	7,140	21,715	(123)				
	16th to 30th	44,048	14,861	87,685	-	464	30	455	29	16	44	7,140	36,436	(73)	3.4	36,560	12,335	72,779	-	464	30	670	43	64	85	7,140	28,686	(128)				
Jul	1st to 15th	14,804	11,060	31,436	-	524	34	514	33	16	54	7,140	7,133	(87)	-1.3	15,766	11,779	33,479	-	524	34	679	44	64	95	7,140	7,883	(139)				
	16th to 31st	14,804	11,060	31,436	-	483	31	475	31	16	54	7,617	6,697	(85)	2.0	13,324	9,954	28,292	-	483	31	611	40	64	95	7,617	5,032	(134)				
Aug	1st to 15th	9,614	8,550	12,719	-	347	23	341	22	15	49	7,140	2,116	(71)	1.2	9,037	8,037	11,956	-	347	23	444	29	64	90	7,140	1,389	(118)				
	16th to 31st	9,614	8,550	12,719	-	270	18	266	17	16	49	7,617	1,716	(66)	-0.7	9,950	8,849	13,164	-	270	18	365	24	64	90	7,617	1,906	(113)				
Sep	1st to 15th	6,546	5,228	10,086	-	167	11	164	11	16	38	7,140	(775)	(48)	1.5	6,055	4,836	9,330	-	167	11	236	15	64	78	7,140	(1,386)	(93)				
	16th to 30th	6,546	5,228	10,086	-	104	7	102	7	16	38	7,140	(712)	(44)	-2.6	7,397	5,908	11,397	-	104	7	153	10	64	78	7,140	99	(88)				
<b>Total</b>		644,004	281,528	1,404,554	-	3,474	225	3,412	221	383	885	173,752	467,697	(1,027)	1.6	593,170	293,064	1,290,482	-	3,474	225	5011	325	1532	1762.1	173,752	412,875	(2,087)				

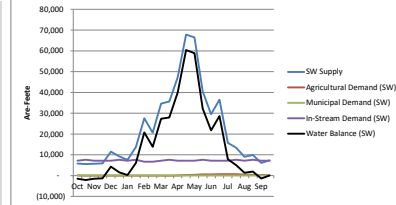
SW Current Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 1)



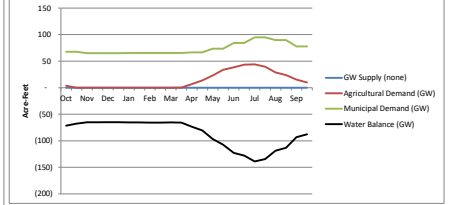
GW Current Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 1)



SW Future Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 1)



GW Future Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 1)



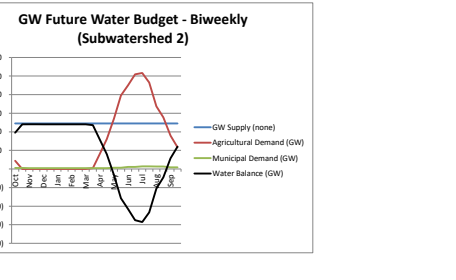
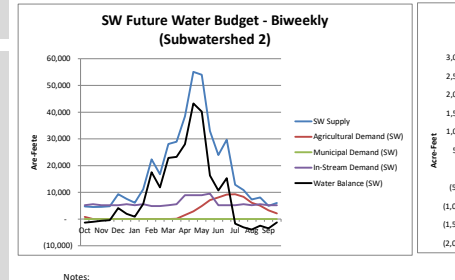
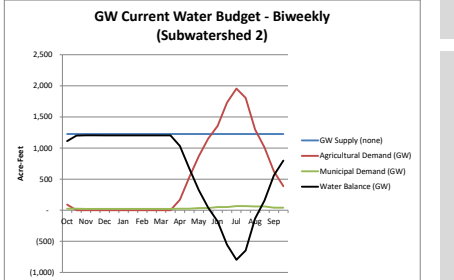
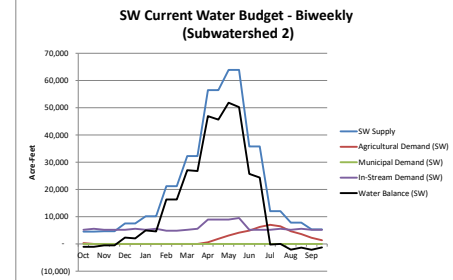
Notes:

SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance)  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSIU / Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,2,6,7) and SSIU is from water rights (only watersheds 1,3,4,6,7) and Unincorporated demand is included for each In-stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed and total SSIU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 In-stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW Supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

Notes:

SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance) plus every 1 degree increase in temp is a 5% decrease in stream flow for future scenario  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET and RCP 8.5 temp and precip climate scenario (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = SW demand is only SSIU (growth in use), GW demand calculated from OWRD reports (municipal demand), unincorporated extrapolation (6% increase in demand, PSU population increase and total SSIU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly))  
 In-stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights)  
 Water Balance SW = SW Supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW Supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

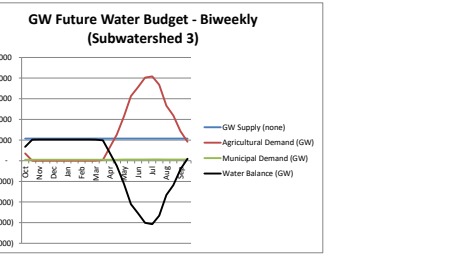
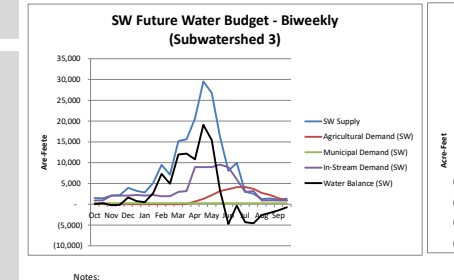
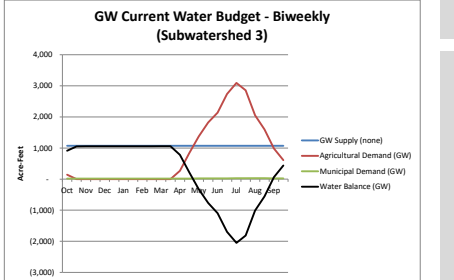
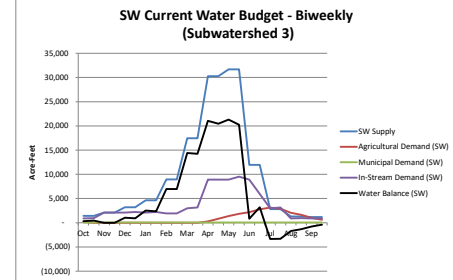
Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 2)															2068														
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acre-feet)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (AF) (SSU only)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)		
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)											SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed (unincorporated)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed (unincorporated)											Agricultural Demand (SW)	Agricultural Demand (GW)
Oct	1st to 15th	4,525	2,832	7,460	1,225	362	101	326	91	25	5,207	(1,007)	1,110	-0.7	4,683	2,931	7,721	1,225	362	101	799	222	-	26	5,207	(1,322)	976		
Nov	16th to 31st	4,525	2,832	7,460	1,225	-	-	-	-	25	5,207	(1,009)	1,300	0.1	4,502	2,838	7,423	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	26	5,207	(1,055)	1,199		
Dec	1st to 15th	4,679	2,975	11,732	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	5,207	(528)	1,204	0.4	4,585	2,916	11,497	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	22	5,207	(621)	1,203		
Jan	16th to 31st	4,679	2,975	11,732	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	5,207	(528)	1,204	-0.5	4,796	3,049	12,025	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	22	5,207	(411)	1,203		
Feb	1st to 15th	7,564	3,350	26,768	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	5,207	2,357	1,204	-4.7	9,342	4,137	33,058	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	22	5,207	4,135	1,203		
Mar	16th to 31st	7,564	3,350	26,768	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	5,207	2,010	1,204	0.1	7,236	3,333	26,634	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	22	5,207	1,972	1,203		
Apr	1st to 15th	10,155	4,076	48,009	1,225	-	-	-	-	22	5,207	4,948	1,204	8.0	6,993	2,446	28,825	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	23	5,207	886	1,203		
May	16th to 31st	10,155	4,076	48,009	1,225	-	-	-	-	22	5,207	4,601	1,204	-2.0	11,171	4,484	52,810	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	23	5,207	5,617	1,202		
Jun	1st to 15th	21,183	5,728	59,488	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	4,860	16,323	1,204	-1.1	22,348	6,043	62,760	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	23	4,860	17,489	1,202		
Jul	16th to 31st	21,183	5,728	59,488	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	4,860	16,323	1,204	4.2	16,735	4,525	46,996	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	23	4,860	11,875	1,202		
Aug	1st to 15th	32,294	12,572	90,838	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	5,207	27,087	1,204	2.6	28,096	10,938	79,029	1,225	-	-	0	0	-	23	5,207	22,889	1,202		
Sep	16th to 31st	32,294	12,572	90,838	1,225	-	-	-	-	21	5,207	26,740	1,204	2.1	28,909	11,252	83,300	1,225	-	-	85	24	-	23	5,207	23,264	1,179		
Oct	1st to 15th	56,488	25,035	103,952	1,225	683	190	614	171	-	24	8,926	46,949	1,031	6.4	38,412	17,024	70,687	1,225	683	190	1470	409	-	25	8,926	28,016	791	
Nov	16th to 31st	56,488	25,035	103,952	1,225	2,127	592	1,911	532	-	24	8,926	45,651	670	0.5	55,076	24,409	101,353	1,225	2,127	592	2888	804	-	25	8,926	43,262	396	
Dec	1st to 15th	63,897	25,490	106,726	1,225	3,473	967	3,121	869	-	33	8,926	51,890	323	3.1	53,993	21,939	90,183	1,225	3,473	967	4877	1357	-	35	8,926	40,190	1167	
Jan	16th to 31st	63,897	25,490	106,726	1,225	4,400	1,280	4,194	1,190	-	33	9,521	50,245	41	9.7	32,907	13,127	54,964	1,225	4,400	1,280	7106	1977	-	35	9,521	16,280	1,789	
Feb	1st to 15th	35,765	12,066	71,195	1,225	5,412	1,506	4,864	1,353	-	50	5,207	25,695	1,781	6.6	23,963	8,984	47,701	1,225	5,412	1,506	8101	2254	-	53	5,207	10,655	1,362	
Mar	16th to 31st	35,765	12,066	71,195	1,225	6,924	1,927	6,222	1,732	-	34	29,685	24,336	1,556	3.4	29,685	10,015	59,092	1,225	6,924	1,927	9152	2547	-	53	5,207	15,326	1,375	
Apr	1st to 15th	12,020	8,980	25,524	1,225	7,821	2,176	7,028	1,956	-	66	5,207	(215)	(797)	-1.3	12,801	9,564	27,183	1,225	7,821	2,176	9282	2583	-	70	5,207	(1,687)	(4,428)	
May	16th to 31st	12,020	8,980	25,524	1,225	7,217	2,008	6,486	1,805	-	66	5,554	(19)	(646)	2.0	10,818	8,082	22,972	1,225	7,217	2,008	8345	2323	-	70	5,554	(3,084)	(1,168)	
Jun	1st to 15th	7,806	6,942	10,327	1,225	5,189	1,444	4,663	1,296	-	60	5,207	(2,064)	(133)	1.2	7,338	6,525	9,707	1,225	5,189	1,444	6068	1689	-	64	5,207	(3,937)	(527)	
Jul	16th to 31st	7,806	6,942	10,327	1,225	4,038	1,124	3,629	1,010	-	60	5,554	(1,377)	151	-0.7	8,079	7,185	10,688	1,225	4,038	1,124	4984	1367	-	64	5,554	(2,458)	(228)	
Aug	1st to 15th	5,315	4,245	8,189	1,225	2,495	694	2,242	624	-	39	5,207	(2,134)	562	1.5	4,916	3,927	7,575	1,225	2,495	694	3330	899	-	42	5,207	(3,520)	285	
Sep	16th to 31st	5,315	4,245	8,189	1,225	1,547	430	1,390	387	-	39	5,207	(1,282)	799	-2.6	6,006	4,797	9,254	1,225	1,547	430	2097	584	-	42	5,207	(1,286)	600	
Total		523,382	228,582	1,140,416	29,404	51,888	14,439	46,630	12,976	-	809	141,818	334,933	15,619	1.6	432,773	210,415	1,049,777	29,404	51,888	14,439	68488	19008	-	857	141,818	222,467	9,488	



Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance) plus every 1 degree increase in temp is a 5% decrease in stream flow for future scenario  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET and RCP 8.5 temp and precip climate scenario (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSU (Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,2,6,7), SSU is from water rights (only watersheds 1,3,4,6,7) and unincorporated demand is included in OWRD demand)  
 In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights)  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-Stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

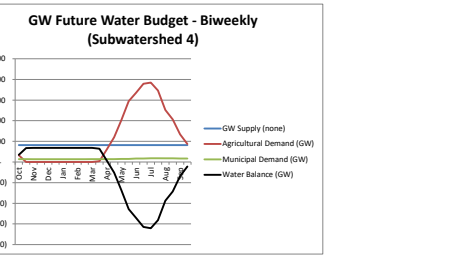
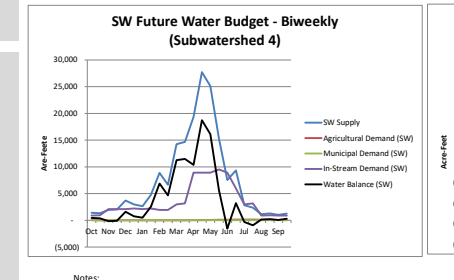
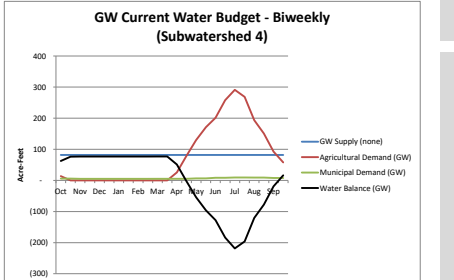
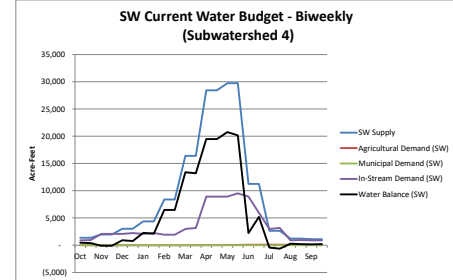


Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 3)															2068														
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acre-feet)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)												SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed											Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed
Month	Days	SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	GW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	deg F	SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed
Oct	1st to 15th	1,441	1,025	2,627	1,072	366	-	164	145	343	58	18	893	345	910	-0.7	1,491	1,061	2,719	1,072	166	164	356	352	232	49	893	11	671
Nov	1st to 15th	1,441	1,025	2,627	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	18	952	431	1,053	0.1	1,434	1,000	2,614	1,072	0	0	0	0	232	49	952	250	1,022
Dec	1st to 15th	2,108	1,240	6,107	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	2,083	(33)	1,055	0.4	2,066	1,215	5,985	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	2,083	(249)	1,024
Jan	1st to 15th	2,108	1,240	6,107	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	2,083	(33)	1,055	-0.5	2,161	1,271	6,260	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	2,083	(154)	1,024
Feb	1st to 15th	3,203	1,313	14,383	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	2,083	1,062	1,055	-4.7	3,956	1,622	17,763	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	2,083	1,641	1,024
Mar	1st to 15th	3,203	1,313	14,383	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	2,221	923	1,055	0.1	3,187	1,306	14,311	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	2,221	733	1,024
Apr	1st to 15th	4,645	1,602	23,640	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	2,083	2,504	1,055	8.0	2,787	961	14,184	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	2,083	472	1,024
May	1st to 15th	4,645	1,602	23,640	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	2,221	2,365	1,055	-2.0	5,110	1,762	26,004	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	2,221	2,656	1,024
Jun	1st to 15th	8,962	2,306	32,110	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	1,944	6,960	1,055	-1.1	9,455	2,433	33,876	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	1,944	7,279	1,024
Jul	1st to 15th	8,962	2,306	32,110	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	1,944	6,960	1,055	4.2	7,080	1,822	25,367	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	1,944	4,904	1,024
Aug	1st to 15th	17,458	5,862	56,378	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	2,975	14,425	1,055	2.6	15,188	5,100	49,049	1,072	-	-	0	0	232	48	2,975	11,981	1,024
Sep	1st to 15th	17,458	5,862	56,378	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	58	17	3,174	14,226	1,055	2.1	15,625	5,246	50,458	1,072	-	-	38	37	232	48	3,174	12,181	985
Oct	1st to 15th	30,286	14,167	65,719	1,072	313	309	273	270	58	18	8,926	21,029	784	6.4	20,594	9,634	44,689	1,072	313	309	655	647	232	49	8,926	10,782	376	
Nov	1st to 15th	30,286	14,167	65,719	1,072	975	963	852	841	58	18	8,926	20,451	213	0.5	29,529	13,813	64,076	1,072	975	963	1,287	1,271	232	49	8,926	19,084	(248)	
Dec	1st to 15th	31,680	12,493	59,581	1,072	1,592	1,573	1,391	1,374	58	22	8,926	21,306	(323)	3.1	26,770	10,557	50,346	1,072	1,592	1,573	2,173	2,146	232	53	8,926	15,439	(1,127)	
Jan	1st to 15th	31,680	12,493	59,581	1,072	2,108	2,083	1,842	1,819	58	22	9,521	20,260	(769)	9.7	16,215	6,434	30,684	1,072	2,108	2,083	3,066	3,127	232	53	9,521	3,397	(2,108)	
Feb	1st to 15th	11,966	4,030	30,193	1,072	2,481	2,450	2,167	2,140	58	26	8,926	836	(1,094)	6.6	8,017	2,700	20,229	1,072	2,481	2,450	3,659	3,665	232	57	8,926	(6,759)	(2,550)	
Mar	1st to 15th	11,966	4,030	30,193	1,072	3,174	3,135	2,772	2,738	58	26	9,590	3,185	(1,692)	3.4	9,932	3,345	25,060	1,072	3,174	3,135	4,077	4,038	232	57	9,590	(328)	(3,013)	
Apr	1st to 15th	2,819	1,409	7,207	1,072	3,585	3,541	3,131	3,093	58	29	2,975	(3,345)	(2,050)	-1.3	3,002	1,501	7,675	1,072	3,585	3,541	4,135	4,085	232	60	2,975	(4,340)	(3,073)	
May	1st to 15th	2,819	1,409	7,207	1,072	3,308	3,267	2,889	2,854	58	29	3,174	(3,302)	(1,811)	2.0	2,537	1,268	6,486	1,072	3,308	3,267	3,719	3,674	232	60	3,174	(4,588)	(2,662)	
Jun	1st to 15th	1,313	865	2,627	1,072	2,379	2,349	2,078	2,052	58	28	893	(1,715)	(1,008)	1.2	1,234	813	2,469	1,072	2,379	2,349	2,703	2,670	232	60	893	(2,594)	(1,638)	
Jul	1st to 15th	1,313	865	2,627	1,072	1,851	1,828	1,617	1,597	58	28	952	(1,314)	(553)	-0.7	1,359	895	2,719	1,072	1,851	1,828	2,220	2,193	232	60	952	(2,046)	(1,181)	
Aug	1st to 15th	1,178	868	2,170	1,072	1,144	1,130	999	987	58	25	893	(772)	60	1.5	1,090	803	2,007	1,072	1,144	1,130	1,439	1,421	232	56	893	(1,474)	(405)	
Sep	1st to 15th	1,178	868	2,170	1,072	709	700	619	612	58	25	893	(392)	436	-2.6	1,331	981	4,452	1,072	709	700	934	923	232	56	893	(728)	93	
Total		234,118	94,360	605,484	25,721	23,784	23,493	20,774	20,520	1,393	497	85,607	126,344	4,704	1.6	215,511	86,860	557,361	25,721	23,784	23,493	30,512	30,139	5,573	1,244	85,607	93,819	(5,662)	



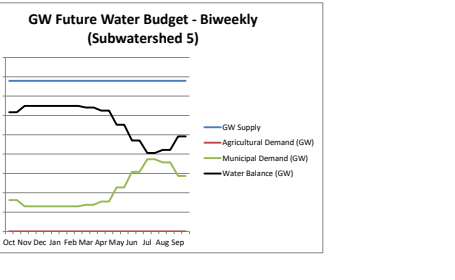
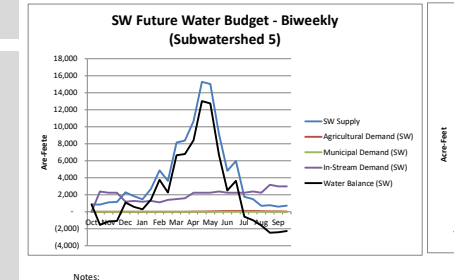
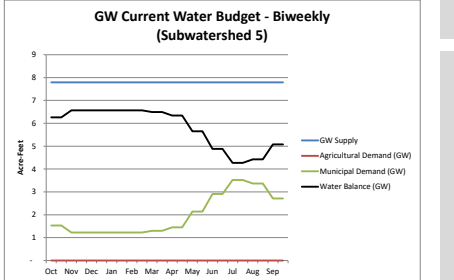
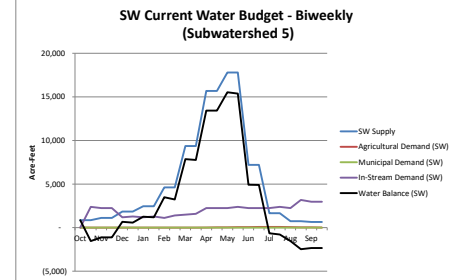
Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance) plus every 1 degree increase in temp is a 5% decrease in stream flow for future scenario  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GWR) demand calculated using ET and RCP 8.5 temp and precip climate scenario (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSU (Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,2,4,6,7) and Unincorporated demand is included for 1,2,4,6,7 and total SSU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights)  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-Stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 4)															2068																	
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)			GW Used (From Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSRU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, - is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acre-feet)			GW Used (From Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSRU only)	Municipal Demand GW (Future is increased by 6% for rural and municipal and calculate d value for SSRU)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)				
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)												SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed											Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Municipal Demand (SW)	Municipal Demand (GW)
Oct	1st to 15th	1,354	962	2,466	82	-	-	-	-	13	7	6	893	449	63	-0.7	1,401	996	2,522	82	-	-	-	-	14	12	33	29	14	893	468	35
Oct	16th to 31st	1,354	962	2,466	82	-	-	-	-	7	6	6	952	395	76	0.1	1,347	957	2,454	82	-	-	-	-	14	12	0	29	14	952	367	68
Nov	1st to 15th	1,979	1,164	5,734	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2,083	(111)	77	0.4	1,939	1,141	5,619	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	2,083	(172)	68	
Nov	16th to 30th	1,979	1,164	5,734	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2,083	(111)	77	-0.5	2,028	1,193	5,677	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	2,083	(83)	68	
Dec	1st to 15th	3,008	1,233	13,505	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2,083	918	77	-4.7	3,715	1,523	16,679	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	2,083	1,604	68	
Dec	16th to 31st	3,008	1,233	13,505	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2,221	779	77	0.1	2,993	1,227	13,437	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	2,221	743	68	
Jan	1st to 15th	4,361	1,504	22,198	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2,083	2,271	77	8.0	2,657	902	13,319	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	2,083	526	68	
Jan	16th to 31st	4,361	1,504	22,198	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2,221	2,132	77	-2.0	4,977	1,654	24,418	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	2,221	2,547	68	
Feb	1st to 15th	8,415	2,165	30,151	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	1,944	6,464	77	-1.1	8,878	2,284	31,809	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	1,944	6,905	68	
Feb	16th to 28th	8,415	2,165	30,151	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	1,944	6,464	77	4.2	6,648	1,710	23,819	82	-	-	-	-	13	0	29	13	1,944	4,675	68	
Mar	1st to 15th	16,393	5,504	52,937	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2,975	13,411	77	2.6	14,262	4,788	46,095	82	-	-	-	-	14	0	29	14	2,975	11,298	68	
Mar	16th to 31st	16,393	5,504	52,937	82	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3,174	13,212	77	2.1	14,672	4,926	47,379	82	-	-	-	-	14	1	29	14	3,174	11,468	65	
Apr	1st to 15th	28,438	13,302	61,709	82	10	27	9	25	7	5	8926	19,496	51	6.4	19,338	9,045	41,962	82	10	27	22	22	61	29	14	8,926	10,361	7			
Apr	16th to 30th	28,438	13,302	61,709	82	31	84	29	79	7	5	8926	19,476	(3)	0.5	27,727	12,969	60,166	82	31	84	44	120	29	14	8,926	18,729	(52)				
Apr	1st to 15th	29,747	11,730	55,945	82	50	137	48	129	7	7	8926	20,766	(54)	3.1	25,136	9,912	47,274	82	50	137	75	202	29	15	8,926	16,107	(136)				
May	16th to 31st	29,747	11,730	55,945	82	67	181	63	171	7	7	9521	20,156	(96)	9.7	15,320	6,041	28,812	82	67	181	109	294	29	15	9,521	5,662	(228)				
Jun	1st to 15th	11,236	3,784	28,351	82	79	213	74	202	7	8	8926	2,229	(228)	6.6	7,528	2,595	18,995	82	79	213	124	334	29	17	8,926	(15,538)	(271)				
Jun	16th to 30th	11,236	3,784	28,351	82	100	272	95	258	7	8	8926	5,183	(184)	3.4	9,326	3,141	23,531	82	100	272	140	379	29	17	5,950	3,207	(314)				
Jul	1st to 15th	2,647	1,323	6,768	82	113	307	107	291	7	9	2975	(443)	(219)	-1.3	2,819	1,409	7,208	82	113	307	142	385	29	18	2,975	(327)	(321)				
Jul	16th to 31st	2,647	1,323	6,768	82	105	284	99	269	7	9	3,174	(633)	(196)	2.0	2,382	1,191	6,091	82	105	284	128	346	29	18	3,174	(948)	(282)				
Aug	1st to 15th	1,233	812	2,466	82	75	204	71	193	7	9	893	262	(120)	1.2	1,159	763	2,318	82	75	204	93	251	29	18	893	146	(187)				
Aug	16th to 31st	1,233	812	2,466	82	59	159	56	150	7	9	952	218	(178)	-0.7	1,276	840	2,552	82	59	159	76	206	29	18	952	219	(142)				
Sep	1st to 15th	1,106	815	2,038	82	36	98	34	93	7	8	893	172	(159)	1.5	1,023	754	1,885	82	36	98	49	134	29	16	893	53	(68)				
Sep	16th to 30th	1,106	815	2,038	82	22	61	21	58	7	8	893	185	16	-2.6	1,250	921	2,303	82	22	61	32	87	29	16	893	297	(21)				
Total		219,834	88,996	568,536	1,964	753	2,040	713	1,932	171	155	85,607	133,343	(123)	1.6	202,362	81,554	523,349	1,964	753	2,040	1,047	2,838	686	360	85,607	115,022	(1,234)				



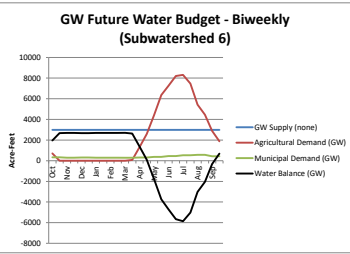
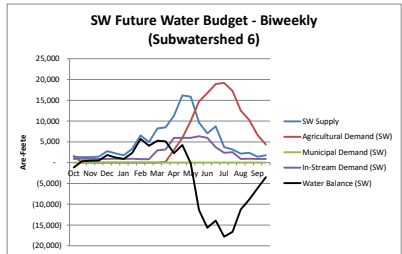
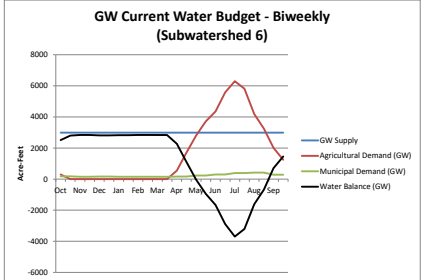
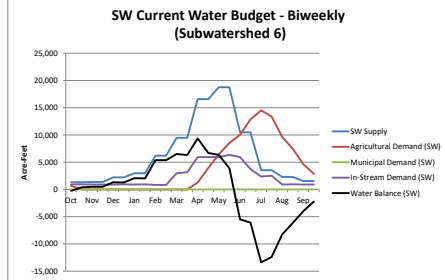
Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance) plus every 1 degree increase in temp is a 5% decrease in stream flow for future scenario  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from DWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSU (Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,2,6,7), SSU is from water rights (only watersheds 1,3,4,6,7) and unincorporated demand is included to In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights) and total SSU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-Stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 5)															2068														
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acre-feet)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (future is increased by 6% for rural and municipal and calculate d value for SSU)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)												SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)											
Oct	1st to 15th	846	557	1,470	8	4	4	0	1.5	0	842	6	-0.7	876	576	1,521	8	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	867	6	
Nov	1st to 15th	1,121	668	3,470	8	-	-	-	1.2	2231	(1,110)	7	0.4	1,099	655	3,401	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2231	(1,133)	6	
Dec	1st to 15th	1,121	668	3,470	8	-	-	-	1.2	2231	(1,110)	7	-0.5	1,149	685	3,557	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2231	(1,082)	6	
Jan	1st to 15th	1,848	713	7,216	8	-	-	-	1.2	1190	658	7	-4.7	2,282	881	8,912	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1190	1,092	6	
Feb	1st to 15th	1,848	713	7,216	8	-	-	-	1.2	1269	579	7	0.1	1,839	709	7,180	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1269	589	6	
Mar	1st to 15th	2,450	891	12,205	8	-	-	-	1.2	1190	1,260	7	8.0	1,470	535	7,323	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1190	280	6	
Apr	1st to 15th	2,450	891	12,205	8	-	-	-	1.2	1269	1,181	7	-2.0	2,695	980	13,426	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1269	1,426	6	
May	1st to 15th	4,607	1,299	15,161	8	-	-	-	1.2	1111	3,696	7	-1.1	4,860	1,370	15,995	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1111	3,790	6	
Jun	1st to 15th	4,607	1,299	15,161	8	-	-	-	1.2	1388	3,219	7	4.2	3,640	1,026	11,977	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1388	2,251	6	
Jul	1st to 15th	9,354	2,984	29,398	8	-	-	-	1.3	1488	7,886	6	2.6	8,138	2,596	25,576	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1488	6,690	6	
Aug	1st to 15th	9,354	2,984	29,398	8	-	-	-	1.3	1587	7,767	6	2.1	8,372	2,671	26,311	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1587	6,784	6	
Sep	1st to 15th	15,669	7,543	32,976	8	7	-	-	7	-	-	6	6.4	10,655	5,129	22,424	8	7	0	16	0	0	0	0	2	2231	8,407	6	
Oct	1st to 15th	15,669	7,543	32,976	8	21	-	-	21	-	-	6	0.5	15,277	7,354	33,152	8	21	0	32	0	0	0	0	2	2231	13,014	6	
Nov	1st to 15th	17,795	7,394	31,625	8	35	-	-	34	-	-	6	3.1	15,037	6,248	26,723	8	35	0	53	0	0	0	0	2	2231	12,752	6	
Dec	1st to 15th	17,795	7,394	31,625	8	46	-	-	45	-	-	6	9.7	9,194	3,808	16,287	8	46	0	78	0	0	0	0	2	2280	6,707	6	
Jan	1st to 15th	7,199	2,414	17,953	8	54	-	-	53	-	-	5	6.6	4,823	1,637	12,029	8	54	0	89	0	0	0	0	3	2231	2,568	5	
Feb	1st to 15th	2,414	17,953	8	69	-	-	-	68	-	-	5	3.4	5,975	2,004	14,901	8	69	0	100	0	0	0	0	3	2231	3,644	5	
Mar	1st to 15th	1,648	802	4,521	8	78	-	-	77	-	-	4	-1.3	1,755	854	4,815	8	78	0	101	0	0	0	0	4	2231	(578)	4	
Apr	1st to 15th	1,648	802	4,521	8	72	-	-	71	-	-	4	2.0	1,483	722	4,069	8	72	0	91	0	0	0	0	4	2380	(988)	4	
May	1st to 15th	735	468	1,492	8	52	-	-	51	-	-	4	1.2	691	440	1,402	8	52	0	66	0	0	0	0	4	2231	(1,607)	4	
Jun	1st to 15th	735	468	1,492	8	40	-	-	40	-	-	4	-0.7	761	484	1,544	8	40	0	54	0	0	0	0	4	3174	(2,467)	4	
Jul	1st to 15th	647	453	1,207	8	25	-	-	25	-	-	5	1.5	598	419	1,116	8	25	0	35	0	0	0	0	3	2975	(2,412)	5	
Aug	1st to 15th	647	453	1,207	8	15	-	-	15	-	-	5	-2.6	731	512	1,364	8	15	0	23	0	0	0	0	3	2975	(2,267)	5	
Total		127,838	52,372	317,388	187	519	-	-	510	-	47.7	46,840	139	1.6	104212	42820	705467	187	749	0	51	0	0	0	51	46840	56,624	136	



Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance) plus every 1 degree increase in temp is a 5% decrease in stream flow for future scenario  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = SSU demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 In-Stream Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSU (Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,3,4,6,7) and unincorporated demand is included to In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights) and total SSU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-Stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

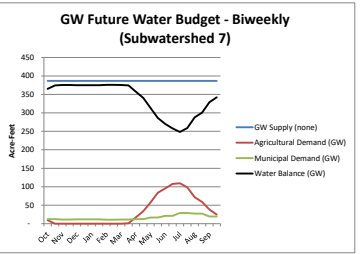
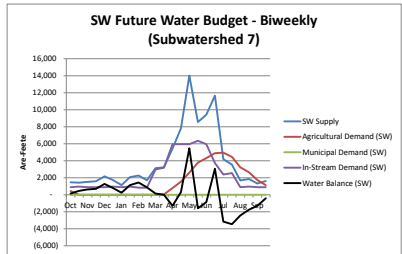
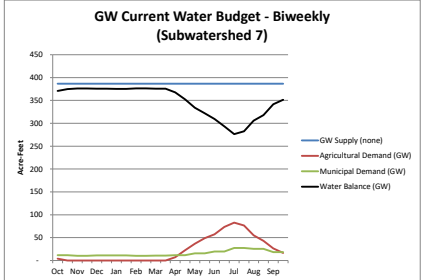
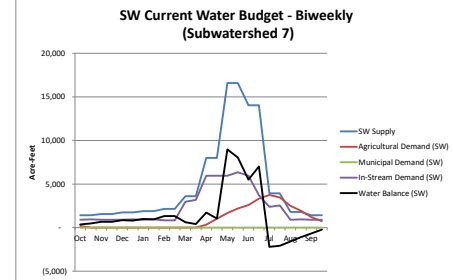
Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 6)															2068															
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSRU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acre-feet)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSRU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)		
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)												SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed											Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	
Month	Days	SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	GW Supply	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Agricultural Demand (SW)	Agricultural Demand (GW)	Municipal Demand (SW)	Municipal Demand (GW)	In-Stream Demand (SW)	Water Balance (SW)	Water Balance (GW)	deg F	SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Agricultural Demand (SW)	Agricultural Demand (GW)	Municipal Demand (SW)	Municipal Demand (GW)	In-Stream Demand (SW)	Water Balance (SW)	Water Balance (GW)
Oct	1st to 15th	1,329	832	2,191	2988	743	322	673	292	4.7	184	893	(241)	2,512	-0.7	1,376	861	2,268	2988	743	322	1651	735	19.0	322	893	(1,187)	1,950		
Nov	1st to 15th	1,375	874	3,446	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	184	952	372	2,804	0.1	1,322	828	2,180	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	322	952	351	2,666		
Dec	1st to 15th	1,375	874	3,446	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	154	893	478	2,835	0.4	1,348	857	3,377	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	290	893	436	2,698		
Jan	1st to 15th	2,222	984	7,863	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	170	893	1,325	2,818	-4.7	2,744	1,215	9,711	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	290	893	1,833	2,681		
Feb	1st to 15th	2,222	984	7,863	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	170	952	1,285	2,818	0.1	2,211	979	7,824	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	307	952	1,240	2,681		
Mar	1st to 15th	2,983	1,197	14,102	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	156	893	2,086	2,832	8.0	1,790	718	8,461	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	293	893	878	2,696		
Apr	1st to 15th	6,222	1,683	17,474	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	152	833	5,384	2,836	-1.1	6,564	1,776	18,435	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	288	833	5,712	2,700		
May	1st to 15th	6,222	1,683	17,474	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	152	833	5,384	2,836	4.2	4,915	1,330	13,804	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	288	833	4,063	2,700		
Jun	1st to 15th	9,486	3,693	26,683	2988	-	-	-	-	4.7	151	2975	6,506	2,837	2.6	8,253	3,213	23,214	2988	-	-	0	0	19.0	287	2,975	5,259	2,701		
Jul	1st to 15th	16,593	7,354	30,535	2988	1,399	607	1,268	550	4.7	172	5950	9,370	2,267	6.4	11,283	5,001	20,764	2988	1,399	607	3038	1317	19.0	309	5,950	2,276	1,362		
Aug	1st to 15th	16,593	7,354	30,535	2988	4,359	1,890	3,949	1,712	4.7	172	5950	6,689	1,104	0.5	16,178	7,170	29,772	2988	4,359	1,890	5967	2587	19.0	309	5,950	4,241	92		
Sep	1st to 15th	18,769	7,487	31,349	2988	7,118	3,086	6,449	2,796	4.7	225	5950	6,365	(33)	3.1	15,860	6,327	26,450	2988	7,118	3,086	10077	4389	19.0	366	5,950	1,871	(1,747)		
Oct	1st to 15th	18,769	7,487	31,349	2988	9,426	4,087	8,541	3,703	4.7	225	6847	3,876	(940)	9.7	9,686	3,856	16,145	2988	9,426	4,087	14982	6986	19.0	366	6,347	(11,382)	(3,743)		
Nov	1st to 15th	10,505	3,544	20,913	2988	11,091	4,809	10,049	4,357	4.7	299	5950	(5,499)	(1,668)	6.6	7,038	2,374	14,012	2988	11,091	4,809	16739	7258	19.0	444	5,950	(15,678)	(4,714)		
Dec	1st to 15th	10,505	3,544	20,913	2988	14,189	6,152	12,856	5,574	4.7	299	3719	(6,075)	(2,866)	3.4	8,719	2,942	17,358	2988	14,189	6,152	18910	8199	19.0	444	3,719	(13,929)	(5,655)		
Jan	1st to 15th	3,531	2,638	7,497	2988	16,027	6,949	14,522	6,296	4.7	386	2380	(13,376)	(3,694)	-1.3	3,761	2,809	7,964	2988	16,027	6,949	19178	8315	19.0	536	2,380	(17,816)	(5,863)		
Feb	1st to 15th	3,531	2,638	7,497	2988	14,789	6,412	13,400	5,810	4.7	386	2539	(12,413)	(3,208)	2.0	3,178	2,374	6,747	2988	14,789	6,412	17249	7479	19.0	536	2,539	(16,628)	(5,027)		
Mar	1st to 15th	2,293	2,039	3,033	2988	10,634	4,611	9,635	4,178	4.7	419	893	(6,240)	(3,609)	1.2	2,135	1,917	2,851	2988	10,634	4,611	12537	5436	19.0	571	893	(11,293)	(3,019)		
Apr	1st to 15th	2,293	2,039	3,033	2988	8,276	3,588	7,496	3,251	4.7	419	952	(6,163)	(661)	-0.7	2,373	2,110	3,139	2988	8,276	3,588	10297	4465	19.0	571	952	(8,895)	(2,047)		
May	1st to 15th	1,561	1,247	2,405	2988	5,113	2,217	4,631	2,009	4.7	280	893	(3,969)	699	1.5	1,444	1,153	2,225	2988	5,113	2,217	6673	2893	19.0	424	893	(6,141)	(3,920)		
Jun	1st to 15th	1,561	1,247	2,405	2988	3,169	1,374	2,872	1,245	4.7	280	893	(2,208)	1,463	-2.6	1,764	1,409	2,718	2988	3,169	1,374	4333	1879	19.0	424	893	(4,881)	686		
Total	-	153,738	67,144	334,982	71,716	106,332	46,104	96,345	41,774	114	5,498	57,950	(2,772)	24,445	1.6	127,123	56,736	282,403	71,716	106,332	46,104	141,507	61,355	455.7	8873.2	57,500.4	(72,390)	1,488		



Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance)  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSU (Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,2,6,7), SSU is from water rights (only watersheds 1,3,4,6,7) and unincorporated demand is included to In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights) and total SSU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights)  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-Stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW Supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

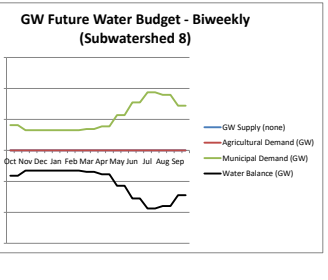
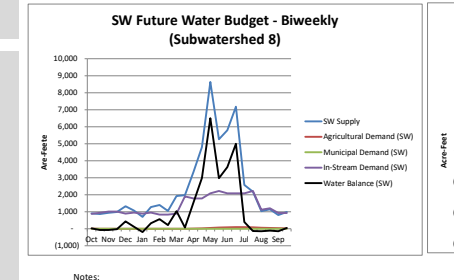
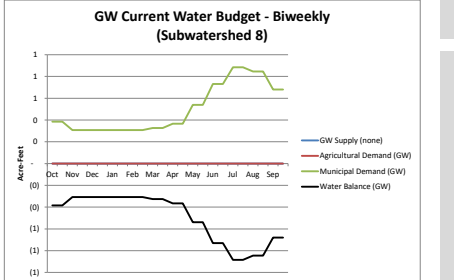
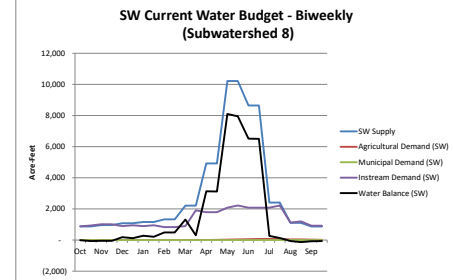
Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 7)

Current															2068															
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, - is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acre-feet)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal) and calculate d value for rural and municipal	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)		
Month	Days	SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	GW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Agricultural Demand (SW)	Agricultural Demand (GW)	Municipal Demand (SW)	Municipal Demand (GW)	In-Stream Demand (SW)	Water Balance (SW)	Water Balance (GW)	deg F	SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	GW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed	Agricultural Demand (SW)	Agricultural Demand (GW)	Municipal Demand (SW)	Municipal Demand (GW)	In-Stream Demand (SW)	Water Balance (SW)	Water Balance (GW)
Oct	1st to 15th	1,418	1,040	2,126	387	168	-	4	174	4	-	12	893	352	371	-0.7	1,468	1,076	2,200	387	168	4	426	9	-	12	893	149	365	
Oct	16th to 31st	1,418	1,040	2,126	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	952	466	375	0.1	1,411	1,035	2,115	387	-	-	0	0	-	12	952	459	374	
Nov	1st to 15th	1,555	1,098	3,110	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	893	662	376	0.4	1,524	1,076	3,048	387	-	-	0	0	-	11	893	631	376	
Nov	16th to 30th	1,555	1,098	3,110	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	893	662	376	-0.5	1,594	1,125	3,188	387	-	-	0	0	-	11	893	701	376	
Dec	1st to 15th	1,748	1,087	3,591	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	893	855	376	-4.7	2,159	1,342	4,435	387	-	-	0	0	-	12	893	1,266	375	
Dec	16th to 31st	1,748	1,087	3,591	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	952	796	376	0.1	1,739	1,082	3,573	387	-	-	0	0	-	12	952	787	375	
Jan	1st to 15th	1,890	1,087	4,442	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	893	997	375	8.0	1,134	652	2,665	387	-	-	0	0	-	12	893	241	375	
Jan	16th to 31st	1,890	1,087	4,442	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	952	938	375	-2.0	2,079	1,196	4,886	387	-	-	0	0	-	12	952	1,127	375	
Feb	1st to 15th	2,153	1,120	5,211	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	833	1,320	376	-1.1	2,271	1,182	5,498	387	-	-	0	0	-	11	833	1,438	376	
Feb	16th to 28th	2,153	1,120	5,211	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	833	1,320	376	4.2	1,701	885	4,117	387	-	-	0	0	-	11	833	868	376	
Mar	1st to 15th	3,591	1,701	9,167	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,975	616	376	2.6	3,124	1,480	7,975	387	-	-	0	0	-	12	2,975	149	375	
Mar	16th to 31st	3,591	1,701	9,167	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3,174	417	376	2.1	3,214	1,522	8,204	387	-	-	45	1	-	11	3,174	61	374	
Apr	1st to 15th	8,003	3,933	16,234	387	316	7	327	7	-	-	12	5,950	1,725	368	6.4	5,442	2,674	11,039	387	316	7	784	17	-	12	5,950	(1,293)	357	
Apr	16th to 30th	8,003	3,933	16,234	387	985	22	1,019	23	-	-	12	5,950	1,033	352	0.5	7,803	3,835	15,828	387	985	22	1,540	34	-	12	5,950	312	340	
May	1st to 15th	16,586	8,648	30,621	387	1,608	36	1,665	37	-	-	16	5,950	8,971	334	3.1	14,015	7,308	25,875	387	1,608	36	2,601	57	-	17	5,950	5,464	313	
May	16th to 31st	16,586	8,648	30,621	387	2,130	47	2,204	49	-	-	16	6,347	8,034	322	9.7	8,542	4,454	15,770	387	2,130	47	3,789	84	-	17	6,347	(1,395)	286	
Jun	1st to 15th	14,039	5,213	27,301	387	2,296	55	2,594	57	-	-	20	5,950	5,495	309	6.6	9,406	3,493	19,391	387	2,596	55	4,300	95	-	21	5,950	(865)	270	
Jun	16th to 30th	14,039	5,213	27,301	387	3,206	71	3,318	73	-	-	3.4	11,652	4,327	22,660	387	3,206	71	4,881	108	-	-	21	3,719	108	-	21	3,719	3,052	258
Jul	1st to 15th	3,922	2,126	9,404	387	3,621	80	3,748	83	-	-	27	2,380	(2,206)	276	-1.3	4,177	2,264	10,015	387	3,621	80	4,950	109	-	29	2,380	(3,153)	248	
Jul	16th to 31st	3,922	2,126	9,404	387	3,342	74	3,459	76	-	-	27	2,539	(2,076)	283	2.0	3,530	1,933	8,464	387	3,342	74	4,452	98	-	29	2,539	(3,461)	259	
Aug	1st to 15th	1,796	1,134	2,646	387	2,403	53	2,487	55	-	-	26	893	(1,584)	306	1.2	1,688	1,066	2,487	387	2,403	53	3,236	72	-	27	893	(2,440)	288	
Aug	16th to 31st	1,796	1,134	2,646	387	1,870	41	1,935	43	-	-	26	952	(1,091)	318	-0.7	1,859	1,174	2,739	387	1,870	41	2,658	59	-	27	952	(1,751)	301	
Sep	1st to 15th	1,418	960	1,966	387	1,155	26	1,196	26	-	-	18	893	(670)	342	1.5	1,312	888	1,819	387	1,155	26	1,722	38	-	19	893	(1,303)	329	
Sep	16th to 30th	1,418	960	1,966	387	716	16	741	16	-	-	18	893	(216)	352	-2.6	1,602	1,085	2,222	387	716	16	1,118	25	-	19	893	(409)	342	
Total	-	116,738	58,294	231,638	9,279	24,027	531	24,868	550	-	-	369	57,550	33,820	8,361	1.6	94,446	48,133	189,113	9,279	24,027	531	36,524	807	-	388	57,550	371	8,084	



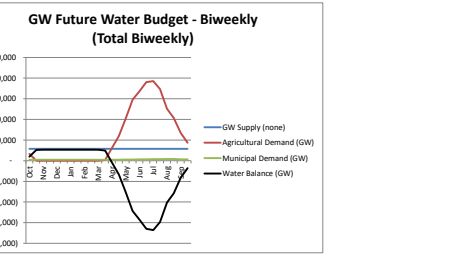
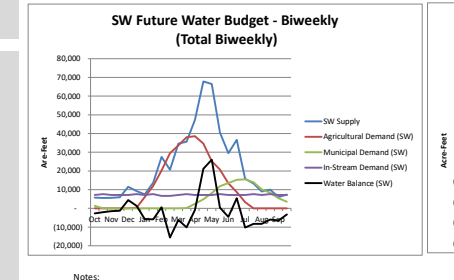
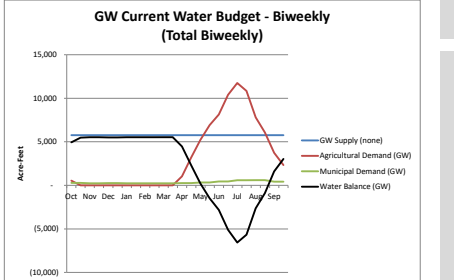
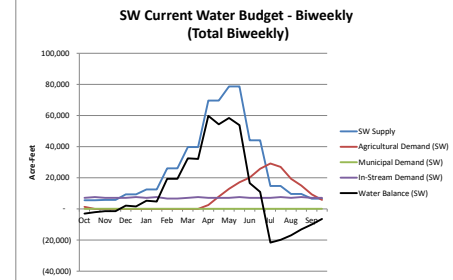
Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance) plus every 1 degree increase in temp is a 5% decrease in stream flow for future scenario  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSU (Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,3,4,6,7) and unincorporated demand is included to In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed and total SSU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-Stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

Water Budget - Biweekly (Subwatershed 8)														2068															
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, is colder)	SW Supply Available (Acre-feet)			GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (future is increased by 6% for rural and municipal and calculate d value for SSU)	In-stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)												SW Supply (none)	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed Distributed	Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed Distributed											Surface Water Rights by Subwatershed Distributed
Oct	1st to 15th	873	640	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.4	876	(8)	(0)	-0.7	904	862	1,306	-	2	8	0	-	0	0	0	876	28	(0)
Oct	16th to 31st	873	640	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.4	936	(63)	(0)	0.1	859	837	1,303	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	936	(68)	(0)	
Nov	1st to 15th	958	676	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1012	(54)	(0)	0.4	939	662	1,877	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	1,012	(73)	(0)	
Nov	16th to 30th	958	676	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1012	(54)	(0)	-0.5	982	693	1,963	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	1,012	(30)	(0)	
Dec	1st to 15th	1,077	669	2,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	893	184	(0)	-4.7	1,330	826	2,732	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	893	438	(0)	
Dec	16th to 31st	1,077	669	2,212	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.3	952	125	(0)	0.1	1,072	686	2,201	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	952	120	(0)	
Jan	1st to 15th	1,164	669	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	893	271	(0)	8.0	998	401	1,642	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	893	(150)	(0)	
Jan	16th to 31st	1,164	669	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	952	212	(0)	-2.0	1,280	736	3,010	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	952	328	(0)	
Feb	1st to 15th	1,326	690	3,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	833	493	(0)	-1.1	1,399	728	3,387	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	833	566	(0)	
Feb	16th to 28th	1,326	690	3,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	833	493	(0)	4.2	1,048	545	2,536	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	833	214	(0)	
Mar	1st to 15th	2,212	1,048	5,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	893	1,319	(0)	2.6	1,924	912	4,913	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	893	1,032	(0)	
Mar	16th to 31st	2,212	1,048	5,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1004	308	(0)	2.1	1,980	938	5,054	-	-	1	1	-	0	0	1,004	75	(0)	
Apr	1st to 15th	4,929	2,422	10,000	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	4.4	1,785	3,138	(0)	6.4	3,352	1,647	6,800	-	5	-	15	0	0	1,785	1,552	(0)	
Apr	16th to 30th	4,929	2,422	10,000	-	-	-	-	15	-	19	6.4	1,785	3,135	(0)	0.5	4,806	2,361	9,750	-	15	-	29	0	0	1,785	2,991	(0)	
May	1st to 15th	10,217	5,327	18,861	-	-	-	-	24	-	33	3.1	2,083	8,103	(1)	3.1	8,633	4,500	15,938	-	24	-	49	0	0	1	2,083	6,501	(1)
May	16th to 31st	10,217	5,327	18,861	-	-	-	-	32	-	42	0.5	2,221	7,954	(1)	9.7	5,262	2,743	9,715	-	32	-	72	0	0	1	2,221	2,988	(1)
Jun	1st to 15th	8,648	3,211	16,816	-	-	-	-	37	-	49	0.7	2,083	8,536	(1)	6.6	5,794	2,151	11,267	-	37	-	82	0	0	1	2,083	3,630	(1)
Jun	16th to 30th	8,648	3,211	16,816	-	-	-	-	63	-	63	3.4	7,178	2,665	(1)	3.4	7,178	2,665	13,957	-	48	-	93	0	0	1	2,083	5,003	(1)
Jul	1st to 15th	2,416	1,310	5,792	-	-	-	-	54	-	71	0.9	2,083	262	(1)	-1.3	2,573	1,395	6,168	-	54	-	94	0	0	1	2,083	396	(1)
Jul	16th to 31st	2,416	1,310	5,792	-	-	-	-	50	-	66	0.9	2,221	179	(1)	2.0	2,174	1,179	5,213	-	50	-	85	0	0	1	2,221	(132)	(1)
Aug	1st to 15th	1,106	699	1,630	-	-	-	-	36	-	47	0.8	1,125	(66)	(1)	1.2	1,040	657	1,532	-	36	-	61	0	0	1	1,125	(148)	(1)
Aug	16th to 31st	1,106	699	1,630	-	-	-	-	28	-	37	0.8	1,200	(130)	(1)	-0.7	1,145	723	1,687	-	28	-	50	0	0	1	1,200	(105)	(1)
Sep	1st to 15th	873	592	1,211	-	-	-	-	17	-	23	0.7	922	(72)	(1)	1.5	808	548	1,120	-	17	-	33	0	0	1	922	(147)	(1)
Sep	16th to 30th	873	592	1,211	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	0.7	922	(63)	(1)	-2.6	986	669	1,368	-	14	-	21	0	0	1	922	43	(1)
Total	-	71,588	35,906	142,680	-	-	-	-	357	-	472	12.0	32,502	38,624	(12)	5.6	58,175	29,647	116,486	-	357	-	693	0	0	13	32,502	26,880	(13)



Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance)  
 SW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = Municipal + Unincorporated + SSU (Municipal demand is from 2011-2016 usage reports to OWRD (only watersheds 1,3,4,6,7) and unincorporated demand is included to In-stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights) and total SSU and unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 In-stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW Supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

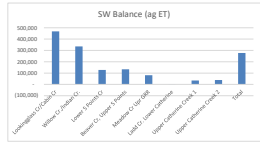
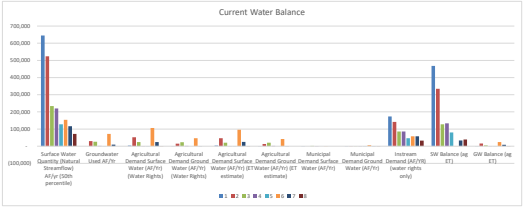
Water Budget - Biweekly (Total Biweekly)															2068															
Month	Days	SW Supply Available (AF)				GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)	Temp Change (MM table) (+ is hotter, is colder)	SW Supply Available (Ac-ft)				GW Used (from Step 2 report) AF	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (water rights)	Agricultural Demand SW (AF) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand GW (AF) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand SW (AF) (SSU only)	Municipal Demand GW (sum of SSU, uninc, and municipal)	In-Stream Demand SW (AF)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)
		SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	SW Supply (none)												SW Supply	Low Water Volume (50% exceedance)	High Water Volume (10% exceedance)	SW Supply (none)										
Oct	1st to 15th	5,573	3,488	9,188	5,761	1,474	607	1,553	545	85.9	275	7140	(1,007)	4,941	-0.7	5,768	3,610	9,510	5,761	1,474	607	0	330	1336	494	7,140	(2,709)	1,947		
Nov	1st to 15th	5,573	3,488	9,188	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	275	7017	(1,129)	5,486	0.1	5,545	3,471	9,142	5,761	-	-	0	0	0	494	7,617	(2,071)	5,267		
Dec	1st to 15th	5,763	3,664	14,450	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	234	7140	(1,463)	5,527	0.4	5,648	3,591	14,161	5,761	-	-	0	0	0	451	7,140	(1,453)	5,311		
Jan	1st to 15th	9,316	4,126	32,968	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	251	7140	2,090	5,510	-4.7	11,505	5,096	40,715	5,761	-	-	0	0	0	469	7,140	4,365	5,292		
Feb	1st to 15th	12,506	5,020	59,129	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	238	7140	5,280	5,523	8.0	7,554	3,012	35,477	5,761	-	-	354	0	0	469	7,617	1,299	5,292		
Mar	1st to 15th	12,506	5,020	59,129	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	238	7617	4,804	5,523	-2.0	13,757	5,522	65,042	5,761	-	-	11999	0	0	455	7,617	(5,859)	5,306		
Apr	1st to 15th	26,089	7,055	73,266	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	233	6664	19,339	5,528	-1.1	27,524	7,443	77,296	5,761	-	-	20262	0	0	450	6,664	597	5,311		
May	1st to 15th	26,089	7,055	73,266	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	233	6664	19,339	5,528	4.2	20,610	5,573	57,880	5,761	-	-	29521	0	0	450	6,664	(15,575)	5,311		
Jun	1st to 15th	39,774	15,484	111,877	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	233	7140	22,548	5,528	2.6	34,603	13,471	97,333	5,761	-	-	33657	0	0	450	7,140	(6,194)	5,311		
Jul	1st to 15th	39,774	15,484	111,877	5,761	-	-	-	-	85.9	233	7617	32,072	5,528	2.1	35,598	13,858	100,130	5,761	-	-	38214	354	141	450	7,617	(10,185)	4,958		
Aug	1st to 15th	69,572	30,834	128,028	5,761	2,778	1,143	2,549	1,026	85.9	259	7140	59,797	4,476	6.4	47,309	20,967	87,059	5,761	2,778	1,143	38561	6109	2459	477	7,140	(852)	(825)		
Sep	1st to 15th	69,572	30,834	128,028	5,761	8,654	3,559	7,941	3,196	85.9	259	7140	54,405	3,306	0.5	67,833	30,063	124,827	5,761	8,654	3,559	34682	11999	4829	477	7,140	21,181	(6,715)		
Oct	1st to 15th	78,697	31,394	131,445	5,761	14,133	5,812	13,968	5,219	85.9	339	7140	58,503	203	3.1	66,499	26,528	111,071	5,761	14,133	5,812	25209	20262	8155	562	7,140	25,994	(15,063)		
Nov	1st to 15th	78,697	31,394	131,445	5,761	18,716	7,697	17,173	6,912	85.9	339	7617	53,827	(1,490)	9.7	40,529	16,168	67,694	5,761	18,716	7,697	20705	29521	11882	562	7,617	326	(24,322)		
Dec	1st to 15th	44,048	14,861	87,685	5,761	22,022	9,057	20,295	9,333	85.9	451	7140	16,616	(2,822)	6.6	29,512	9,957	58,749	5,761	22,022	9,057	13417	33657	13547	681	7,140	(4,559)	(8,376)		
Jan	1st to 15th	44,048	14,861	87,685	5,761	28,174	11,587	25,850	10,405	85.9	451	7140	10,971	(5,094)	3.4	36,560	12,335	72,779	5,761	28,174	11,587	8713	38024	15304	681	7,140	(5,403)	(32,943)		
Feb	1st to 15th	14,804	11,060	31,436	5,761	31,823	13,088	29,199	11,752	85.9	576	7140	(21,621)	(6,567)	-1.3	15,766	11,779	33,479	5,761	31,823	13,088	3320	38561	15521	813	7,140	(10,215)	(33,613)		
Mar	1st to 15th	14,804	11,060	31,436	5,761	29,365	12,077	26,944	10,845	85.9	576	7617	(19,842)	(5,659)	2.0	13,324	9,954	28,292	5,761	29,365	12,077	0	34682	13959	813	7,617	(8,252)	(29,734)		
Apr	1st to 15th	9,614	8,550	12,719	5,761	21,115	8,684	19,374	7,798	85.9	595	7617	(16,986)	(2,612)	1.2	9,037	8,037	11,956	5,761	21,115	8,684	0	25209	10146	834	7,140	(8,250)	(20,281)		
May	1st to 15th	9,614	8,550	12,719	5,761	16,432	6,758	15,077	6,069	85.9	595	7617	(13,146)	(920)	-0.7	9,950	8,849	13,161	5,761	16,432	6,758	0	20705	8331	834	7,617	(5,999)	(15,771)		
Jun	1st to 15th	6,546	5,228	10,086	5,761	10,153	4,176	9,316	3,750	85.9	411	7140	(9,996)	1,600	1.5	6,055	4,836	9,330	5,761	10,153	4,176	0	13417	5400	639	7,140	(6,486)	(8,295)		
Jul	1st to 15th	6,546	5,228	10,086	5,761	6,293	2,588	5,774	2,324	85.9	411	7140	(6,551)	3,026	-2.6	7,397	5,908	11,397	5,761	6,293	2,588	0	8713	1507	639	7,140	(1,250)	(3,590)		
Total		644,604	281,528	1,404,554	138,271	211,134	86,832	193,725	77,973	2061.6	8192	173,752	275,066	52,106	1.6	593,372	299,152	1,292,921	138,271	211,134	86,832	284532	284532	114527	13,548	173,752	20,566	(159,808)		



Notes:  
 SW supply = Median Water Volume (50% exceedance) plus every 1 degree increase in temp is a 5% decrease in stream flow for future scenario  
 GW supply = Annual pumping rate (from OWRD in Step 2 report) divided by 24 (biweekly) (Assume constant in future scenario)  
 Agricultural Demand = Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GWR) demand calculated using ET (described in Step 3 report/ag presentation)  
 Municipal Demand = SSU demand + unincorporated demand divided evenly between each subwatershed and by 24 (biweekly)  
 In-Stream Demand = No GW demand, SW demand calculated by adding in-stream water rights for all segments in the subwatershed (no change for future scenario, based on water rights)  
 Water Balance SW = SW supply - Ag demand (ET) - In-Stream Demand  
 Water Balance GW = GW supply - Agricultural Demand - Municipal Demand

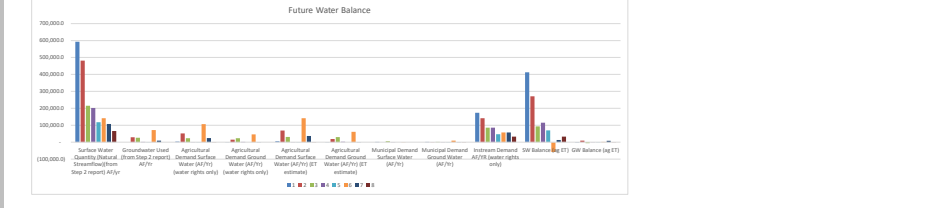
Water Budget - Annual

Current												
Subwatershed	Name	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Groundwater) (AF/Yr) (50th percentile)	Groundwater Used (AF/Yr)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF/Yr) (Water Rights)	Agricultural Demand Ground Water (AF/Yr) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF/Yr) (ET estimate)	Agricultural Demand Ground Water (AF/Yr) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF/Yr)	Municipal Demand Ground Water (AF/Yr)	Indstream Demand (AF/Yr) (water rights only)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)
Lookoutmass Cr/Cabin Cr	1	644,604	3,474	225	3,422	231	383	805	17372	467,440	0.0277	
Millstone Cr./Middlesex Cr.	2	520,281	20,424	52,488	14,493	46,290	12,976	809	14310	316,933	15.618	
Lower R Point Cr.	3	234,114	25,721	23,784	23,493	20,774	20,520	1,393	497	16607	177,737	4,704
Lower R Upper R Pond	4	219,834	1,044	753	2,040	711	1,032	171	155	16607	113,534	1170
Madison Cr./Lower R Cr.	5	127,834	187	513	510	510	510	48	48	48465	20,462	313
Laurel Cr./Lower Catherin Cr.	6	153,734	73,716	105,332	46,104	56,345	41,774	114	1,439	57,550	0.581	24,441
Upper Catherin Cr.	7	116,238	8,279	24,027	531	24,865	550	-	169	57,550	11,920	8,361
Upper Catherin Cr.	8	51,528	47	47	47	47	47	-	17	17,502	18,624	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>644,604</b>	<b>138,271</b>	<b>211,114</b>	<b>86,812</b>	<b>193,221</b>	<b>77,073</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>8,192</b>	<b>17372</b>	<b>277,127</b>	<b>52,108</b>



2066

Subwatershed	Name	2066 temperature change from current	Surface Water Quantity (Natural Groundwater) (Step 2 report) (AF/Yr)	Groundwater Used (From Step 2 report) (AF/Yr)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF/Yr) (water rights only)	Agricultural Demand Ground Water (AF/Yr) (water rights only)	Agricultural Demand Surface Water (AF/Yr) (ET estimate)	Municipal Demand Surface Water (AF/Yr)	Municipal Demand Ground Water (AF/Yr)	Indstream Demand (AF/Yr) (water rights only)	SW Balance (ag ET)	GW Balance (ag ET)
Lookoutmass Cr/Cabin Cr	1	1.6	593,036	-	3,474	225	3,422	231	383	805	17372	467,440
Millstone Cr./Middlesex Cr.	2	1.6	482,111	-	20,424	52,488	14,493	14,493	1,393	809	14310	316,933
Lower R Point Cr.	3	1.6	215,189	-	23,784	23,493	20,774	20,520	1,393	497	16607	177,737
Lower R Upper R Pond	4	1.6	202,427	-	1,044	753	2,040	711	1,032	155	16607	113,534
Madison Cr./Lower R Cr.	5	1.6	117,400	-	187	513	510	510	48	48	48465	20,462
Laurel Cr./Lower Catherin Cr.	6	1.6	141,439	-	73,716	105,332	46,104	56,345	114	1,439	57,550	0.581
Upper Catherin Cr.	7	1.6	106,419	-	8,279	24,027	531	24,865	550	169	57,550	11,920
Upper Catherin Cr.	8	1.6	51,570	-	47	47	47	47	17	17	17,502	18,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>593,036</b>	<b>138,271</b>	<b>211,114</b>	<b>86,812</b>	<b>193,221</b>	<b>77,073</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>8,192</b>	<b>17372</b>	<b>277,127</b>



**Future Scenario Method** N/A  
 Marginal stability is hotter - is colder  
 avg annual temp 2068 (climate model 8.5) years 1 degree increase - 0.5% decrease in stream flow (base average same for biweekly)  
 assume GW remains the same as 2018  
 This will not change  
 This will not change  
 SSI only (assume increase use from 1/2 max for 1 shift to 1/2, 10% efficiency)  
 6% growth - Assume 1 decade of high growth decade (population estimates, everyone gets to water for 2 shifts)  
 This remains the same because it is based on water rights  
 SW - ag w et - in stream  
 SW - ag w et - in stream



### Biweekly surface water balance by subwatershed

Subwatershed	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep	
	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 28th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th
1	-1607	-2059	-1393	-1393	2160	1684	5350	4874	19409	19409	32618	32142	62371	62276	71312	70762	36536	36436	7133	6697	2116	1716	-775	-712
2	-1007	-1029	-528	-528	2357	2010	4948	4601	16323	16323	27087	26740	46949	45651	51850	50243	25695	24336	-215	-19	-2064	-1377	-2134	-1282
3	345	431	-33	-33	1062	923	2504	2365	6960	6960	14425	14226	21029	20451	21306	20260	816	3185	-3345	-3302	-1715	-1314	-772	-392
4	449	395	-111	-111	918	779	2271	2132	6464	6464	13411	13212	19496	19476	20766	20156	2229	5183	-443	-633	262	218	172	185
5	842	-1534	-1110	-1110	658	579	1260	1181	3496	3219	7866	7767	13431	13417	15529	15370	4914	4900	-660	-803	-1547	-2478	-2353	-2343
6	-241	372	478	478	1325	1265	2086	2026	5384	5384	6506	6308	9370	6689	6365	3876	-5499	-6075	-13376	-12413	-8240	-6162	-3969	-2208
7	352	466	662	662	855	796	997	938	1320	1320	616	417	1725	1033	8971	8034	5495	7002	-2206	-2076	-1584	-1091	-670	-216
8	-8	-63	-54	-54	184	125	271	212	493	493	1319	308	3138	3125	8103	7954	6516	6502	262	129	-66	-130	-72	-63

sum

### 2068 biweekly surface water balance by subwatershed

Subwatershed	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep	
	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 28th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 31st	1st to 15th	16th to 30th
1	-1495	-2135	-1557	-1297	4301	1589	299	6076	20796	13882	27399	27911	39997	60417	58938	32329	21715	28686	7883	5032	1389	1906	-1386	39
2	-1322	-1051	-621	-411	4135	1972	886	5617	17489	11875	22889	23264	28016	43262	40190	16280	10655	15326	-1687	-3084	-3937	-2458	-3520	-1298
3	11	250	-249	-154	1641	733	472	2656	7279	4904	11981	12181	10782	19084	15439	3397	-4750	-328	-4340	-4588	-2594	-2046	-1474	-728
4	468	367	-172	-83	1604	743	505	2547	6905	4675	11258	11468	10361	18729	16107	5662	-1550	3207	-327	-948	145	219	53	297
5	867	-1538	-1133	-1082	1092	569	280	1426	3750	2251	6650	6784	8407	13014	12752	6707	2503	3644	-578	-988	-1607	-2467	-2412	-2262
6	-1187	351	436	498	1833	1240	878	2310	5712	4063	5259	5121	2276	4241	-187	-11382	-15670	-13929	-17816	-16628	-11293	-8895	-6141	-3481
7	149	459	631	701	1266	787	241	1127	1438	868	149	-5	-1293	312	5464	-1595	-865	3052	-3153	-3461	-2440	-1751	-1303	-409
8	18	-68	-73	-30	438	120	-194	328	566	214	1032	75	1552	2991	6501	2968	3630	5003	396	-132	-146	-105	-147	43

	AF<-10000
	-10000<AF<-5000
	-5000<AF<-2000
	-2000<AF<-1000
	-1000<AF<-500
	-500<AF<0
	0<AF<500
	500<AF<1000
	1000<AF<2000
	2000<AF<10000
	10000<AF<20000
	20000<AF<50000
	AF>50000

**APPENDIX E**  
**Additional Information**

## Appendix E – Additional Information

### **Alkalinity**

Alkalinity is related to pH. It is a measure of the water's ability to provide a stable pH level and to avoid rapid changes in pH that could adversely affect the health of the aquatic life. Fish exposed to changes in pH outside their normal range can be stressed or even die. Stress leaves fish vulnerable to disease, degrading their health. Very rapid changes in pH can cause fish to lose control over their swim bladders, making it hard for them to swim correctly. Additionally, alkaline conditions can transform nitrogen in the water column into a more toxic form of ammonia that can interfere with a fish's ability to breath normally and at high concentrations can poison fish. Withdrawals from the stream will reduce the stream's heat capacity and cause greater fluctuation in daytime and nighttime stream temperatures. When substantial plant or algal growth are present, this will lead to greater fluctuations in alkalinity and pH. Additional withdrawals from a stream that is already impaired for pH will exacerbate these problems. Fish and aquatic insects are sensitive to imbalances in pH. Low pH levels (below 5) may lead to death and high pH levels (9-14) can harm fish by denaturing cellular membranes.

### **Ammonia**

Alkaline conditions can transform nitrogen in the water column into a more toxic form of ammonia that can interfere with a fish's ability to breath normally and at high concentrations can poison fish.

### **Aquatic weeds and/or algae**

Both rooted aquatic plants and algae are a natural part of stream systems. They grow by taking in nutrients from the water column and sunlight. When water temperatures are warm enough and sufficient nutrients are present, excessive growth can occur; this can be a problem for both aquatic life and recreational beneficial uses. Excessive growth can affect aquatic life in several ways. During sunlight hours, plants and algae remove carbon dioxide from the water column as part of photosynthesis. With excessive growth, this can result in increased pH (alkaline conditions). During the night, plant growth removes oxygen from water and releases carbon dioxide, resulting in both low pH (acidic conditions) and low dissolved oxygen. In addition, when algae die and decompose they remove oxygen from the surrounding water. Low dissolved oxygen can lead to decreased fish habitat and even fish kills. Additionally, low dissolved oxygen levels can lead to changes in water chemistry that allow mercury to be more able to enter the food chain. Algal blooms also often create odors and coloration that are objectionable to recreational users.

### **Biological Criteria**

Oregon's biological criteria standards are based on the assemblage of macroinvertebrates and other species needed to maintain a healthy resident biological community. Resident biological communities are the local food webs that support fish.

### **Dissolved Oxygen**

Fish and other aquatic organisms require different concentrations of dissolved oxygen based on their species and life history stage. Oregon's dissolved oxygen standards are based on the most sensitive species and life history stage at the location and season of concern. Dissolved oxygen levels are affected by temperature, flow, nutrient loading, algae growth, sediment and other factors. If dissolved oxygen drops too low enough levels, fish kills may occur.

## **E. coli**

Bacteria numbers multiply faster than die off rates in warm stagnant streams. High e. coli concentrations threaten the health of swimmers, boaters and individuals engaging in water contact recreation.

## **Flow Modification**

Fish and aquatic life need variable stream flows to trigger life stages and migration events. Some triggers are dependent on a change in flow, some triggers are dependent on a change in temperature. Dams and diversions alter the volume, timing, and temperature of flows. This prevents fish and aquatic life from accessing habitat or changing life stages at the appropriate time. Dams can also increase water clarity which promotes algal growth. Dams and diversions can prevent fish passage, which fragments river systems, isolates previously continuous populations, and prevents the migrations of fish species.

## **Iron**

Iron is common in many rocks and is an important component of many soils. Iron is an essential trace element required by both plants and animals. Ferrous ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ) and ferric ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) irons are the primary forms of concern in the aquatic environment. Ferrous iron is colorless (clear) while ferric iron will show up as a rust colored stain in the water. Iron bacteria may also be present in streams associated with mining waste or ground water recharge. A rust-colored slime often forms rocks and other surfaces when iron bacteria are present. Iron and manganese often occur together. High concentrations of these metals can result in discolored water. Where water supplies are used for domestic purposes, elevated iron and manganese concentrations can result in stained plumbing fixtures and an unpleasant metallic taste to the water. Iron deposits can buildup in pressure tanks, storage tanks, water heaters, and pipelines, decreasing capacity, reducing pressure, and increasing maintenance. Iron and manganese concentrations of concern are generally established on the basis of aesthetic and economic considerations (unpleasant tastes and coloration) rather than toxicity.

## **Manganese**

Manganese is a metal found naturally in rocks and soil. It does not occur as a pure element in nature, but always combines with oxygen or other elements. Manganese is an essential trace element required by both plants and animals. Iron and manganese often occur together. High concentrations of these metals can result in discolored water. Where water supplies are used for domestic purposes, elevated iron and manganese concentrations can result in stained plumbing fixtures and an unpleasant metallic taste to the water. Iron deposits can buildup in pressure tanks, storage tanks, water heaters, and pipelines, decreasing capacity, reducing pressure, and increasing maintenance. Iron and manganese concentrations of concern are generally established on the basis of aesthetic and economic considerations (unpleasant tastes and coloration) rather than toxicity.

## **pH**

pH is a measure of how acidic or basic (alkaline) the water is. Water with a pH greater than 7 is alkaline, water with a pH of less than 7 is acidic. Every species of fish has adapted to a specific range of pH. Fish exposed to changes in pH outside their normal range can be stressed or even die. Stress leaves fish vulnerable to disease, degrading their health. Additionally, alkaline conditions can transform nitrogen in the water column into a more toxic form of ammonia that can poison fish. When nutrients and sunlight are sufficiently present, higher stream temperatures lead to more algal growth. During the day, algae absorb carbon dioxide from the water for cell growth, raising pH. At night, photosynthesis stops and algae continue to respire, releasing carbon dioxide and lowering pH. This cycle creates diel fluctuations in pH. Additional withdrawals from a stream that is already impaired for pH will lead to larger diel

fluctuations in pH. Fish and aquatic insects are sensitive to imbalances in pH. Low pH levels (below 5) may lead to death and high pH levels (9-14) can harm fish by denaturing cellular membranes.

### **Phosphorus/Phosphate**

Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient, but an excess of phosphorus can be detrimental to aquatic life. High phosphorus concentrations can lead to eutrophication, a situation where aquatic plants grow so rapidly that dissolved oxygen concentrations drop below the levels needed to sustain fish and other aquatic life. Phosphate (also referred to as orthophosphate) is a chemical form of phosphorus that is very soluble and readily available for plant uptake, leading to rapid growth and, in the case of algae, rapid expansion of algal blooms.

### **Sedimentation**

While sediment is an essential part of healthy functioning stream systems, excessive sediment loads can have severe negative impacts on a stream ecosystem. Many fish species are adapted to high suspended sediment levels that occur for short periods of time, but longer exposure to high levels of suspended sediment can interfere with feeding behavior, damage gills, reduce available food, and reduce growth rates. Deposition and sedimentation (when sediment falls out of the water column and deposits on the streambed) can smother eggs and fry in the substrate and fill in pools within the stream channel (reducing or eliminating cold water refugia important to cold water aquatic life during periods of high water temperature). Because bacteria, nutrients and other chemical substances are often attached to sediment particles, excessive sediment loading can also increase nutrient and toxics concentrations and contribute to decreased dissolved oxygen in both the water column and the spawning gravels.

### **Temperature**

Oregon's stream temperature standards vary based on location and the life history stage habitat needs of salmonids and resident fish. Stream temperatures that exceed standards can disrupt the life cycle of a fish species, cause stress which degrades their health and leaves them vulnerable to disease, and may even cause death.

## ***Water Rights***

Water rights are the basis of demand values (for water quantity) in this report (the water quality component of demand is discussed above). Using water rights as the basis of demand values is a major assumption of this report. While out-of-stream demands are considered adequately represented by water rights (although additional calculations are made with respect to evapotranspiration for agricultural use, and actual pumping rates for municipal use), instream demands not considered adequately represented. This is because ODFW has not completed instream flow needs studies on every stream segment in the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed. Although existing instream rights are used to estimate instream demand, it should be noted that these values could change based on instream flow needs assessments. Water rights are central to the discussion of water demand as they are what put limits on the amounts of water that can legally be used. Water right certificates describe the duty and (place of use (Oregon Department of Agriculture, 2017).

Oregon has adopted the prior appropriation doctrine, which means that the oldest water right (or more “senior”) is the last to be shut off in times of water shortage. Older water rights can require that rights junior in time be shut off to satisfy the needs of the senior rights or when their limit is reached, whichever is less (OWRD, 2018a).

There are several fundamental provisions of Oregon Water Code that are relevant when considering demand values in this report:

- Beneficial Use Without Waste - Surface or groundwater may be legally diverted for use only when used beneficially without waste.
- Priority - The water right priority date determines who gets water in times of shortage. The older the right, the longer water is available when water supply is insufficient for all rights..
- Appurtenancy - Water use is attached to particular land or area. A water right document and water right map describe the particular land to which the water right is attached. Water may not be used elsewhere unless formally approved by the OWRD.
- Must be used - Once established, a water right must be beneficially used under the provisions of the right at least once every 5 years. This is commonly referred to as “use it or lose it”. After 5 consecutive years of non-use, the right may be subject to forfeiture and cancellation, except for exemptions such as municipal water rights.
- This provision provides some level of protection for water rights that have become accustomed to using available water from the resumed use of a forfeit right. However cancellation of water rights subject to forfeiture is not automatic. Owners of alleged forfeit rights may rebut the presumption that their right is forfeit under the provisions of ORS 540.610, which lists exemptions.

## Characterization of Groundwater in the Upper Grande Ronde Basin

**NOTE:** *It is important to note that this information is for planning purposes only; any interpretation is done at the discretion of the planning group. If the group would like to use this information beyond its initially intended use as an informational resource to inform planning, OWRD requests that the group contact OWRD staff. Also, OWRD requests that staff be able to review any products that this information is used in – including those related to place-based planning- in order to ensure accurate use of the data and analysis.*

### Introduction and Purpose

This memo is intended to expand upon the background and data included in the Upper Grande Ronde (UGR) Place-Based Planning Step 2 and Step 3 reports regarding groundwater supply for current and future appropriation. The purpose of the memo is to introduce and document foundational groundwater concepts important to the Upper Grande Ronde basin and how those concepts, along with legal controls, impact current and future groundwater supply. For a broader exploration of groundwater, please review the USGS Publication, "[Groundwater and Surface Water – A Single Resource](#)" (Winter 1998).

This memo is organized by the following sections:

- Understanding groundwater supply for appropriation
- Understanding capture and how
- What we know about the UGR groundwater resources – physical and legal controls
- Summary of gaps in groundwater data and knowledge and future proposed work to improve groundwater data sets

### Understanding Groundwater Supply for Appropriation- Background

This section describes foundational groundwater concepts for understanding groundwater supply and utilizes a simplified Groundwater supply, or the amount of water available for withdrawal, is ultimately a balance between the three major components of a groundwater system:

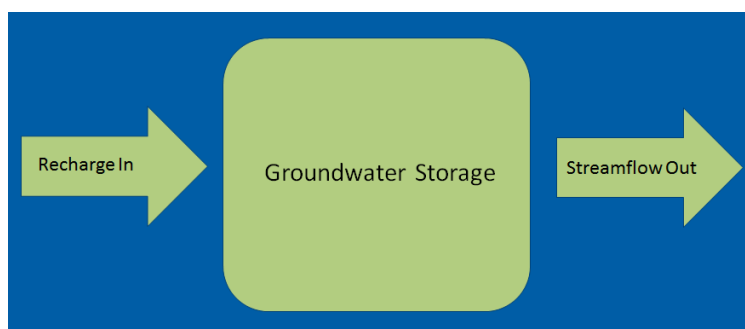
- Recharge - the groundwater coming into an aquifer system controlled by surficial and subsurface characteristics, precipitation variability in space and time, climate patterns, and groundwater flow from other aquifers. Think of this as a deposit to the groundwater budget "account". Note that annual recharge will vary with climate variability.
- Storage - the groundwater slowly moving through an aquifer system controlled by the characteristics of the aquifer such as its porosity and the degree of fracturing. This can be thought of as a "savings account" for groundwater. That said, storage and supply are not the same thing – supply is the water that can be appropriated and is a function of how storage responds to other factors.

- Discharge – the groundwater leaving an aquifer system, naturally through discharge to rivers and streams, springs, into other aquifers or pumped from wells. Think of this as a withdrawal from the groundwater budget “account”.

The amount of groundwater available for withdrawal over a period of time depends on the management tradeoffs made between these three system components. Ultimately, the three components achieve a balance (known as dynamic equilibrium), and it is the understanding and management of this balance that is key to defining and achieving sustainable groundwater development (e.g., Theis, 1940).

To introduce conceptually how these components can work together, below is a description of a very simplified aquifer system as it responds to increased pumping over time. For this example, we are assuming that recharge remains constant over the example, and we are assuming the entire aquifer system is homogenous and therefore responds similarly across the aquifer systems. As a reminder, this is a simplified system and actual aquifer systems will have many complicating factors that shift the response of the system in time and space.

**Stage 1 – Dynamic Equilibrium.** In a system where there is no pumping, the components of recharge, storage, and discharge are in equilibrium over the long term, with fluctuations in the system occurring as climate patterns shift rates of recharge, or over geologic periods when the characteristics of aquifers change (Figure 1).



*Figure 1. A groundwater system in equilibrium where, generally on average, recharge is equivalent to discharge, and storage doesn't increase or decrease.*

**Stage 2 - Increased discharge.** In this hypothetical example, pumping has greatly increased, and so discharge overall has increased (Figure 2). The immediate impacts of increased discharge on the groundwater system may not be noticeable for some time depending on the characteristics of the aquifer and stream system, with initial development affecting groundwater storage to a larger degree than stream discharge (e.g., Barlow and Leake, 2012).



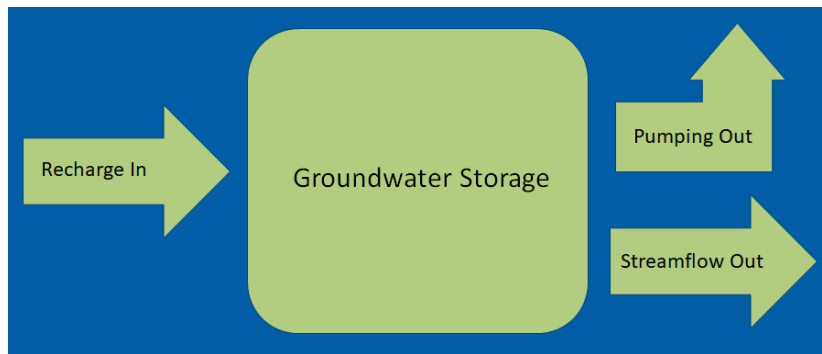


Figure 2. In this system, groundwater discharge has increased, but there is yet to be a measureable change in the groundwater storage or other aspects of discharge such as streamflow from groundwater.

**Stage 3 – Decreased storage.** If pumping continues to increase or continues at the same rate for a long time, eventually the groundwater storage in our hypothetical aquifer is decreased since recharge is not changing (Figure 3). If there are wells that are not deep enough to reach the lowering water table, they will no longer be able to withdraw water without being deepened.

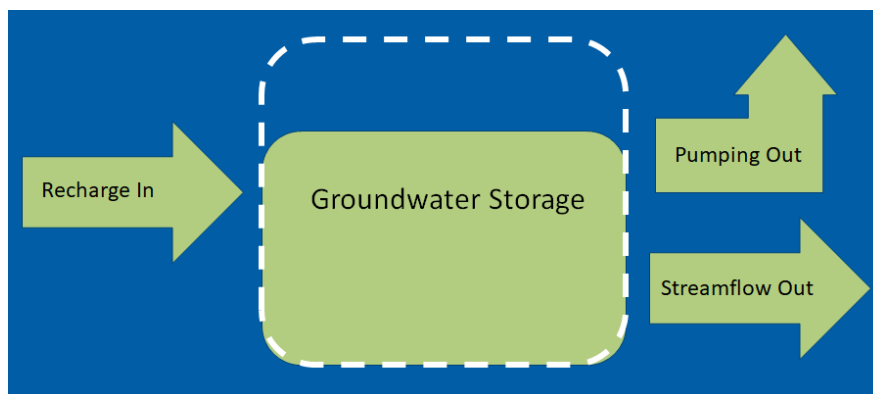
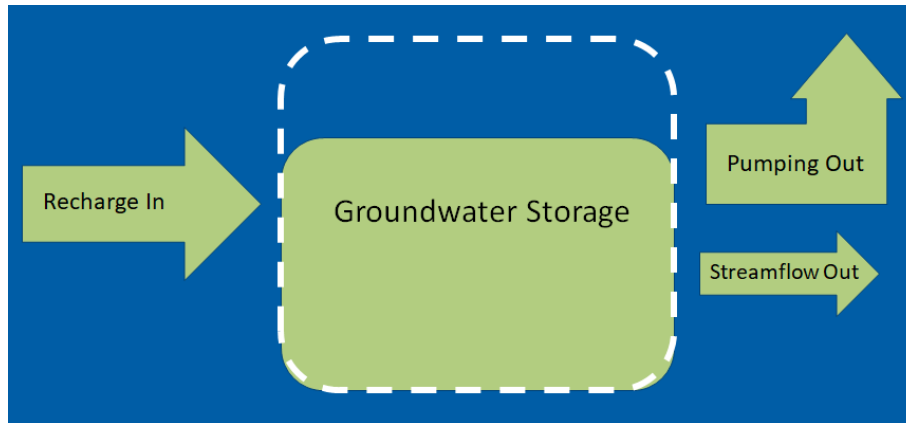


Figure 3. In this system, groundwater storage has now decreased given that discharge is now greater than recharge because discharge to pumping and streamflow is greater than recharge.

**Stage 4 – Continued declines or new equilibrium.** In this hypothetical example, the storage volume has dropped enough that natural discharge to streams has decreased, and therefore overall discharge has decreased (Figure 4). In this new equilibrium, recharge and discharge are once again equivalent, and groundwater storage ceases to decrease. If the rate of discharge continued to increase beyond the rate of recharge, groundwater storage would continue to decline until the rate of stream discharge decreased or stopped, otherwise known as capture (see below). If pumping continued to increase, storage would diminish to the point where the only groundwater available would be year-to-year recharge, what may be described as “living paycheck to paycheck.”



*Figure 4. A new equilibrium is established when groundwater discharge decreases, in this example because discharge to rivers and streams has decreased significantly and discharge to pumping has decreased minimally.*

### **Understanding Capture – interaction between groundwater discharge and pumping**

Capture is a term used to describe any decreases in groundwater discharge and/or increases in groundwater recharge at interfaces with surface waters caused by pumping of groundwater (Barlow, 2018). Almost all pumping captures some groundwater discharge (Figure 5). Capture is important to understand because it may limit groundwater supplies in the future.

Within the simplified groundwater development process described above, capture occurred when pumping interfered with groundwater discharge to streamflow (Stage 4). Capture, and the concepts discussed here, highlight the complexity of managing groundwater.

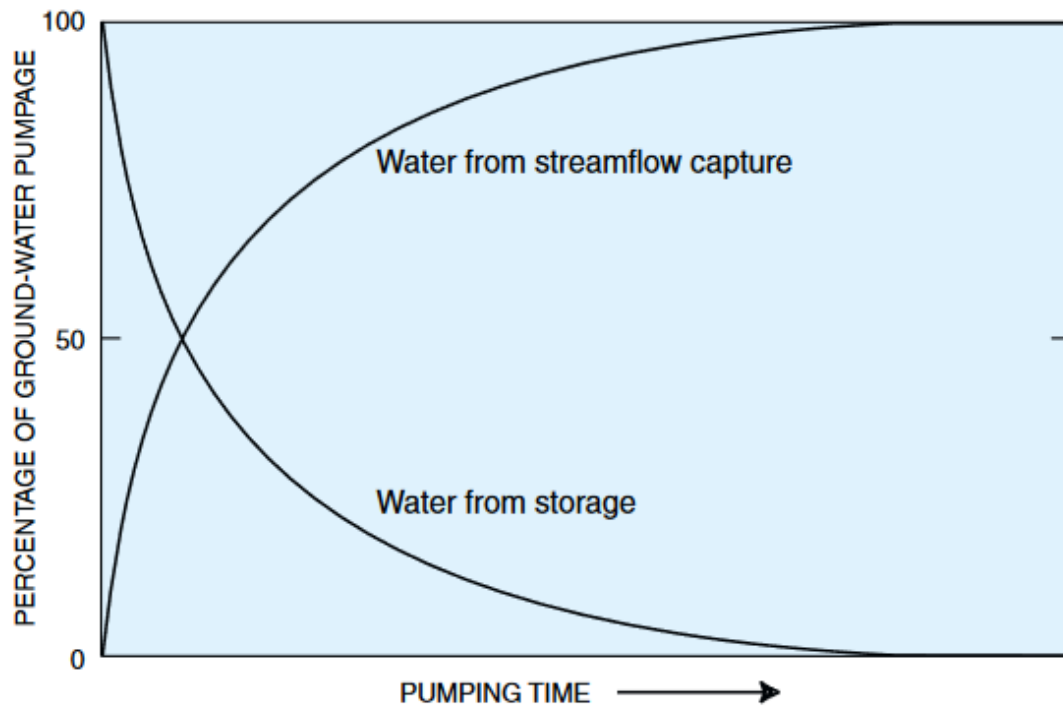


Figure 5. Copied from Alley, 1999. Graph relating the percent of pumped water coming from storage versus that being captured from streamflow over time in a theoretical, simple aquifer system.

Reviewing this same stage-wise process across the landscape can help demonstrate how capture occurs in terms of flow-paths (Figure 6). Under natural conditions (Figure 6, A), groundwater discharges to the stream. Once a well is drilled and water is being pumped from that well, the flow paths of the water change, and some of the groundwater that would have discharged to the stream naturally now is captured by the well (Figure 6, B). If pumping were to occur at a higher rate, the hydraulic gradient may be reversed, resulting in a losing reach of the stream where surface water is lost to the surrounding geologic materials. If this condition persists, it is possible that captured surface water from the stream would inevitably be discharged from the well (Figure 6, C).

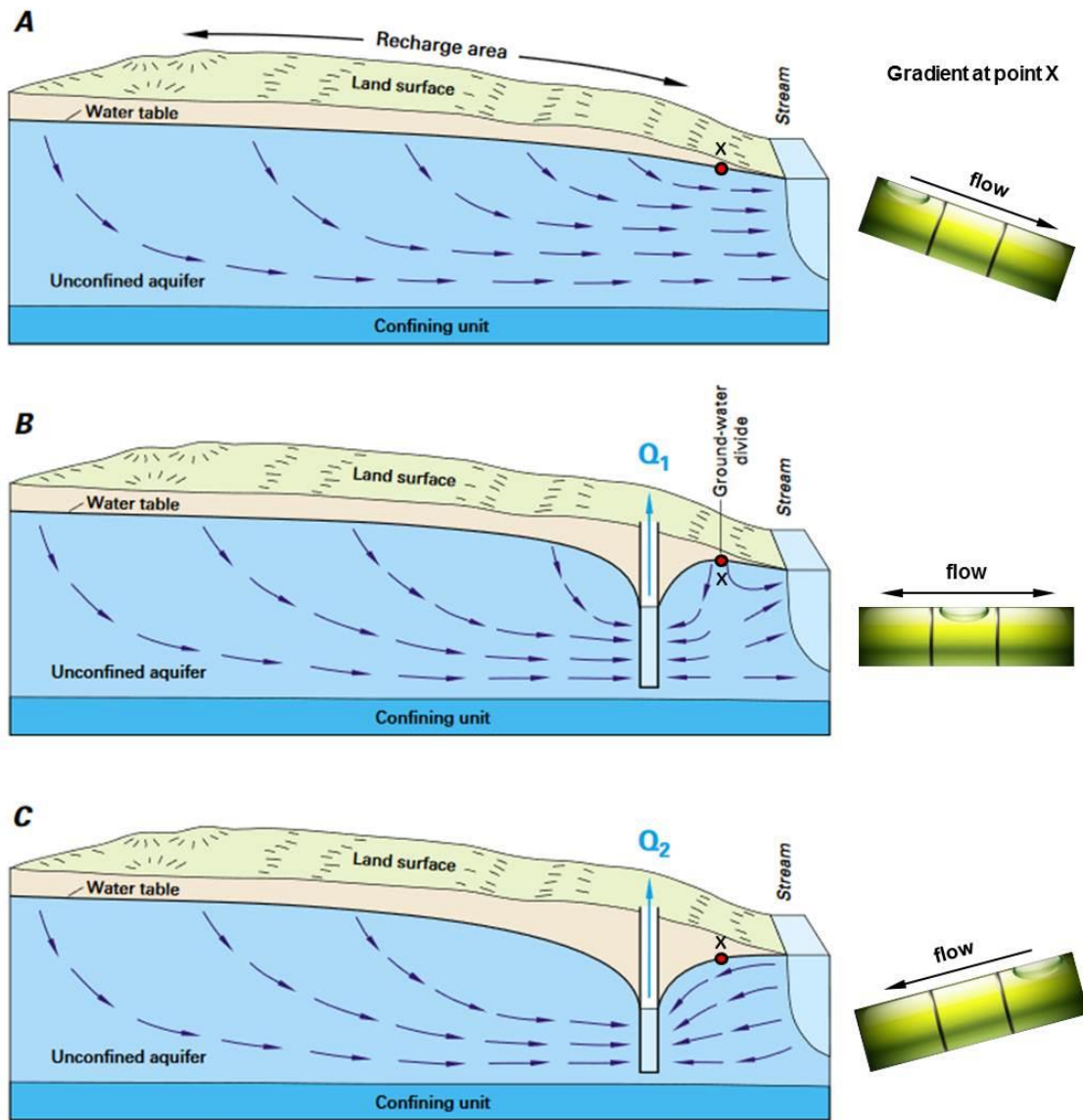


Figure 6. Adapted from Alley, 1999. Diagram showing the development of groundwater capture at two different pumping rates ( $Q_1 < Q_2$ ) and the impact of pumping rates on hydraulic gradient and ultimately, flow path direction.

In more complex aquifer systems, where there may be a mix of different aquifers and variation in the characteristics of those aquifers, flow paths can vary both in their length and the time it takes water to move along the pathway to a point of discharge (Figure 7).

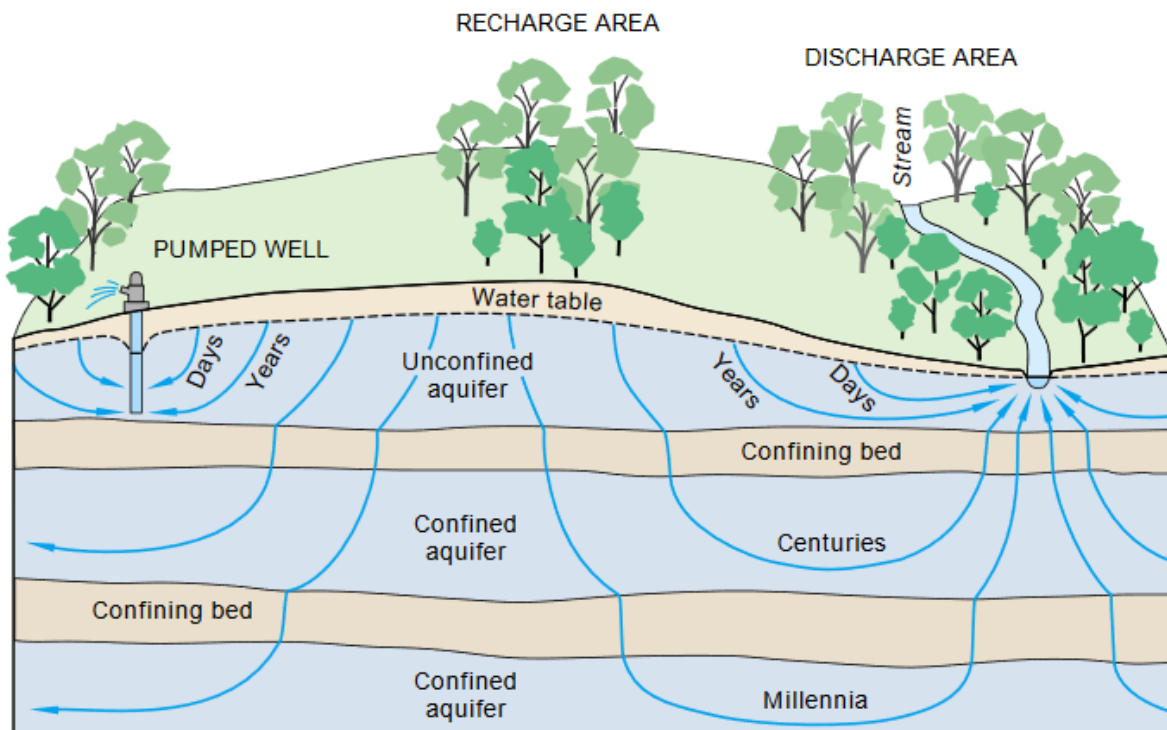


Figure 7. Copied from Winter, 1998. Diagram showing how groundwater flow paths, literally the path that water takes from a recharge area to discharge into a stream or by pumping from a well. These flow paths vary by length and the amount of time it takes to traverse the path.

## Understanding Aquifer Systems of the Upper Grande Ronde (UGR) Basin

In the UGR basin, there are multiple aquifers, though generally they can be divided into two systems: the alluvial system and the Miocene volcanic system. These systems, though governed principally by the characteristics of each system (permeability, porosity, specific yield), are also impacted by interaction with the other aquifer systems, though these interactions have not been directly studied. It is important to note that these aquifer systems are distributed unevenly across the basin, with the alluvial systems found only in the valley bottoms. The alluvial basin-fill aquifer system was created primarily by the deposition of sediments from water that has flowed through the valley (Figures 8 and 9) and is composed of fragments of rock and soil from higher elevation drainages. Miocene volcanic rocks are exposed at the surface on the edges and outside of the low-lying river valleys, where subsided volcanic rocks have not been covered by sedimentary deposits. Within the valley, alluvium above the Miocene volcanics may be greater than 2,500 feet thick in many cases making it expensive or infeasible to drill wells targeting the volcanic aquifers. Below are described past and, where available, current information about both aquifer systems.

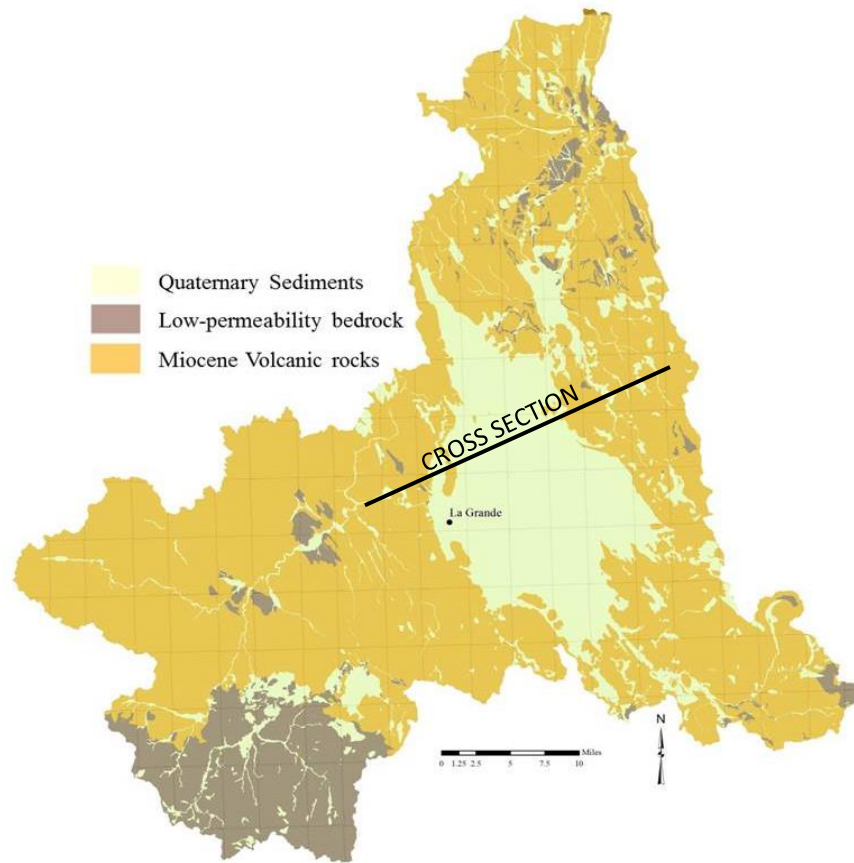


Figure 8. Geologic map of the UGR basin. The Quaternary sediments are the alluvial sediments referred to earlier in this memo, the Miocene Volcanic rocks are inclusive of the Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG) and later erupted Powder River Volcanics (PRV). The low-permeability bedrock generally underlays these two other systems and typically does not yield adequate groundwater for economic use (Ferns et al., 2010).

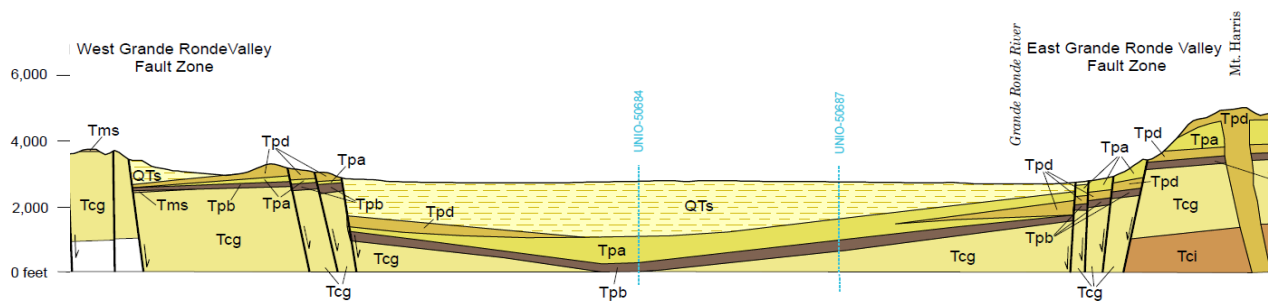


Figure 9. Geologic cross-section of the UGR basin (see Figure 6 for location). The valley formation is clearly visible here where the QTs (quaternary) sediments have collected (Ferns et al., 2010).



### Alluvial groundwater system

The unconfined alluvial aquifer system is characterized by sediments ranging in size from clay to boulders that were deposited as the Grande Ronde Valley deepened during the last 8 million years (Ferns, 2010) and is over 2,500 feet deep in places. Generally, the alluvial aquifer of the Grande Ronde Valley yields moderate to low rates of groundwater to wells, has relatively high rates of recharge, has an efficient hydraulic connection to surface waters, and supports the largest share of groundwater use in the basin. Recharge in the alluvial system is dependent on precipitation, flood events, and deep infiltration from surface water irrigation in excess of crop evapotranspiration.

In 1966, Herbert Ham of the Bureau of Reclamation published a groundwater supply study of the Grande Ronde basin. Using available precipitation and pumping data at the time, Ham estimated recharge rates from precipitation within the La Grande-Union – Upper State Ditch area of between 24,000 and 41,000 acre-feet per year. Note that this estimate of recharge should not be used to define a “safe yield” – although recharge does affect the water budget, including groundwater storage, it is the characteristics of the historic aquifer flow system relative to rates of pumping that are most important for informing management decisions around the amount of groundwater development that can be sustained while limiting impact on groundwater quality and freshwater ecosystems (Bredehoeft, 2002).

The alluvial system is recharged predominantly by precipitation that falls onto the valley fill and infiltrates below the vegetative rooting zone. Water level hydrographs show that there is a direct relationship between increased precipitation and rising water tables in the aquifer, indicating recharge from precipitation happens relatively rapidly (Ham, 1966). Ham concluded that recharge of groundwater was also occurring during high flow events from seasonally varying streams, primarily in areas of alluvial fans and unconsolidated deposits near the base of steep mountain slopes bordering the valley floor. Some additional recharge, he asserted, is likely to come from deep infiltration of irrigation water that originated from surface water.

Ham estimated that the average, annual contribution of groundwater to the Grande Ronde river and its tributaries was 13,000 acre-feet, with the majority occurring between June and October, though this number is estimated and should be used with caution (Ham, 1966). Ham speculated that given what is known about the geologic structure of the basin that there is likely little inter-basin flow. An advanced groundwater study would be required to determine the magnitude and direction of exchanges of water between aquifers. At this time, OWRD cannot easily estimate the annual volume of groundwater consumed by water rights since there is little to no metered water use reported to the Department.

### Miocene volcanic groundwater system

The alluvial groundwater system is underlain by an aquifer system hosted in extrusive volcanic rocks of the Powder River Volcanics (PRV) and Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG), initially erupted between 17 and 10.4 million years ago (Ferns and others, 2010). Portions of these thick lava flows are quite porous, providing high to moderate yield to wells. Existing estimates of recharge to the volcanic groundwater system are poorly quantified; there are no known location-specific estimates of rates of recharge for the

volcanic aquifers in the UGR area. The volcanic groundwater system generally displays relatively low rates of recharge, though portions of this system may be connected to surface waters or other recharge conduits.

The regional volcanic aquifer system is known to produce significant rates and volumes of groundwater to wells, though much of this volume is thought to be derived from groundwater storage. Storage of water in these layered volcanic sequences largely takes place in the interflow zones between layers of dense rock. The dense interiors of flows themselves do not store or transmit groundwater effectively, it is the zones in between flows or the brecciated (cracked) areas of the flows that provide storage (Burns et al., 2012). Most of the discharge from subsurface Miocene volcanics is likely from pumping, though little is known about the total volume of water pumped from this aquifer. There are no known estimates of input from and discharge to the Miocene volcanics from other aquifer units within the basin. Some wells within the area show water levels which infer there is a pressure gradient driving water from the CRBG to the overlying PRV and alluvium (where present), though this data is sparse and may represent only small areas.

### **Groundwater Level Trends within the Alluvial and Volcanic aquifer systems**

Groundwater levels can provide insight into the stability of groundwater supplies within a region, as well as the stability of aquifer storage. Within the UGR, declines in both major aquifer systems have been observed. Water levels show an estimated long-term average decline of 0 to 0.5 feet per year of the alluvial system, depending on the well (Figure 10a and 10b). Limited monitoring of the volcanic aquifer shows long-term average declines of 0.5 to 2.5 feet per year, depending on the well (Figure 11a and 11b). It is important to note that only limited data is available for both of these assessments, and without a more comprehensive network of monitoring wells and consistent measurements made over time, it is difficult to determine the spatial extent and long-term trends of any declines.



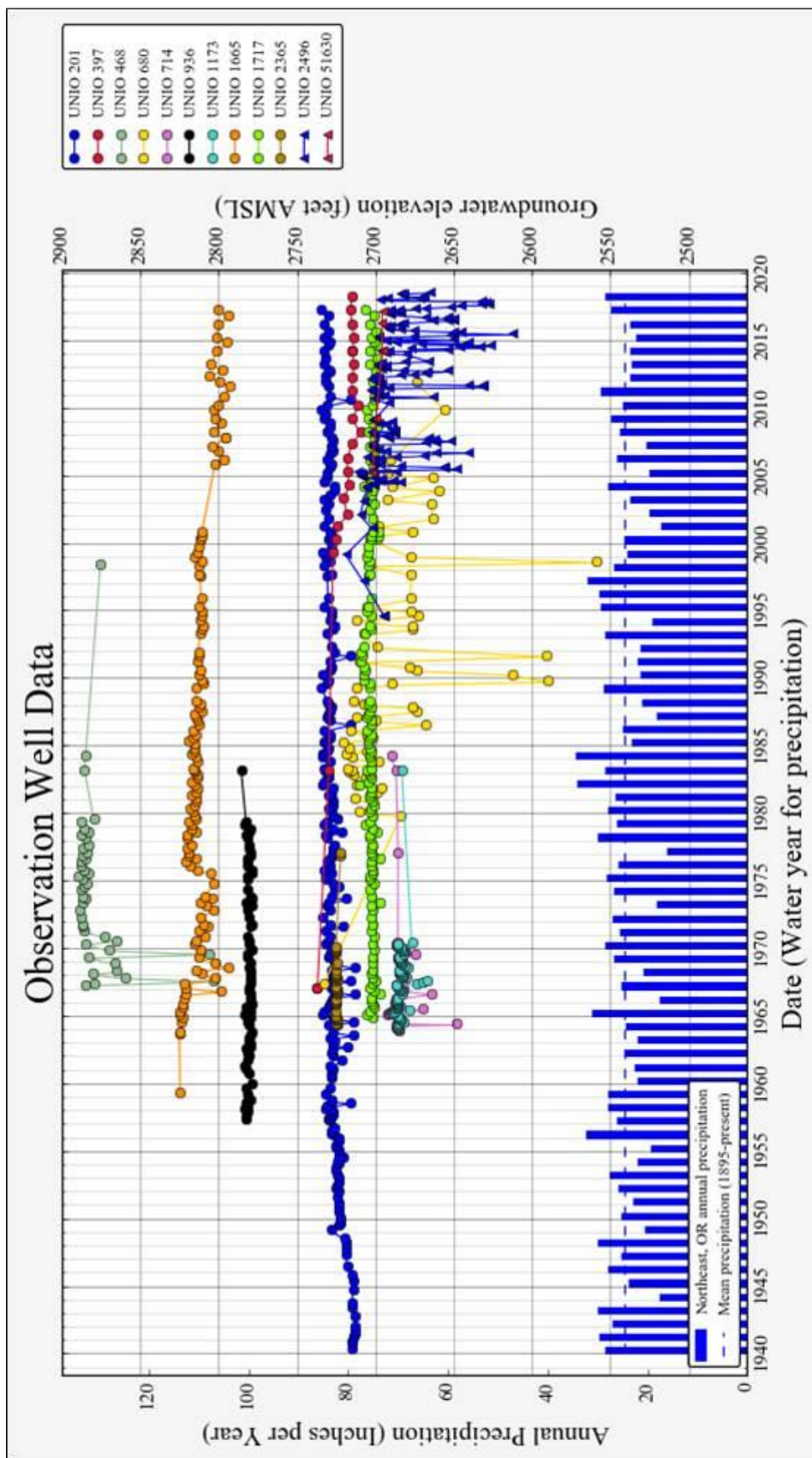


Figure 10a: Hydrographs for alluvial wells within the upper Grande Ronde Basin suggest that groundwater elevations are fairly stable. Groundwater elevations vary greatly depending on location and surface elevation of each observation well. Seasonal variations in water levels are much more pronounced in some alluvial wells (UNIO 680 and UNIO 2496) than others.

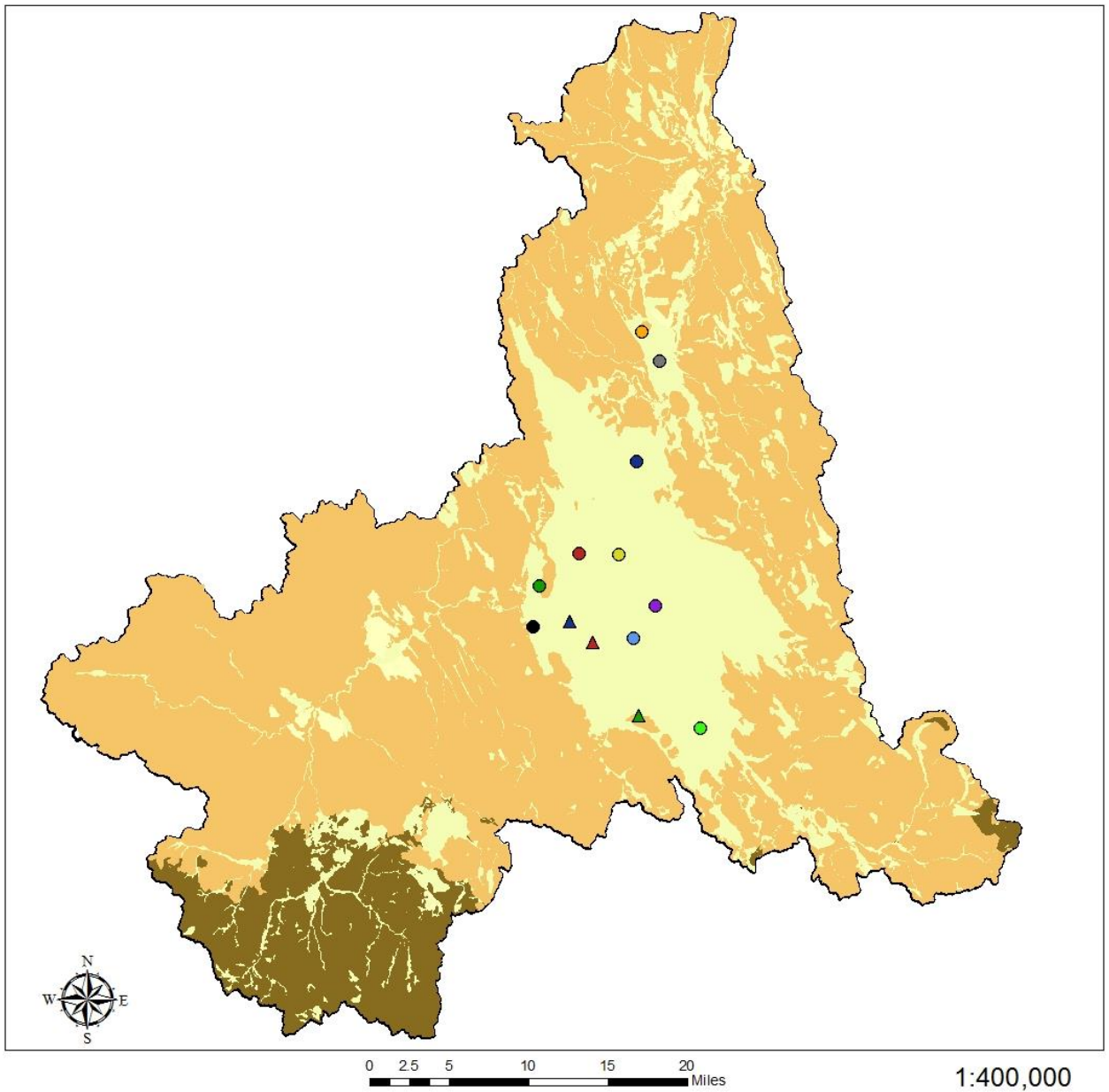


Figure 10 b. Accompanying map of the locations of alluvial wells with data displayed in figure 10 a. Note that all of the observations wells are located within the alluvial fill area (light yellow).

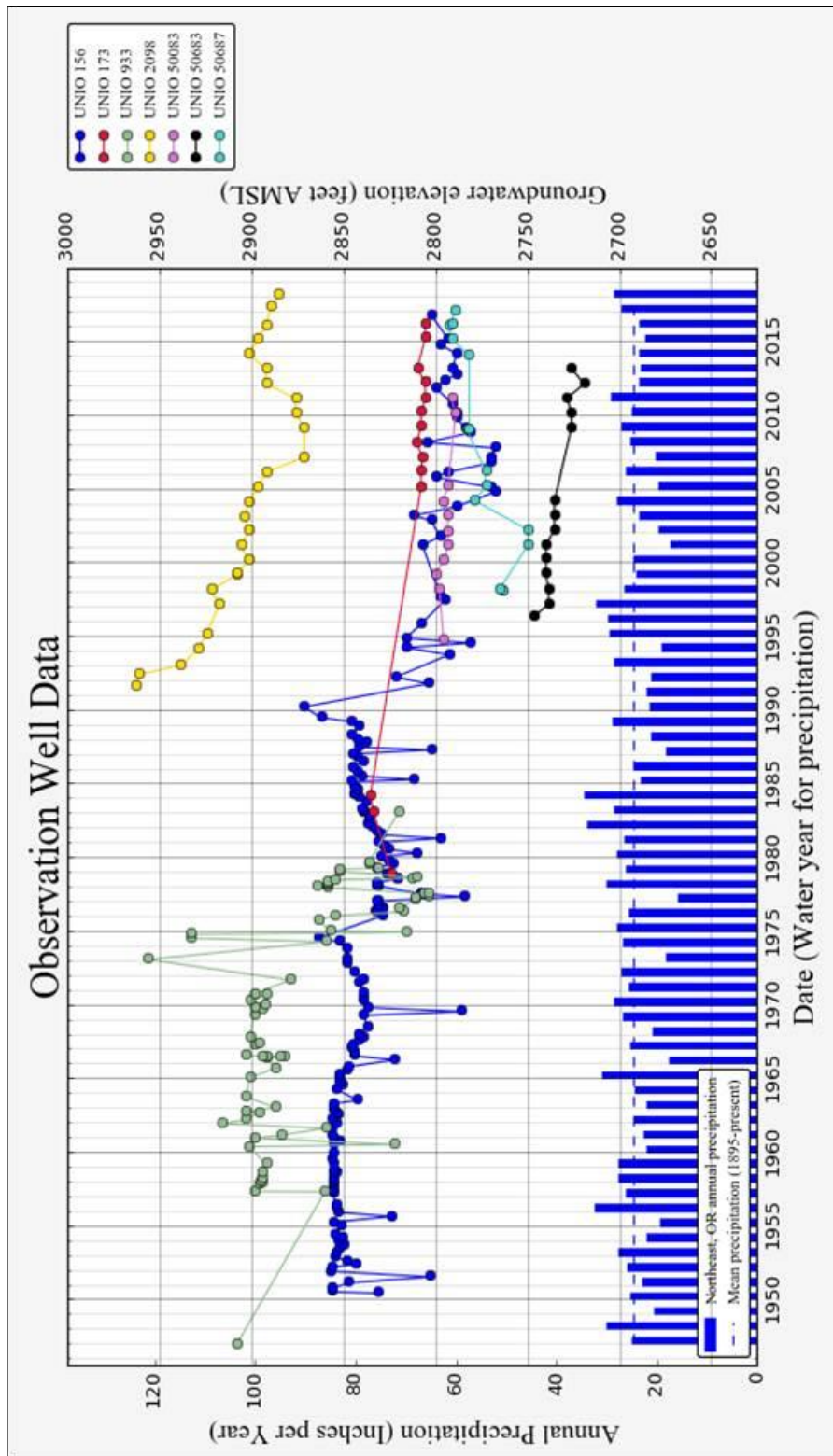
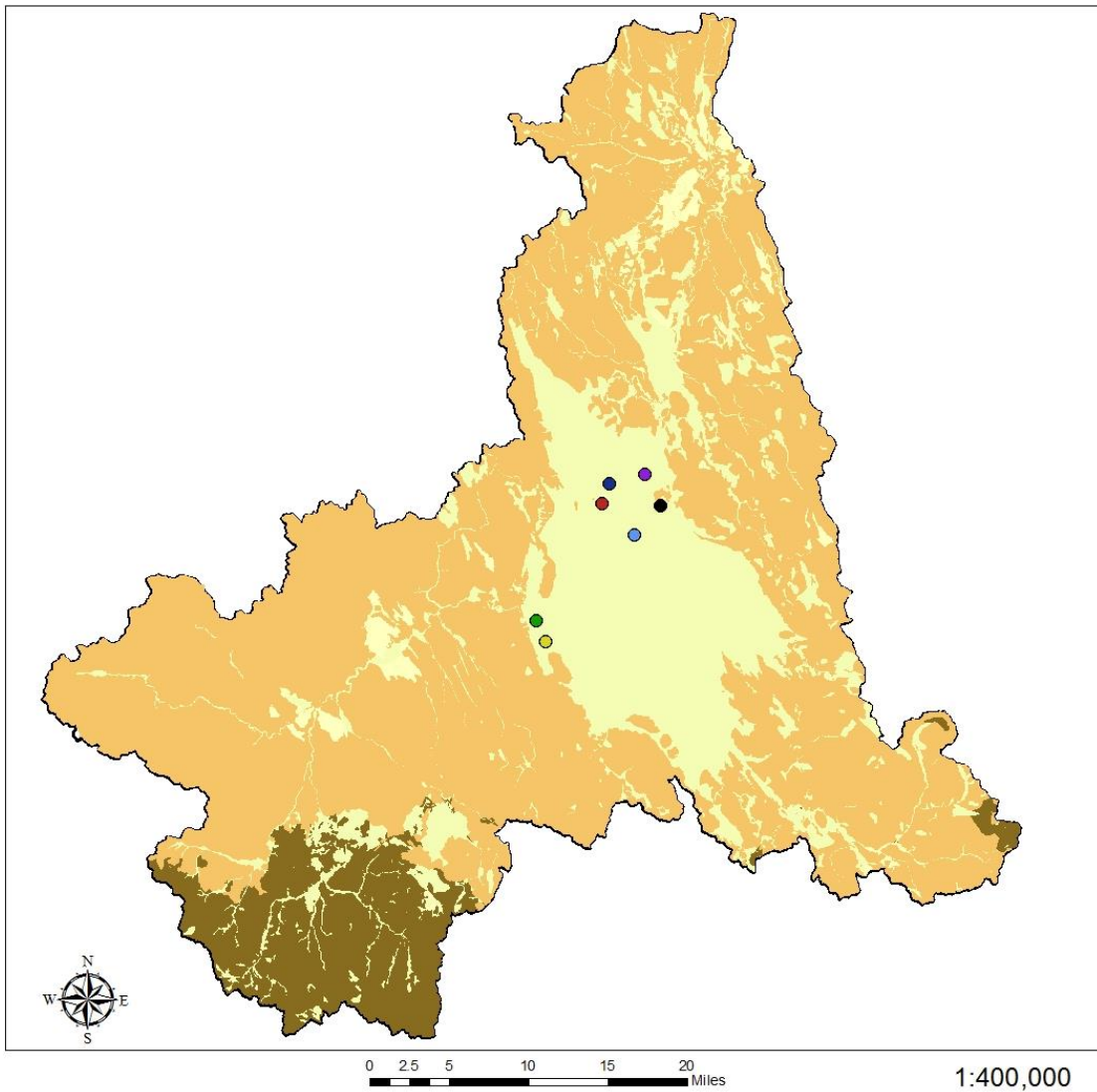


Figure 11a: Groundwater elevations within volcanic aquifers display relatively rapid changes in trend as compared to the alluvial groundwater system. The data suggest that there may be at least three distinct and separate aquifer systems represented here, based on groundwater elevation, with all three groups displaying some degree of decline.



*Figure 11b. Accompanying map of the locations of wells producing from Miocene volcanics with data displayed in figure 11a. Note that there are very few volcanic observation wells and that their locations are clustered.*



## Management of Groundwater Supply

### Potential for development of additional groundwater resources

As noted in UGR's Step 2 report, OWRD has closed the alluvial system to new appropriation of groundwater within the basin to comply with State Scenic Waterway (SSW) rules which limit the granting of water rights from hydraulically connected groundwater to one percent of the mean daily flow of the SSW or 1 cfs (whichever is greater) once available surface water has been allocated (OAR 690-310-0260(9)). The intention of the rule is to consider the concept of capture in protecting instream flows such that new allocation of hydraulically connected groundwater does not measurably impact the protective SSW flows. Division 310 allows for mitigation of groundwater impacts, including impacts to SSWs, though there currently are no specific rules or laws governing groundwater mitigation for state scenic waterways outside of the Deschutes Basin. The UGR PBP group is welcome to pursue conversations with the Department regarding a new basin-wide mitigation program, though note that this would be a significant action and the Department would need time to prepare and coordinate with the PBP group. Any conversations about this solution would benefit from the establishment of an improved well monitoring network in order to collect more spatially and temporally complete data to be able to characterize the system and develop a better informed mitigation program.

The volcanic groundwater system is not closed to development, though as mentioned earlier, the cost of deep wells to develop this aquifer within the Grande Ronde Valley may prevent affordably accessing this resource. Additionally, there are many unknowns regarding the source, including large regional declines in volcanic aquifer water levels and unknown aquifer characteristics, which may discourage water users from investing in this source.

### Summary of Key Findings

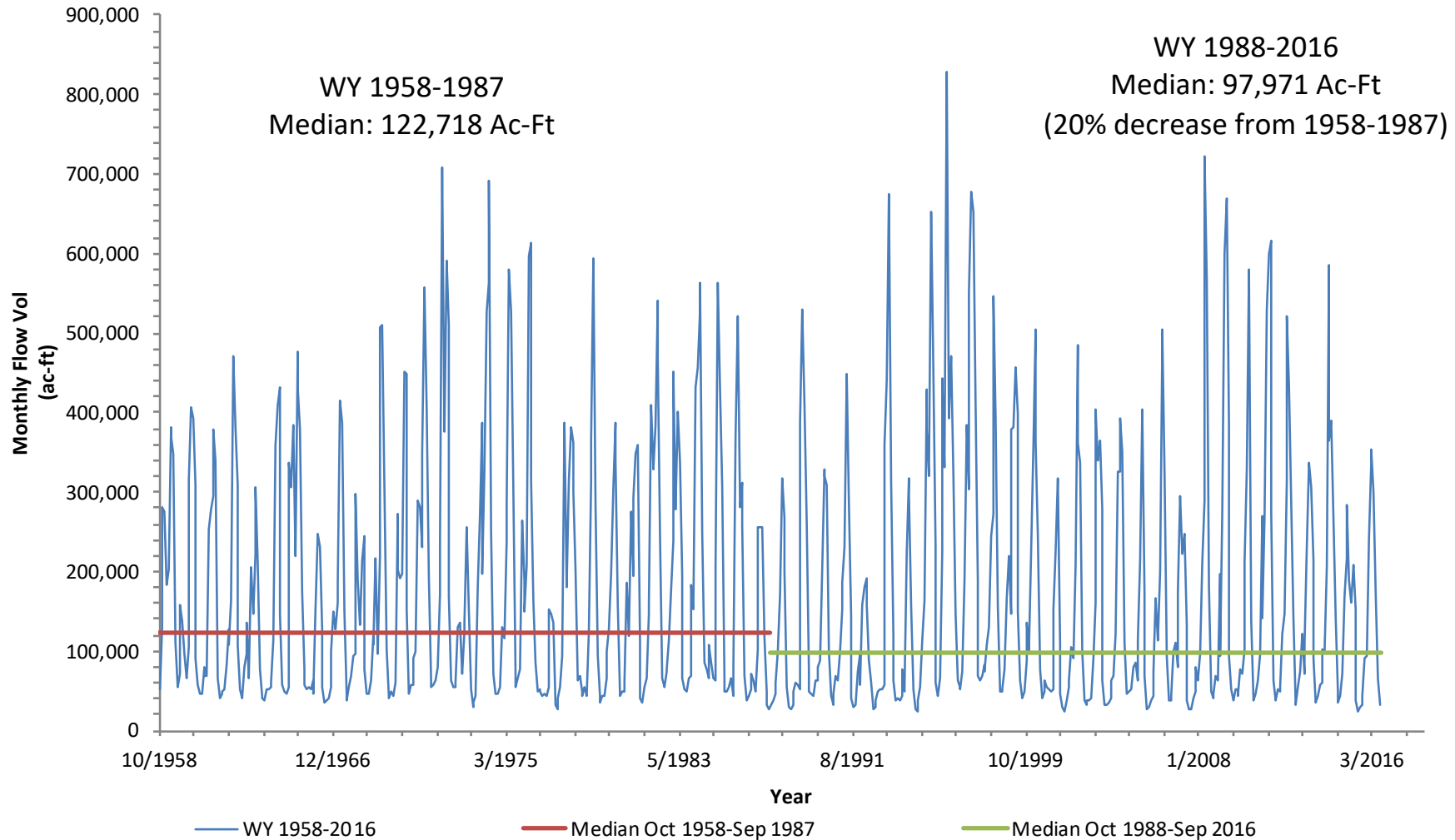
- Groundwater supplies are controlled by recharge, available storage, and discharge within the basin and groundwater interflow between the two major aquifer systems, as well as the underlying geologic structure of the basin
- Groundwater pumping, especially from the alluvial system, captures some natural groundwater discharge, and has the potential to reduce flows in hydraulically connected streams/rivers
- Water levels are declining in both aquifer systems, though most notably in the volcanic aquifer system
- New allocations of groundwater from the alluvial aquifer may occur if an approved approach to mitigation is established
- The lack of spatially distributed water level data, as well as data over time, prevents a more complete understanding of characteristics of the aquifers

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# USGS Gage 13333000 Grande Ronde R. at Troy

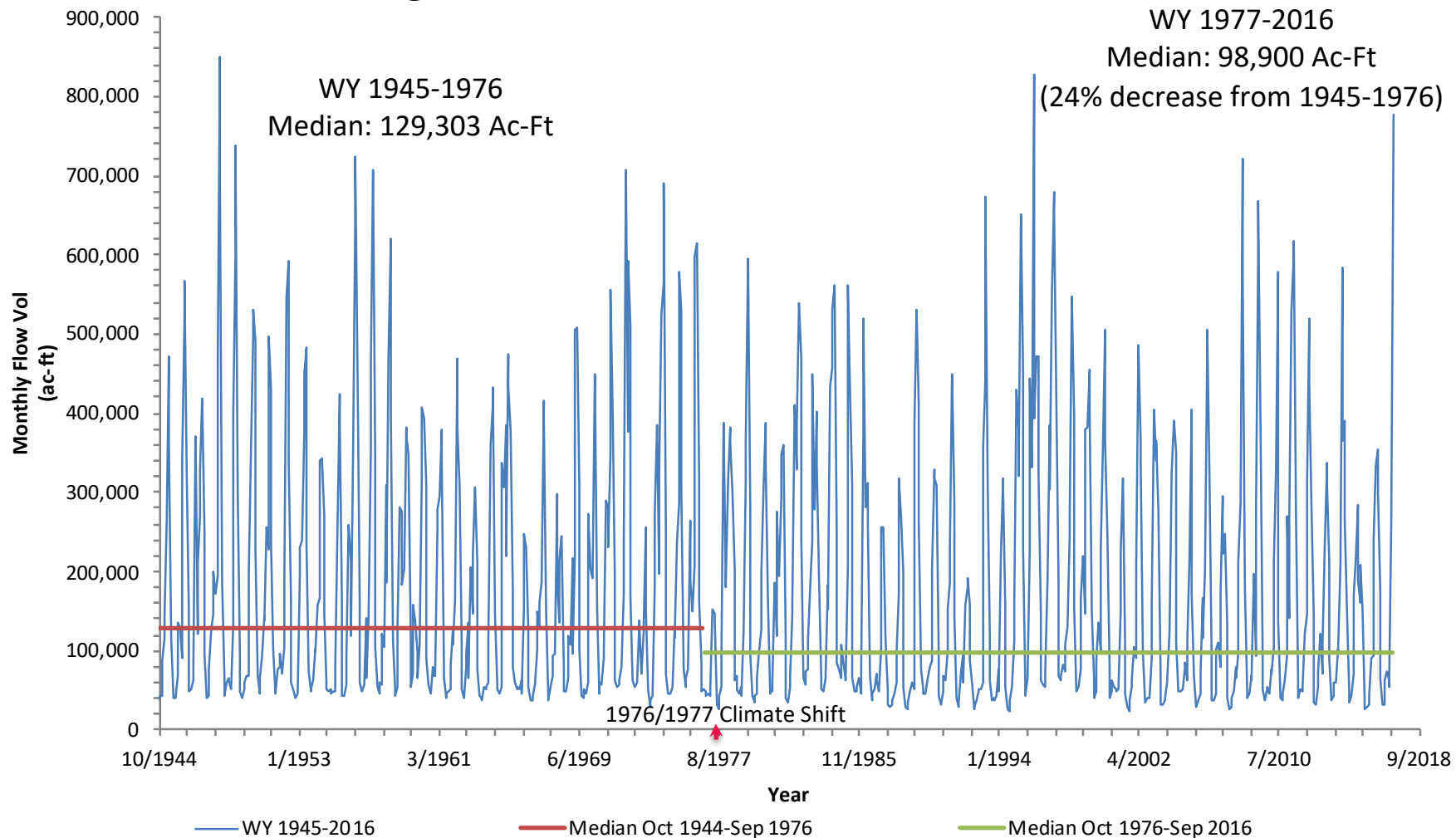
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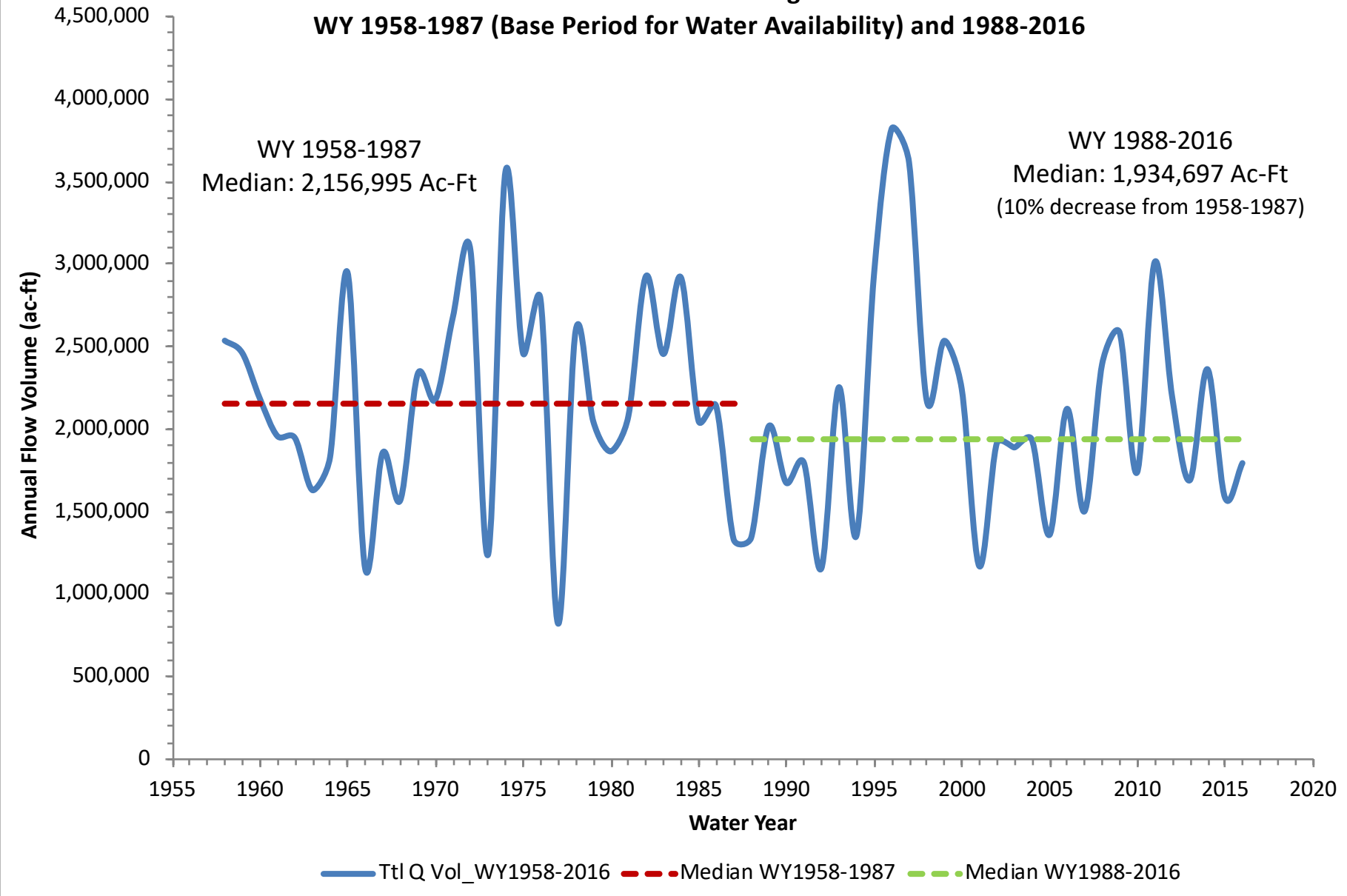
## Median Monthly Flow Volumes

### Changes between WY 1945-1976 and 1977-2016



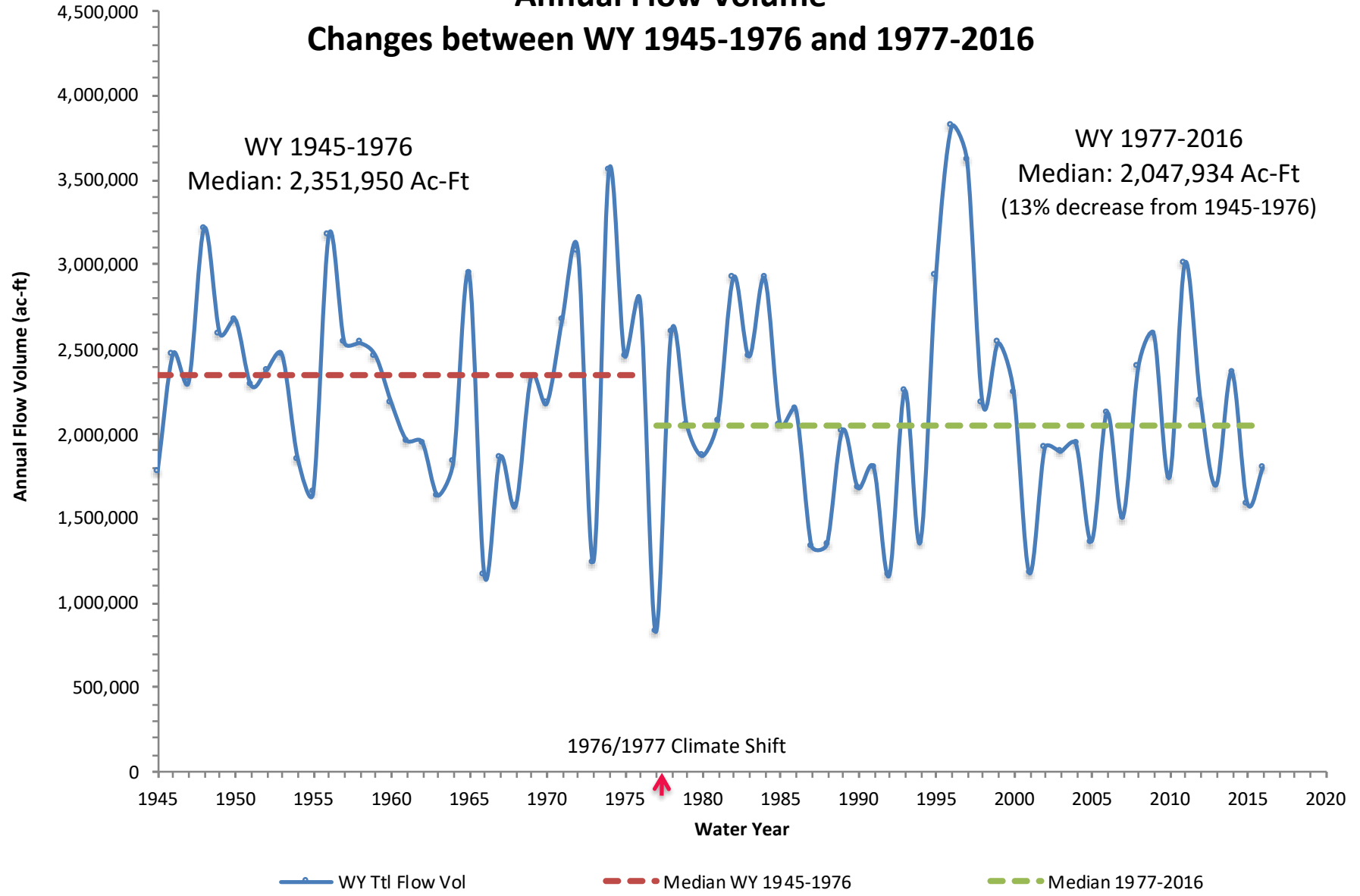


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**Annual Flow Volume - Changes between**  
**WY 1958-1987 (Base Period for Water Availability) and 1988-2016**

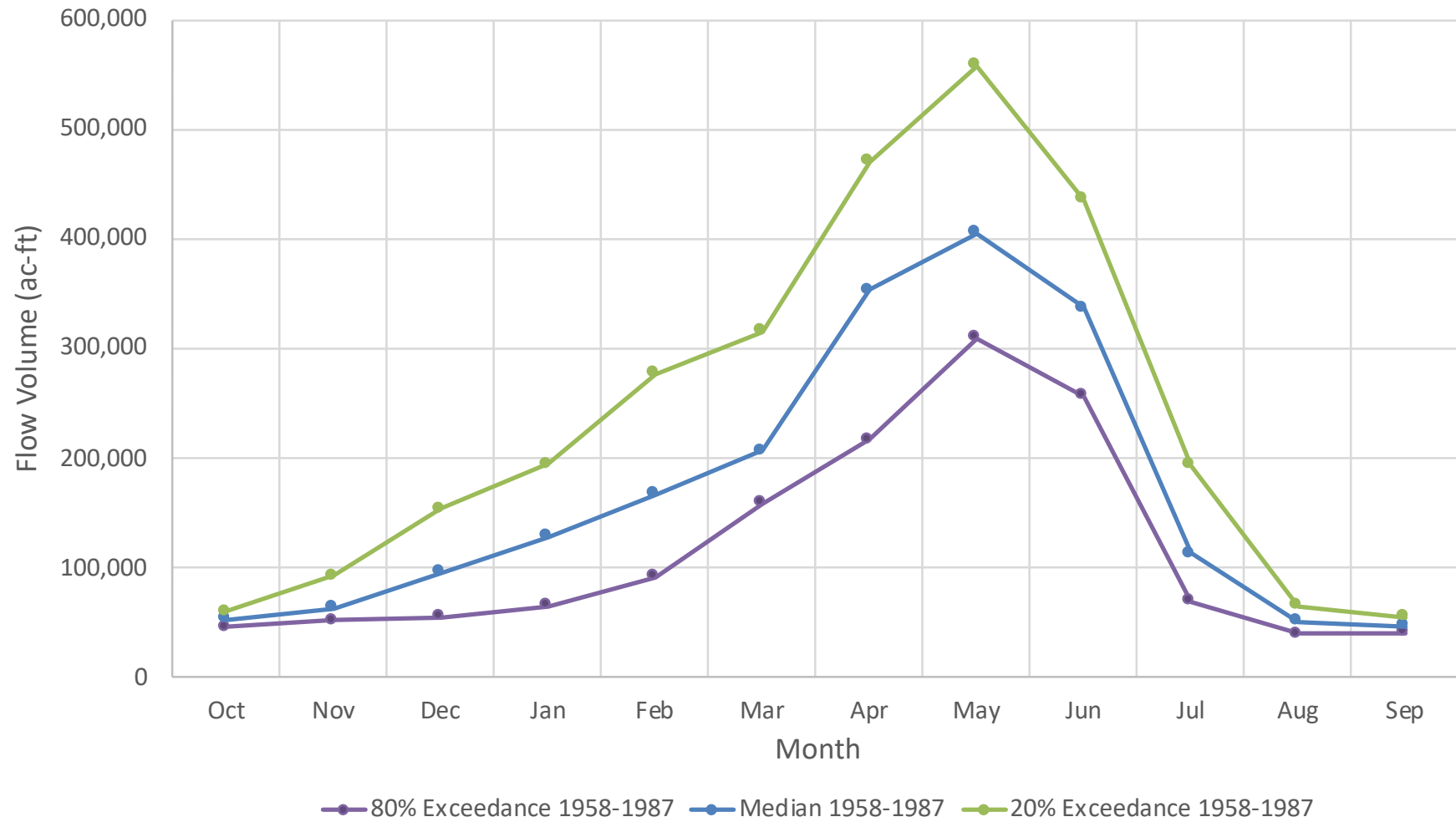


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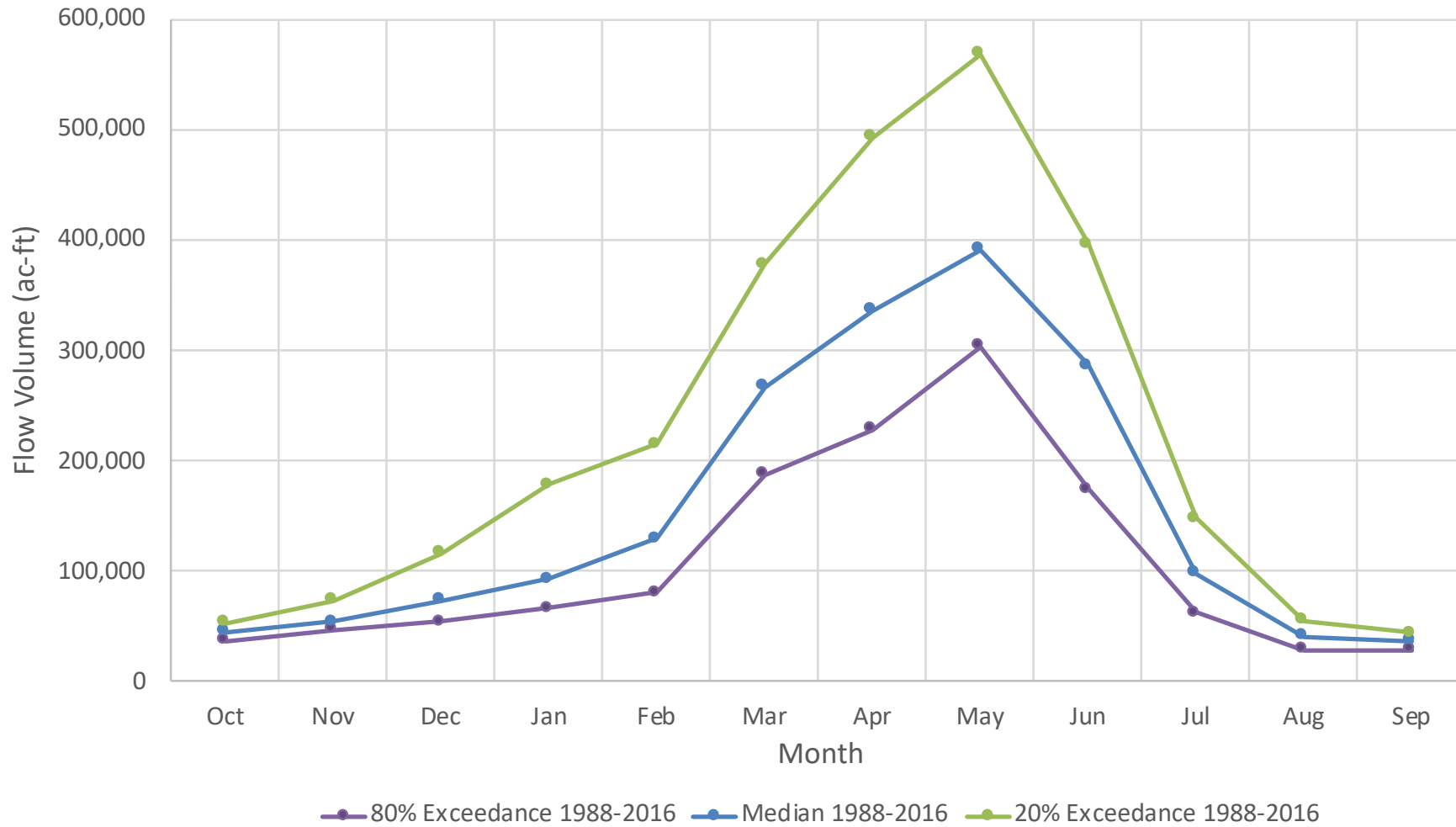
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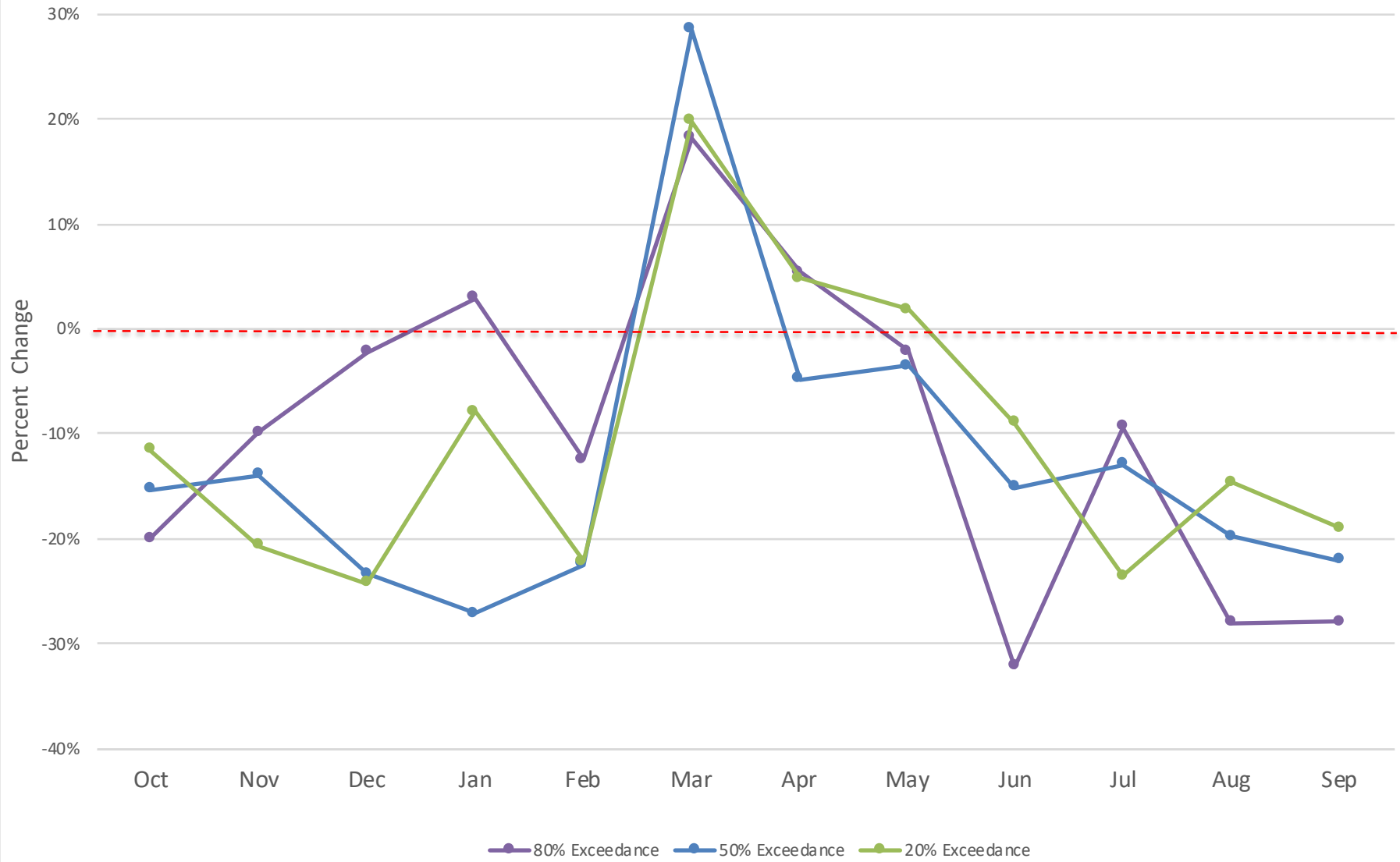
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WY 1958-1987 (Base Period for Water Availability Model)  
Comparison of 80%, 50%, and 20% Exceedance  
of Monthly Flow Volumes



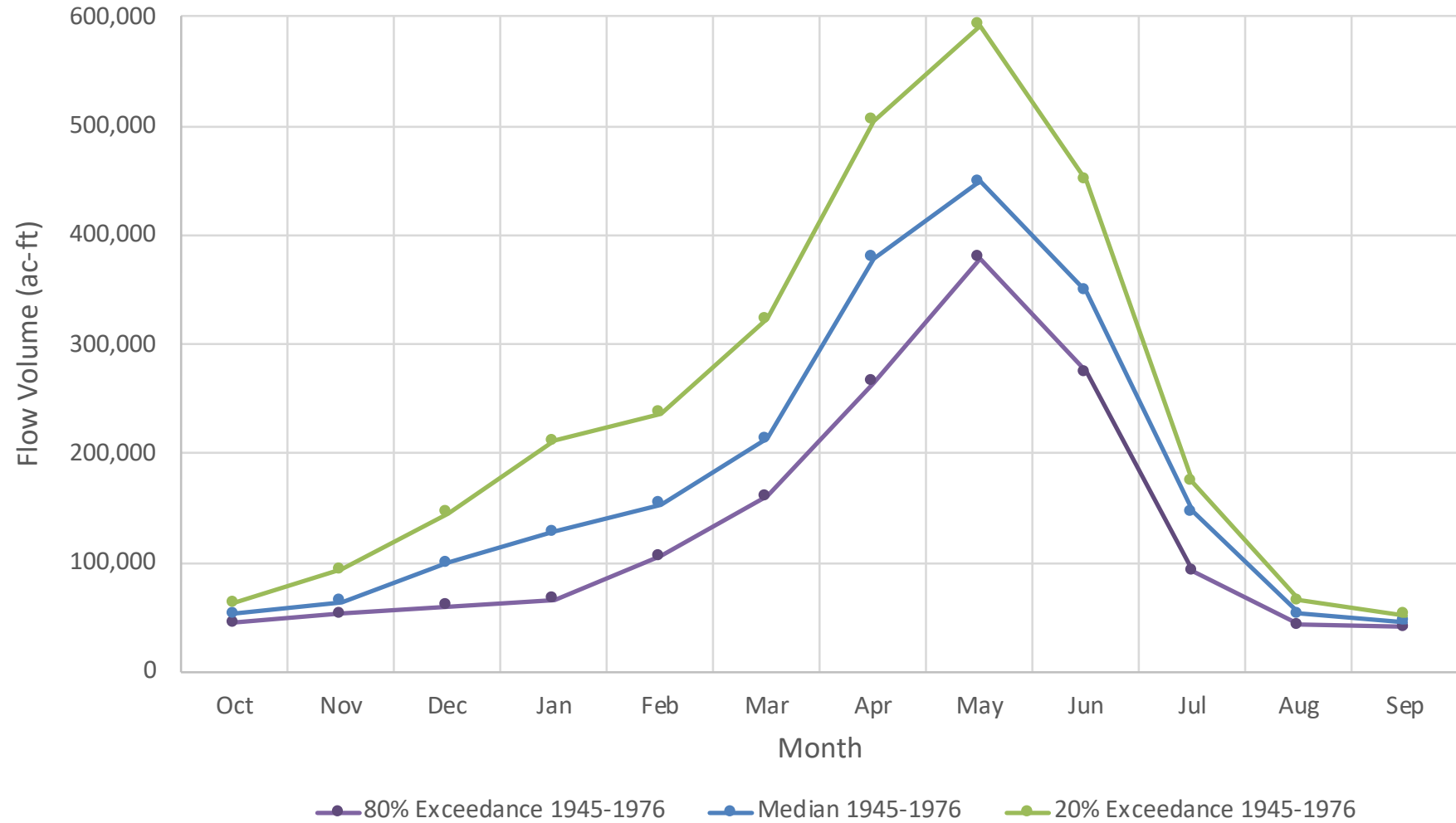
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of Monthly Flow Volumes



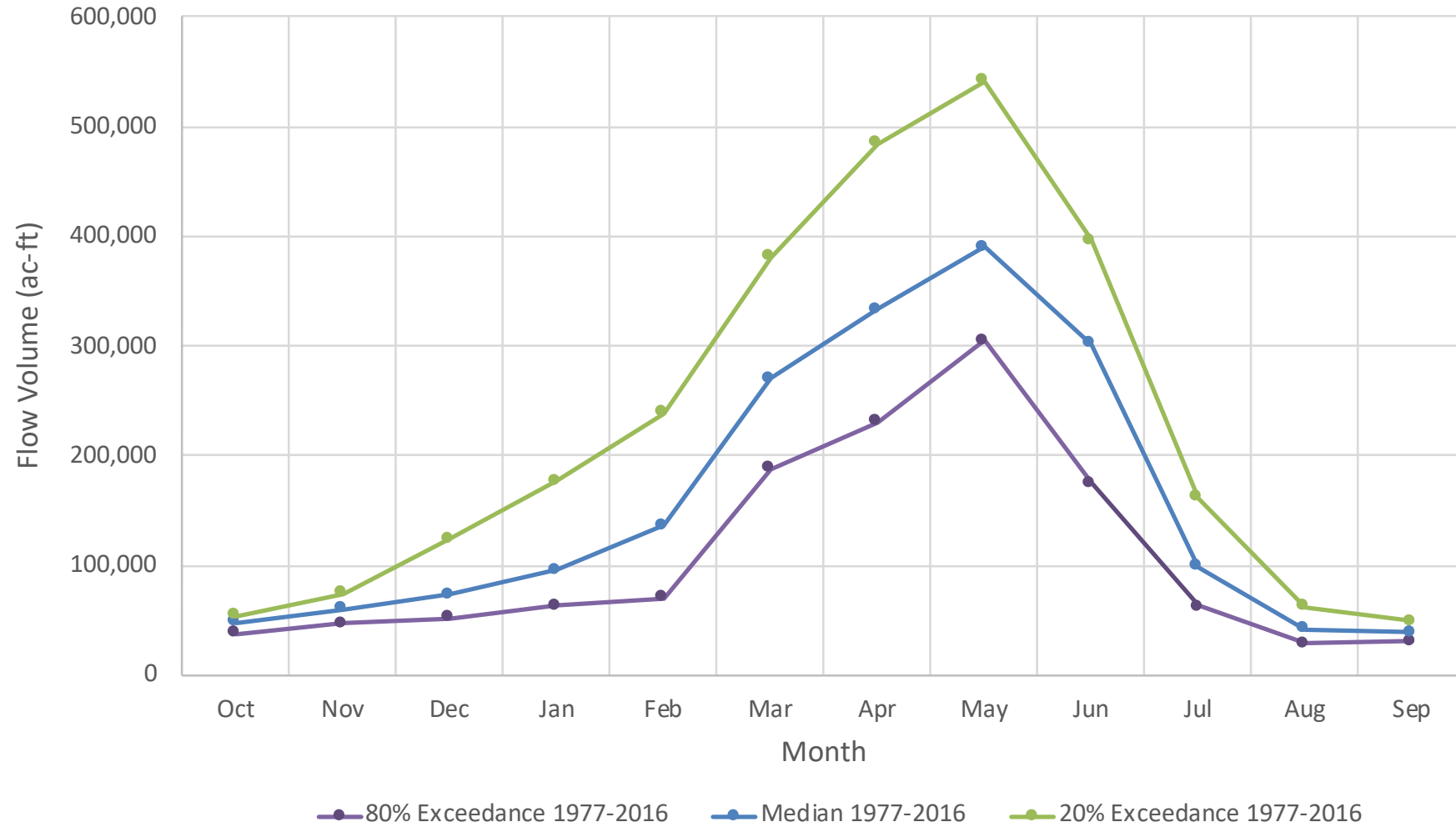
Grande Ronde R. at Troy  
Percent Change in 80%, 50% and 20% Exceedance in Monthly Flow Volumes  
between WY 1958-1987 (Base Period for Water Availability) and 1988-2016



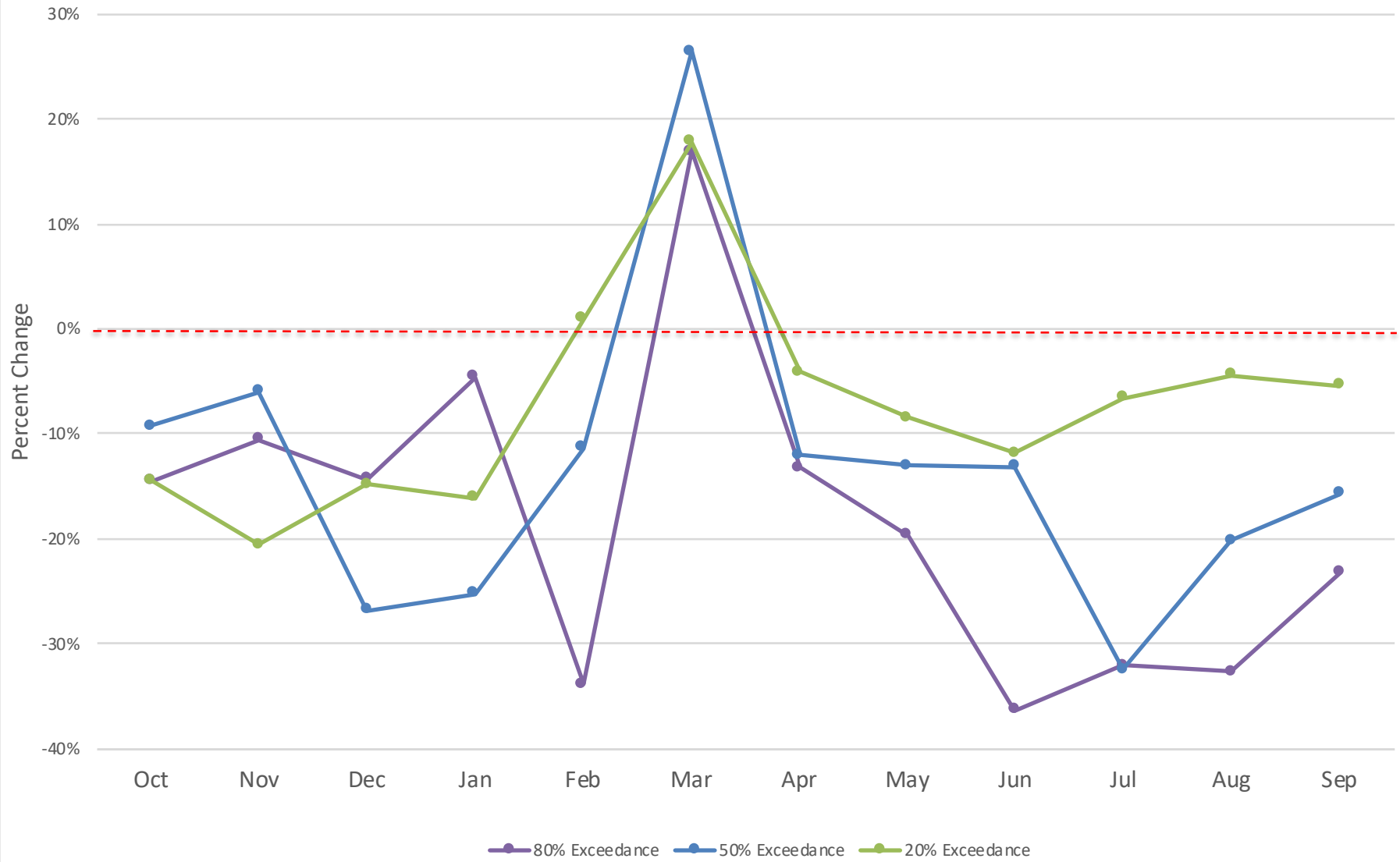
Grande Ronde R. at Troy, OR  
WY 1945-1976 (Prior to 1976/1977 El Nino)  
Comparison of 80%, 50%, and 20% Percent Exceedance  
of Monthly Flow Volumes



Grande Ronde R. at Troy, OR  
WY 1977-2016 (After 1976/1977 El Nino)  
Comparison of 80%, 50%, and 20% Percent Exceedance  
of Monthly Flow Volumes



Grande Ronde R. at Troy  
Percent Change in 80%, 50% and 20% Exceedance in Monthly Flow Volumes  
between WY 1945-1976 and 1977-2016 (Climate Shift)





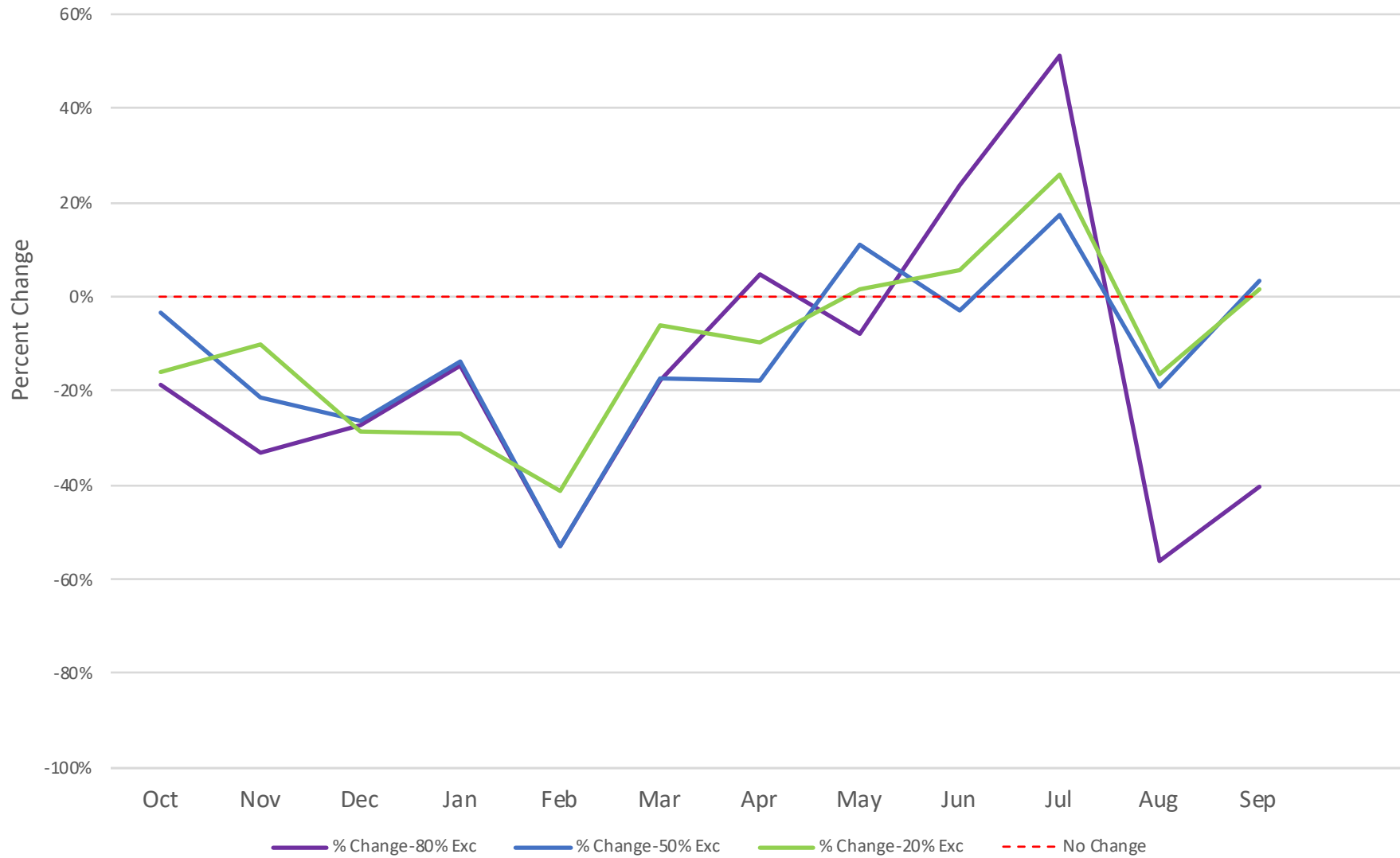
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Total Annual Precipitation  
Trend Over the WY 1949-2017 Period of Record and  
Comparison with Trends between WY 1949-2017 & 1949-1976 (Climate Shift)



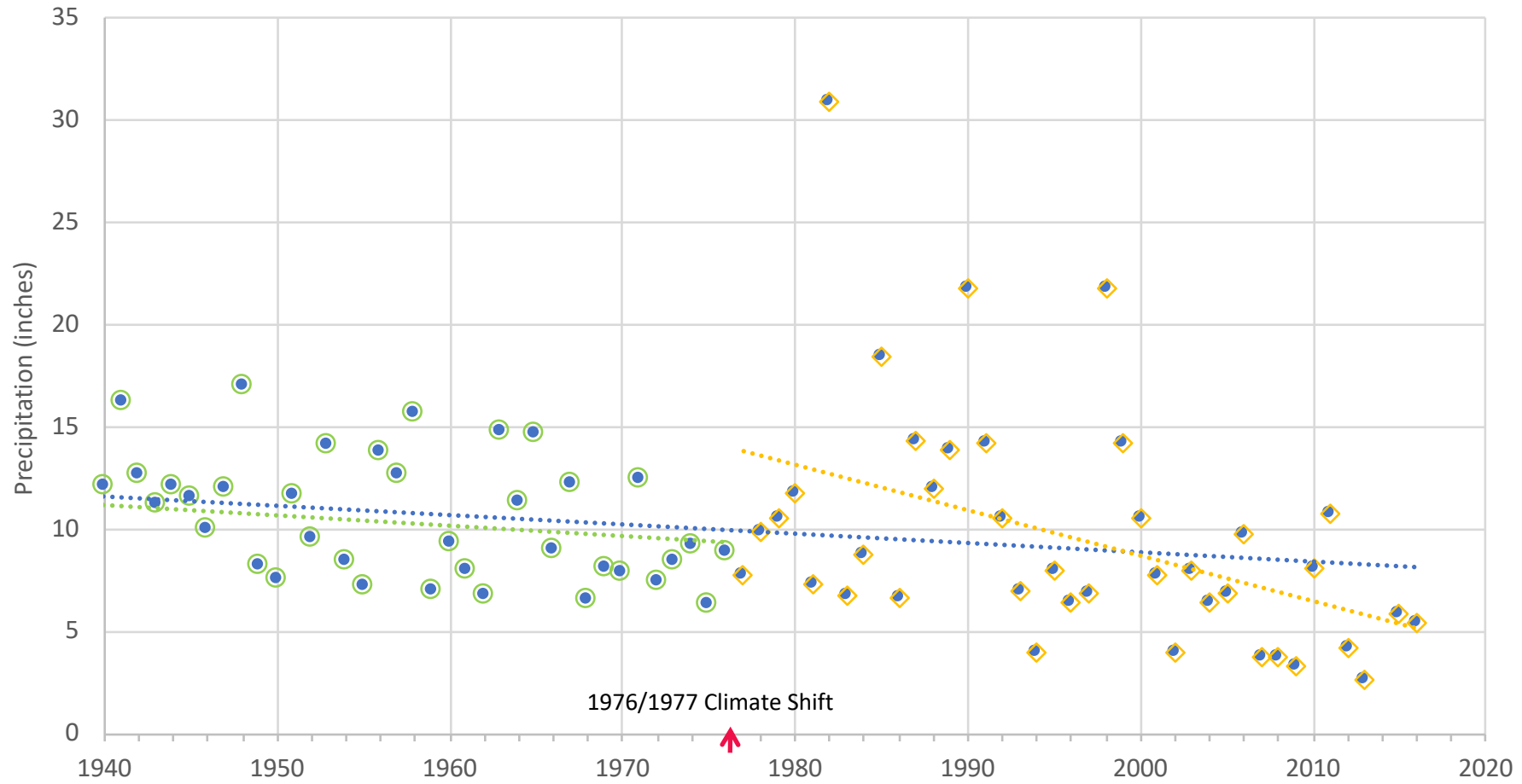
1976/1977 Climate Shift

- Ttl AnPrecip\_WY 1949-2017
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- Linear (Ttl An Precip\_WY 1949-2017)
- Linear (Total Ann Precip\_1977-2017)
- Total Ann Precip\_1977-2017
- Linear (Total Ann Precip\_1949-1976)

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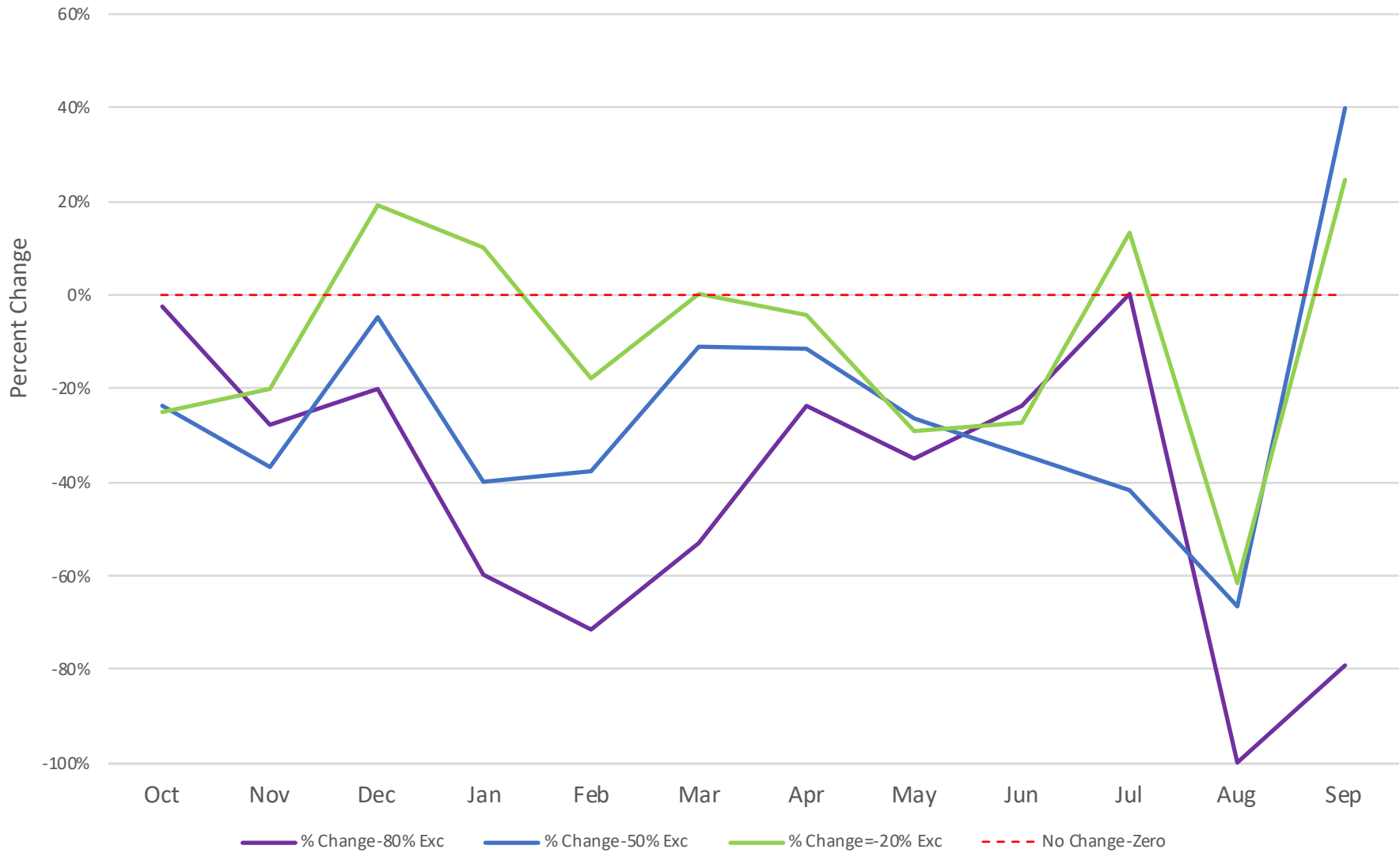


Union, Oregon  
Total Annual Precipitation  
Trend Over the WY 1923-2017 Period of Record and  
Comparison with Trends between WY 1923-2017 & 1949-1976 (Climate Shift)

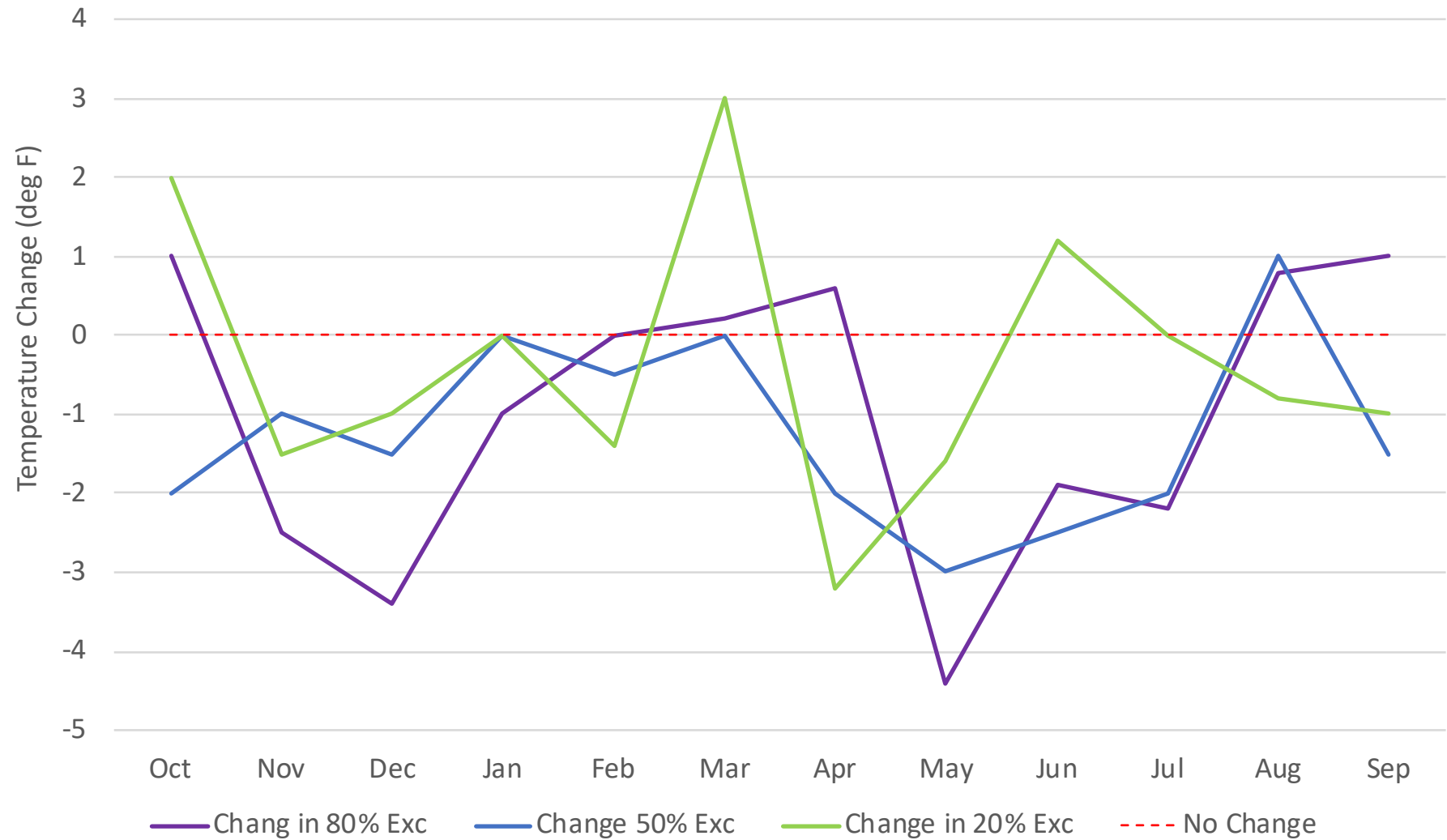


- Ttl An Precip\_WY 1923-2016
- ◆ Ttl An Prec\_WY 1977-2016
- ..... Linear (Ttl An Prec\_WY 1923-1976)
- ..... Linear (Ttl An Prec\_WY 1977-2016)

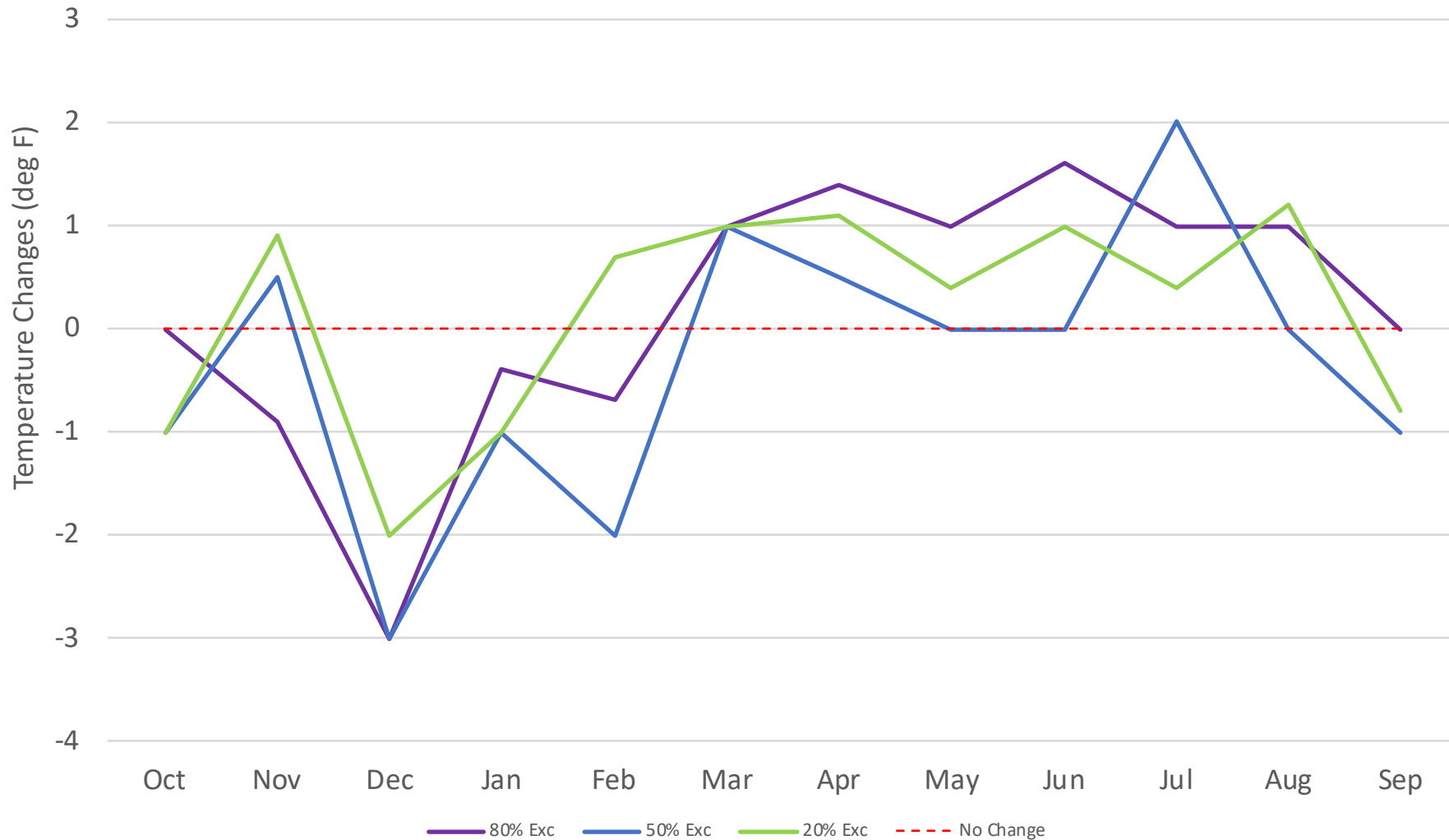
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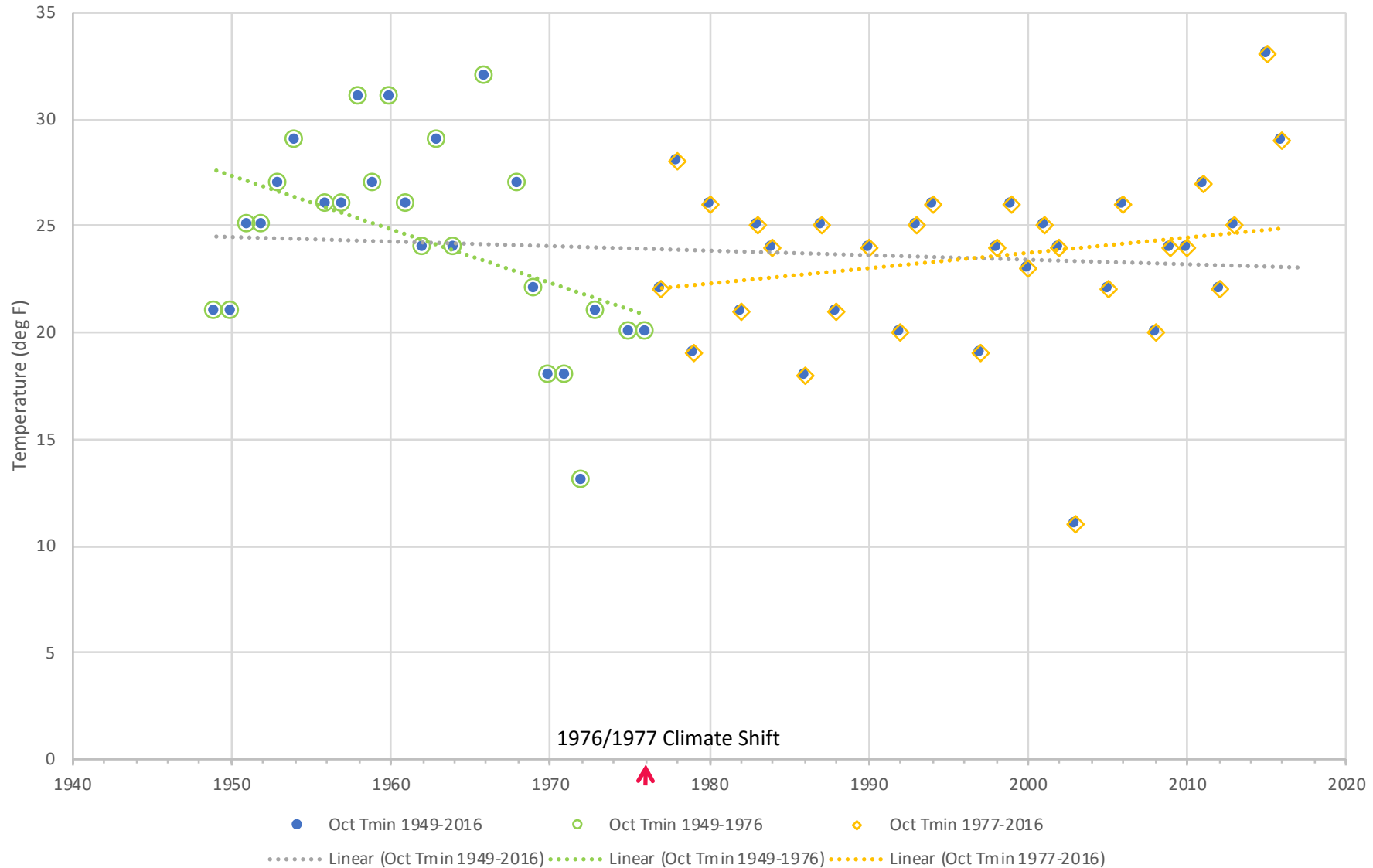
La Grande, OR  
Median Maximum Daily Temperature  
Changes in 80% (Lower), 50% (Middle) and 80% (Higher) Exceedance  
between 1949-1976 and 1977-2017



La Grande, OR  
Median Minimum Daily Temperature  
Changes in 80% (Lower), 50% (Middle) and 80% (Higher) Exceedance  
between 1949-1976 and 1977-2017



La Grande OR, WY 1949-2016  
Lowest Values of October Minimum Daily Temperature  
Comparison of Trends between 1949-1976 and 1977-2016



Change in Median Tmin 1949-1976 & 1977-2017	Change in Max Tmin	Change in Min Tmin	Change in 80% Exc Tmin	Change in 50% Exc Tmin (Median)	Change in 20% Exc Tmin
Oct	-4	1	0	-1	-1
Nov	2	-11	-1	1	1
Dec	-2	-9	-3	-3	-2
Jan	-2	0	0	-1	-1
Feb	-4	-6	-1	-2	1
Mar	1	4	1	1	1
Apr	1	1	1	1	1
May	0	6	1	0	0
Jun	1	1	2	0	1
Jul	0	3	1	2	0
Aug	-3	1	1	0	1
Sep	0	1	0	-1	-1

Change in Median Tmax 1949-1976 & 1977-2017	Change in Max Tmax	Change in Min Tmax	Change in 80% Exc Tmax	Change in 50% Exc Tmax (Median)	Change in 20% Exc Tmax
Oct	0	-6	1	-2	2
Nov	-3	-12	-3	-1	-2
Dec	0	-5	-3	-2	-1
Jan	-3	1	-1	0	0
Feb	-1	-4	0	-1	-1
Mar	6	2	0	0	3
Apr	3	-3	1	-2	-3
May	-4	-6	-4	-3	-2
Jun	-1	-1	-2	-3	1
Jul	1	-11	-2	-2	0
Aug	-1	1	1	1	-1
Sep	-2	-4	1	-2	-1