

# Historical Stream Flow Data by WRIA

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## Protocol for Creating Stream Flow Graphs

Over 65 stream flow sites were used. The number of graphs created for each site depended upon the available data. Up to eight graphs were developed per site: Historic Flows; Flow Exceedance Curve; Dry Years Trends; 30 Year Flows; Comparison of Dry, Average and Wet Years Flows to Instream Flow Rule; Water Surplus/Deficit Evaluation; Comparison of Dry Years Flow to Instream Flow Rule; Comparison of Wet Years Flow to Instream Flow Rule.

### Step One: Acquire the Data

Data for the stream flow sites were obtained from either the United States Geological Survey (USGS) or Washington State's Department of Ecology (DOE) websites.

1. Go to: USGS website: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis> and select only the parameters listed in the steps below. Ignore all other parameters.
2. Select the Data Category of **Surface Water**.
3. Select Daily data.
4. Select from the Site Selection Criteria either **Site Name** or **Site Number**.
5. Select the Water Level/Flow Parameters of Streamflow, ft<sup>3</sup>/s.
6. Submit your request by clicking Submit.
7. USGS Surface-Water Daily Data for Washington Grouped by Hydrologic Unit will show.
8. Click on the **Site Number**.
9. Select the Available Parameter of **Discharge (mean)** and the Output Format of **Tab-separated**.
10. Select the Begin and End Dates.
11. Click **Go** to download all available daily data for this site.

If data is unavailable at USGS site:

1. Go to: DOE website: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/wrx/wrx/flows/regions/state.asp>
2. Select region.
3. Select "show active and historical stations".
4. Place cursor over **Site** and click. Click on the site's website.
5. Select "**show historical**" in the graphic display on the right side to view all WRIA sites.
6. Click the **Flow** tab that is at the bottom of the page.
7. Download **Verified historical data** in **.txt** format by clicking **cross/tab table**. Save it as Text file (\*.txt). If cross/tab table is unavailable, contact the DOE lead staff listed under "Station details."
8. Convert them in **Tab-separated** format by opening new Excel spreadsheet. Click **Open**, find where saved Text file (\*.txt.) located. Click on the file. Text import Wizard window with 3 steps will pop-up.
  - a). Step 1-Choose the file that best describes your data: select Delimited, click Next.
  - b). Step 2-Delimiters: check **Comma**, Check **Space**, and then click **Next**.

c). Step 3: Click **Finish**.

For assistance, contact the DOE lead staff listed under “Station details.”

Step Two: Clean the Raw Data

All daily data in .txt format have data-value qualification codes and tags (letters, parentheses, punctuations, etc.) that need to be deleted. Read the output carefully to get basic information about those codes.

1. Use all formatting tools to make a new spreadsheet table.
2. Delete unnecessary information cell by cell.
3. Save your work and title it “Cleaned Data.”

Step Three: Process the Cleaned Data

1. Use the cleaned data and convert daily flows in cfs (cubic-feet per second) to acre feet by multiplying each cell value to 1.98 (1 cfs=1.98 ac-ft/day).
2. Create a table that shows years and daily river flow data. Using Excel function tools summarize annual flow (Sum of 365 cell values).
3. Save your work and title it “Processed Data.”

***Historic Flow Graph:***

The yearly flows for the period of record were graphed in chronological order. This shows annual fluctuations and trends throughout the period of record. Flow is in thousand or million acre-feet.

1. Take the processed data from Step Three and click **Insert** in the Menu tab, click **Chart**, and then point to **Line**.
2. Select Legend entries: **Years** as X axis, **Flow volume** as Y Axis.
3. Format and edit the Historic Flow Graph by clicking on **Layout** and **Format** in the Menu tab.

***Flow Exceedance Curve Graph:***

The yearly historic flows were graphed from the driest to wettest years. Dry years are the driest 20% of all available years. Wet years are the wettest 20% of all available years. This shows the frequency of dry, average and wet years during the historic period of record. Flow is in thousand or million acre-feet.

1. Make another table by copying and pasting all data from the Processed Data table.
2. Highlight all flow values, then right click, click on **Sort** and select **Sort Smallest to Largest**.
3. Note how many years are recorded and apply the 20% assumption to determine which years fall into the dry, average and wet categories.
4. Put dry, average and wet years in different columns, otherwise the data will overlap when they are graphed
5. Use Excel’s graphing options and insert **Chart**. Add X and Y values to track the exceedance cells.

6. Click **Layout** and **Format** in the Menu tab. The layout menu will guide you how to add, remove, or position titles, labels and legends.

### ***Dry Years Trend Graph:***

The historic flows' dry years were chronologically graphed. This shows whether or not dry years became drier, remained stable, or became wetter during the historic period of record. Flow is in million acre-feet.

1. Make a separate Drought Trend table using the dry years from the cleaned data.
2. Use Excel's graphing options by inserting **Chart**, select **Line** as a chart type. Add X and Y values.
3. Format and edit the Dry Years Trend Graph by clicking on Layout and Format in the Menu tab. Layout menu will guide you how to add, remove, or position titles, labels and legends.
4. Highlight data series, then right click, select Add Trendline.
5. Select Linear as a trend type, and select Display Equation on chart. Click "Close."

### ***30 Year Flows Graph:***

The yearly flows for the most recent thirty years were graphed. This shows the frequency of dry, average and wet years during the most recent thirty years. Flow is in thousand or million acre-feet.

1. Select last 30 years flow values from the cleaned data.
2. From the Menu tab, click **Insert**, then click **Chart**.
3. Add years as X values to track year by year cells.
4. Work on formatting and editing the graph by clicking on **Layout** and **Format** in the Menu tab. Layout menu will guide you how to add, remove, or position titles, labels and legends.
5. Use different colors in order to distinguish dry, average and wet years. Use 20% assumption table for guide.
6. Highlight the specific data series, then right click and select Format Data Point, select different colors.
7. Use Series Options for formatting.

### ***Comparison of Dry, Average and Wet Flows to Instream Flow Rule Graph:***

The weekly average data for the historic flows' driest, most average, and wettest years were plotted against the instream flow rule. This shows when flow rules are met, or not met during the driest, most average and wettest years. Flows are shown in thousands of cubic feet per second.

1. Download instream flow rule at: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173>
2. Select the driest, average and wettest years from the "Flow Exceedance" graph or 20% assumption table

3. Download daily flow values in cfs and convert them to weekly values since the instream flow data are based on weekly data.
4. Use Excel function tools to calculate the deficit/surplus flow by subtracting instream flow values from river flow values.
5. Summarize the deficit and surplus flows by using Excel function tools.
6. Click Insert in the Menu tab, click Chart. Add Years as X axis, and Dry, Average and Wet as Y axis. Highlight the Graph, click on the Plot Area. On the pop-up window, click Select data, add instream flow data in the Legend Entries.
7. Format and edit the graph by clicking on Layout and Format on the Menu tab. Layout menu will guide you how to add, remove, or position titles, labels and legends.

### ***Water Surplus/Deficit Evaluation Graph:***

The weekly average data for the historic flows' driest, most average, and wettest years were graphed to show when compared to the instream flow rule whether there is a surplus or deficit of water. Flow is in acre-feet.

1. Click **Insert** in the Menu tab, click **Chart**. Select **Column** as a graph type.
2. Add Years as X axis, and Dry, Average and Wet as Y axis. Highlight the Graph, Click on the Plot Area. On the pop-up window, click **Select data**, add instream flow data in the Legend Entries.
3. Work on formatting and editing the graph by clicking on **Layout** and **Format** in the Menu tab. Layout menu will guide you how to add, remove, or position titles, labels and legends.
4. Add second legend to the graph by clicking **Insert** in the Menu tab. Click **Shapes**, then click **Rectangle**.
5. Highlight the rectangle, right click, Select **Format Shape**, Select **White** color for background.
6. Select Insert, select Text Box.
7. Type Instream Deficit and Instream Surplus information based on the database table.

### ***Comparison of Dry Years Flow to Instream Flow Rule Graph:***

The historic flow's dry years were plotted against the instream flow rule. This shows a flow's magnitude when it was above or below the instream flow rule. The graph also shows if and how the hydrograph shifted. Flows are shown in cubic feet per second.

1. Make a separate table for each dry year using the Dry Years Trend and Processed Historic Flow tables.
2. Copy and Past instream flow rule table.
3. Download daily flow values in cfs and convert them to weekly values.
4. Click Insert in the Menu tab, click Chart. Select Line for a chart type. Add Years as X axis, and Dry, Average and Wet as Y axis. Highlight the Graph, click on the Plot Area. On the pop-up window, click Select data, add instream flow data in the Legend Entries.

Highlight the graph, right click, select Change Series Chart Type, on the pop-up window select Column.

5. Format and edit the graph by clicking on Layout and Format on the Menu tab. Layout menu will guide you how to add, remove, or position titles, labels and legends.

***Comparison of Wet Years Flow to Instream Flow Rule Graph:***

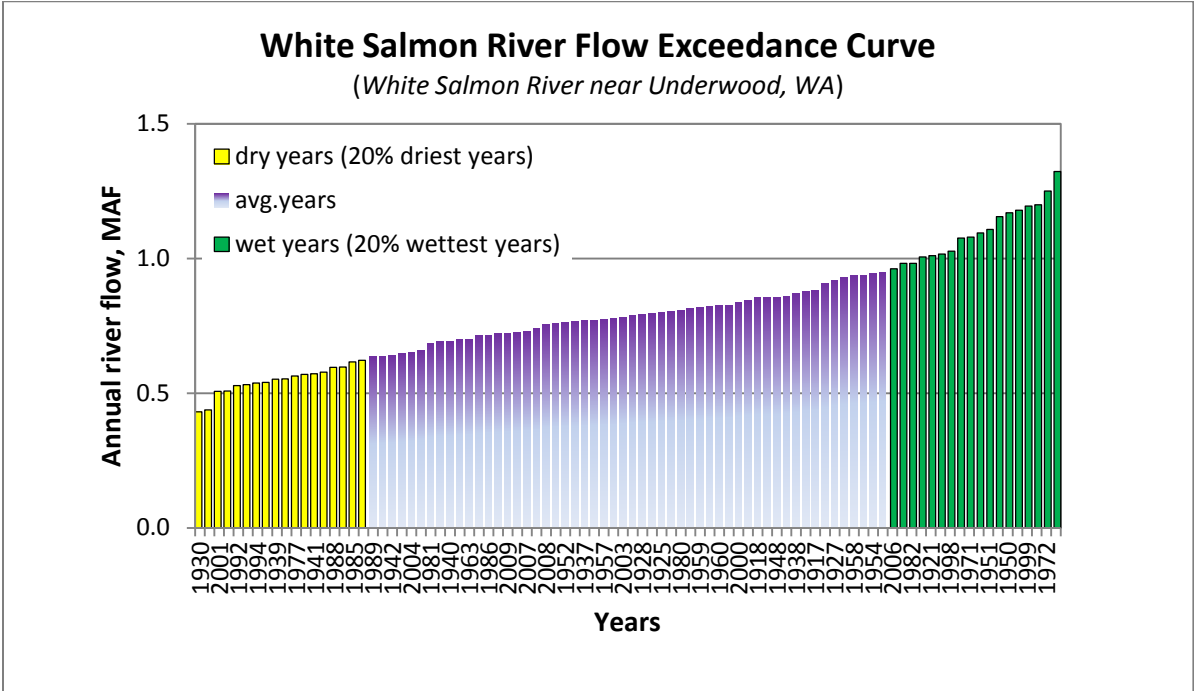
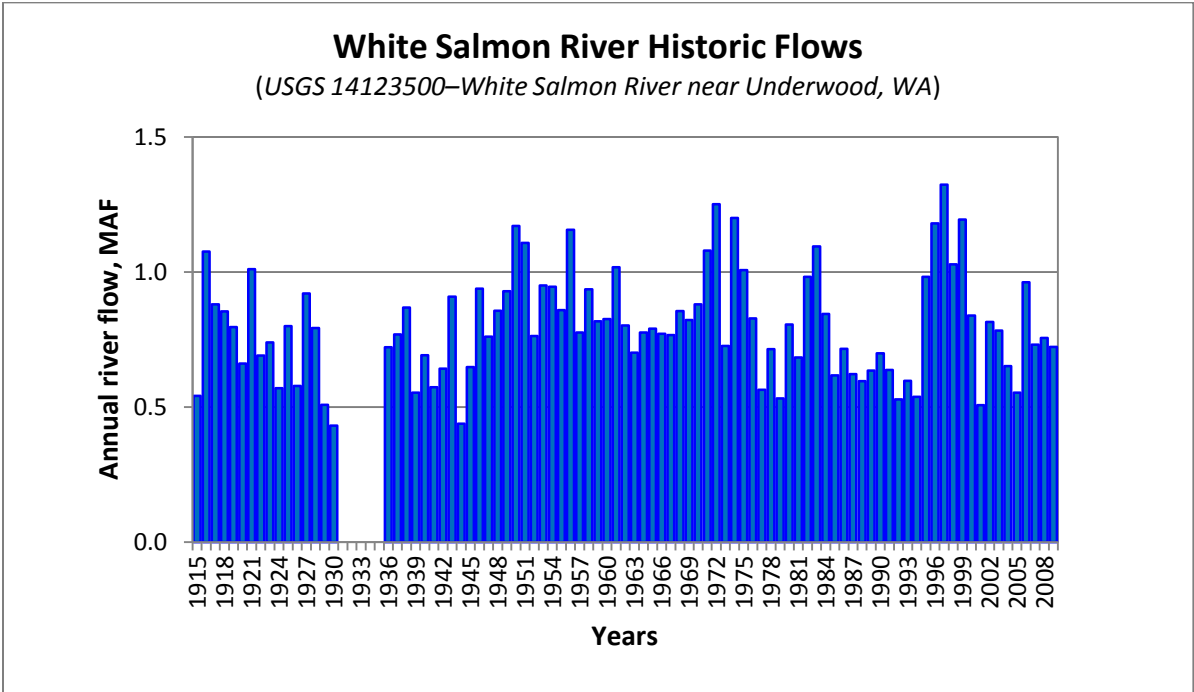
The historic flow's wet years were plotted against the instream flow rule. This shows a flow's magnitude when it was above or below the instream flow rule. The graph also shows if and how the hydrograph shifted. Flows are shown in cubic feet per second.

1. Make a separate table for each wet year using 20% assumption table.
2. Copy and paste instream flow rule table.
3. Copy and paste daily flow values in cfs from the Processed Historic Flow table and convert them to weekly values.
4. Click **Insert** in the Menu tab, point to **Chart**. Select **Line** for a chart type. Add Years as X axis, and Dry, Average and Wet as Y axis. Highlight the Graph, click on the Plot Area. On the pop-up window, click **Select data**, add instream flow data in the Legend Entries. Highlight the graph, right click, select **Change Series Chart Type**, and on the pop-up window select **Column**.
5. Format and edit the graph by clicking on **Layout** and **Format** on the Menu tab. Layout menu will guide you how to add, remove, or position titles, labels and legends.

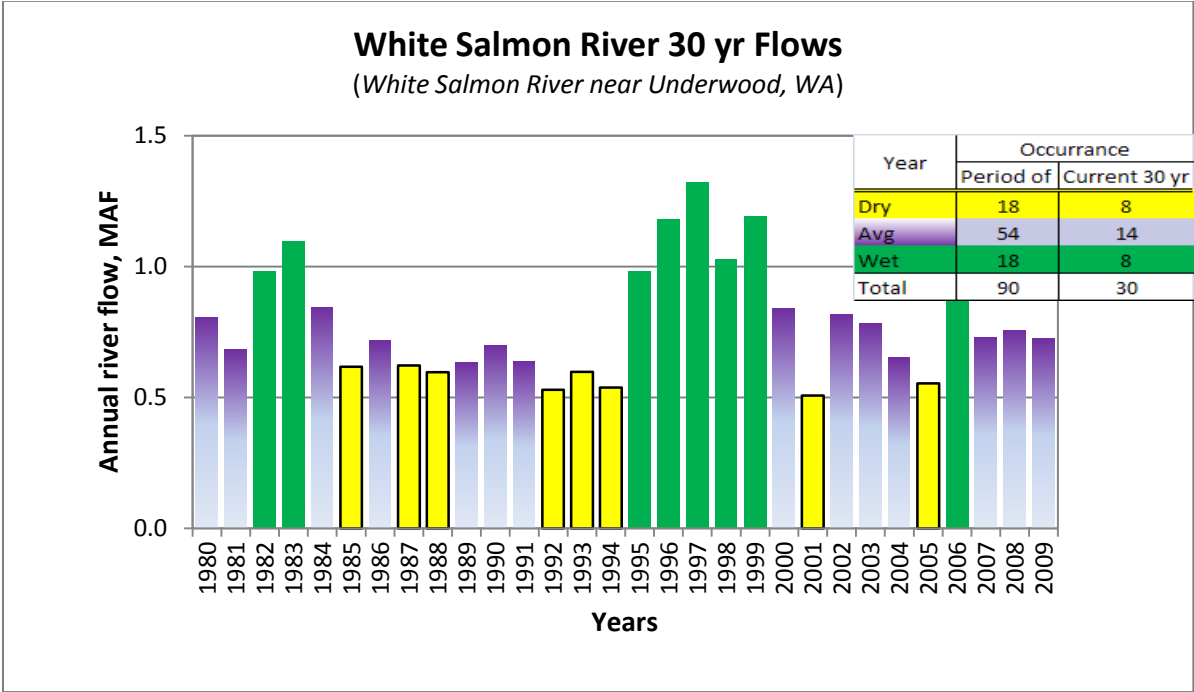
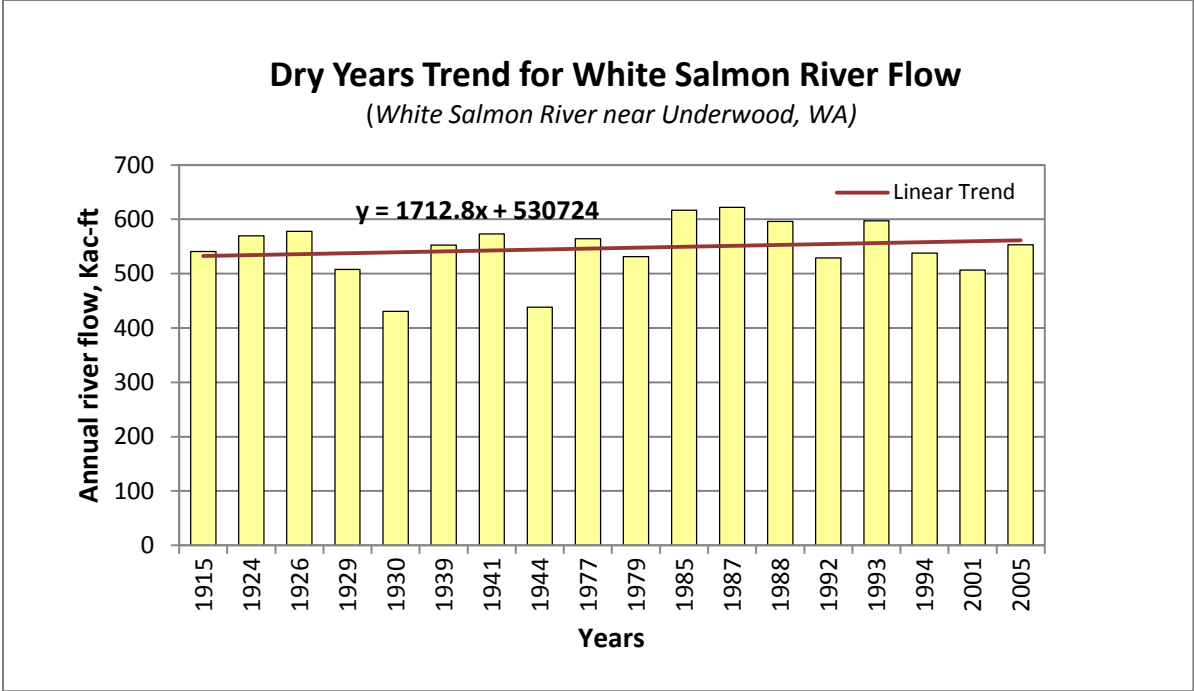
## Historic Stream Flow Data by WRIA

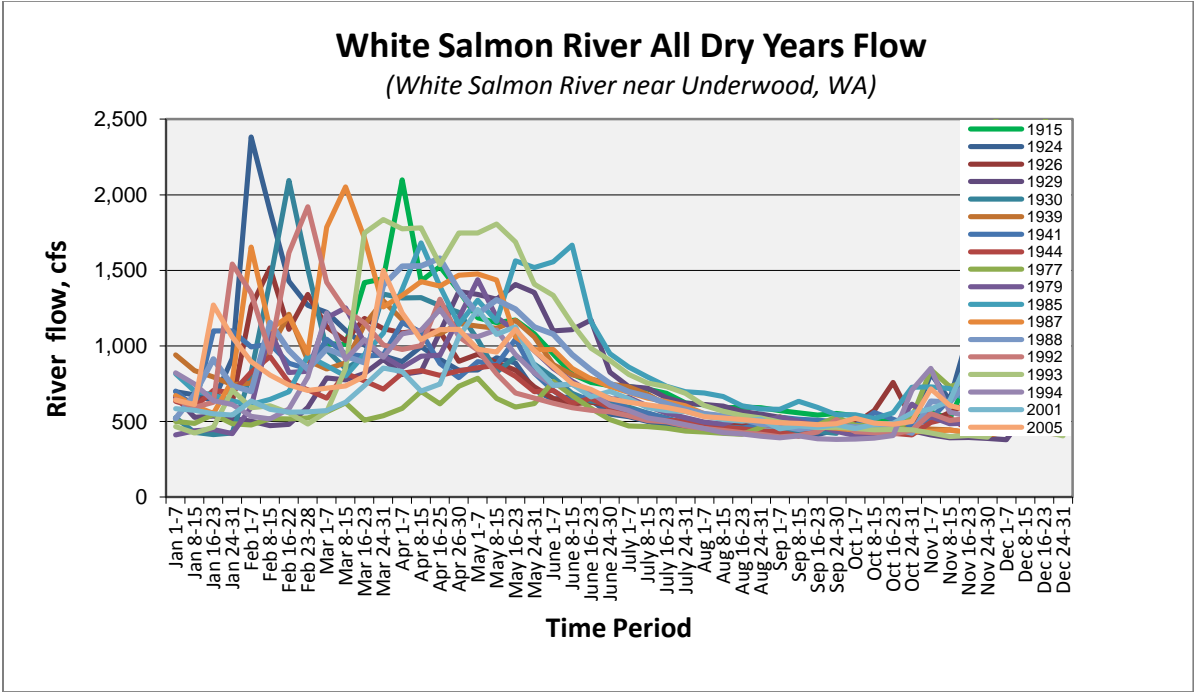
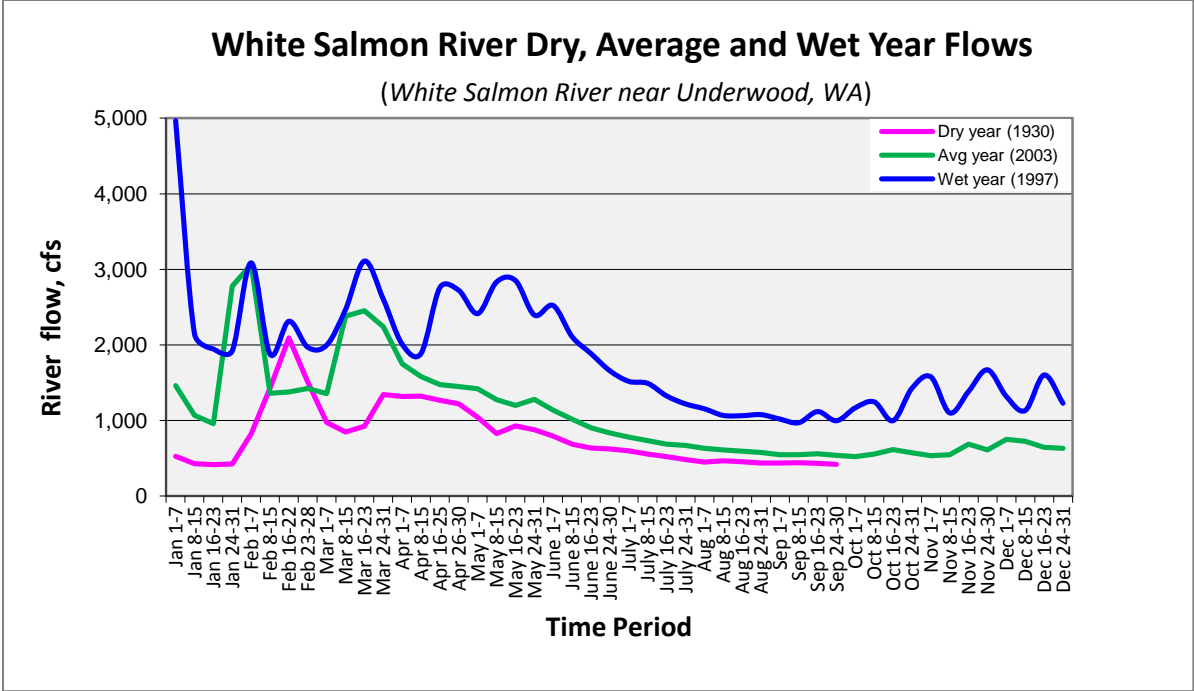
WRIA 29 (Wind-White Salmon) .....	D-8
WRIA 30 (Klickitat) .....	D-12
WRIA 31 (Rock-Glade) .....	D-15
WRIA 32 (Walla Walla) .....	D-18
WRIA 33 (Lower Snake) .....	D-35
WRIA 34 (Palouse).....	D-39
WRIA 35 (Middle Snake).....	D-46
WRIA 36 (Esquatzel Coulee) .....	D-53
WRIA 37 (Lower Yakima) .....	D-56
WRIA 38 (Naches) .....	D-67
WRIA 39 (Upper Yakima).....	D-71
WRIA 41 (Lower Crab) .....	D-75
WRIA 42 (Grand Coulee).....	D-82
WRIA 43 (Upper Crab-Wilson).....	D-85
WRIA 45 (Wenatchee) .....	D-89
WRIA 46 (Entiat).....	D-121
WRIA 47 (Chelan).....	D-133
WRIA 48 (Methow) .....	D-143
WRIA 49 (Okanogan).....	D-161
WRIA 52 (Sanpoil).....	D-176
WRIA 54 (Lower Spokane) .....	D-178
WRIA 55 (Little Spokane).....	D-186
WRIA 56 (Hangman).....	D-196
WRIA 57 (Middle Spokane).....	D-201
WRIA 59 (Colville) .....	D-207
WRIA 60 (Kettle) .....	D-214
WRIA 62 (Pend Oreille).....	D-218

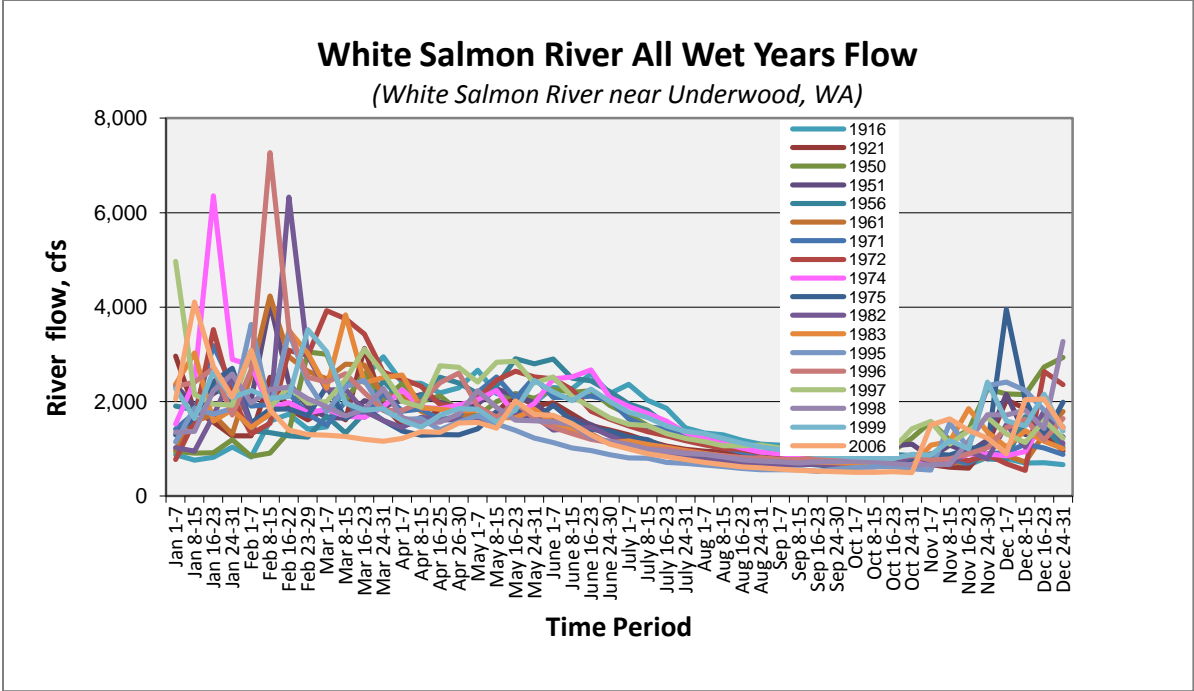
### WRIA 29 (Wind-White Salmon)



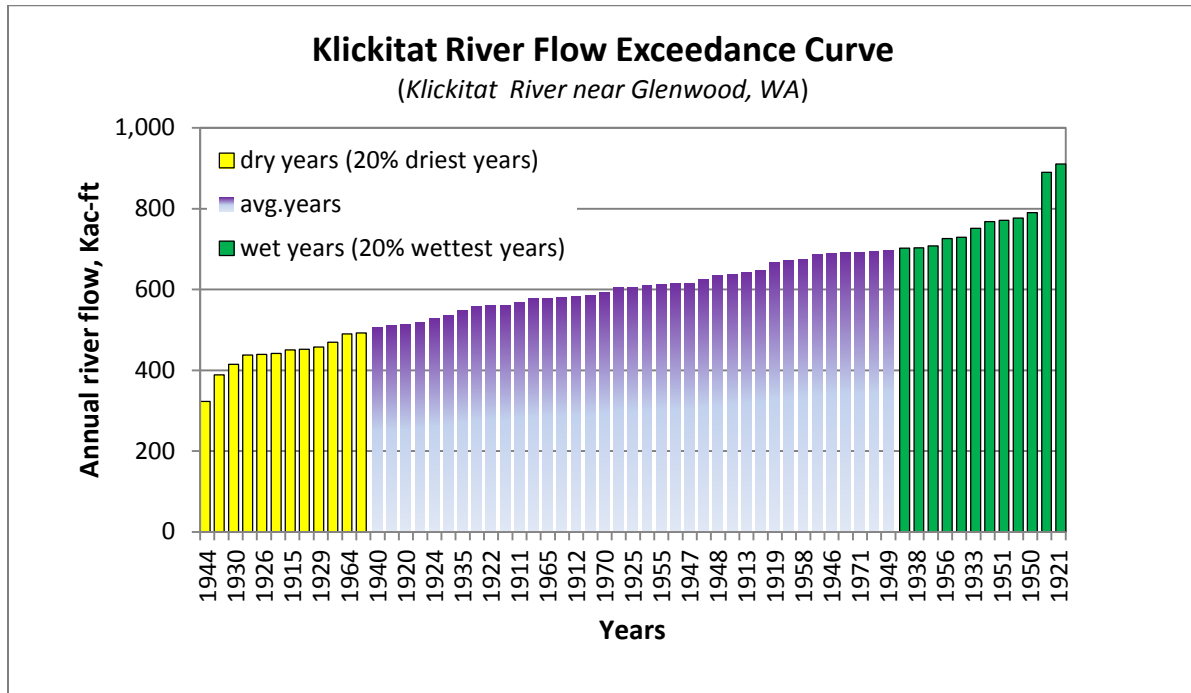
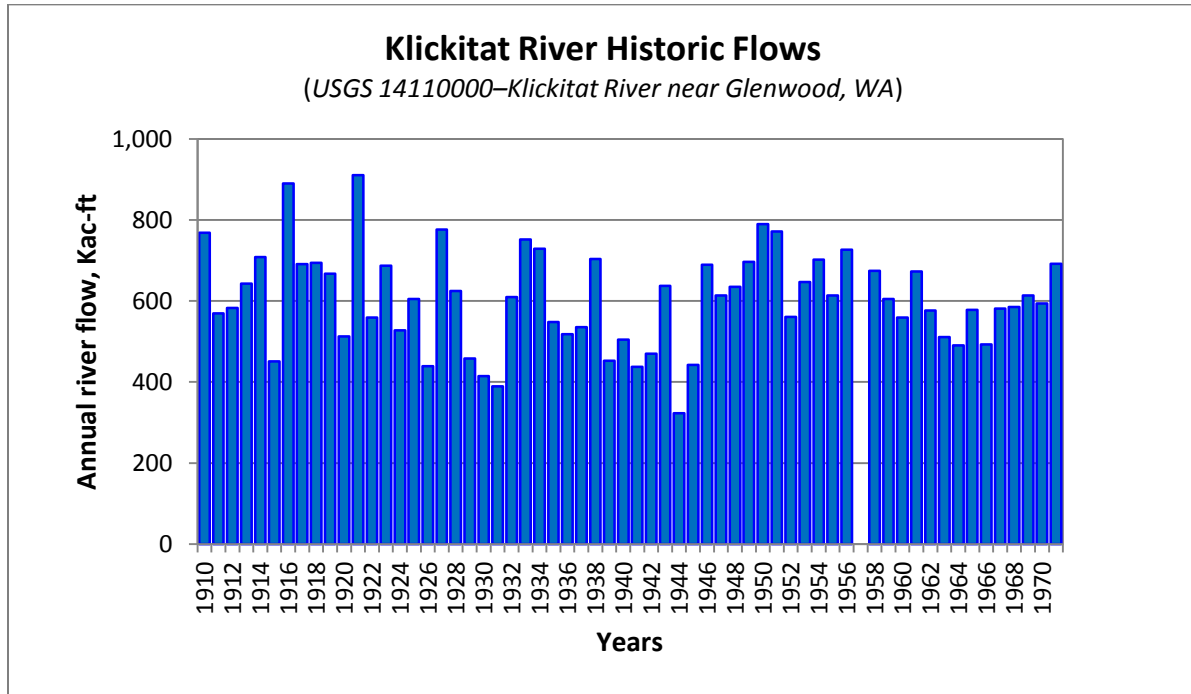


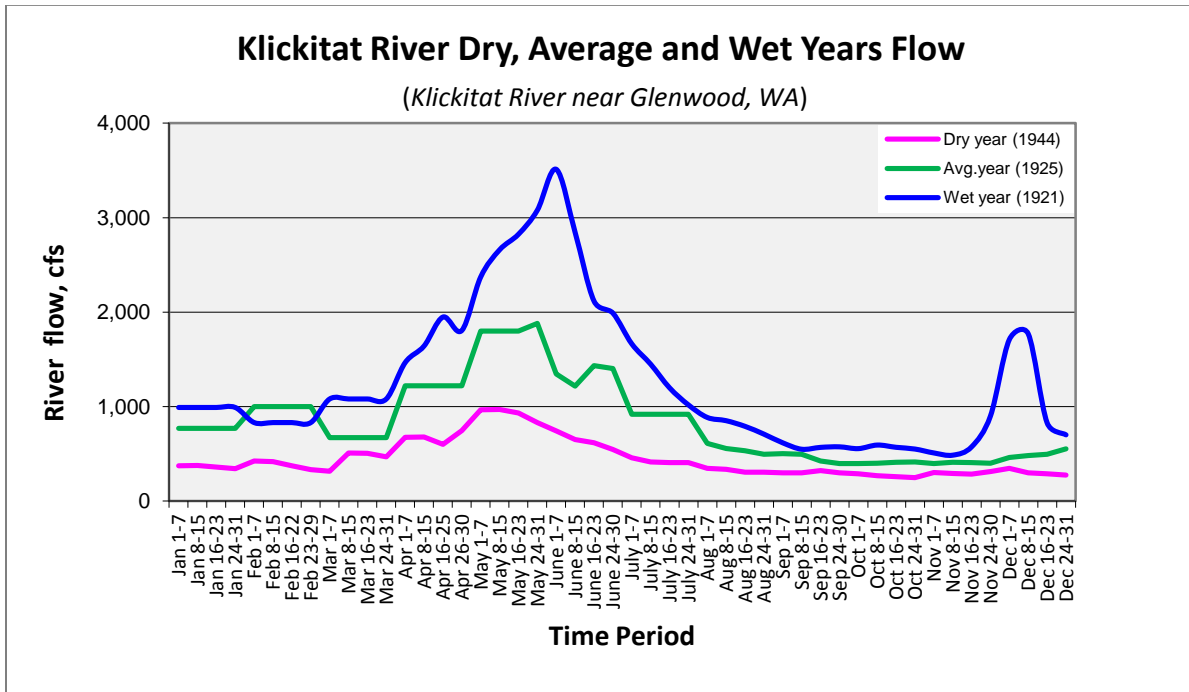
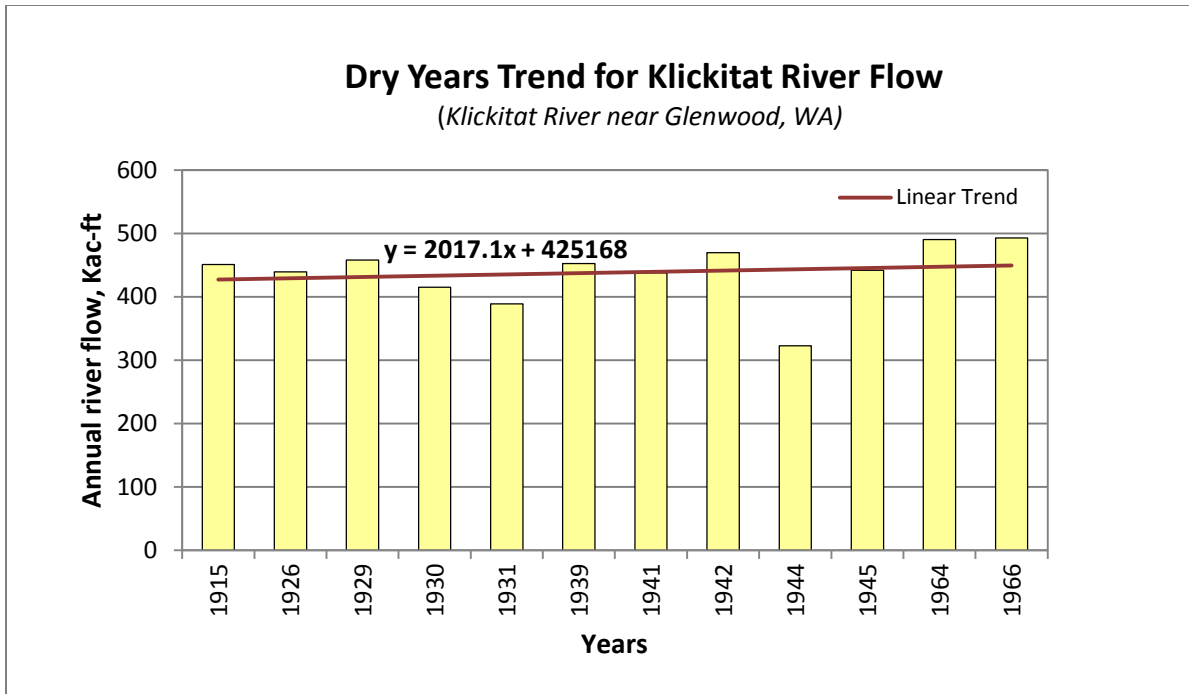


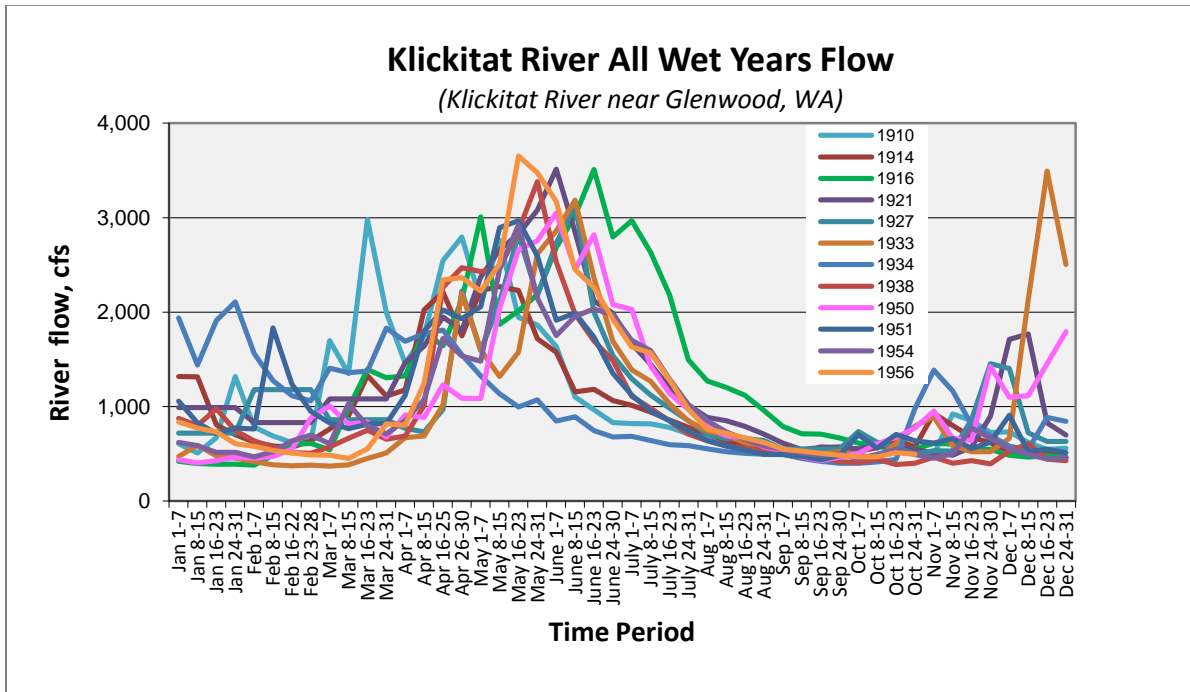
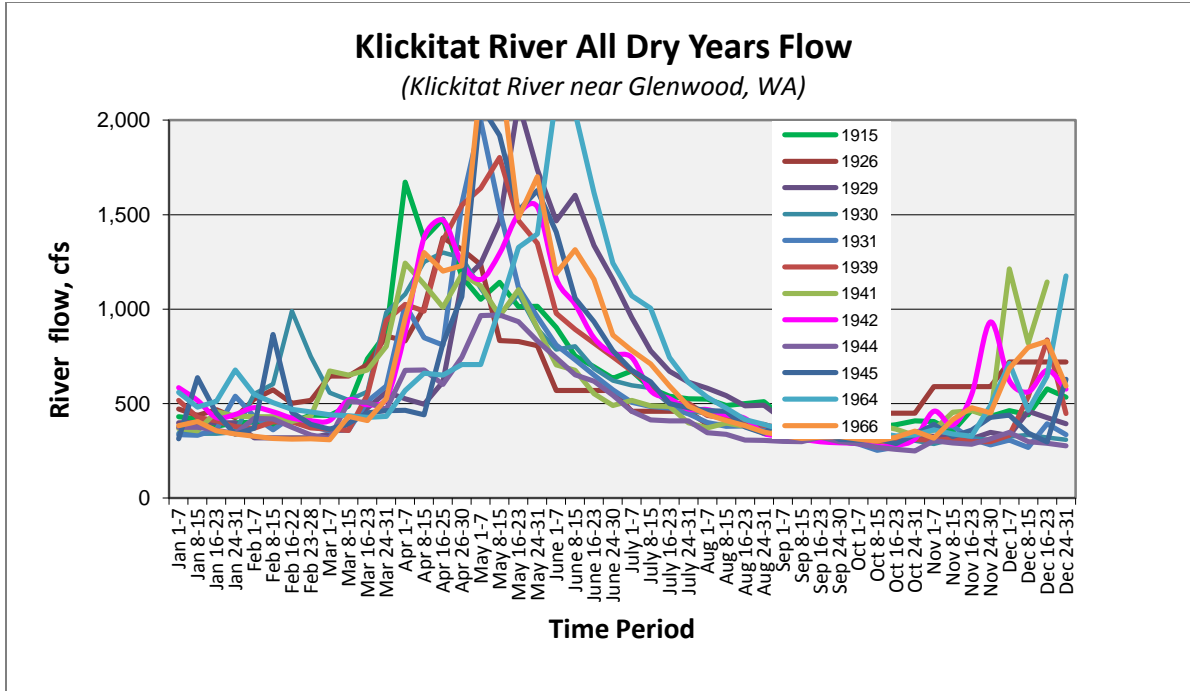




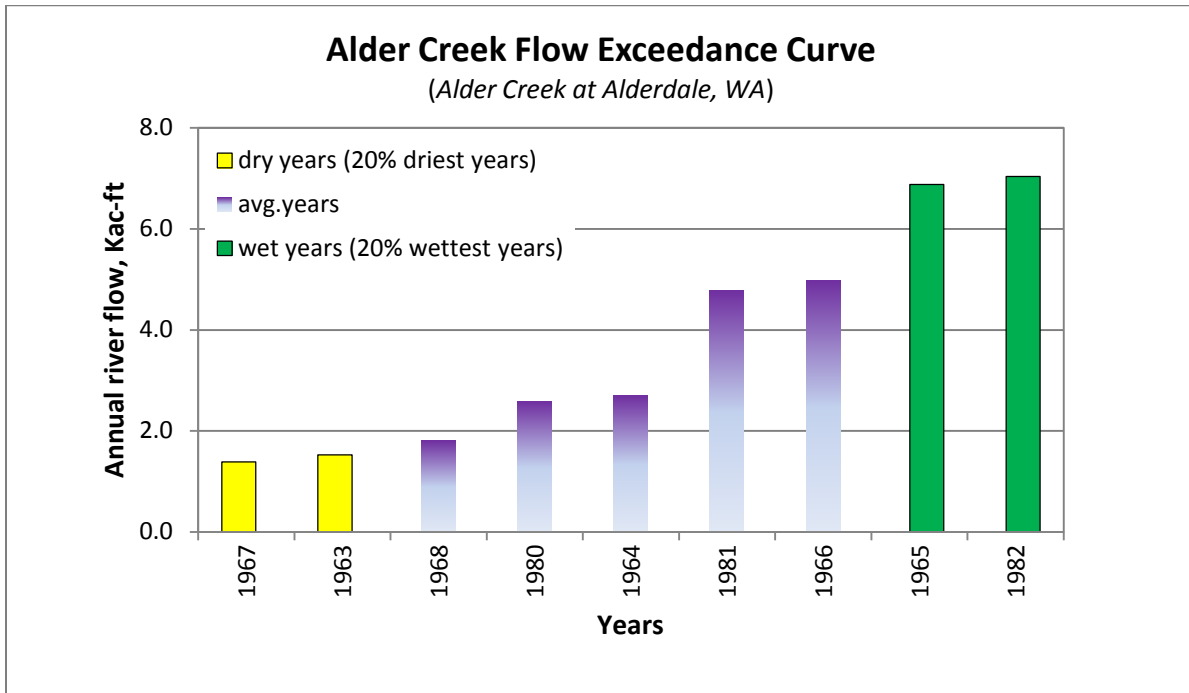
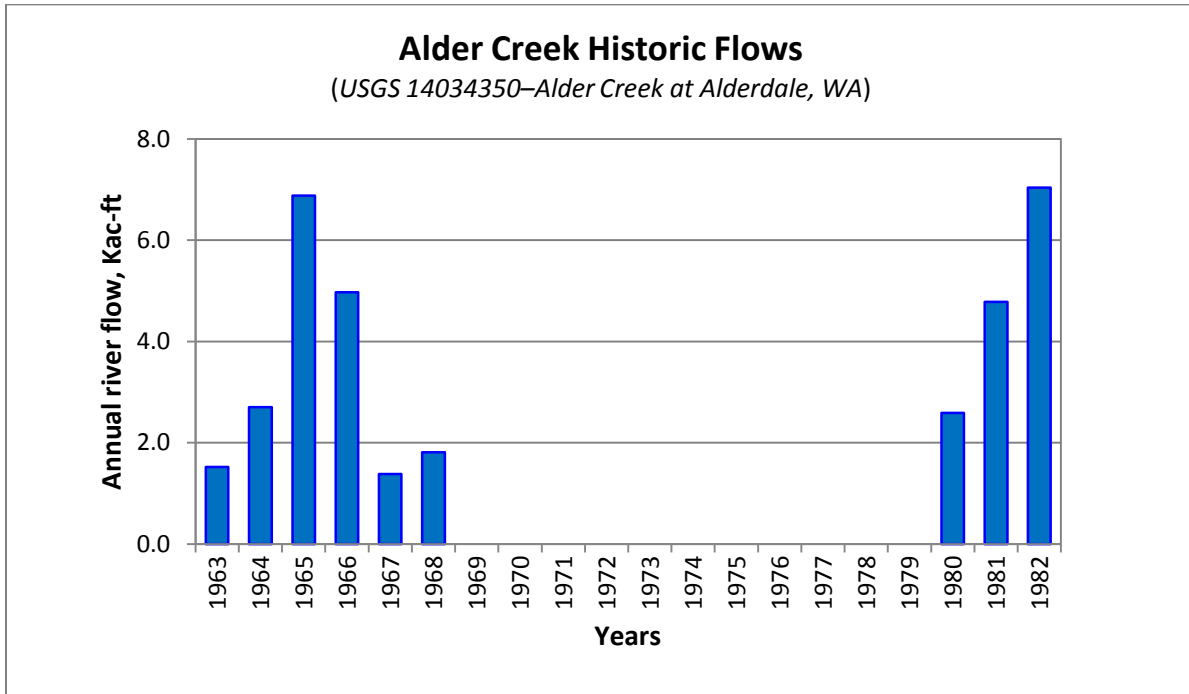
**WRIA 30 (Klickitat)**

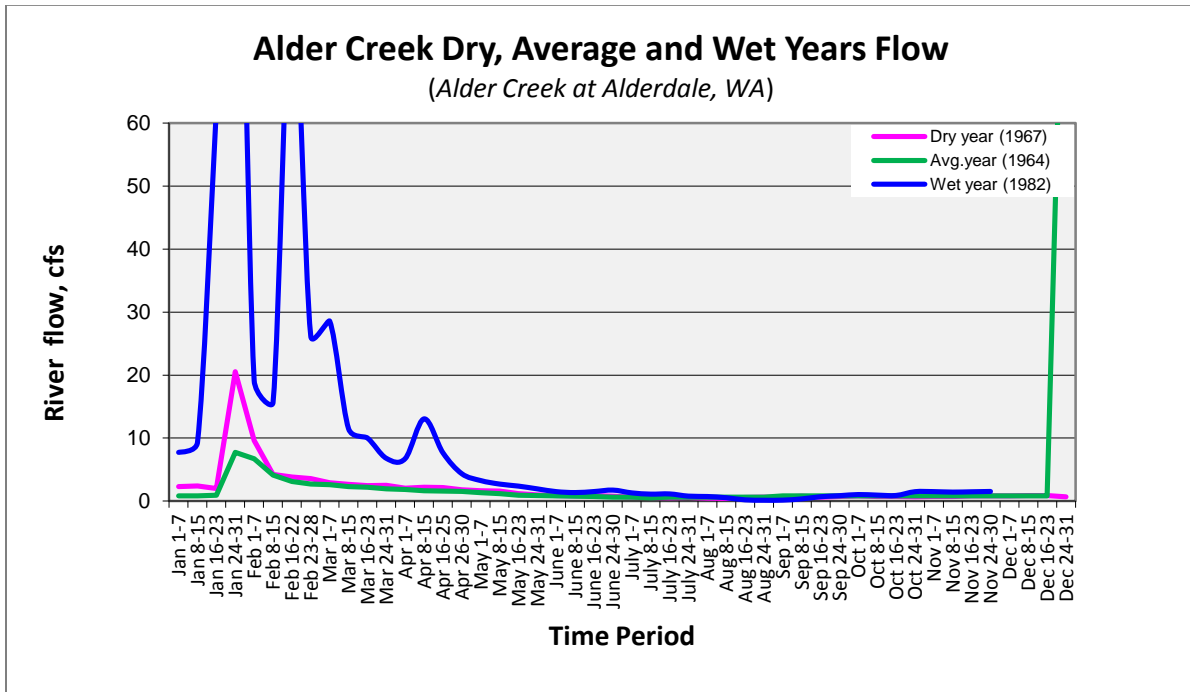
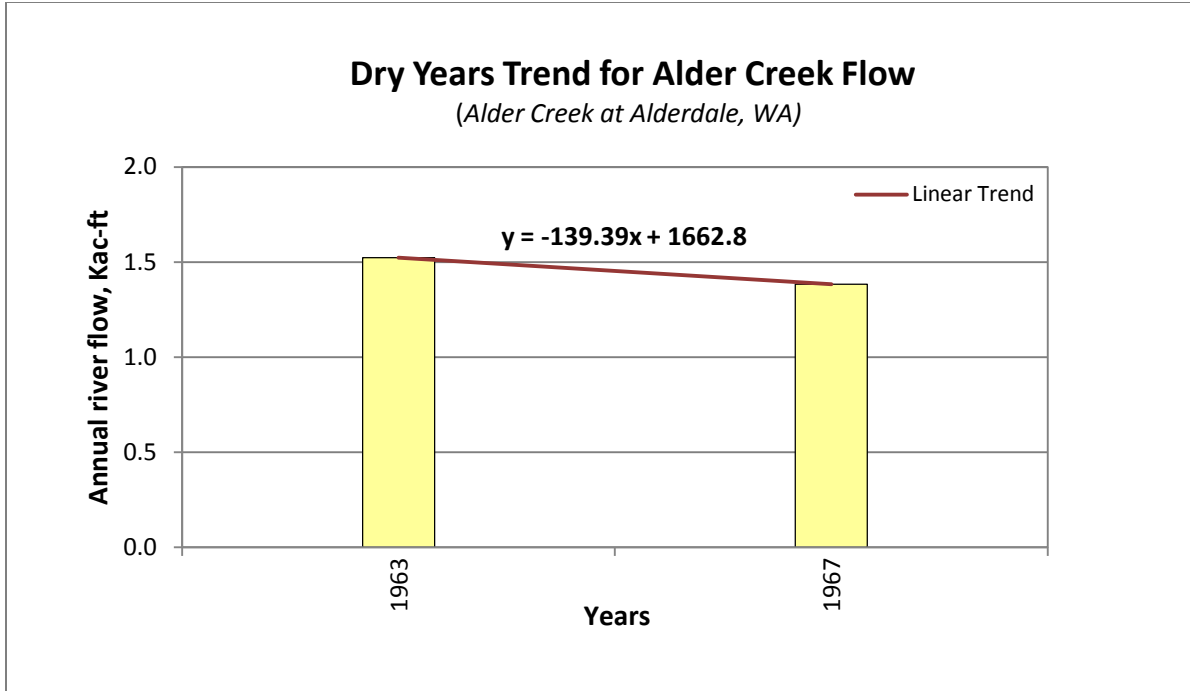




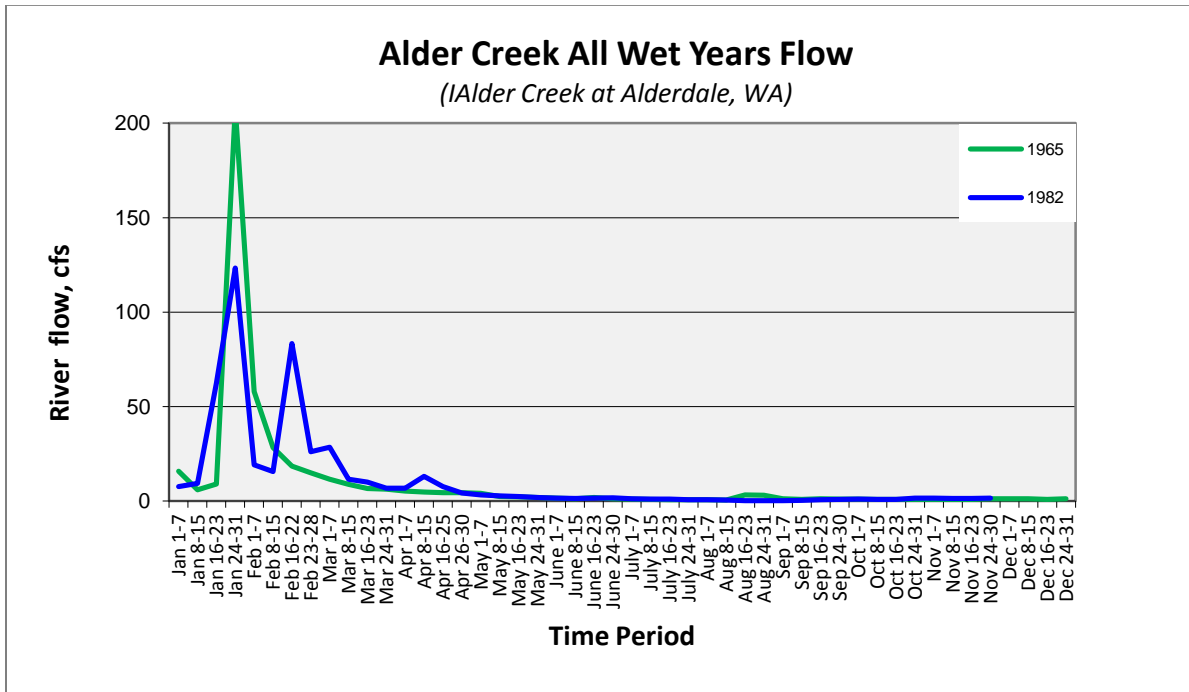
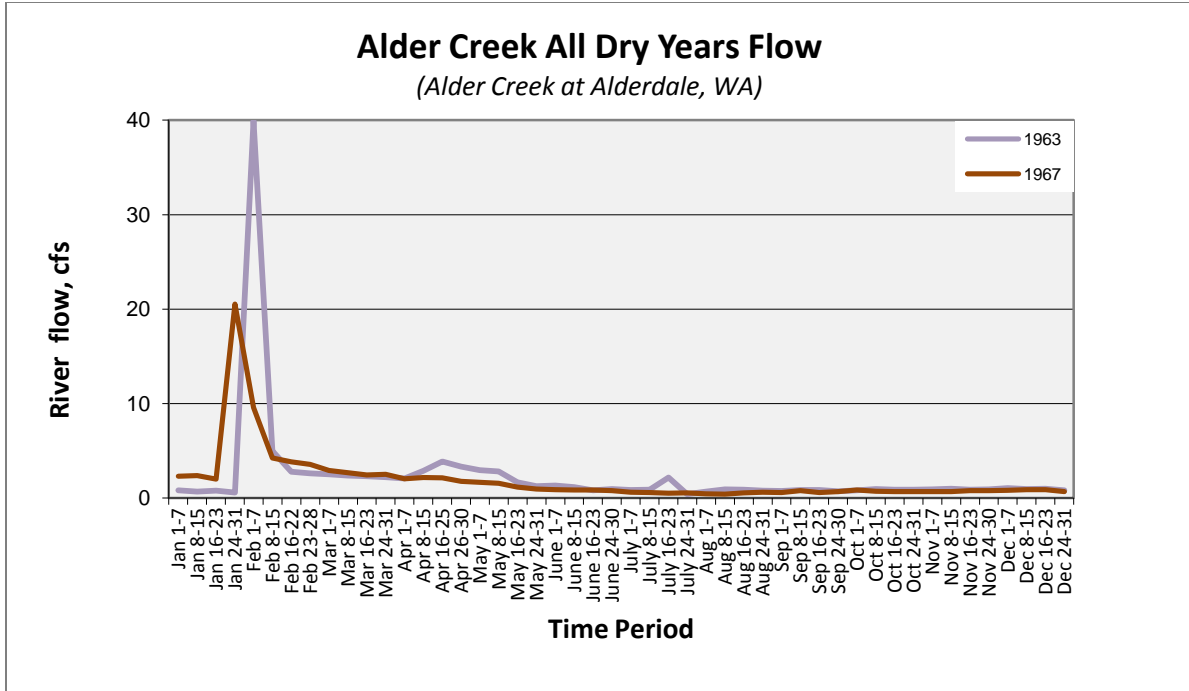


**WRIA 31 (Rock-Glade)**







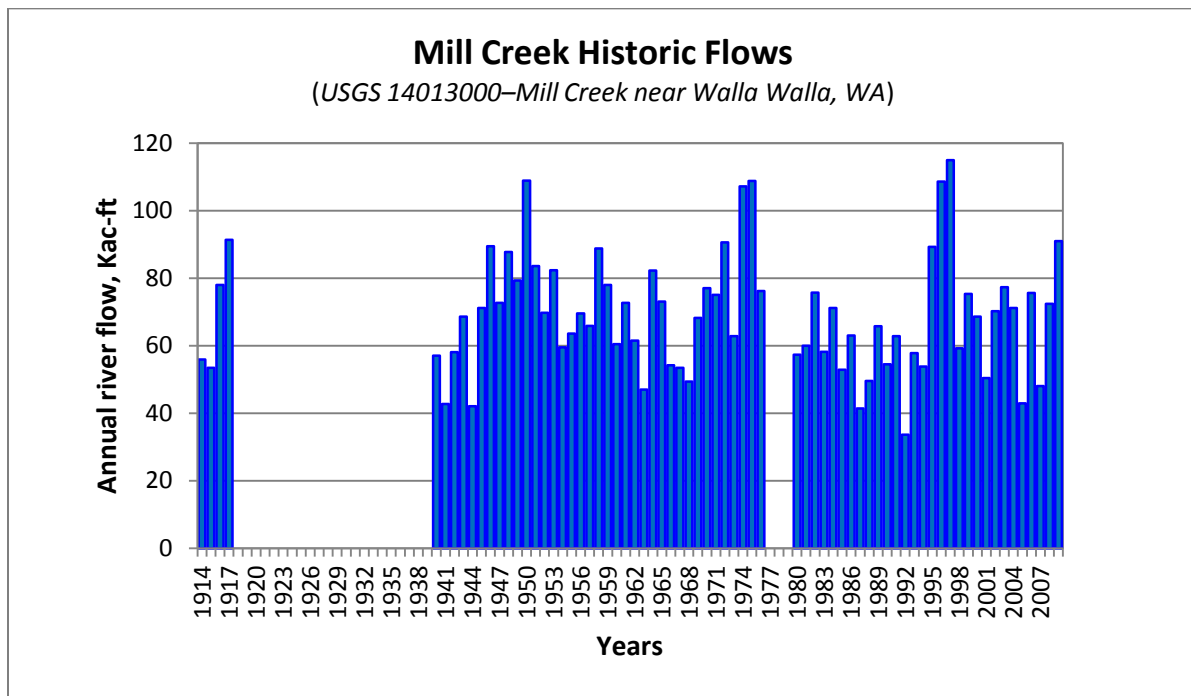


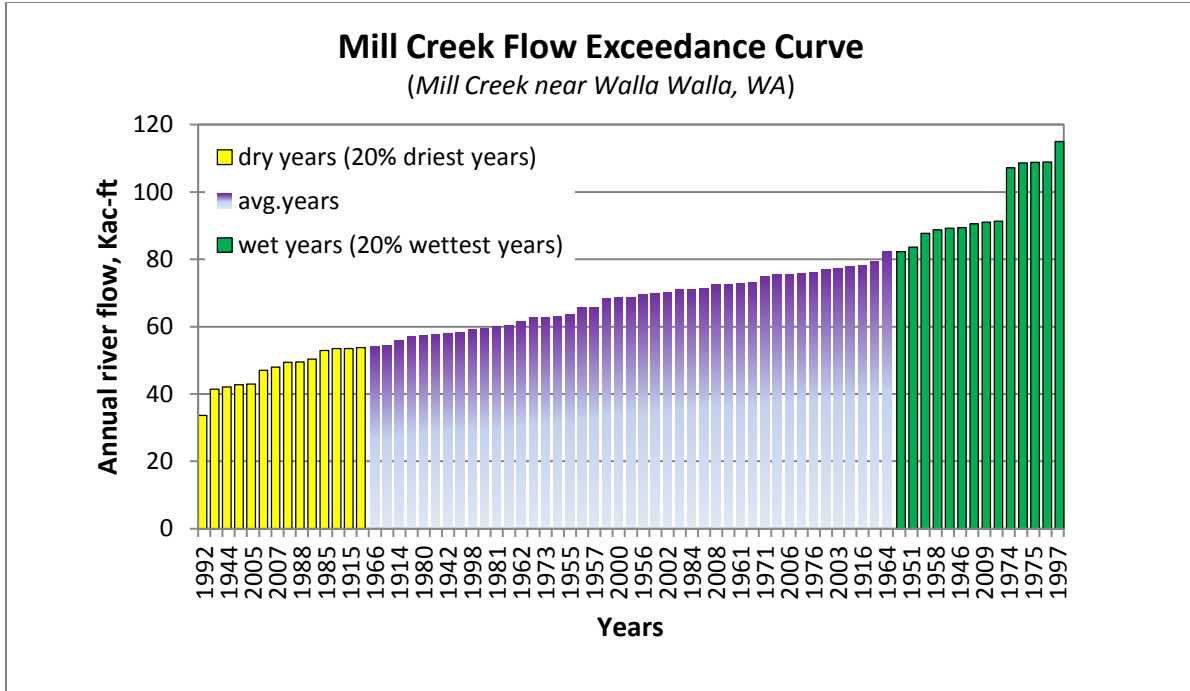
## WRIA 32 (Walla Walla)

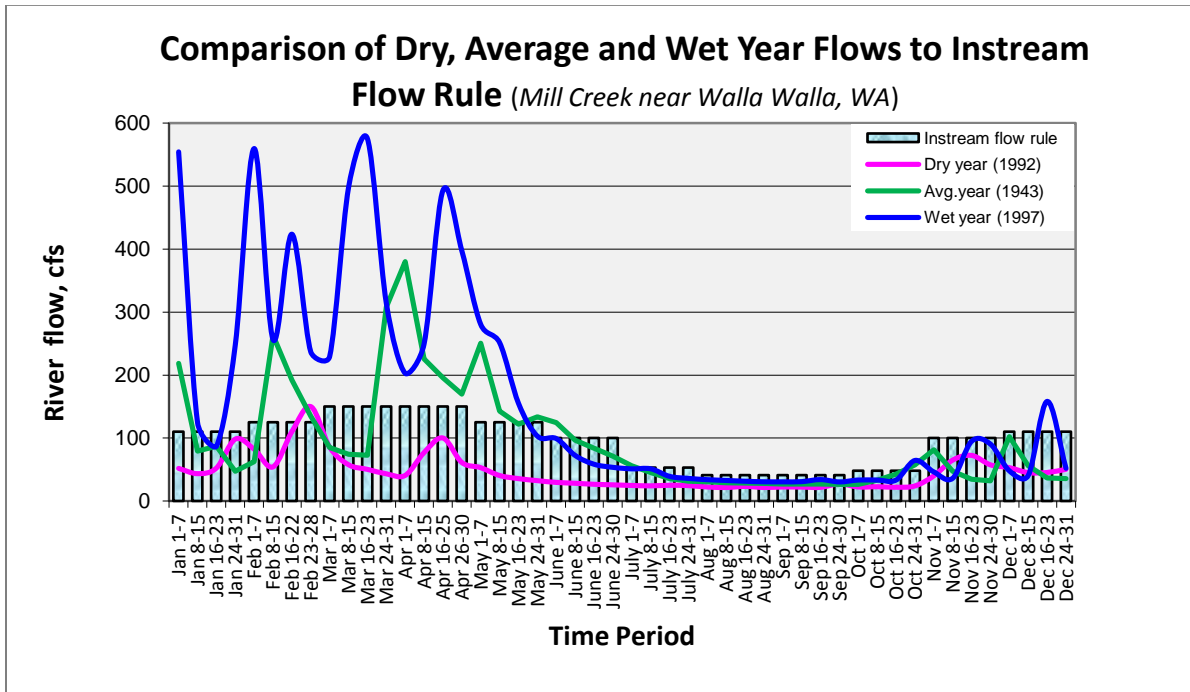
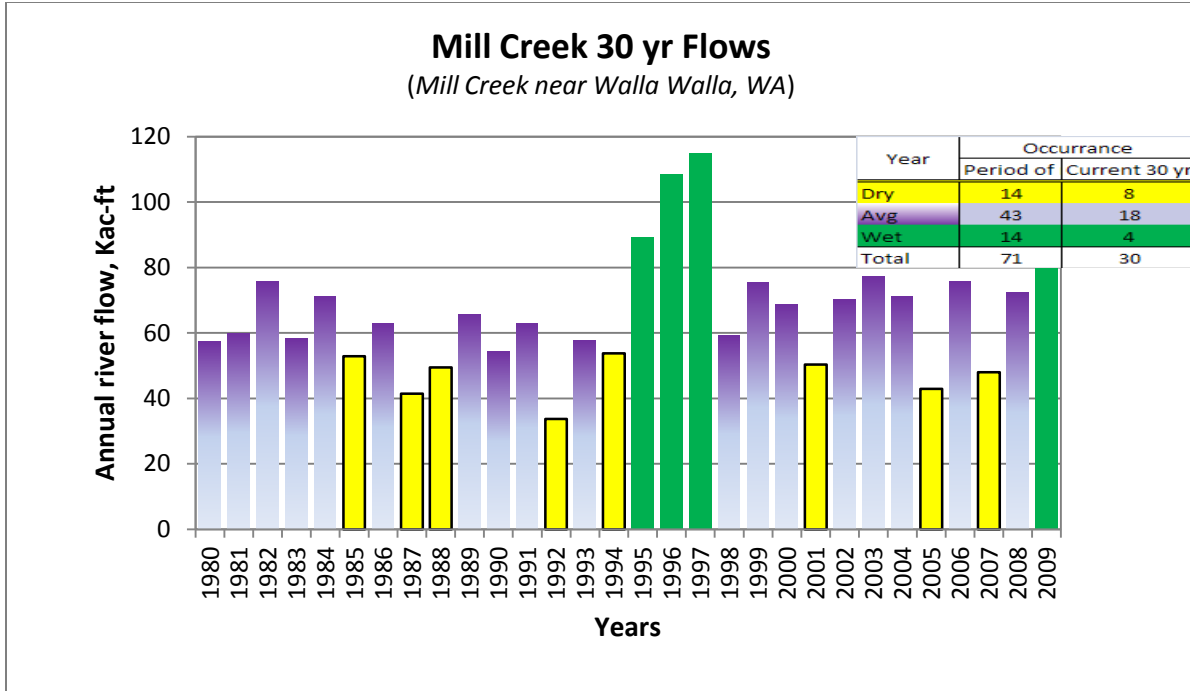
For WRIA 32, OCR graphed the flows of 6 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels and drought occurrences. These data contribute to OCR’s understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 58 year (1952-2009) flows of the Walla Walla River near Touchet, gauge number 14018500, it is shown that:

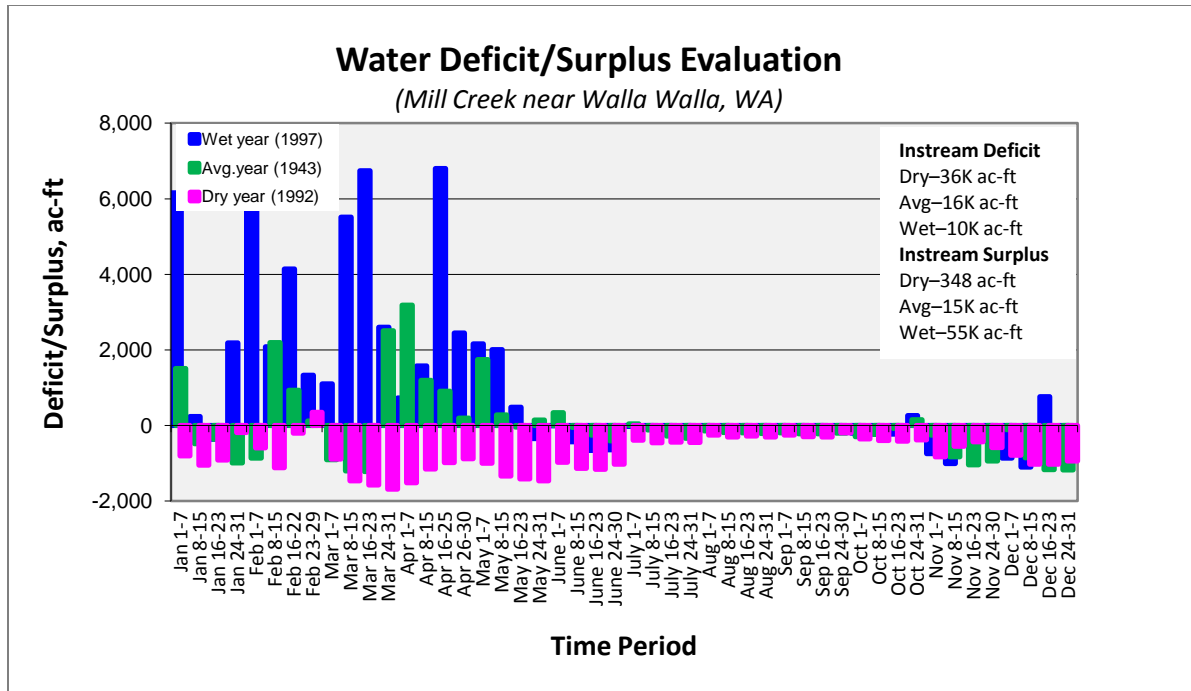
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.2 and 0.7 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 7 times, with the worst stretch being 2 consecutive dry years in 1987-1988. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years worsened by 5 %.

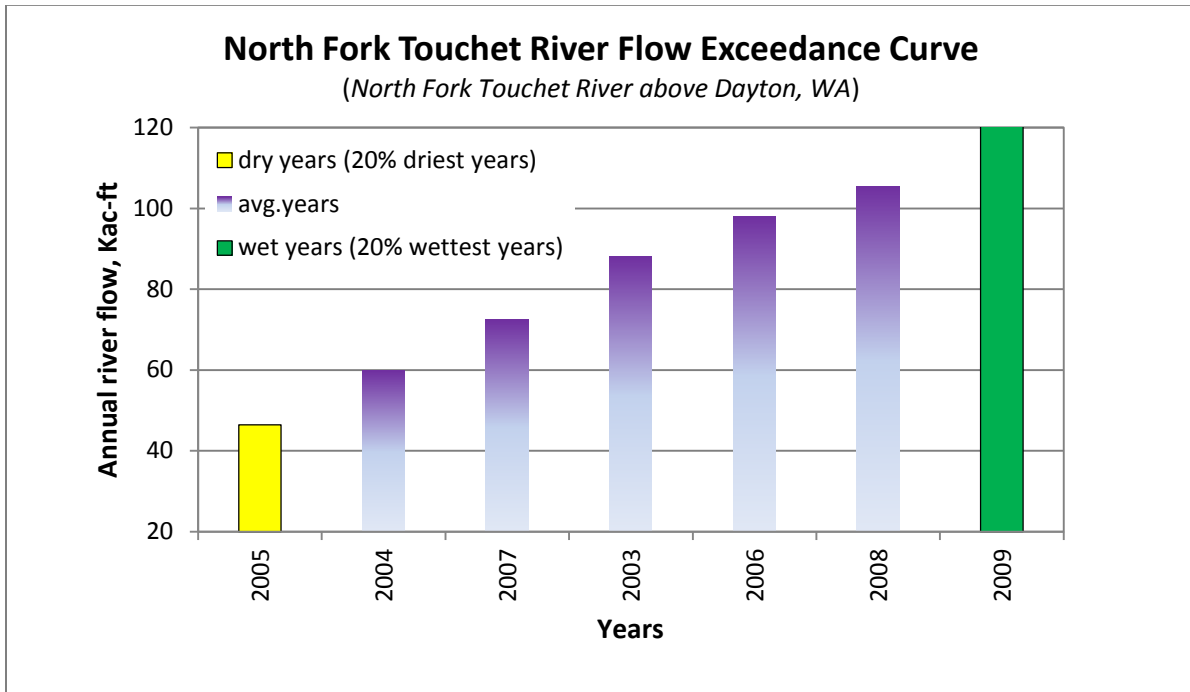
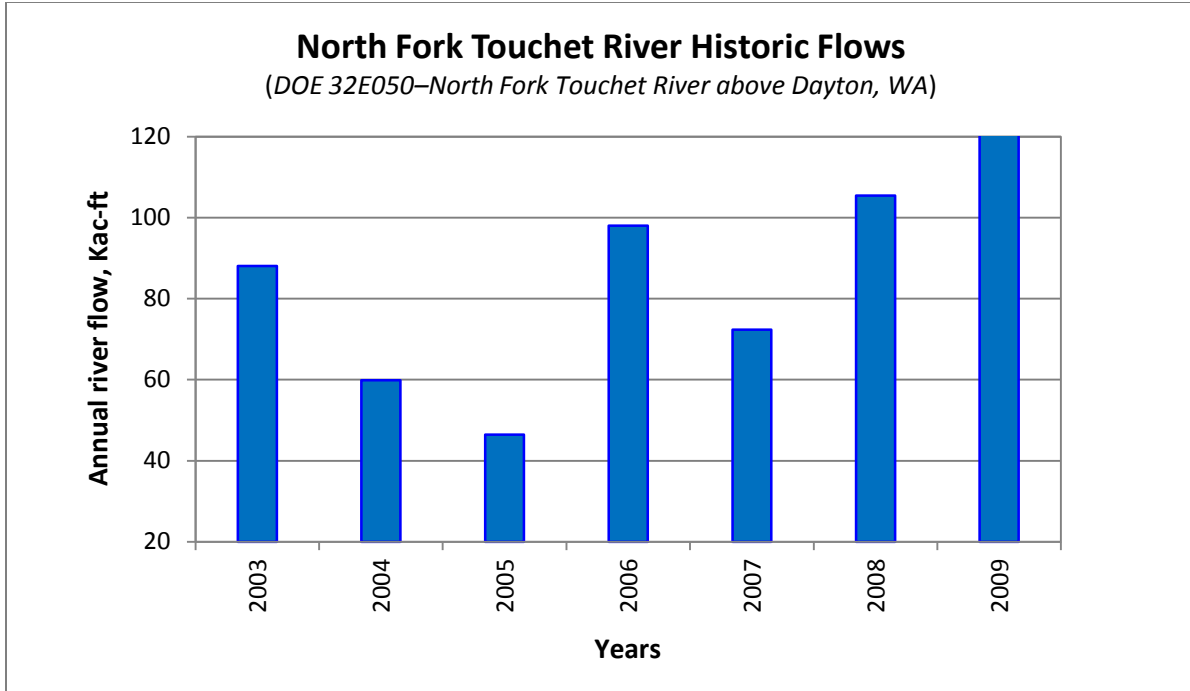
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA’s water demands.

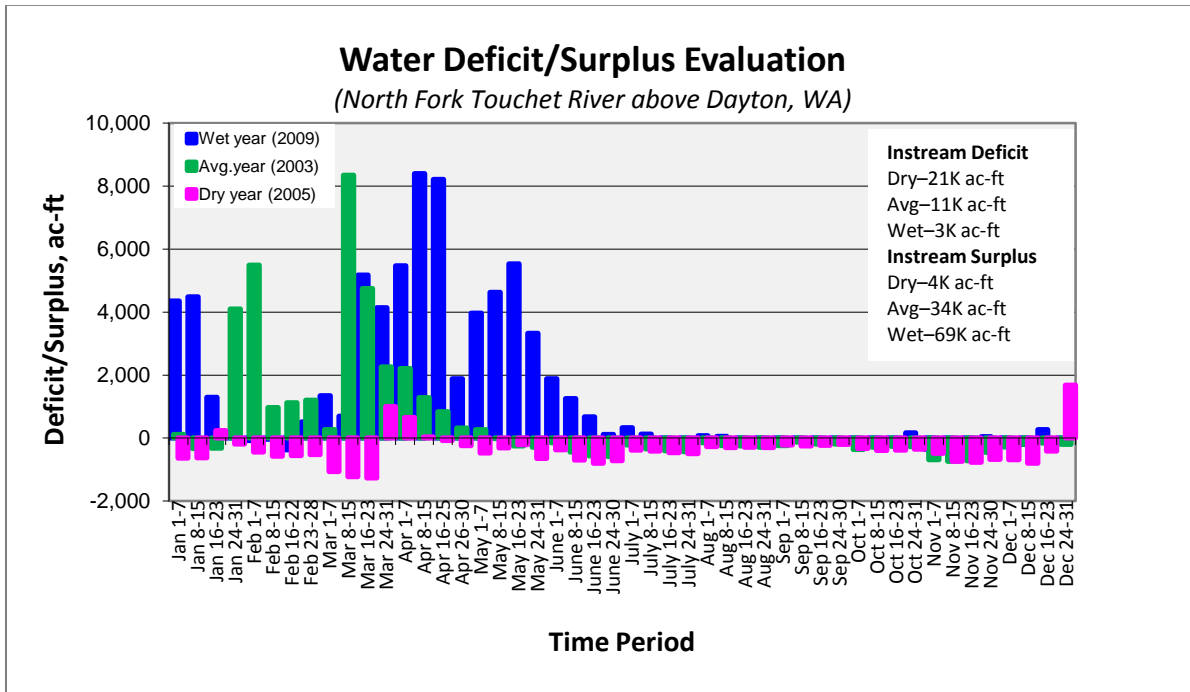
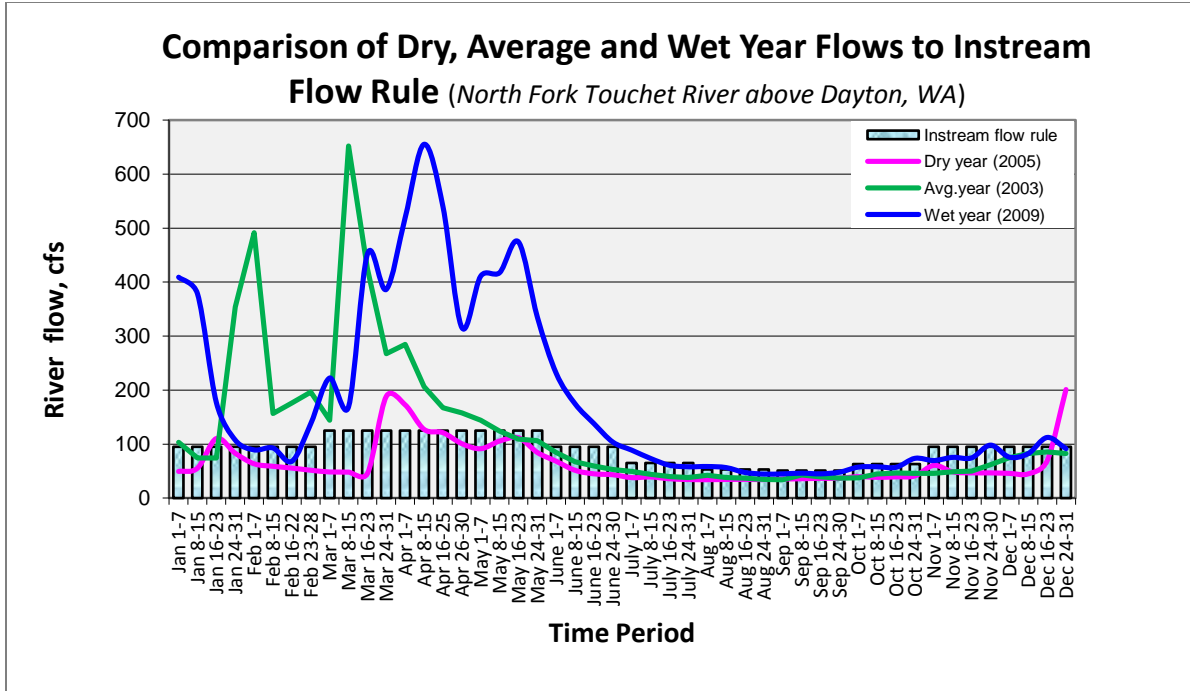


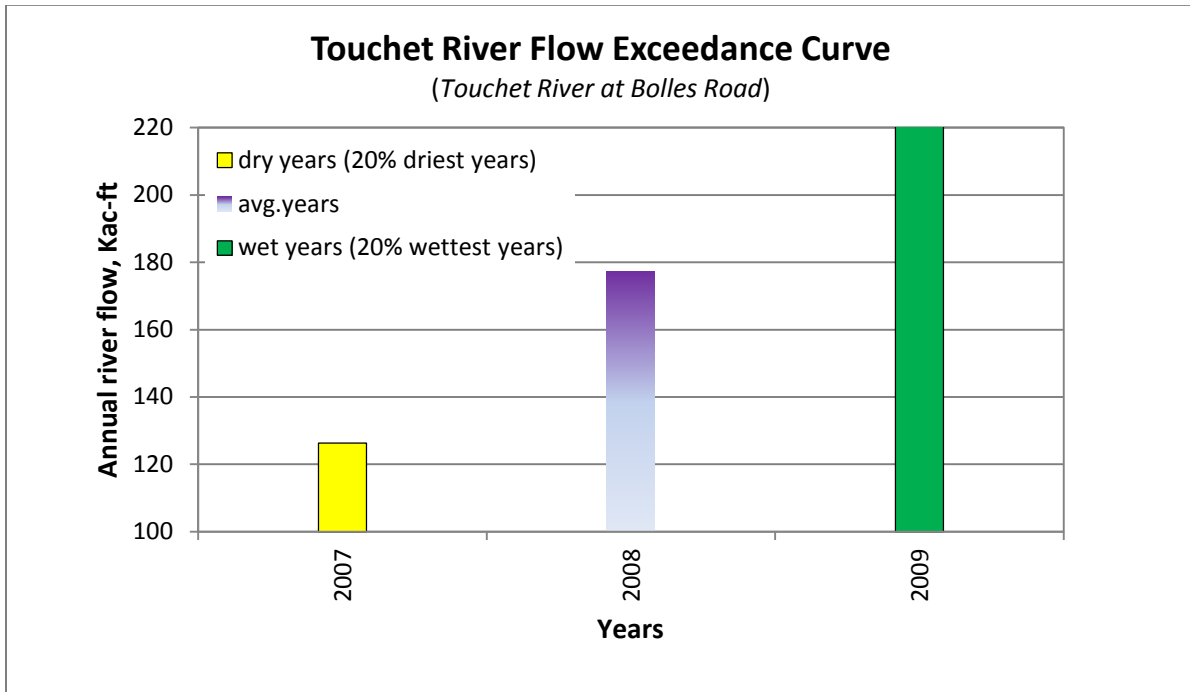
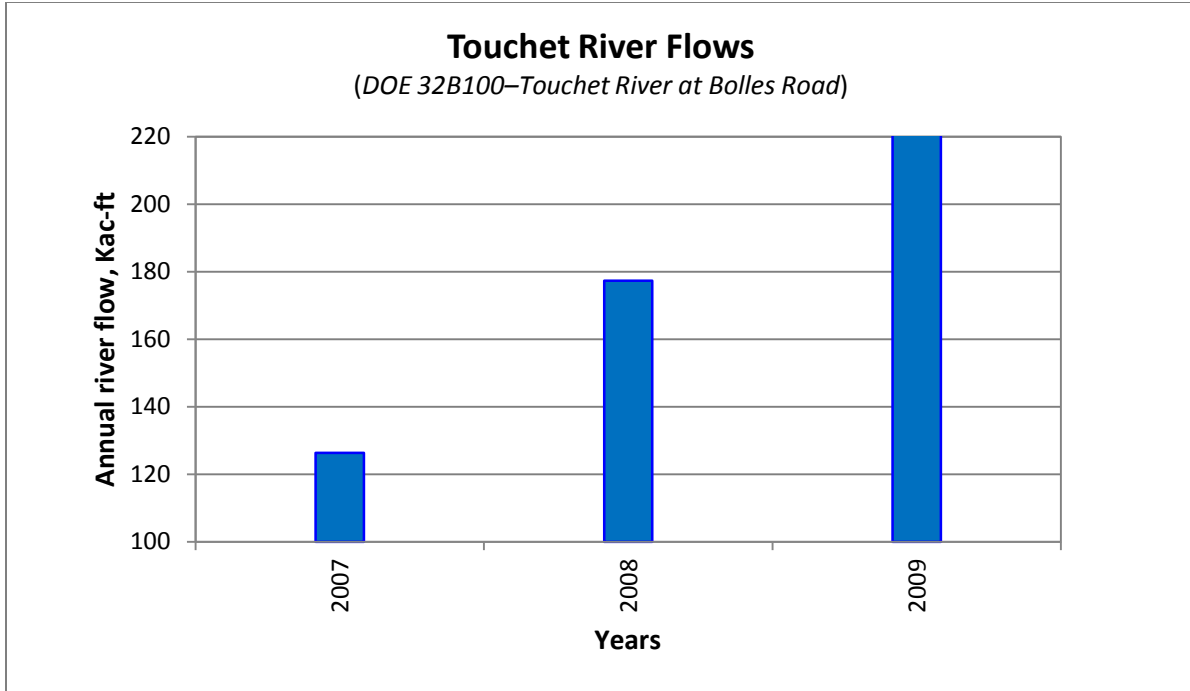




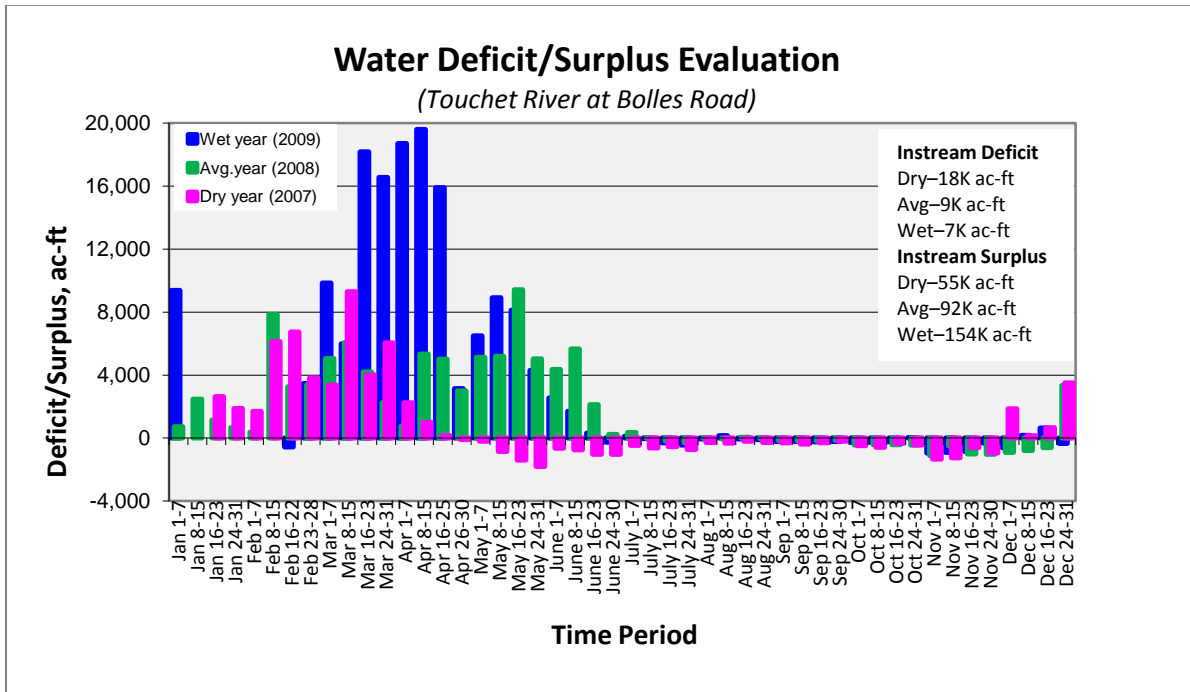
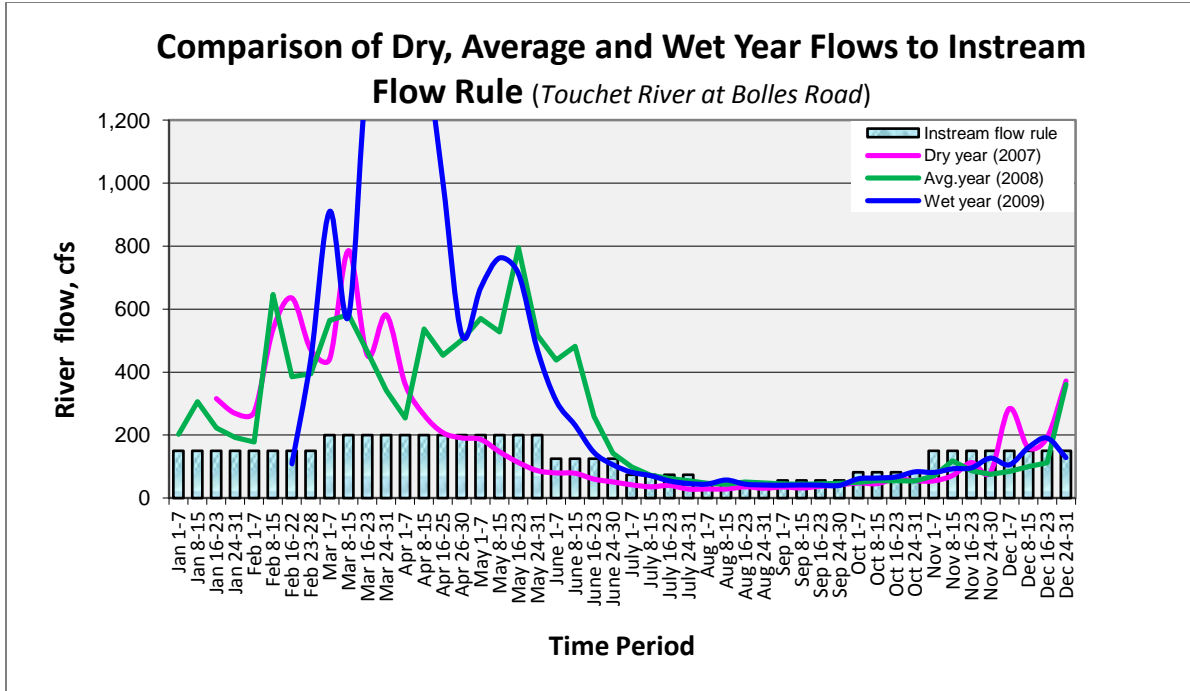


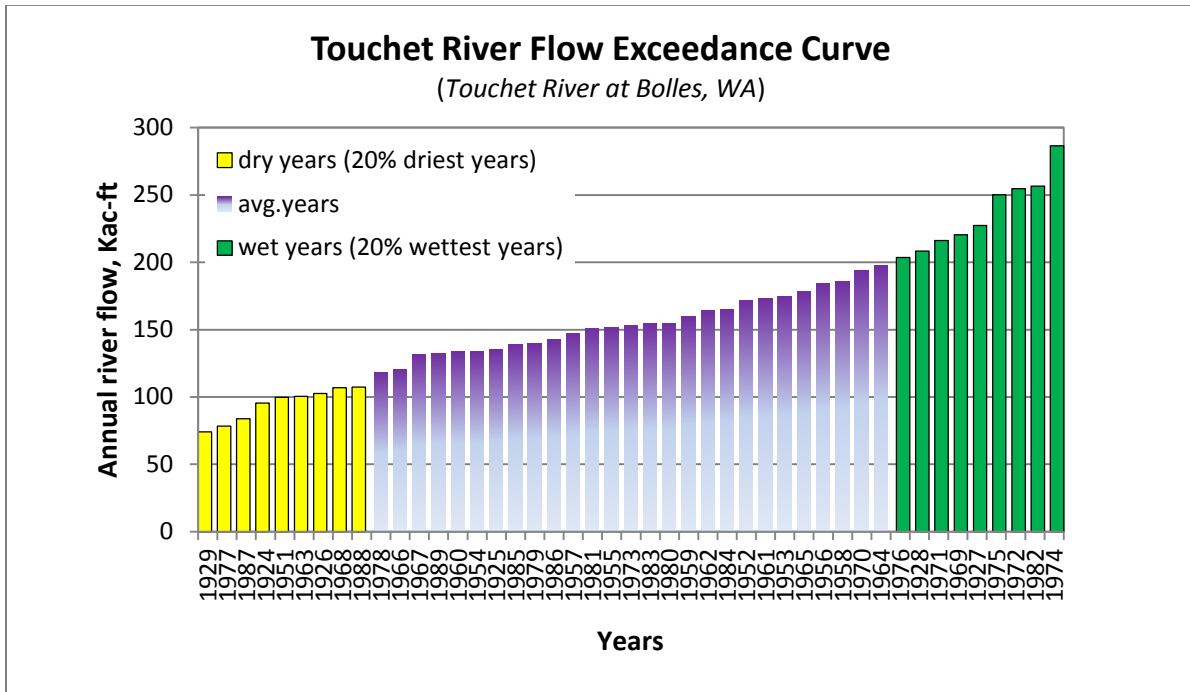
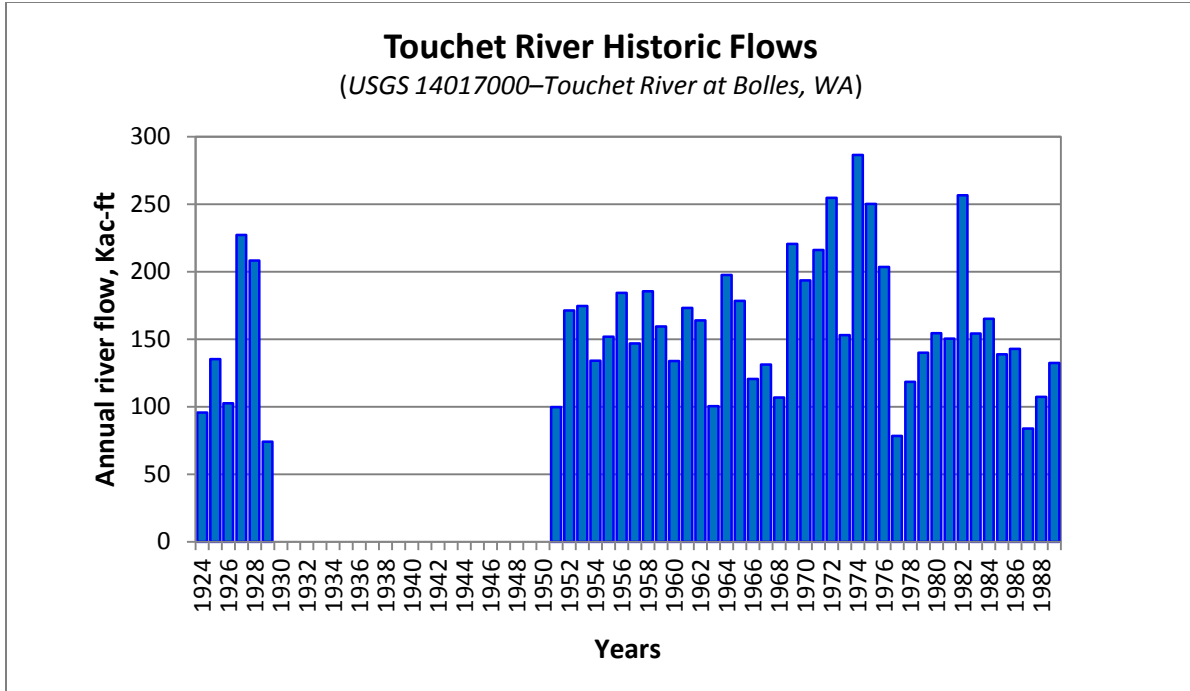


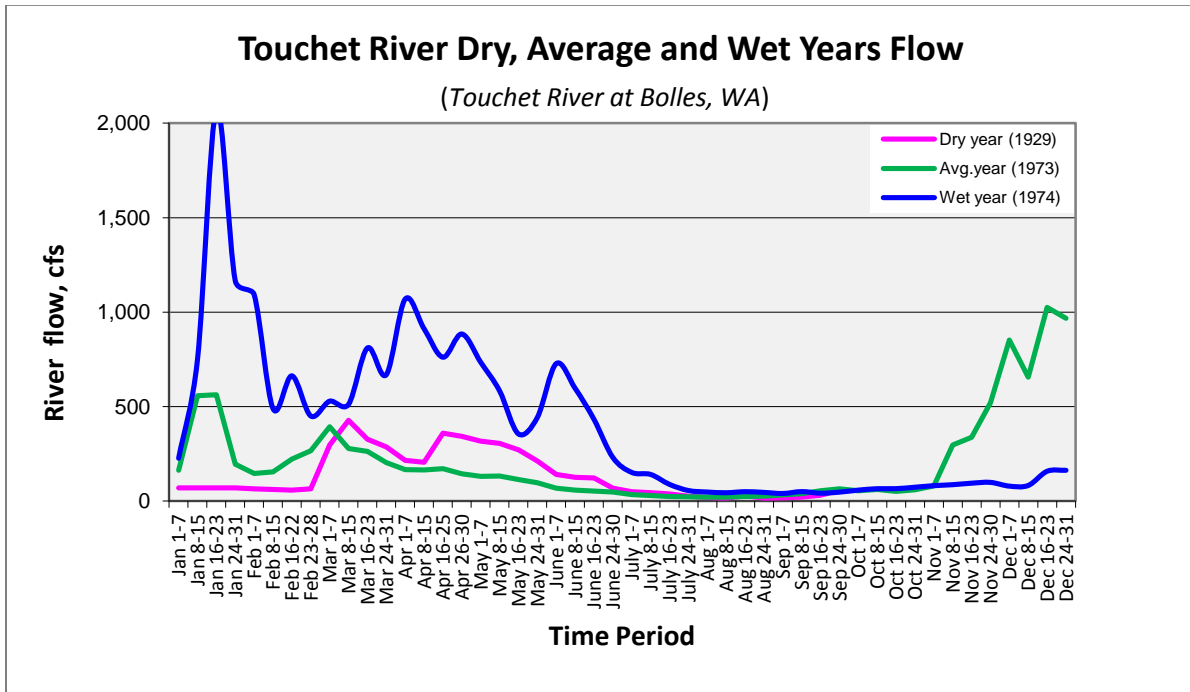
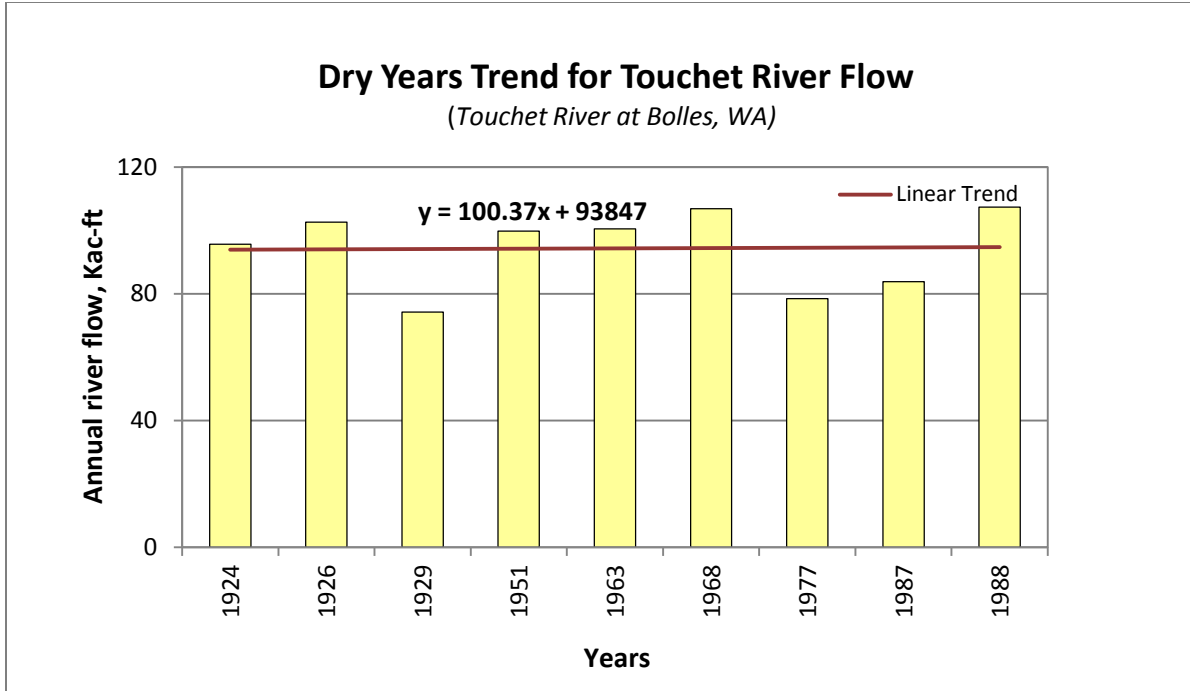


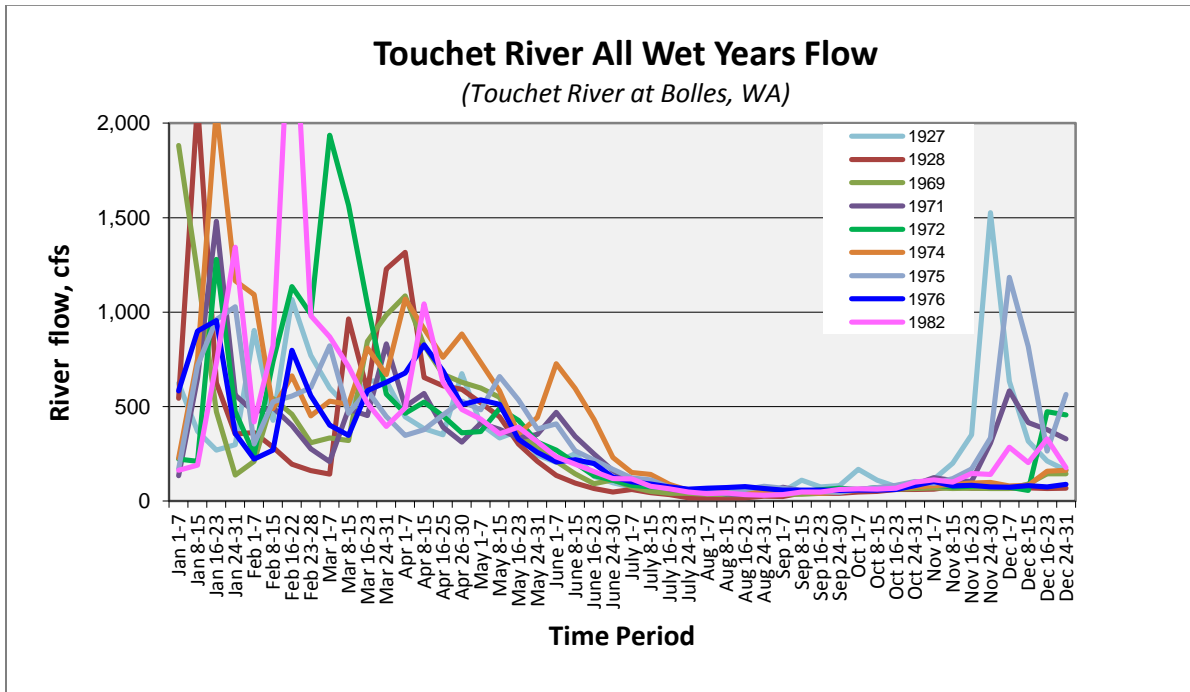
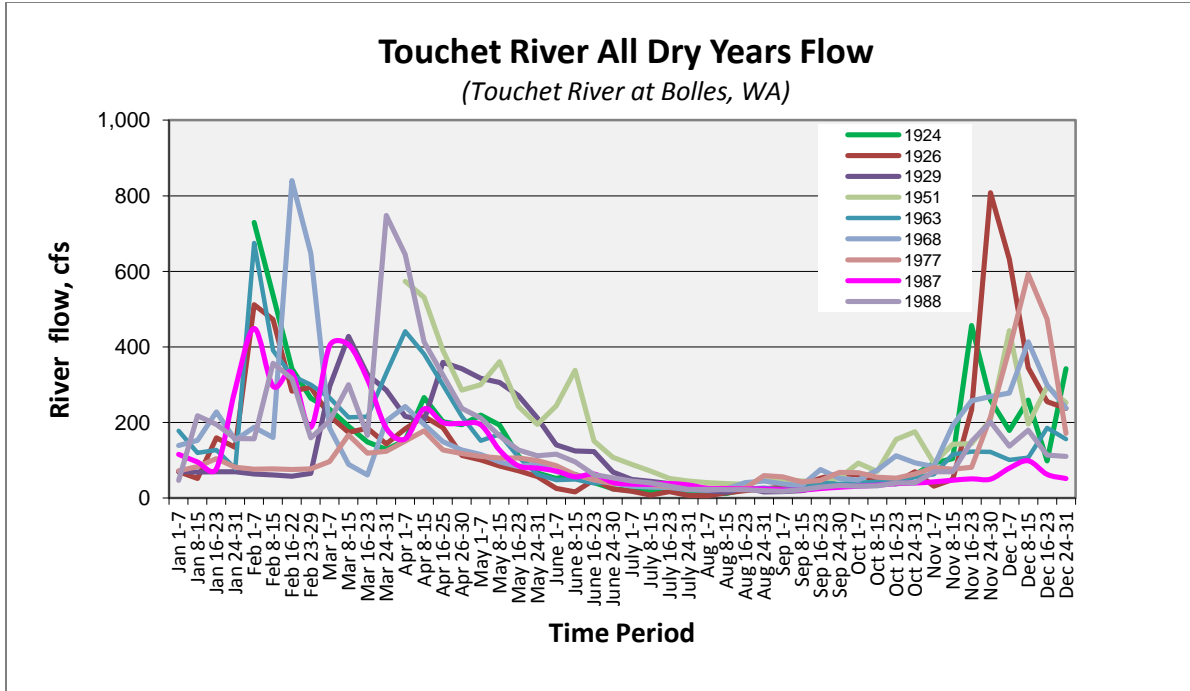


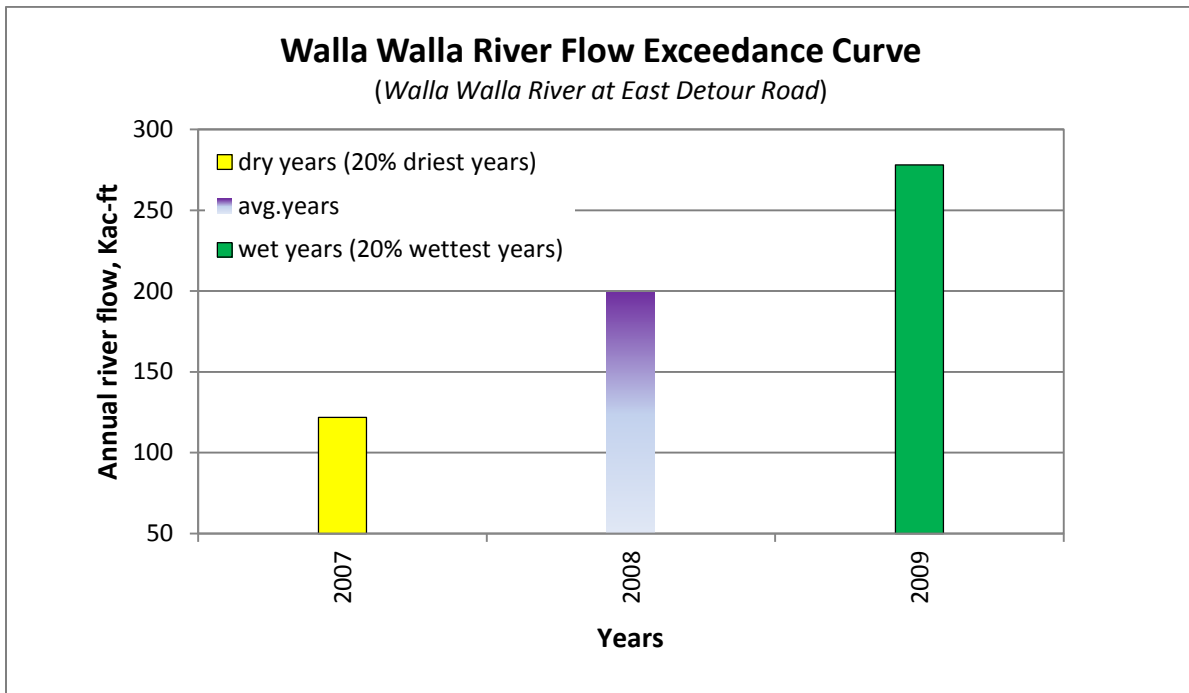
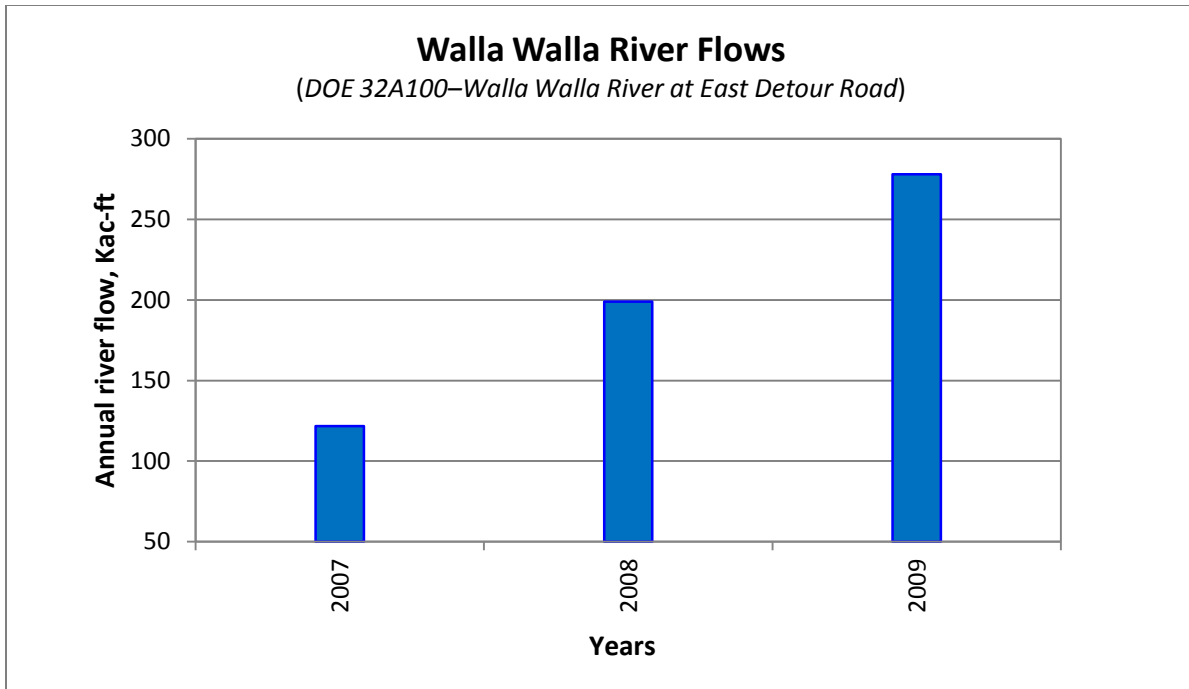


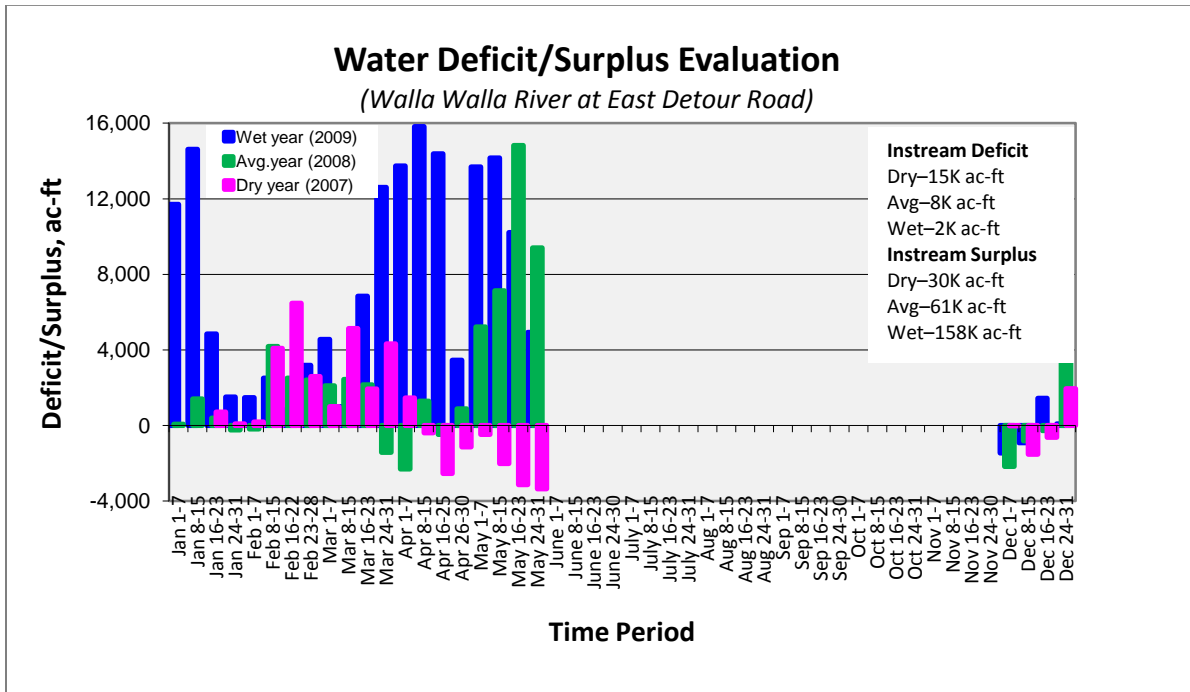
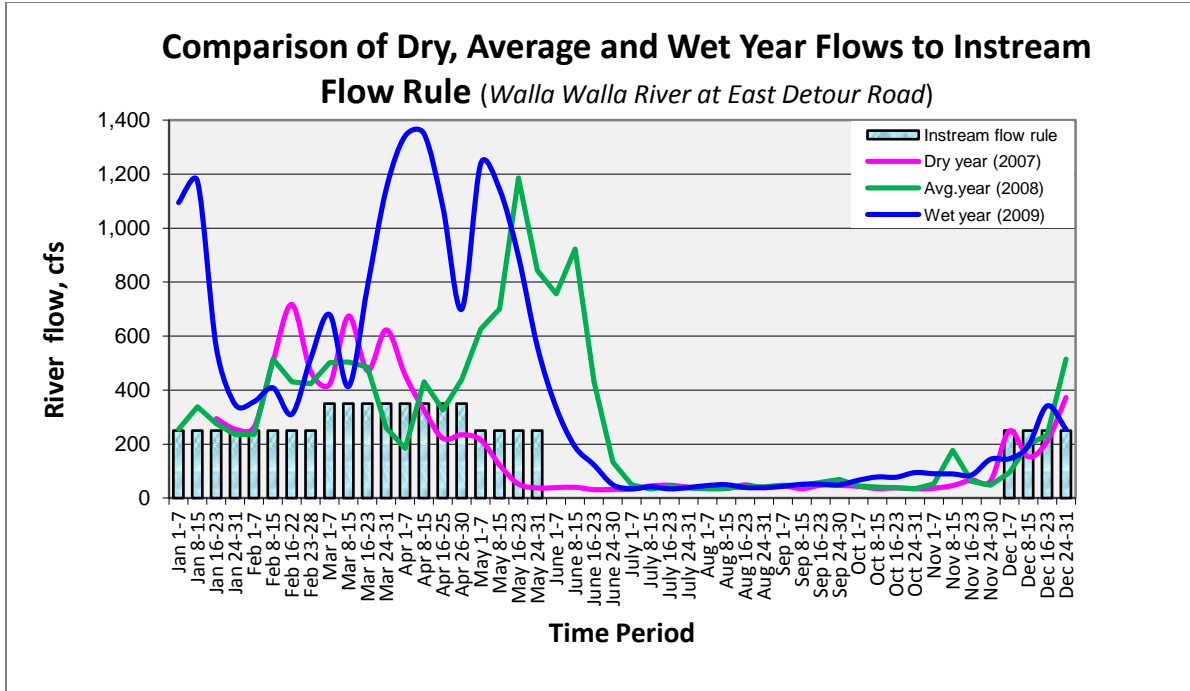


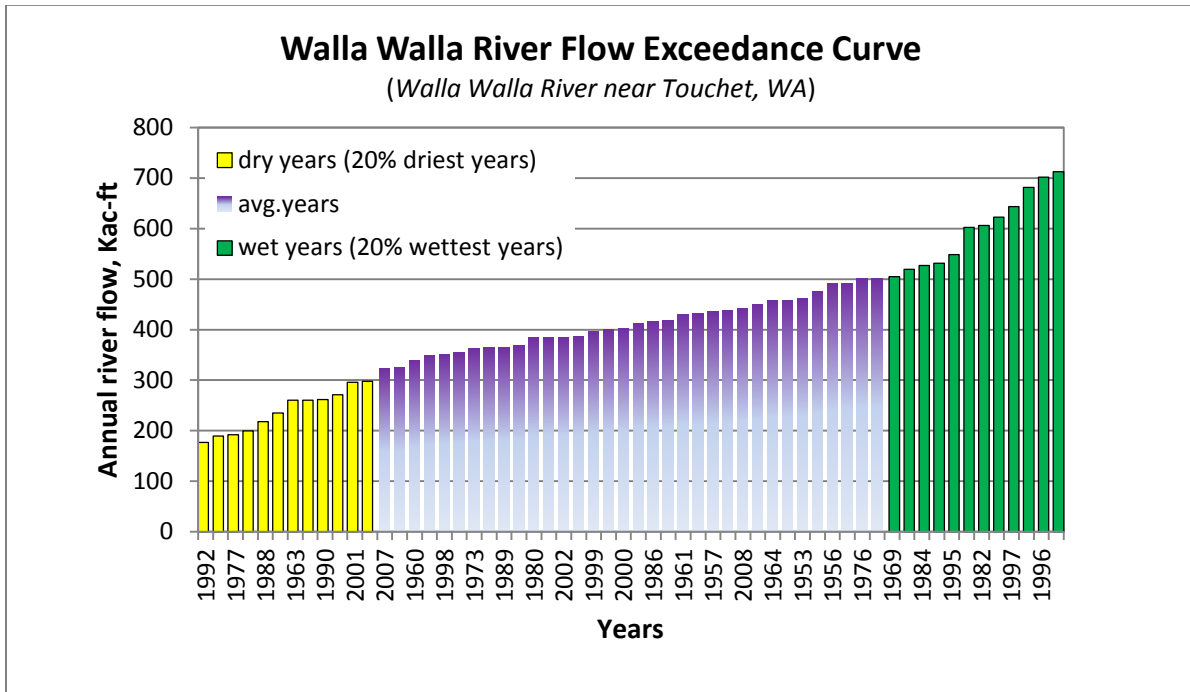
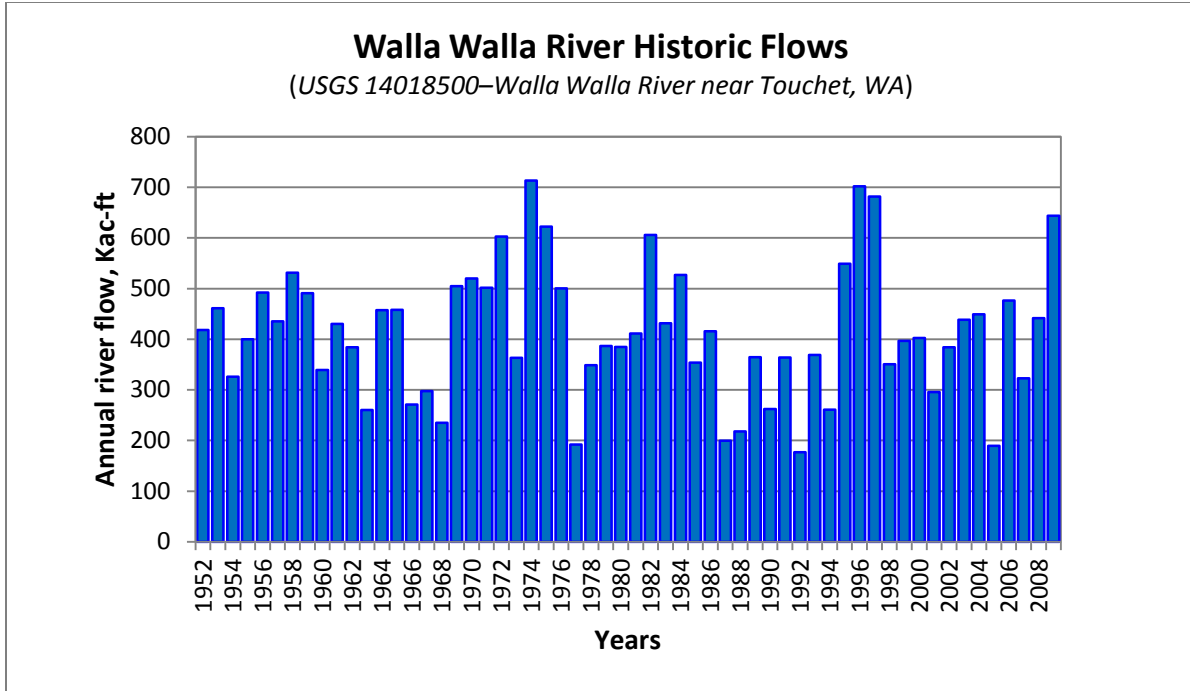


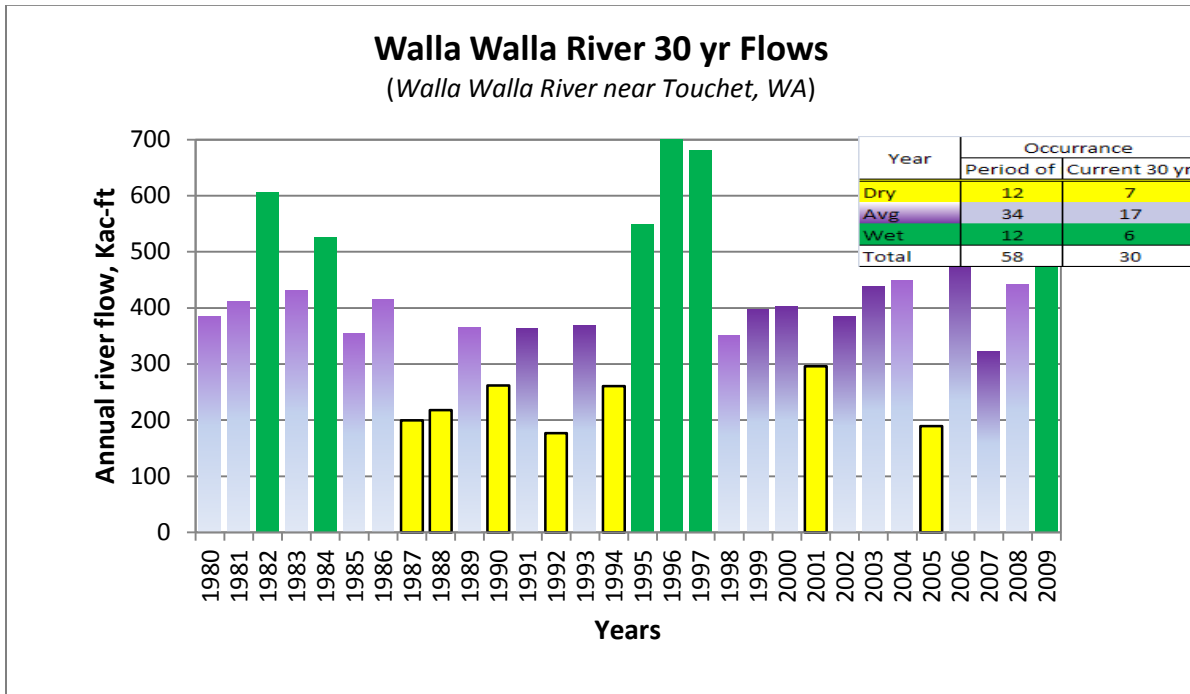
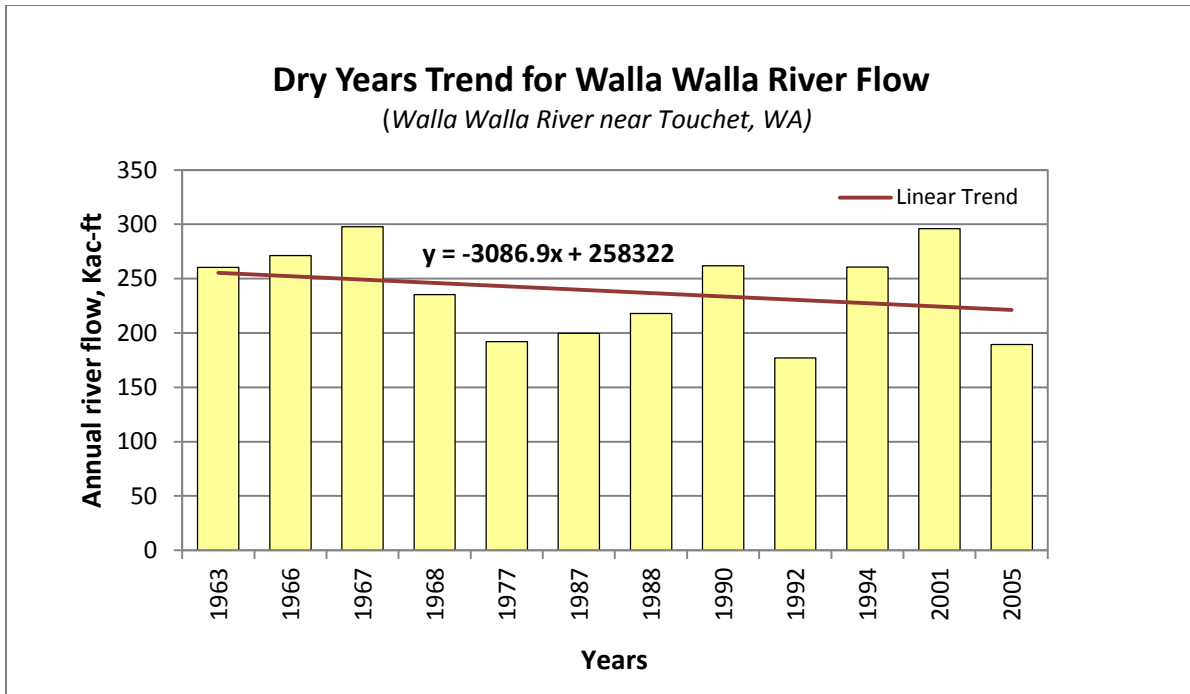




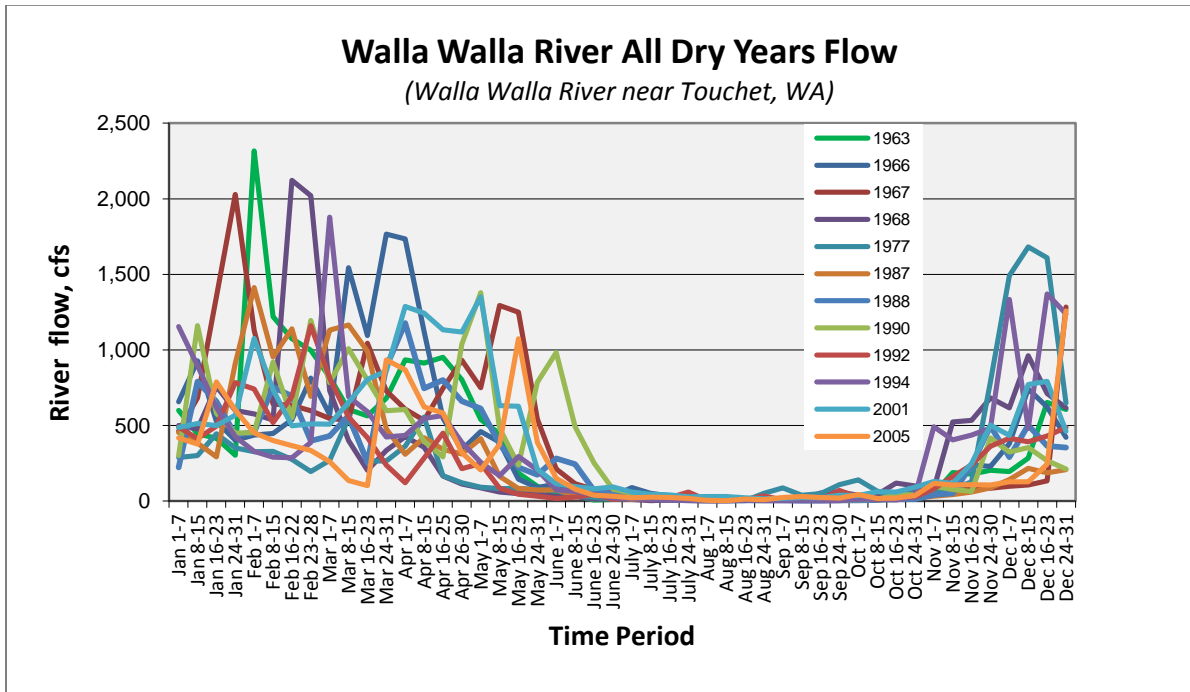
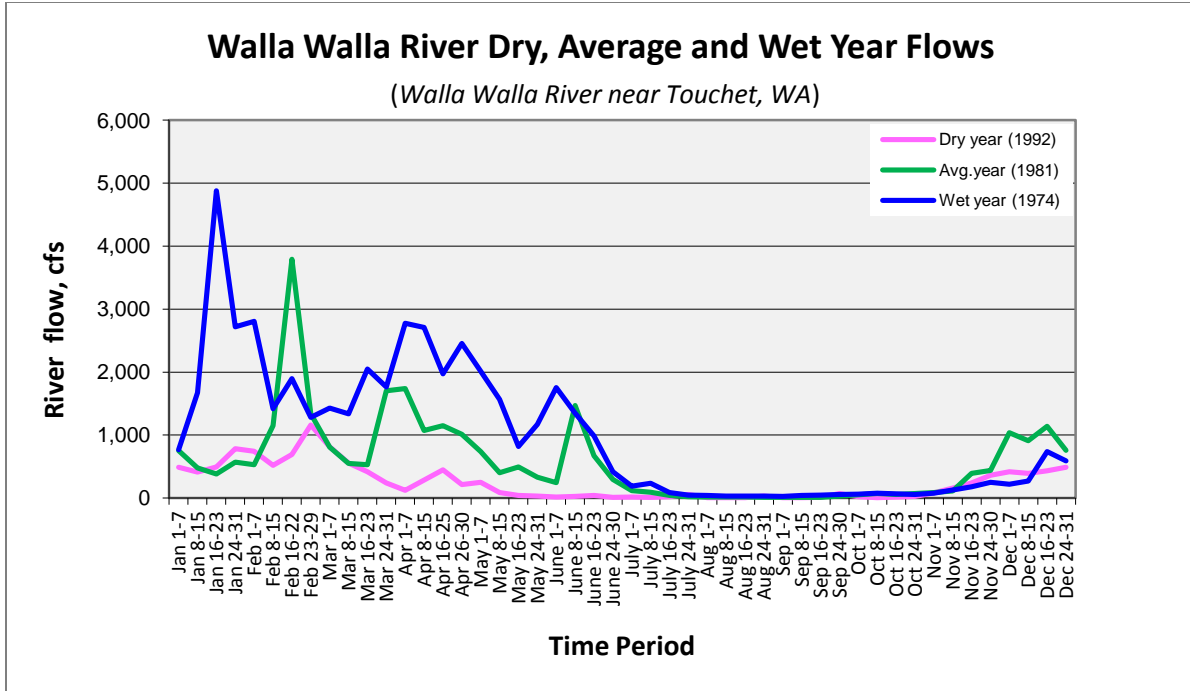


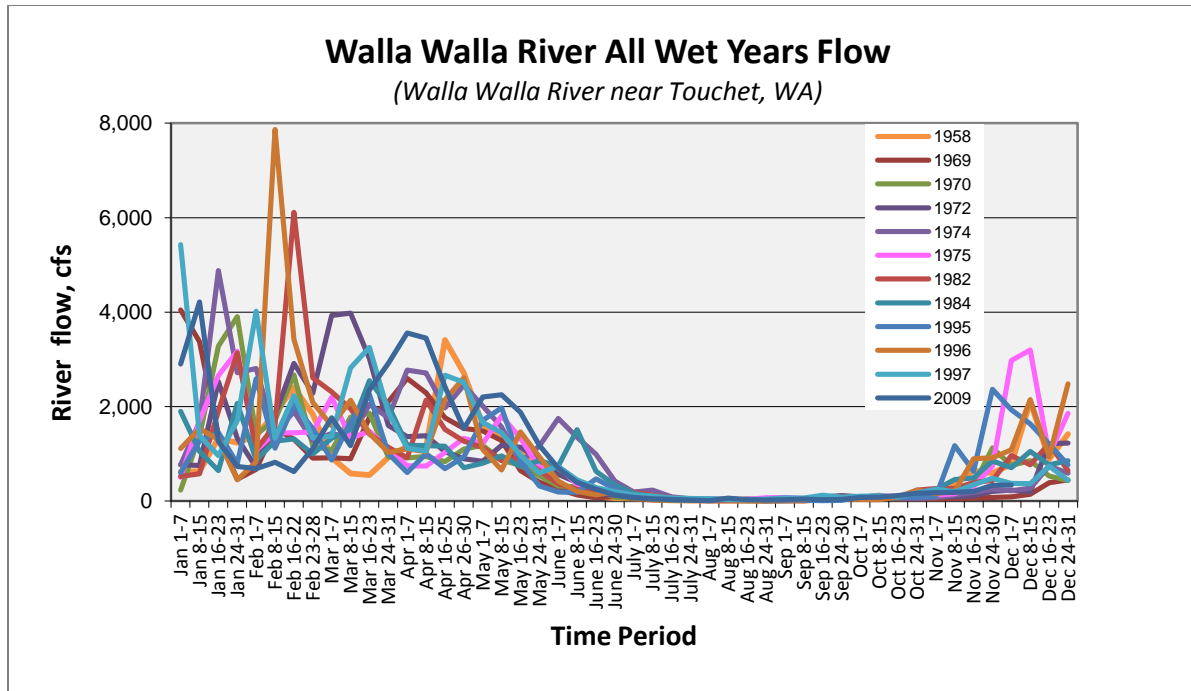




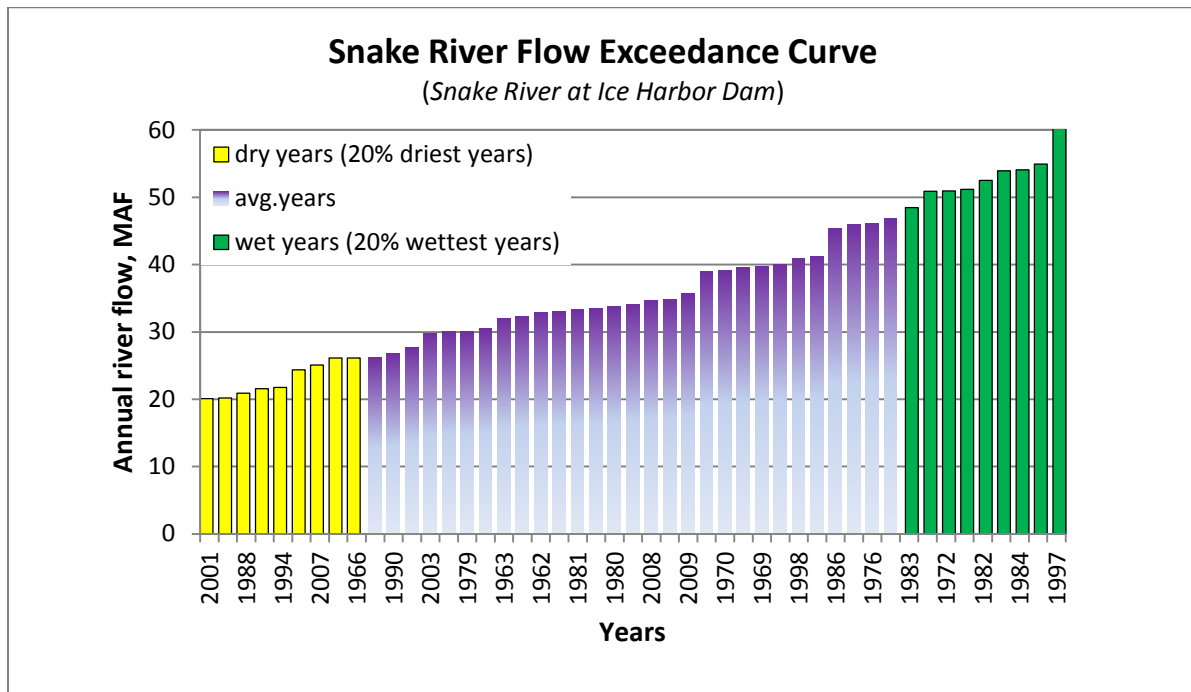
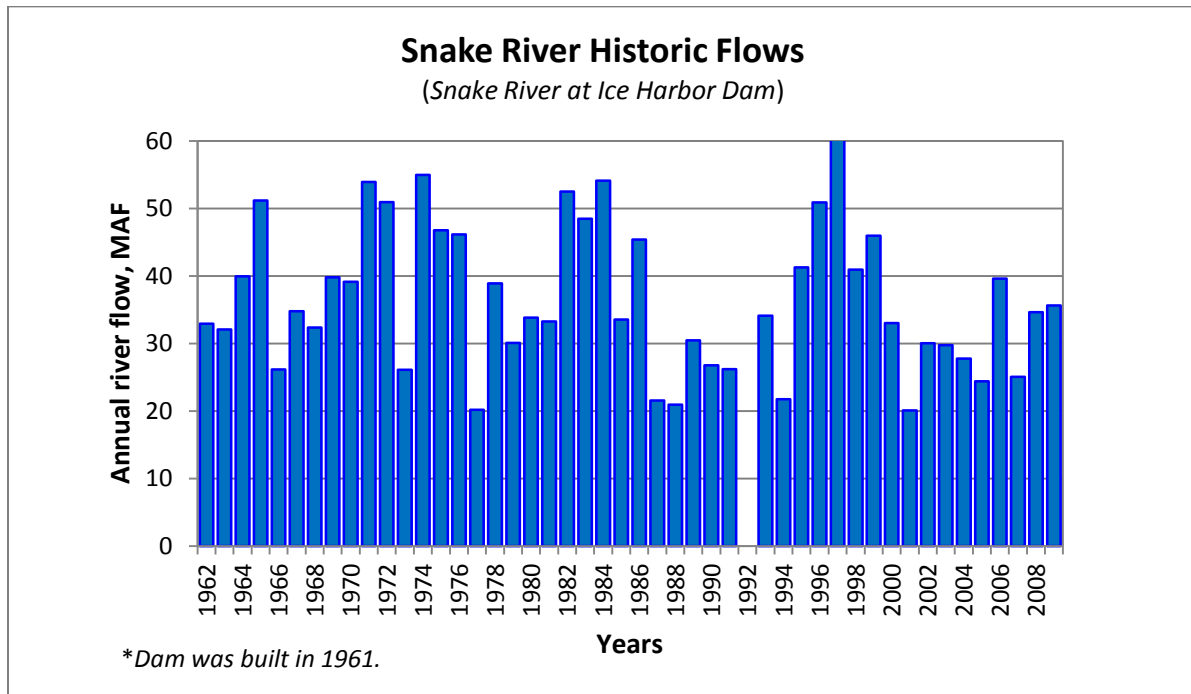


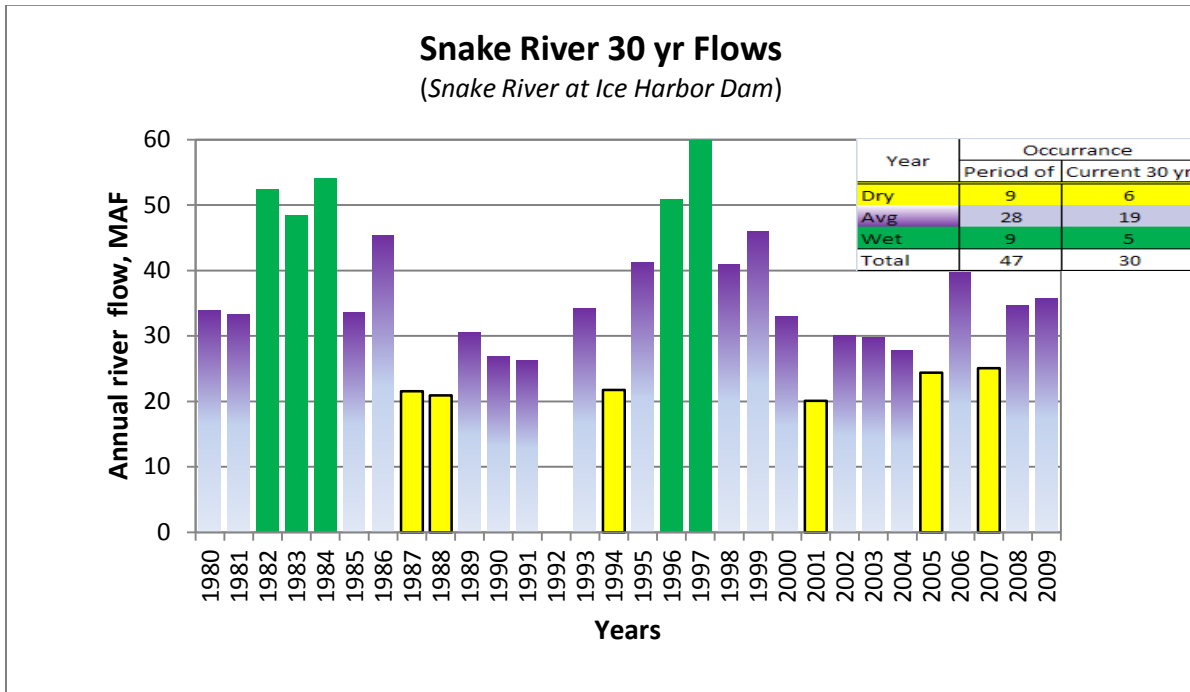
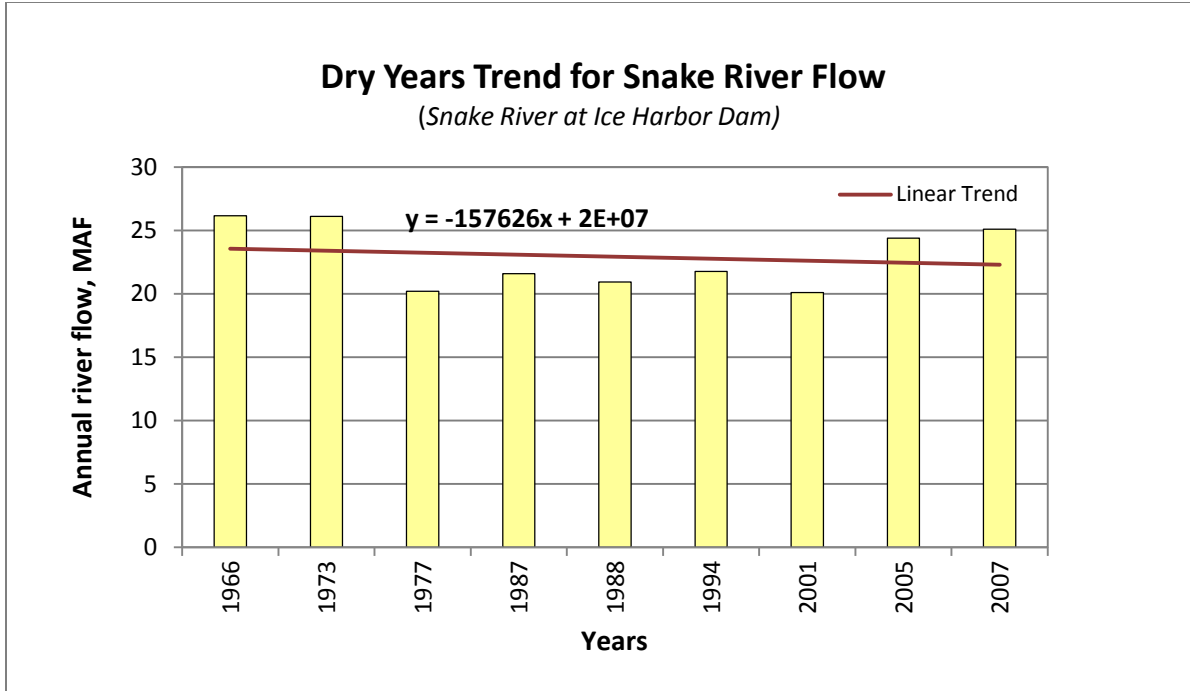


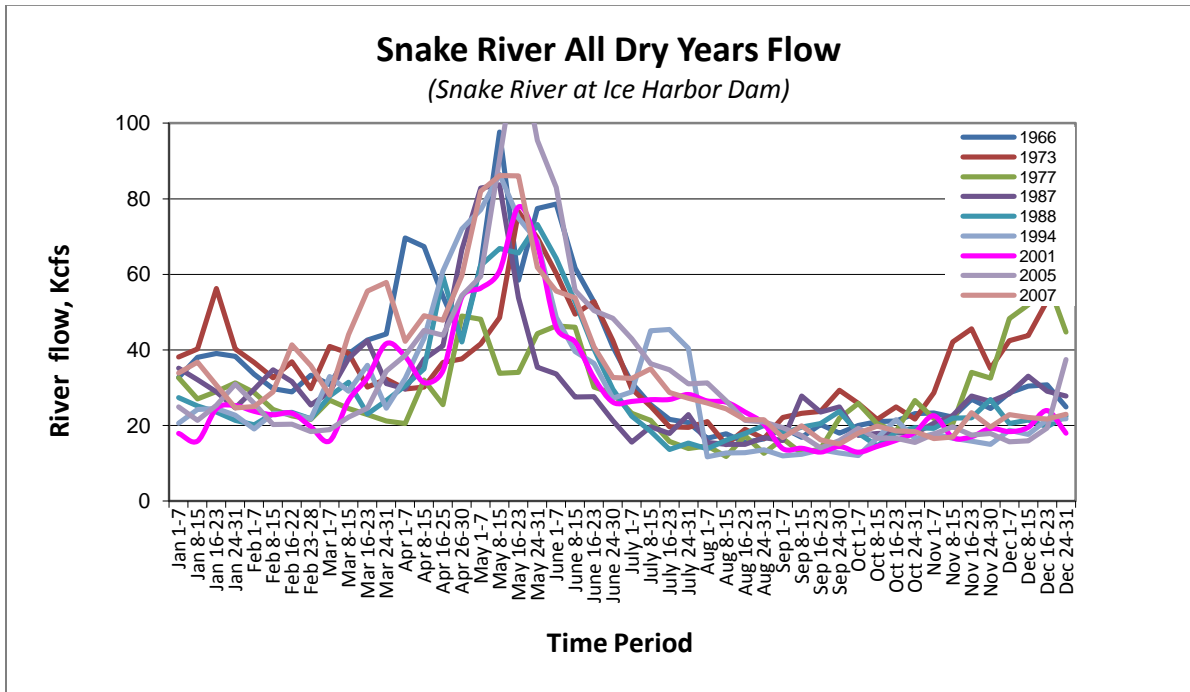
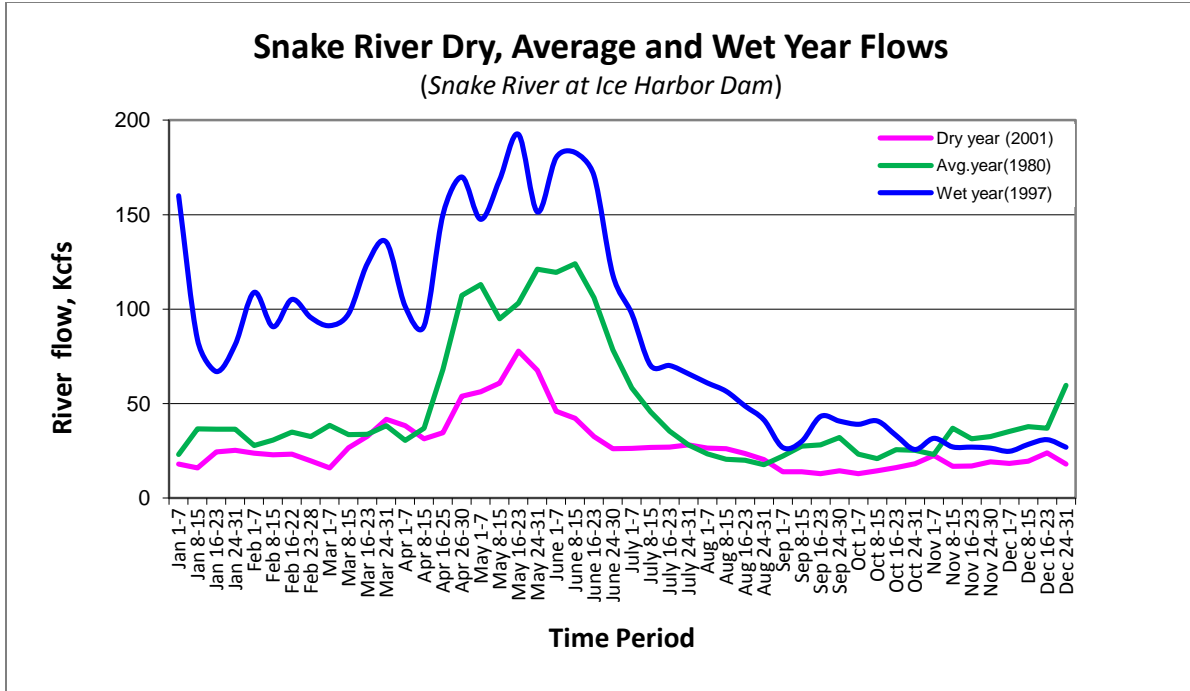


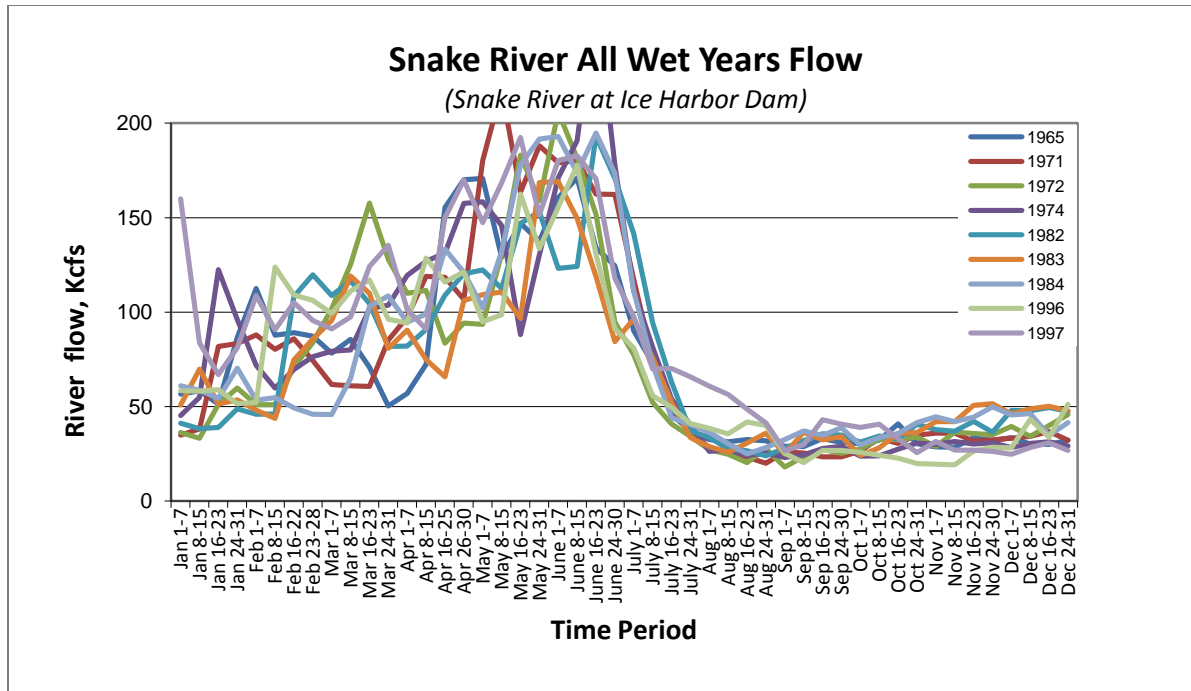


**WRIA 33 (Lower Snake)**

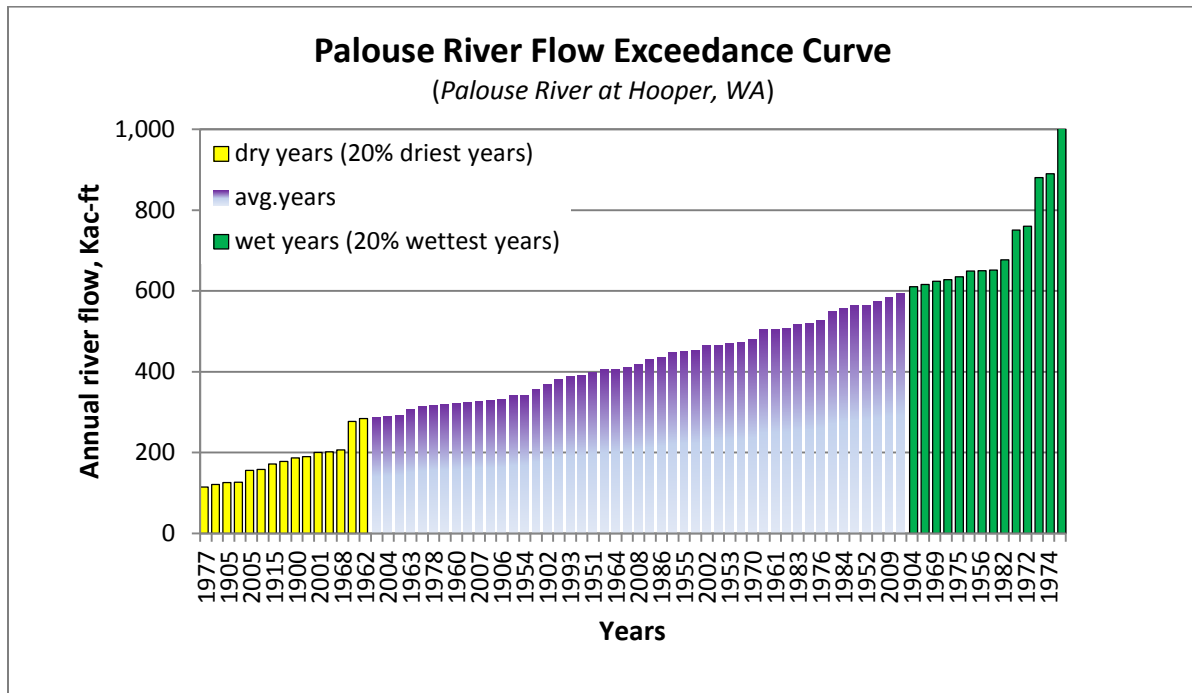
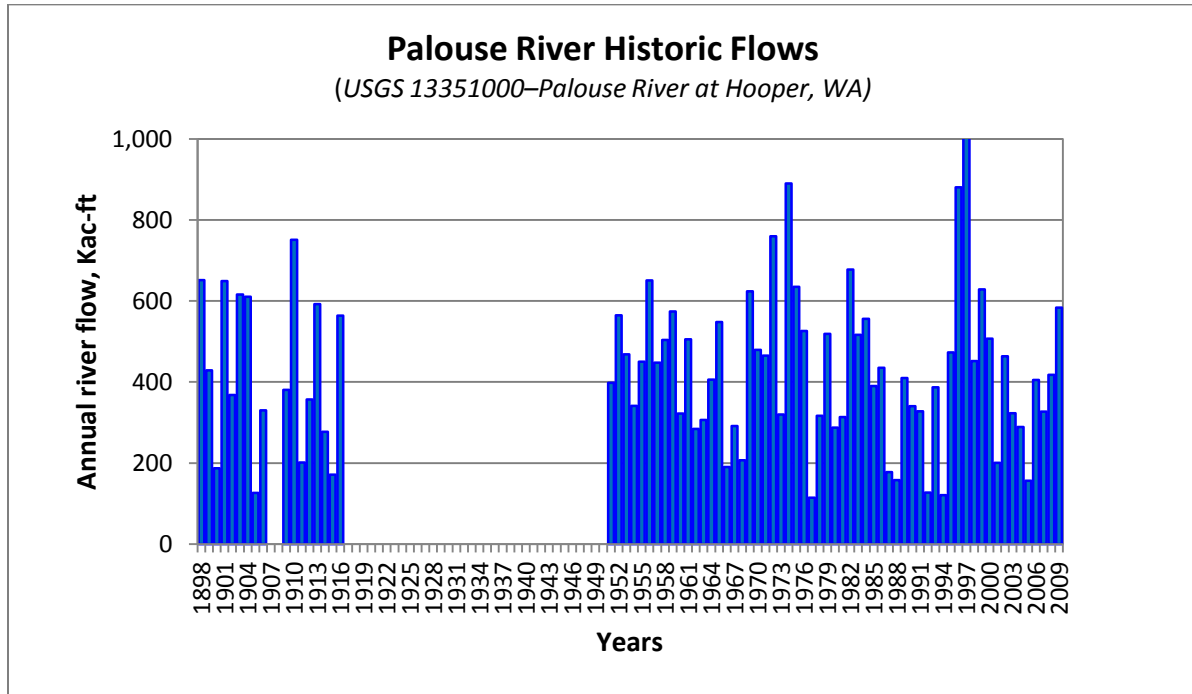


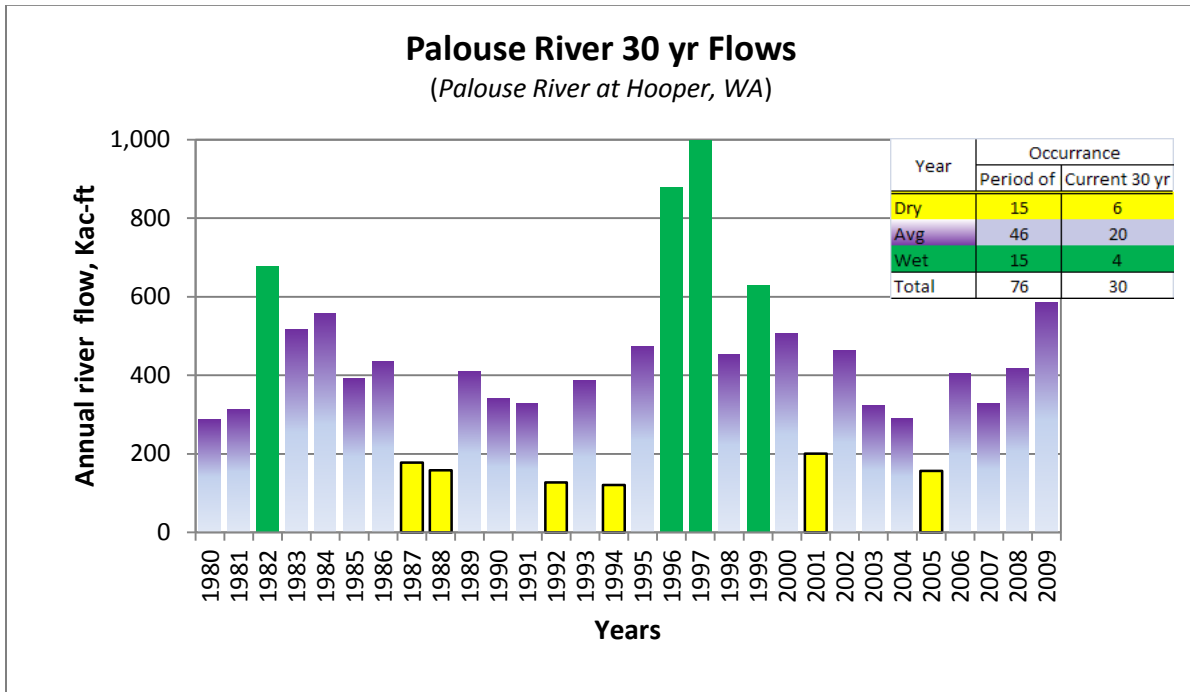
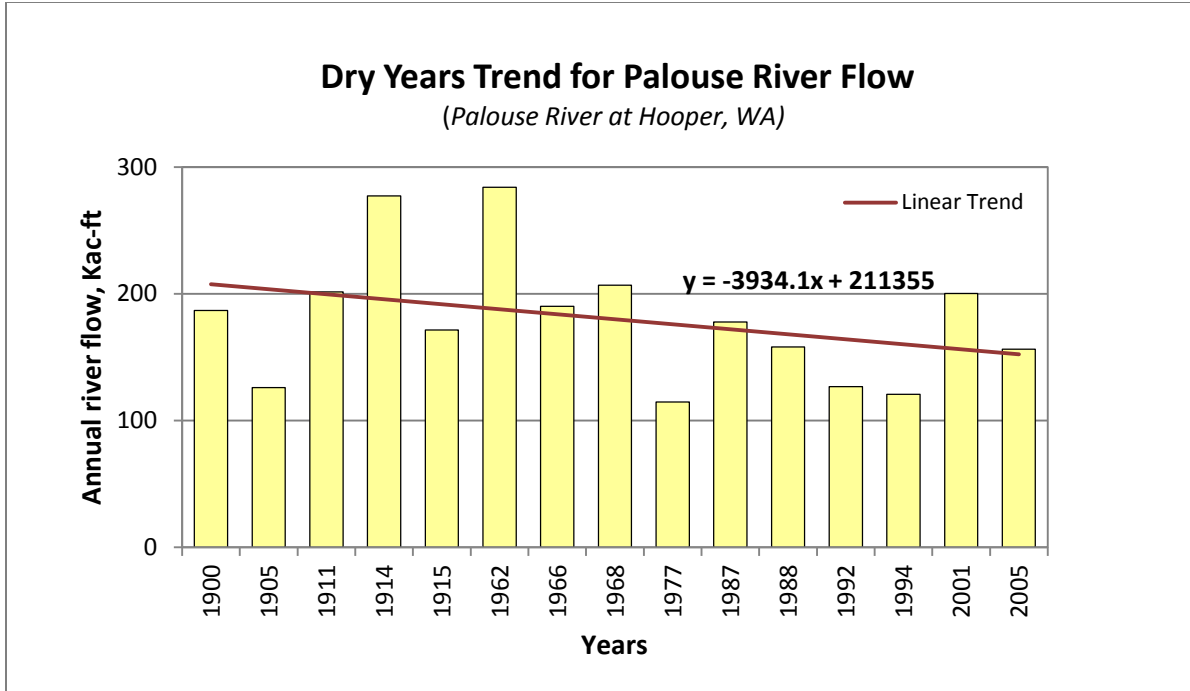




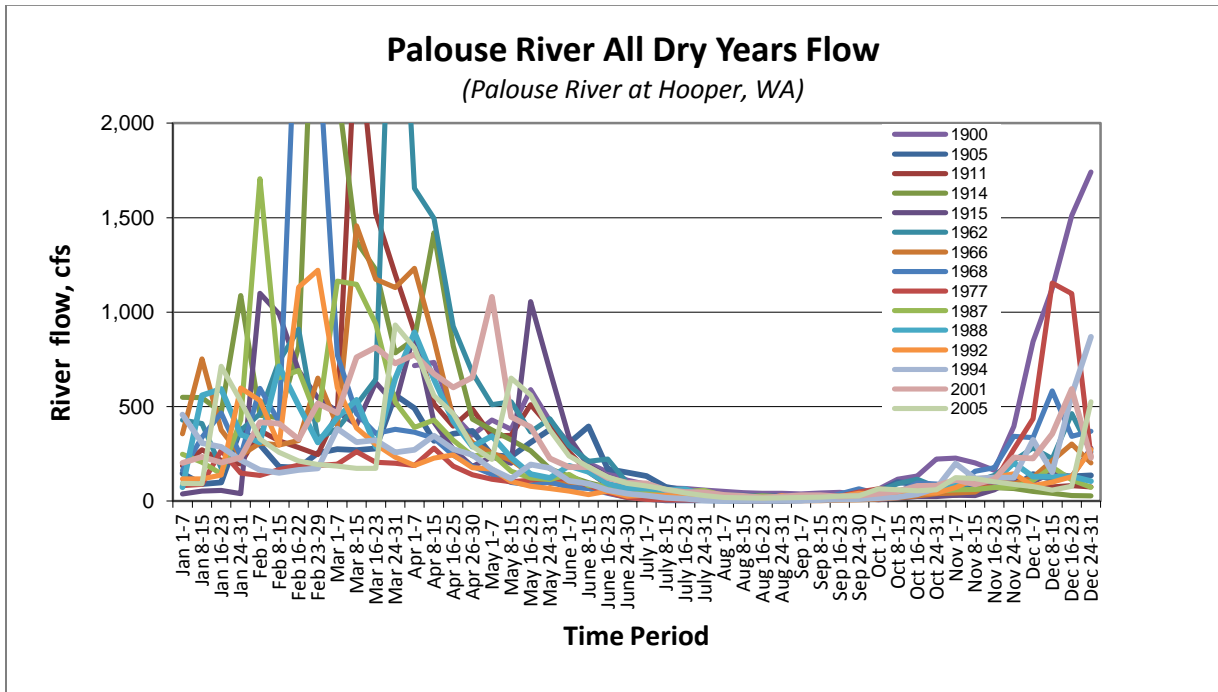
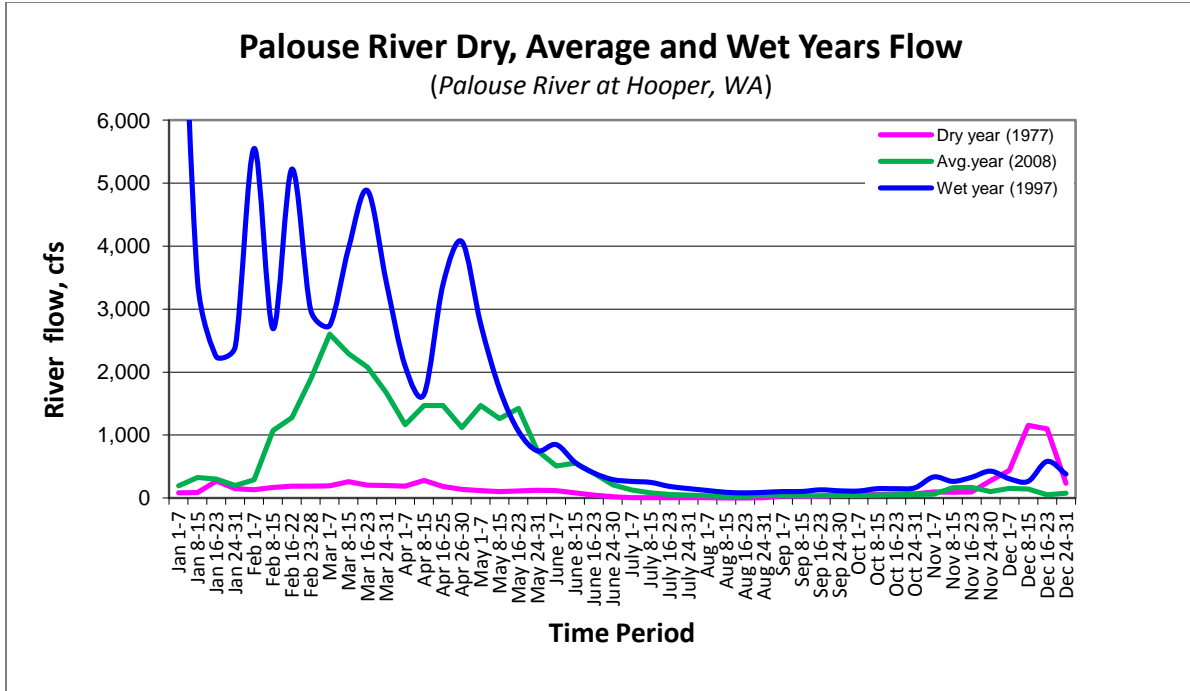


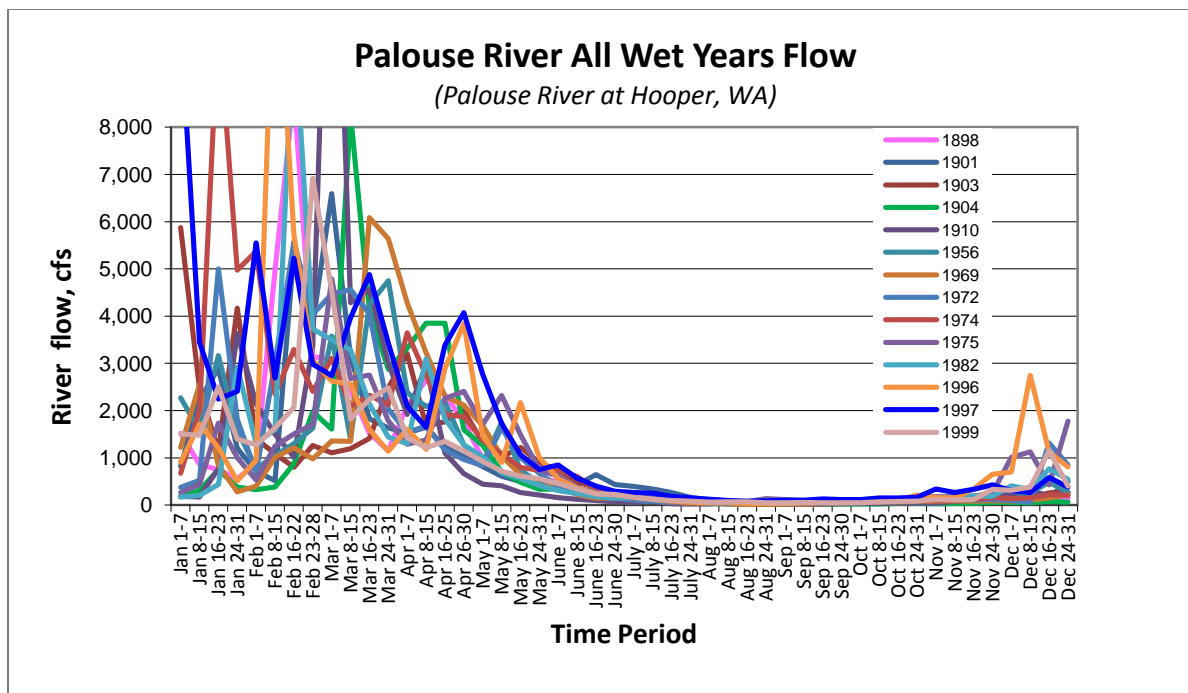
**WRIA 34 (Palouse)**

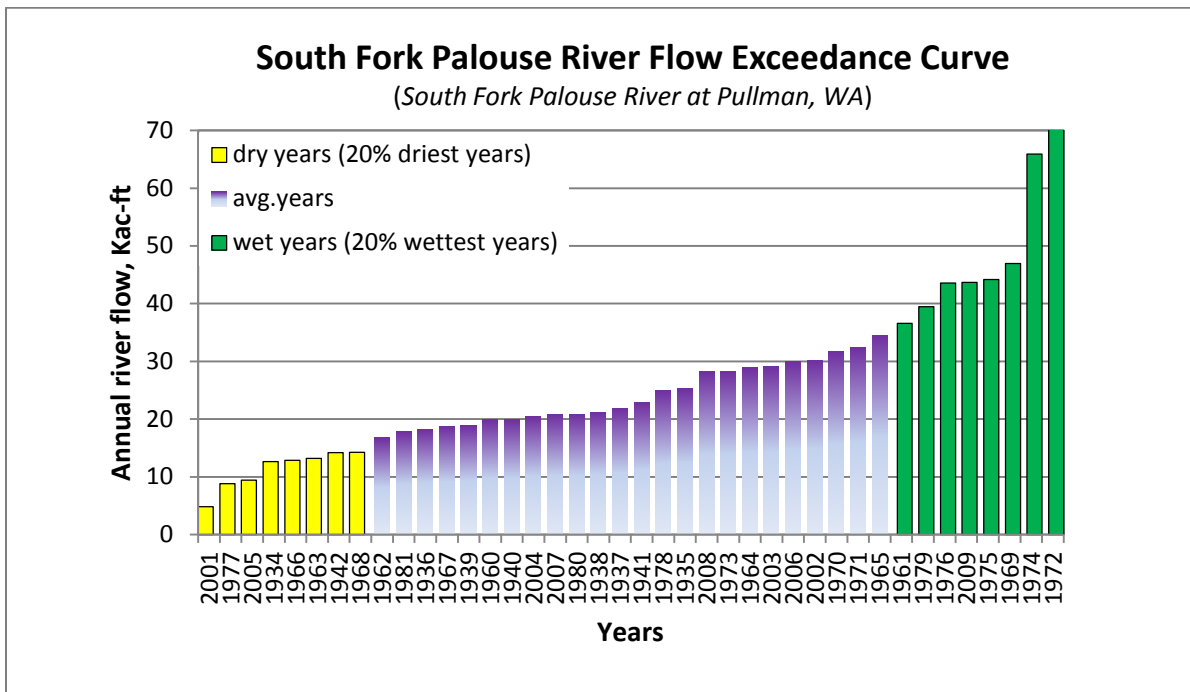
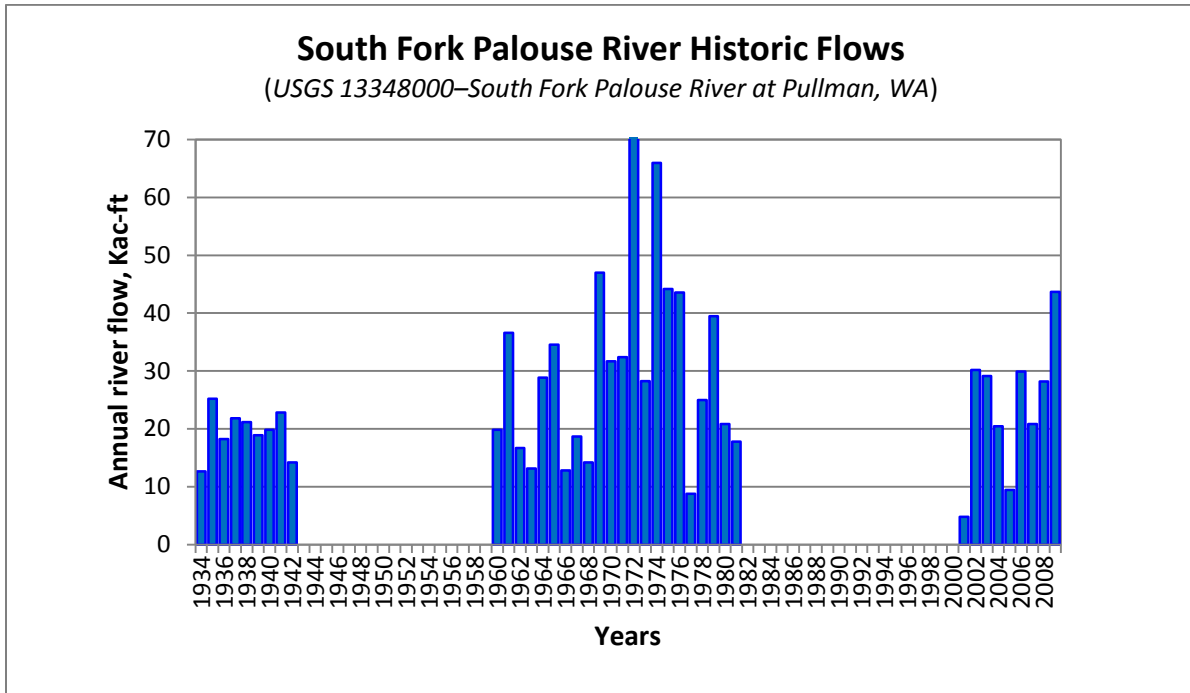


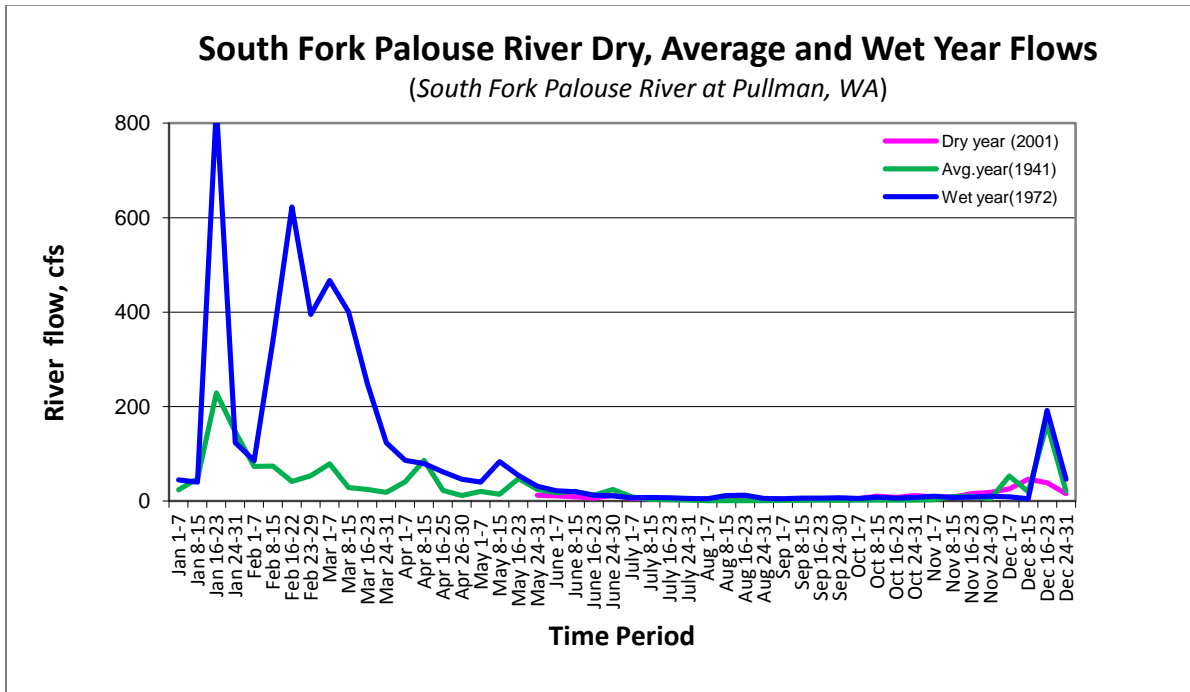
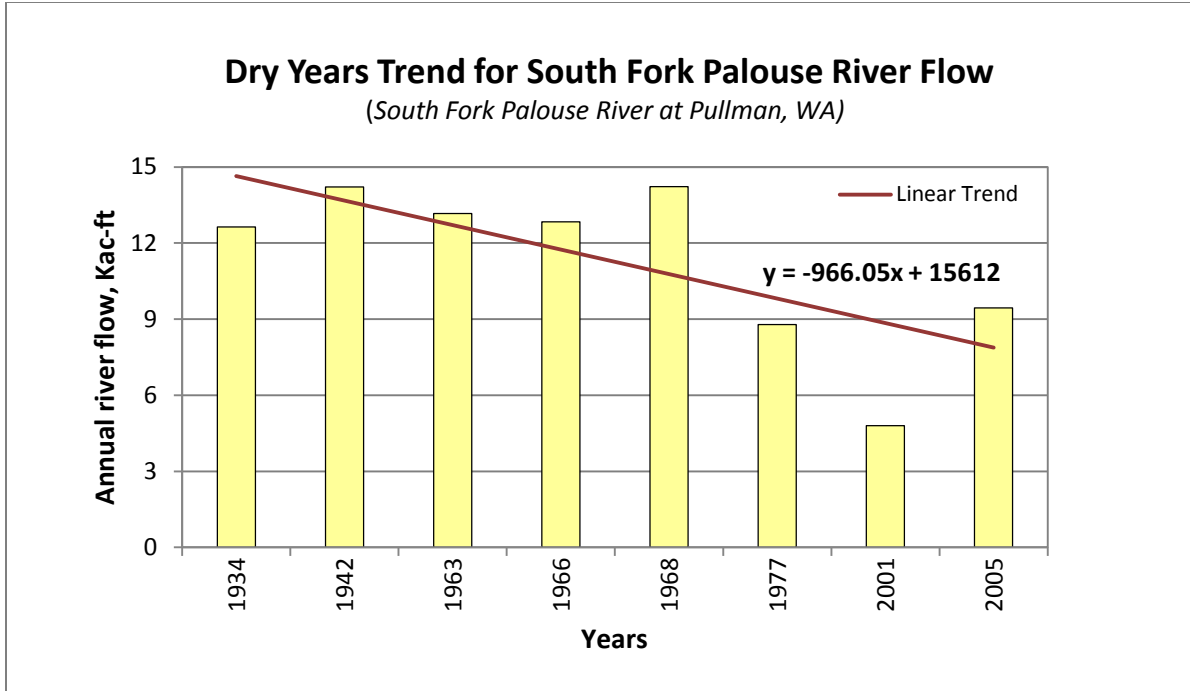


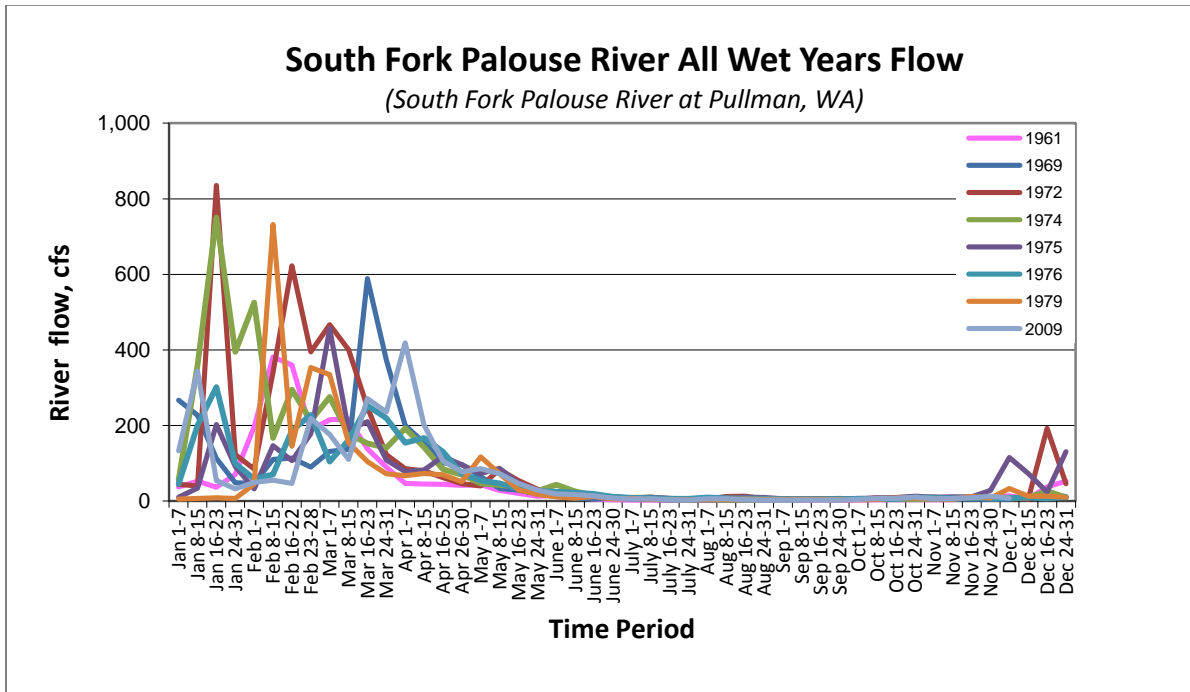
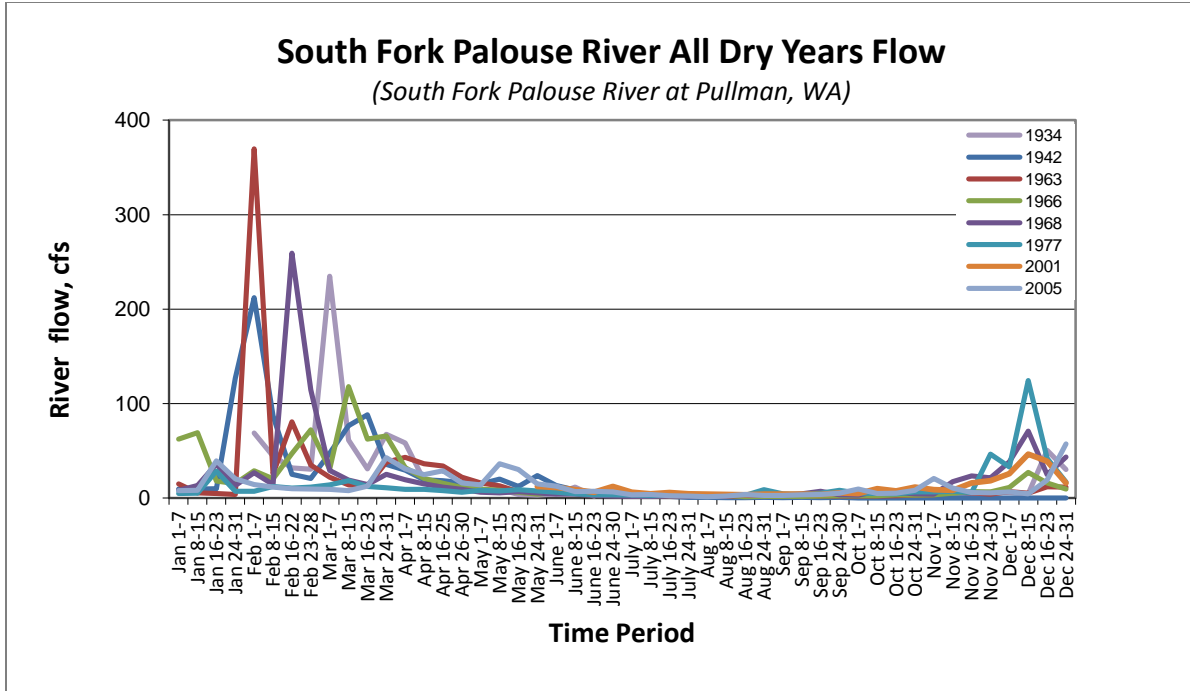




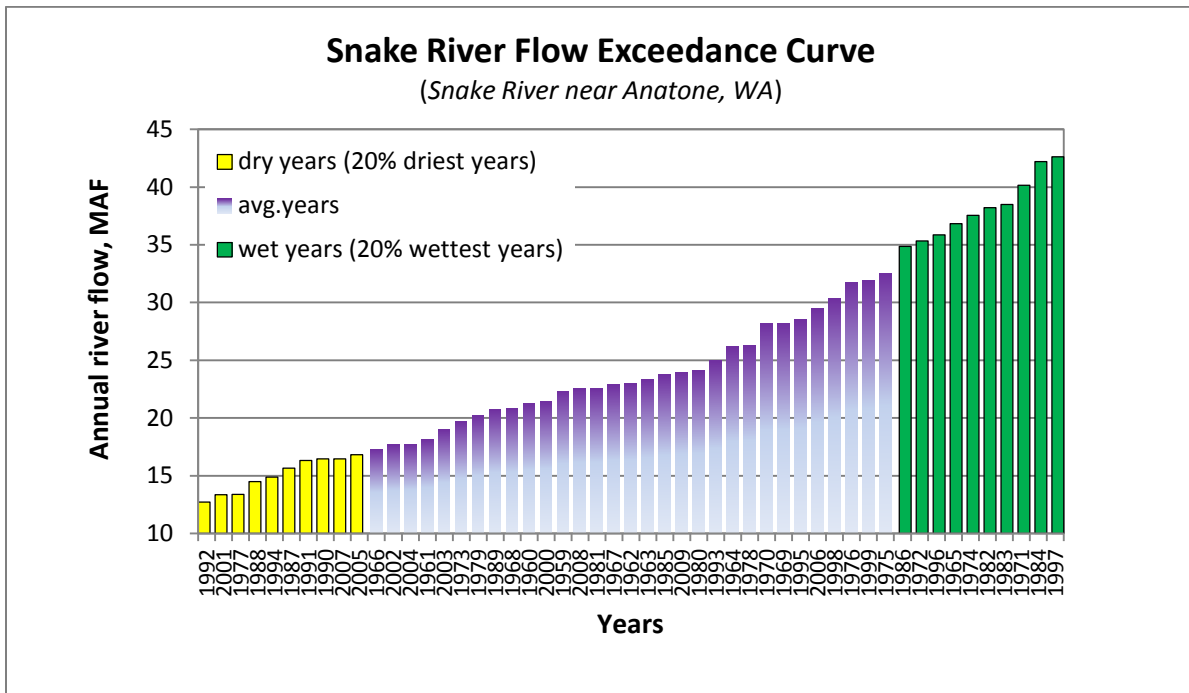
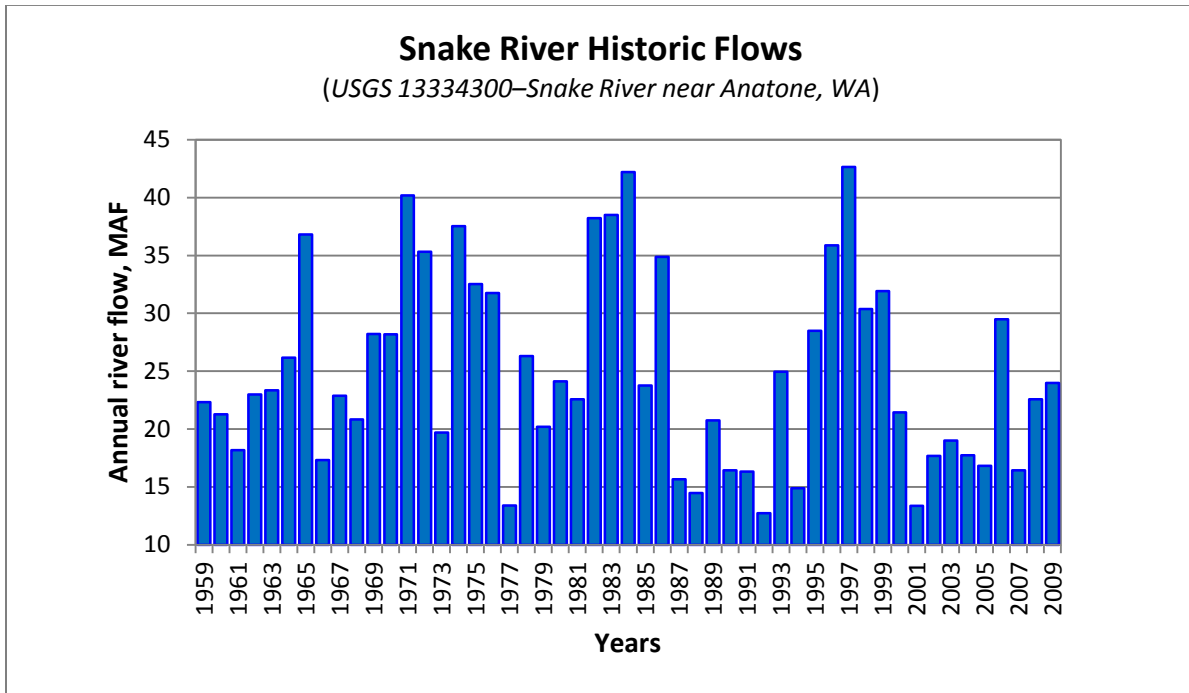


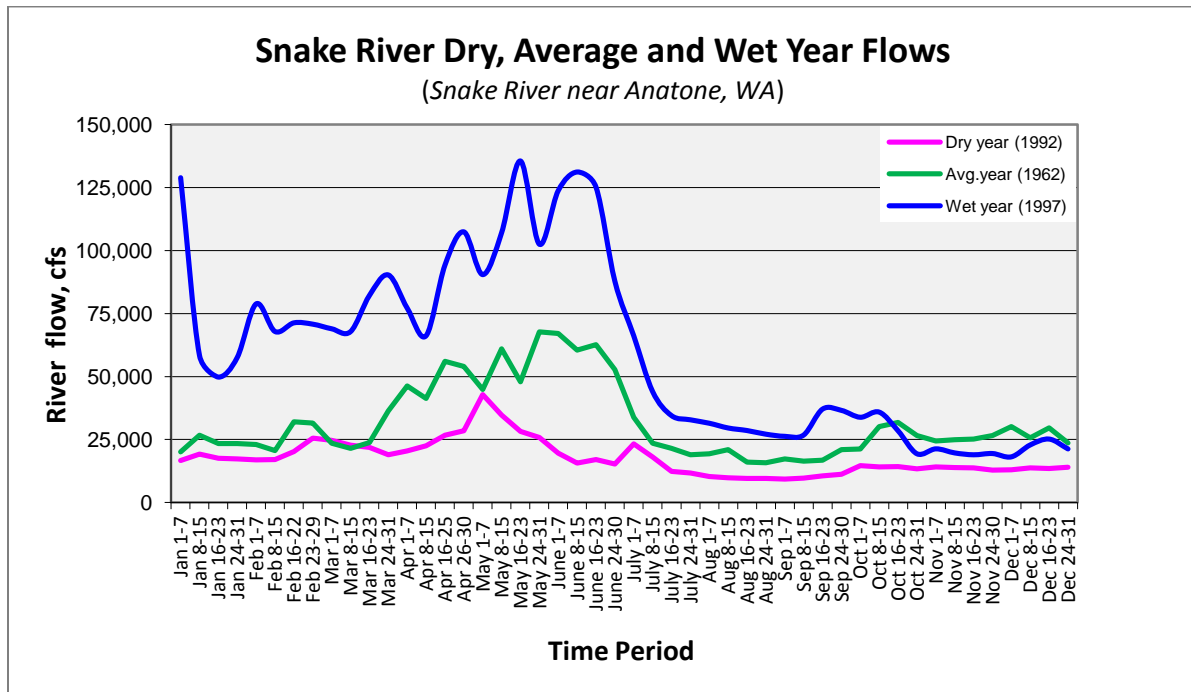
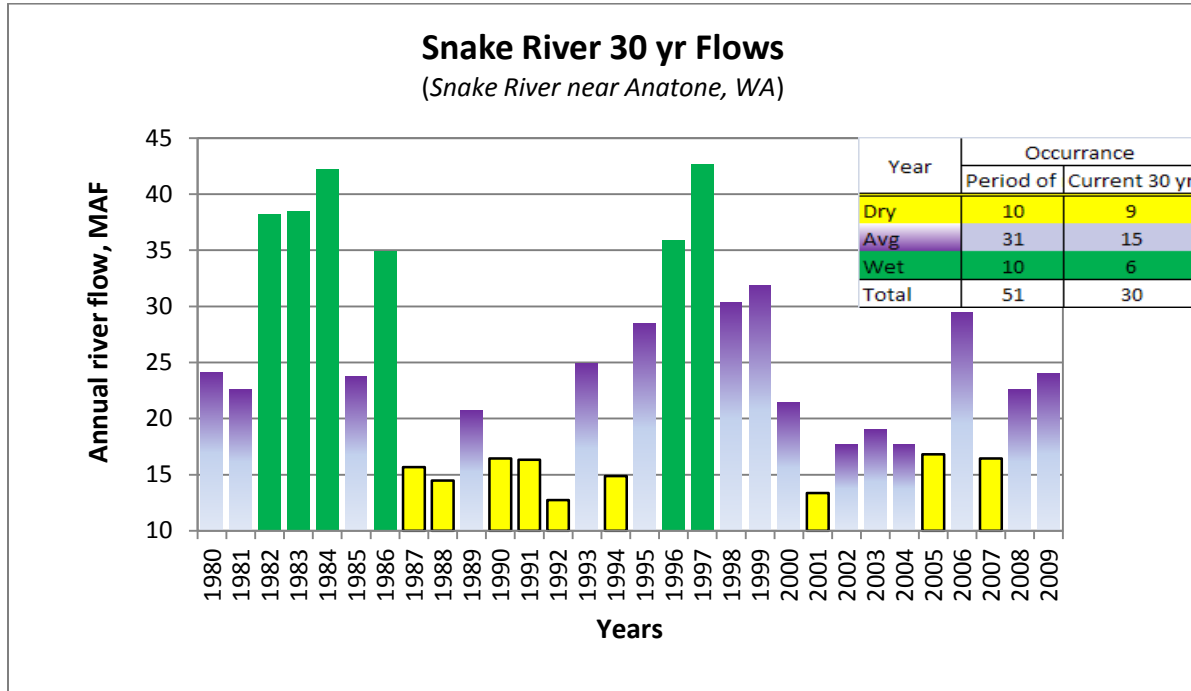


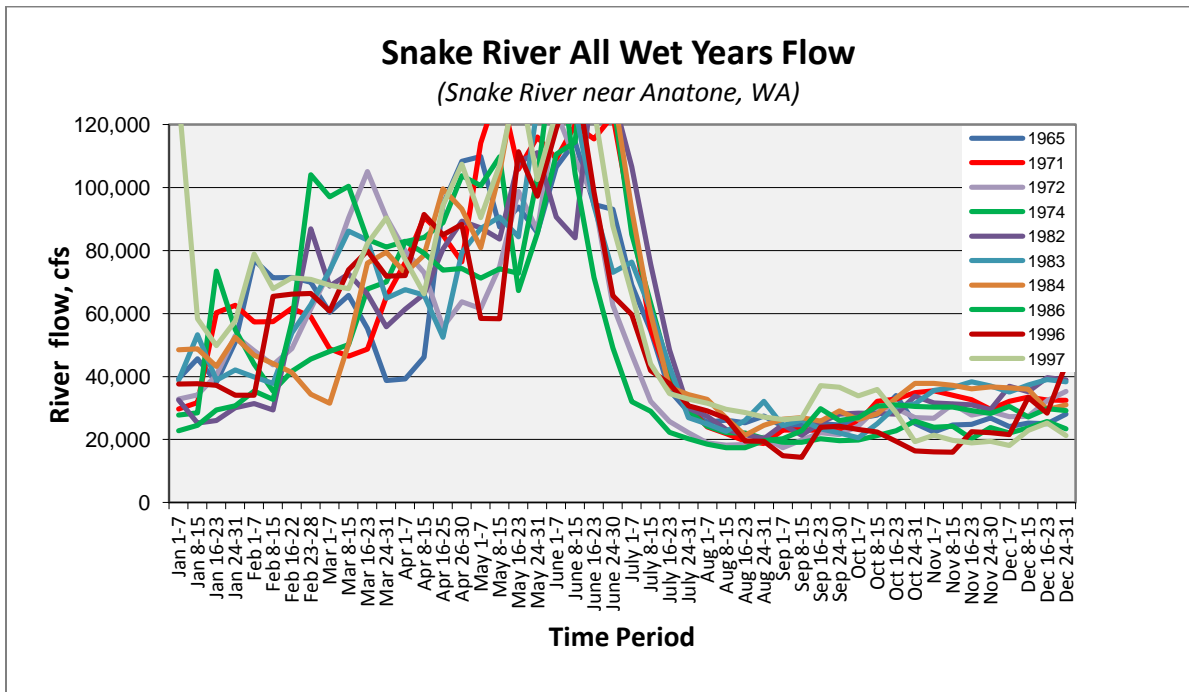
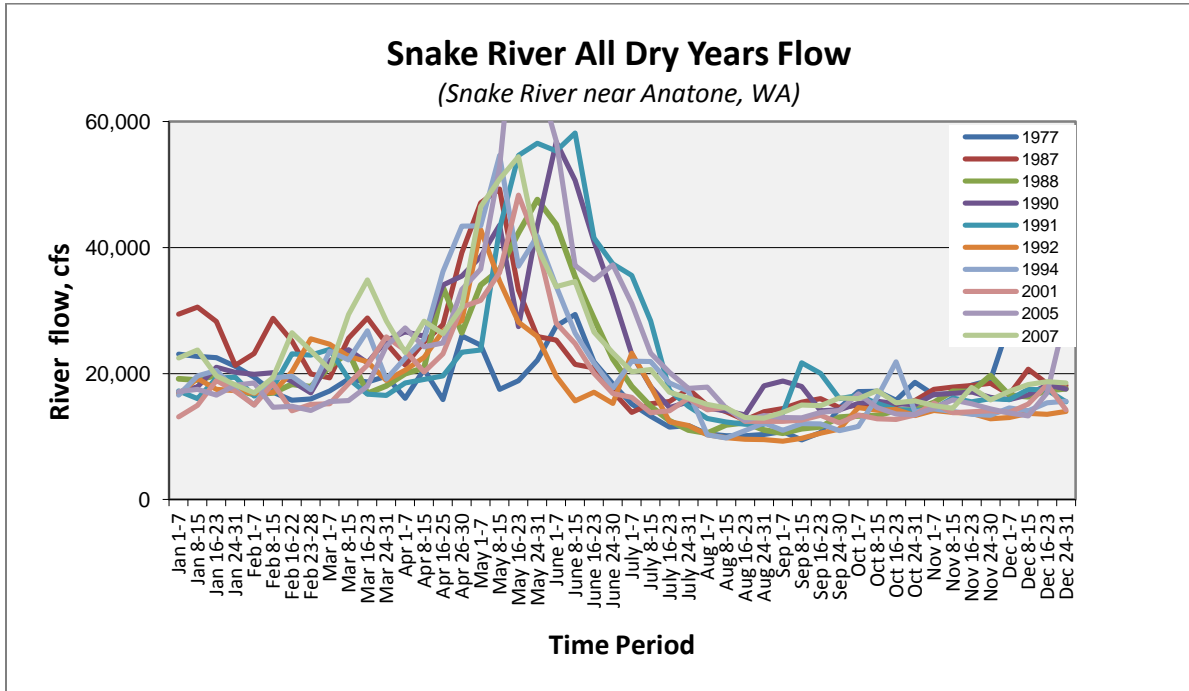




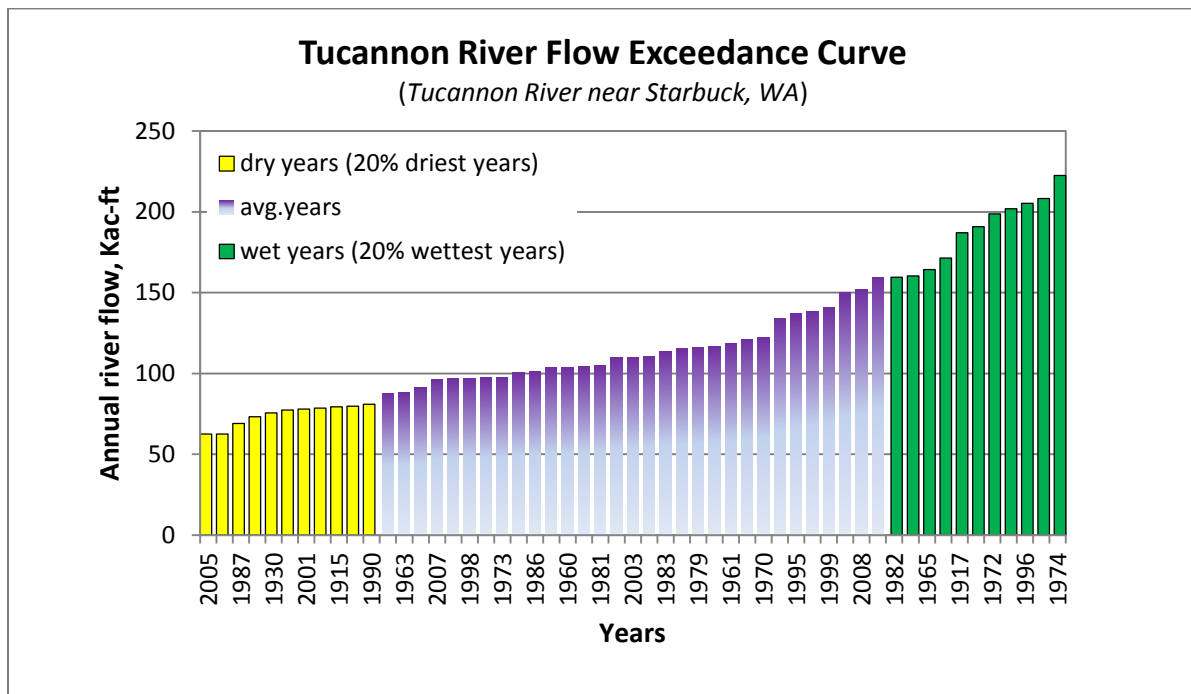
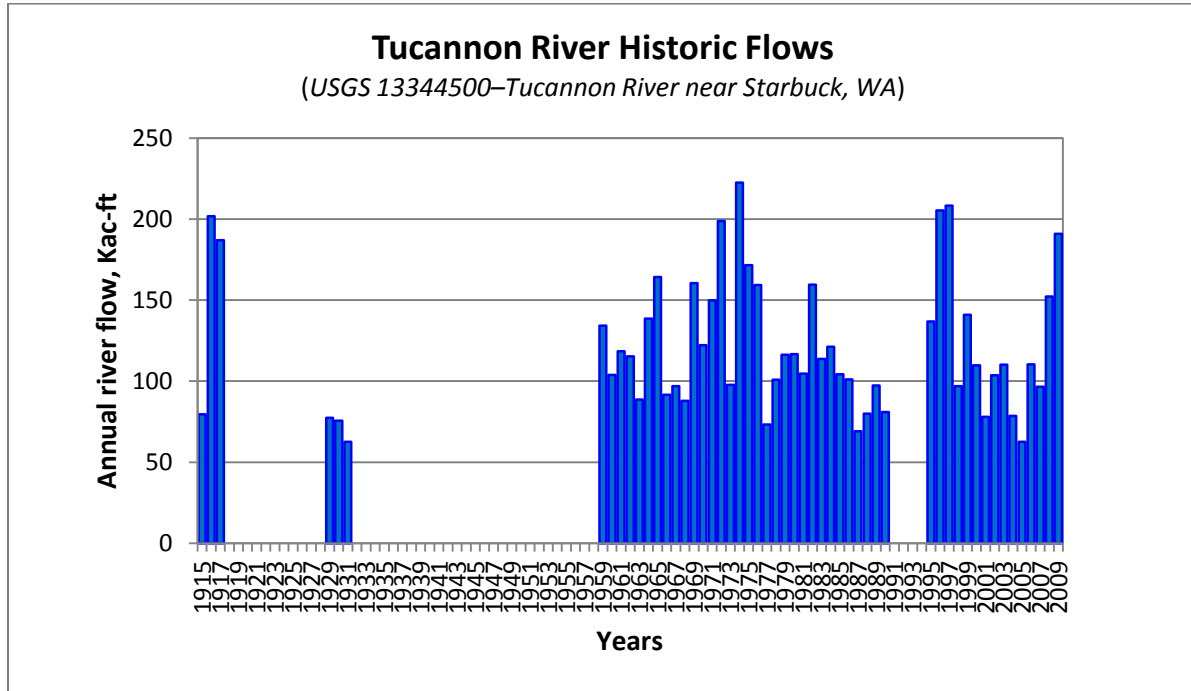
**WRIA 35 (Middle Snake)**

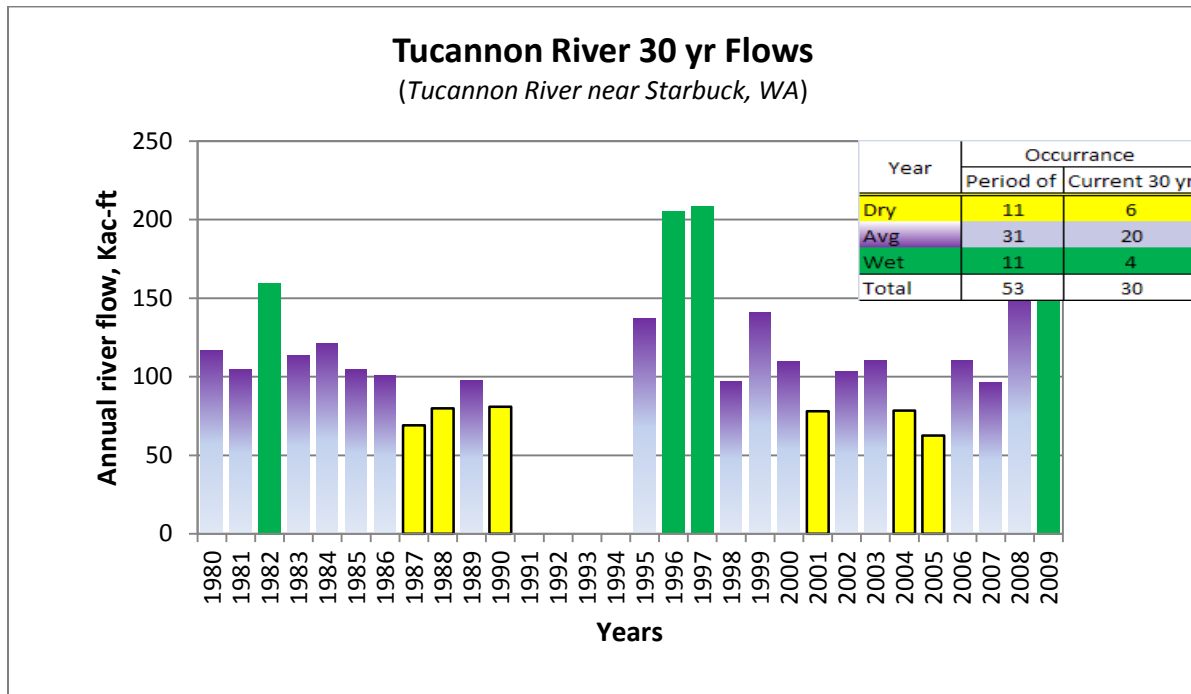
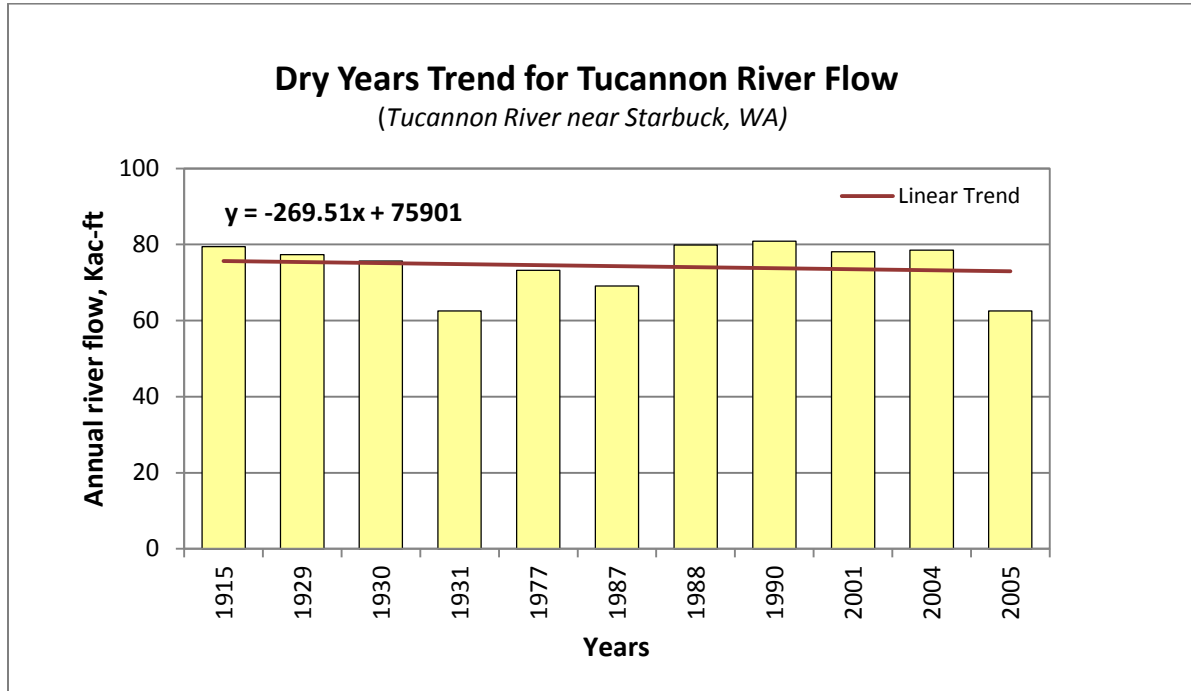


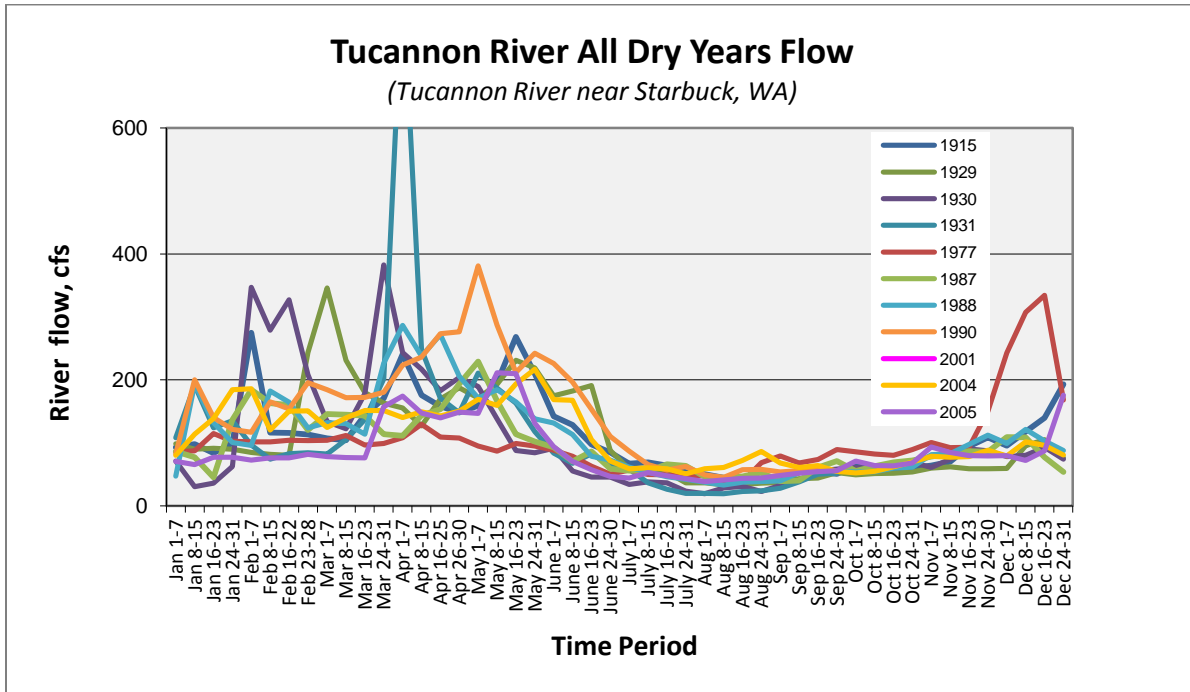
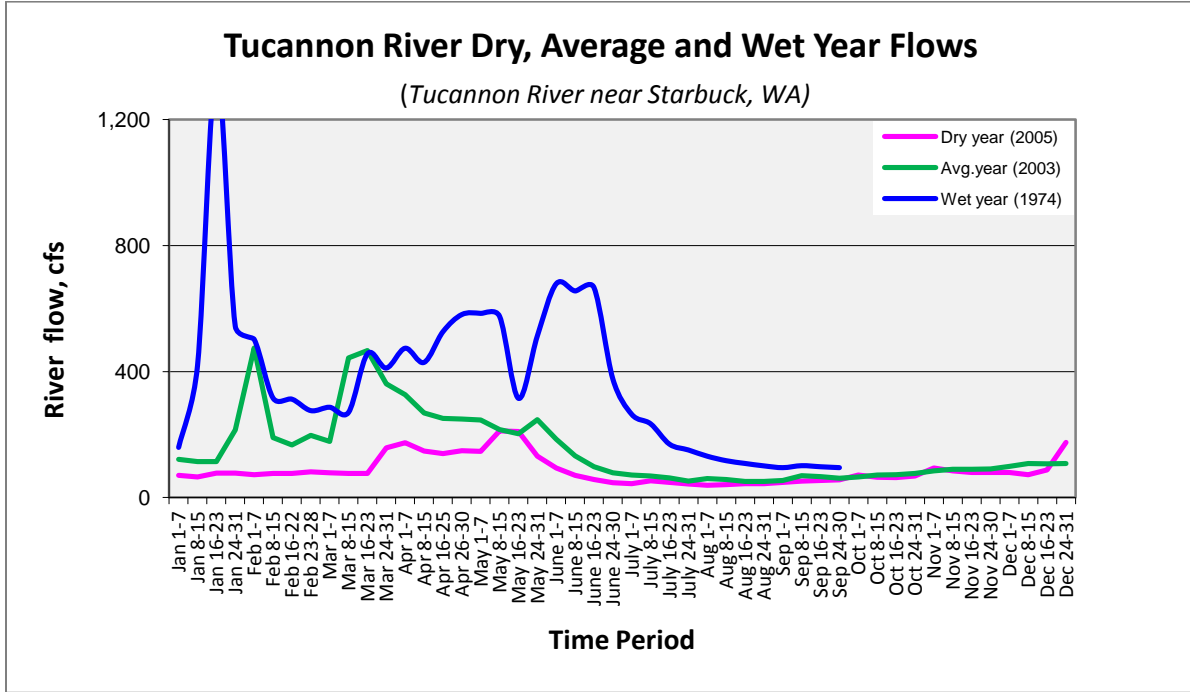


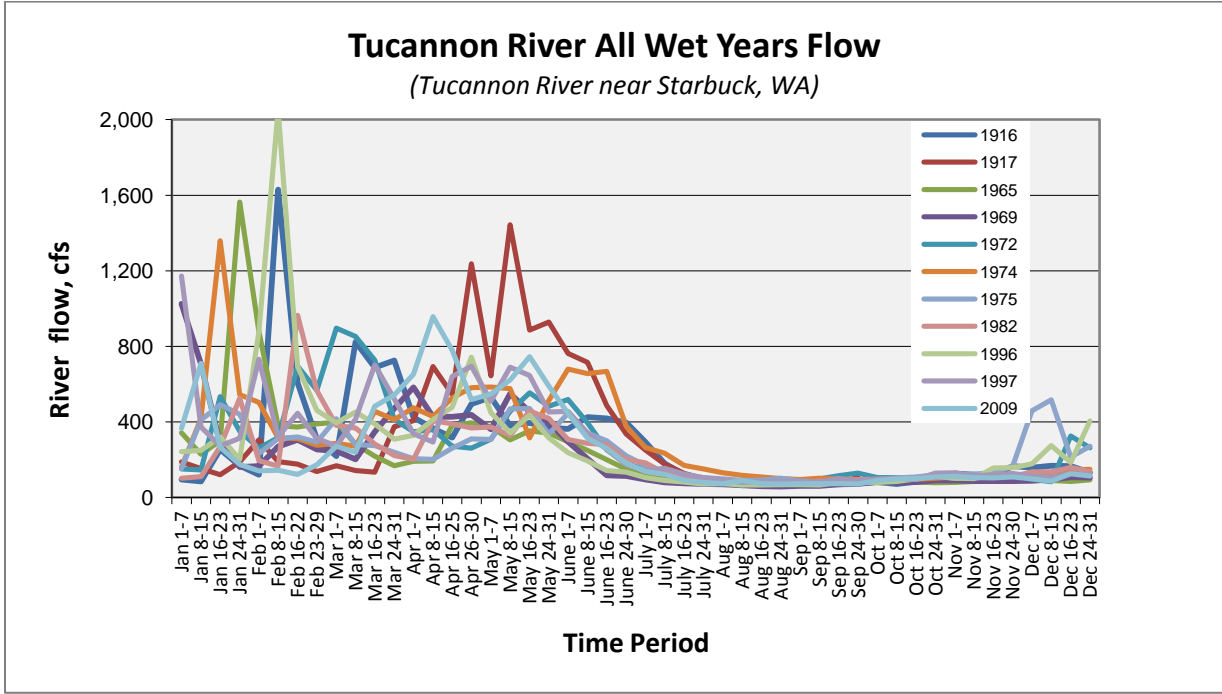




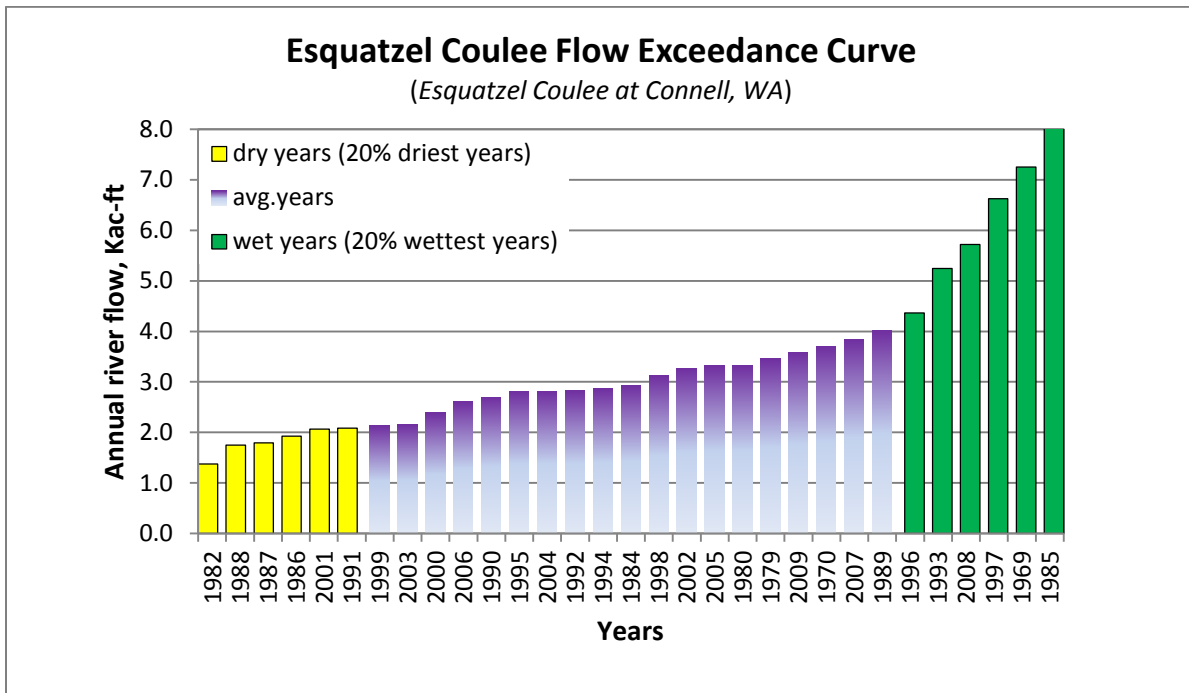
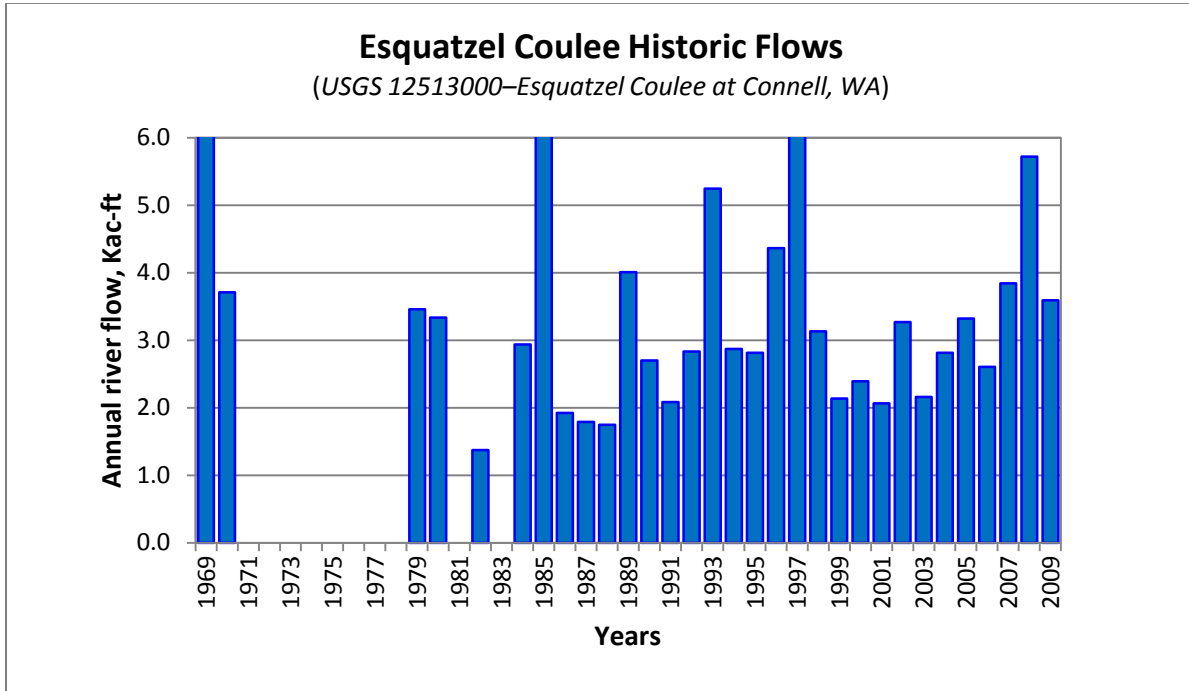


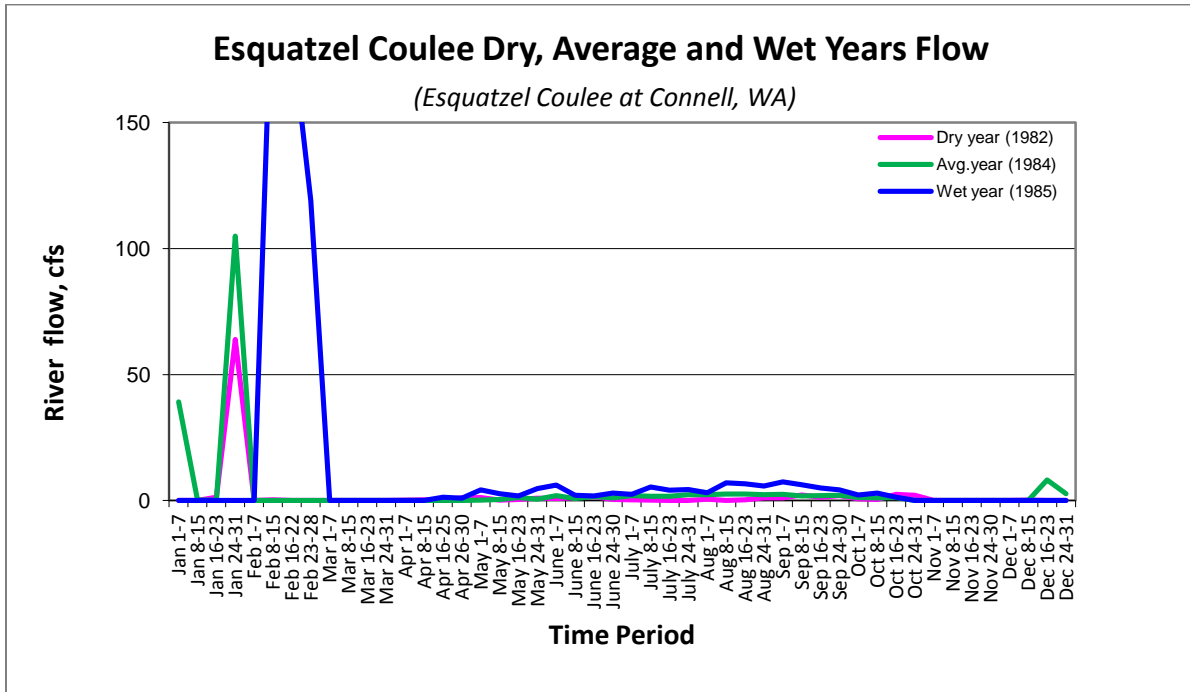
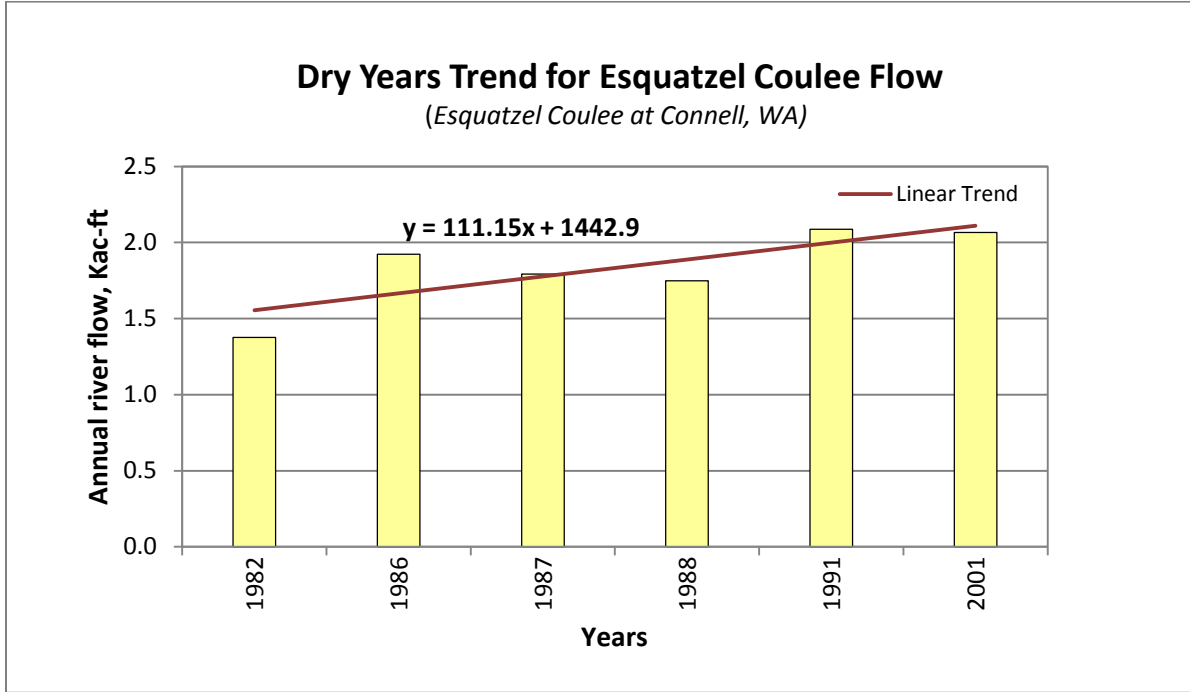


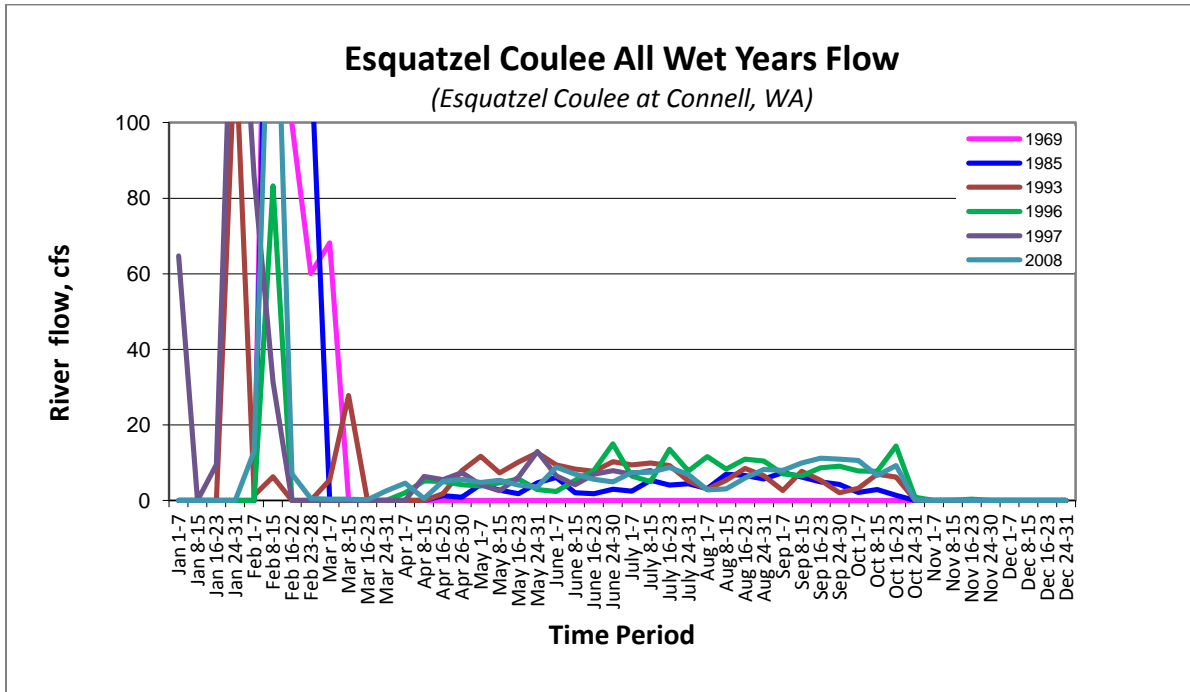
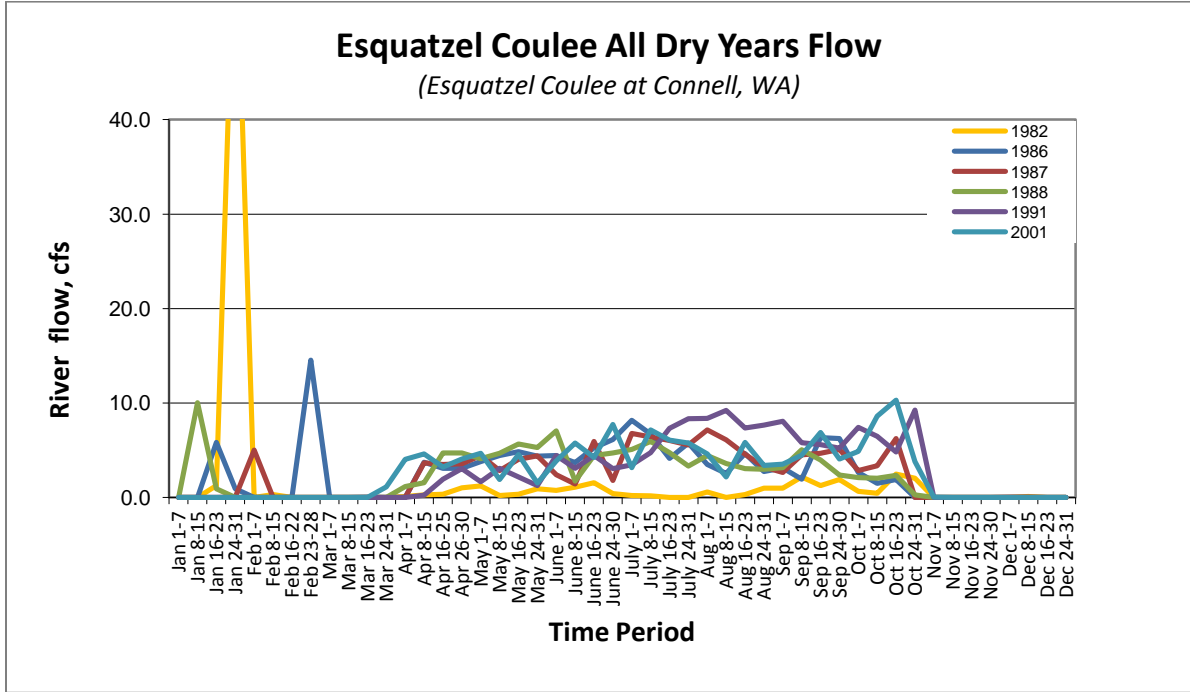




**WRIA 36 (Esquatzel Coulee)**





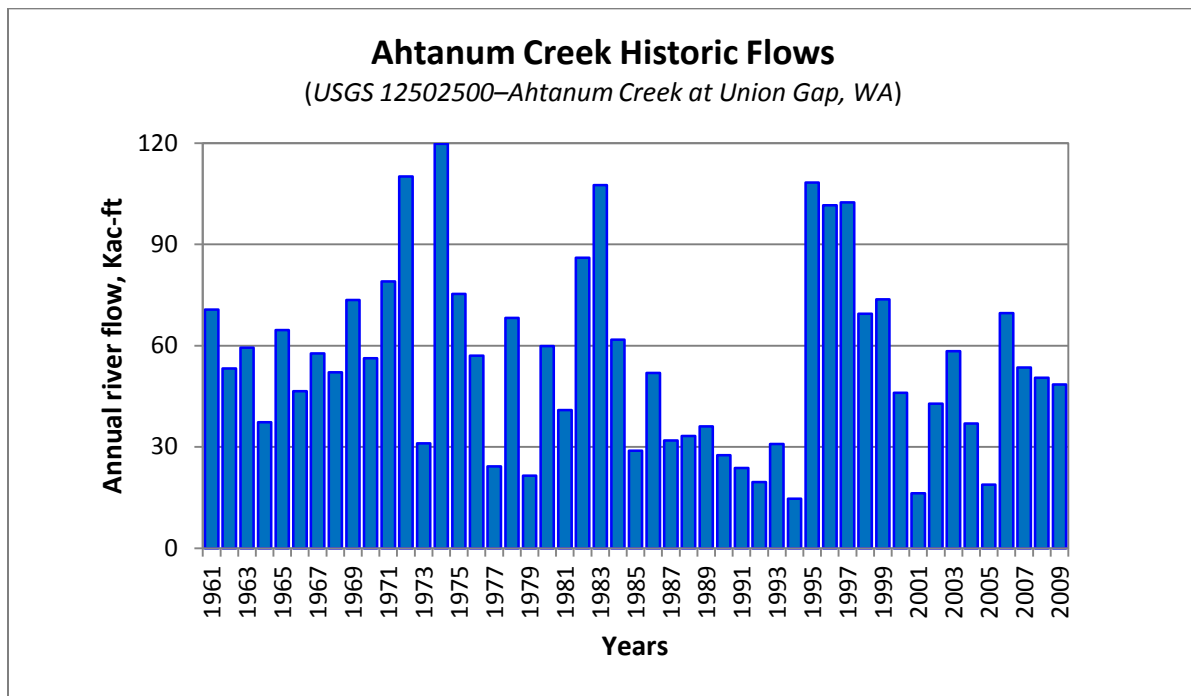


### WRIA 37 (Lower Yakima)

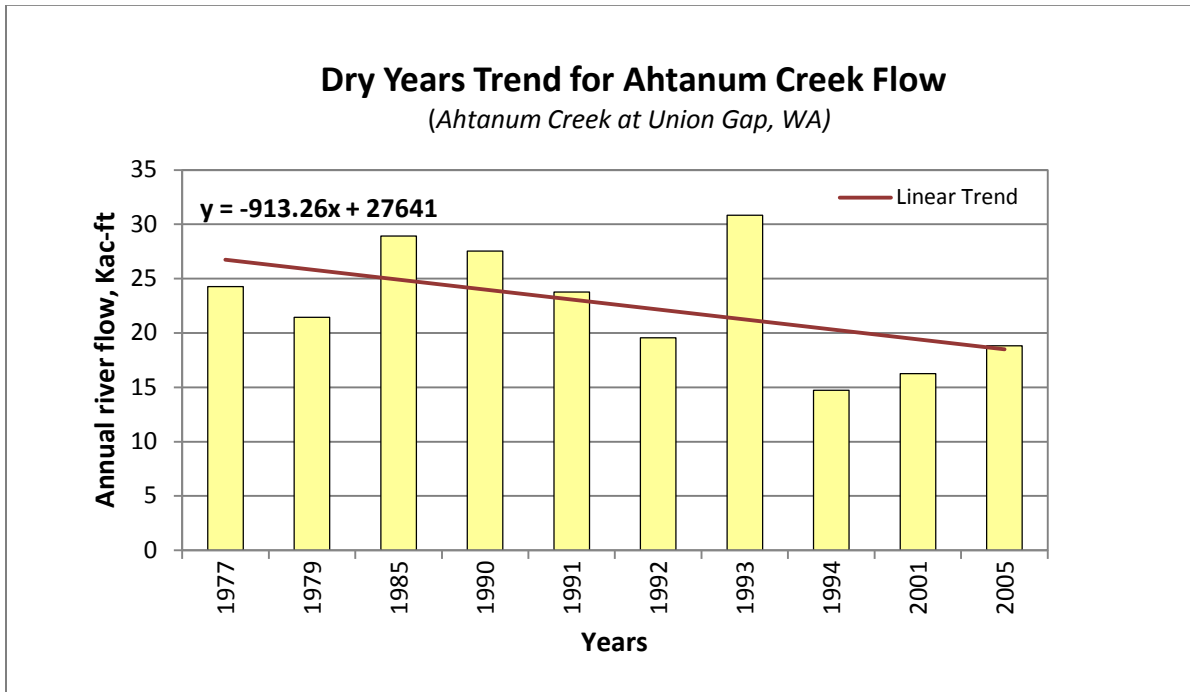
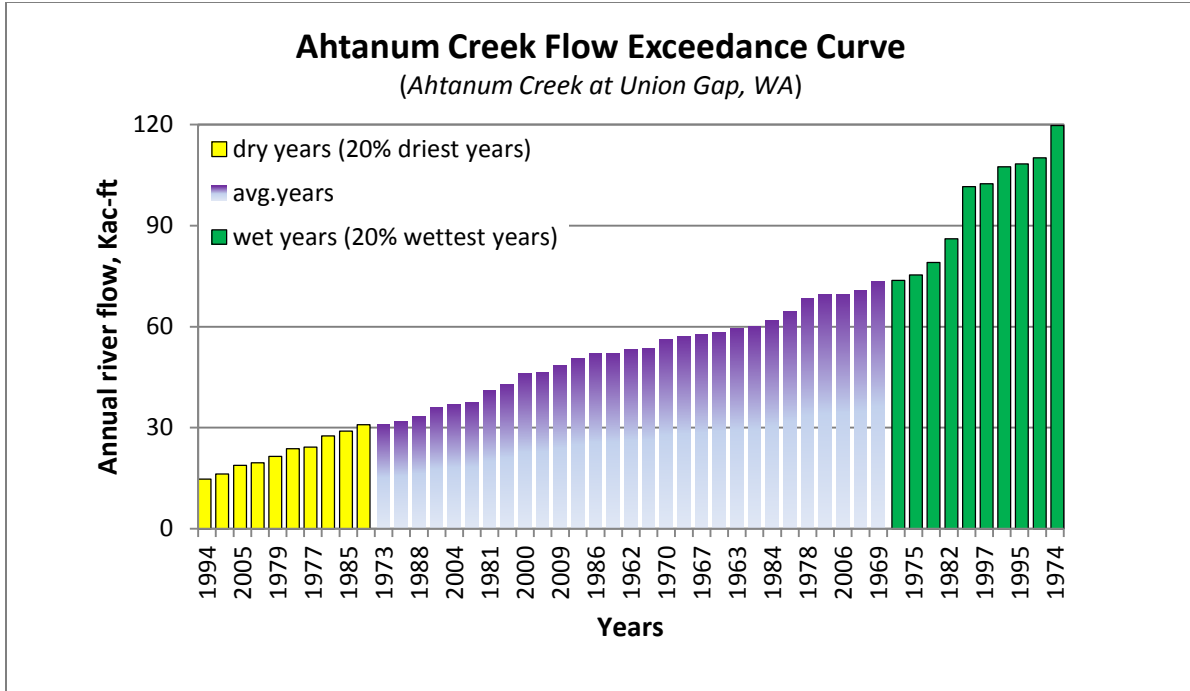
For WRIA 37, OCR graphed the flows of 3 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels and drought occurrences. These data contribute to OCR’s understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 104 year (1906–2009) flows of the Yakima River near Kiona, gauge number 12510500, it is shown that:

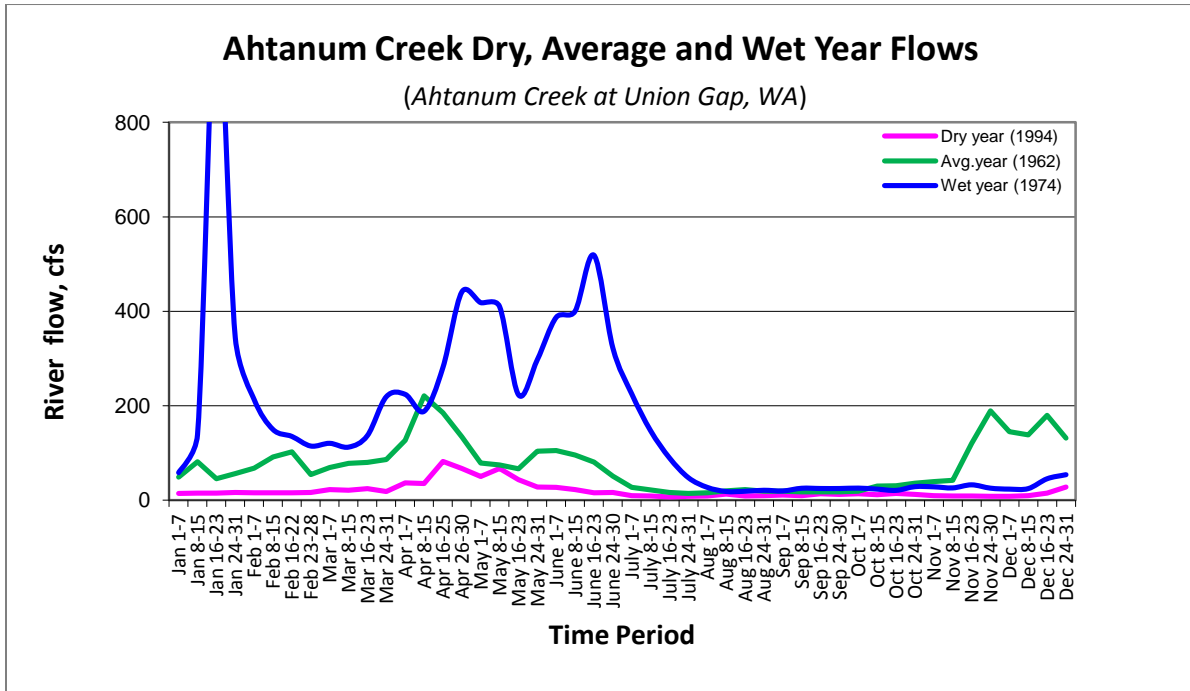
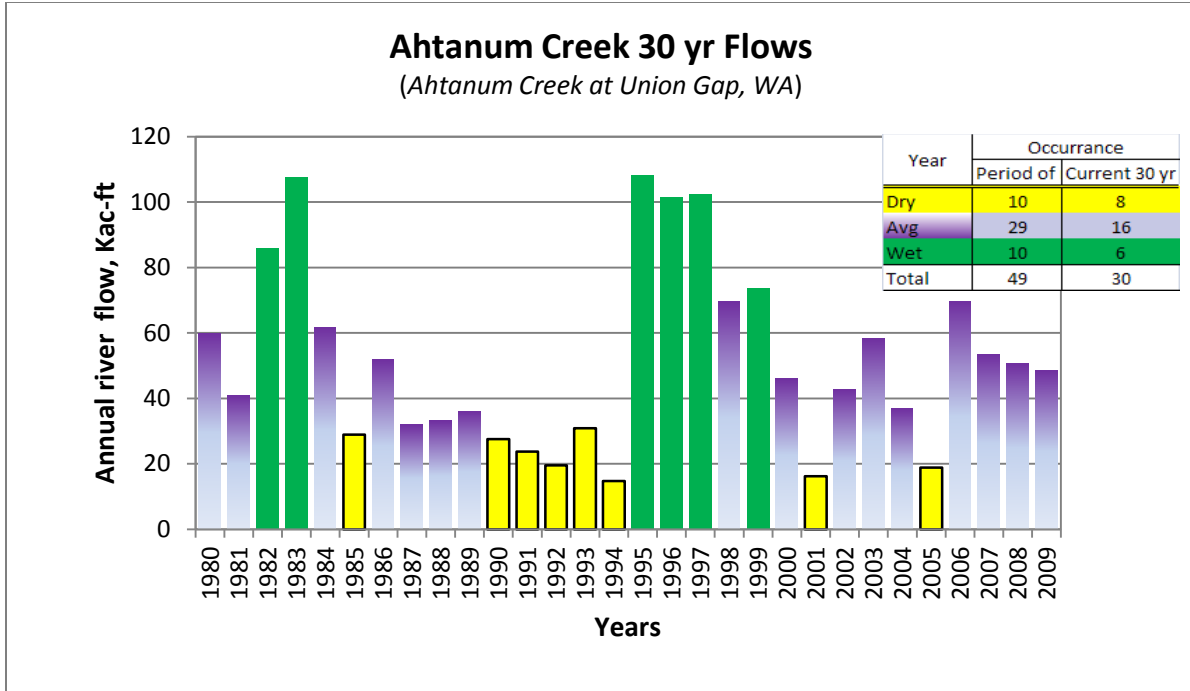
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 1.0 and 5.0 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 8 times, with the worst stretch being 3 consecutive dry years in 1992-1994. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years worsened by 26 %.

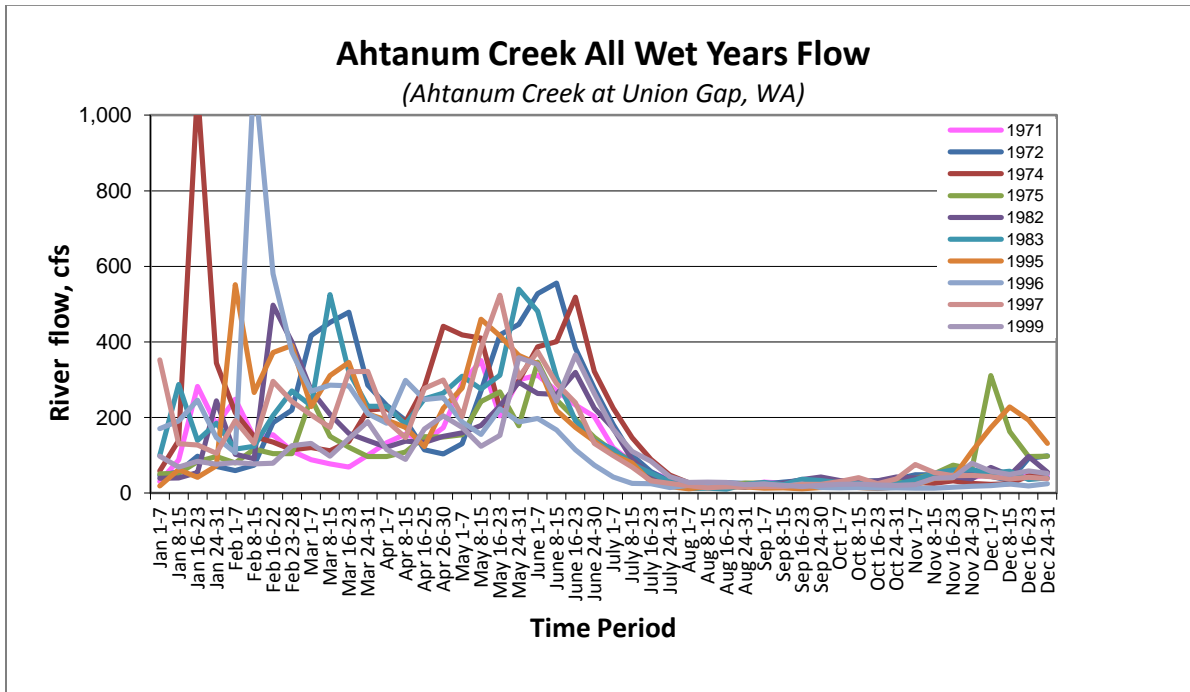
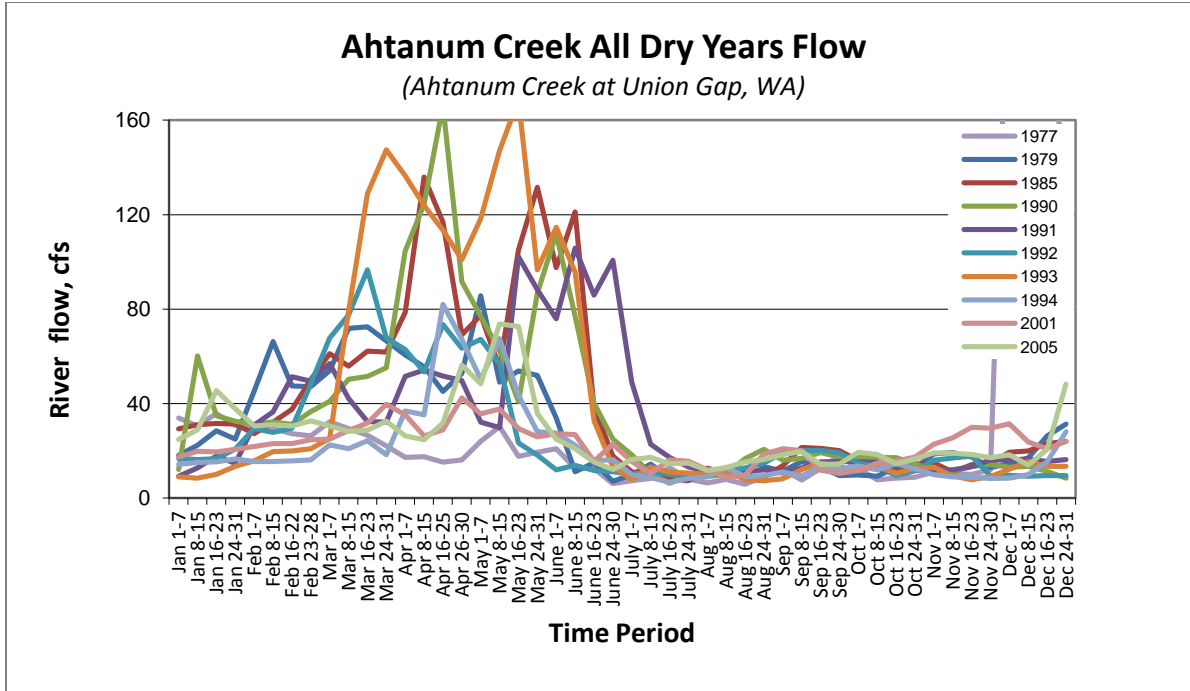
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA’s water demands.

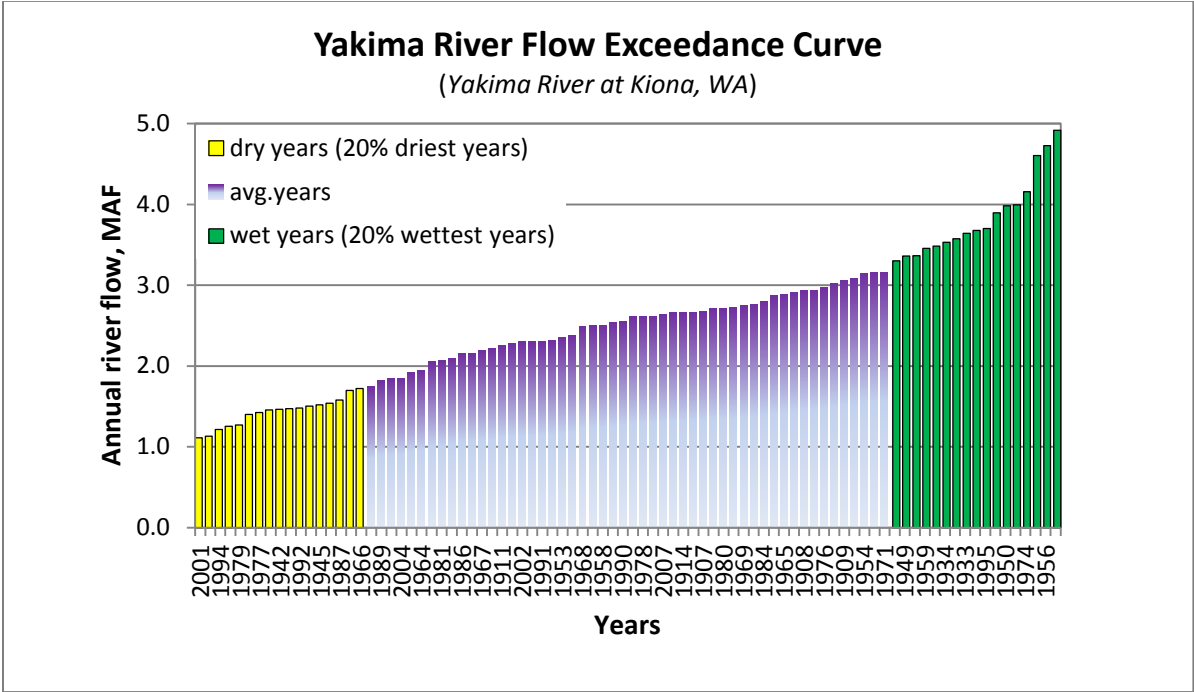
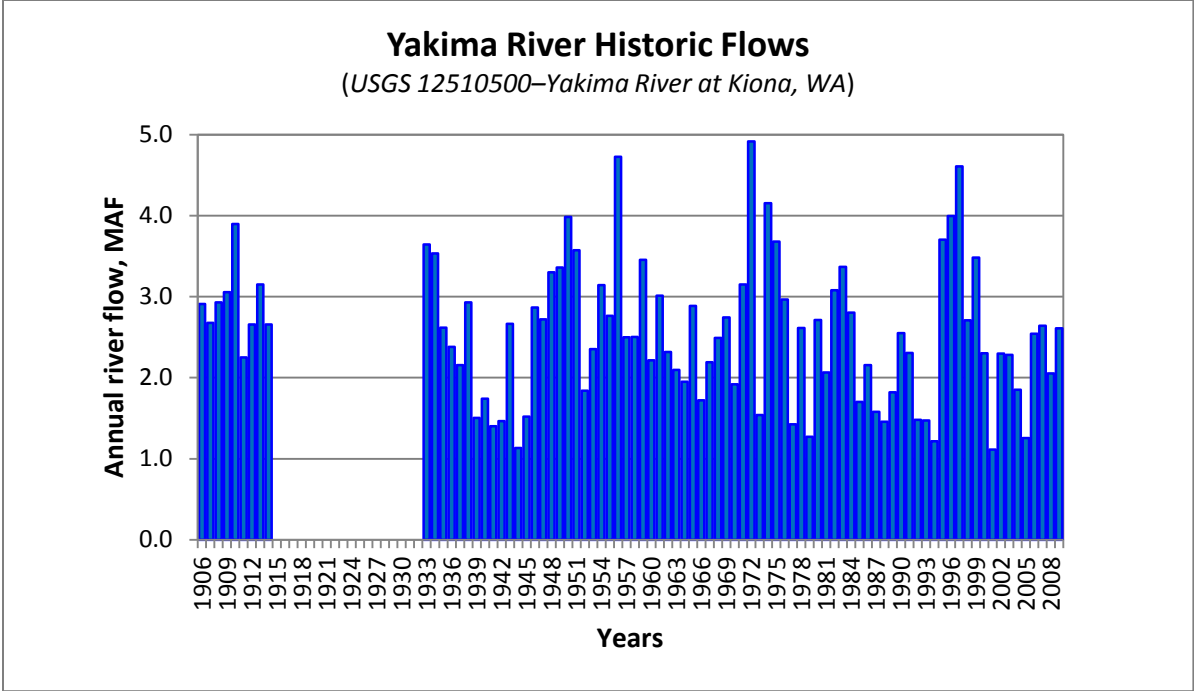


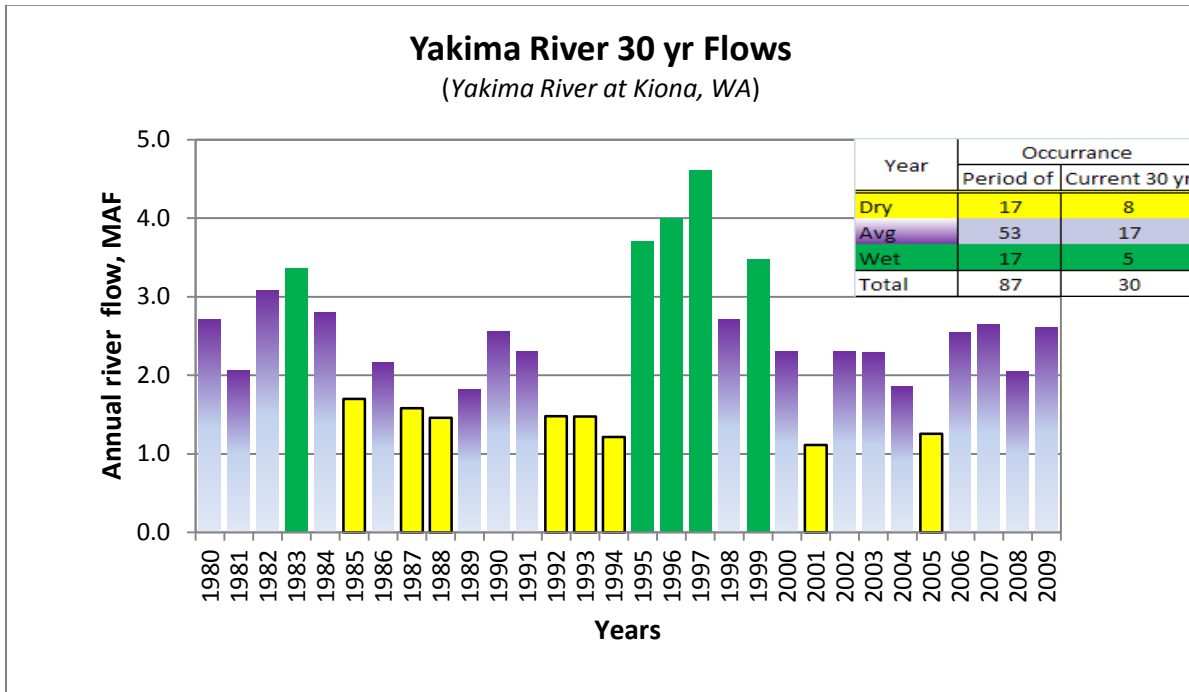
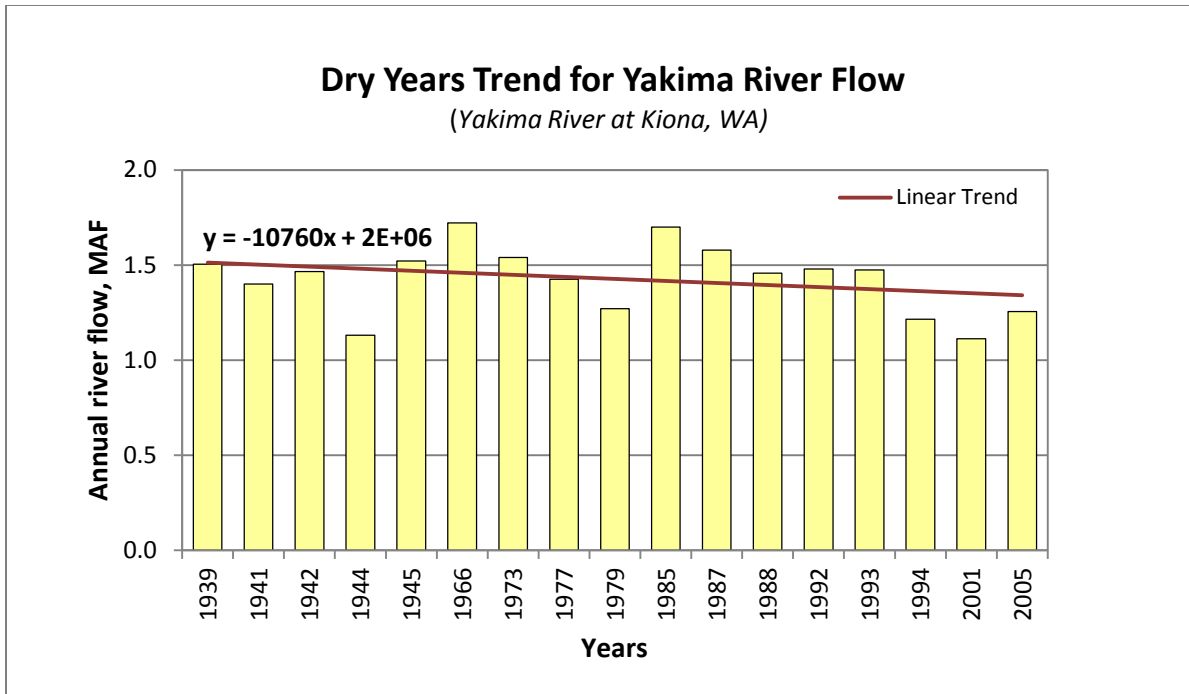


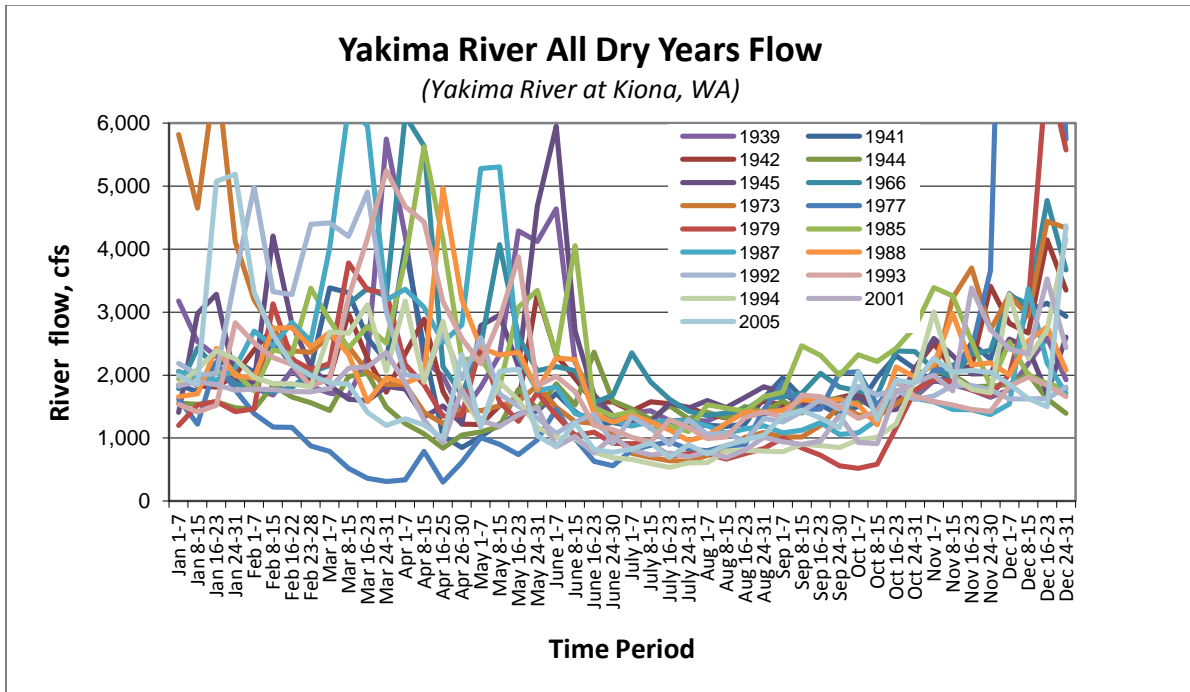
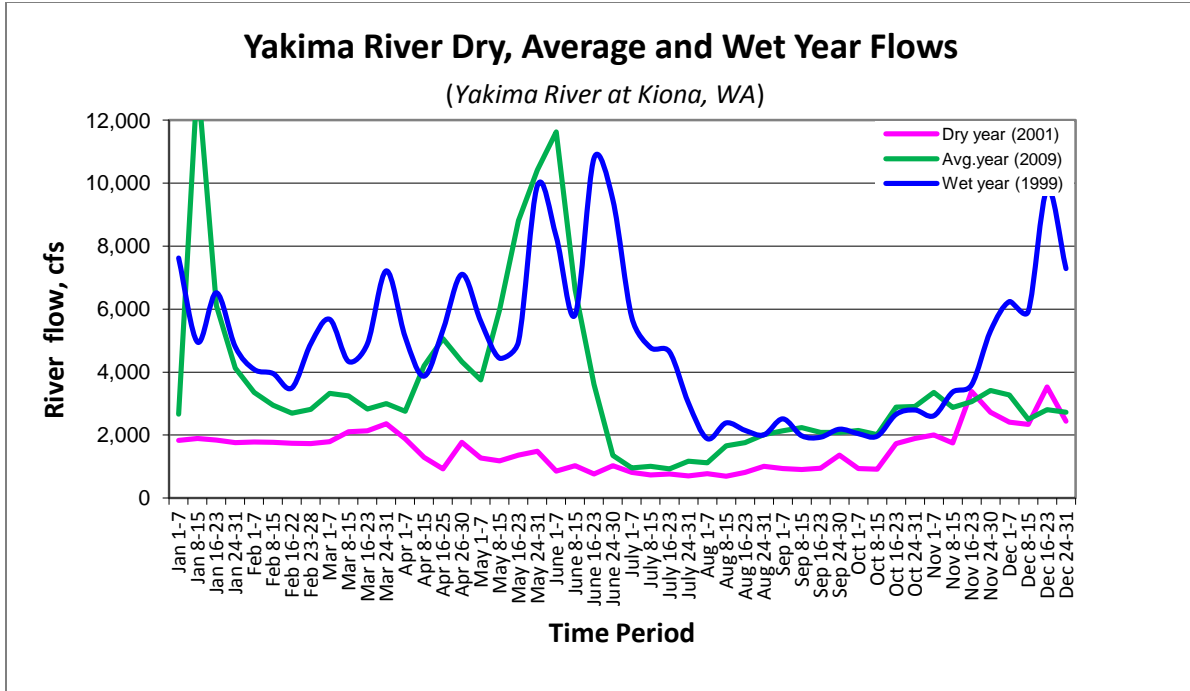


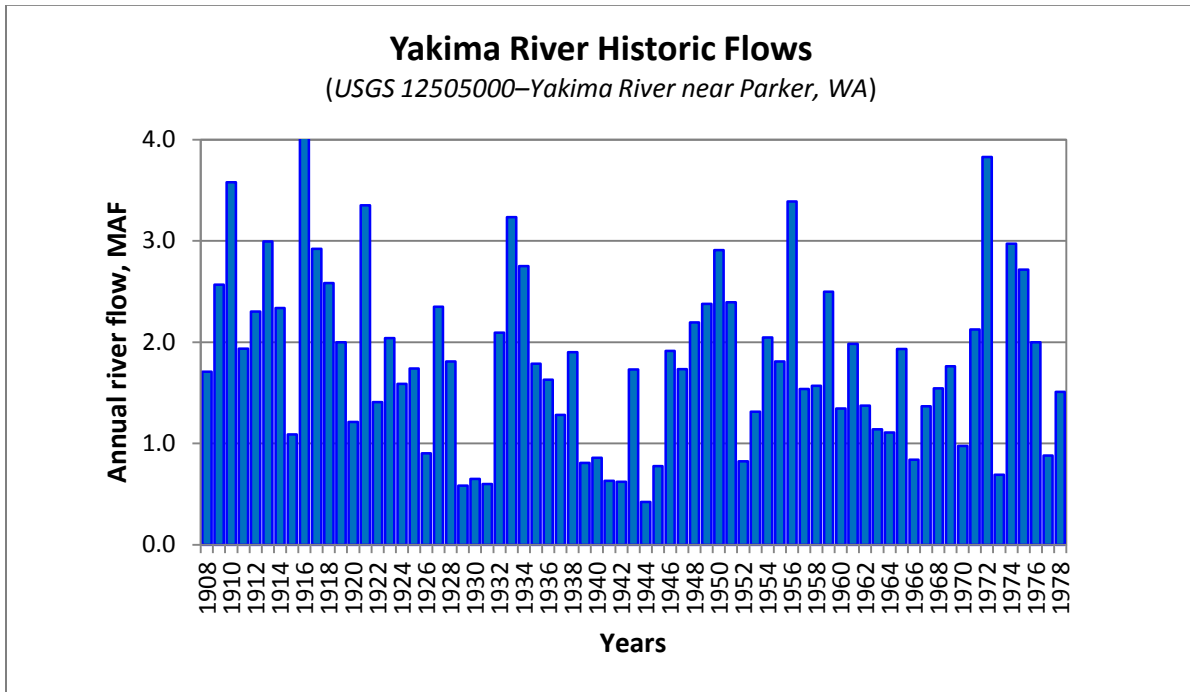
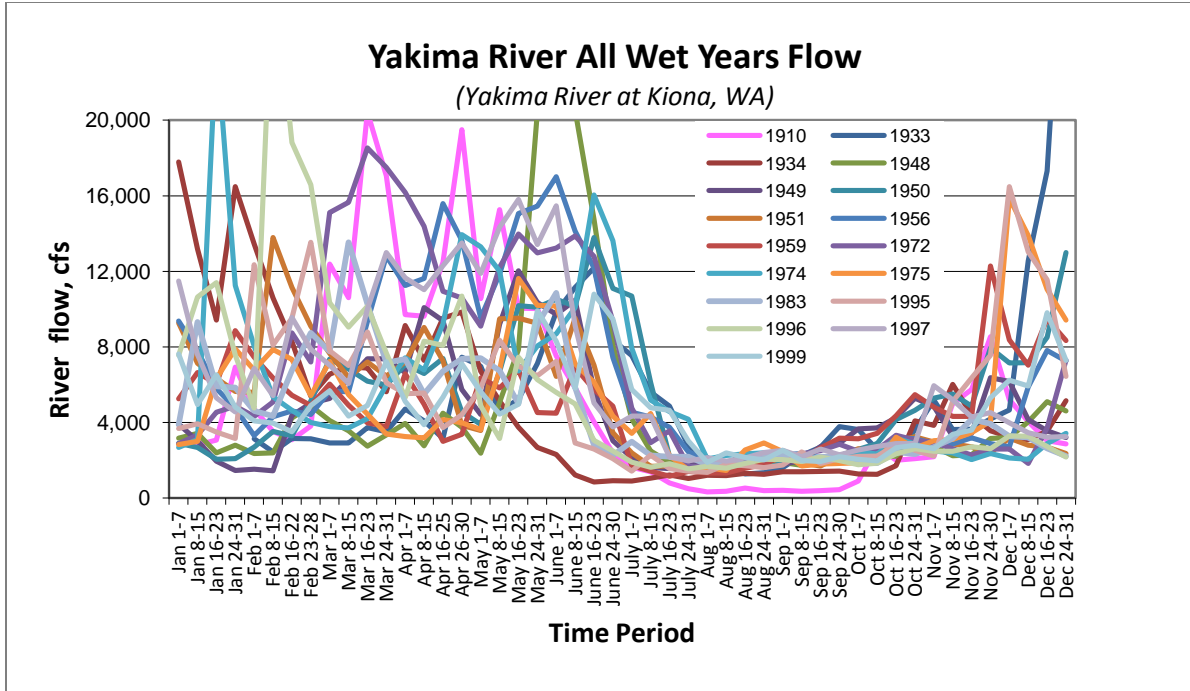


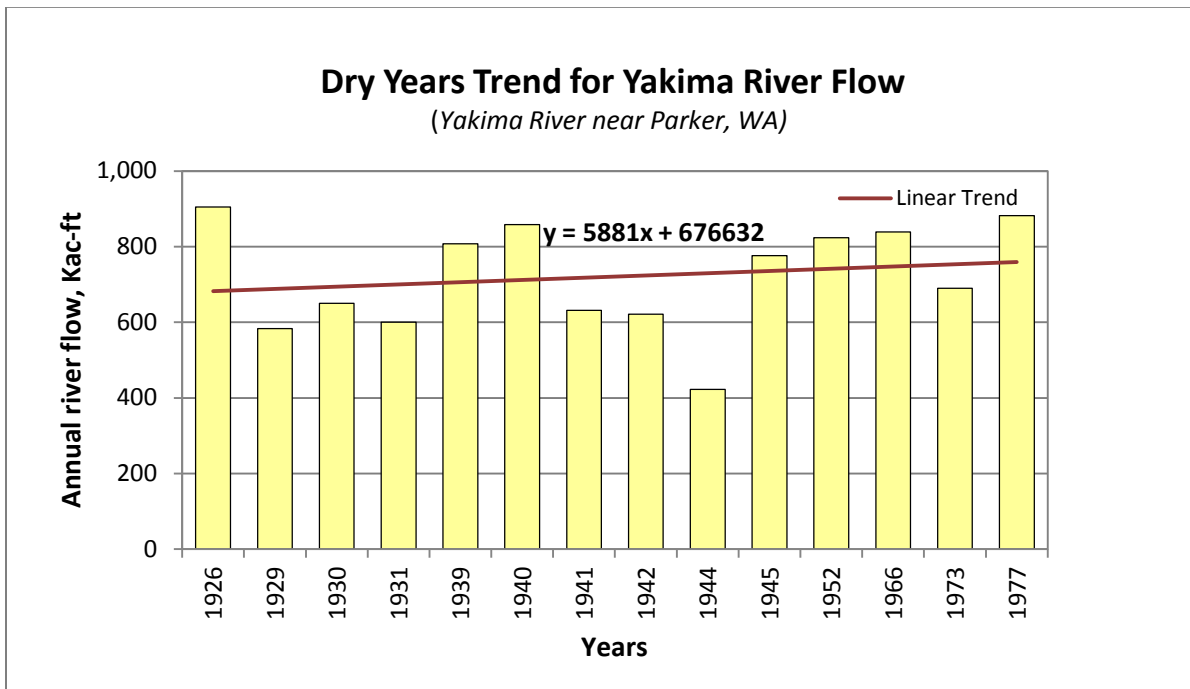
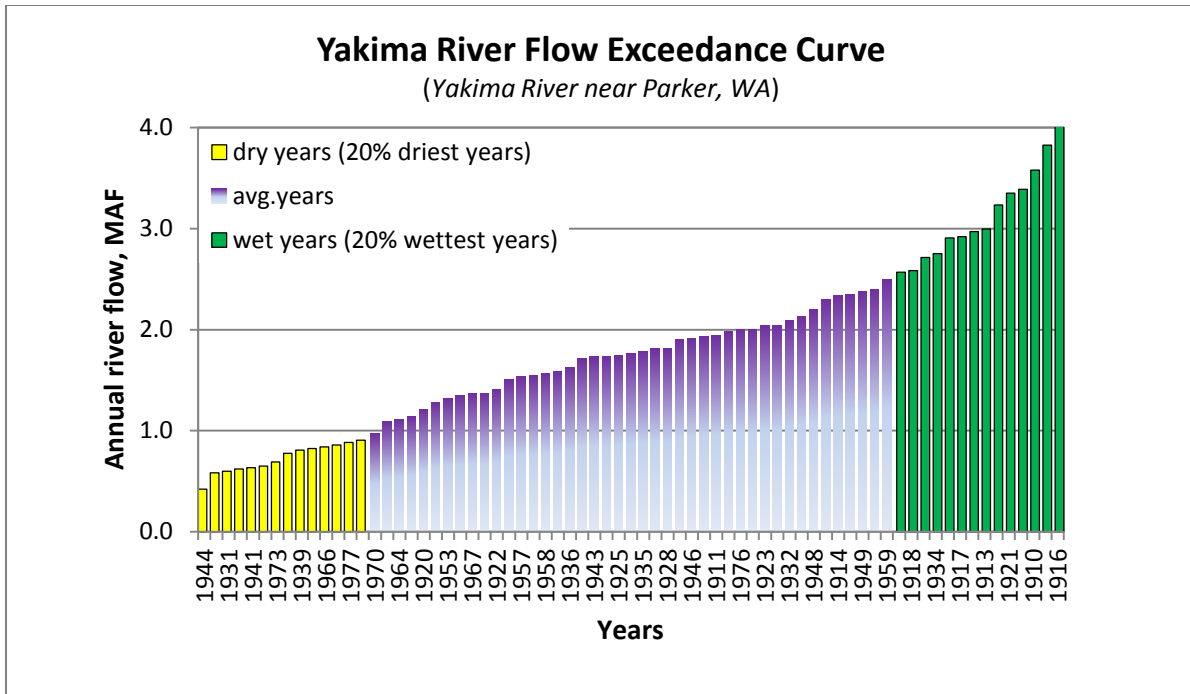




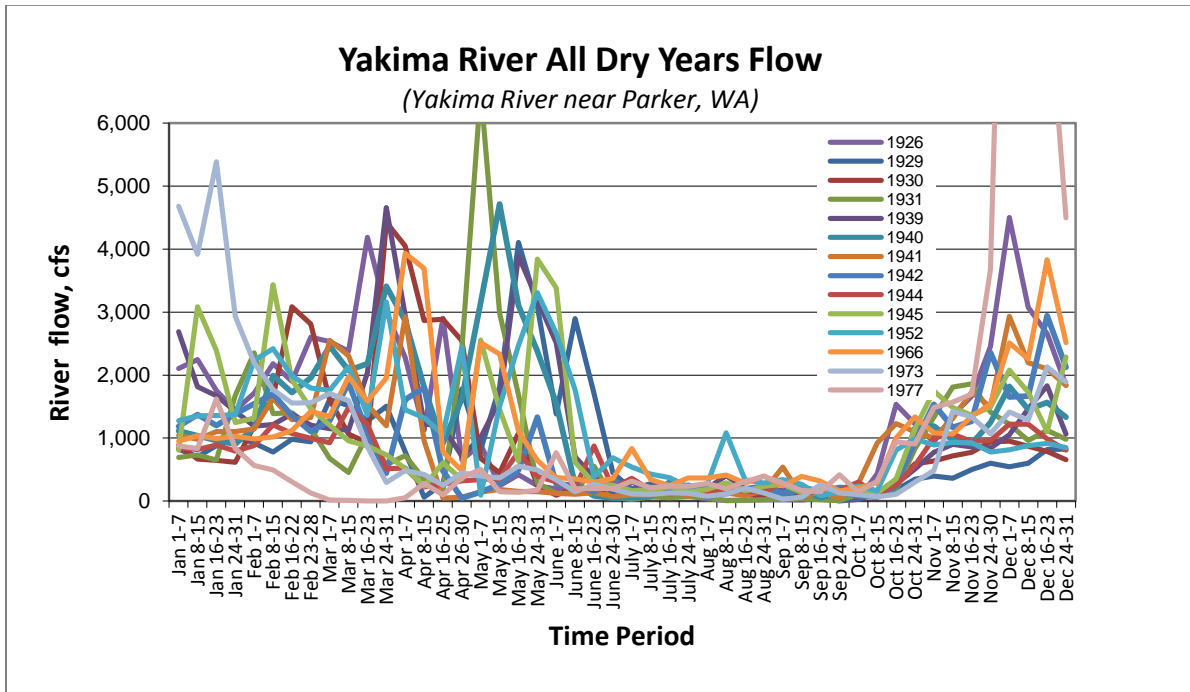
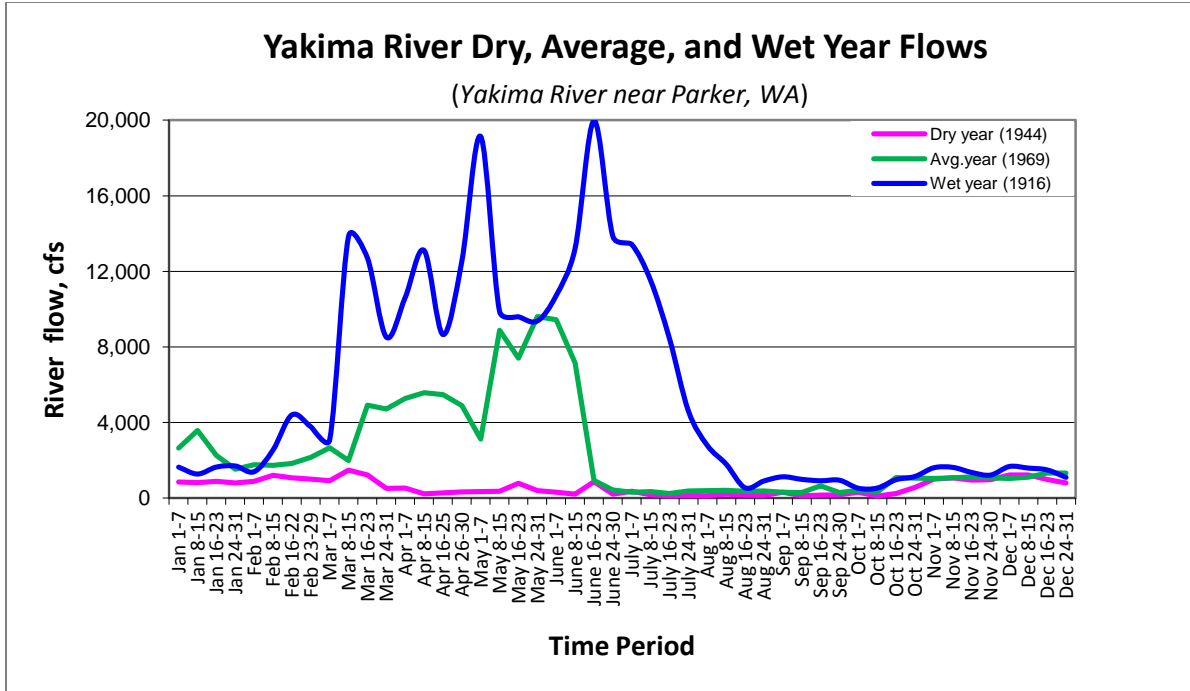


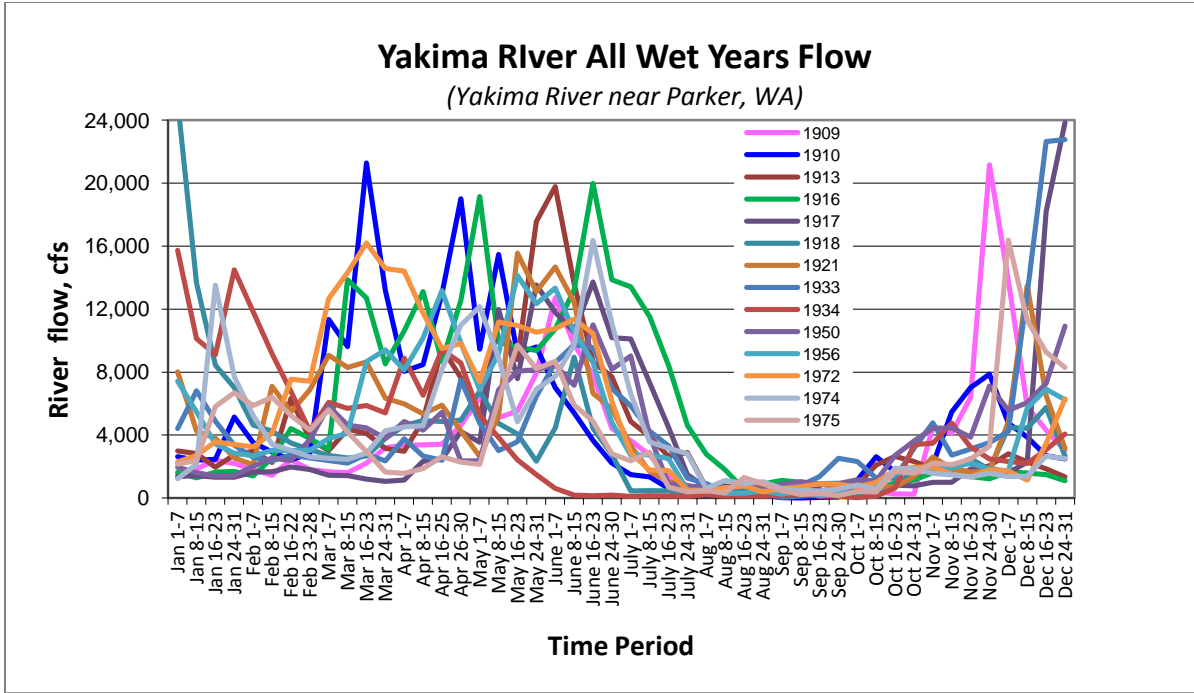










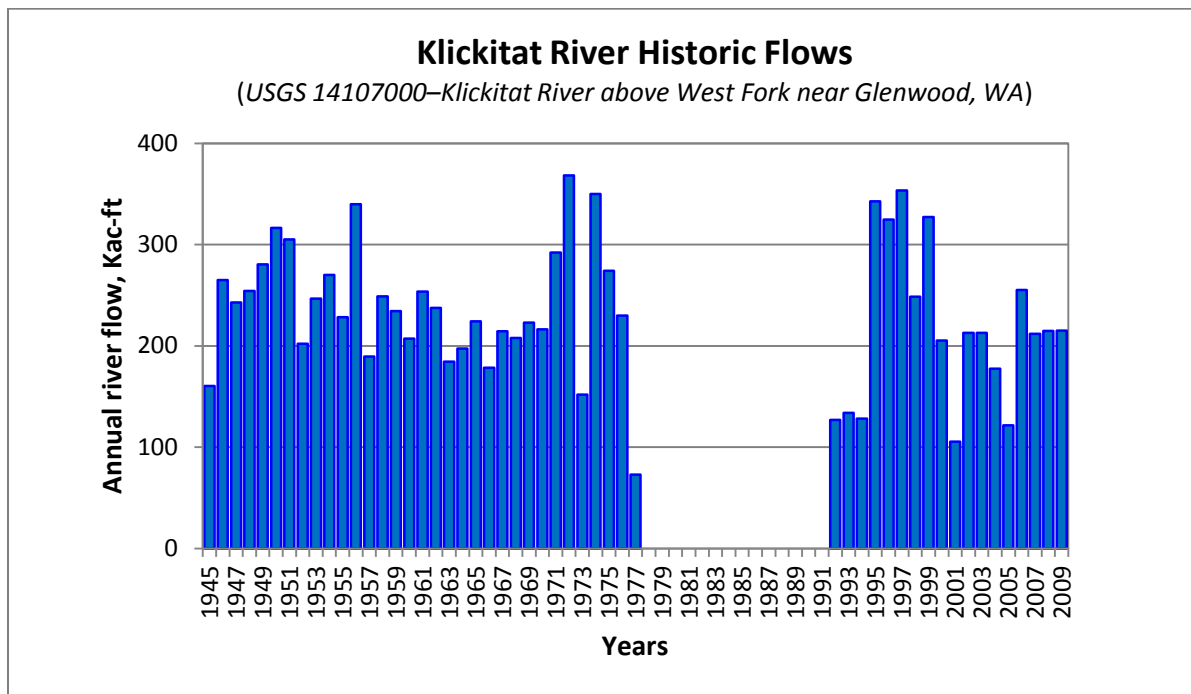


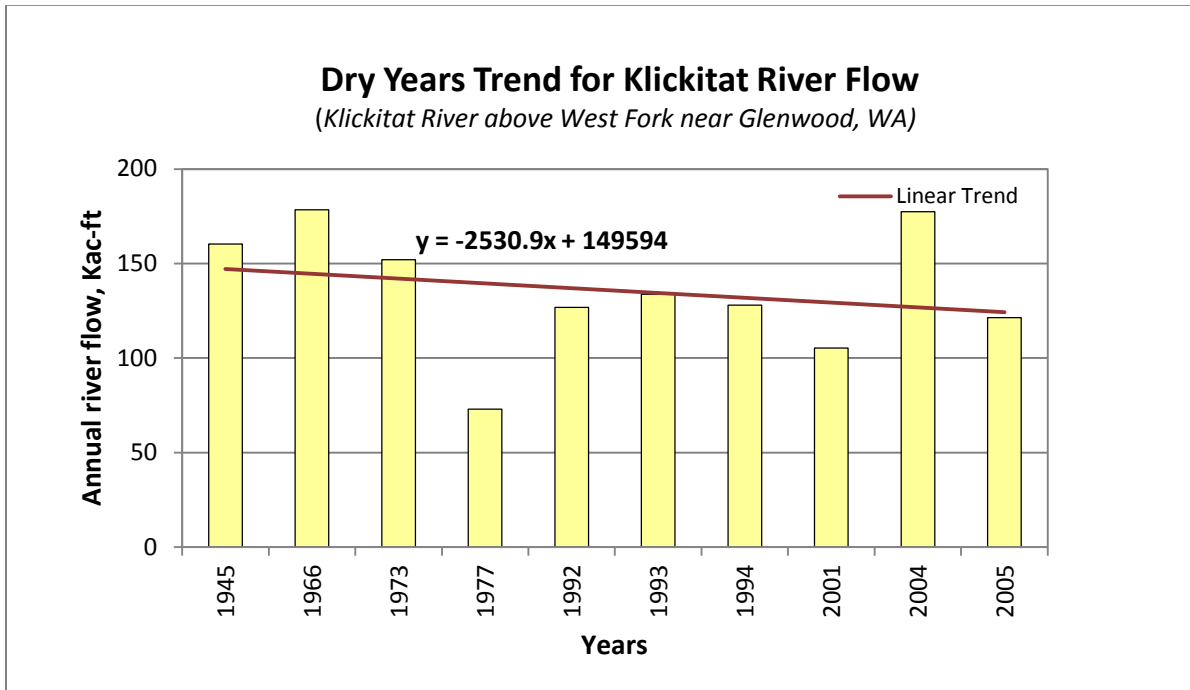
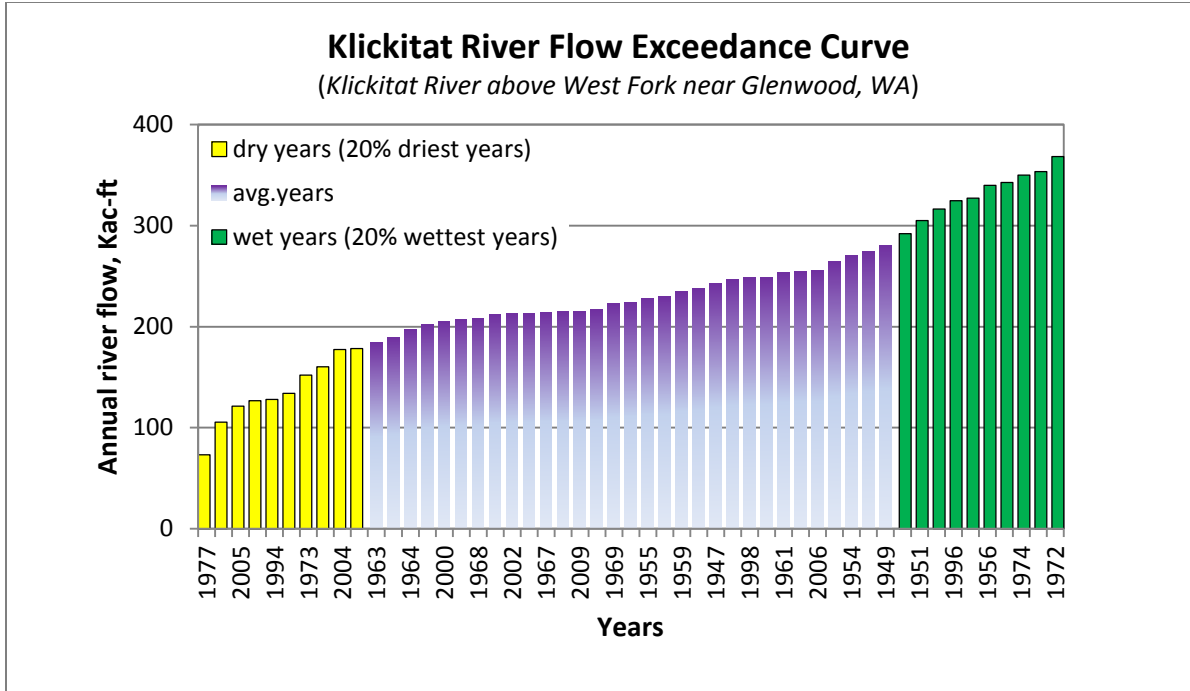
### WRIA 38 (Naches)

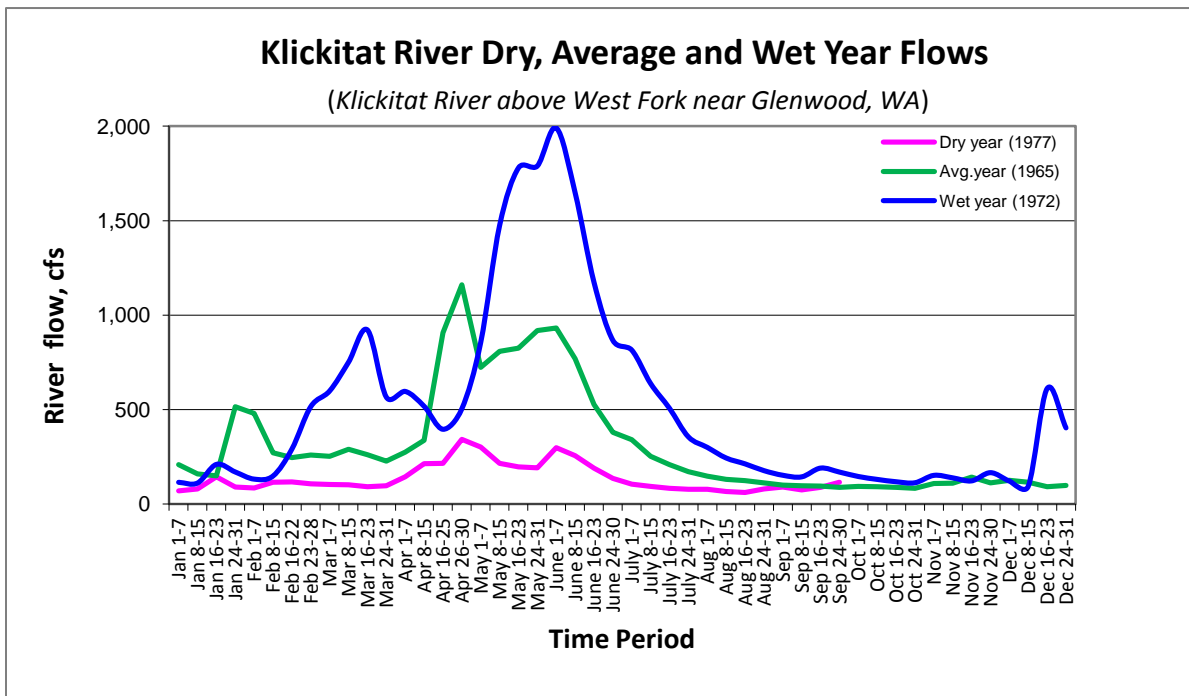
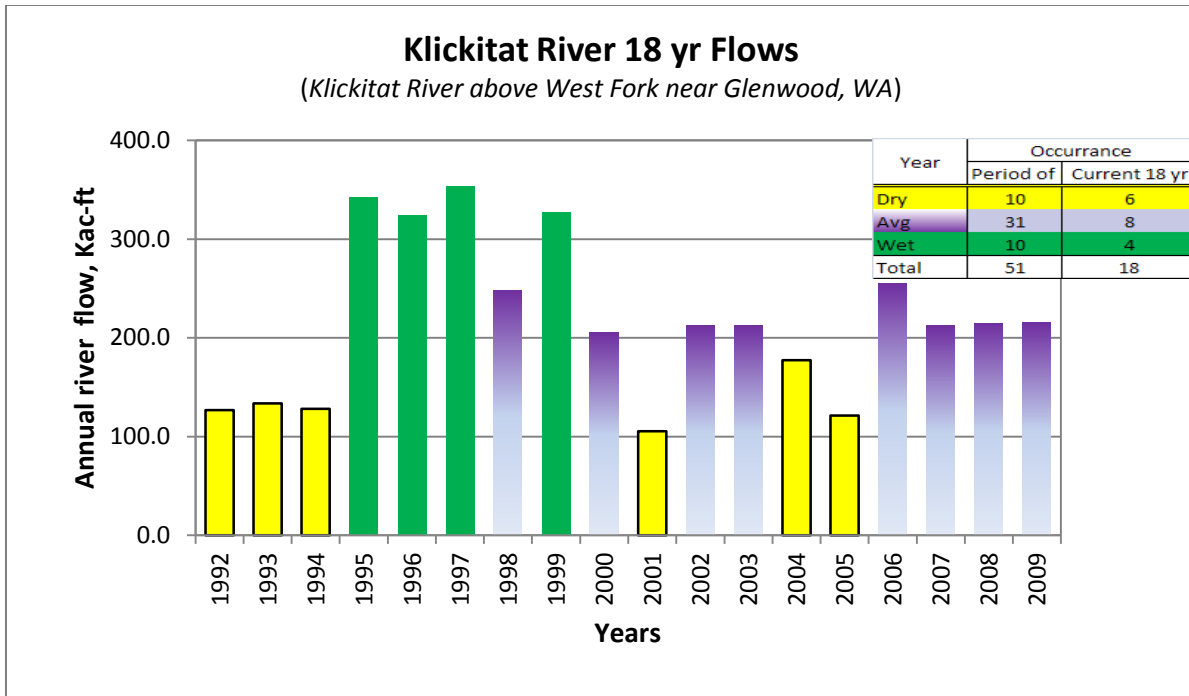
For WRIA 38, OCR graphed the flows of 2 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels and drought occurrences. These data contribute to OCR’s understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 65 year (1945–2009) flows of the Klickitat River above West Fork near Glenwood, gauge number 14107000, it is shown that:

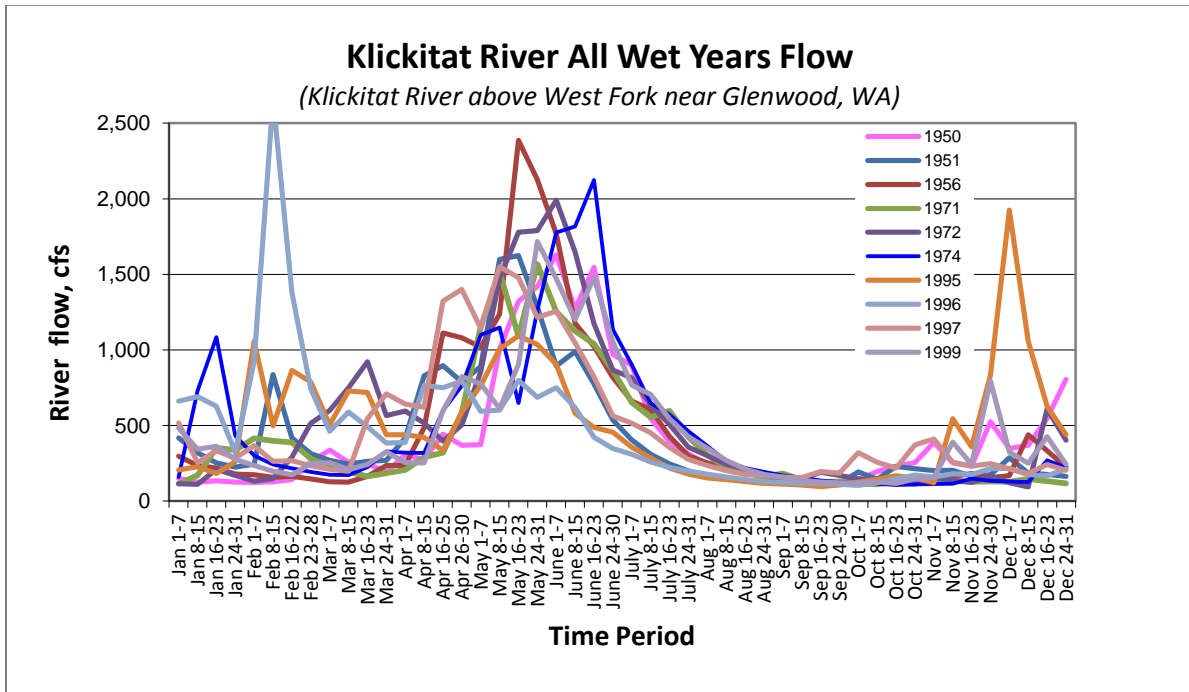
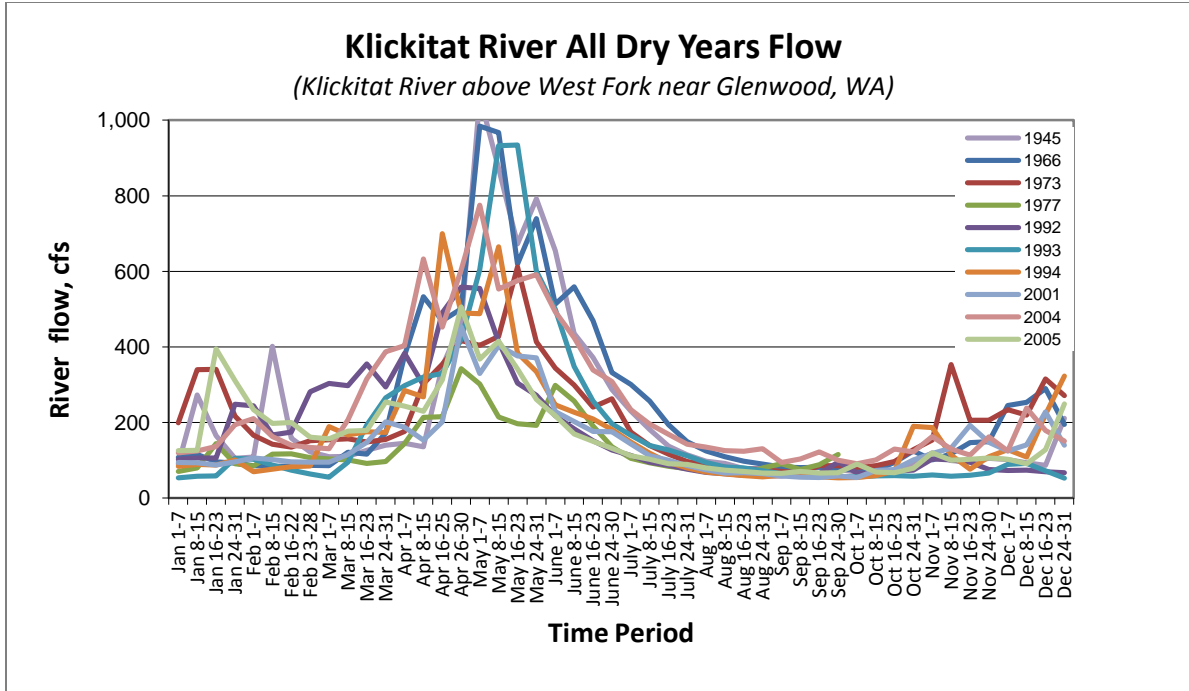
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.07 and 0.4 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 18 years, dry years occurred 6 times, with the worst stretch being 3 consecutive dry years in 1992-1994 and 2 consecutive dry years in 2004-2005, resulting in a stable incline.

OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA’s water demands.







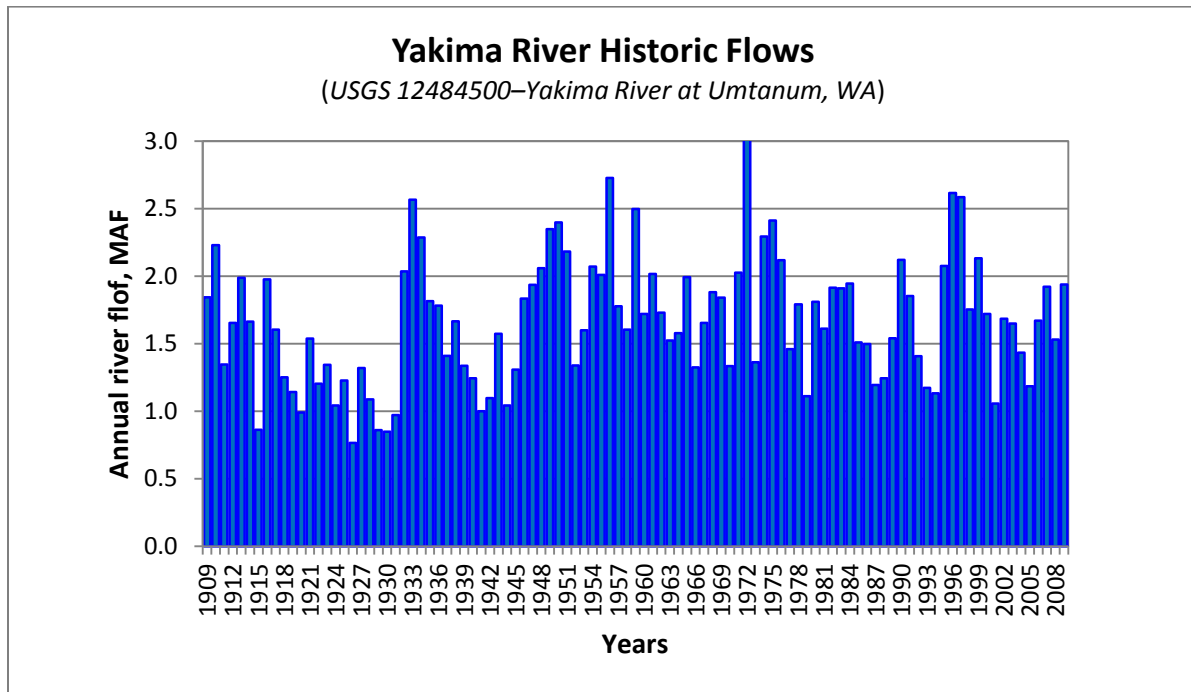


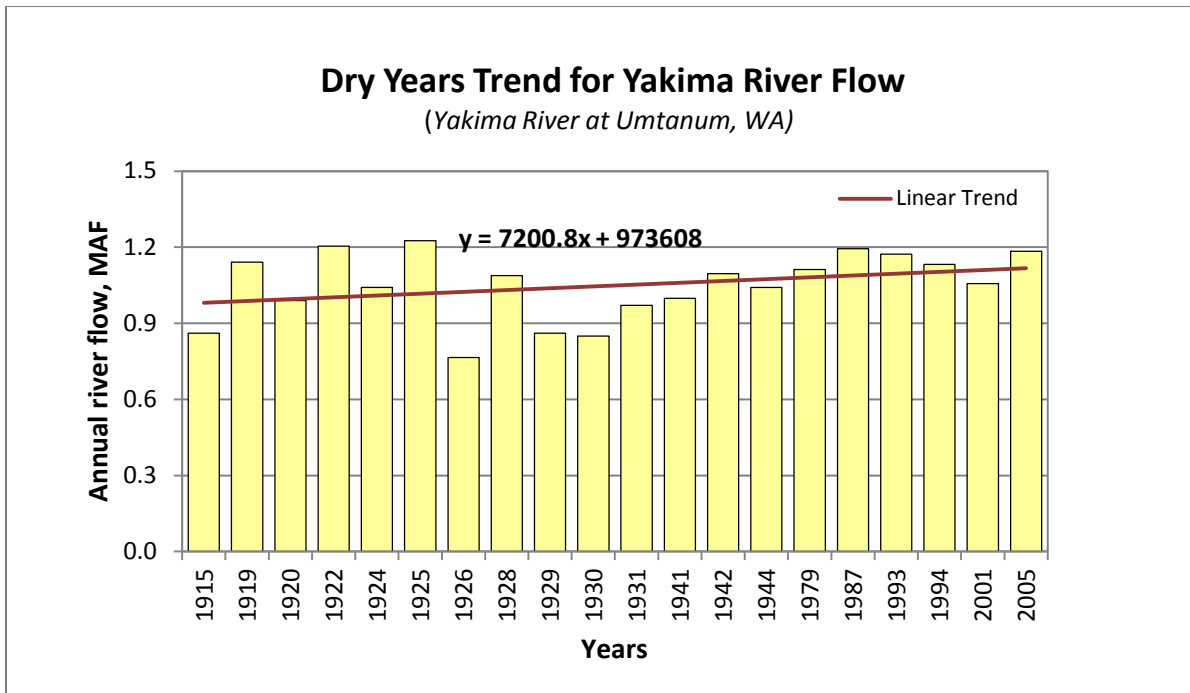
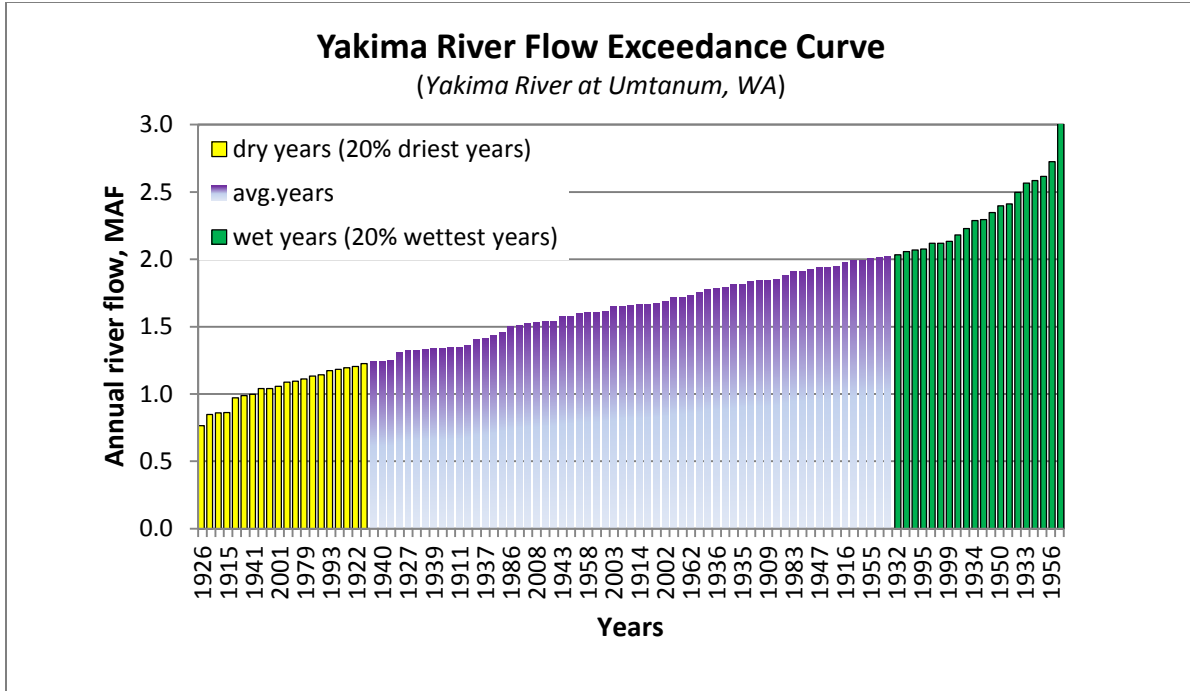
## WRIA 39 (Upper Yakima)

For WRIA 39, OCR graphed the flows of the Yakima River. A series of seven graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels and drought occurrences. These data contribute to OCR’s understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 101 year (1909–2009) flows of the Yakima River at Umtanum, gauge number 12484500, it is shown that:

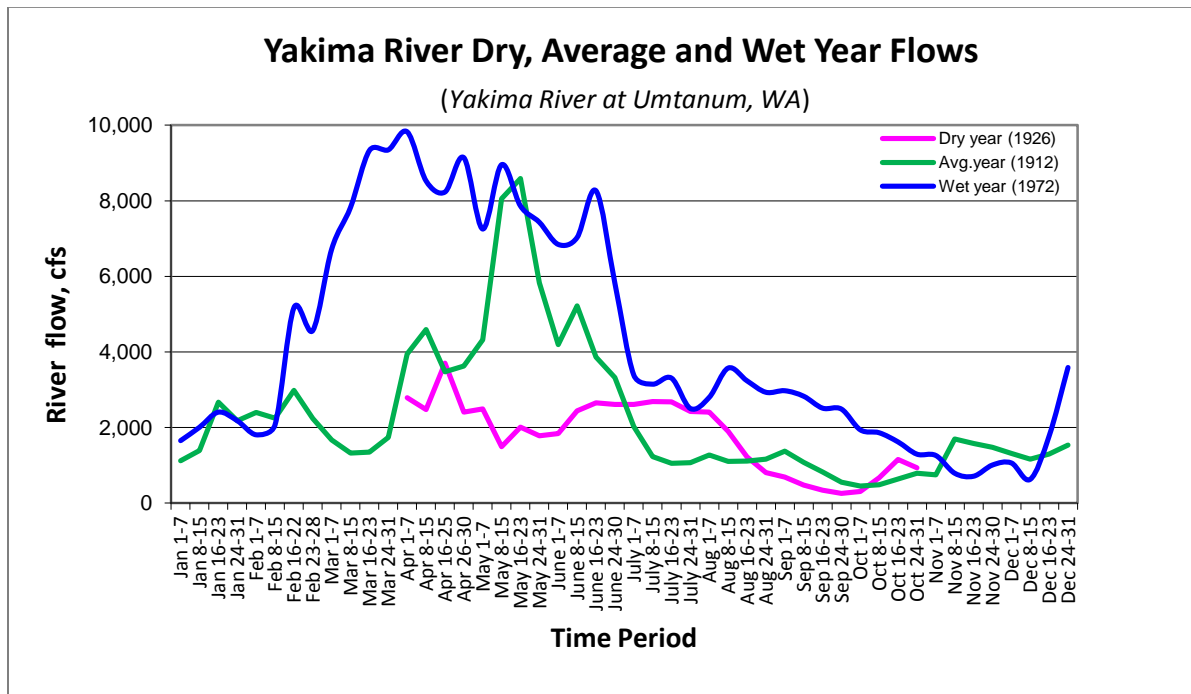
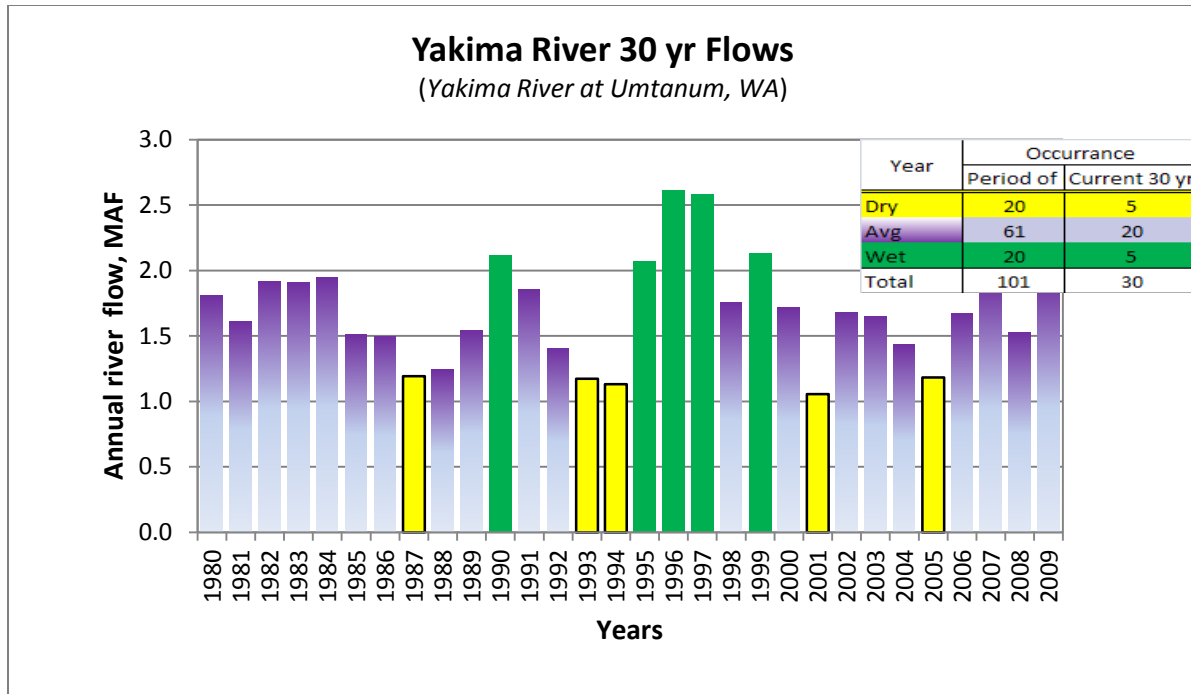
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.8 and 3.0 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 5 times, with the worst stretch being 2 consecutive dry years in 1993-1994, resulting in a stable to slight incline.

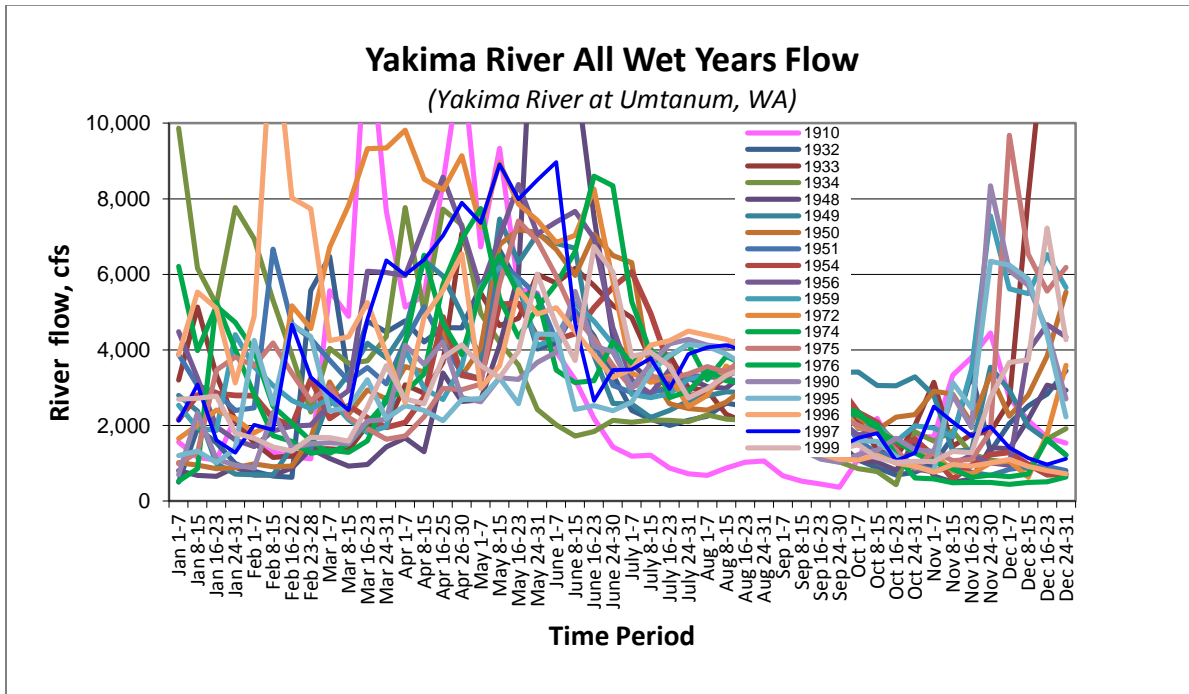
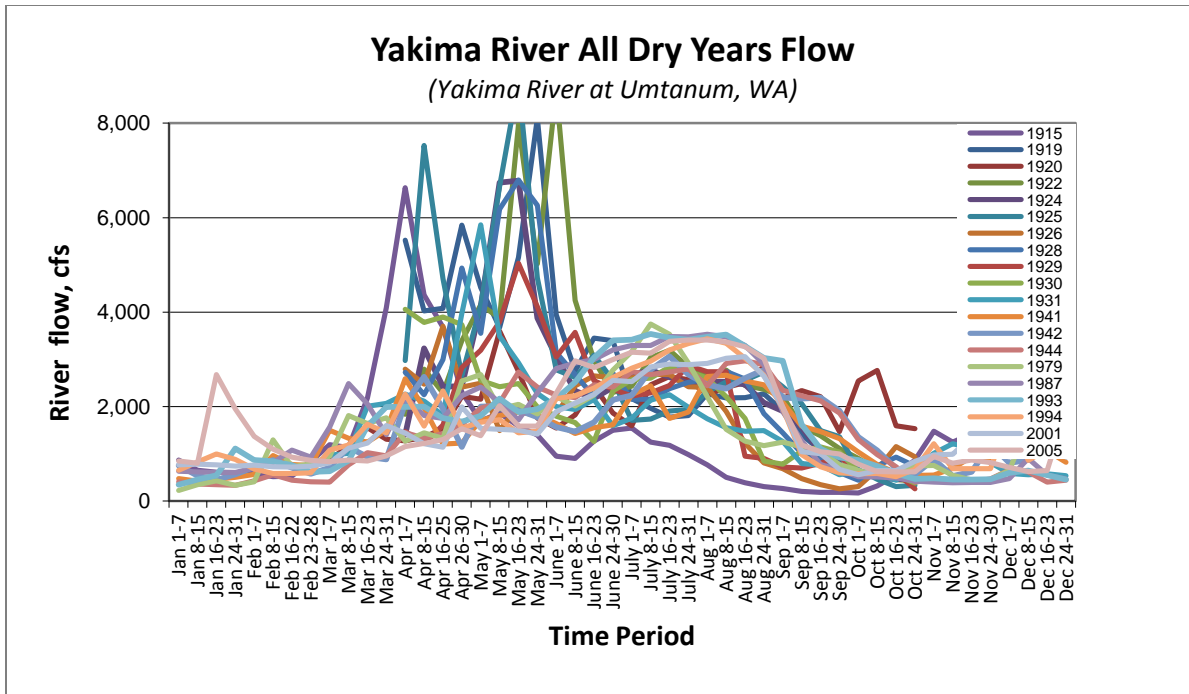
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA’s water demands.



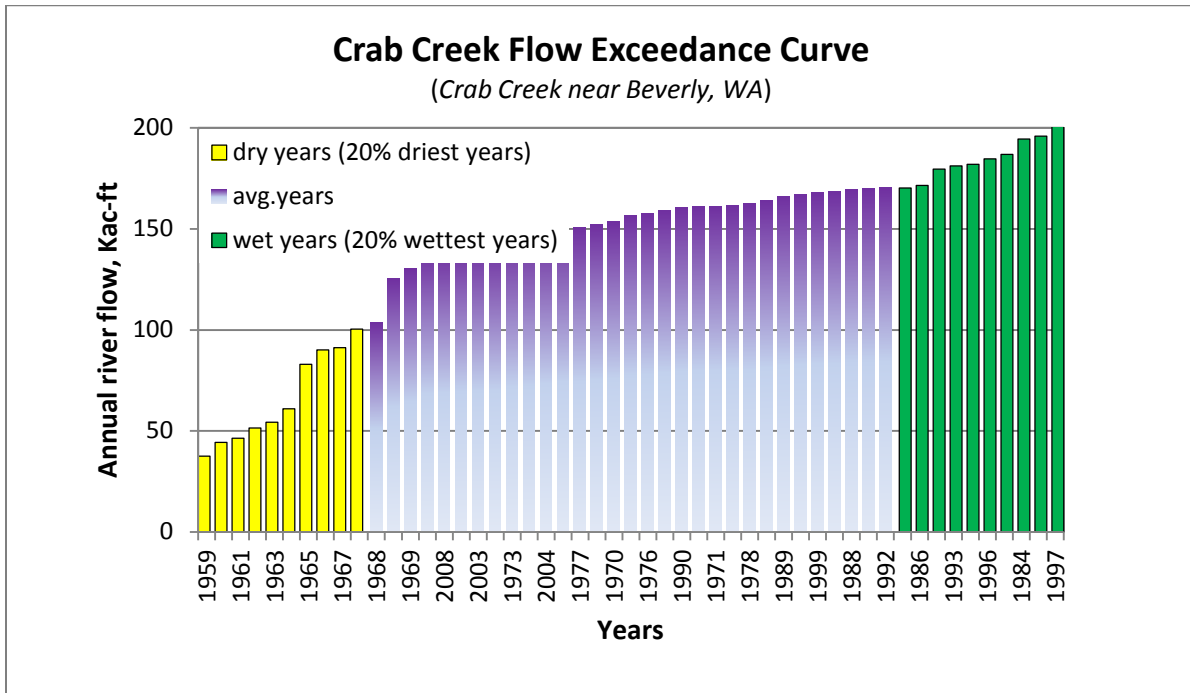
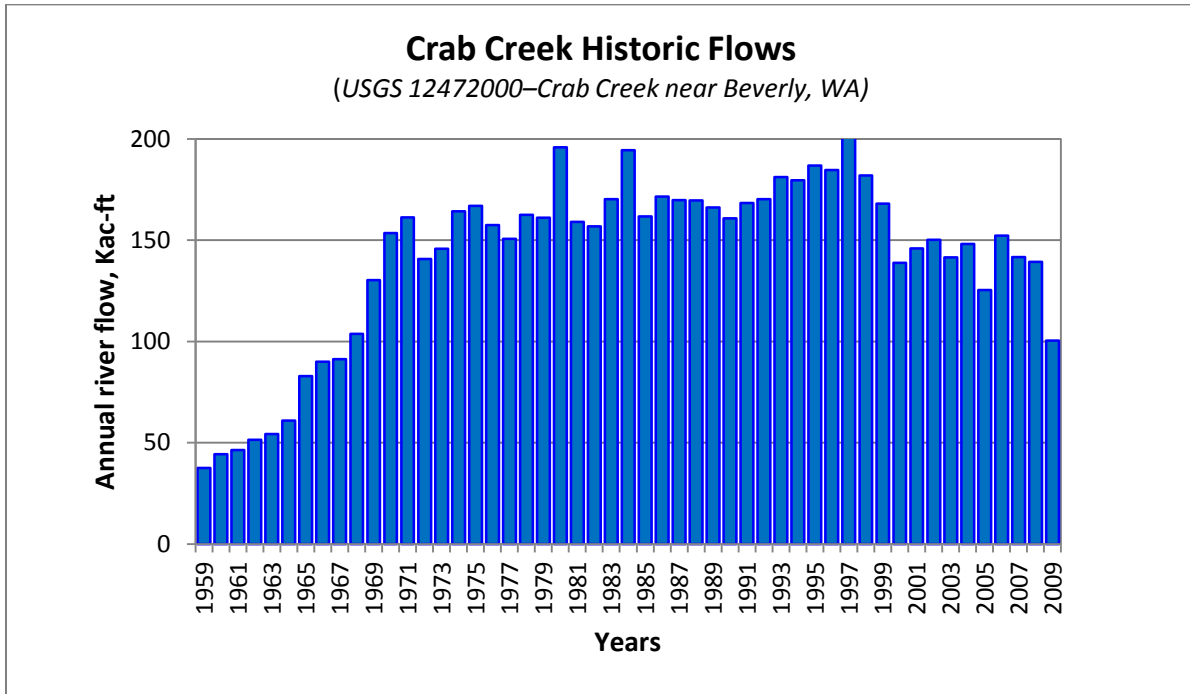


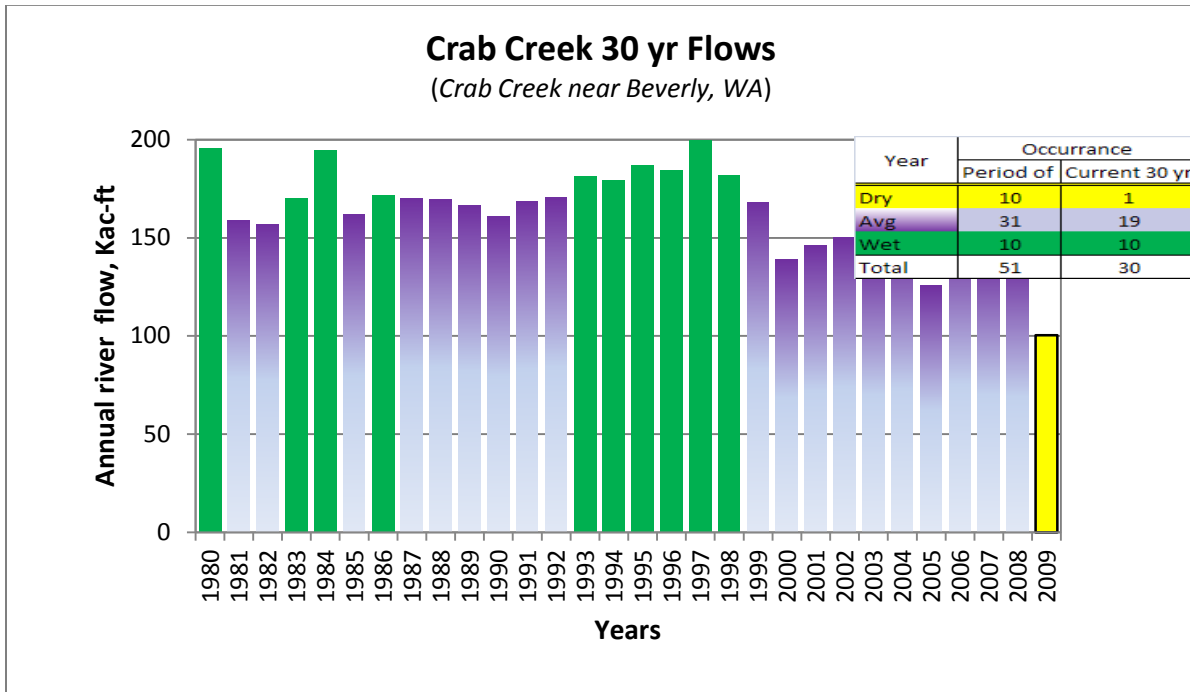
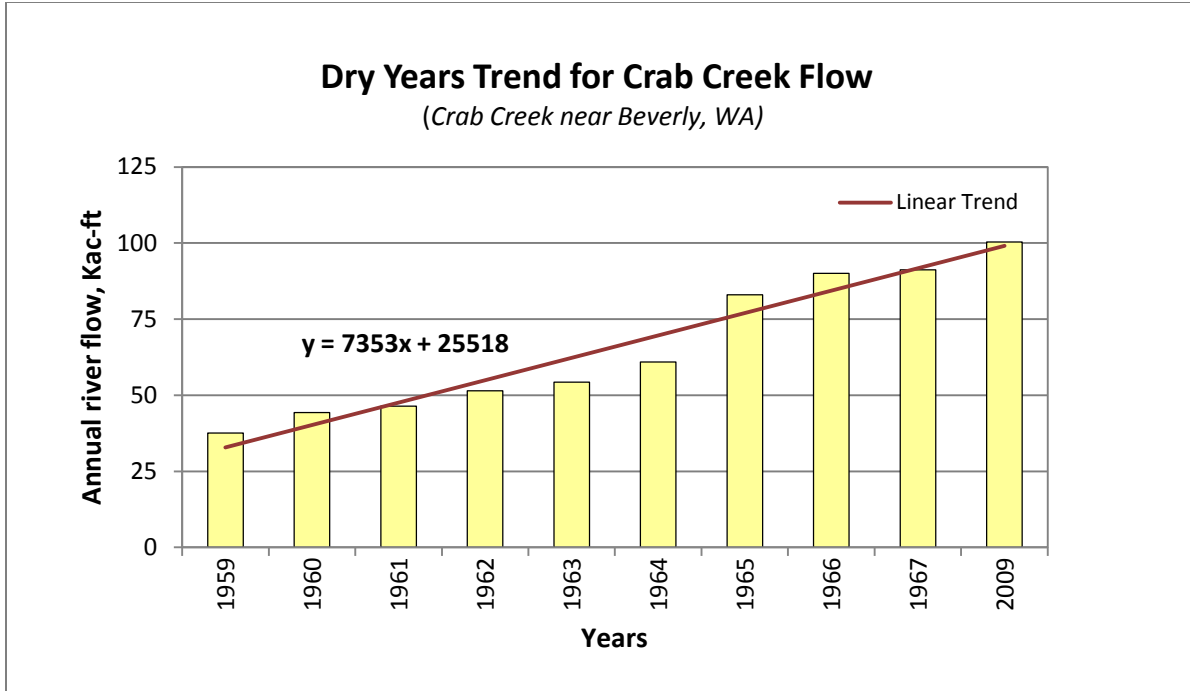


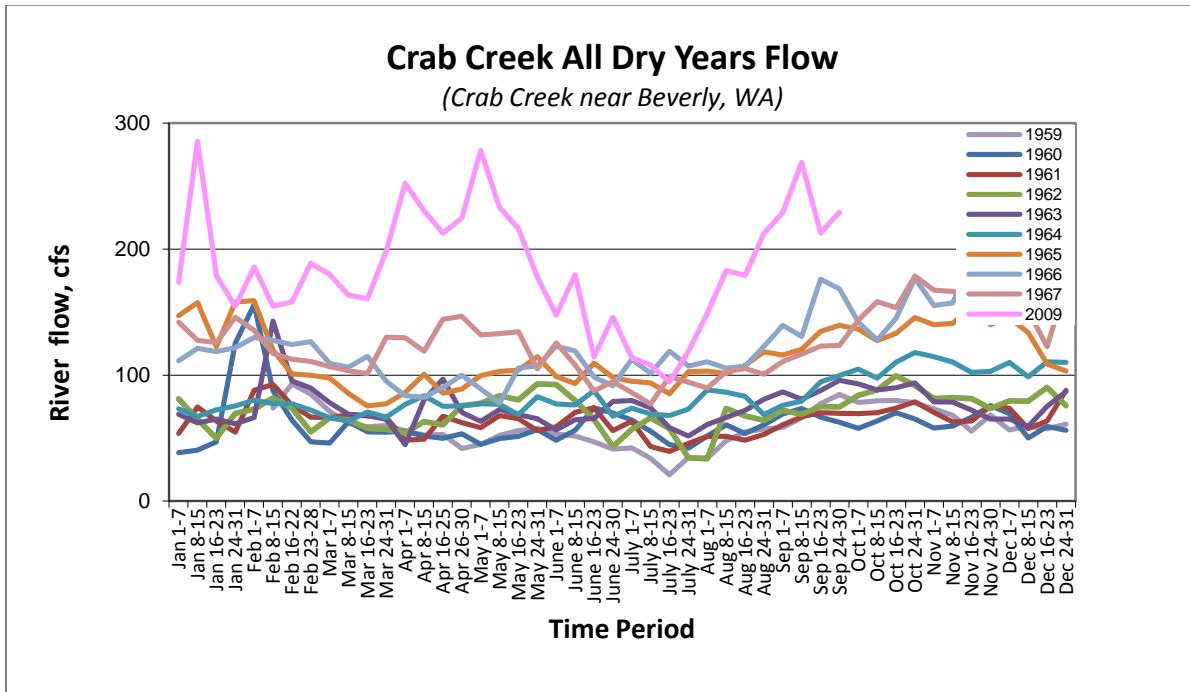
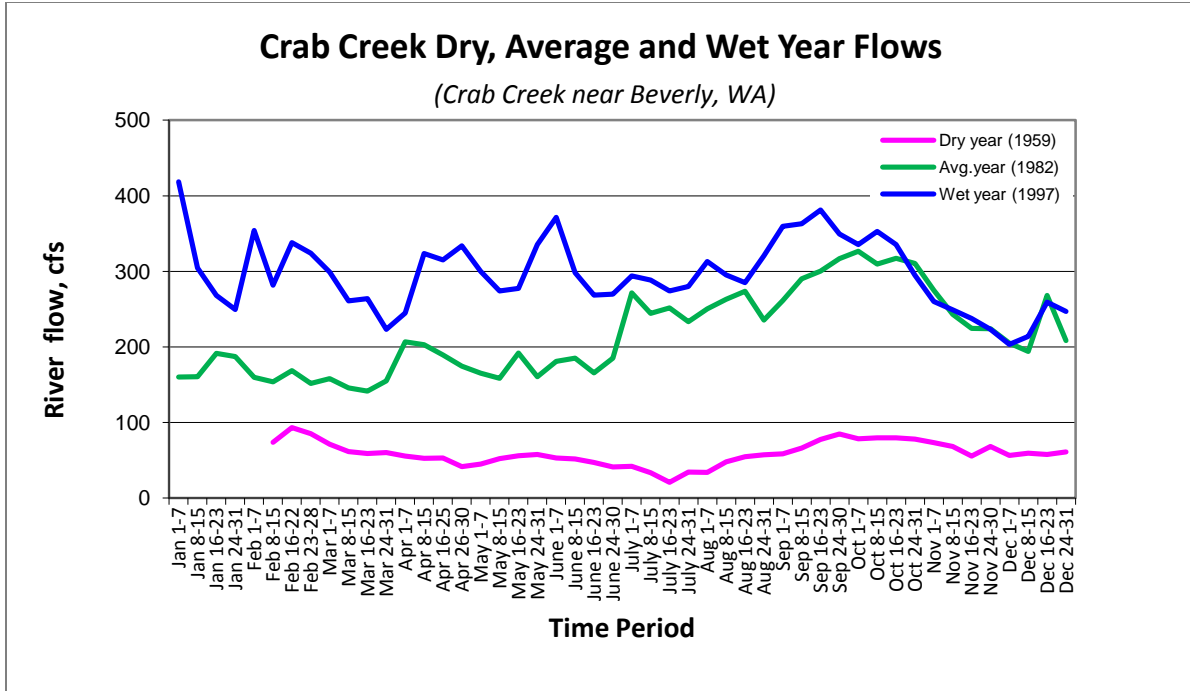


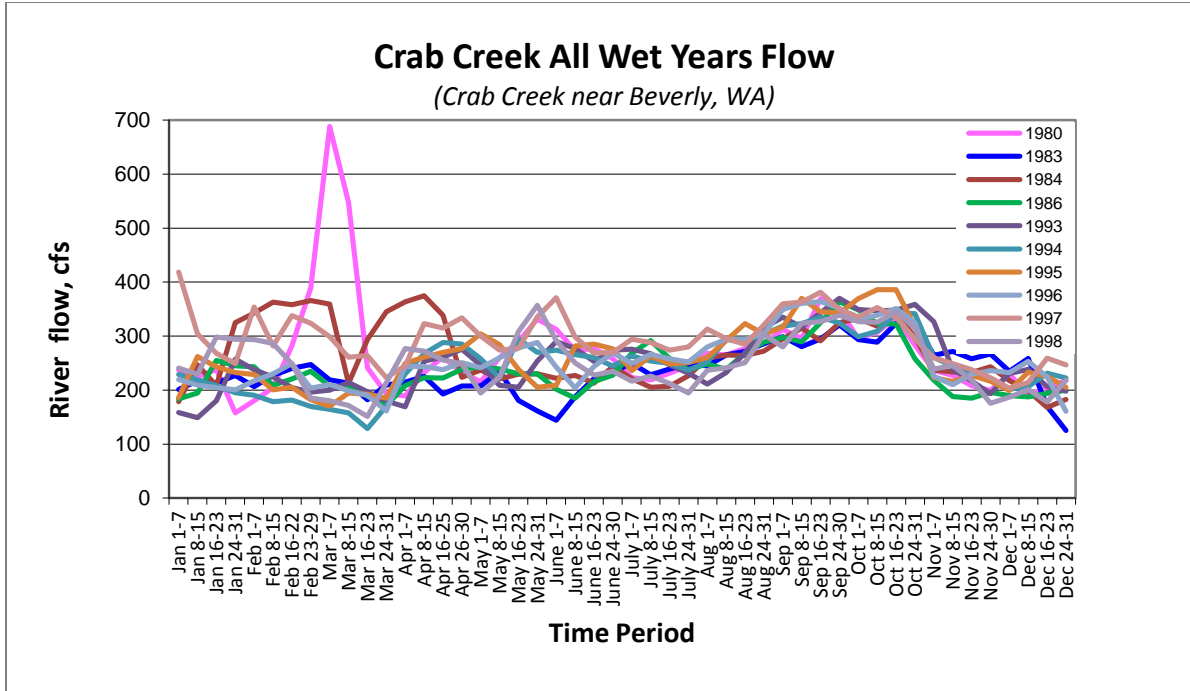


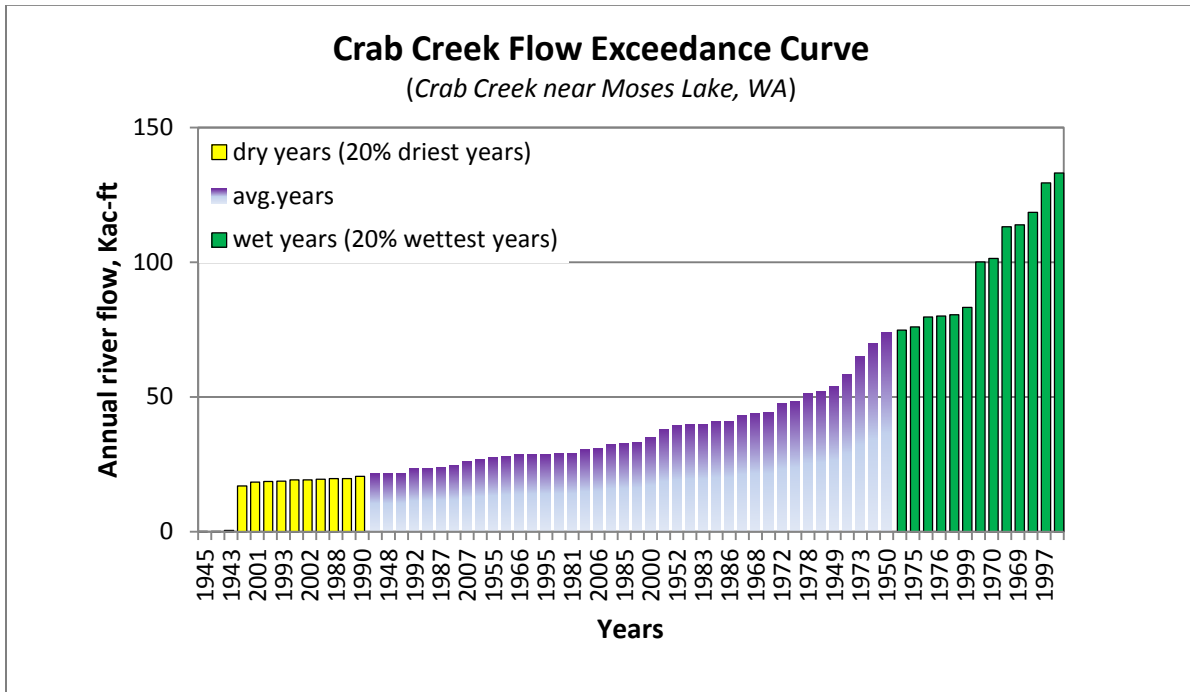
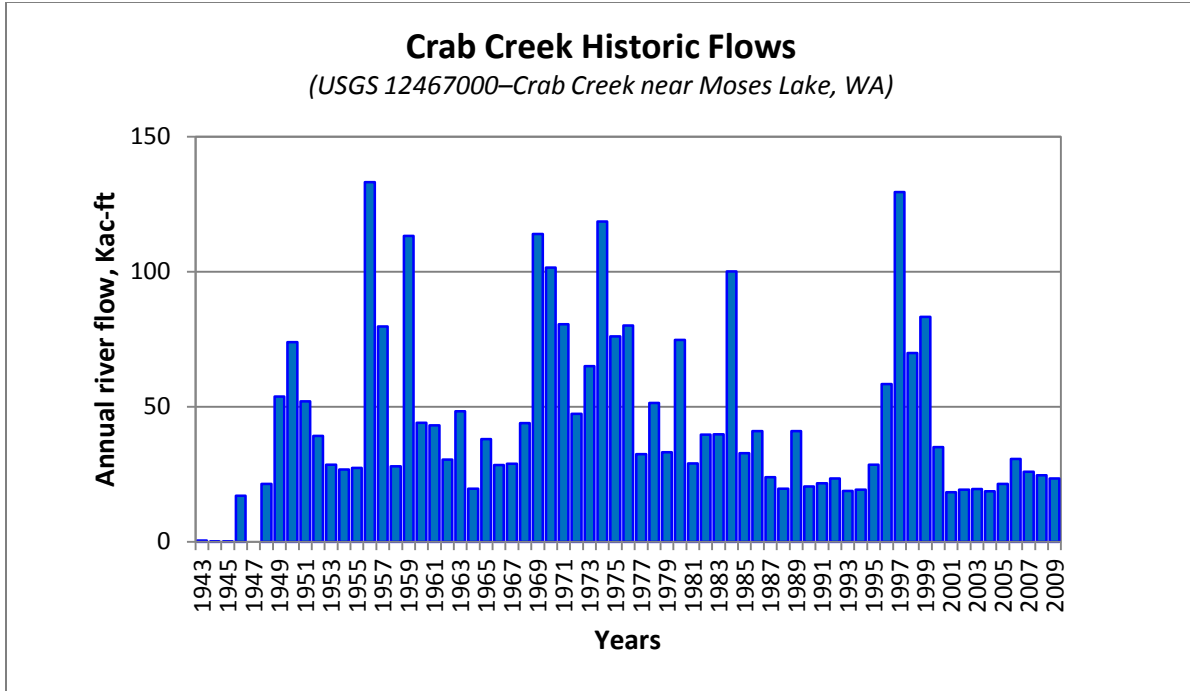
**WRIA 41 (Lower Crab)**

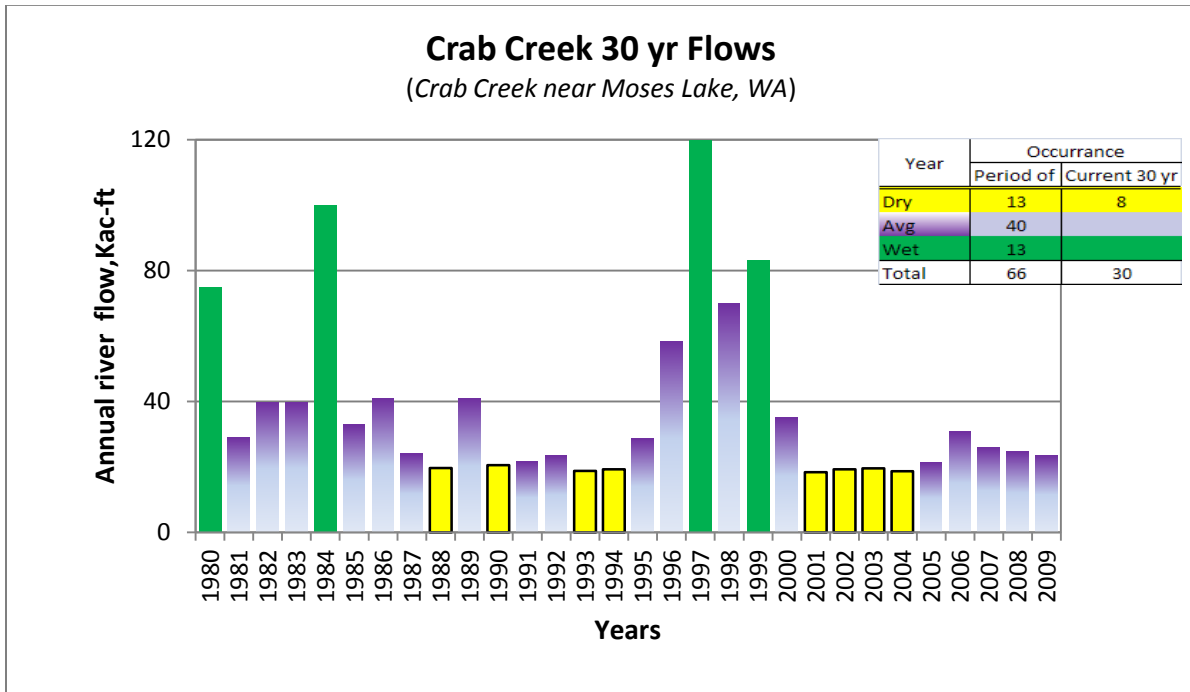
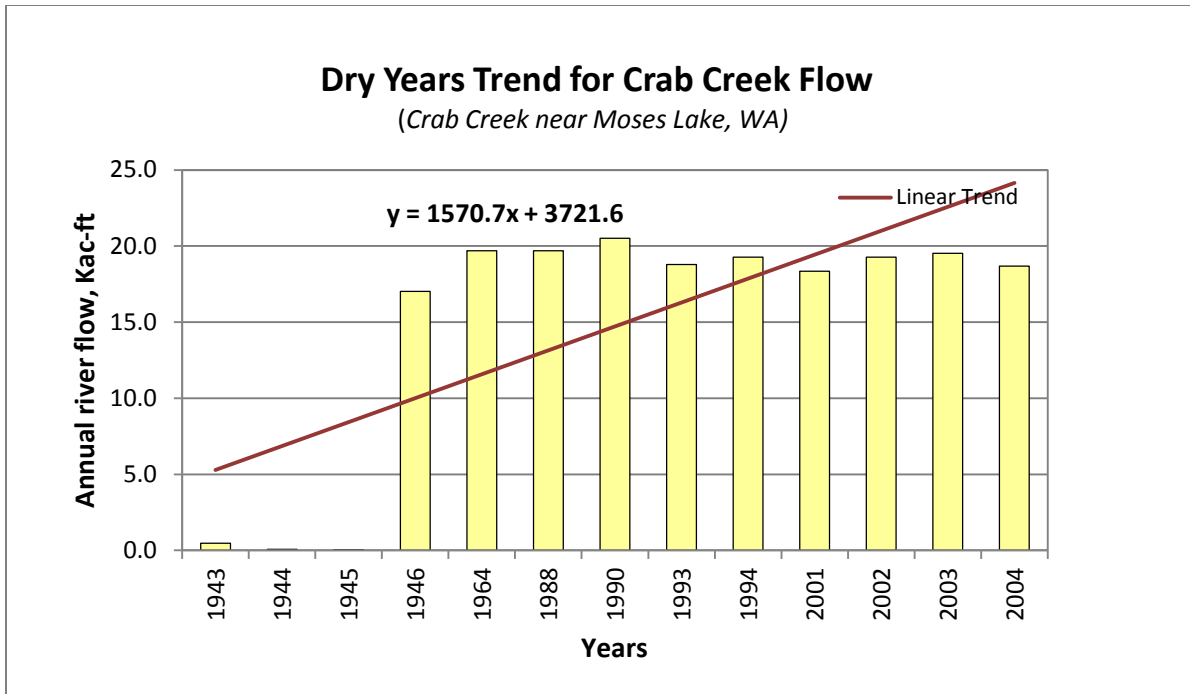




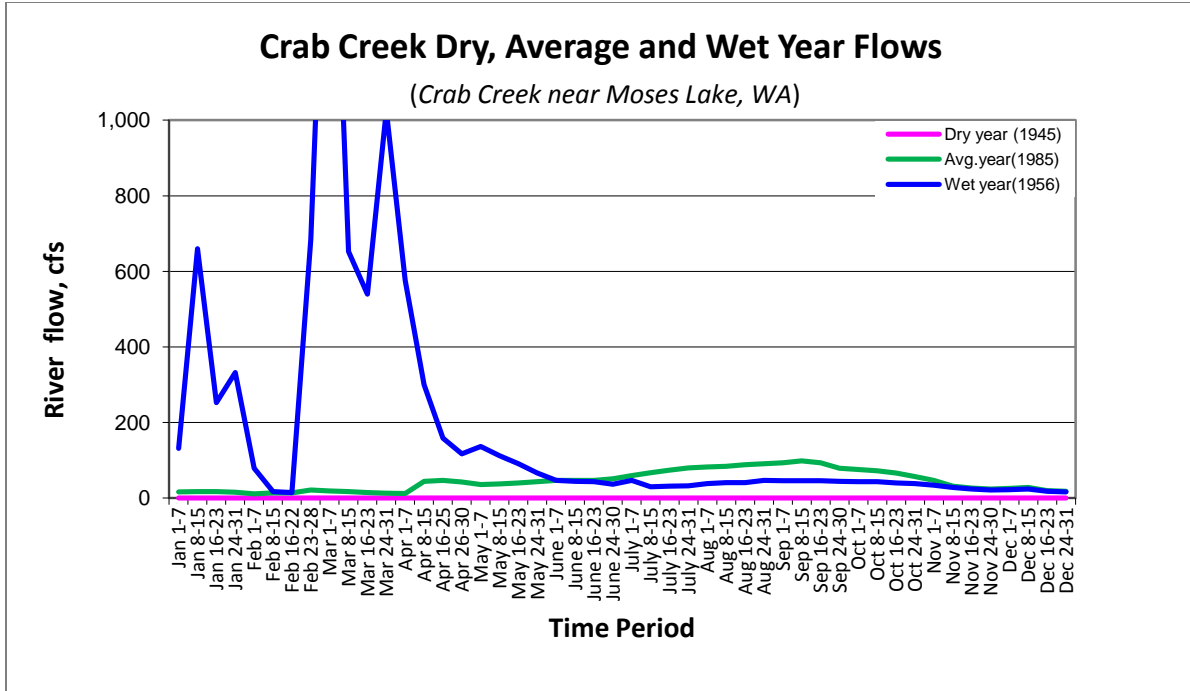




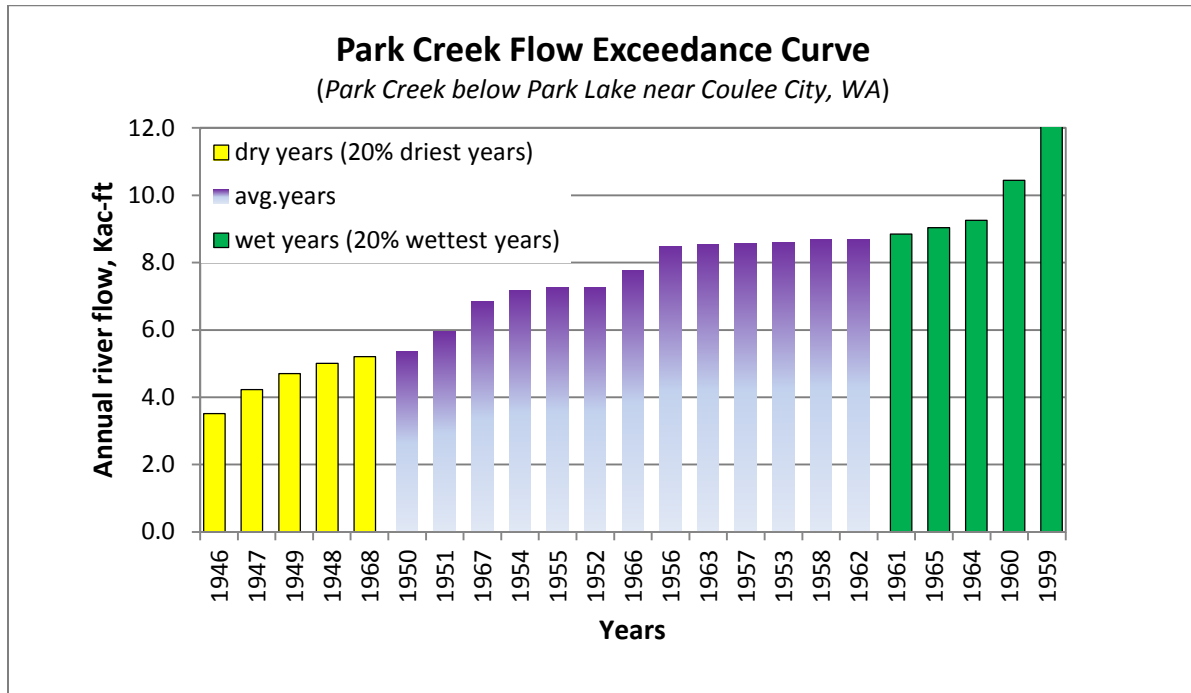
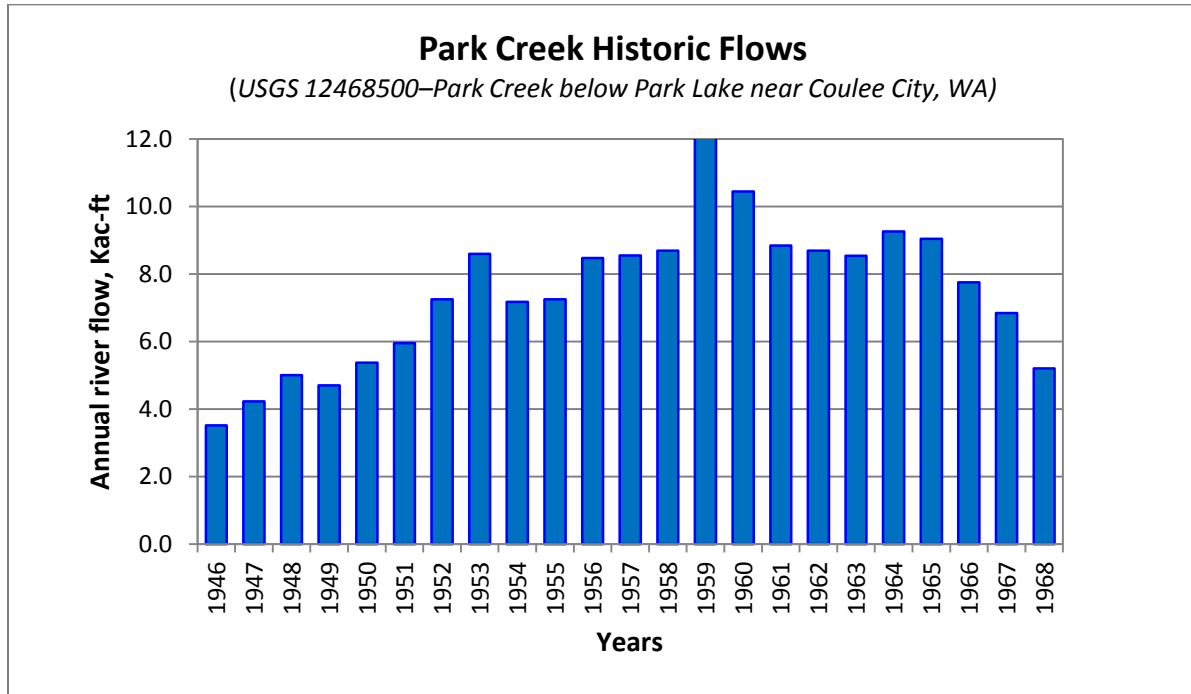


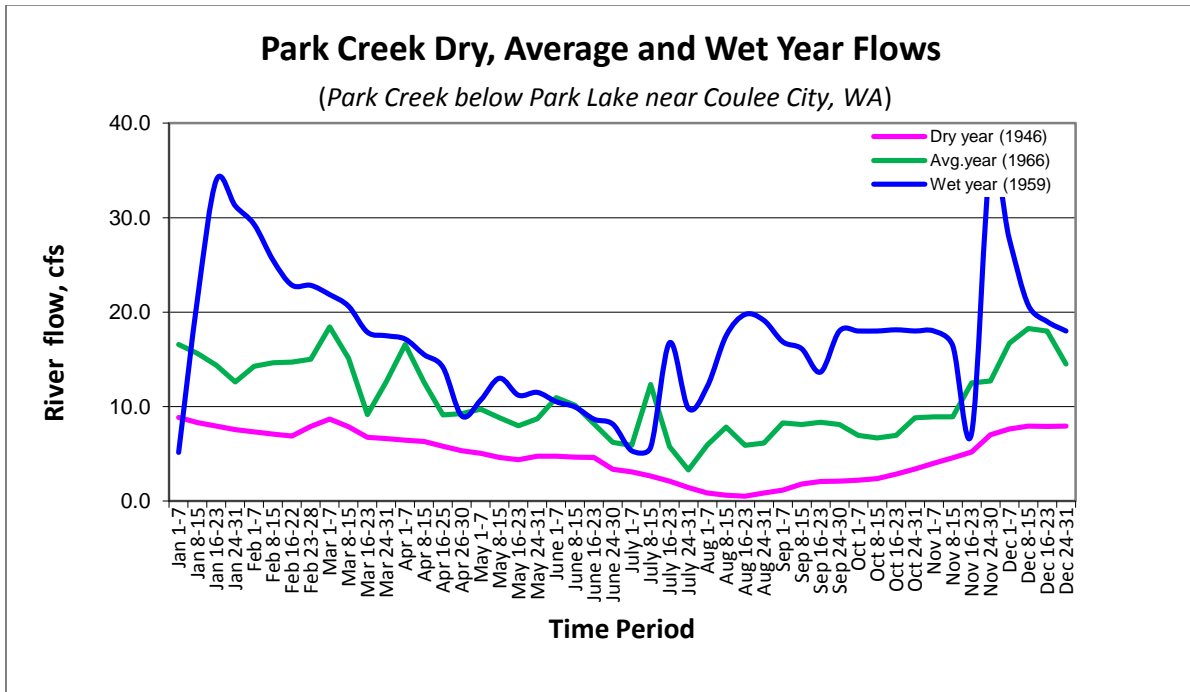
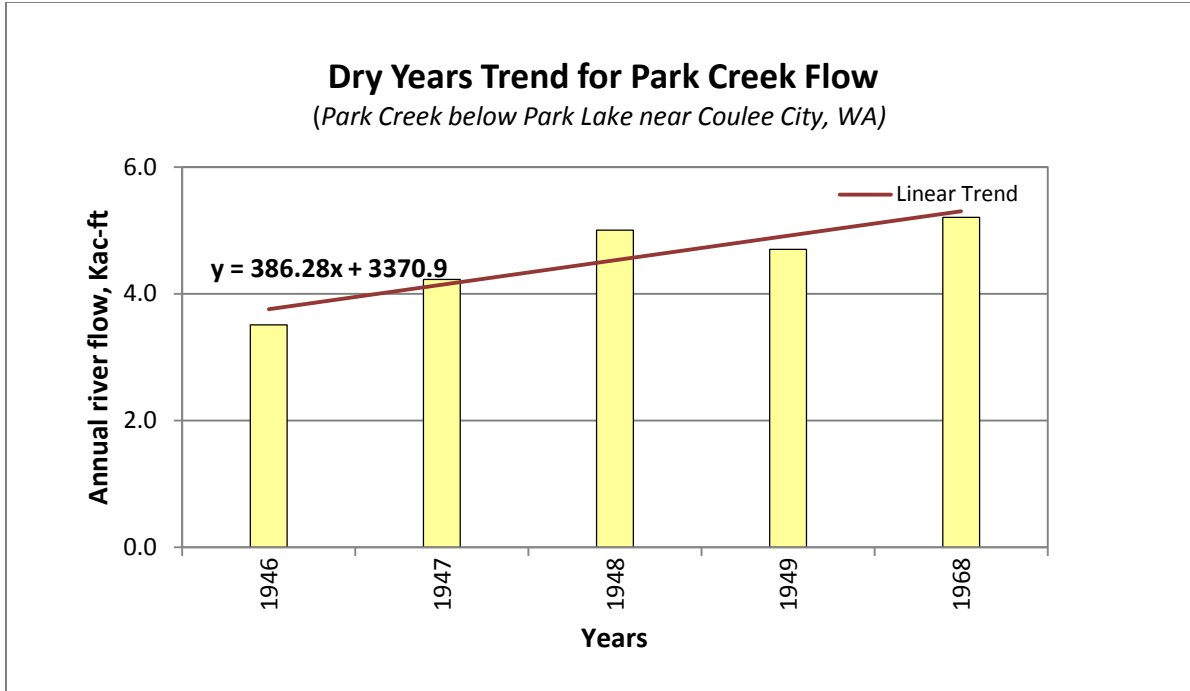


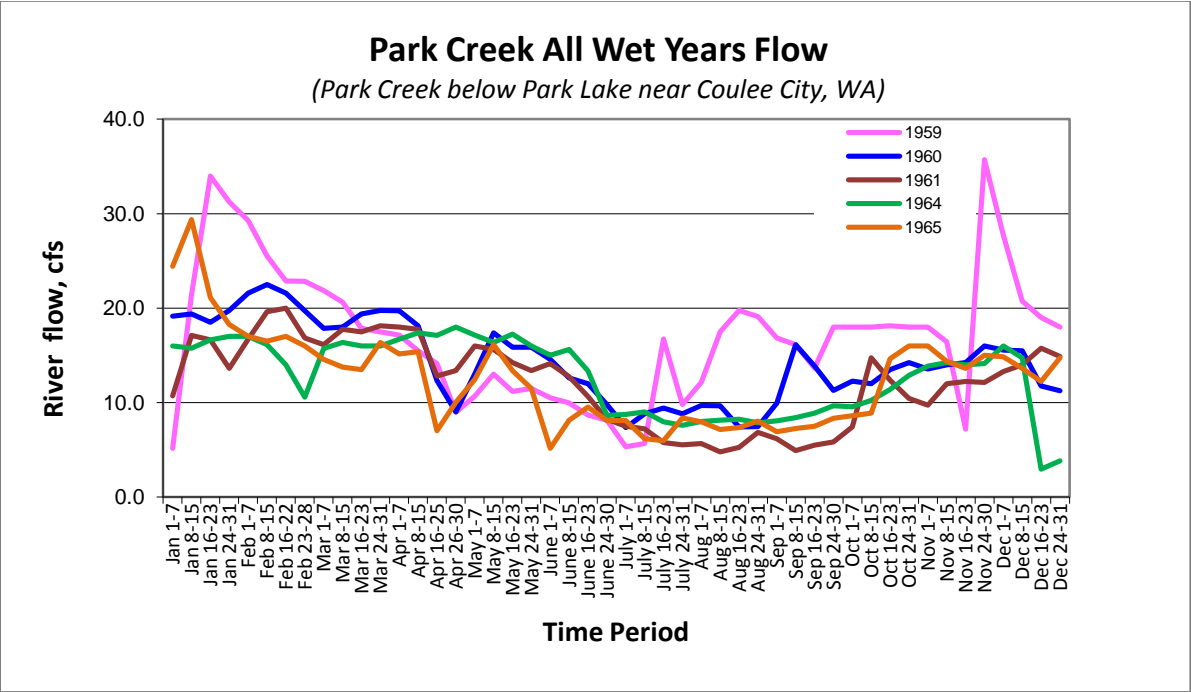
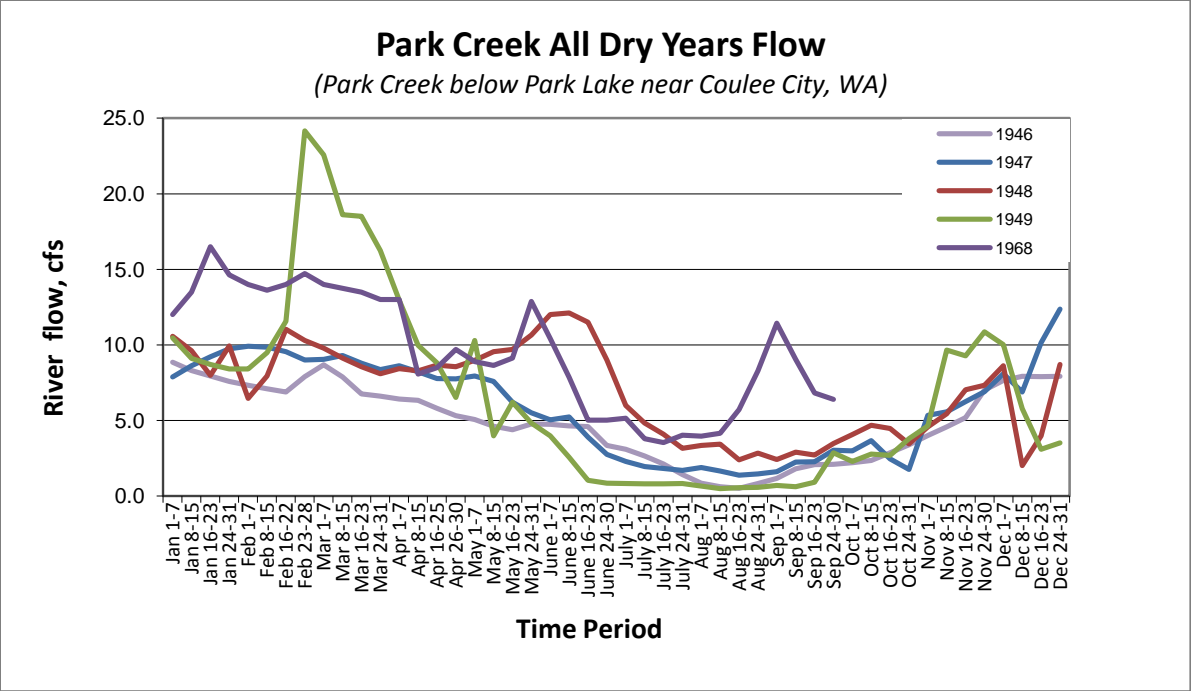




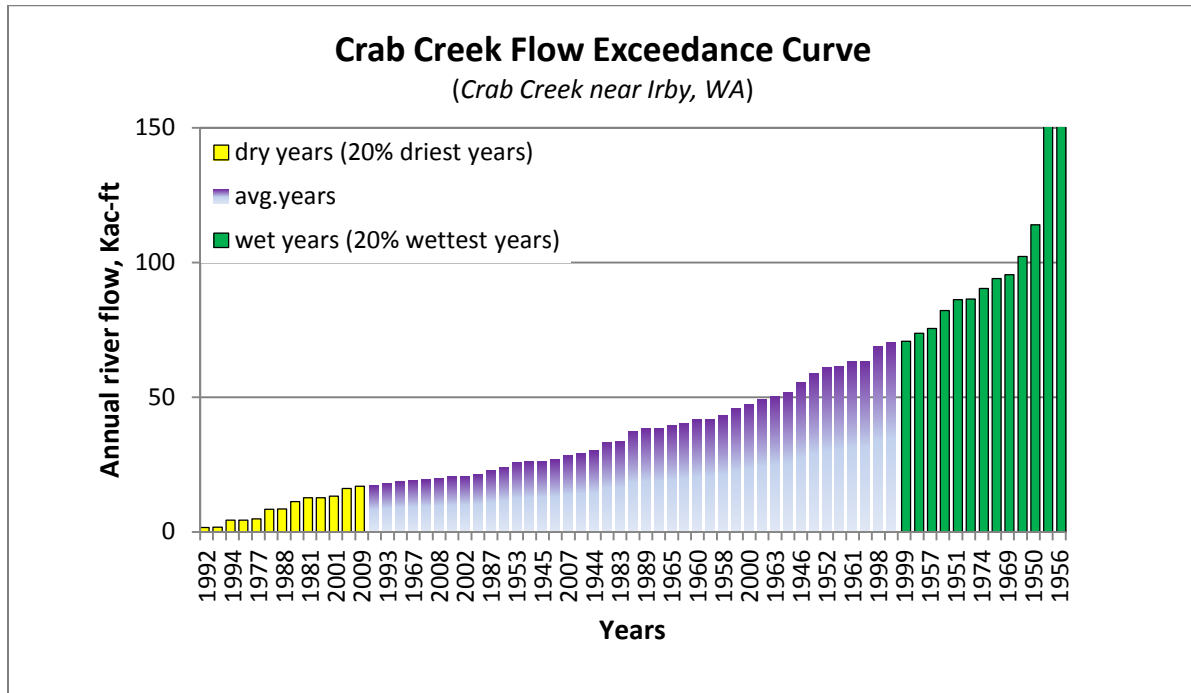
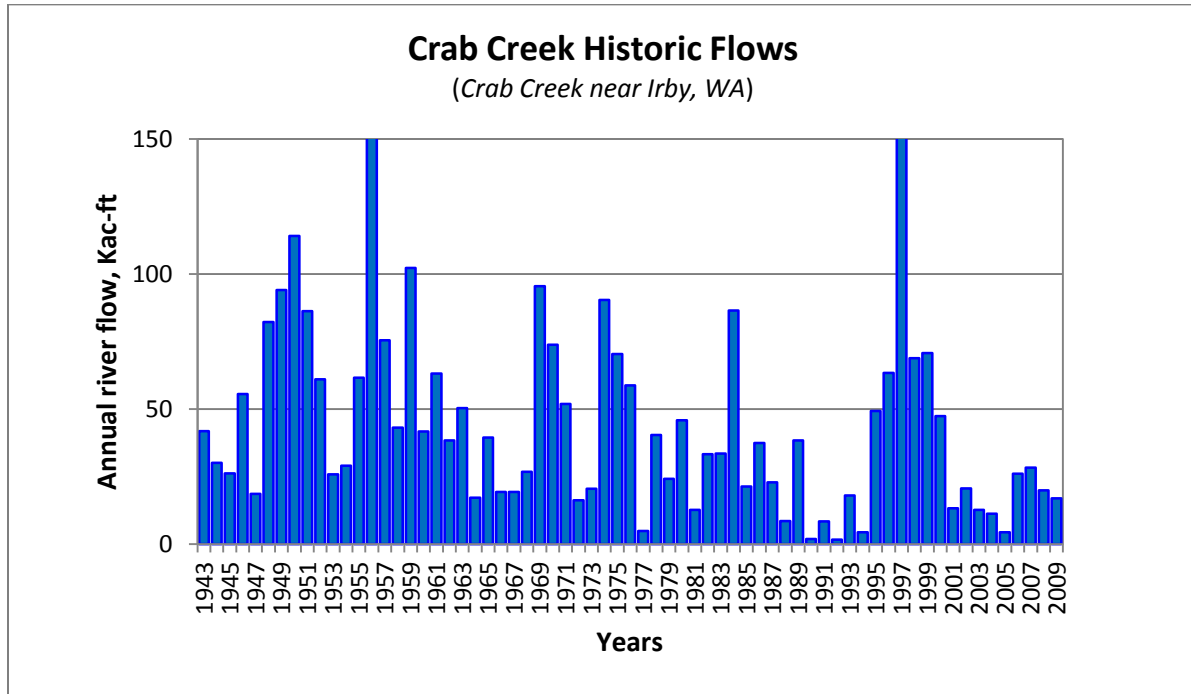
**WRIA 42 (Grand Coulee)**

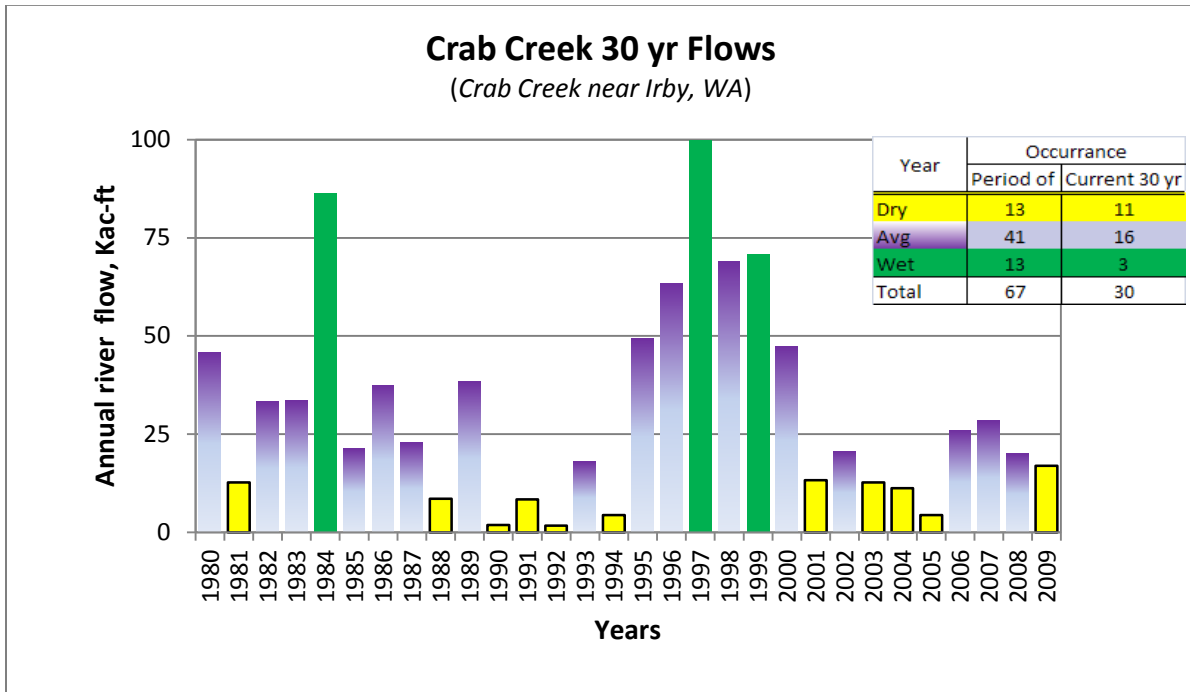
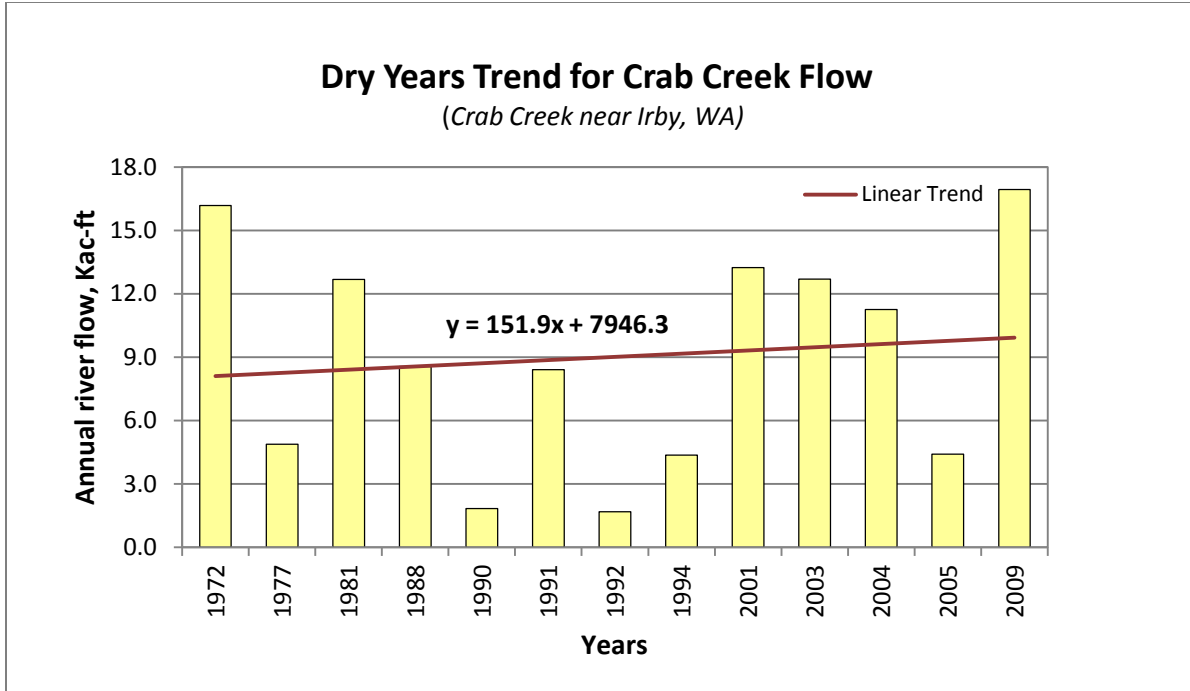


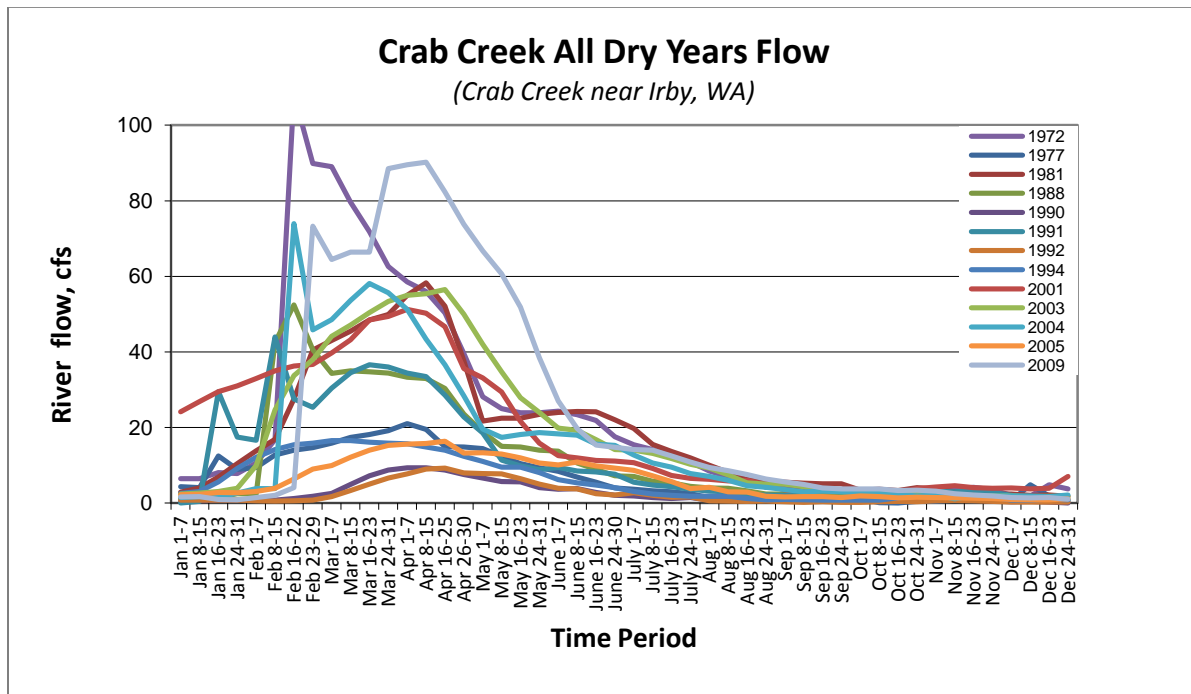
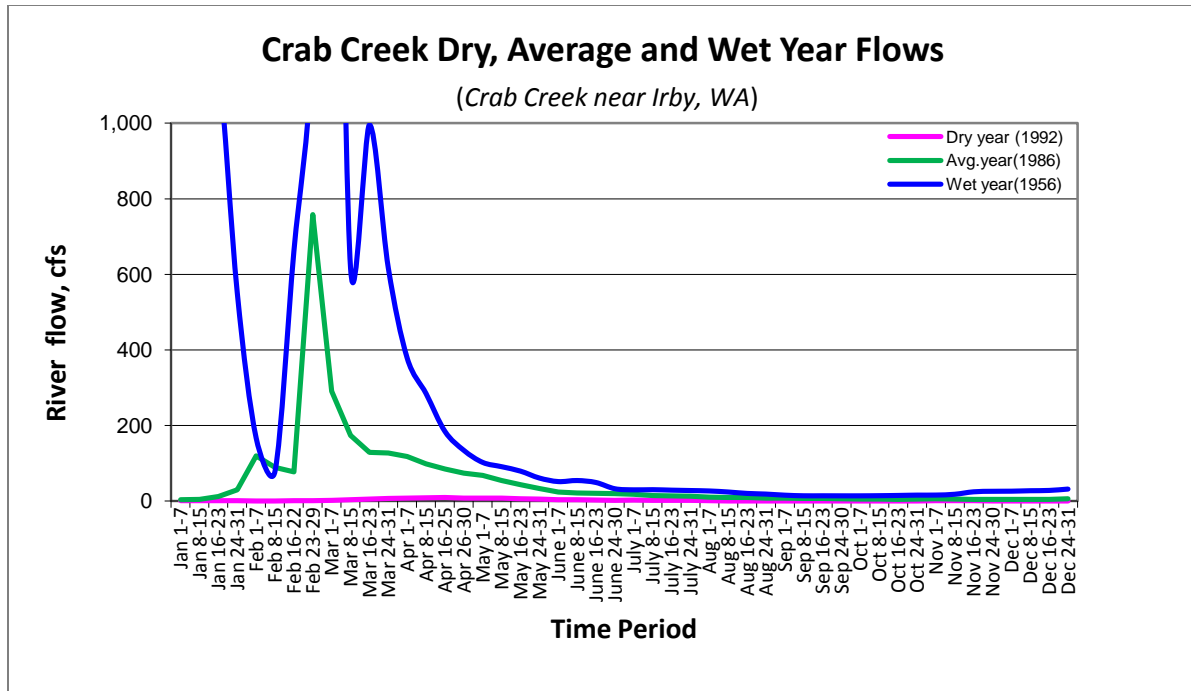


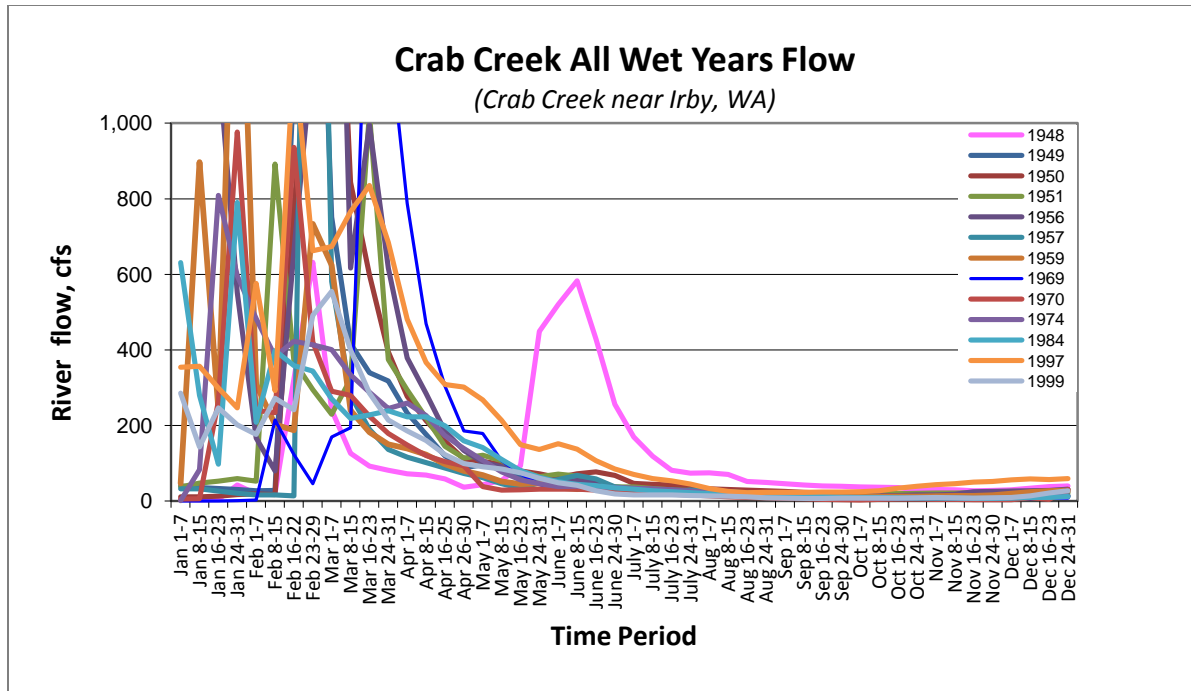


### WRIA 43 (Upper Crab-Wilson)









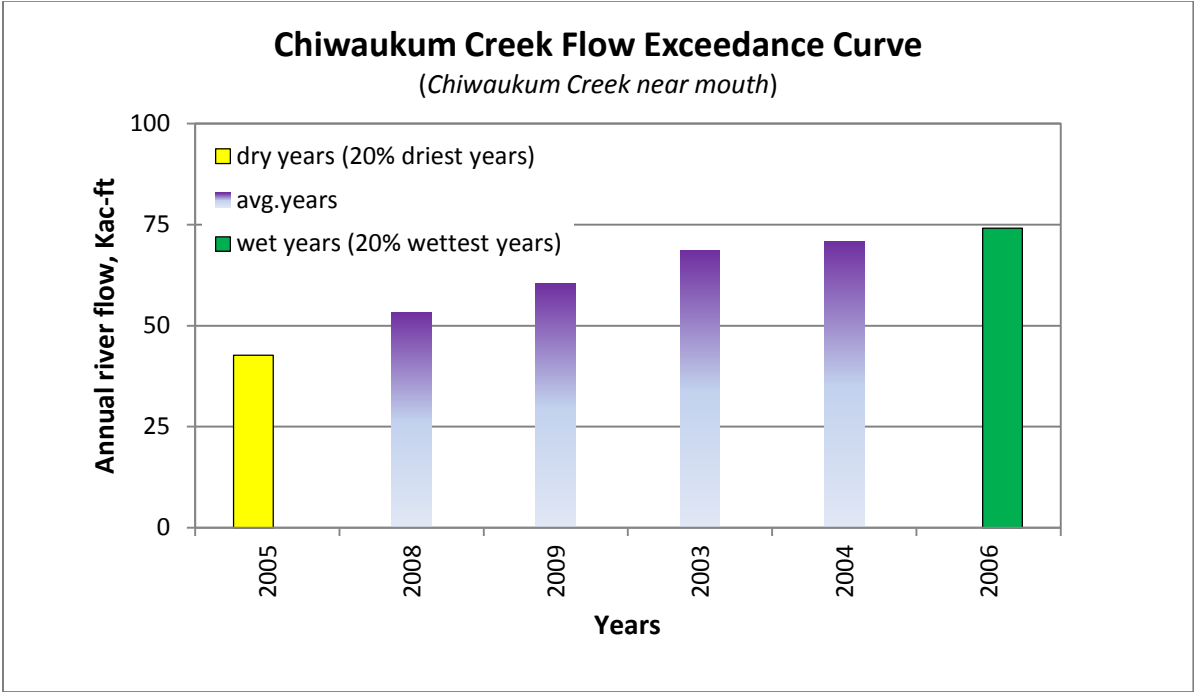
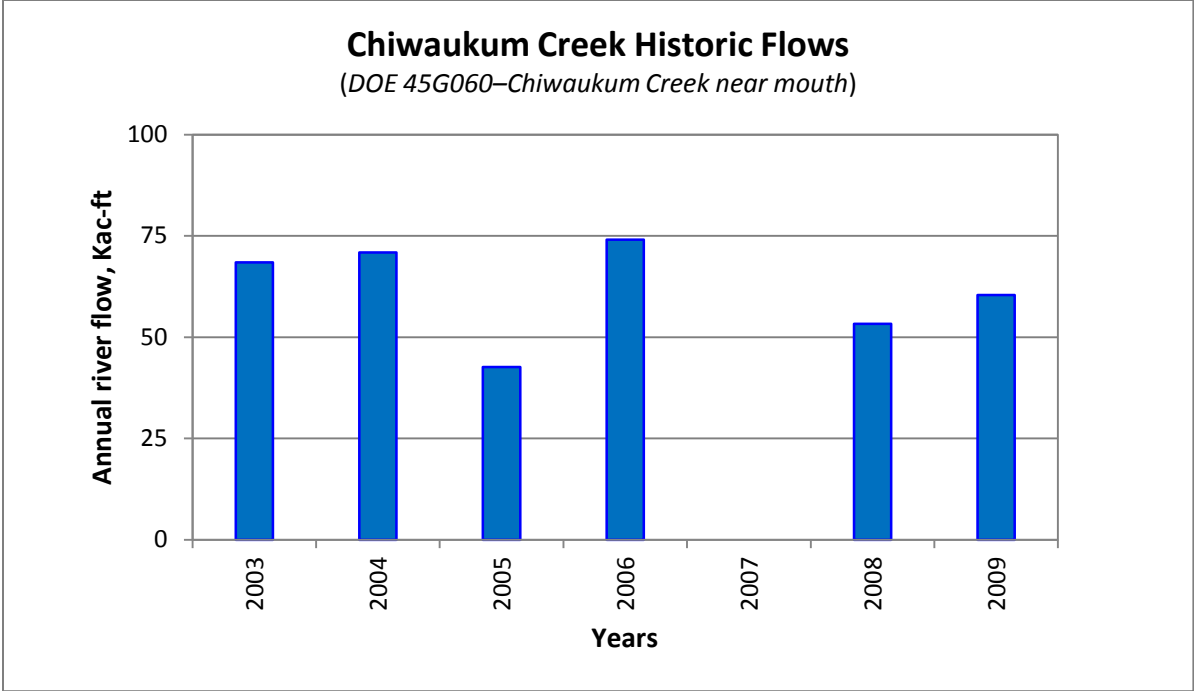


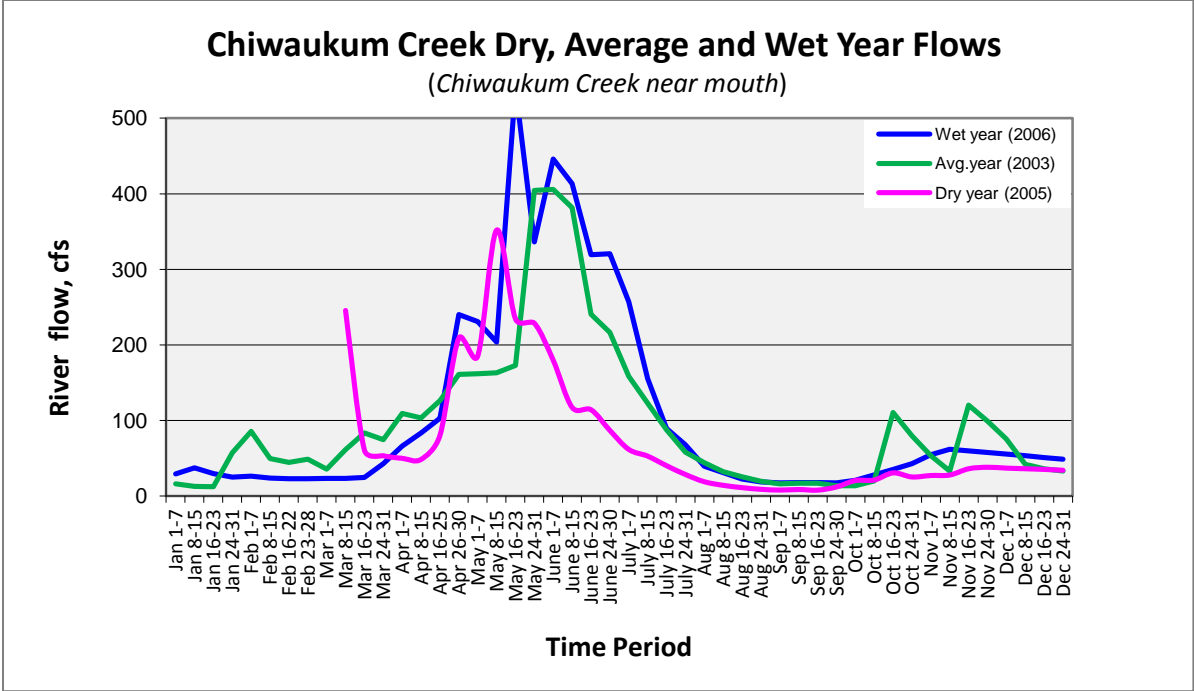
## WRIA 45 (Wenatchee)

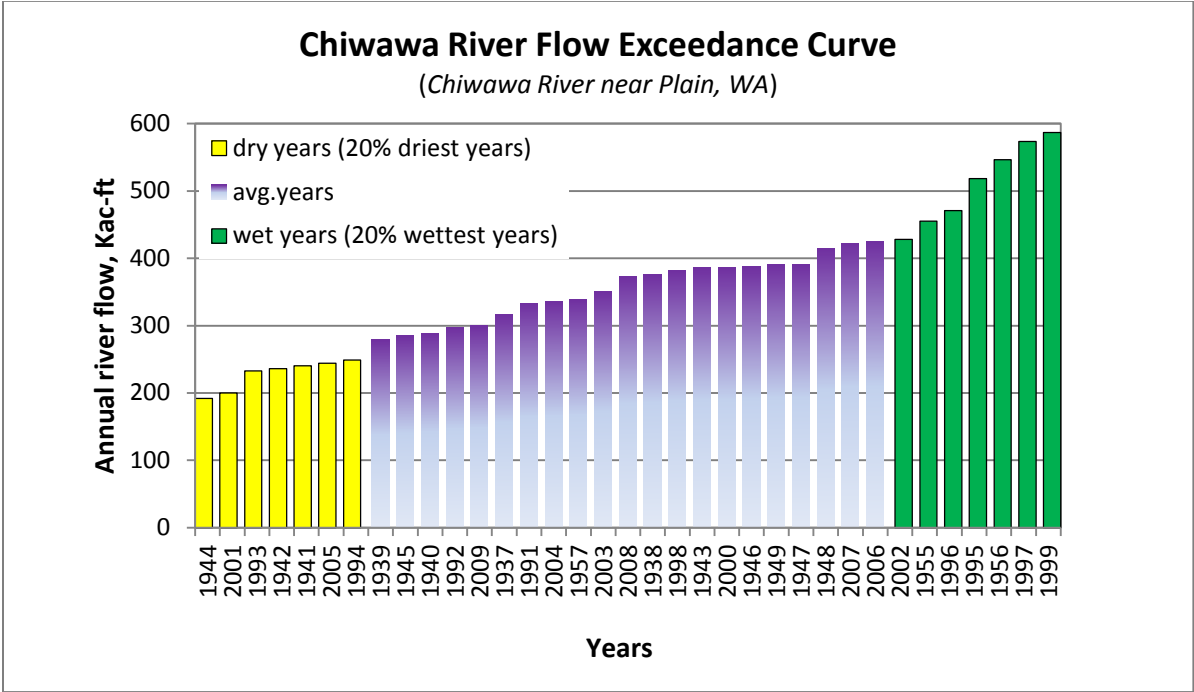
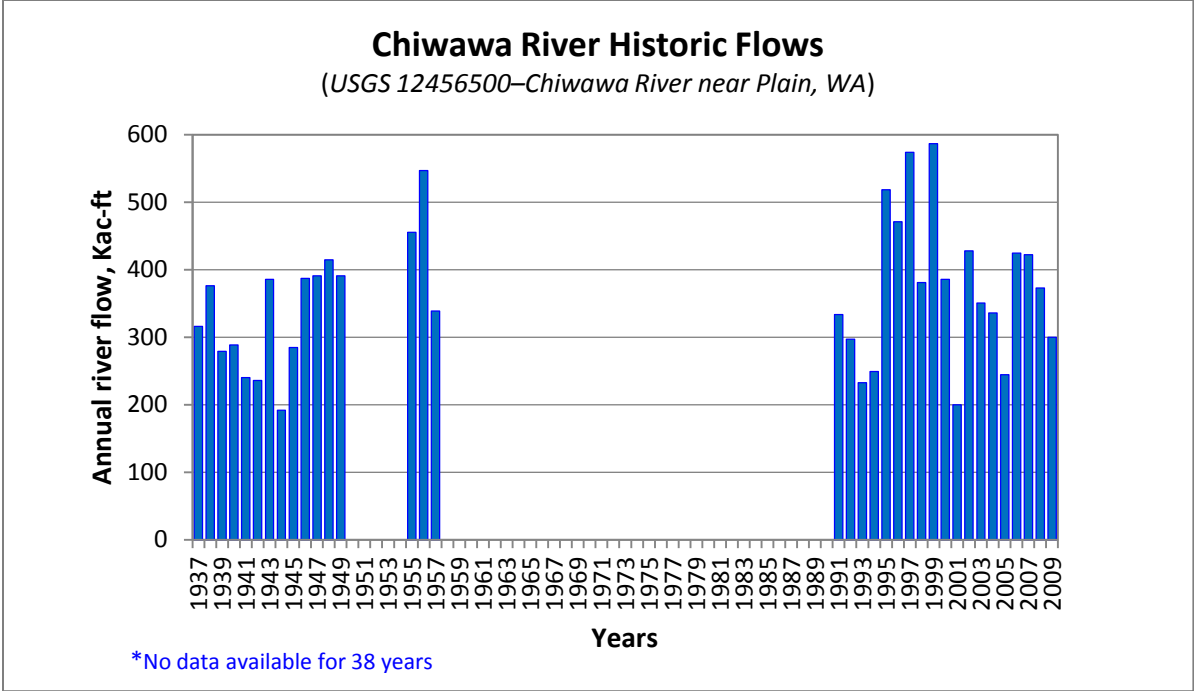
For WRIA 45, OCR graphed the flows of 12 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels, drought occurrences and when instream flow rules are or are not met. These data contribute to OCR's understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 47 year (1963–2009) flows of the Wenatchee River at Monitor, gauge number 1246200, it is shown that:

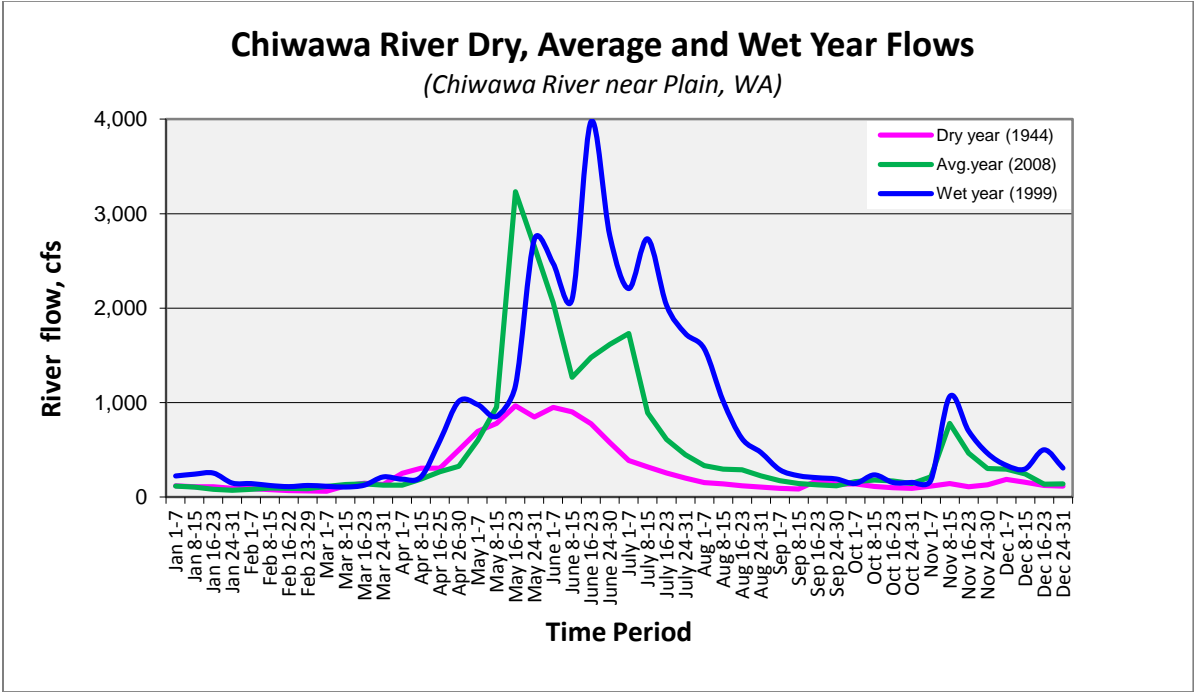
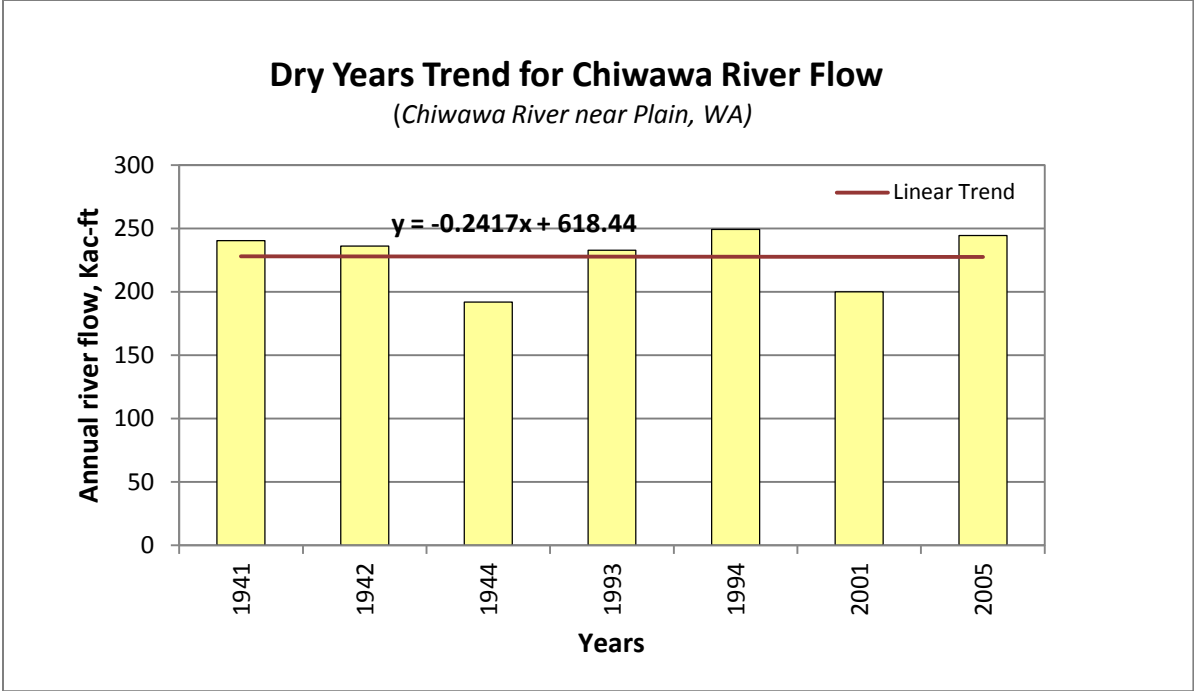
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 1.3 and 3.9 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 6 times, with the worst stretch being 3 consecutive dry years in 1992-1994. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years worsened by 18%.
- Ecology compared different water years (dry, average, wet) to the instream flow rule. The instream flow rule is almost always met in average years except in late summer. In dry years, the instream flow is also met in early summer and in the winter.
- The magnitude of unmet instream flows is small. For example, in average years, the instream flow deficit for the entire year totals 2,000 acre-feet, which grows to 84,000 acre-feet in dry years.
- Water is available in-basin to address instream shortages through OCR-funded projects (e.g. storage, conservation, pump exchanges). For example, the average water year surplus is 1.5 MAF.

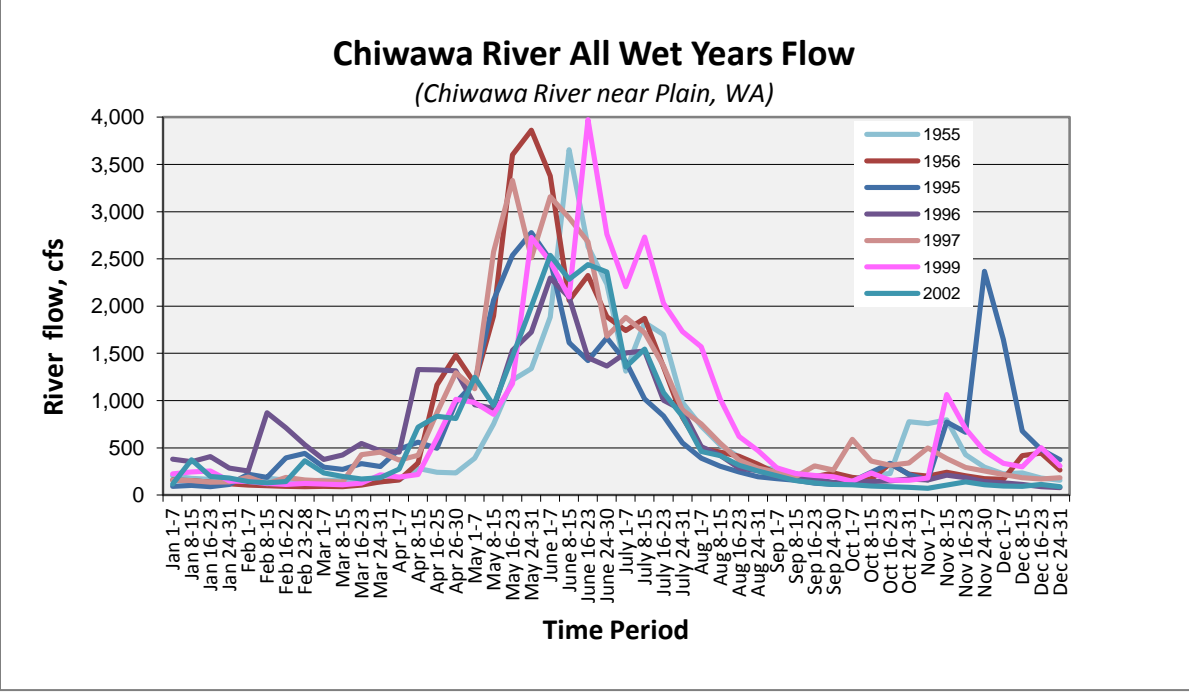
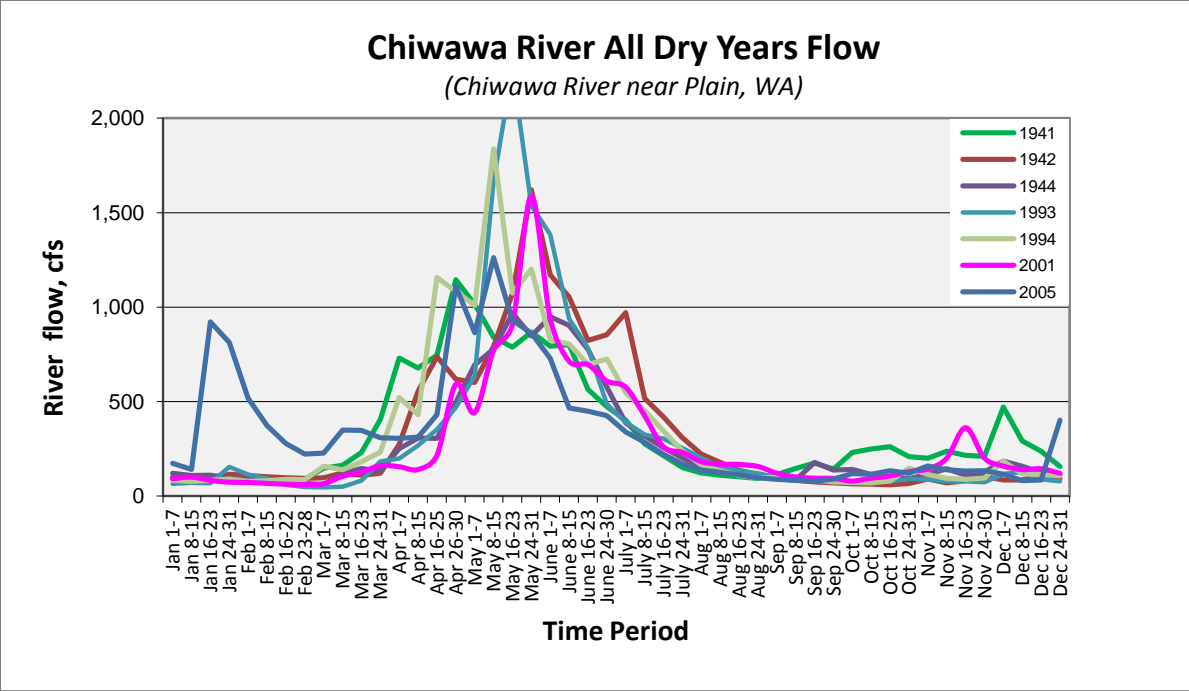
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA's water demands.

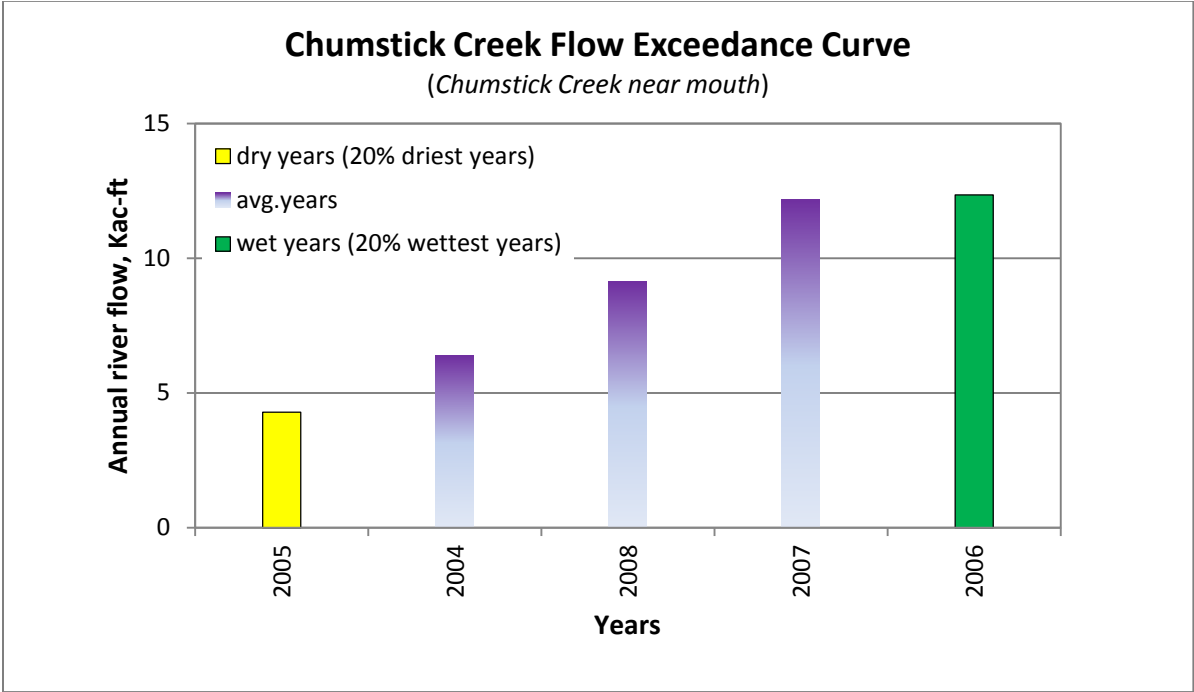
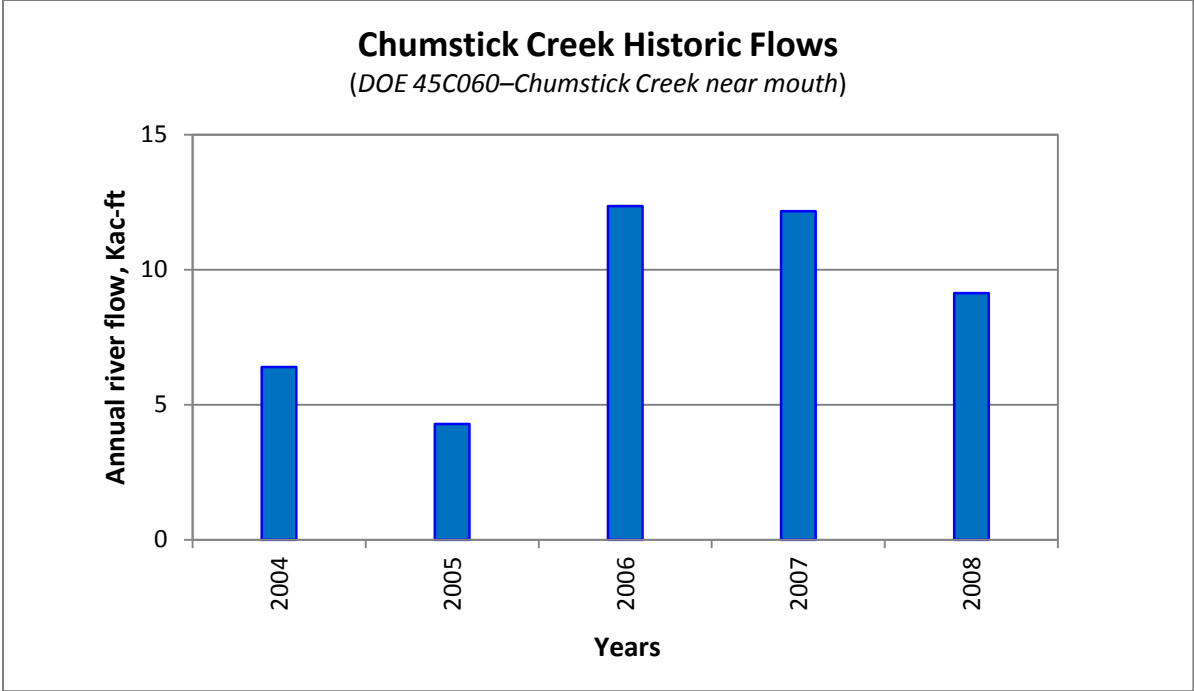


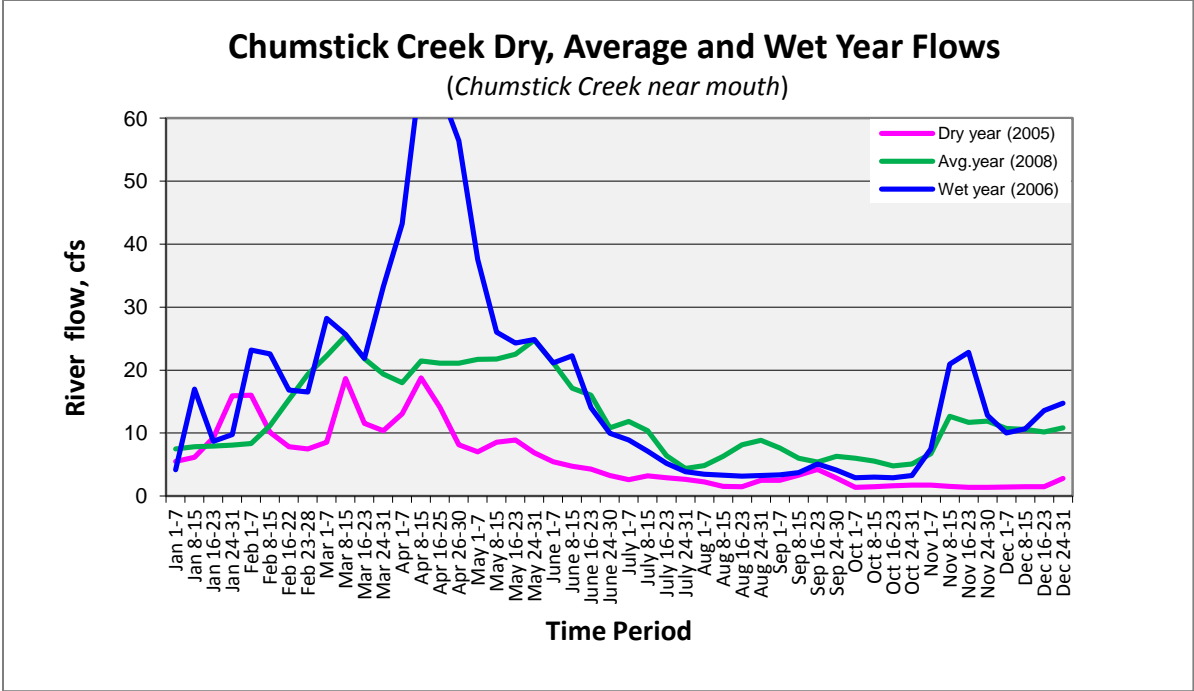




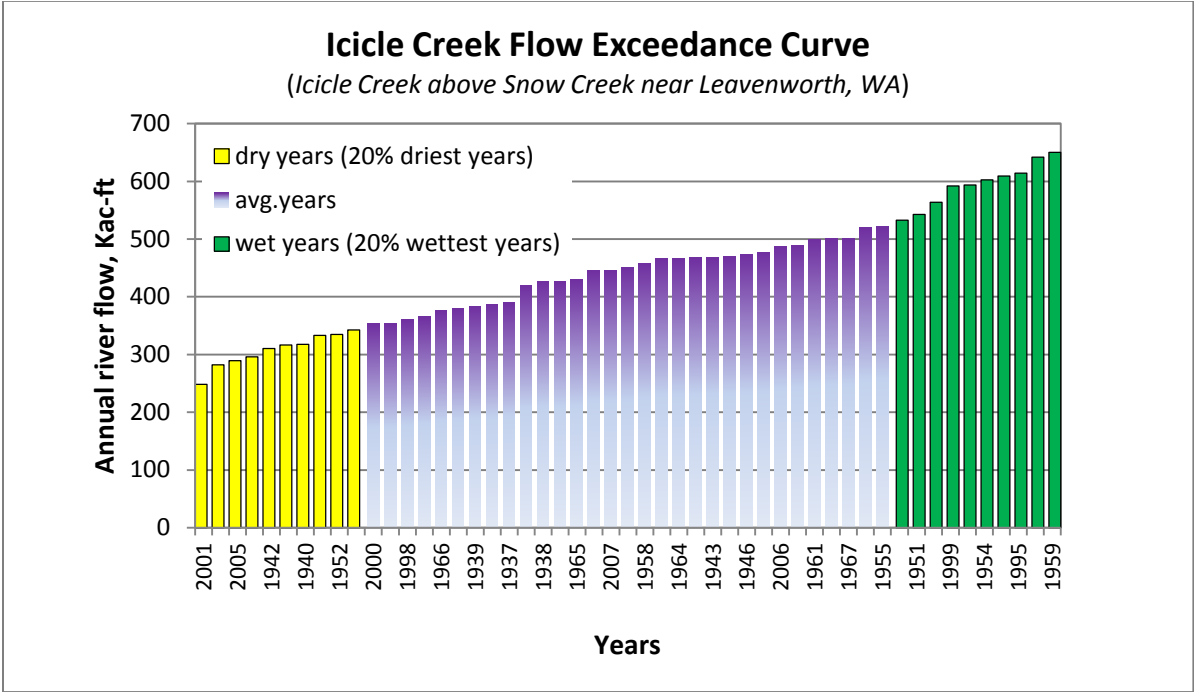
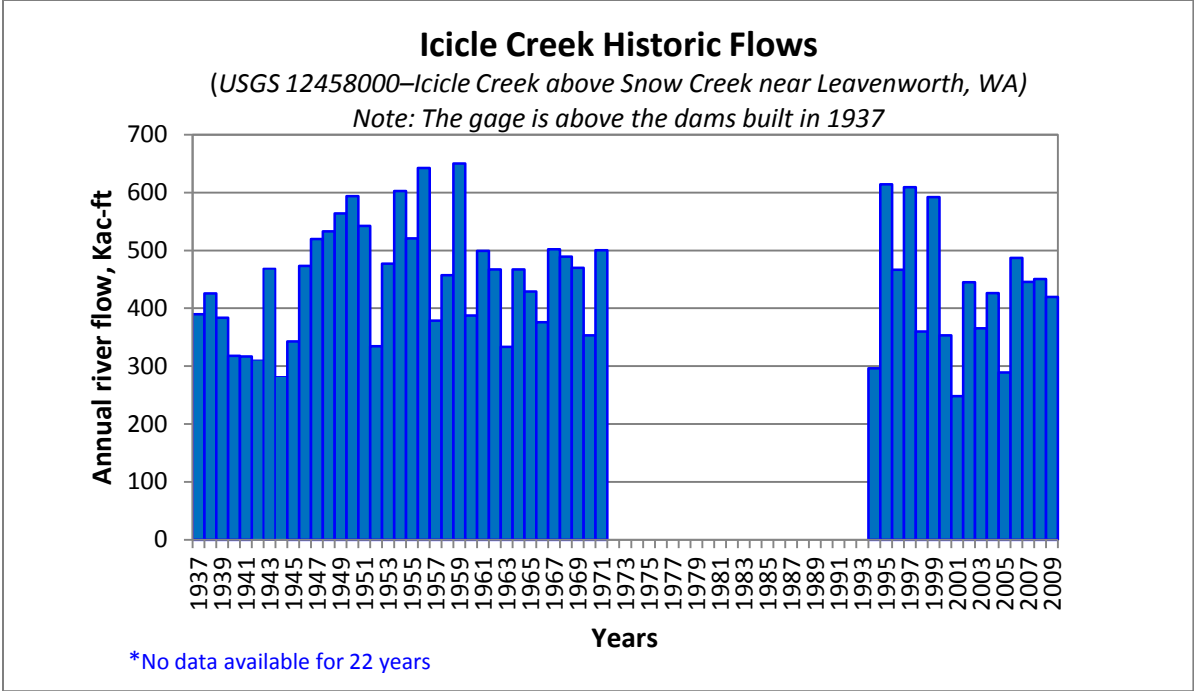


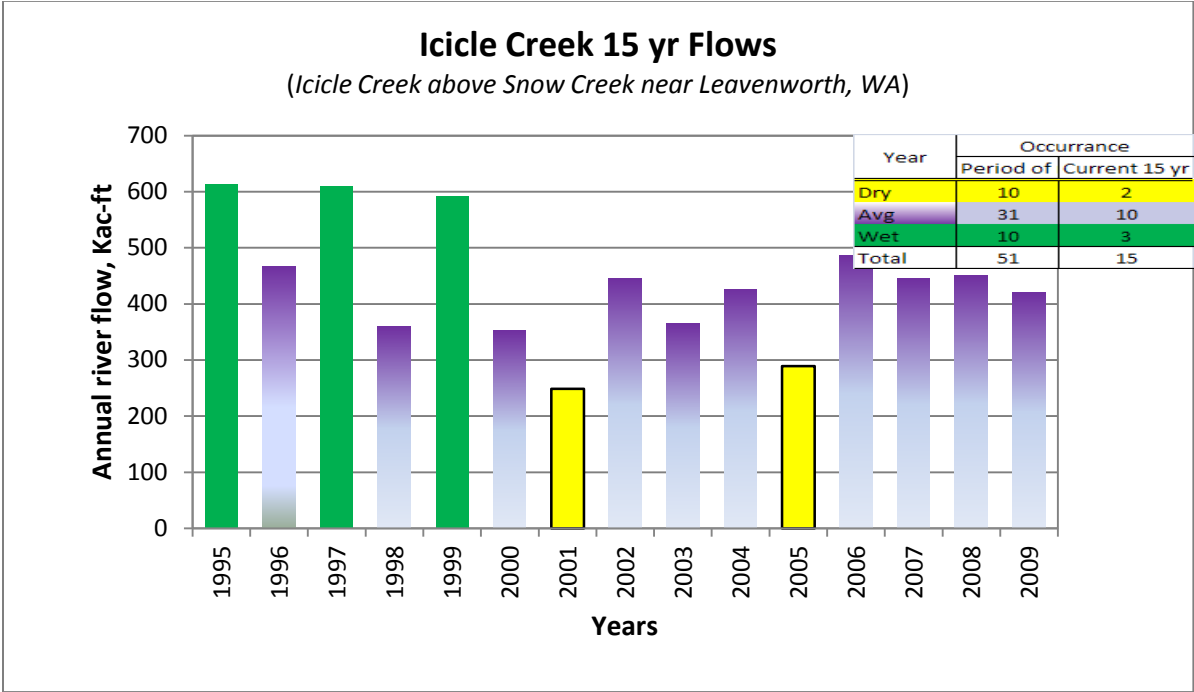
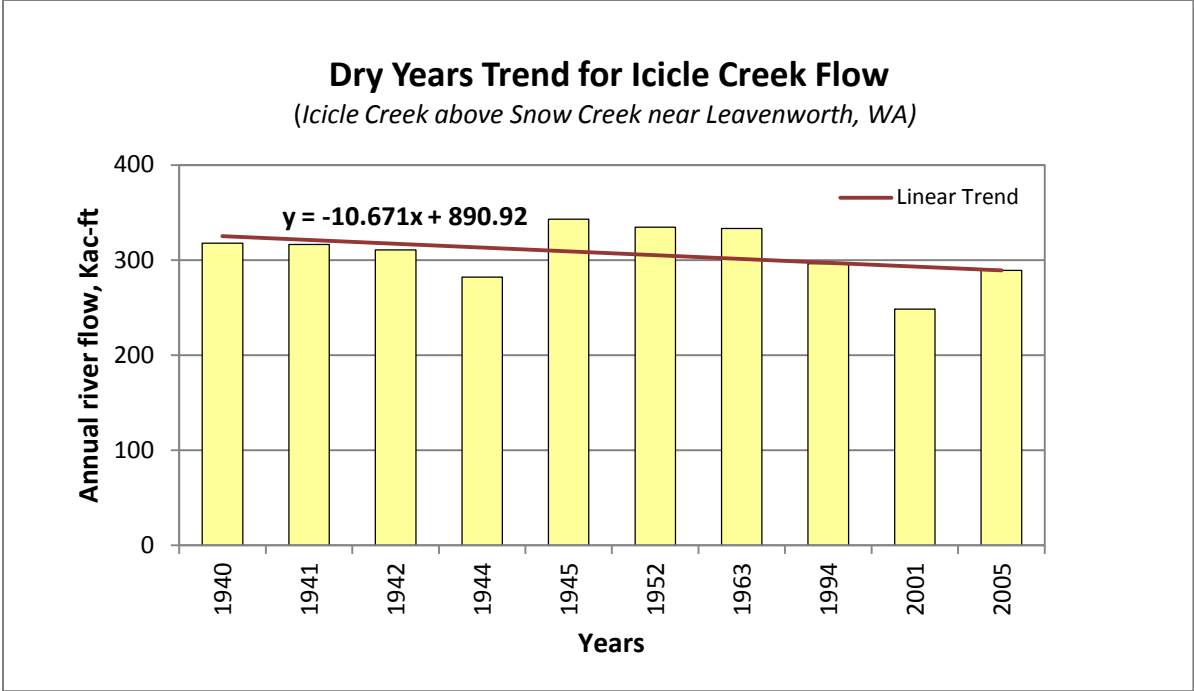


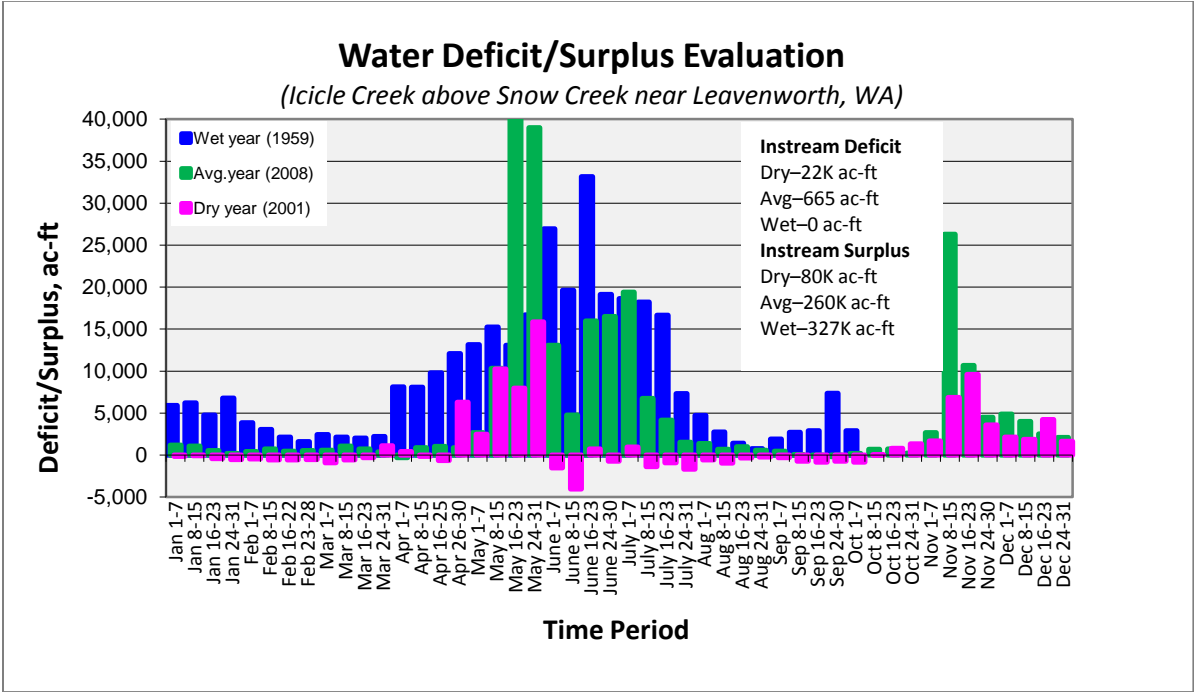
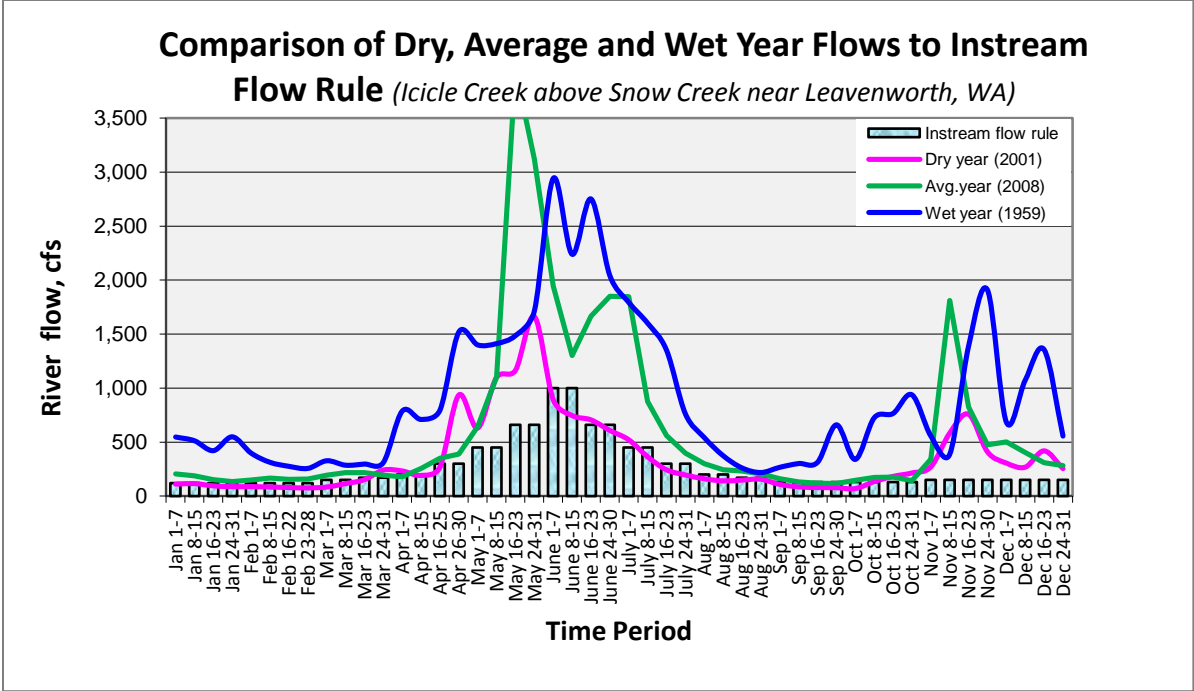


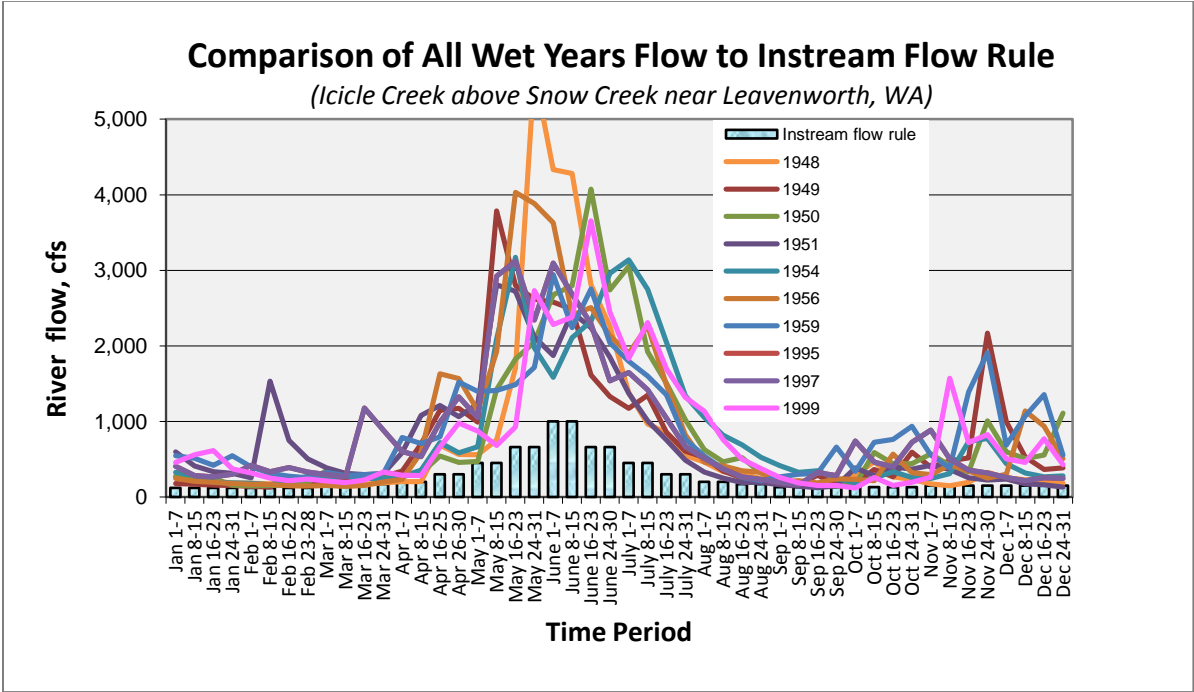
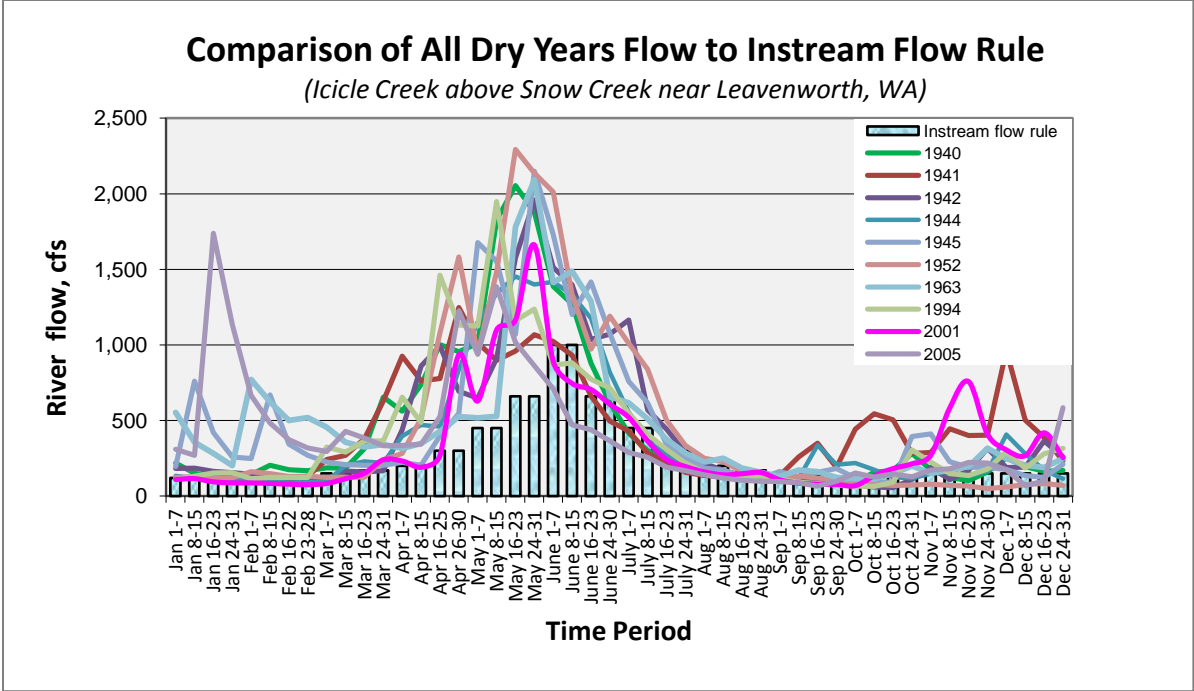


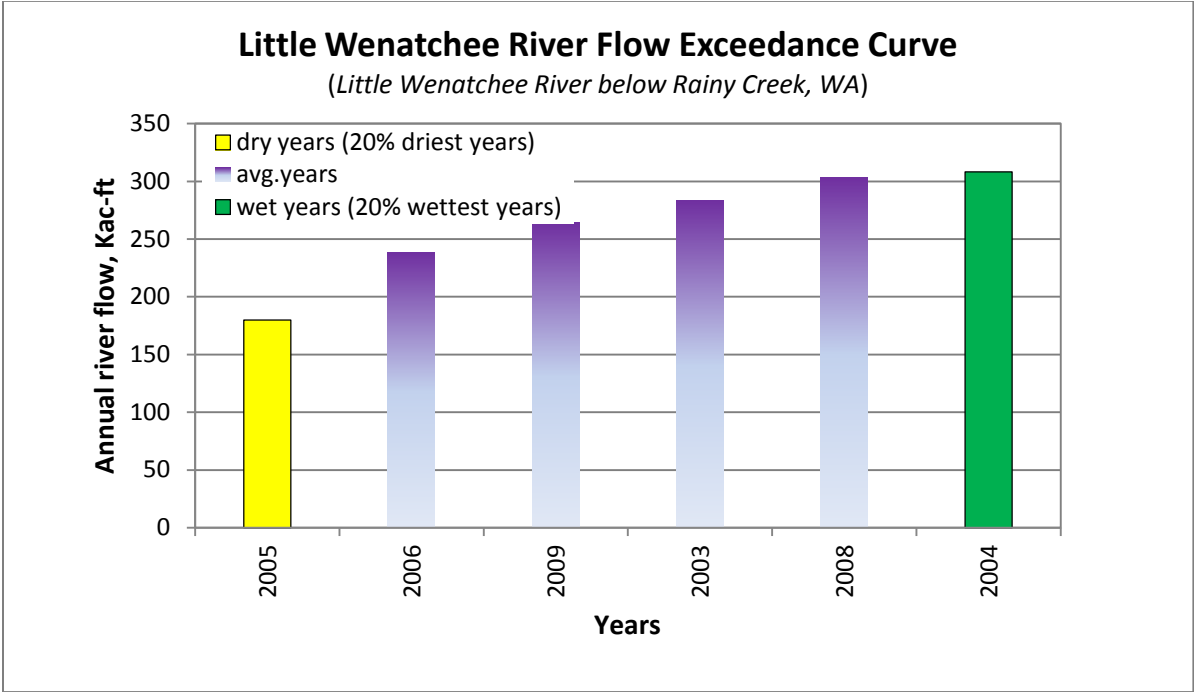
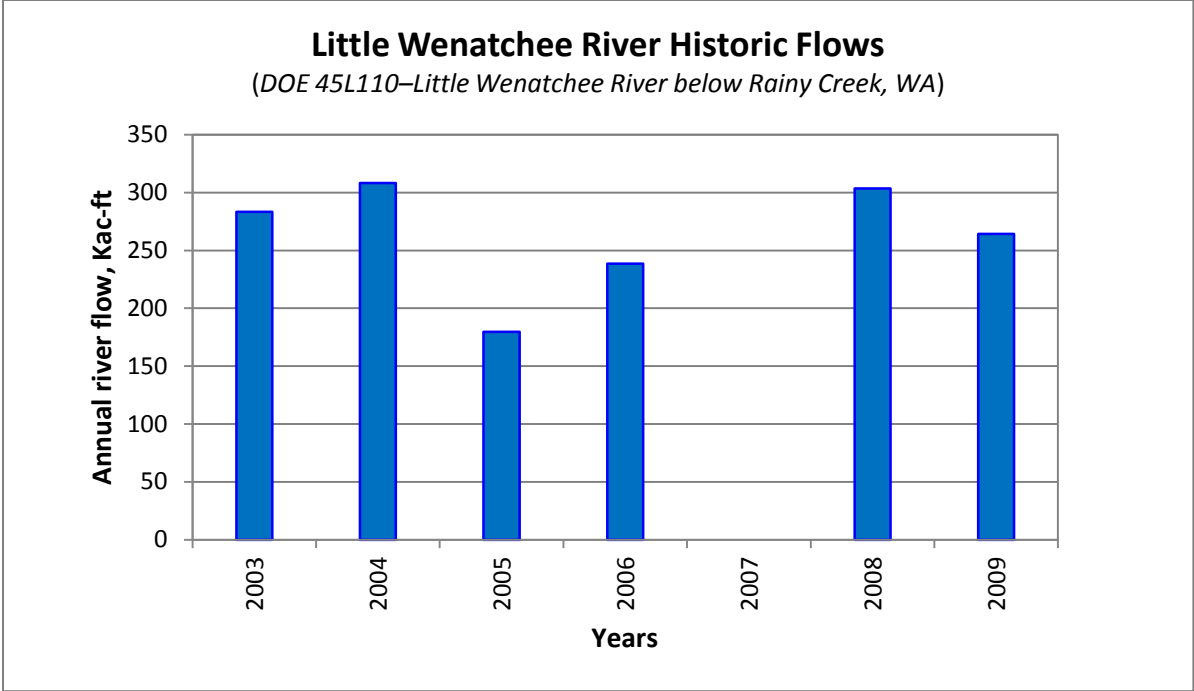


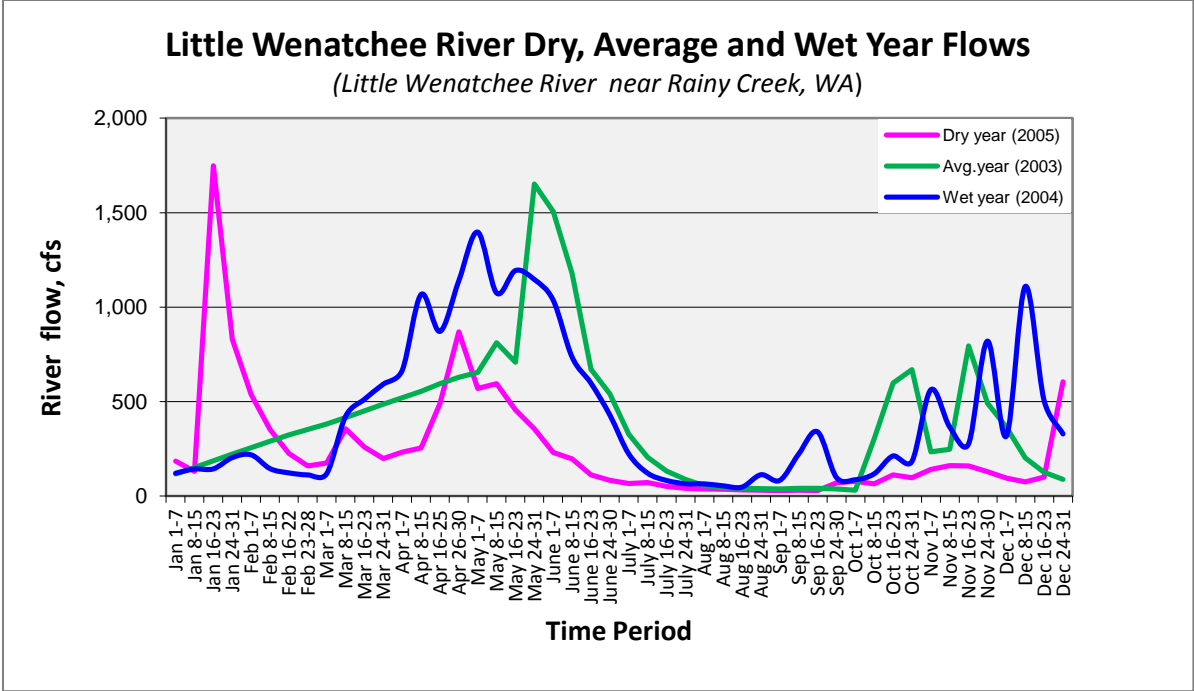


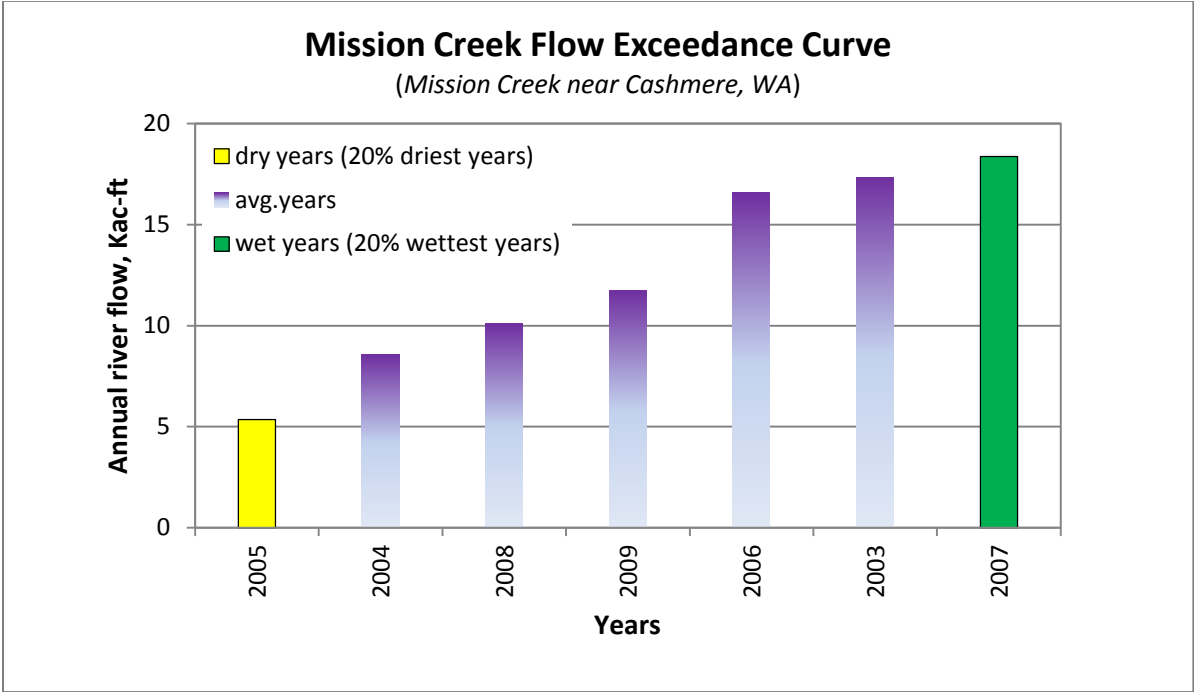
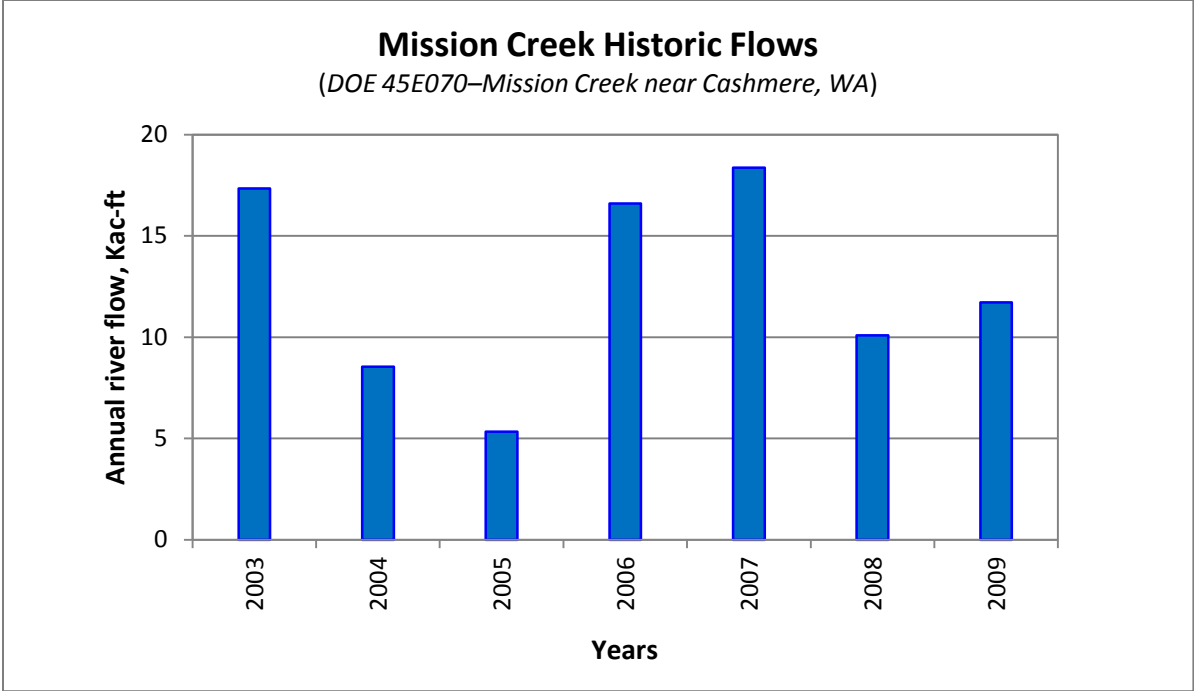


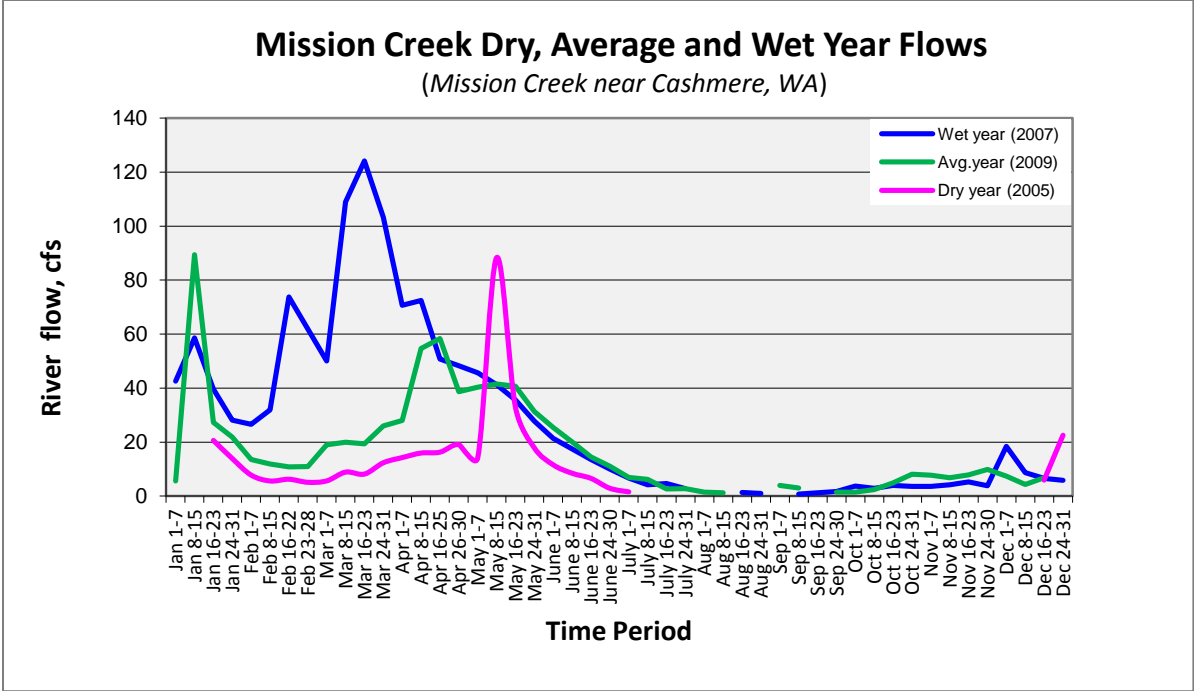




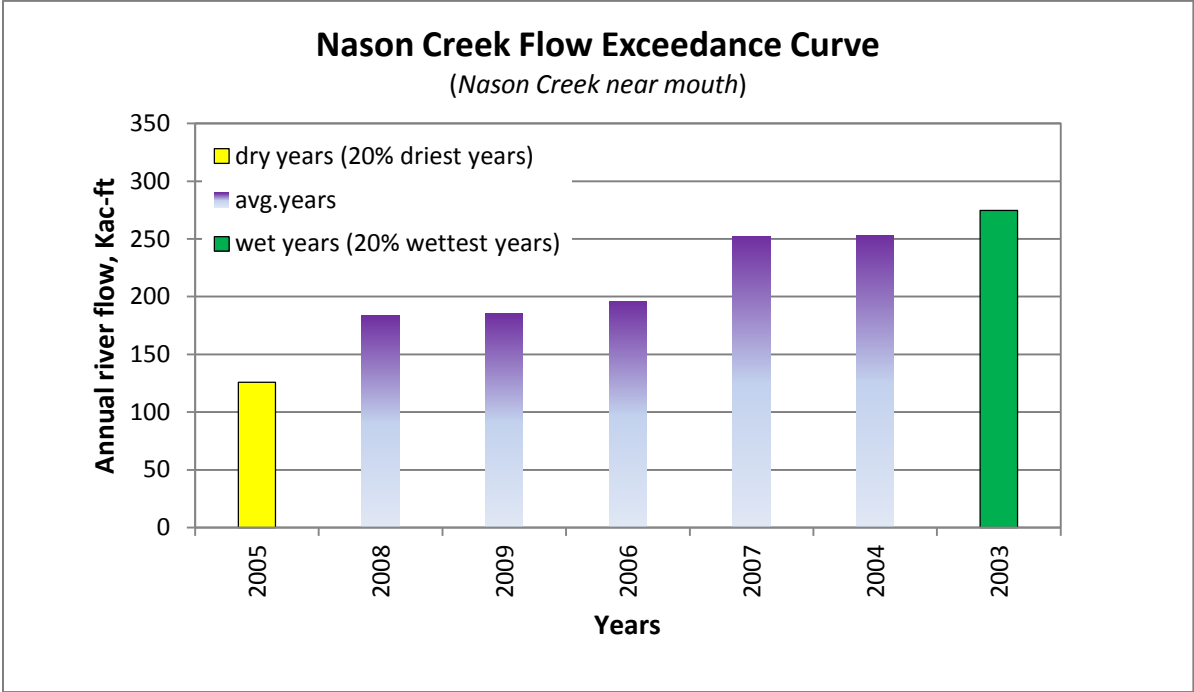
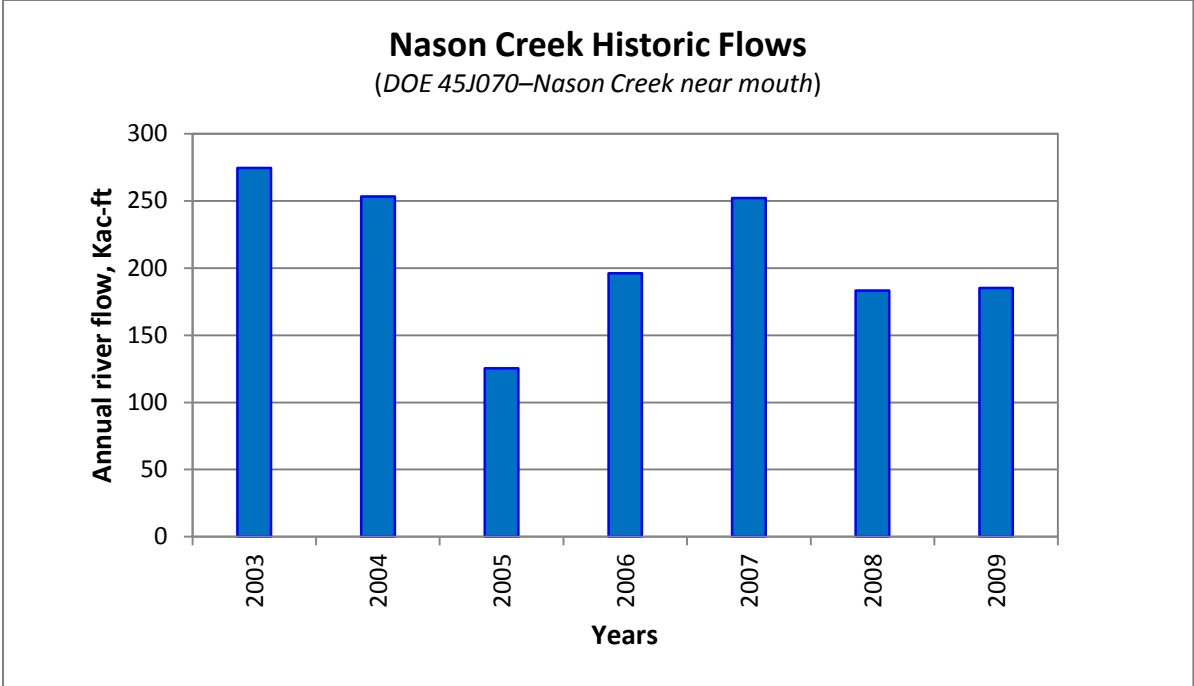


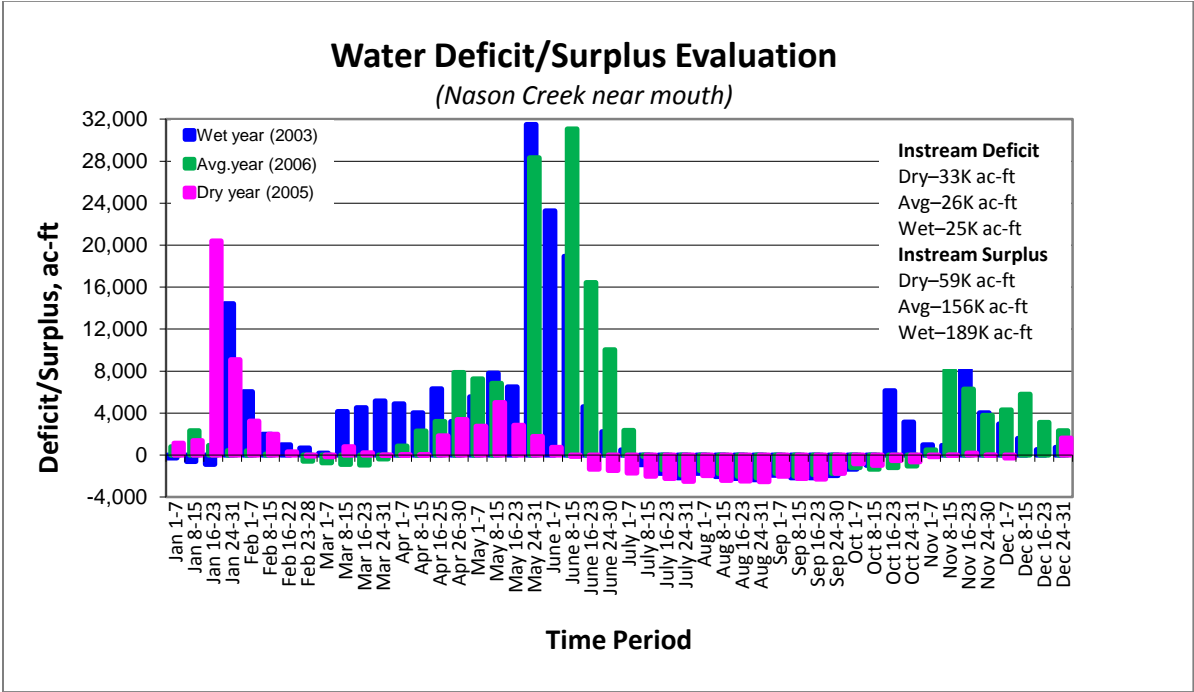
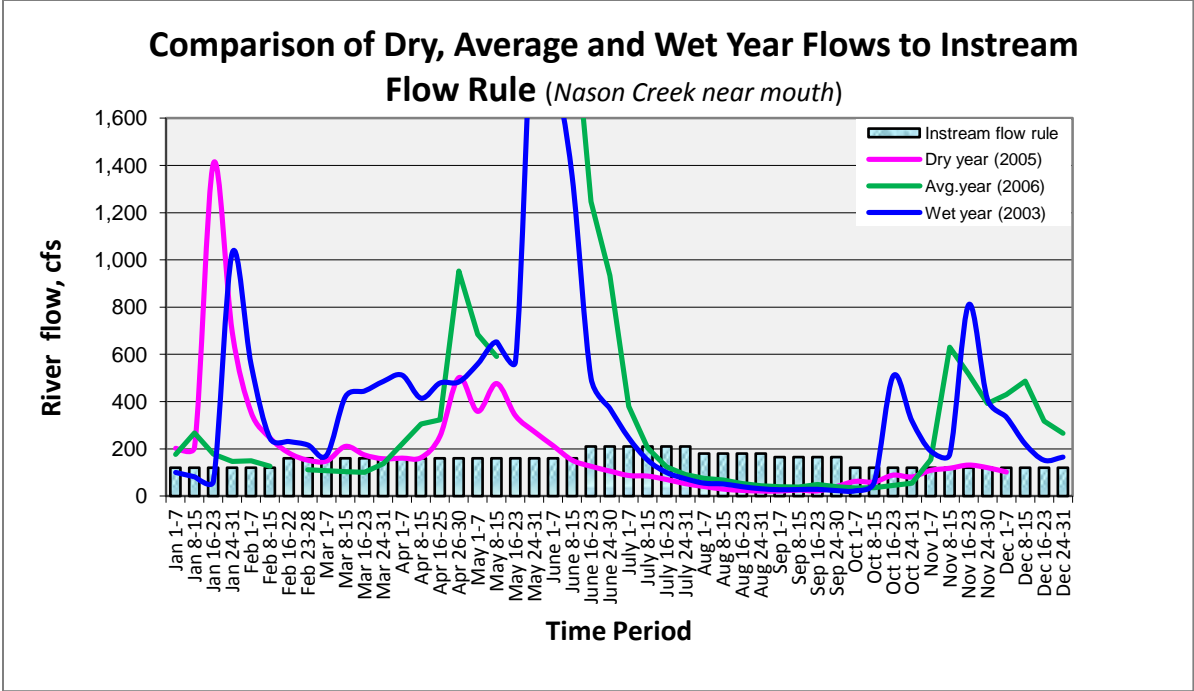


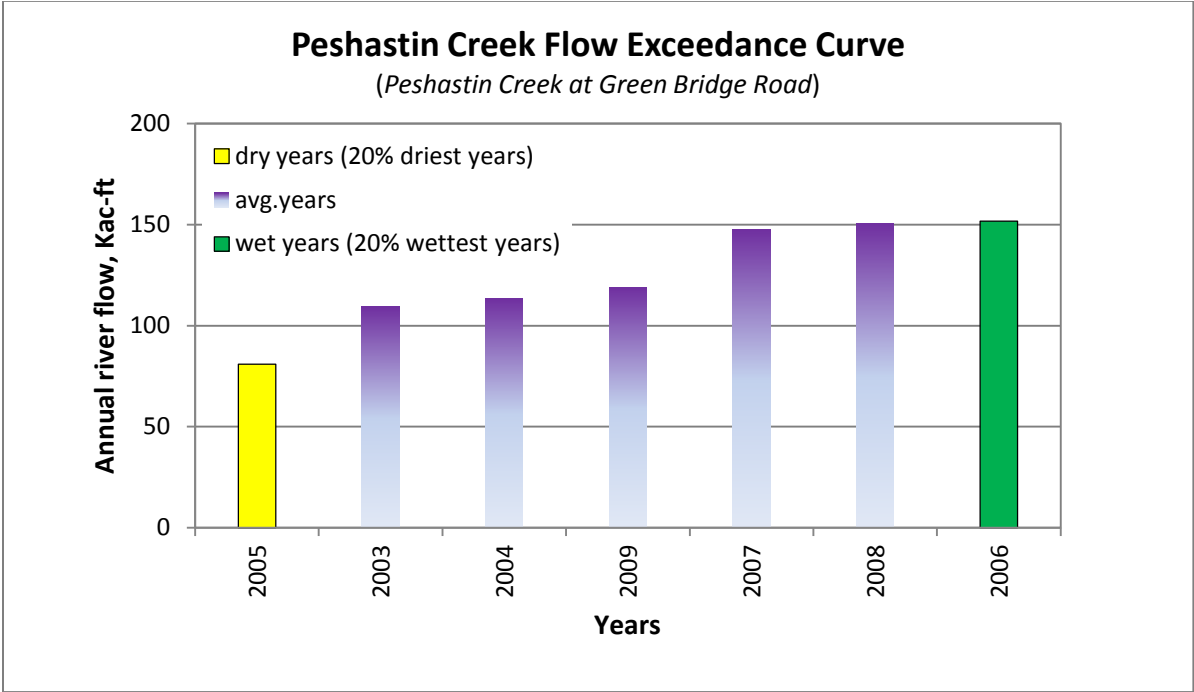
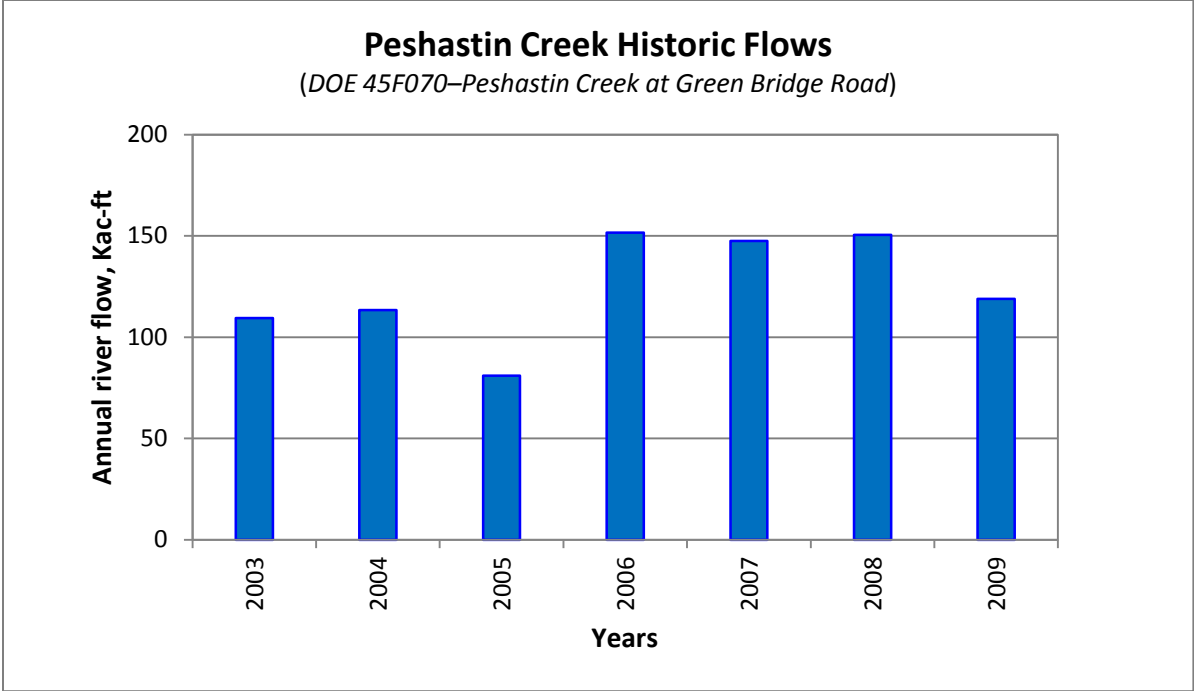


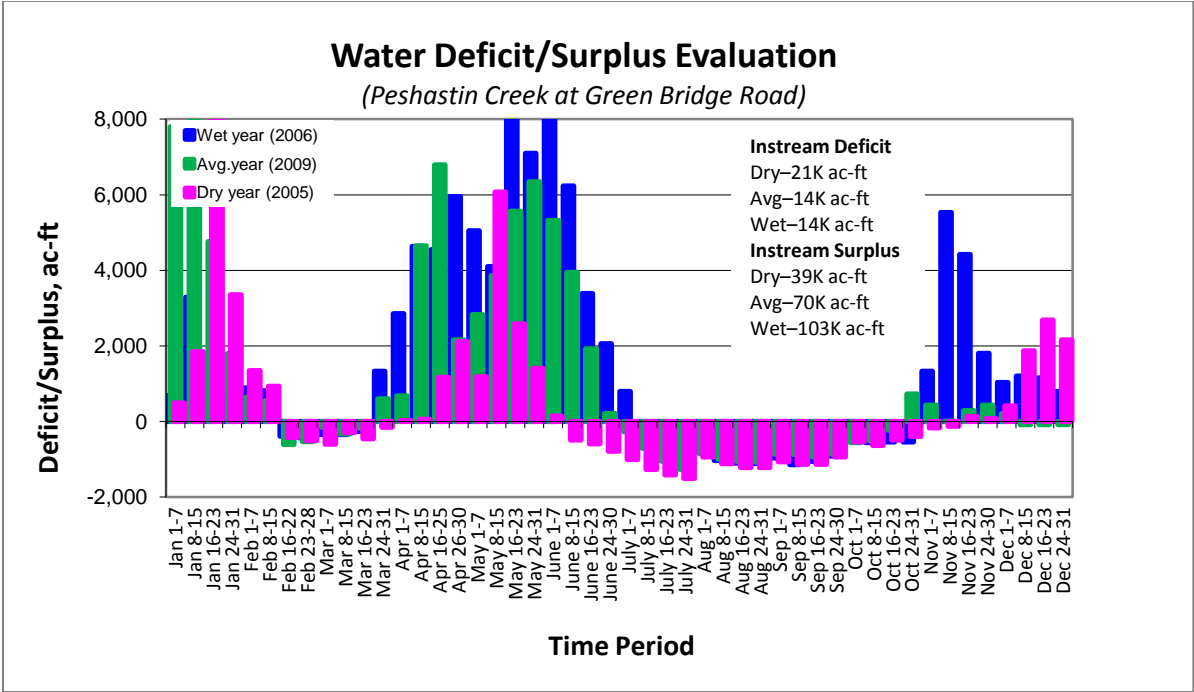
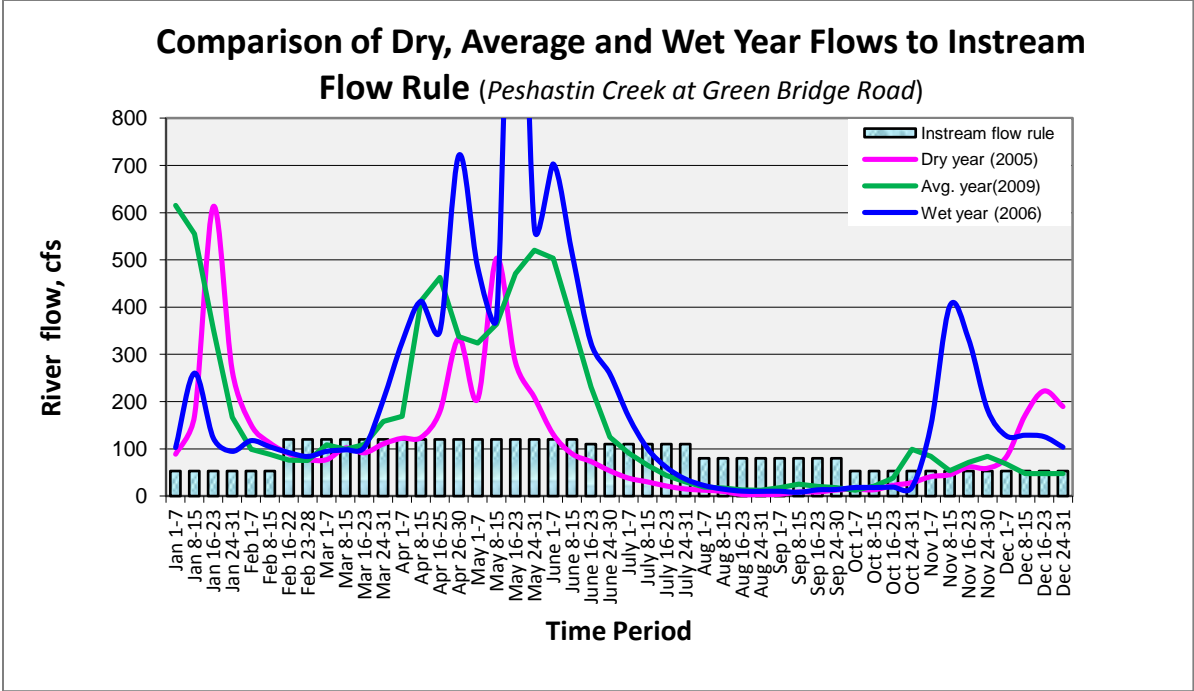


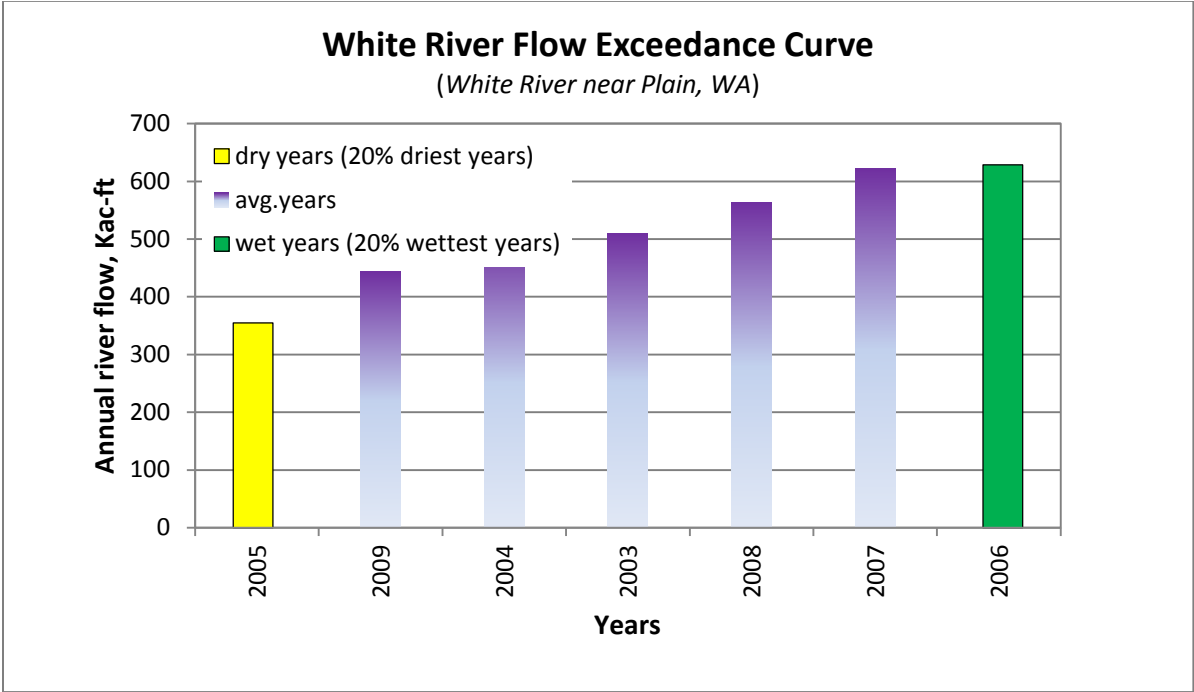
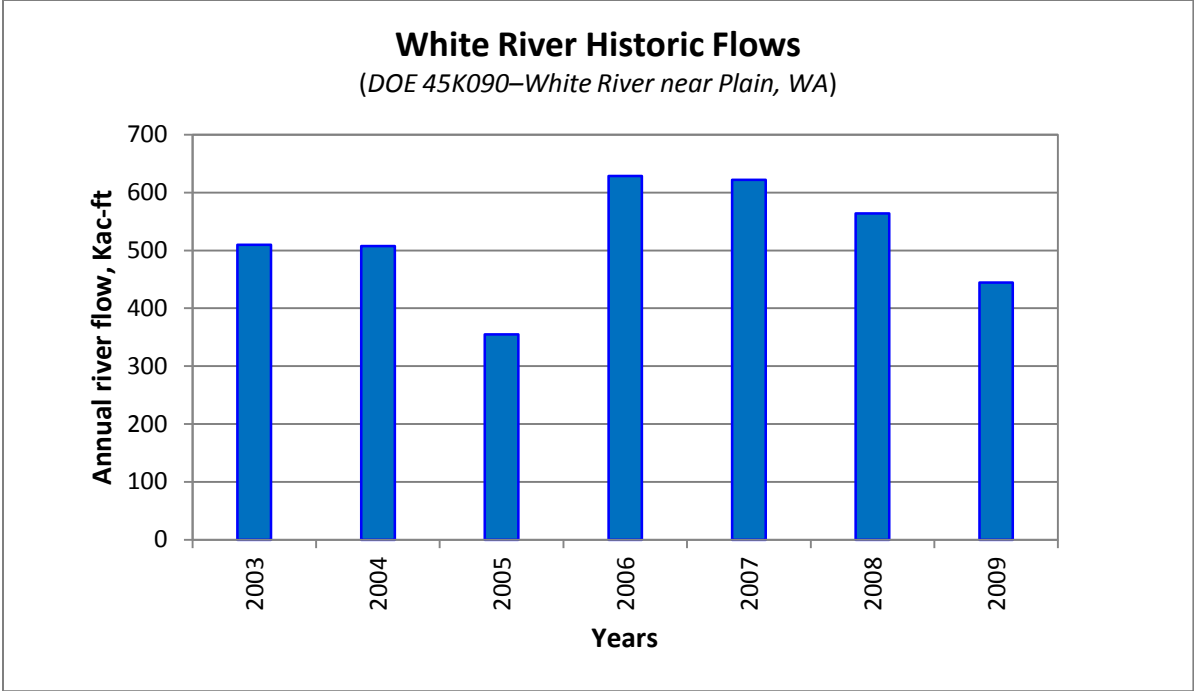


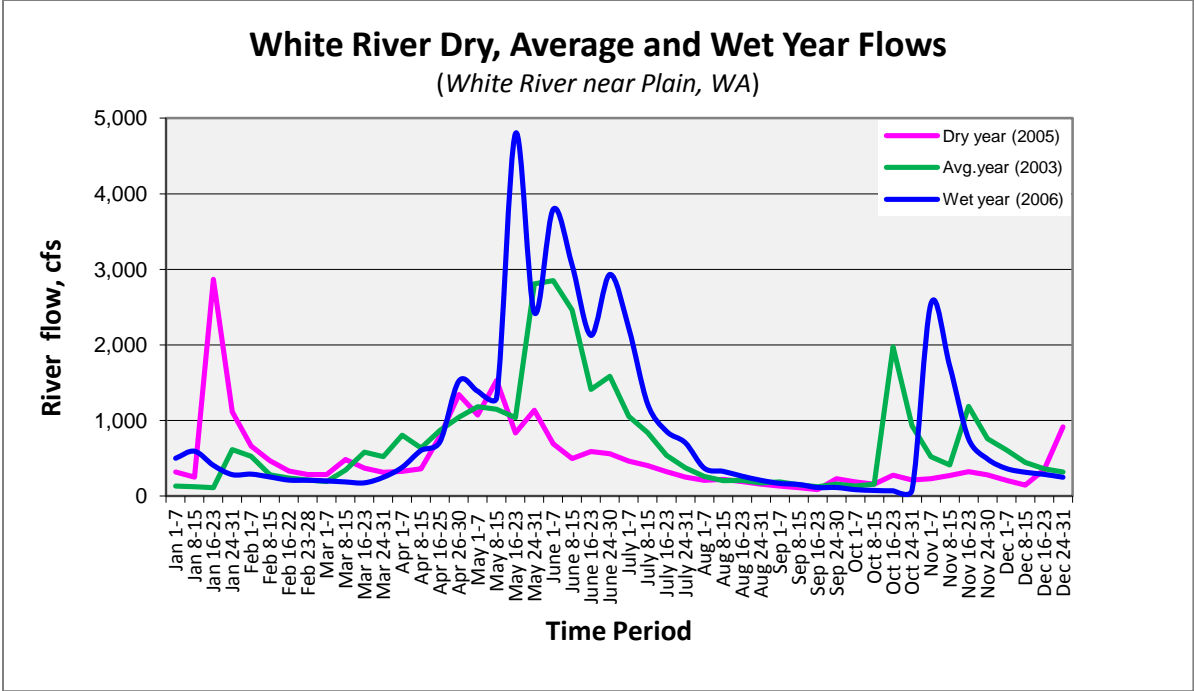


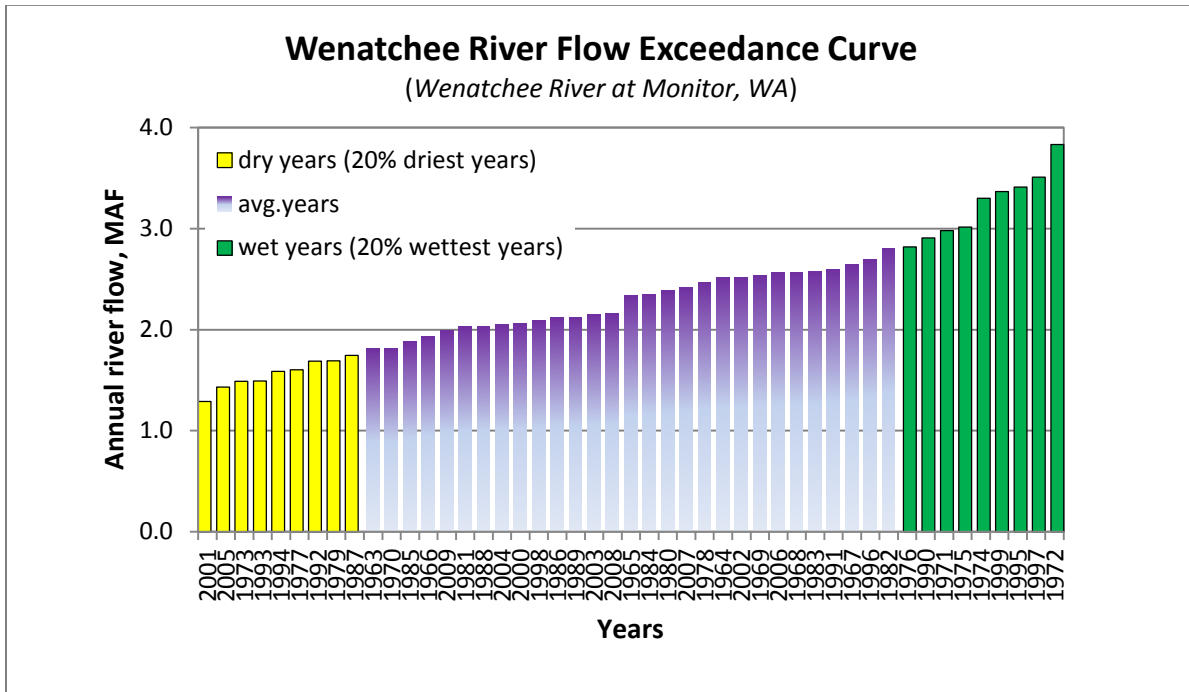
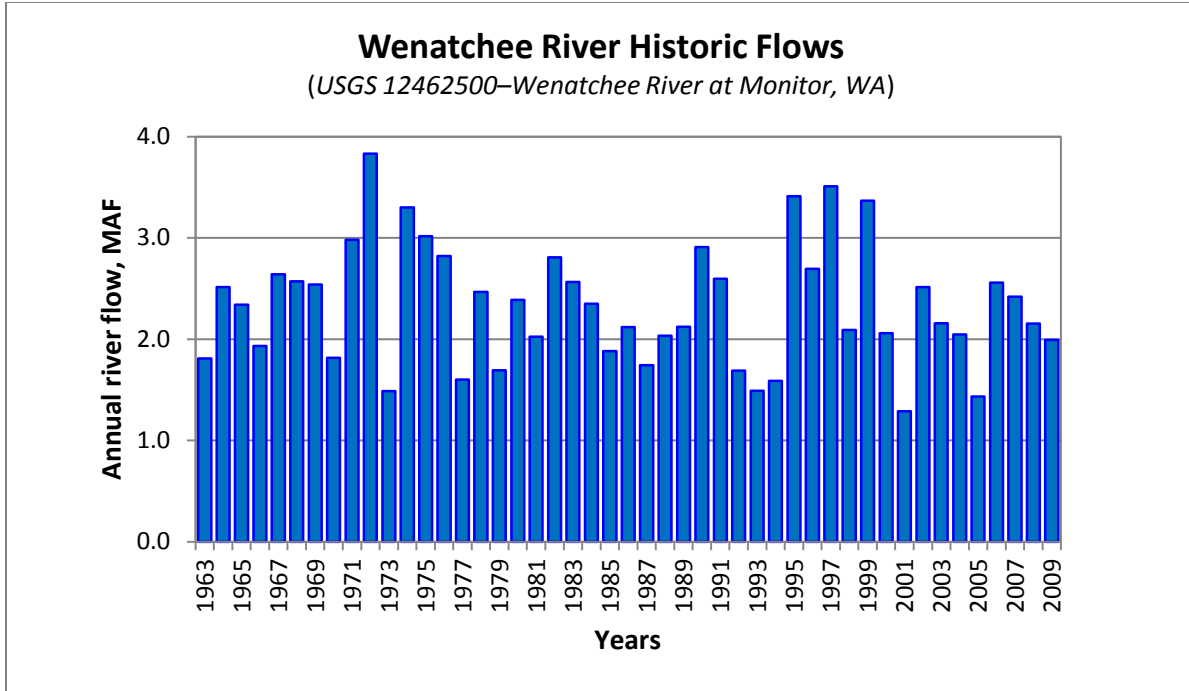


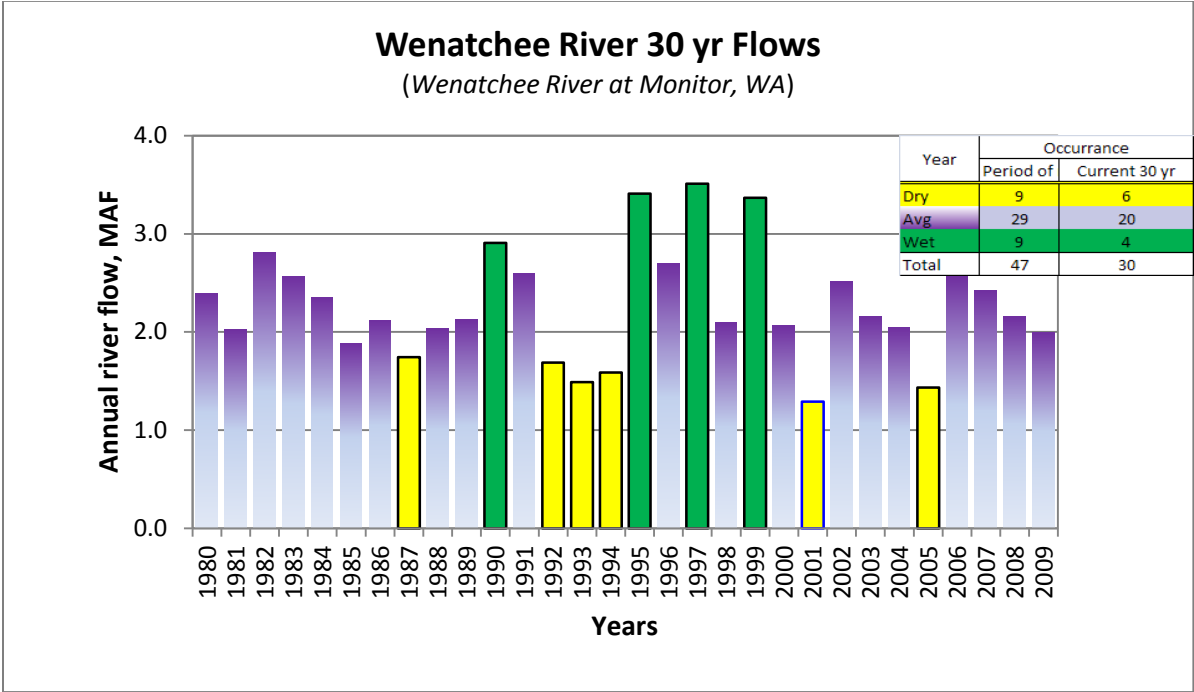
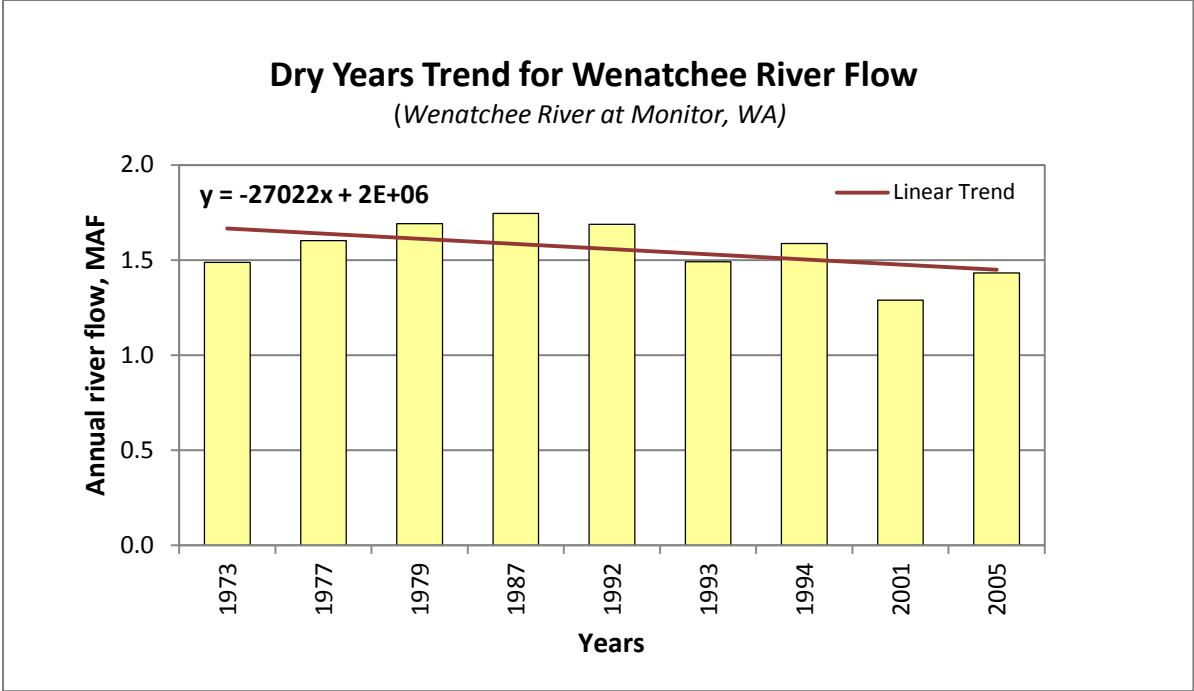




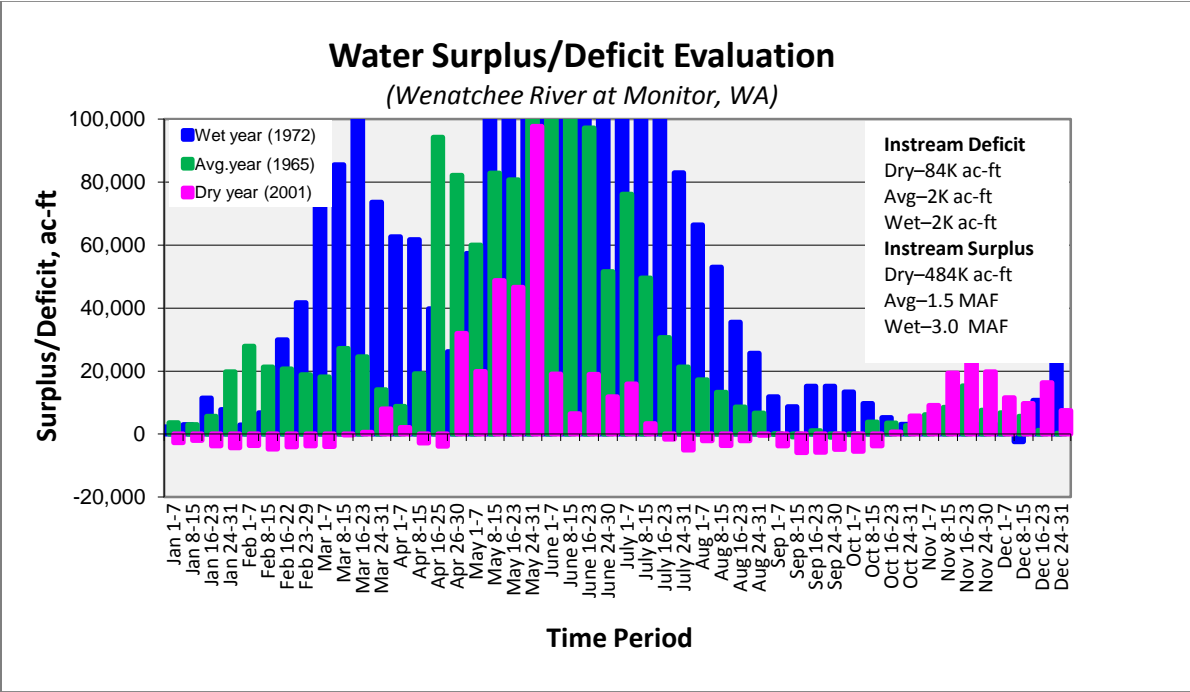
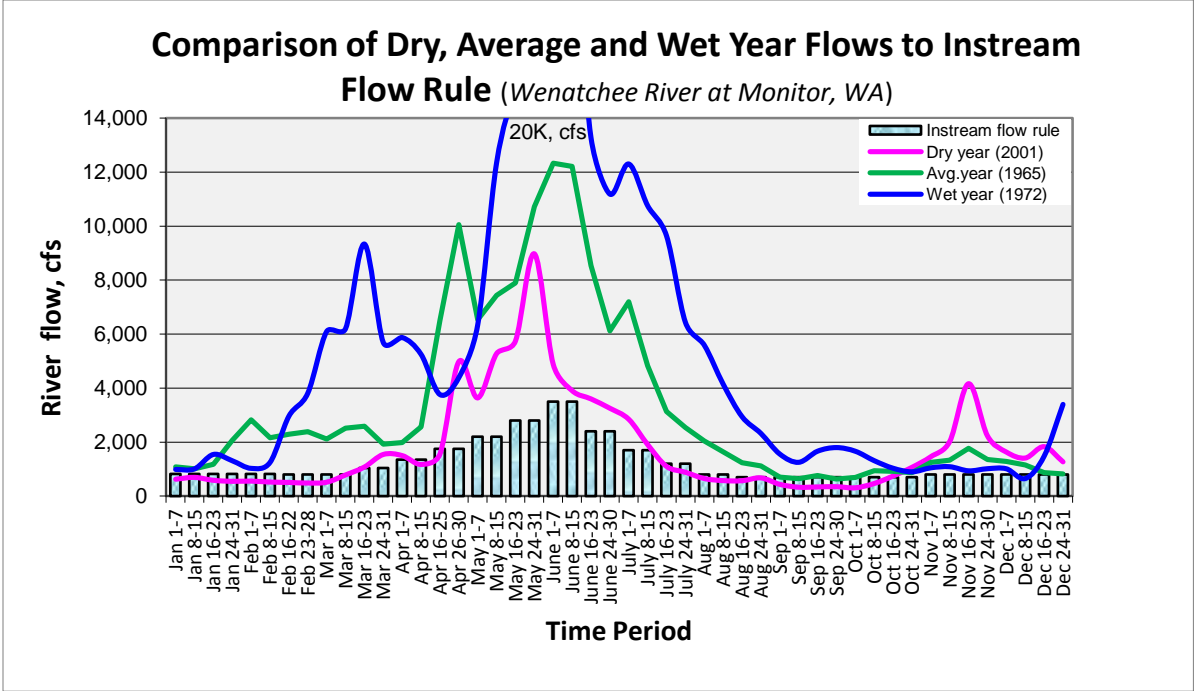


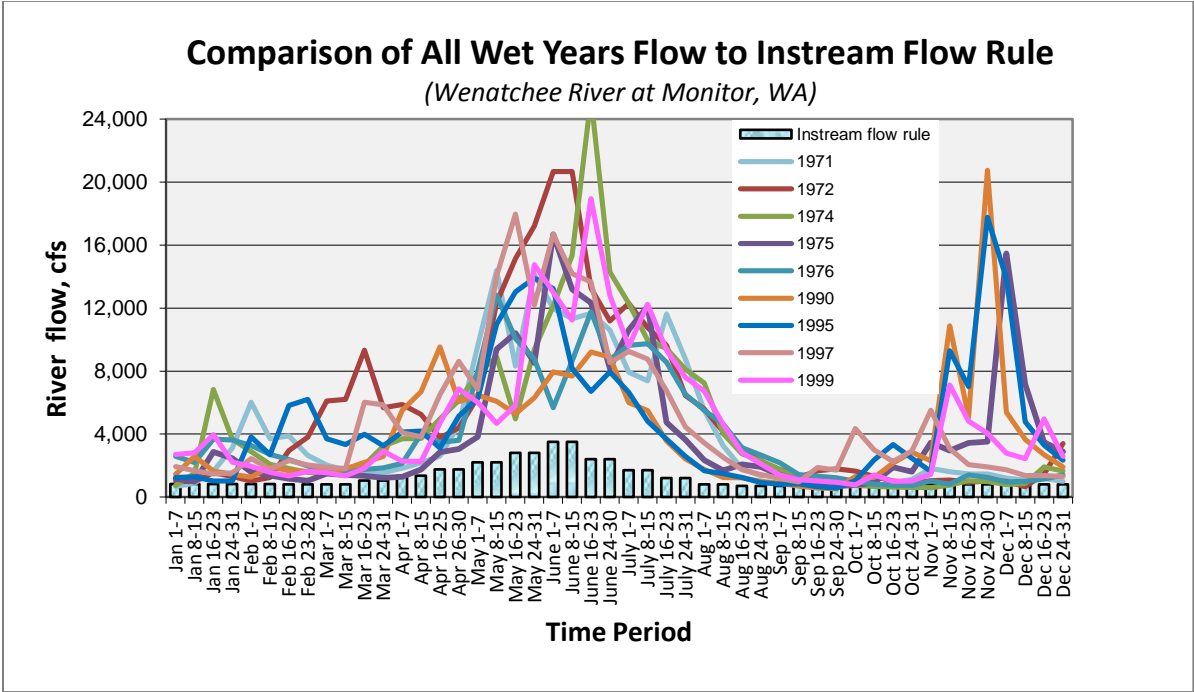
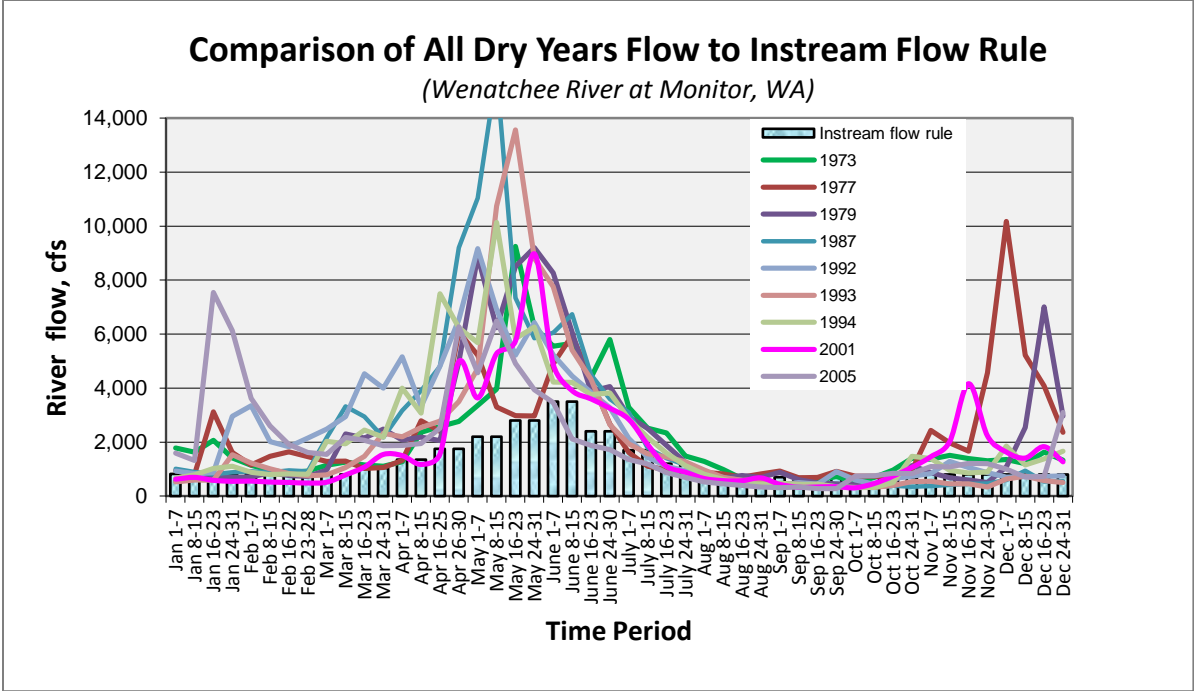


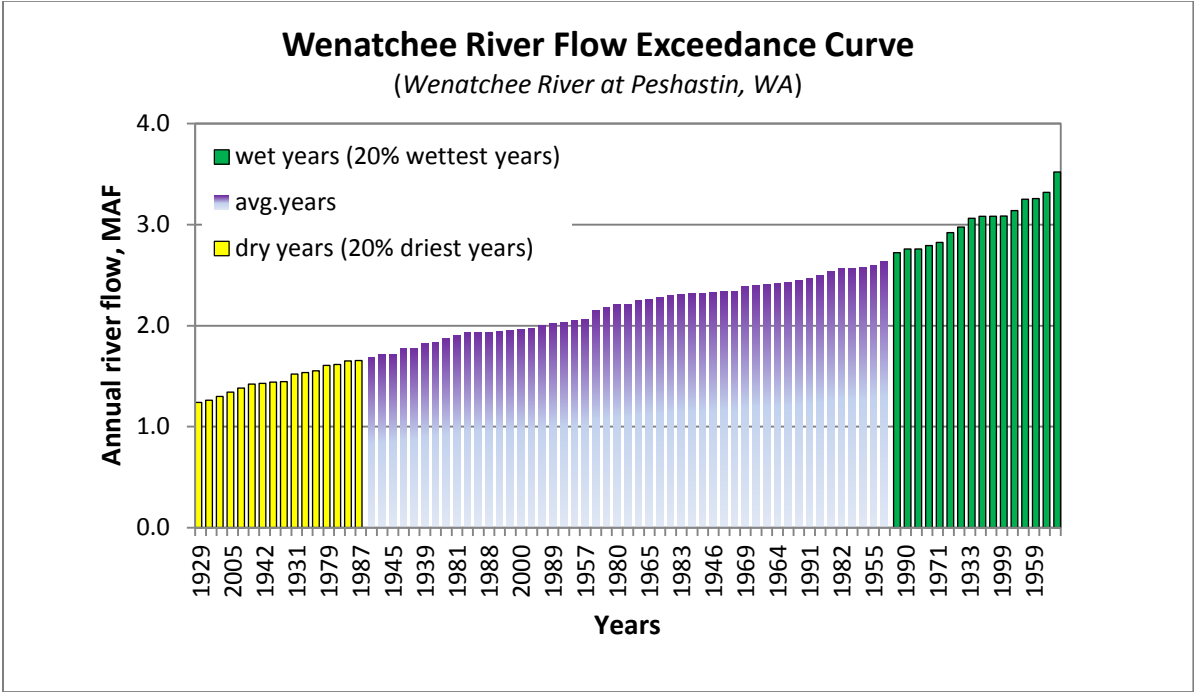
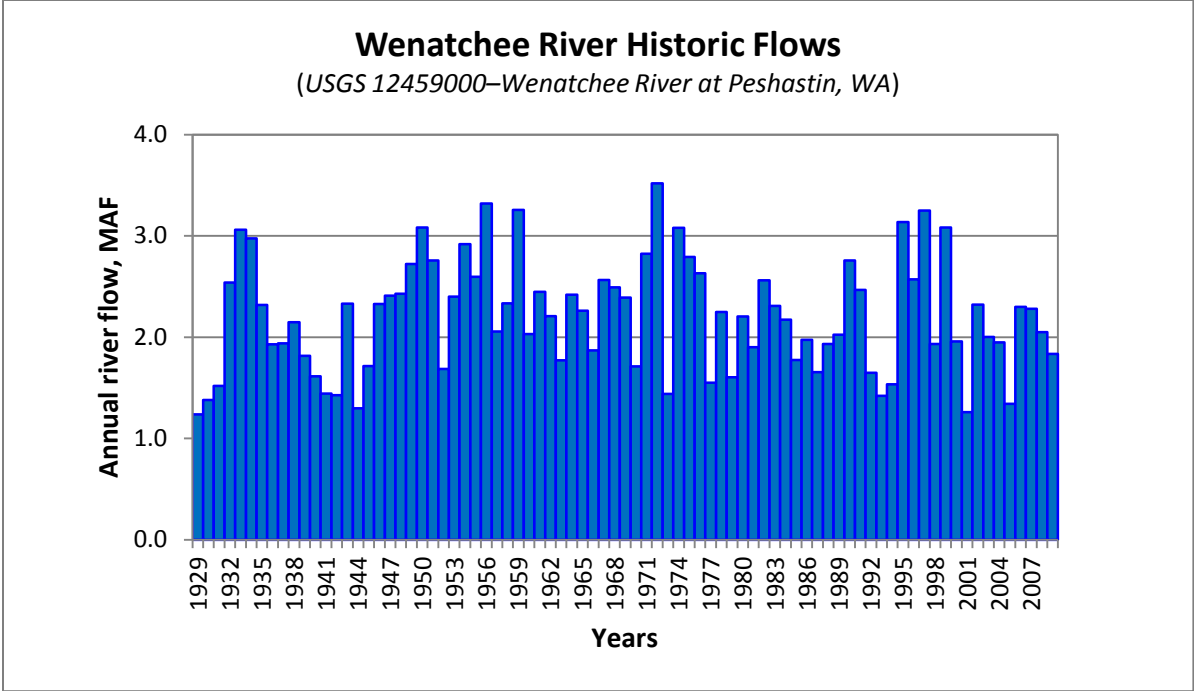


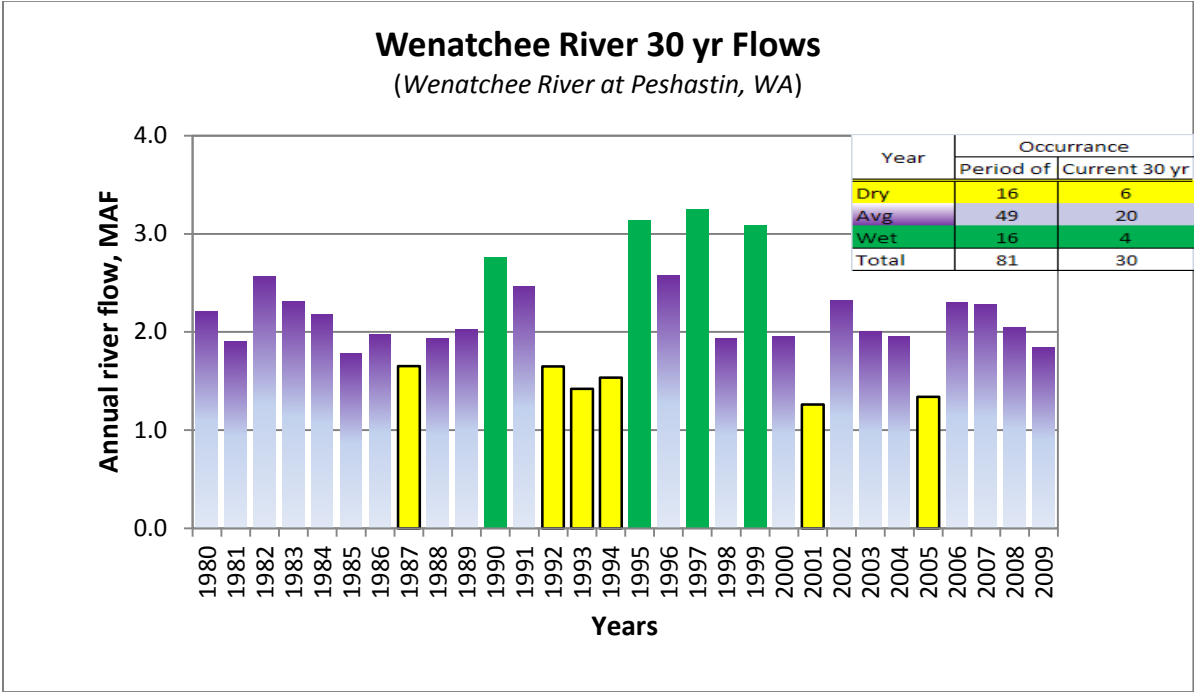
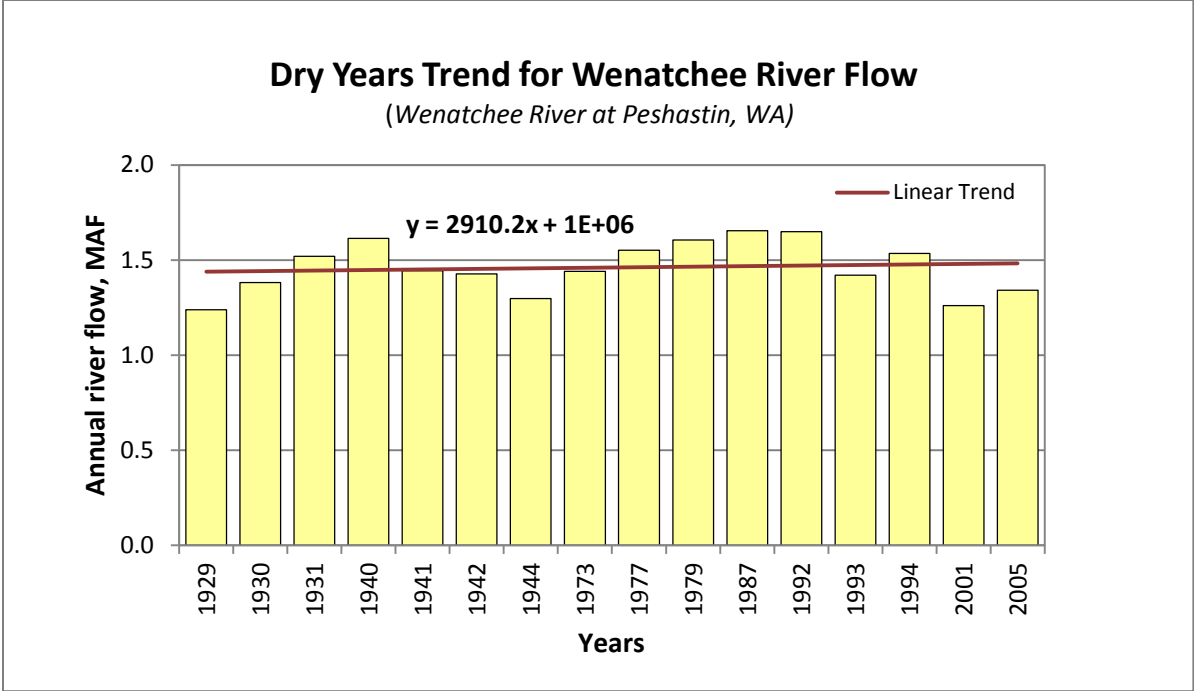


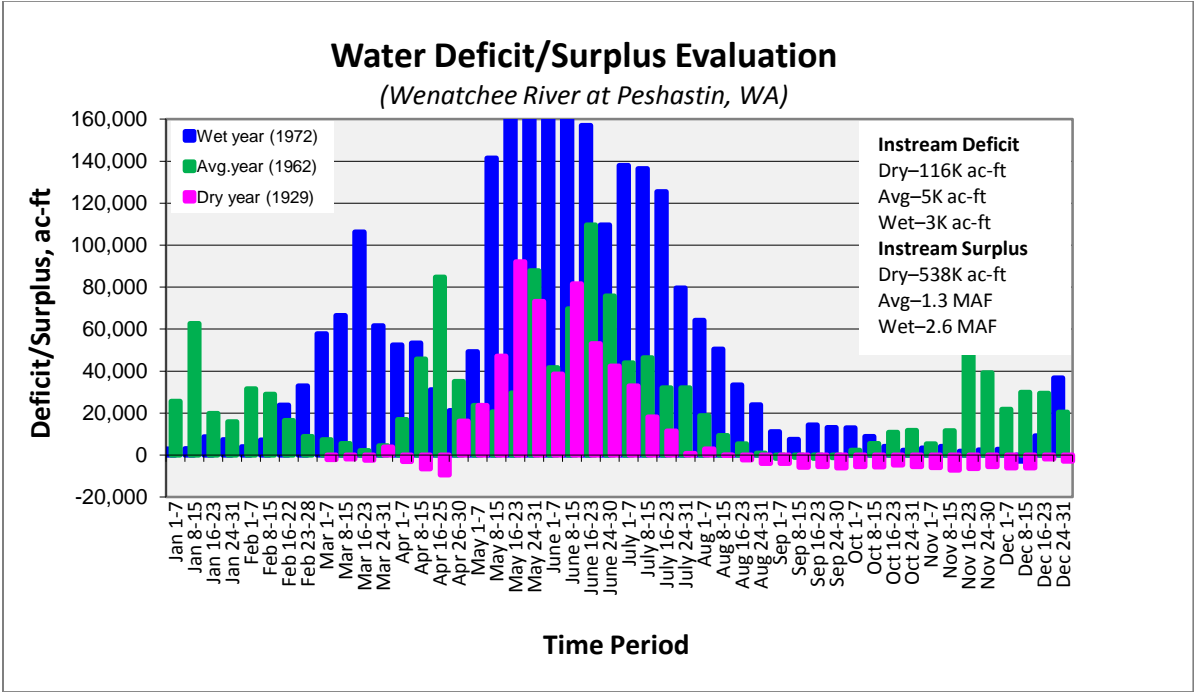
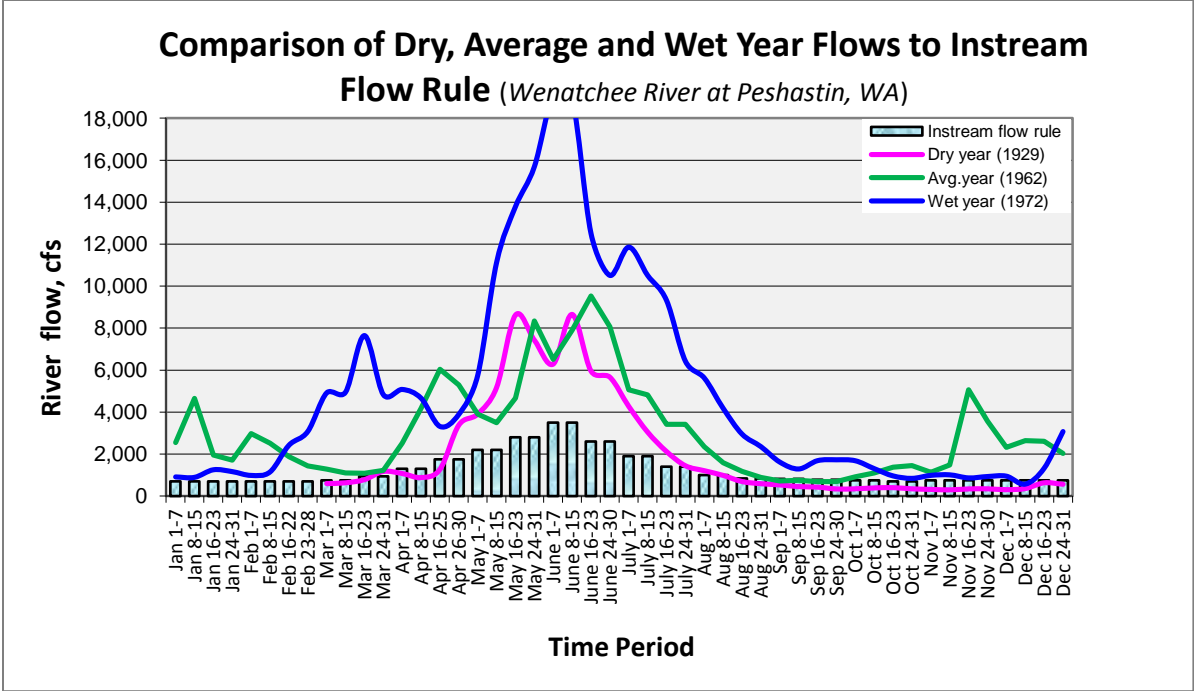


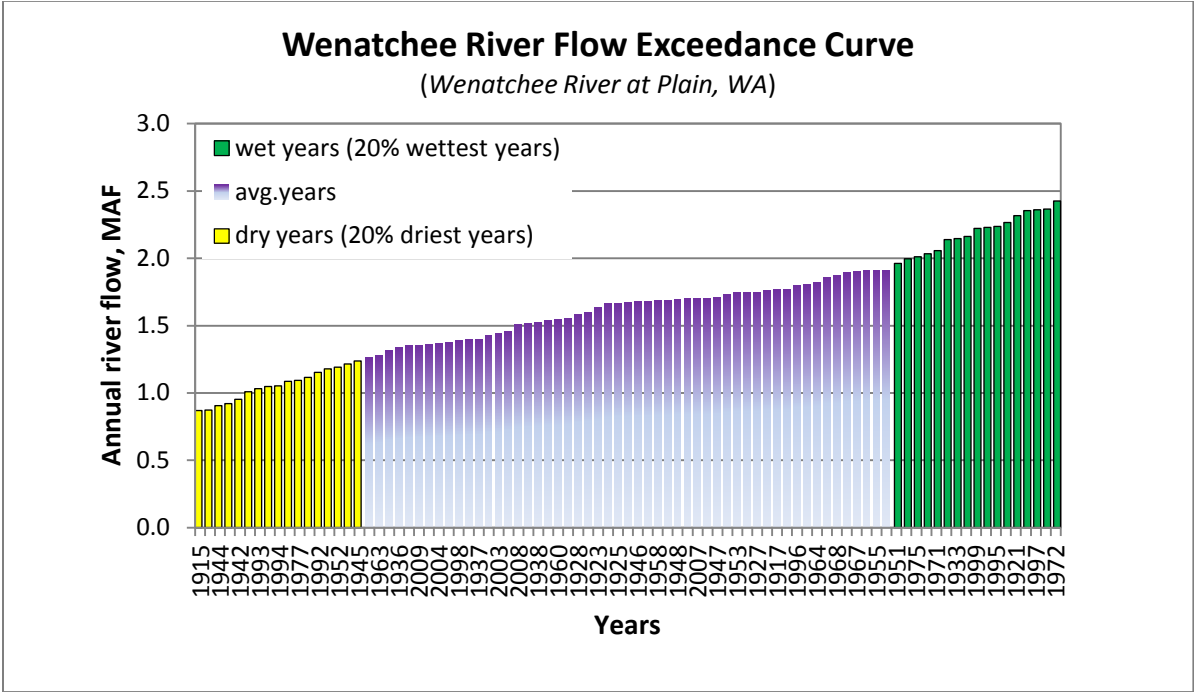
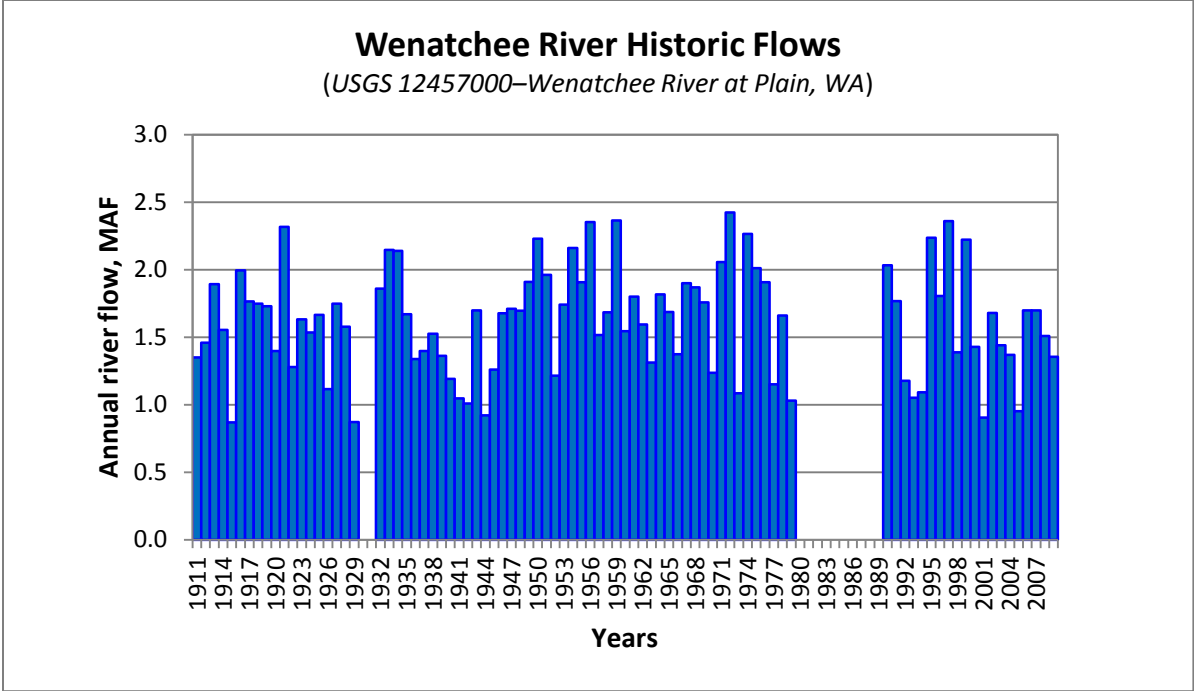


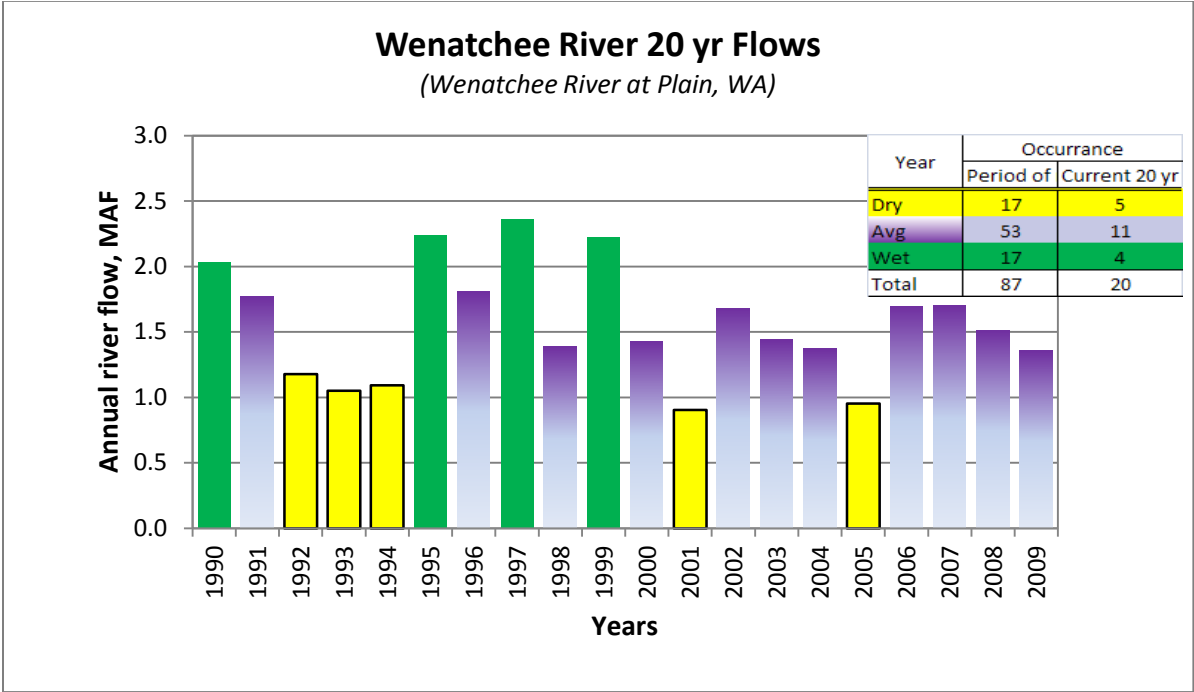
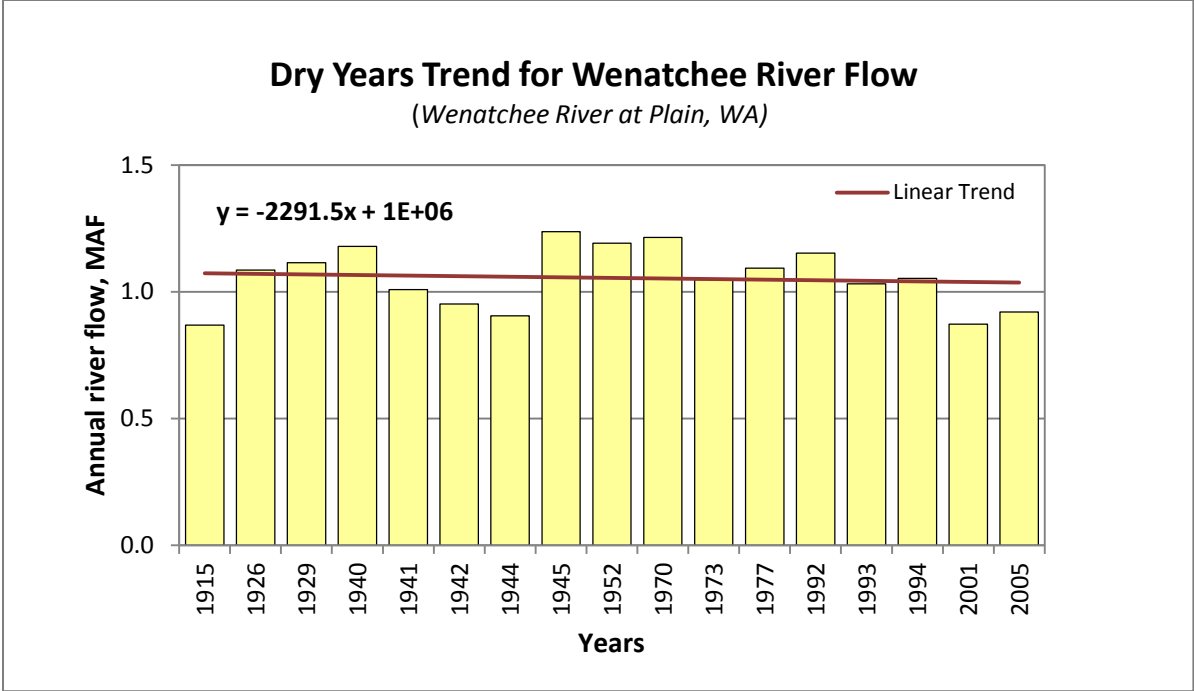


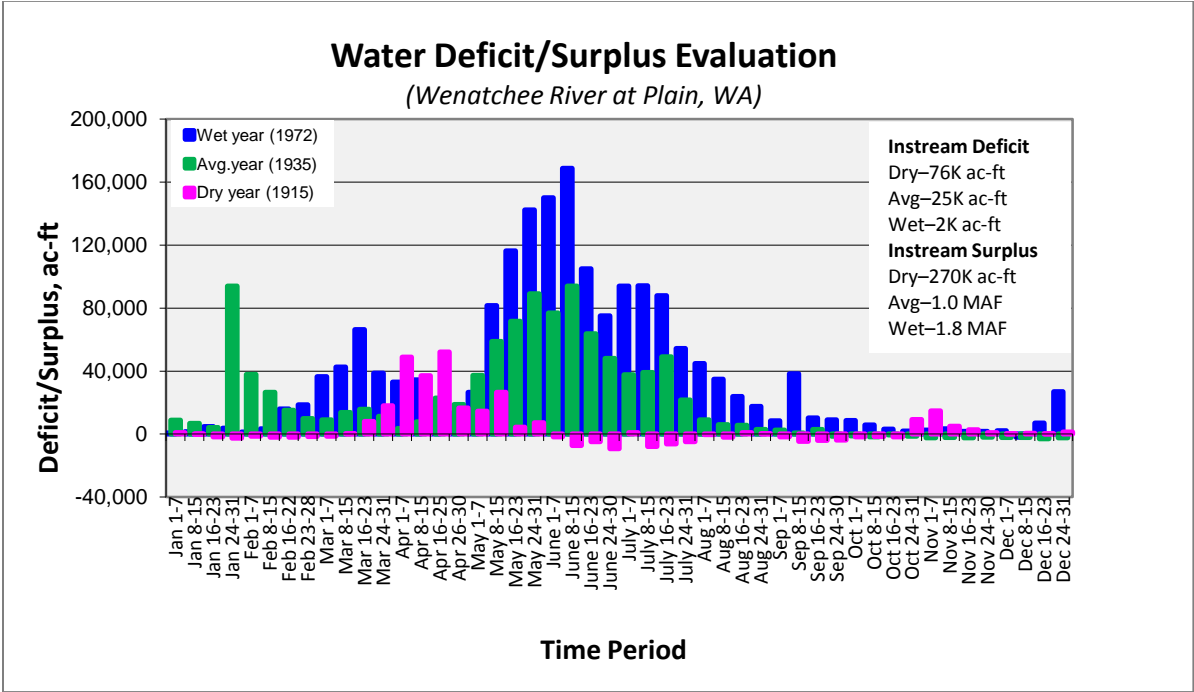
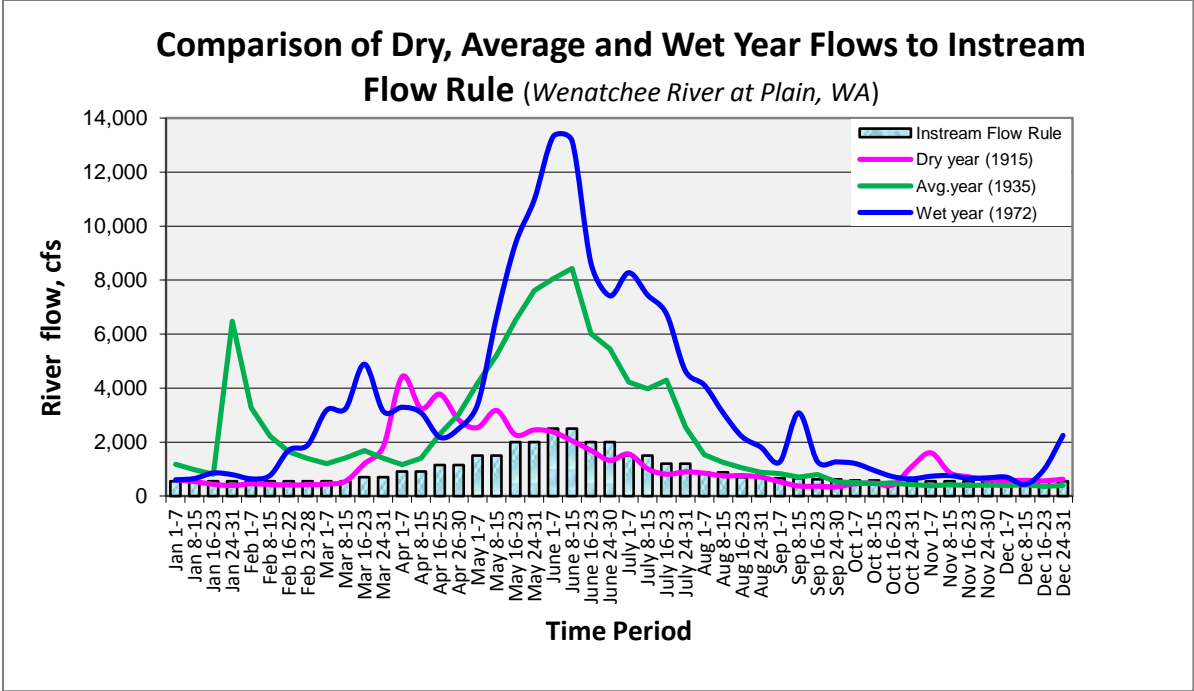












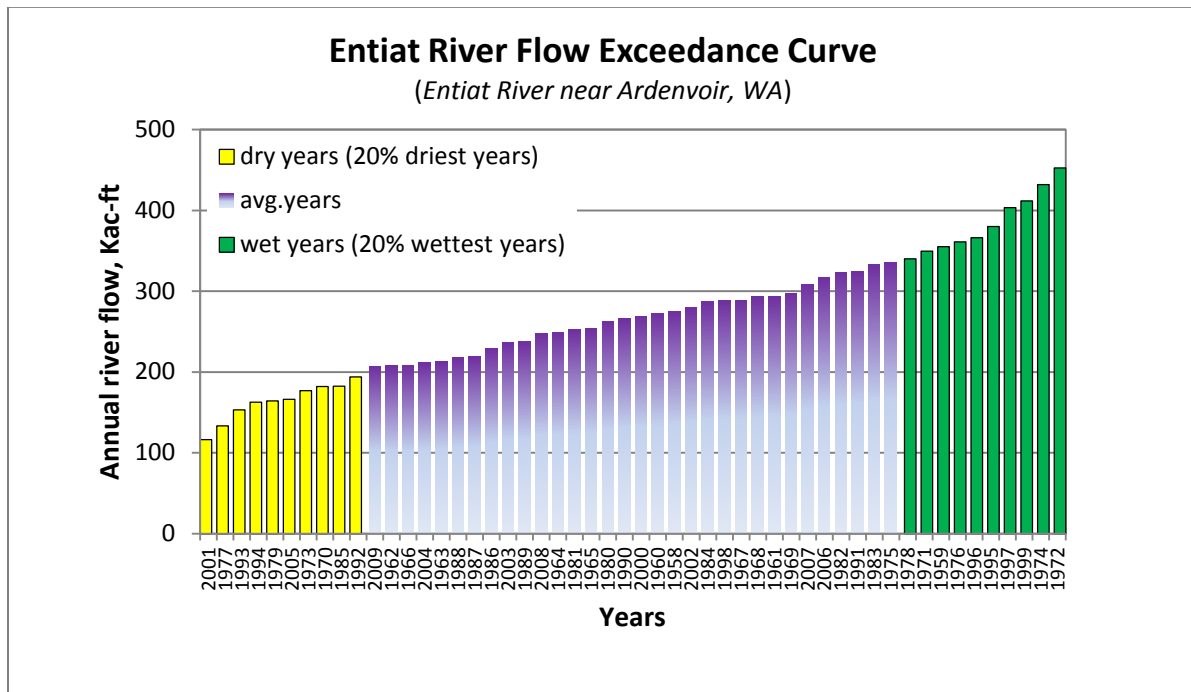
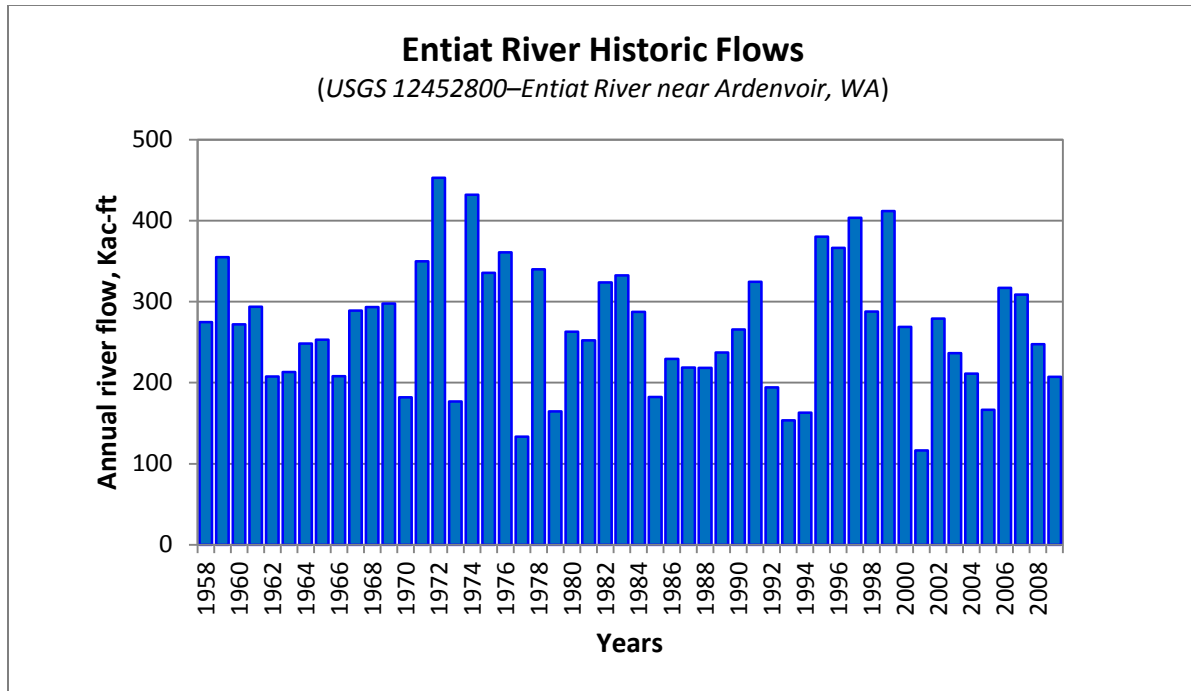


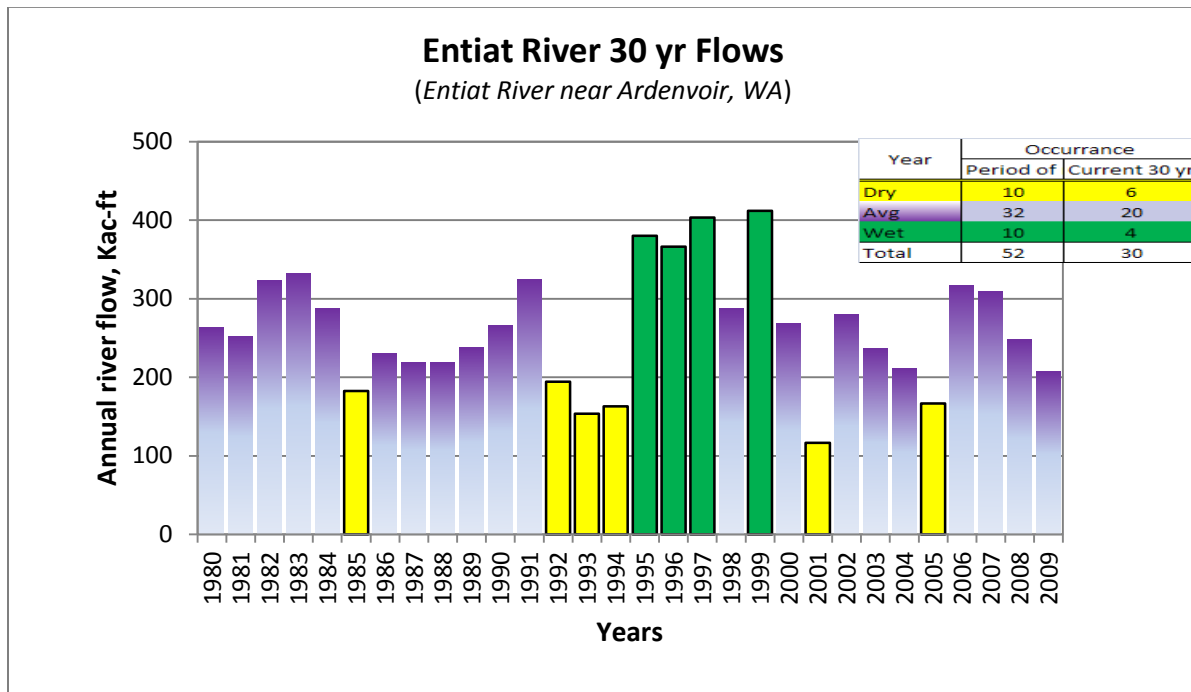
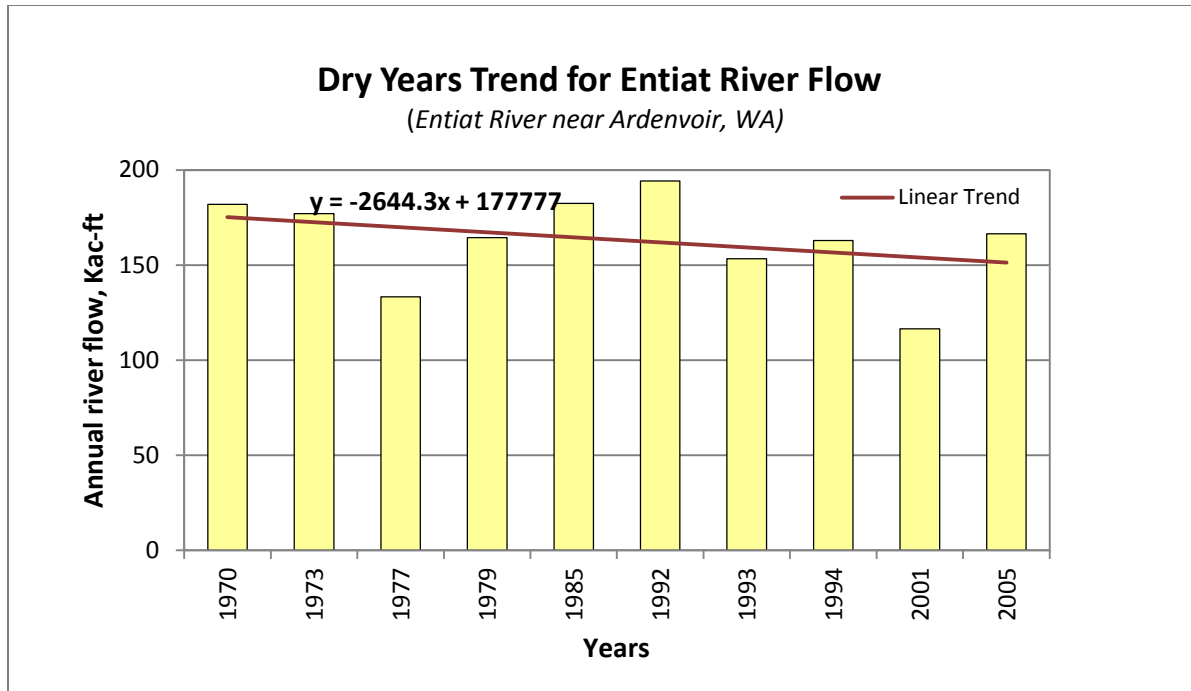
## WRIA 46 (Entiat)

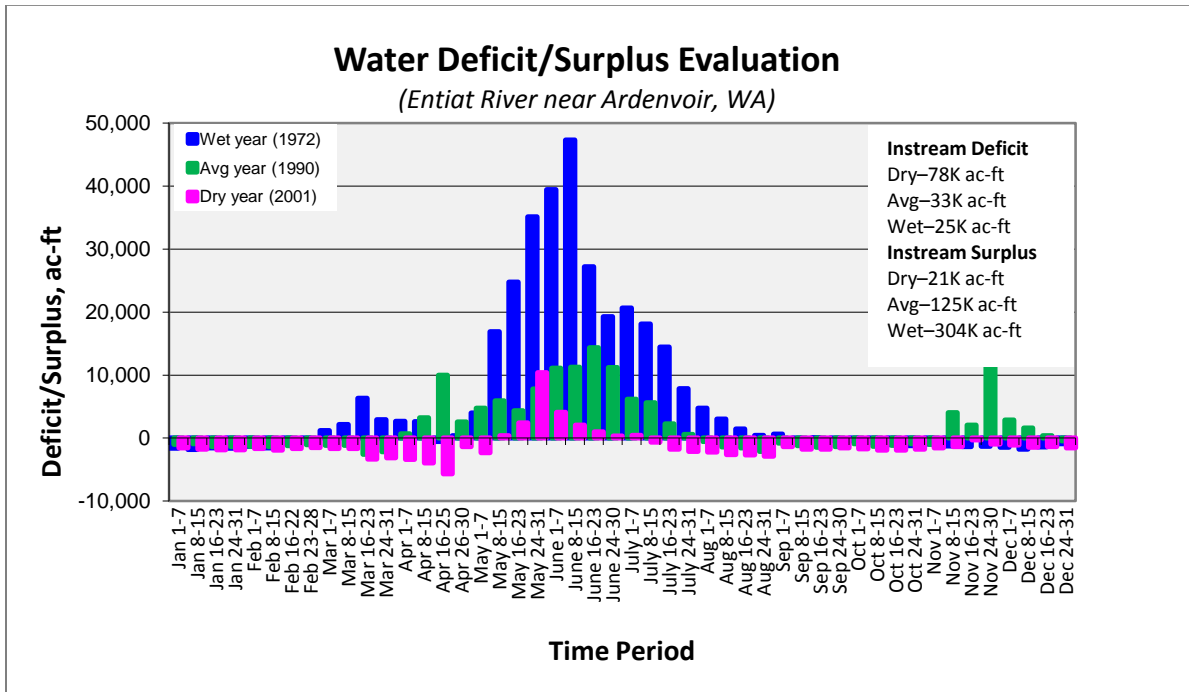
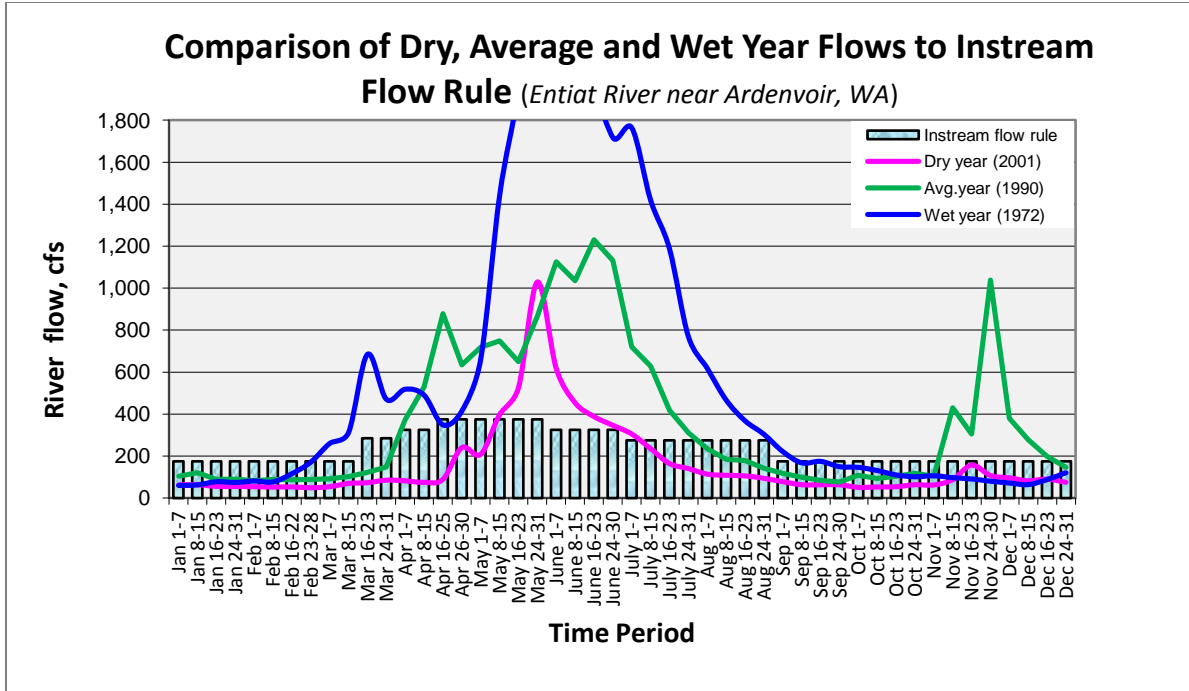
For WRIA 46, OCR graphed the flows of 3 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels, drought occurrences and when instream flow rules are or are not met. These data contribute to OCR's understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 14 year (1996–2009) flows of the Entiat River near Entiat, gauge number, 12452990 it is shown that:

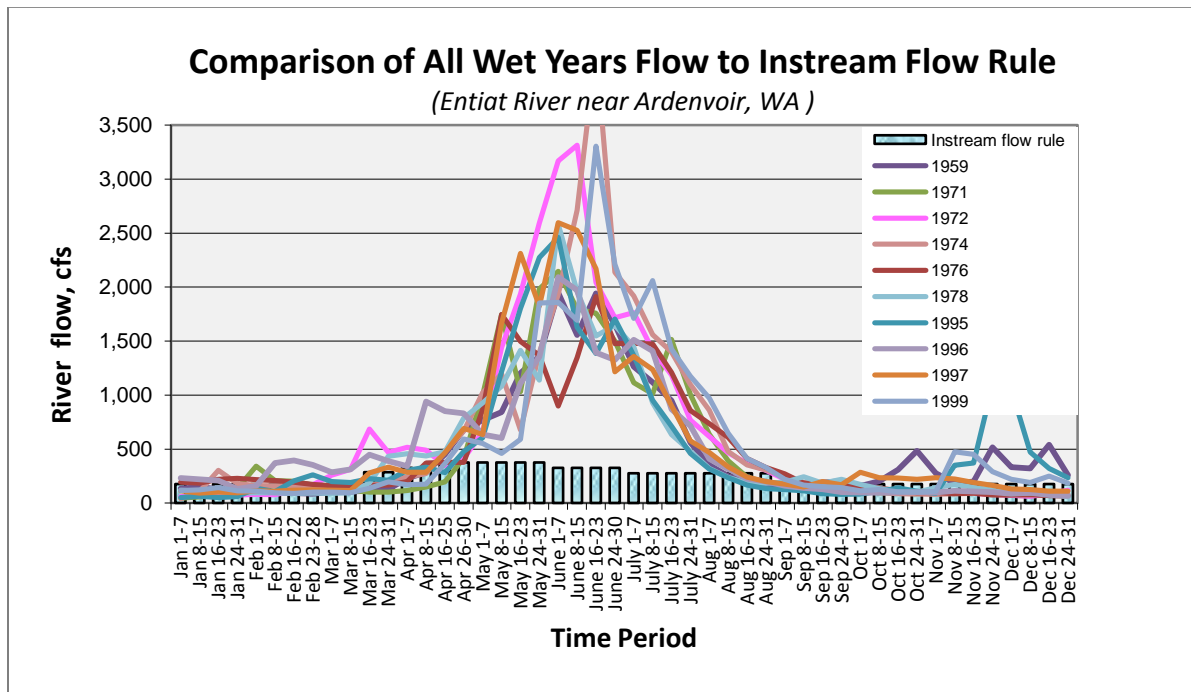
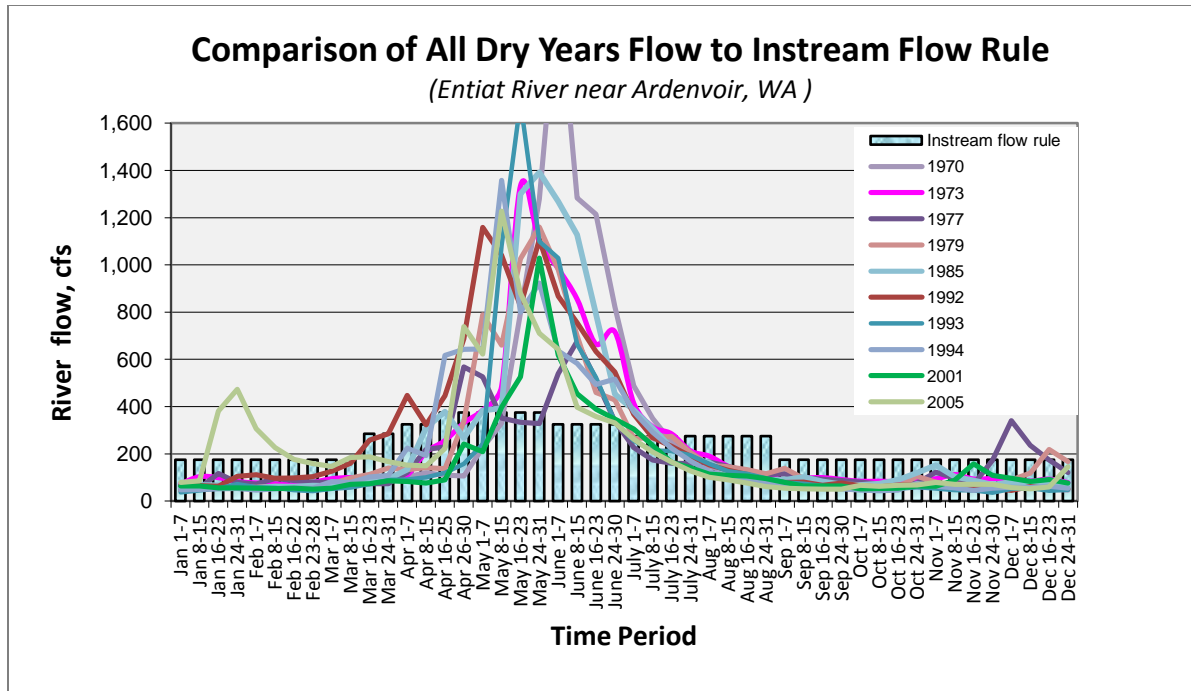
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.1 and 0.5 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the 14 years, dry years occurred 3 times. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years improved by 83 %.
- Ecology compared different water years (dry, average, wet) to the instream flow rule. The instream flow rule is almost always met in average years except in late summer. In dry years, the instream flow is not met in early spring, through summer and in the winter.
- The magnitude of unmet instream flows is small. For example, in average years, the instream flow deficit for the entire year totals 10,000 acre-feet, which grows to 69,000 acre-feet in dry years.
- Water is available in-basin to address instream shortages through OCR-funded projects (e.g. storage, conservation, pump exchanges). For example, the average water year surplus is 149,000 acre-feet.

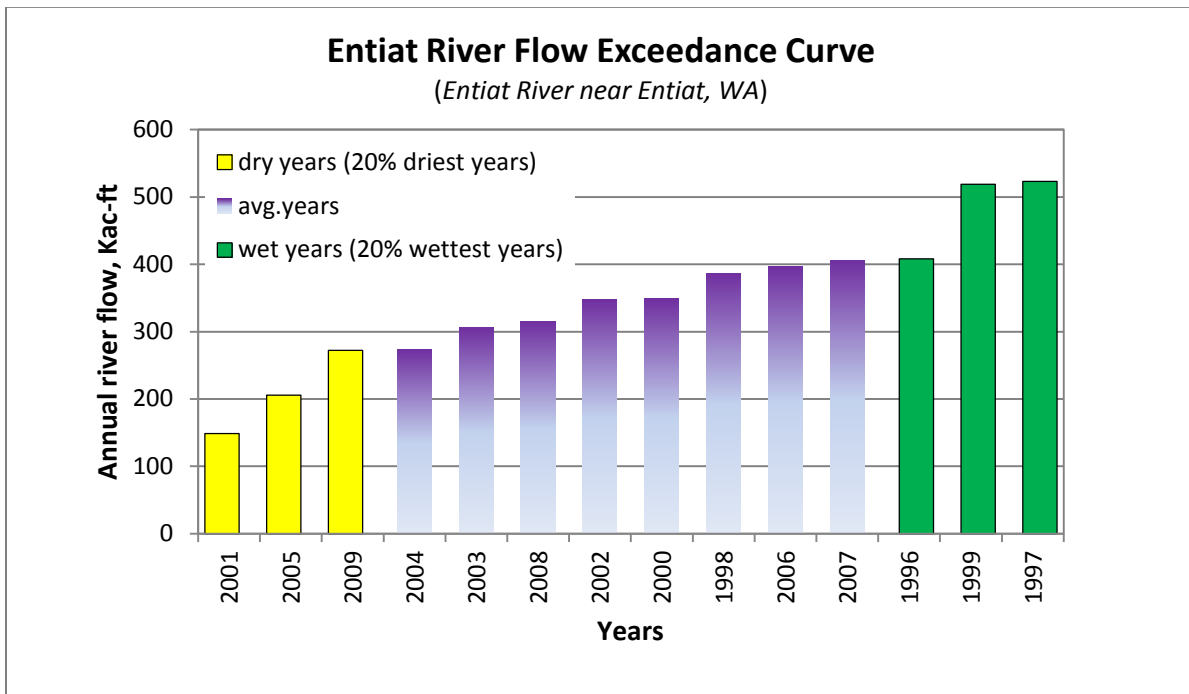
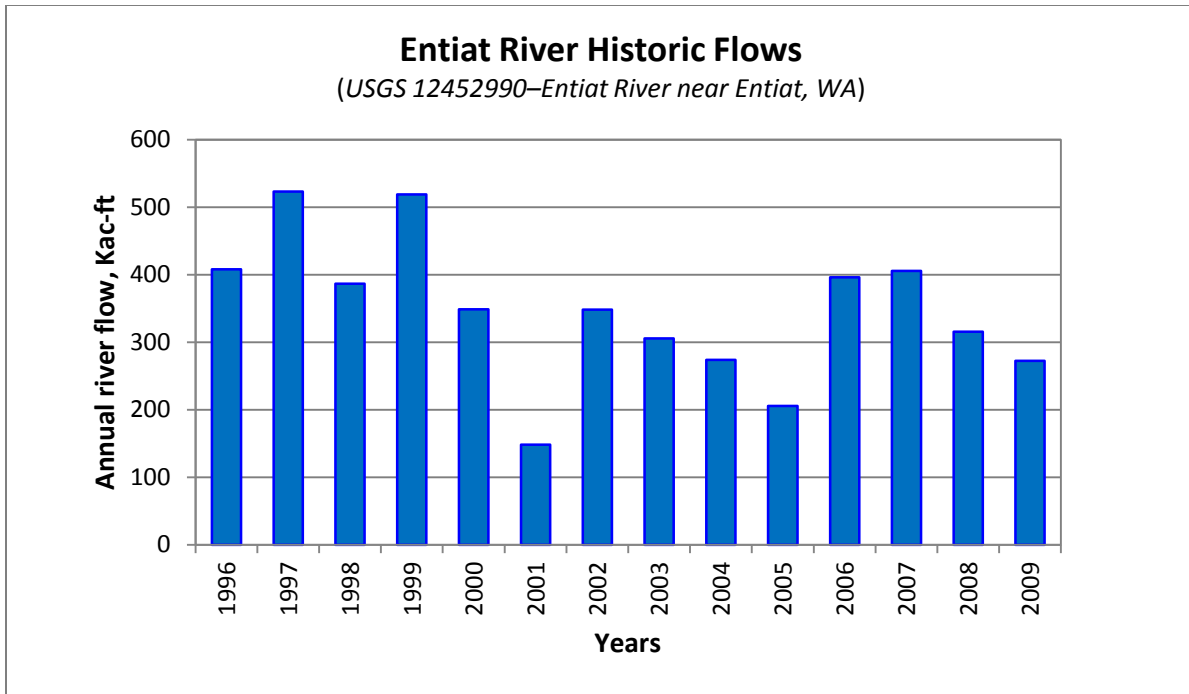
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA's water demands.

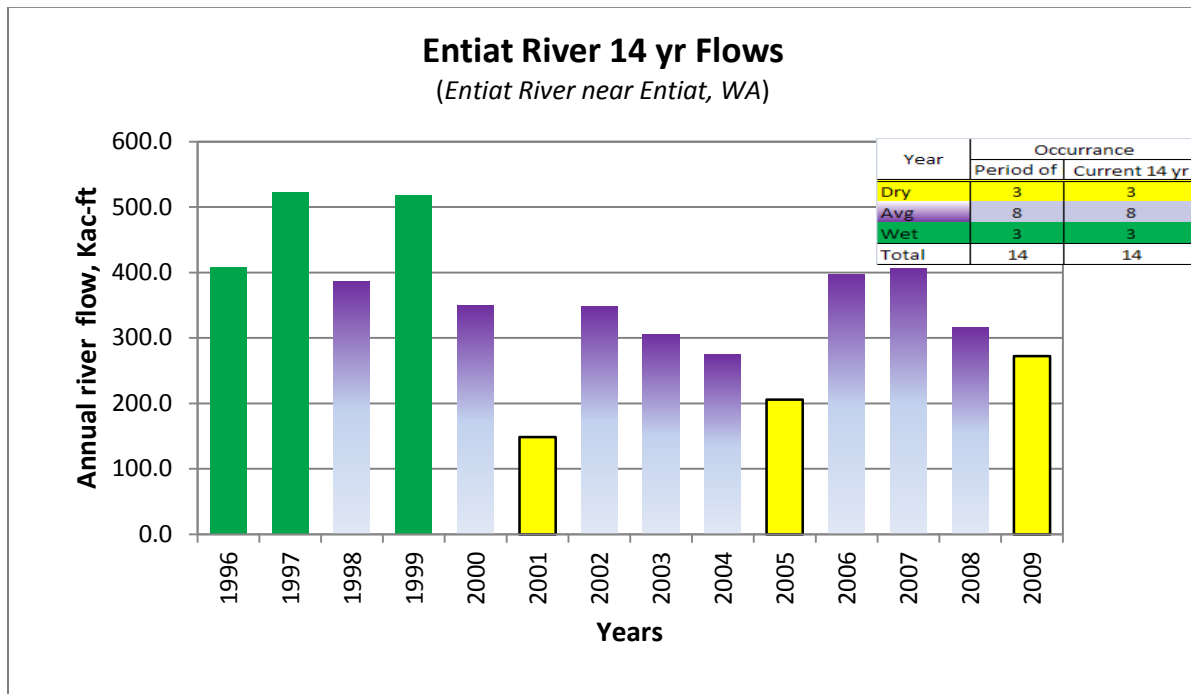
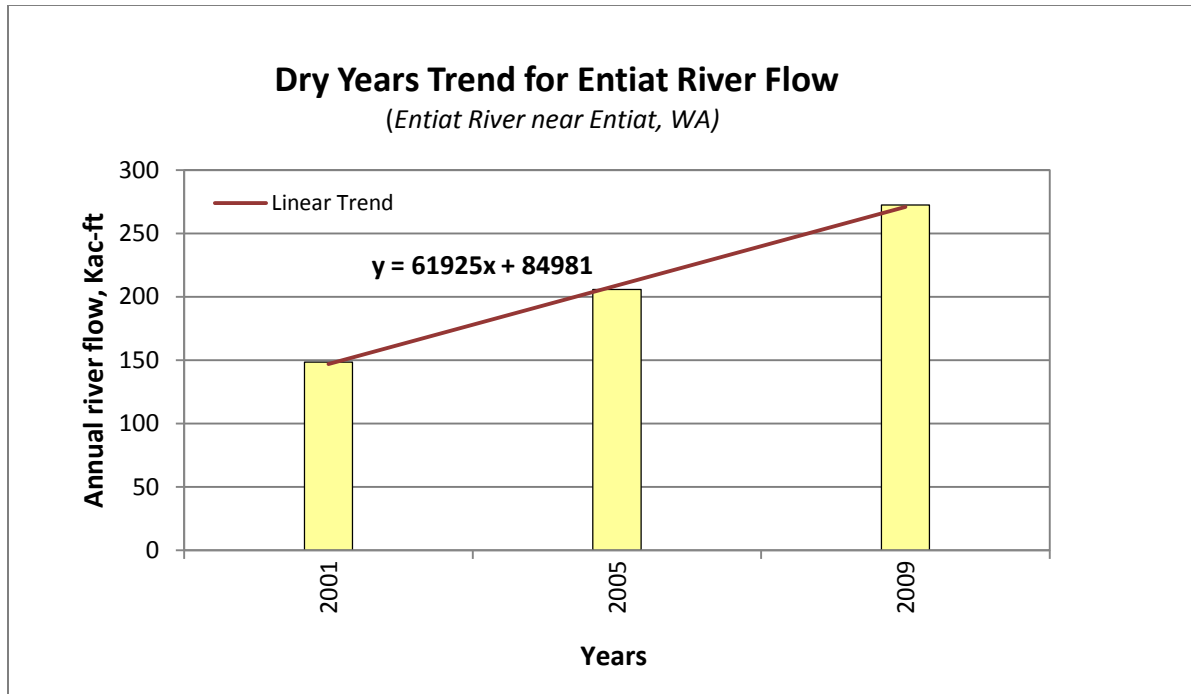


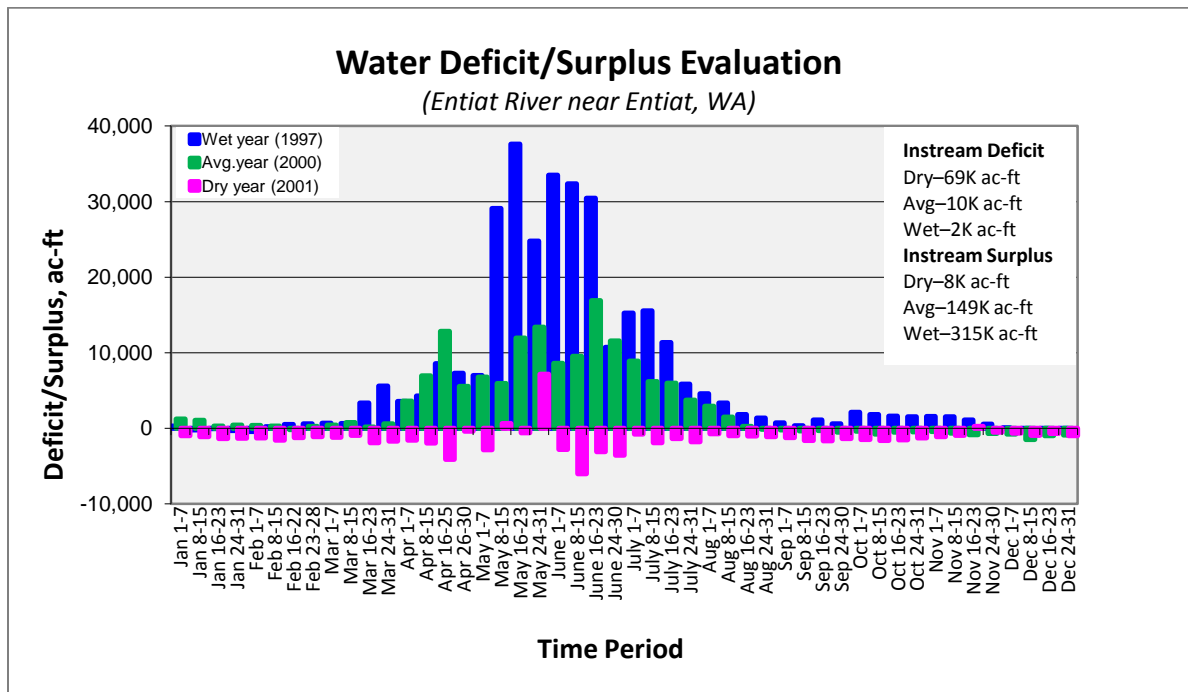
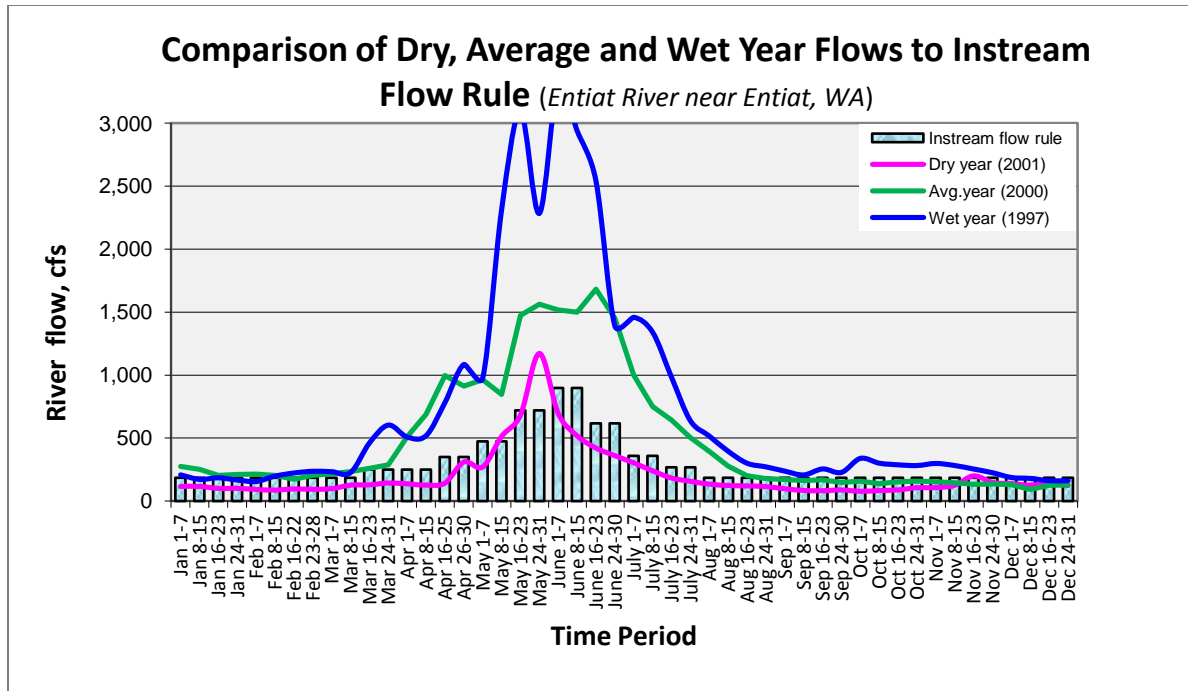




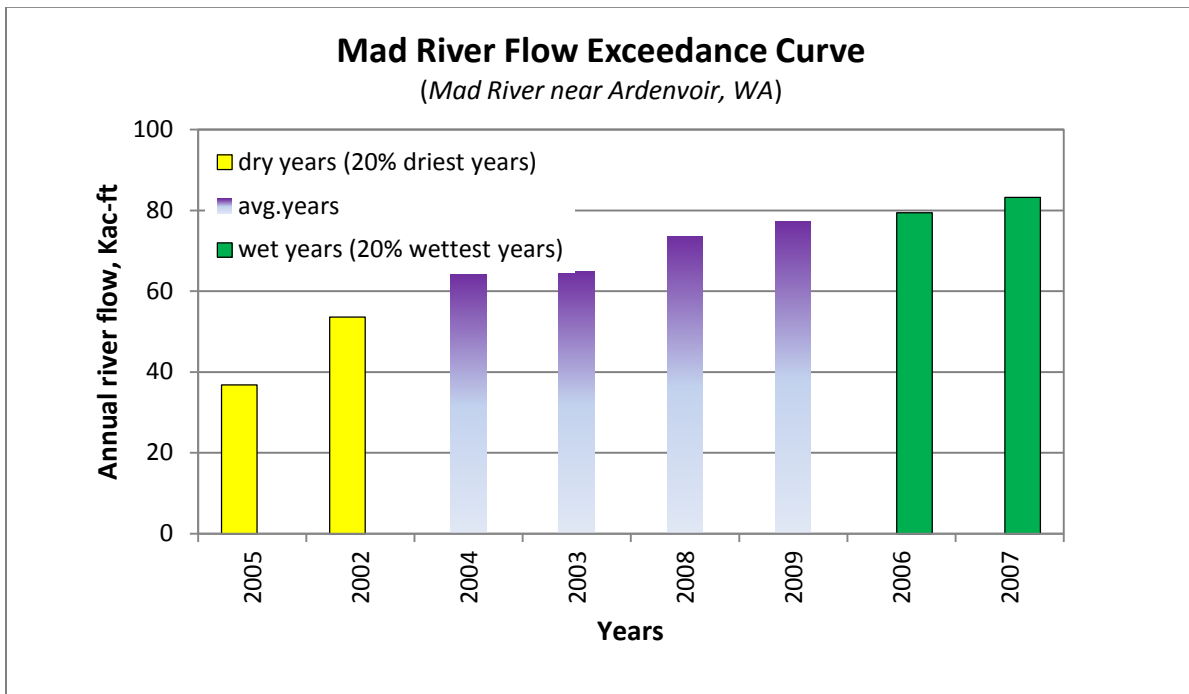
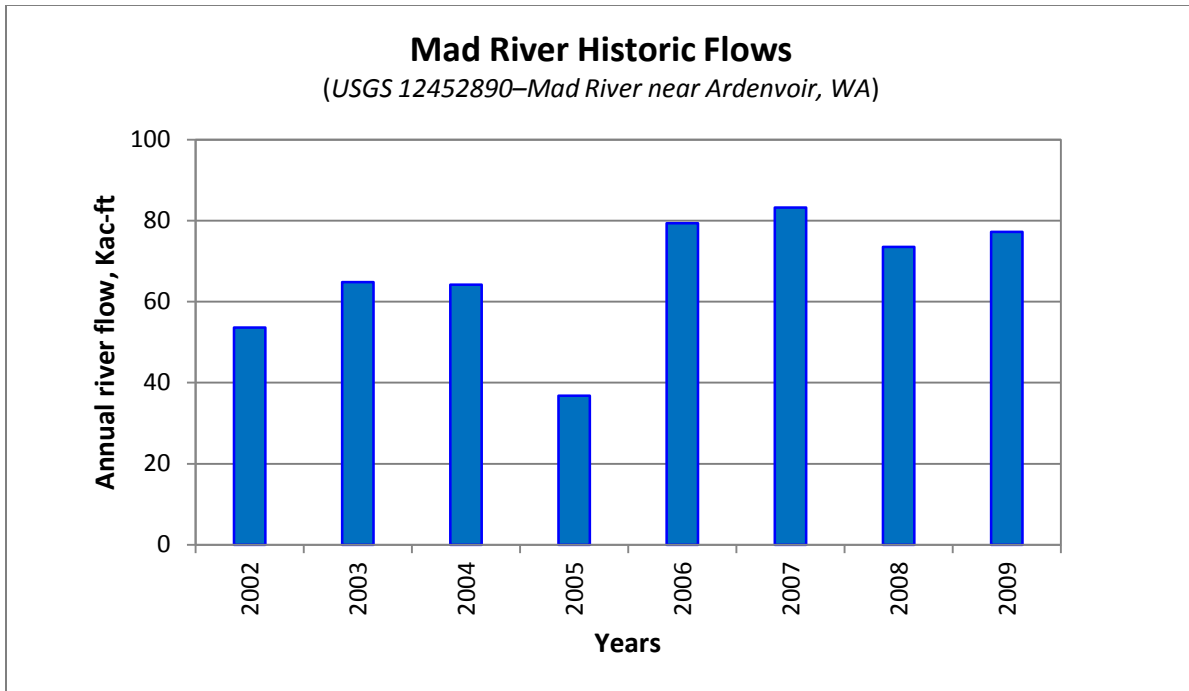


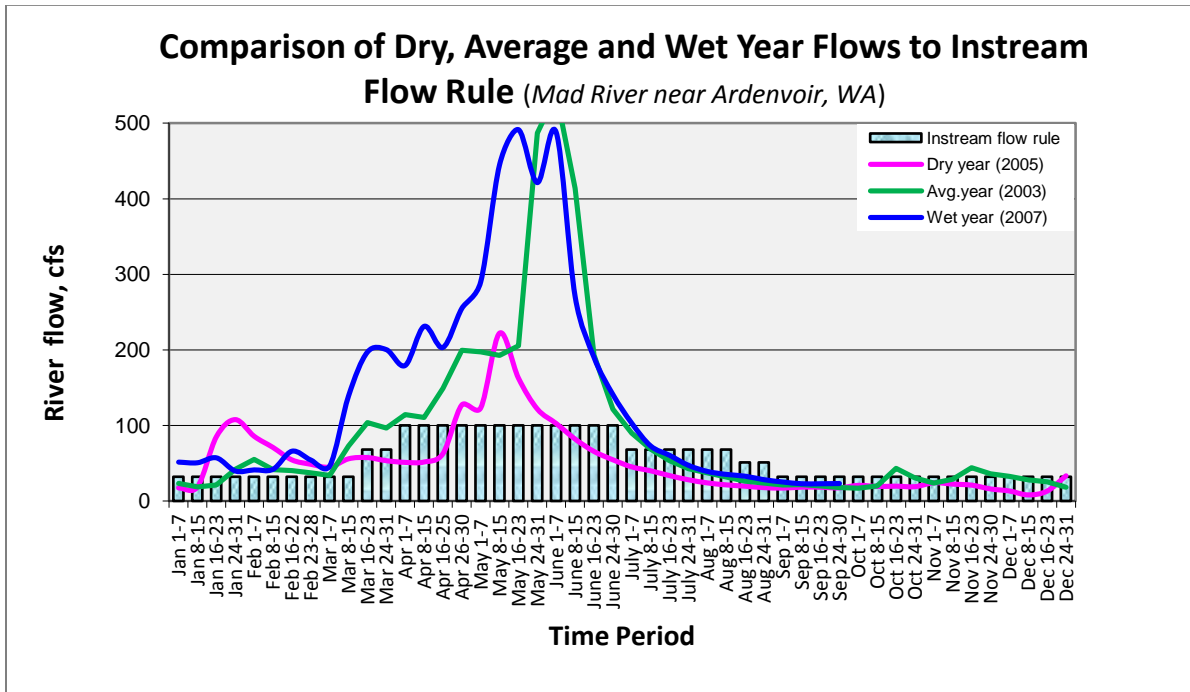
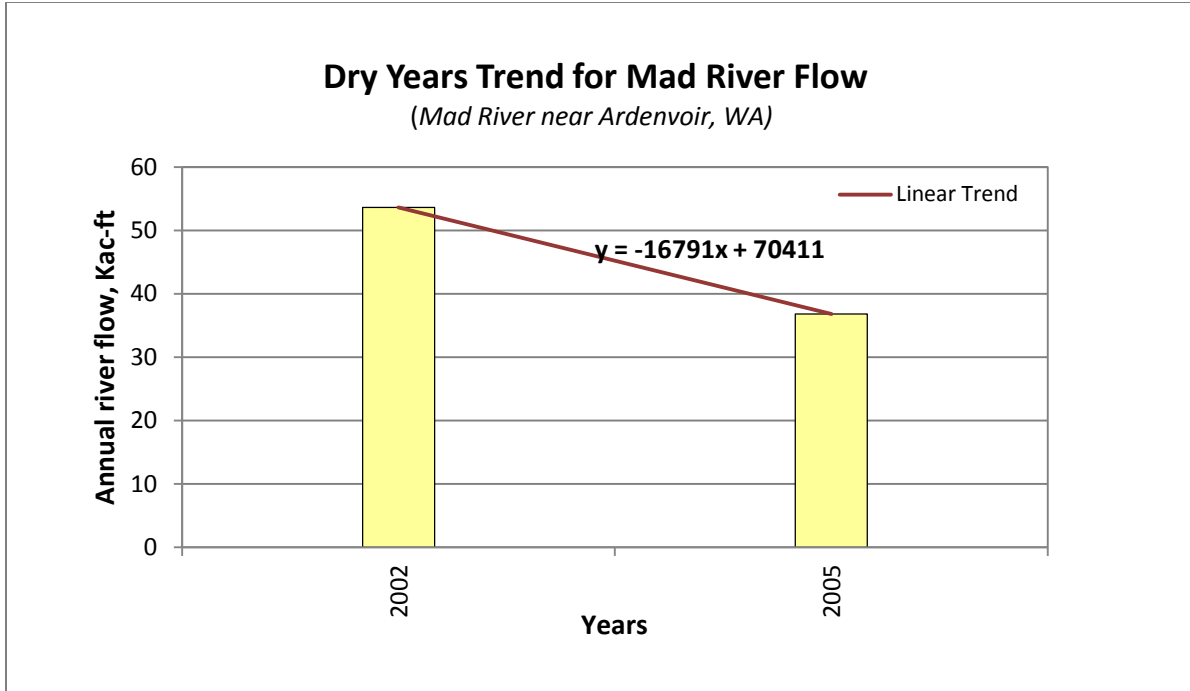


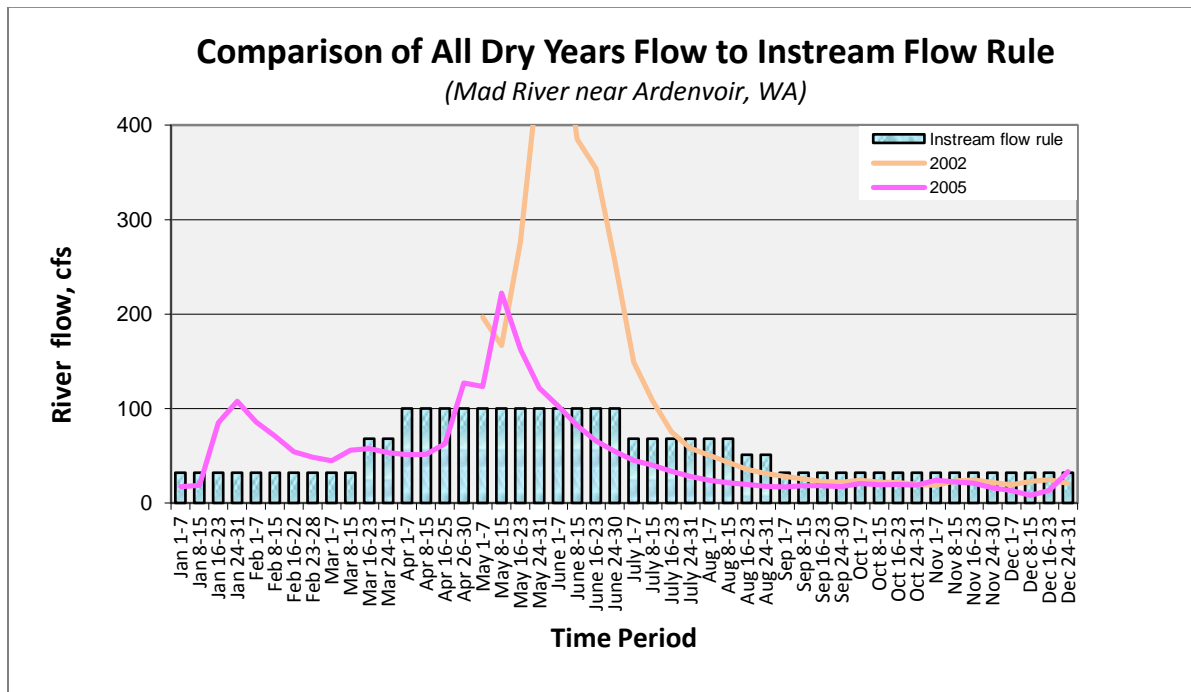
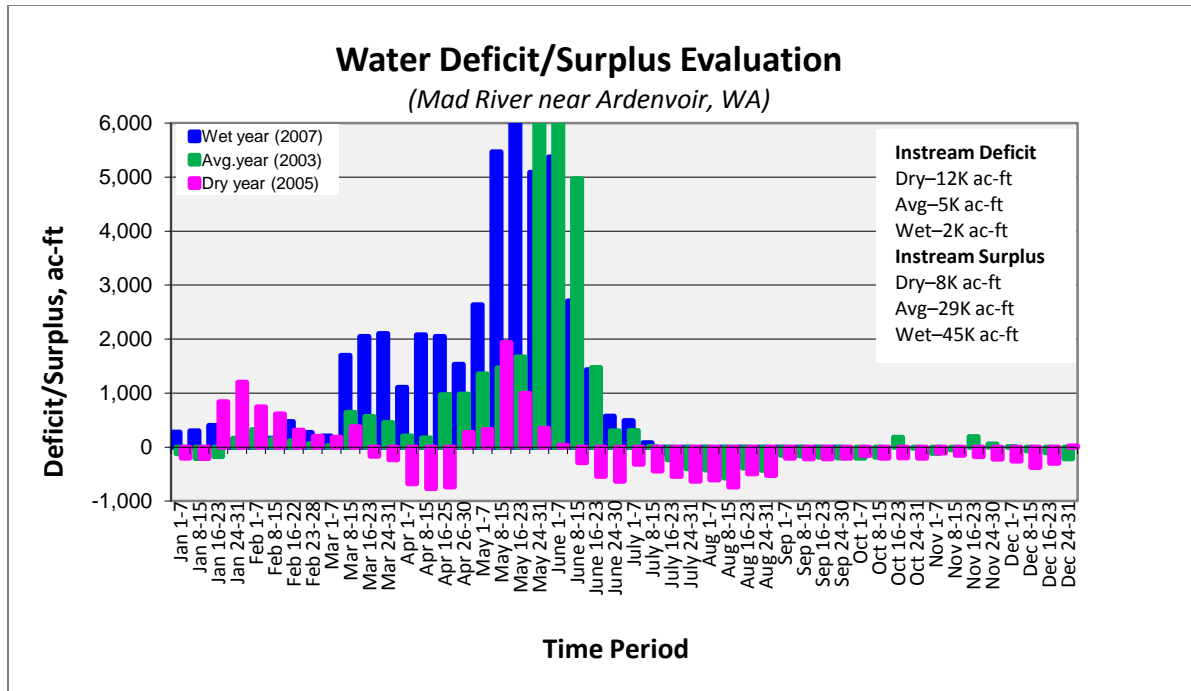


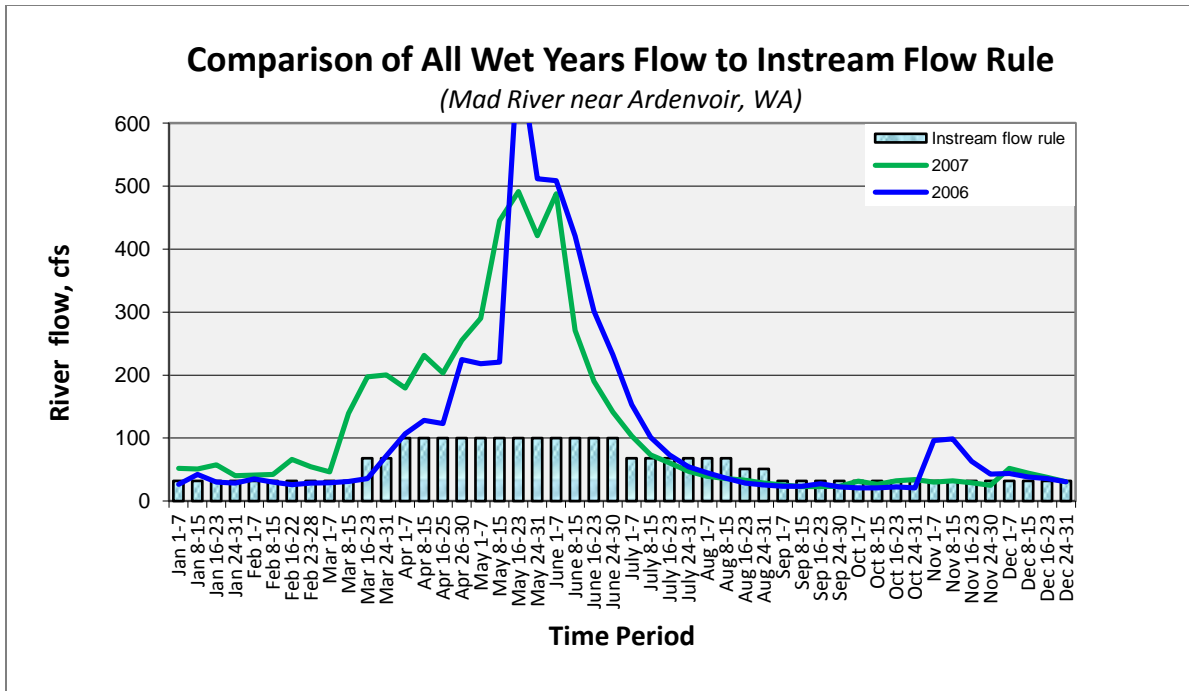












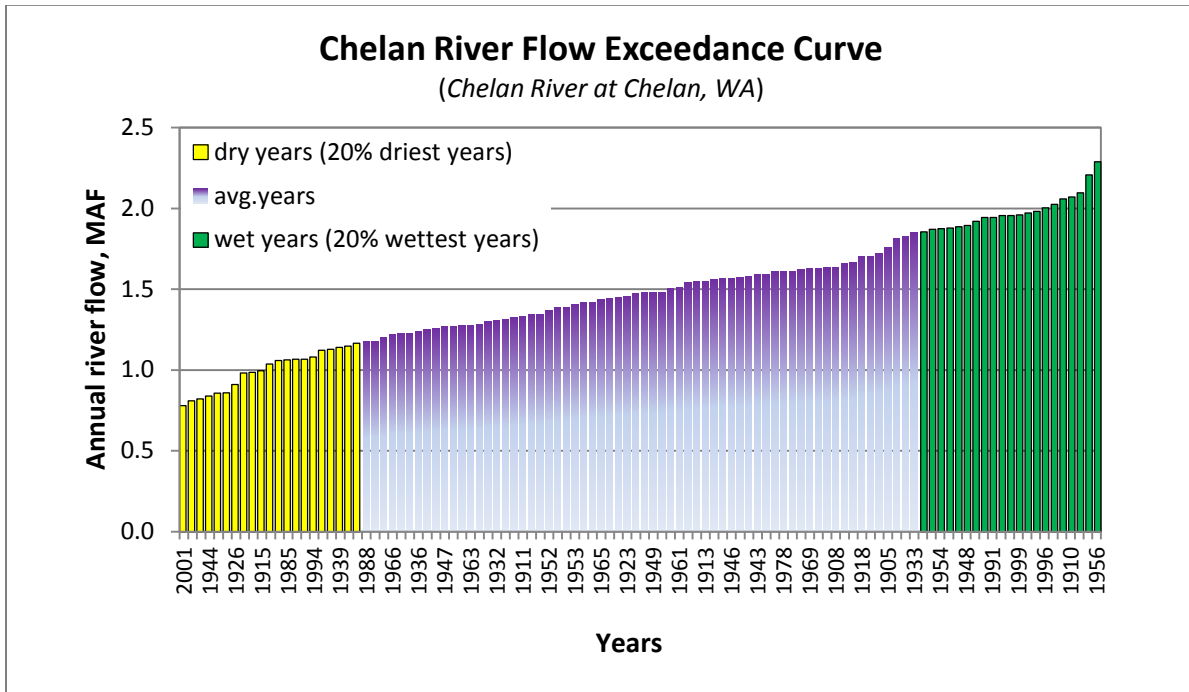
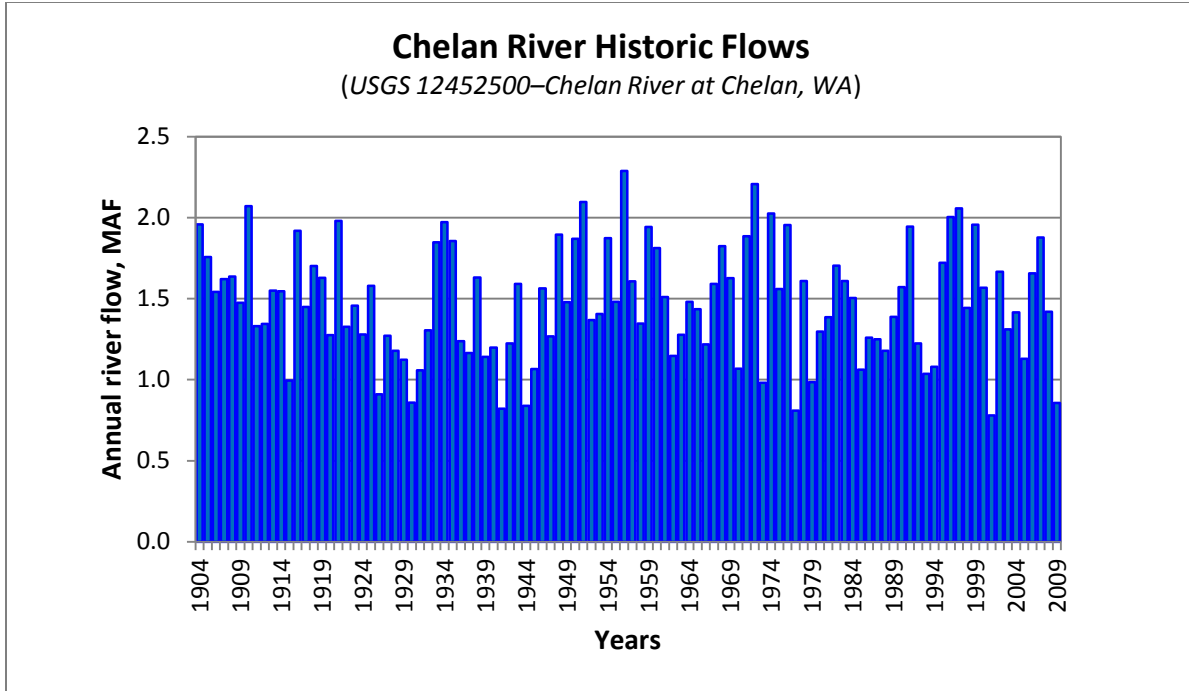
## WRIA 47 (Chelan)

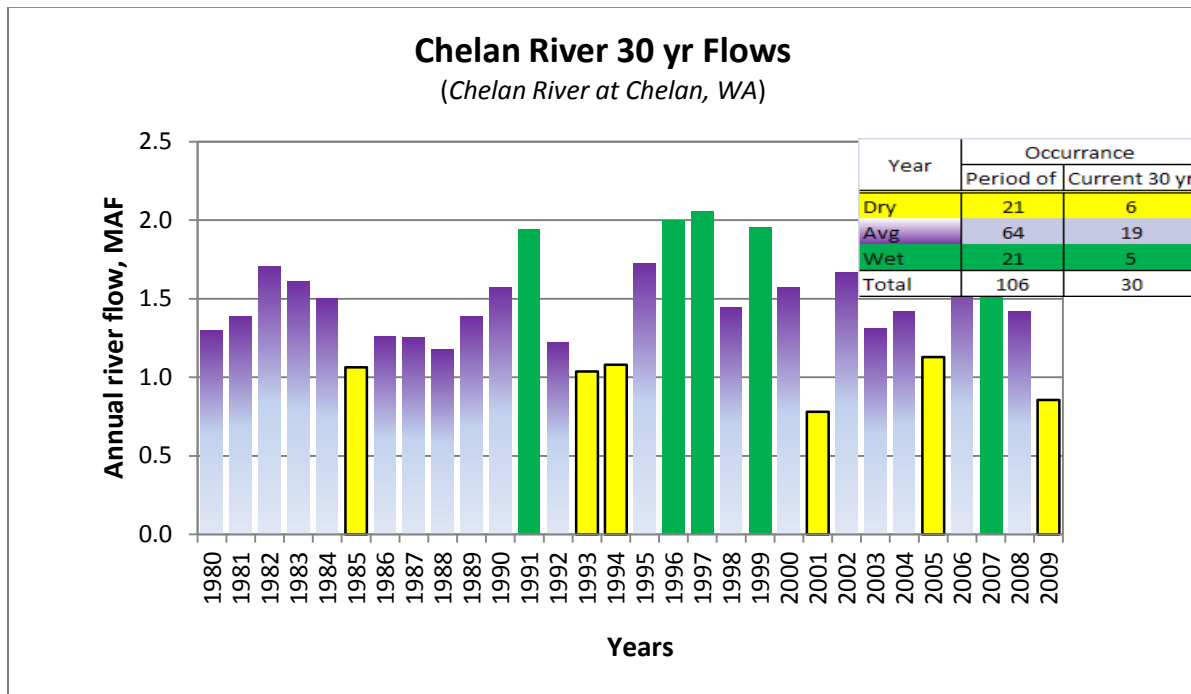
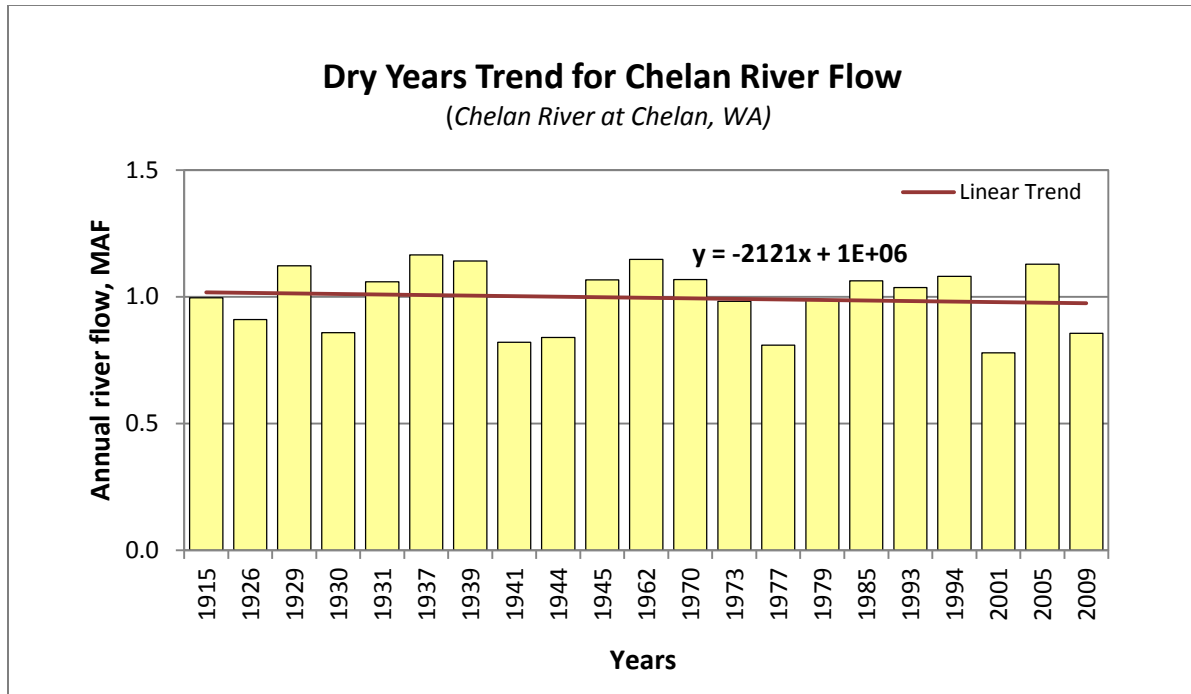
For WRIA 47, OCR graphed the flows of 2 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels, drought occurrences and when instream flow rules are or are not met. These data contribute to OCR's understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 106 year (1904–2009) flows of the Chelan River at Chelan, gauge number 12452500, it is shown that:

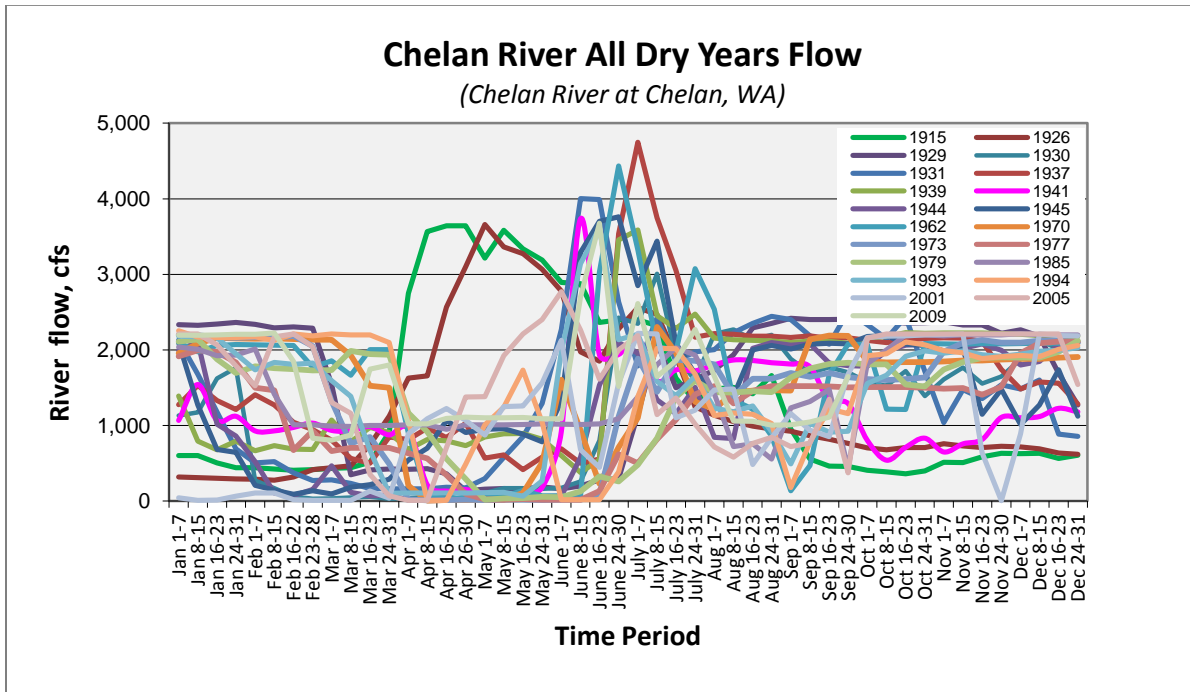
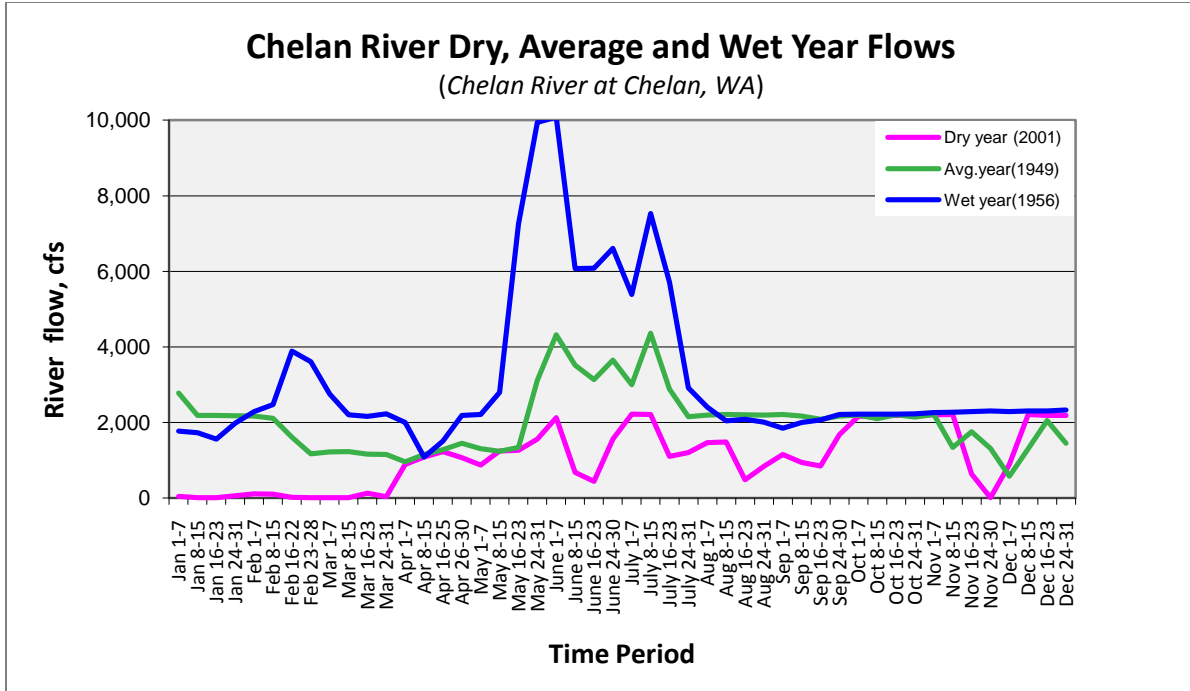
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.8 and 2.3 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 6 times, with the worst stretch being 2 consecutive dry years in 1993-1994. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years worsened by 19%.
- The Chelan River has Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requirements below Lake Chelan Dam. The instream flow requirements are set up differently from the WAC flow requirements and have been graphed differently.

OCR graphed minimum instream and fish spawning flow requirements for the Chelan River as described in the Chelan River Biological Evaluation and Implementation Plan (CRBEIP), then compared different water years (dry, average, wet) to these requirements. The instream and fish spawning flow requirements are always met in average years. In dry years, these flows are not met in early spring and in late fall.

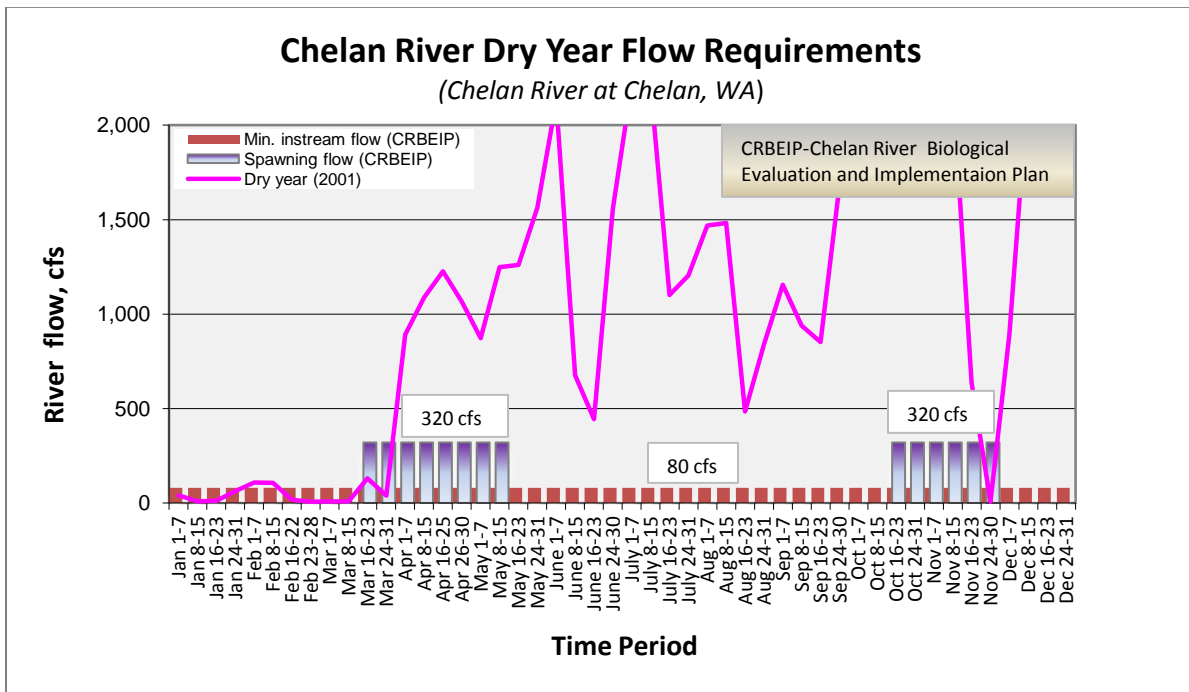
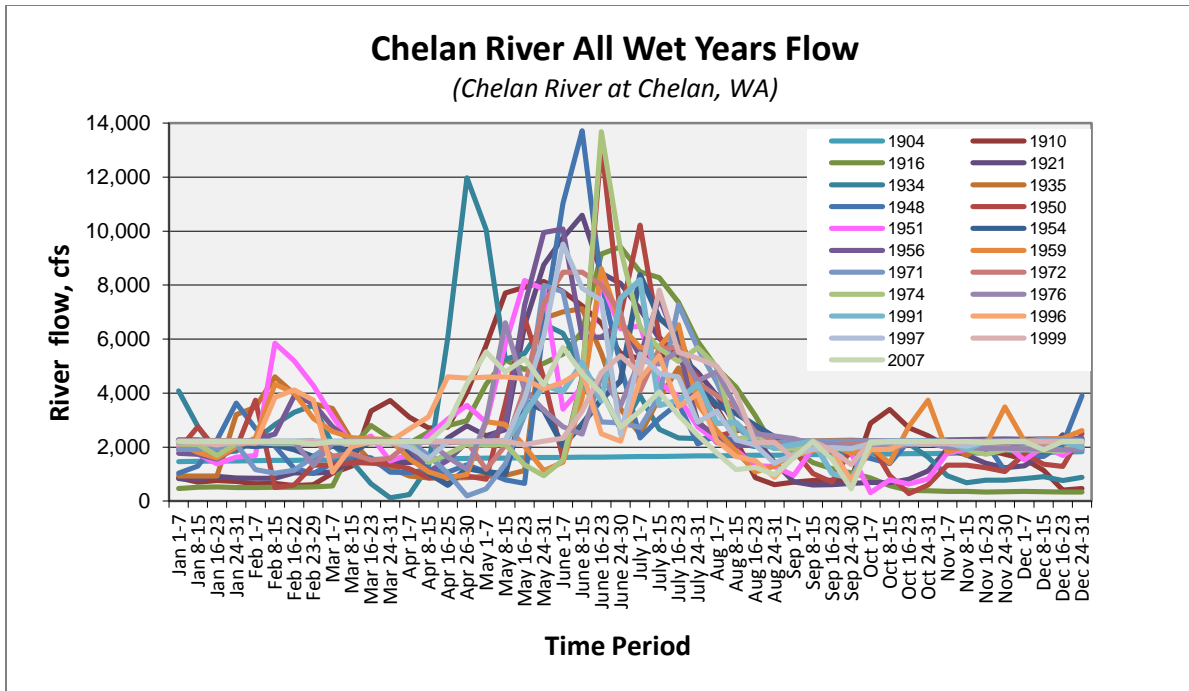
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA's water demands.

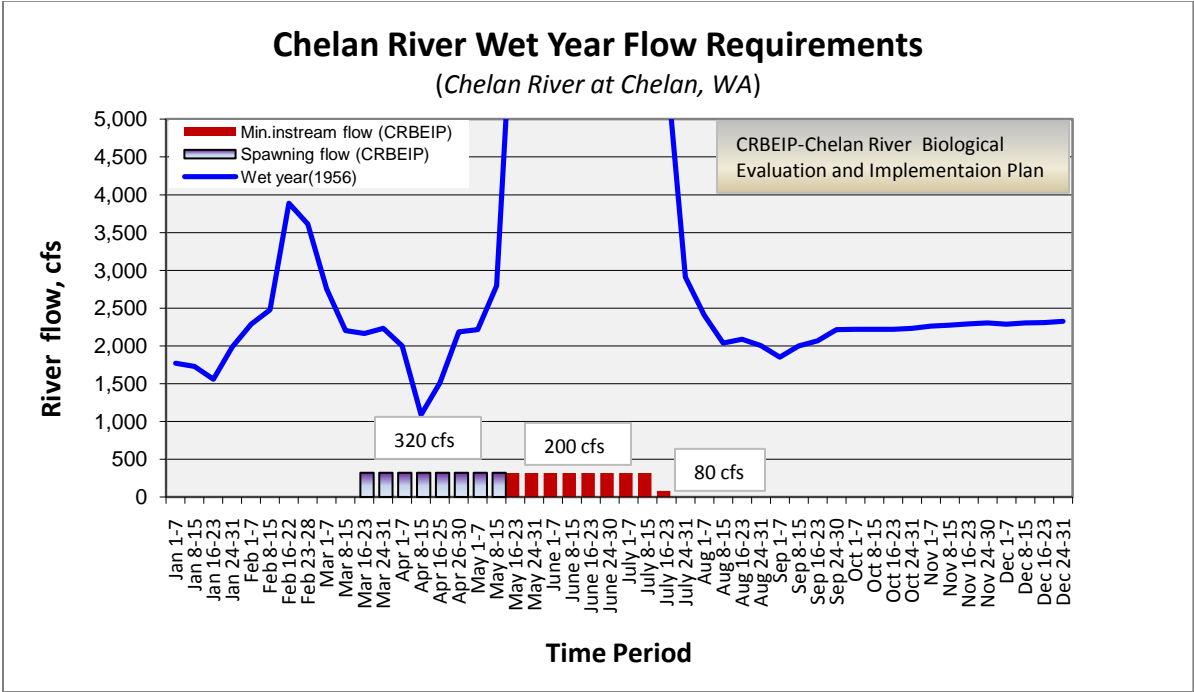
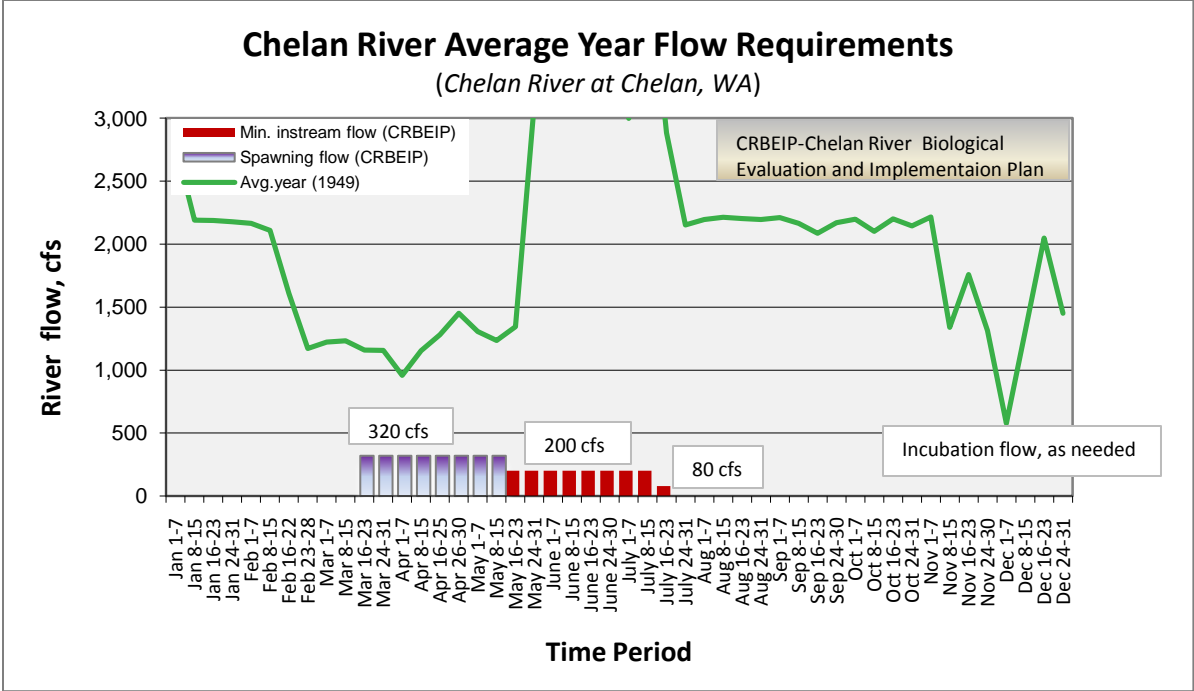


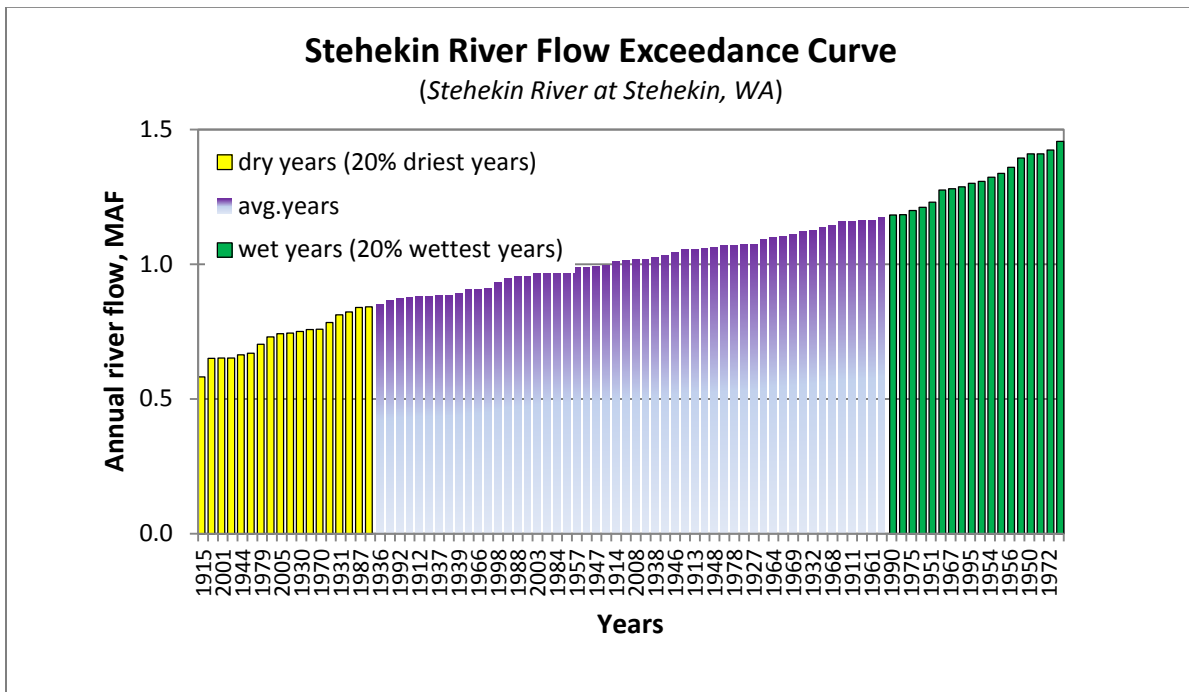
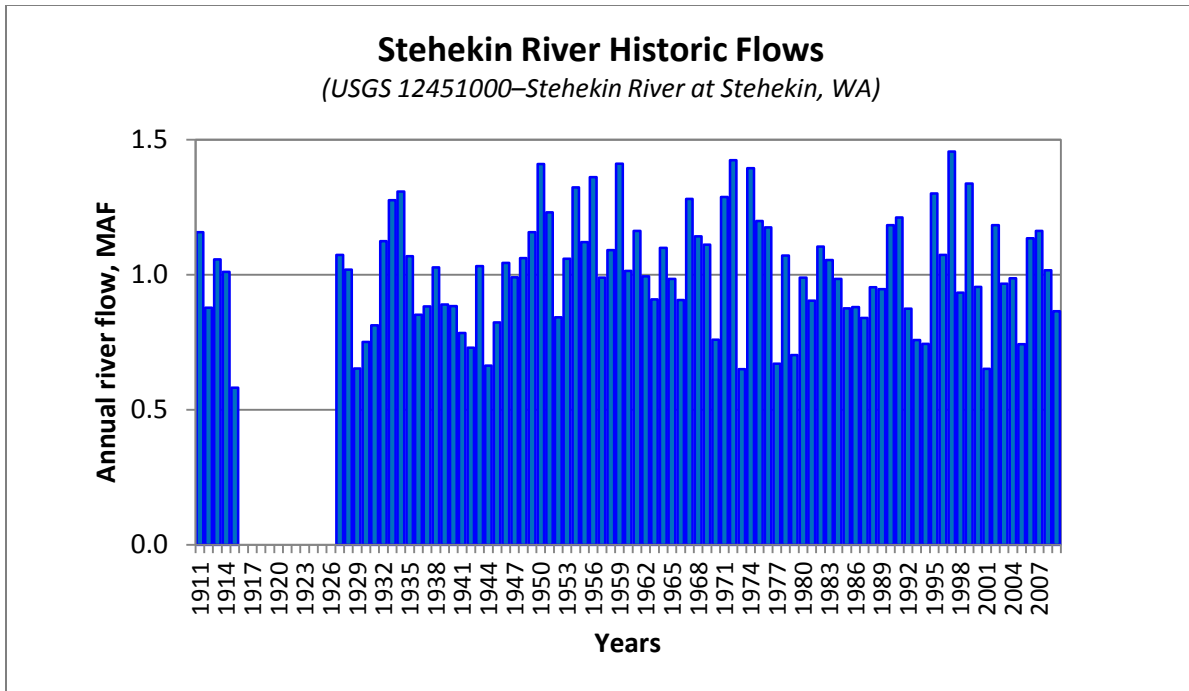


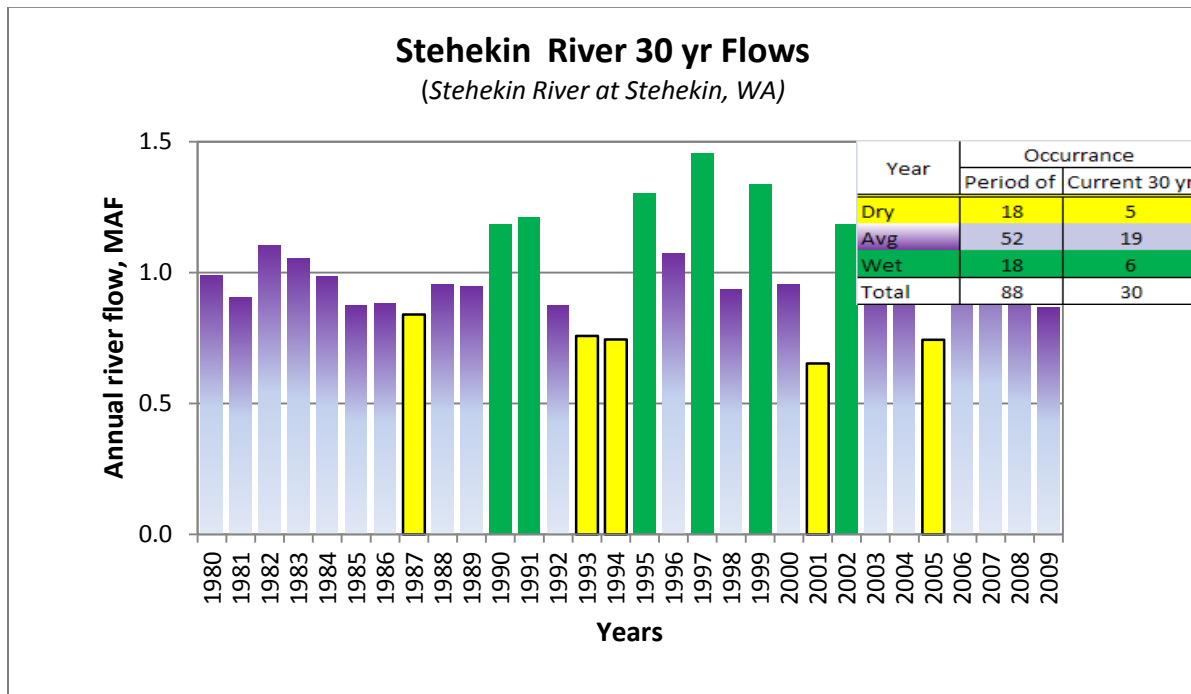
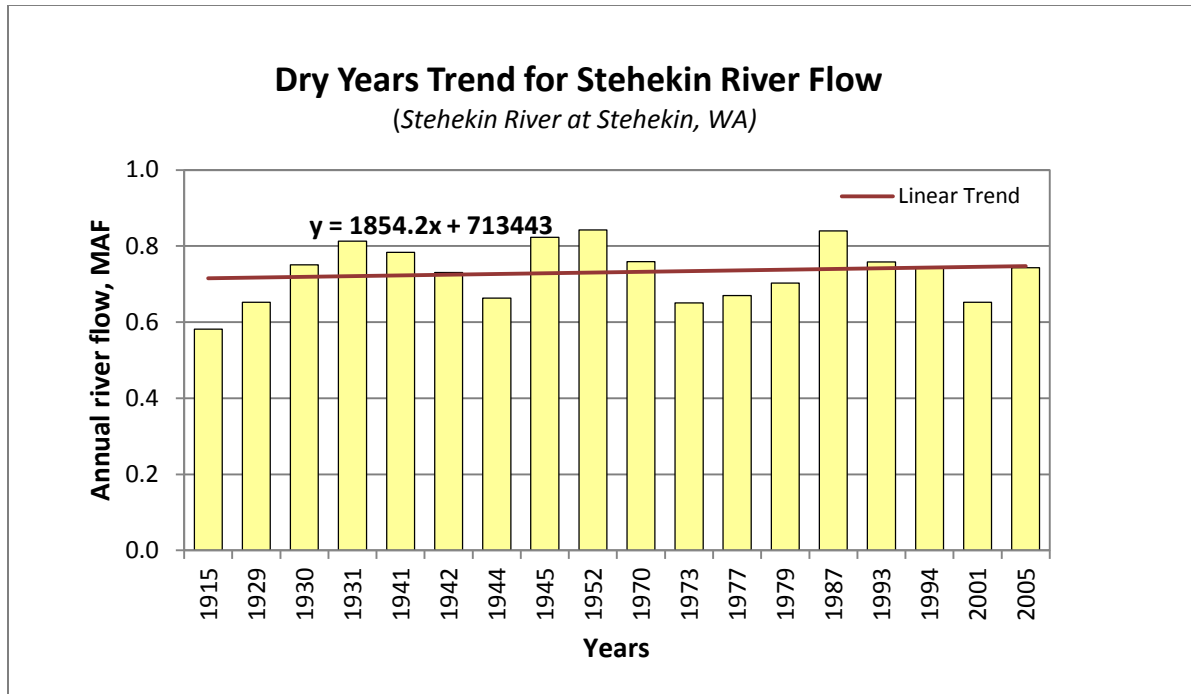


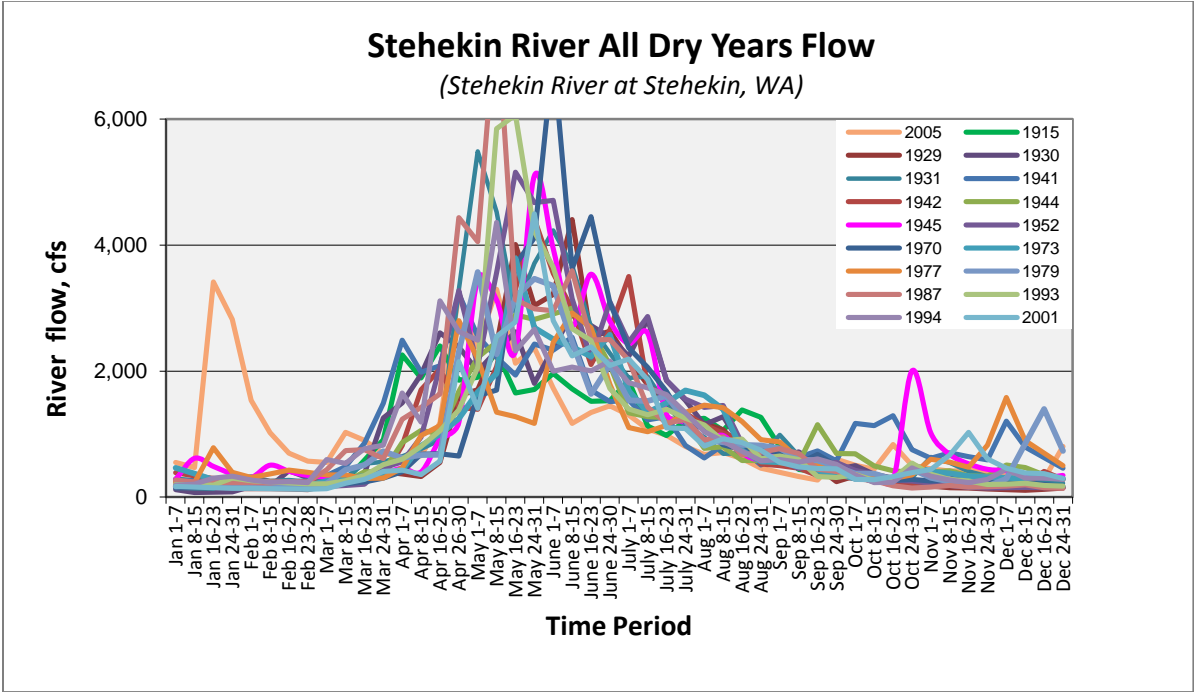
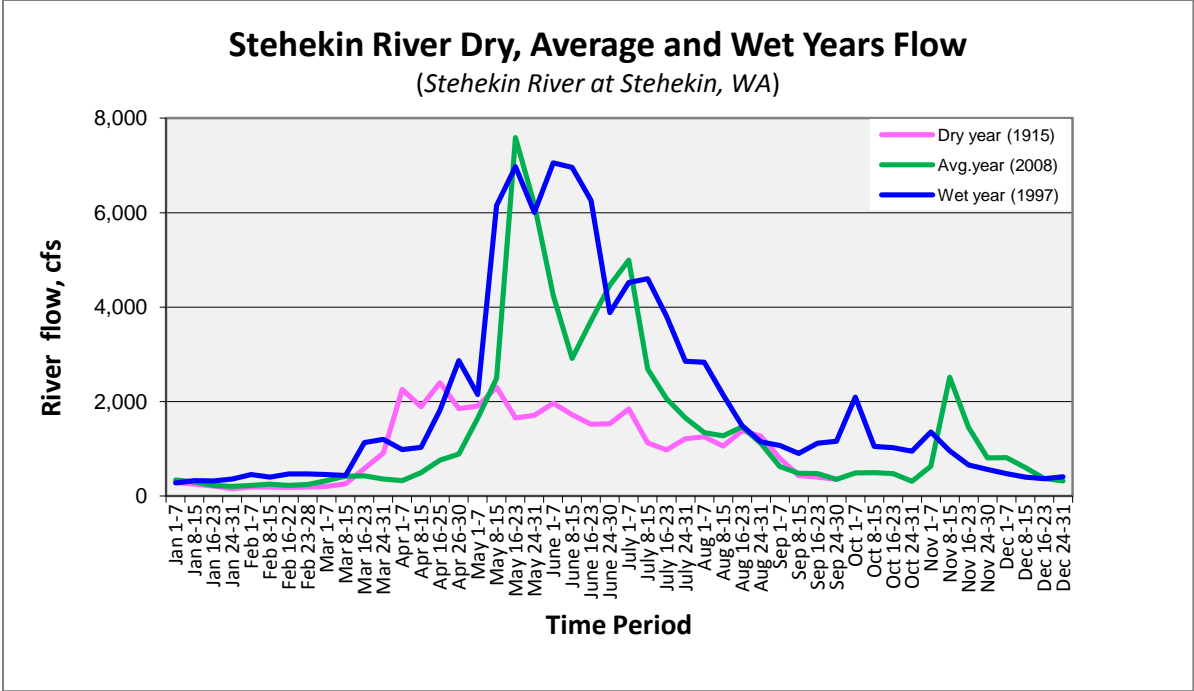


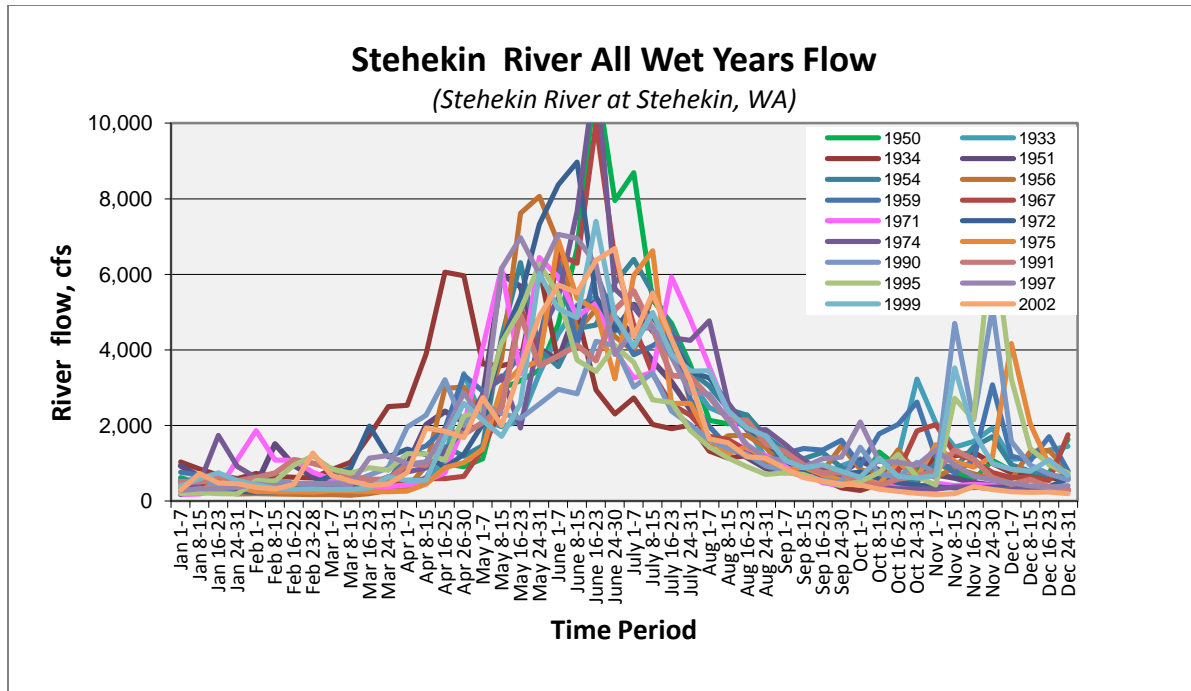










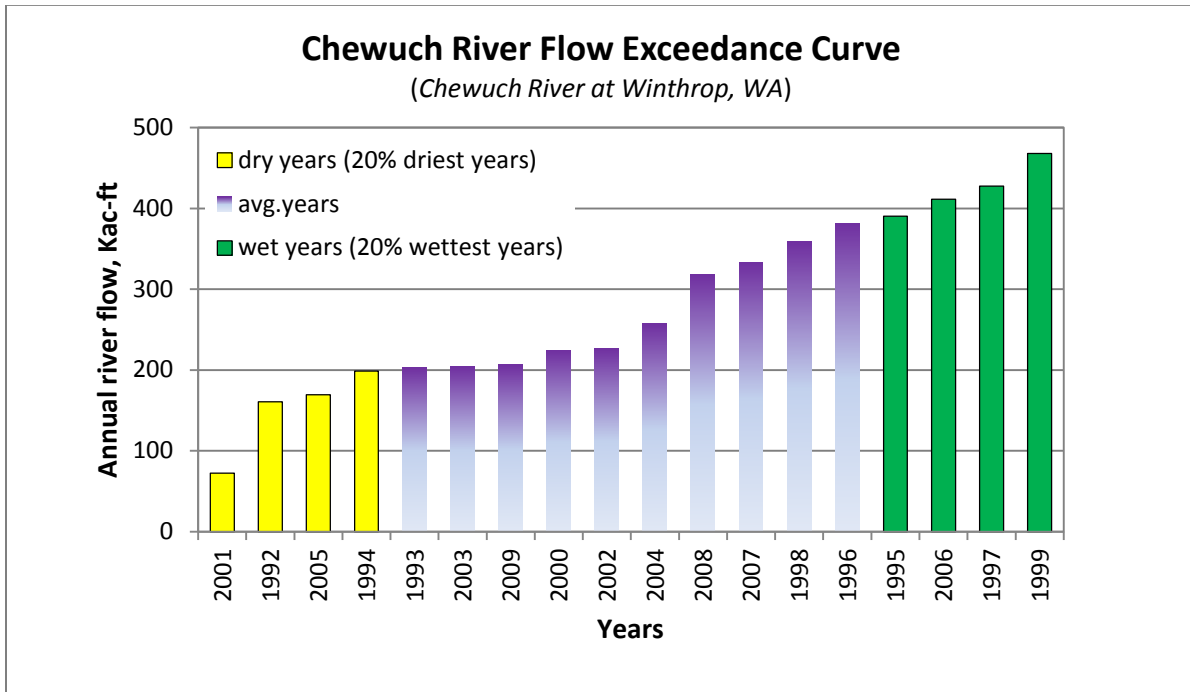
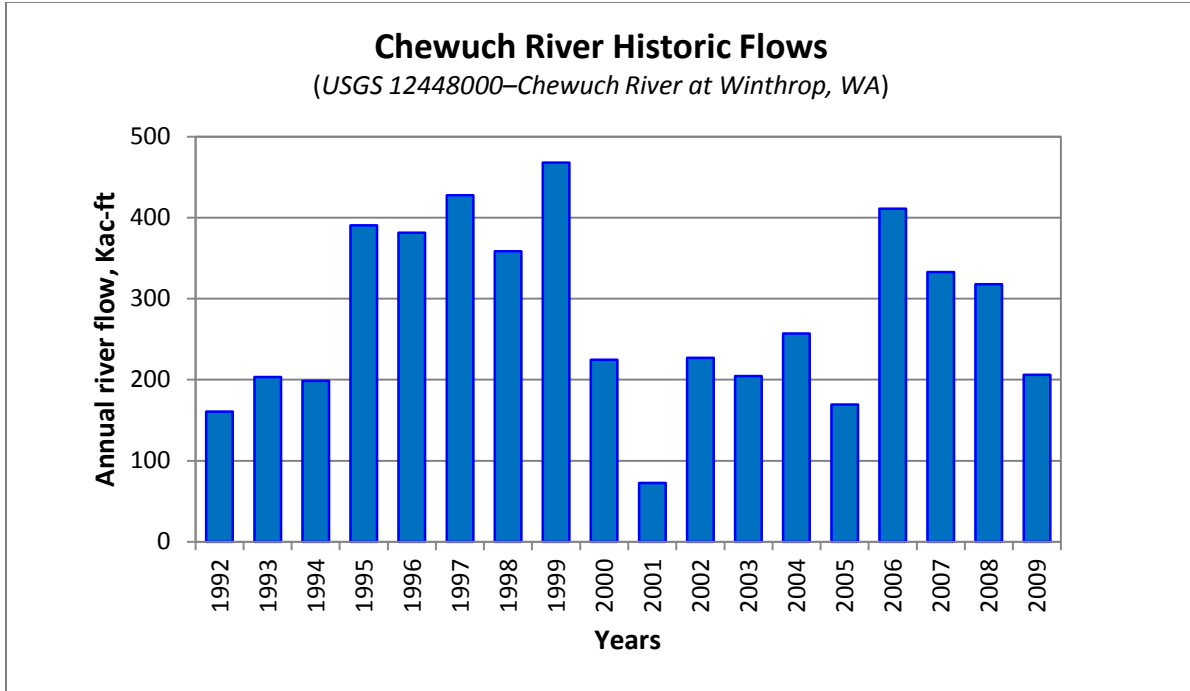


## WRIA 48 (Methow)

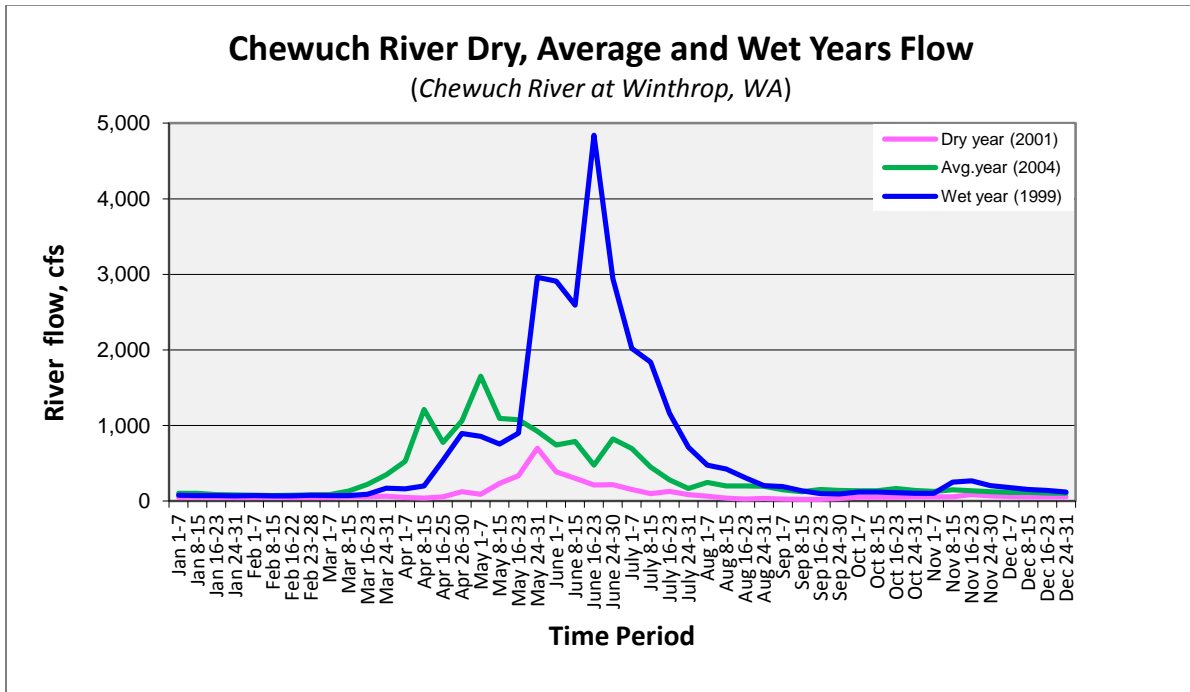
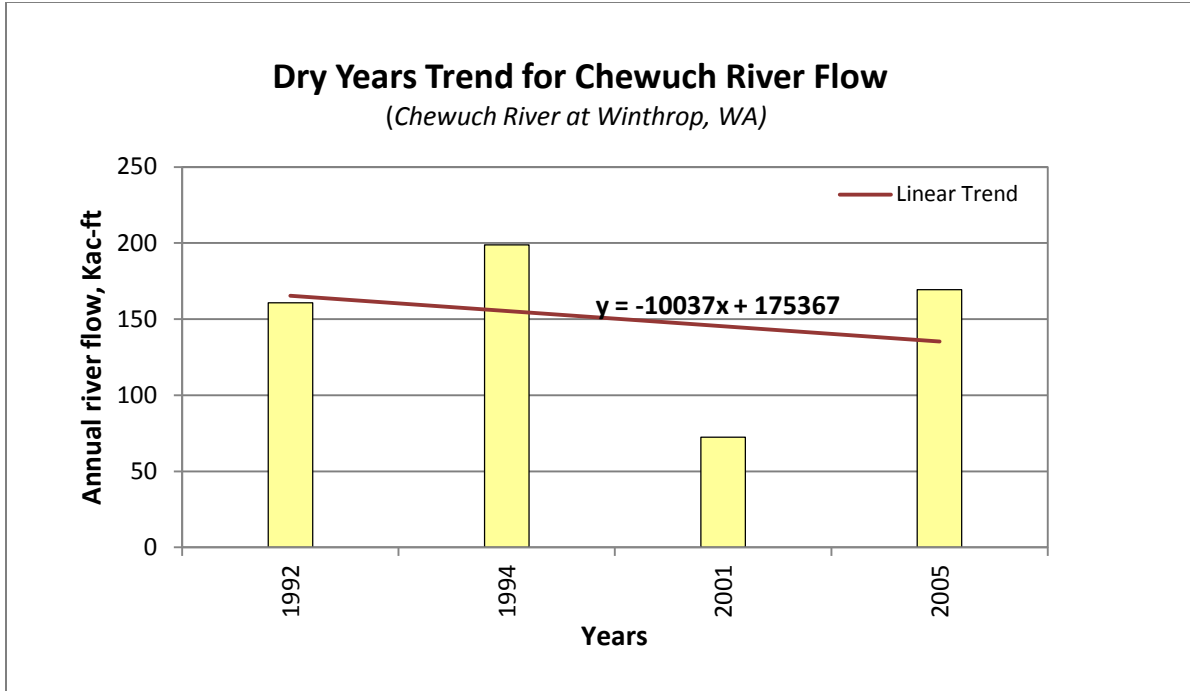
For WRIA 48, OCR graphed the flows of 5 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels, drought occurrences and when instream flow rules are or are not met. These data contribute to OCR's understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 51 year (1959–2009) flows of the Methow River near Pateros, gauge number 12449950, it is shown that:

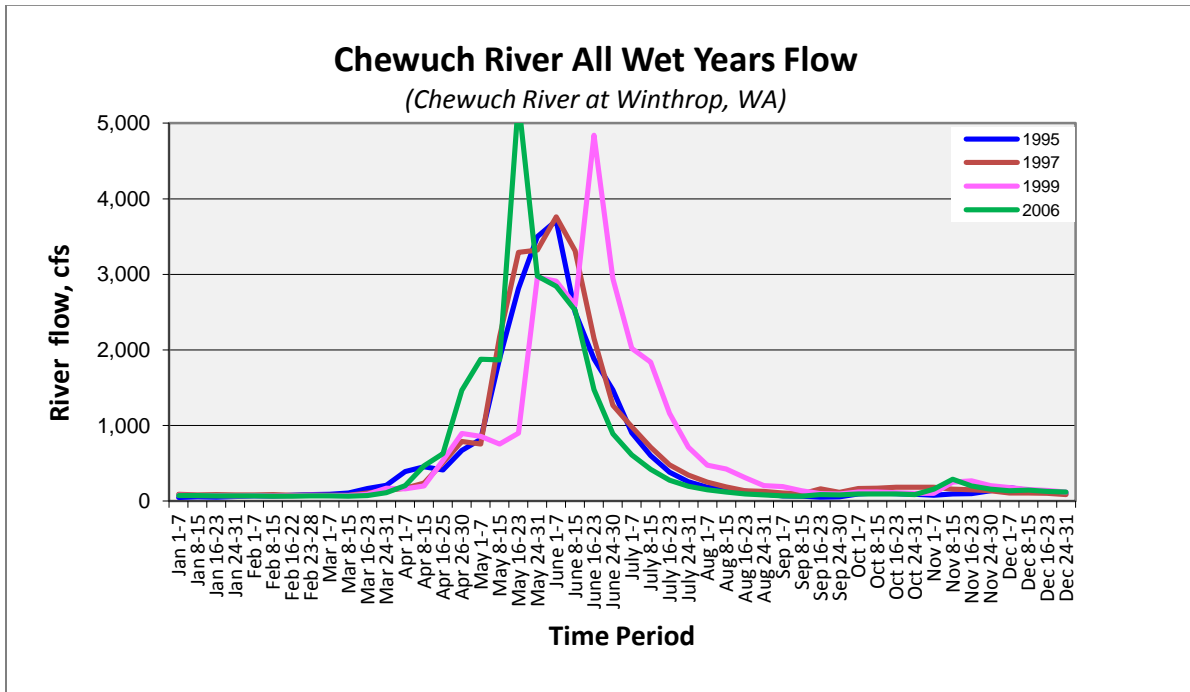
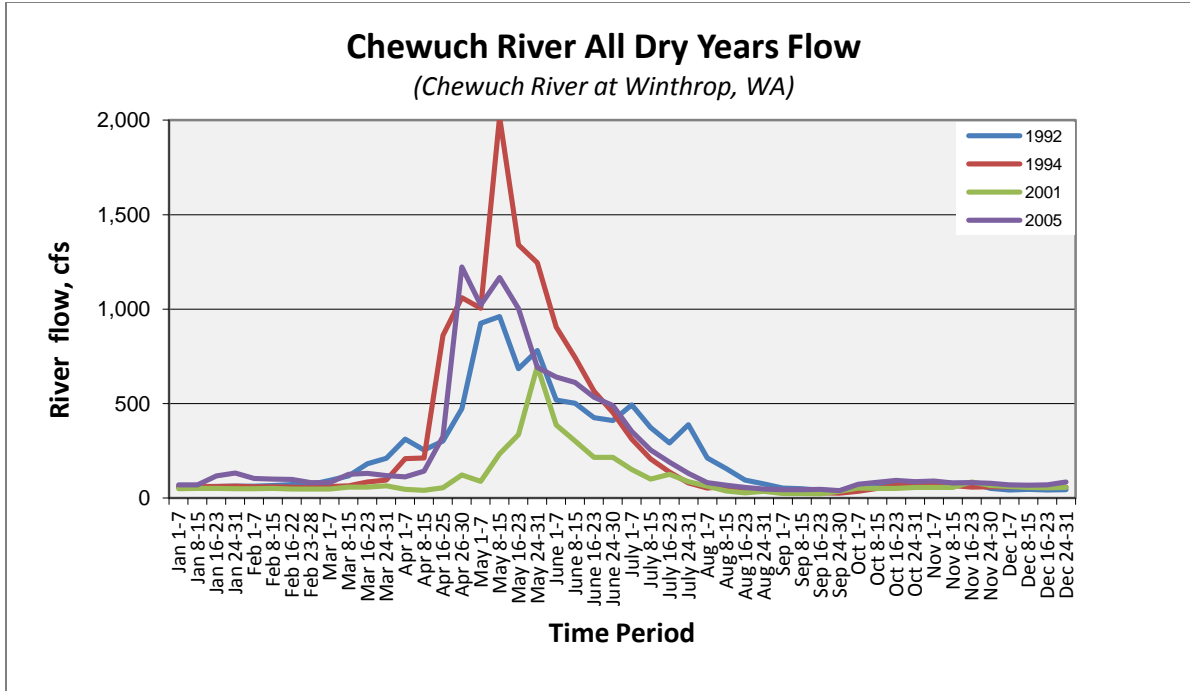
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.4 and 2.2 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 6 times, with the worst stretch being 3 consecutive dry years in 1992-1994. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years worsened by 12 %.
- Ecology compared different water years (dry, average, wet) to the instream flow rule. The instream flow rule is almost always met in average years. In dry years, the instream flow has never been met.
- The magnitude of unmet instream flows is large. For example, in average years, there is no instream flow deficit for the entire year, which grows to 170,000 acre-feet in dry years.
- Water is available in-basin to address instream shortages through OCR-funded projects (e.g. storage, conservation, pump exchanges). For example, the average water year surplus is 561,000 acre-feet.

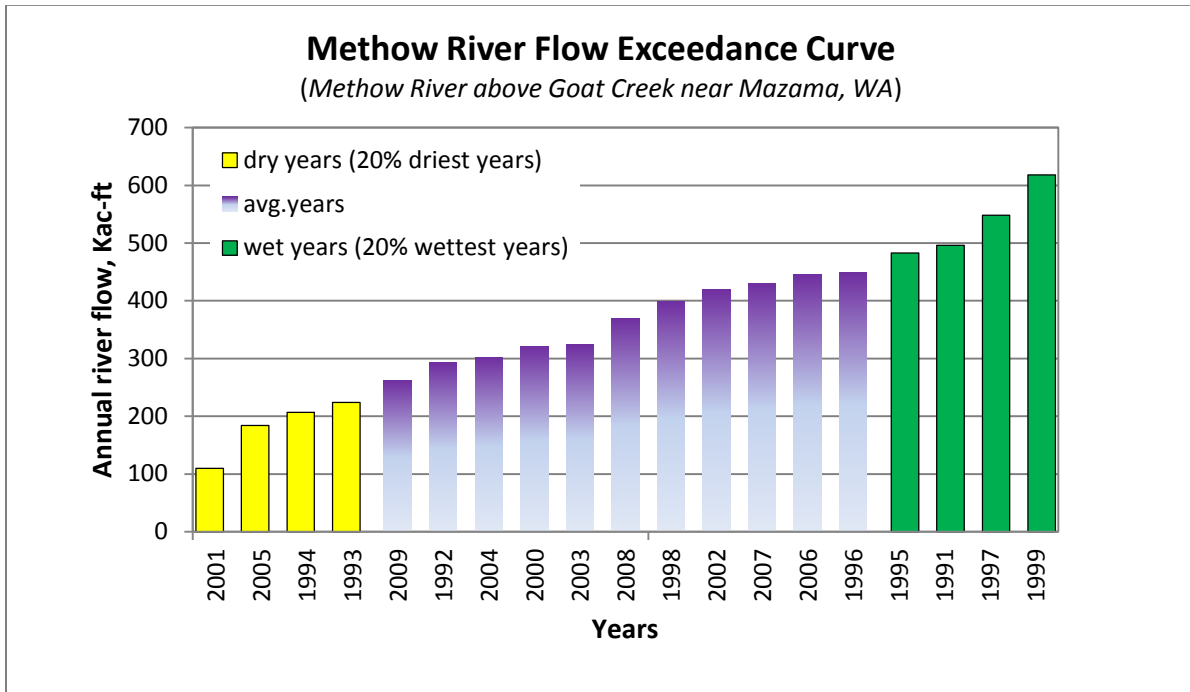
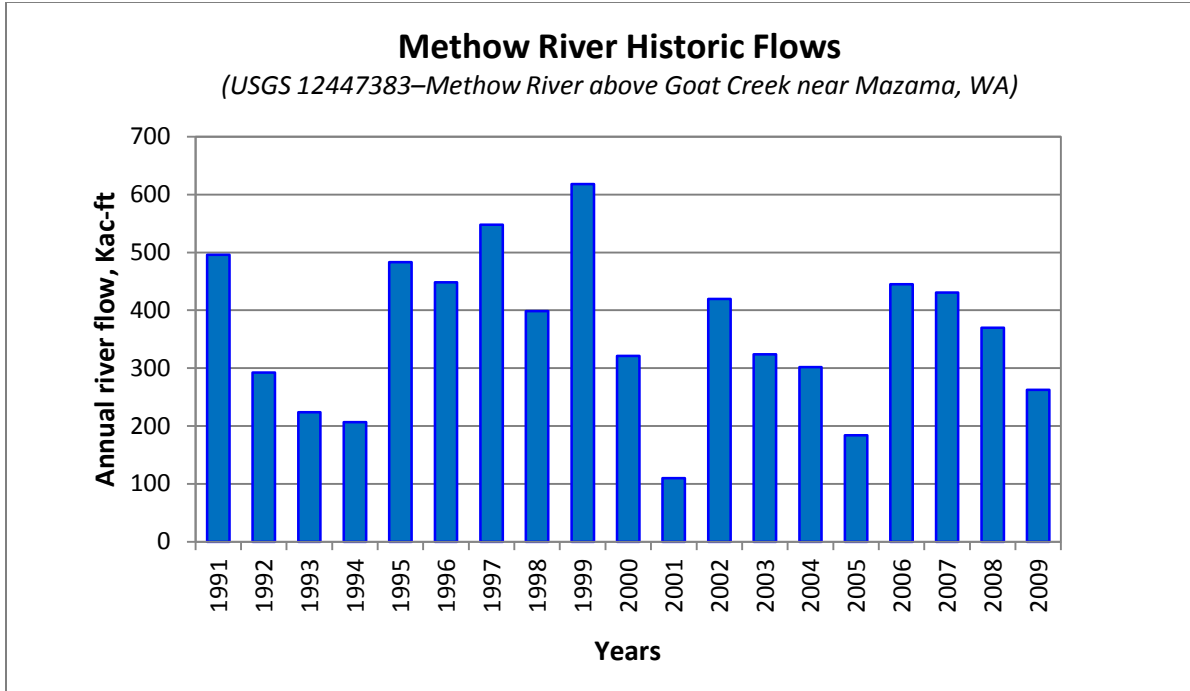
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA's water demands.

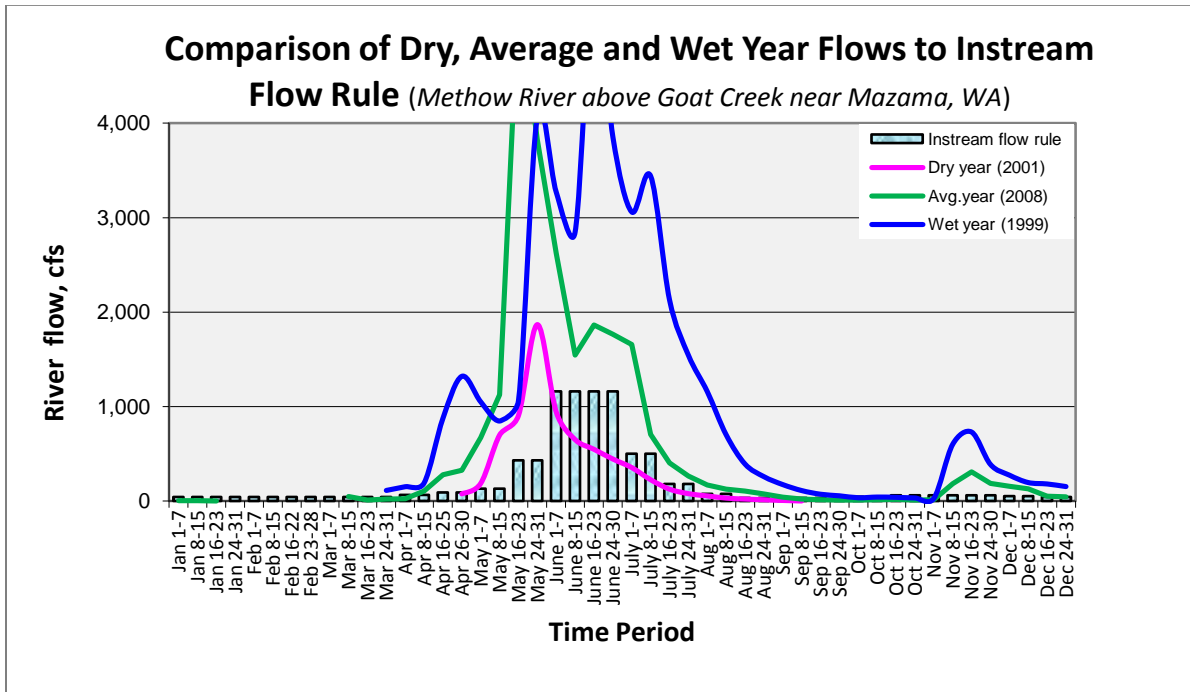
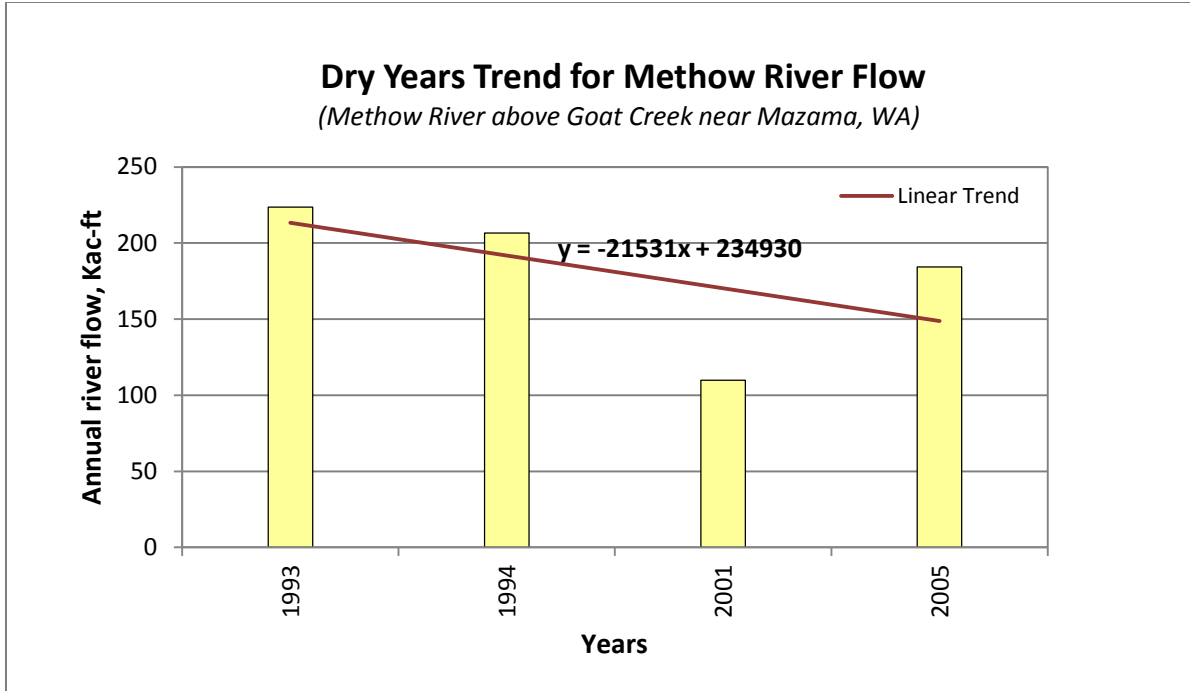


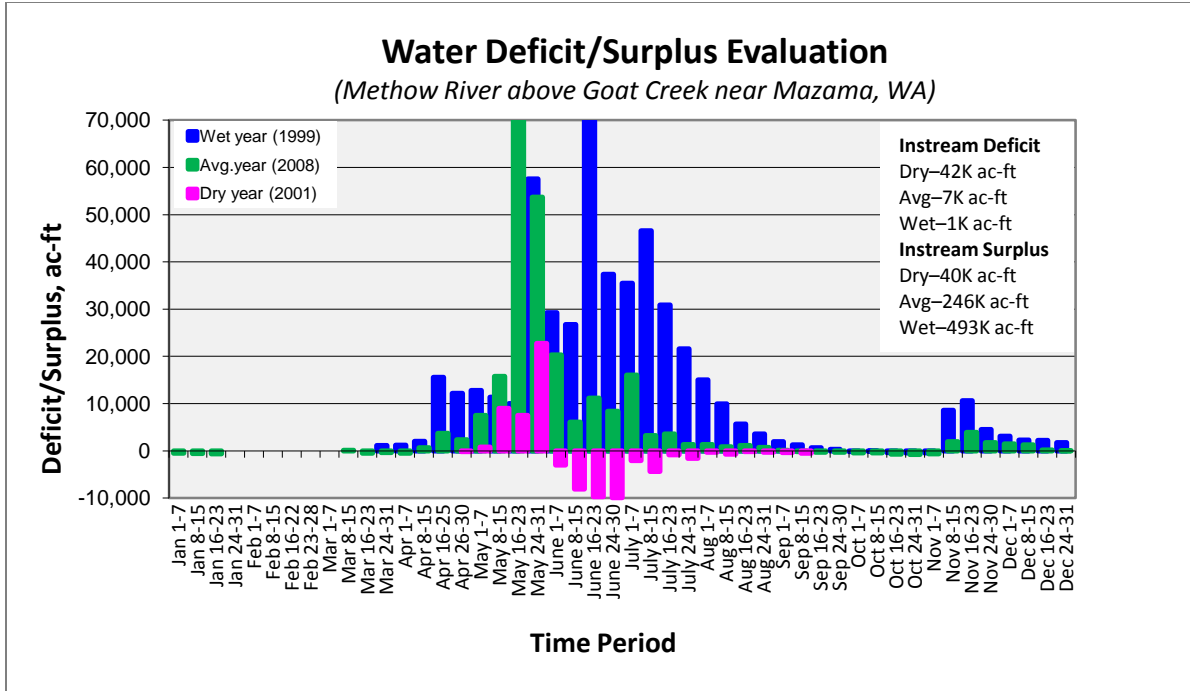


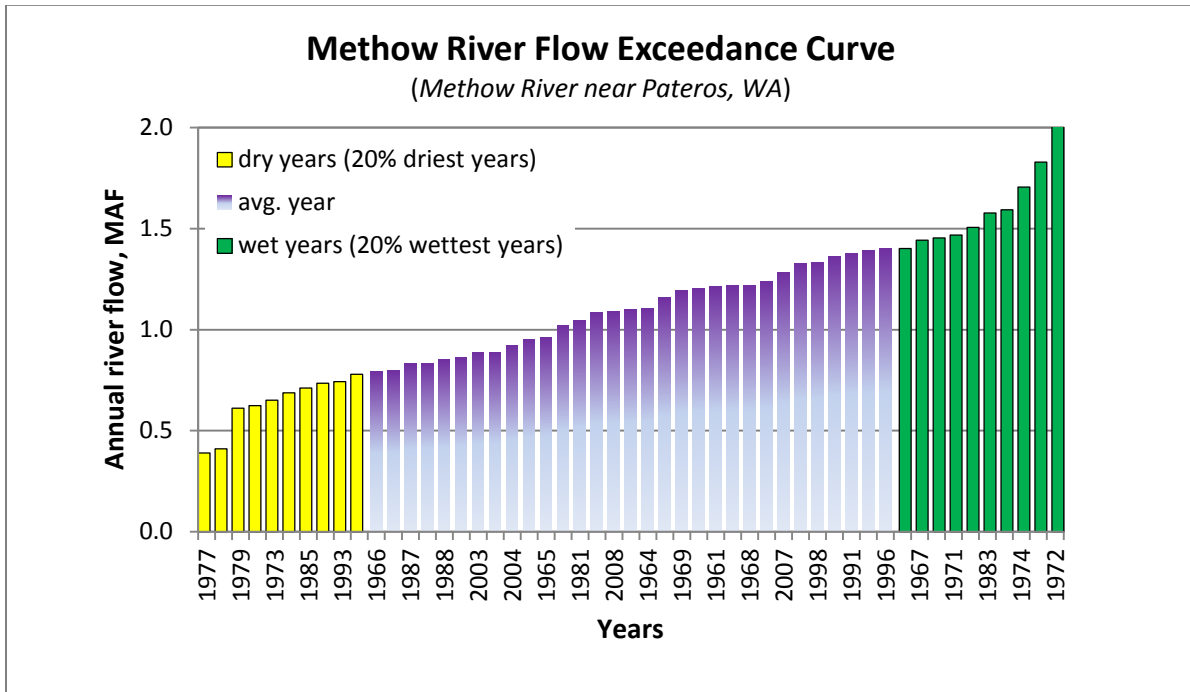
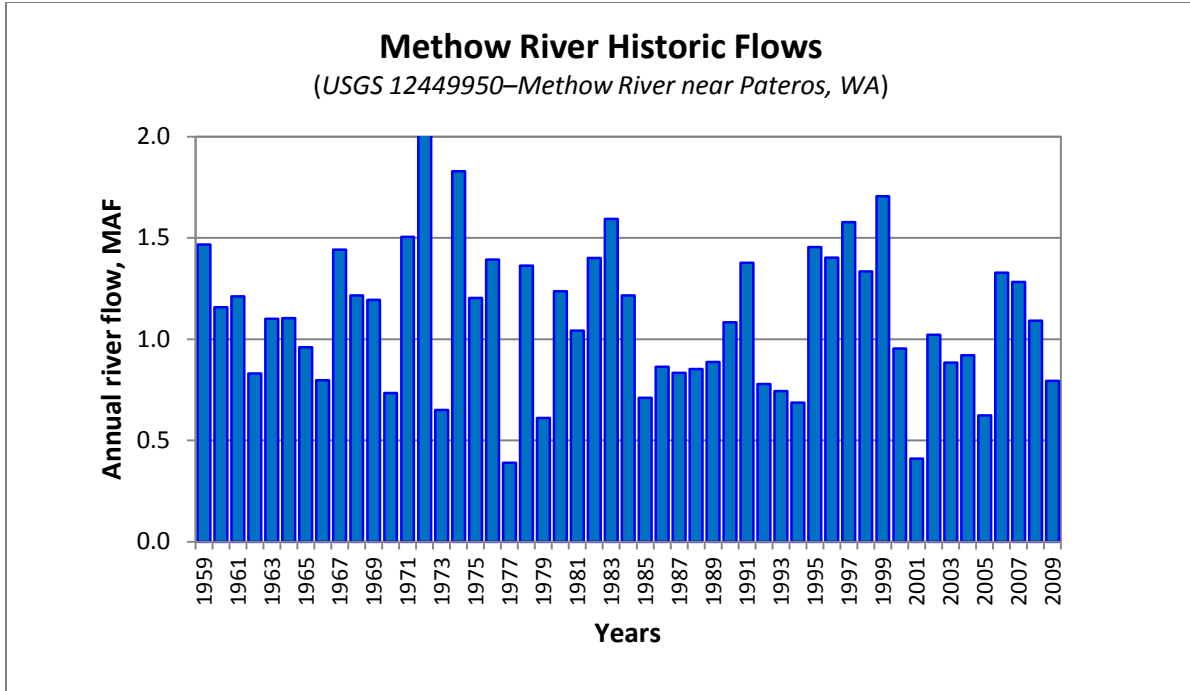


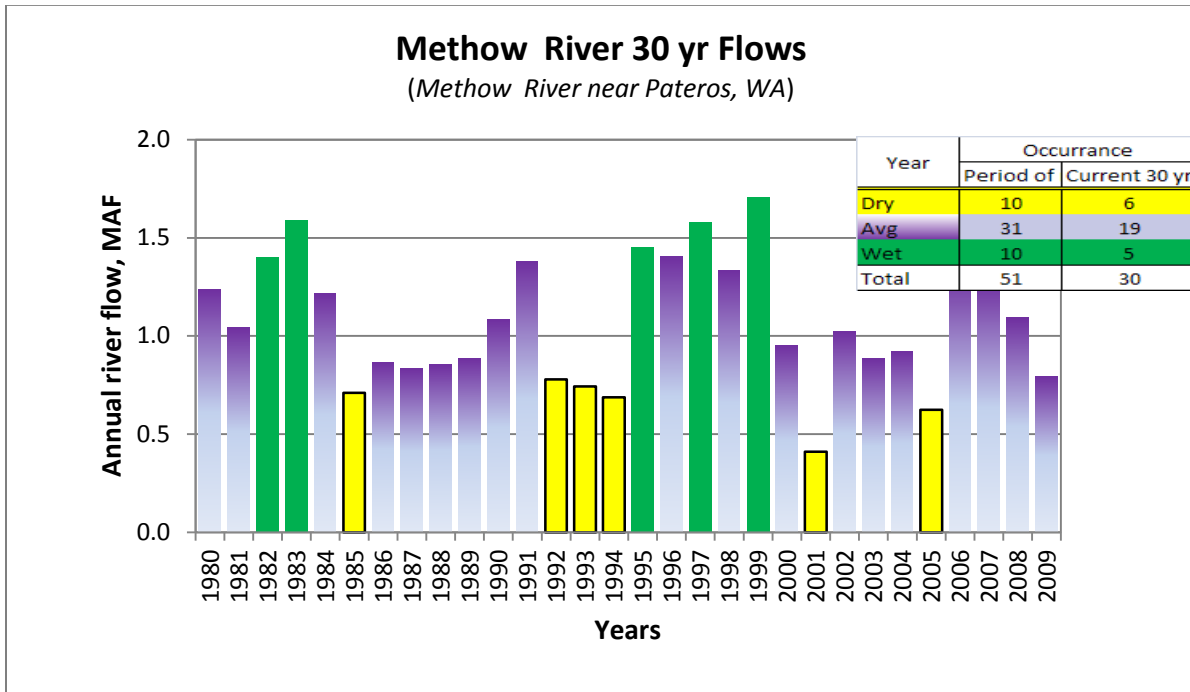
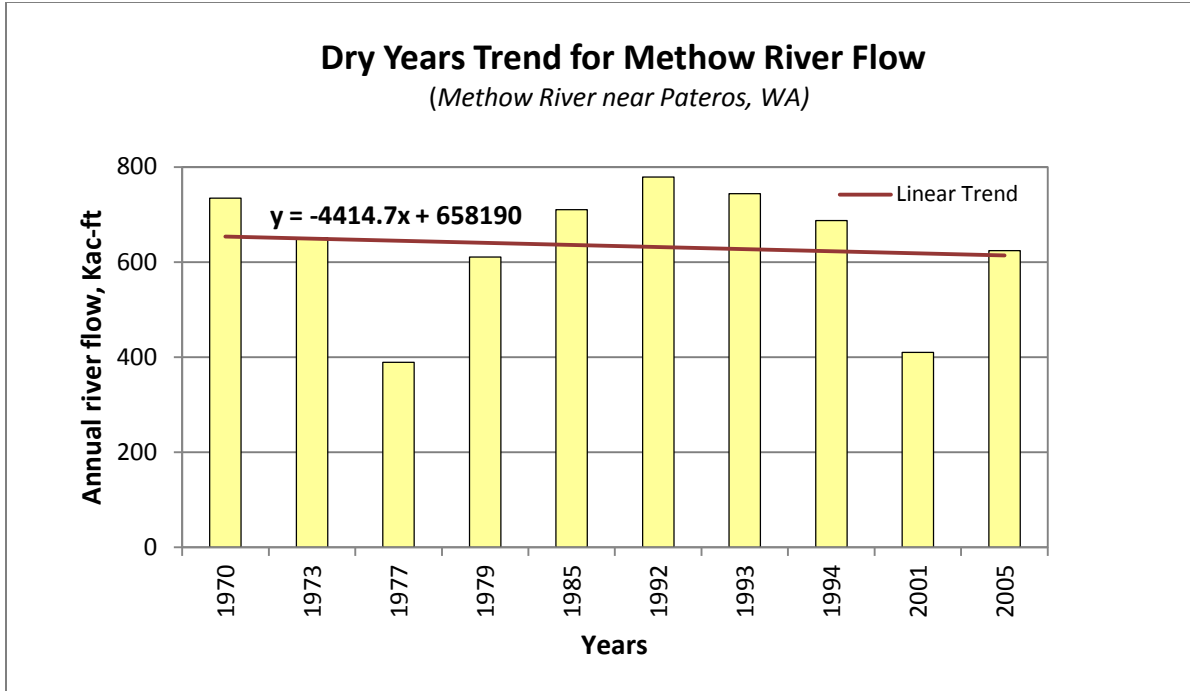


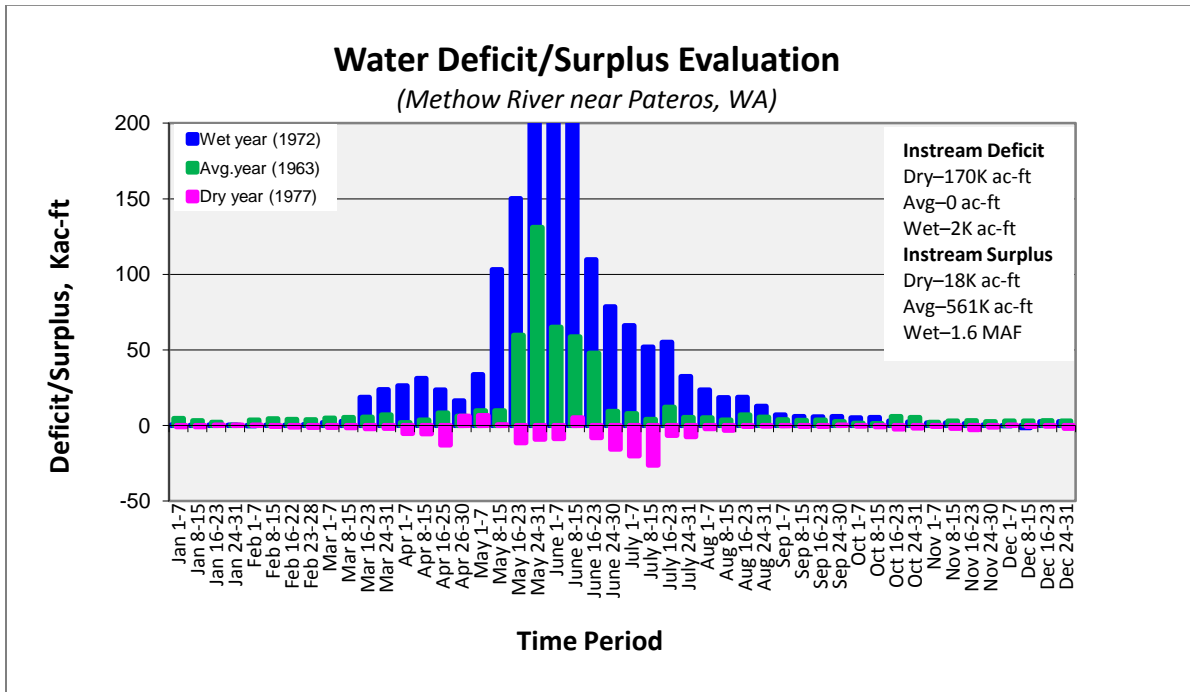
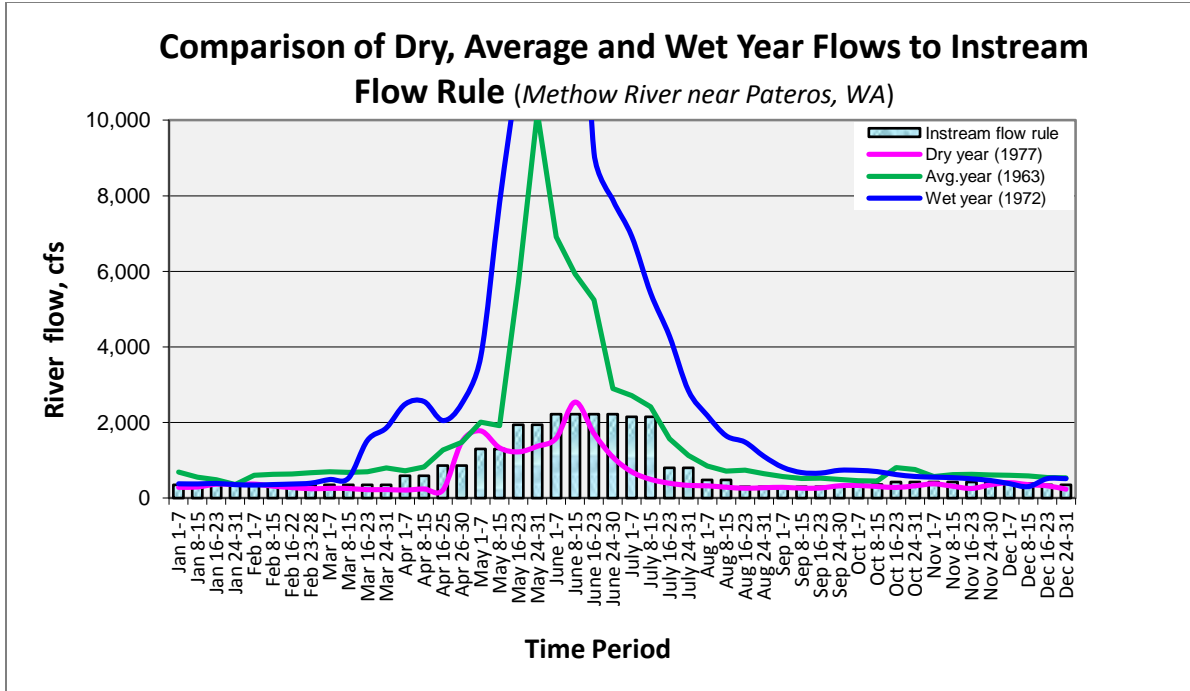




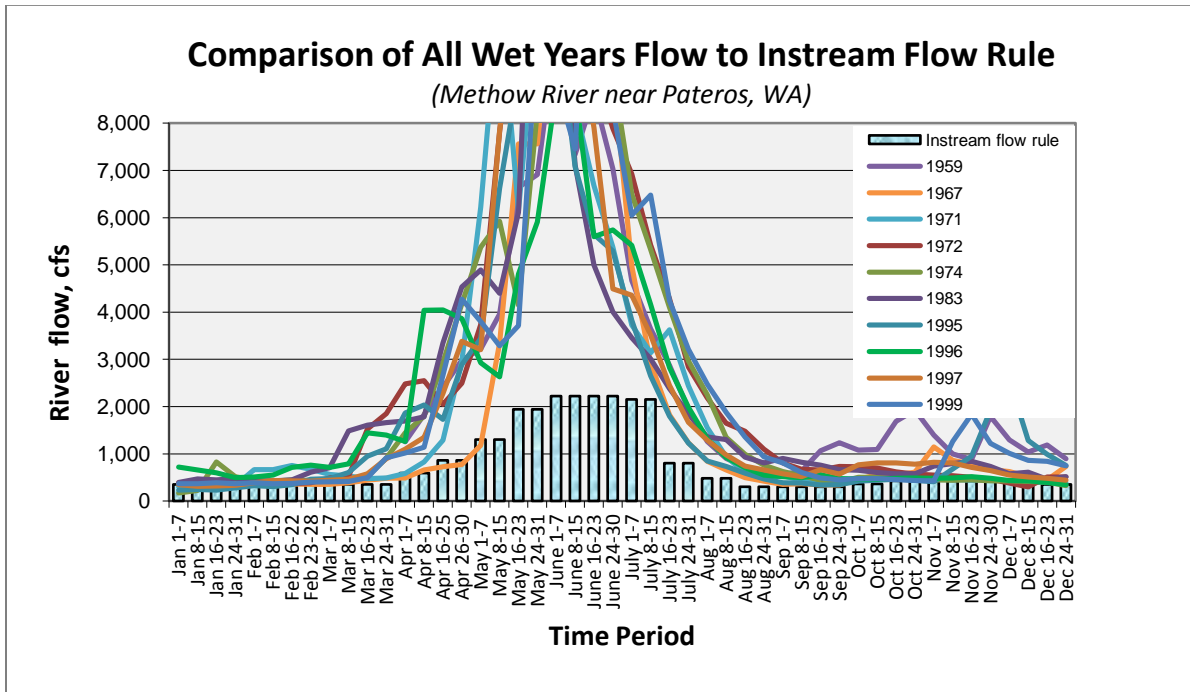
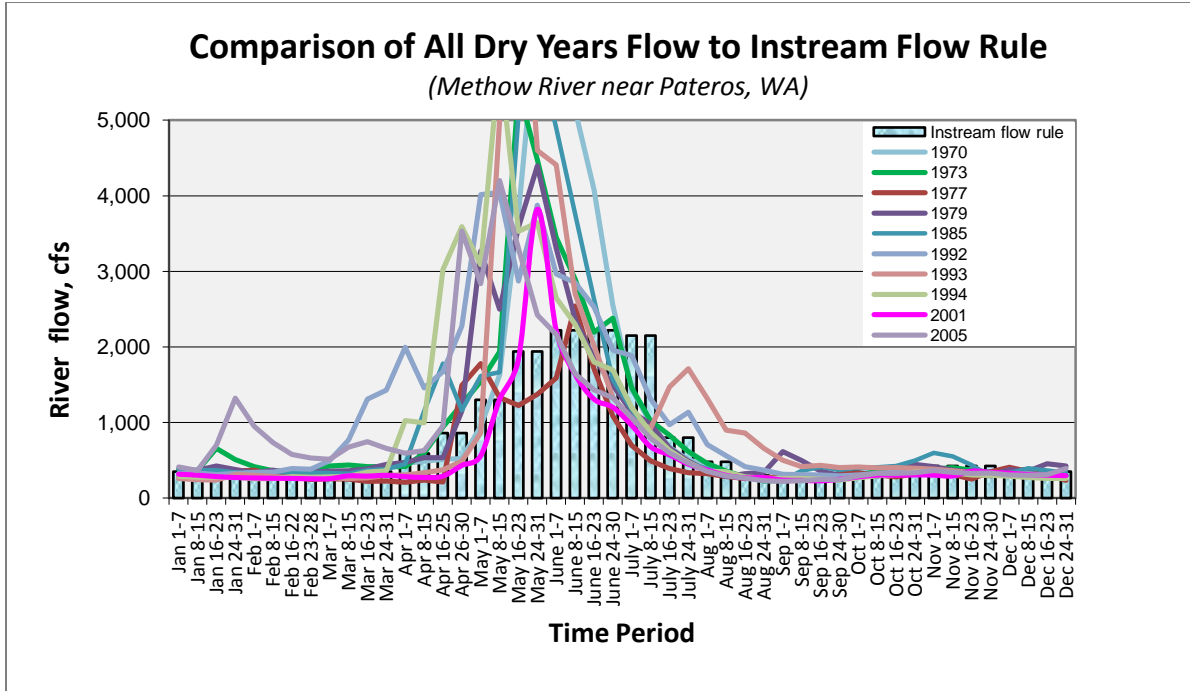


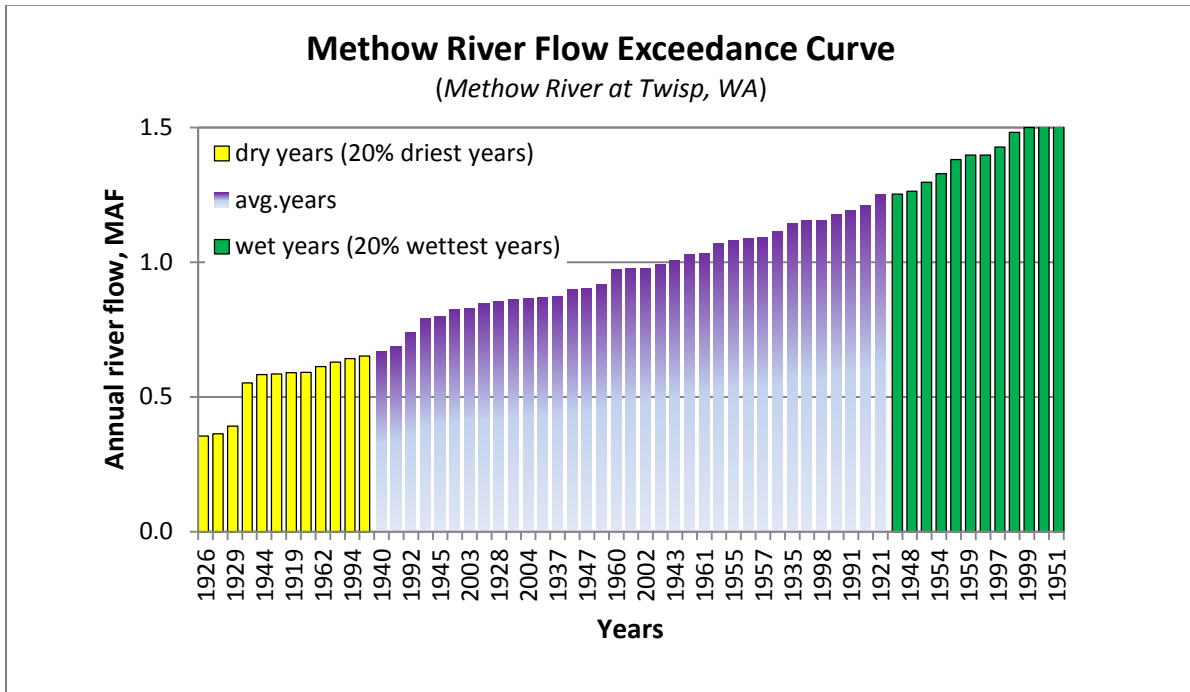
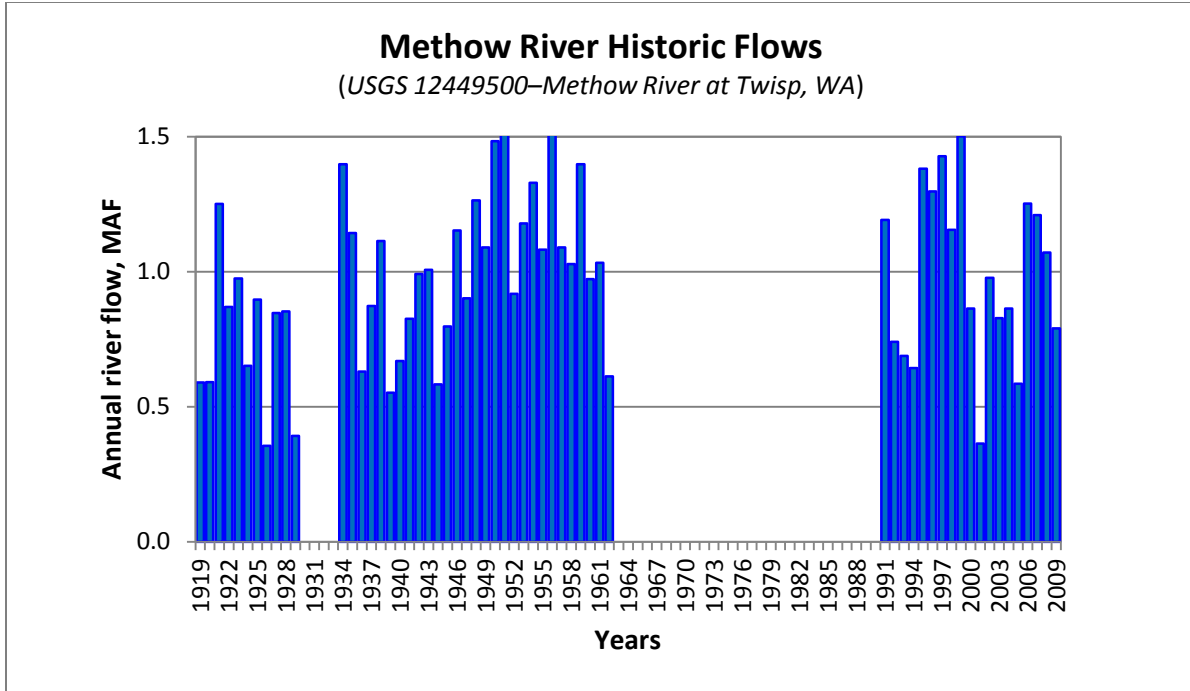


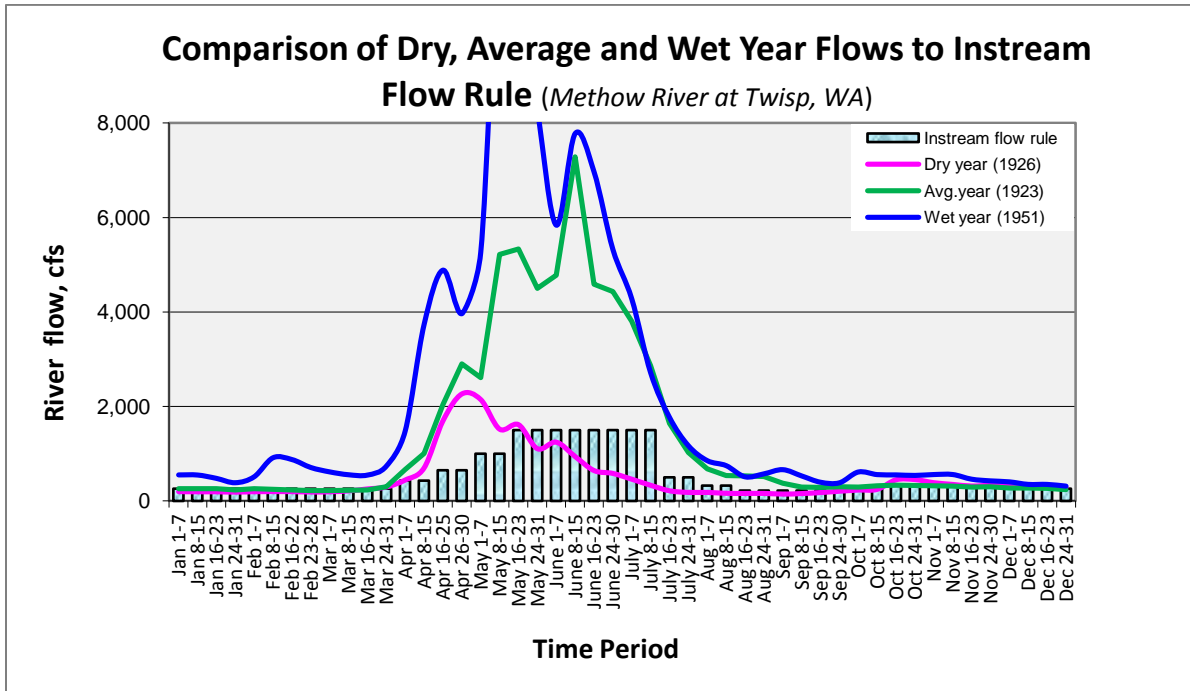
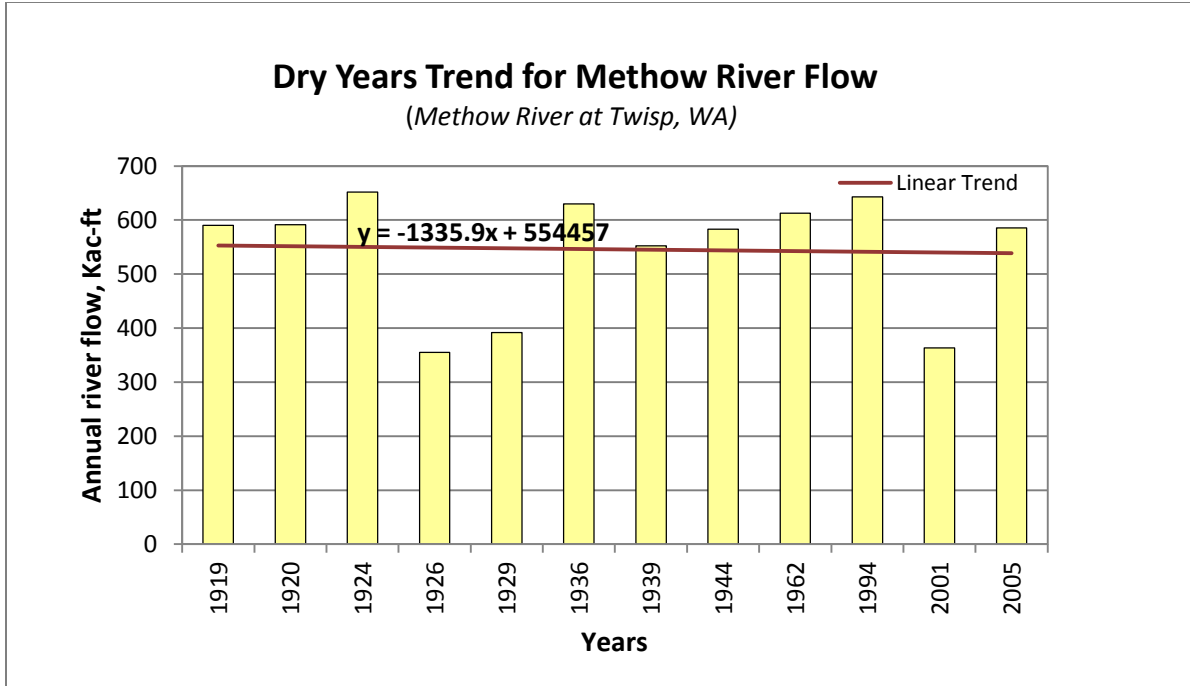


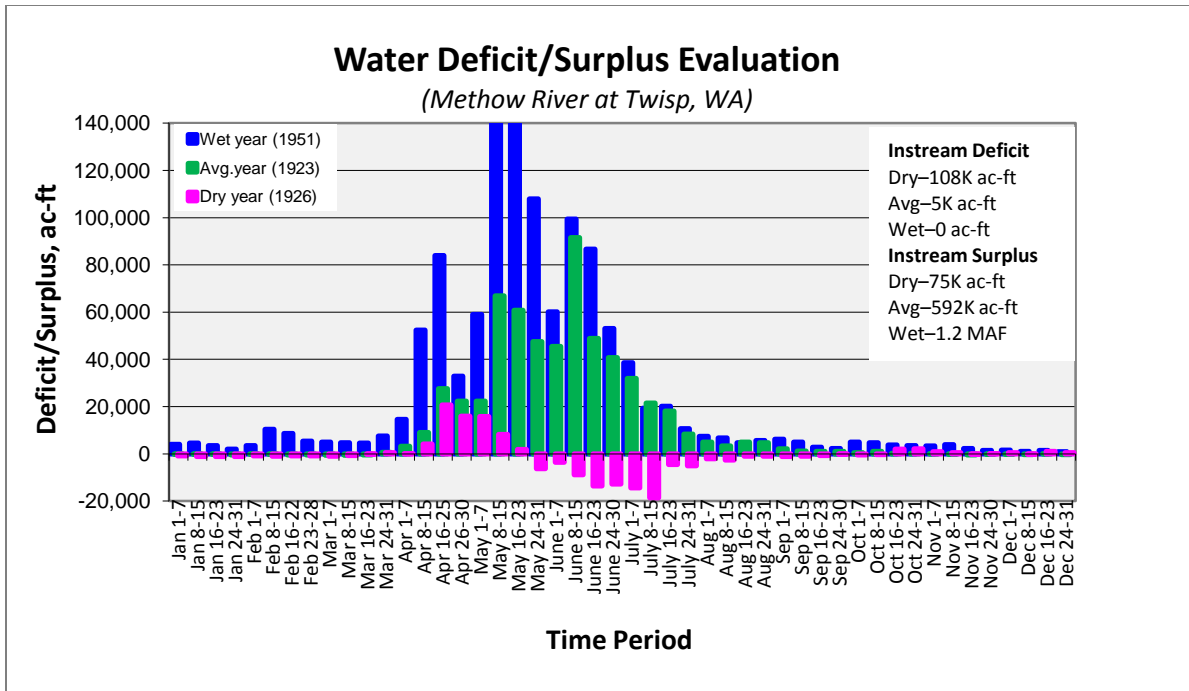


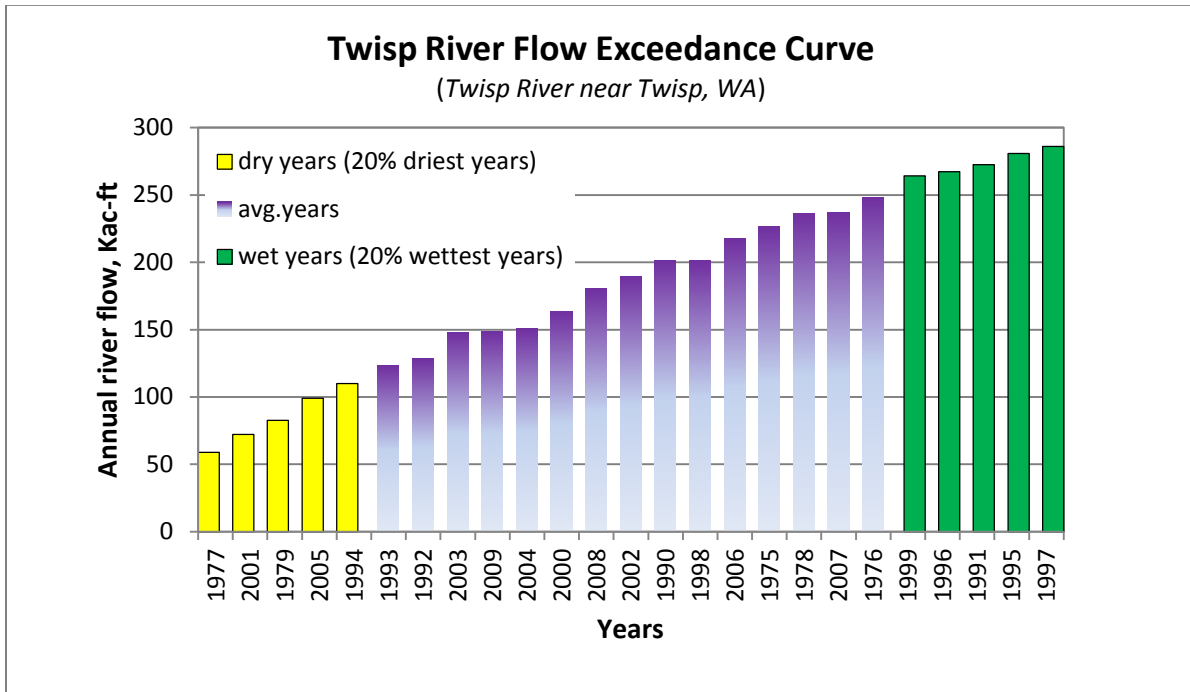
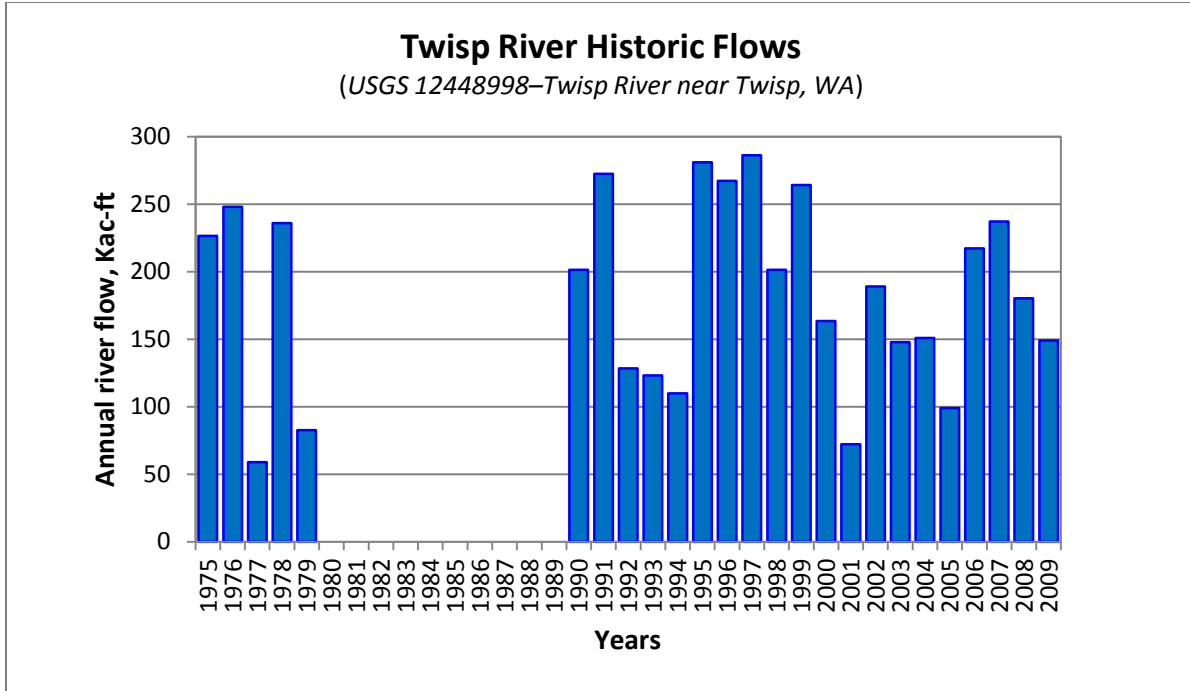


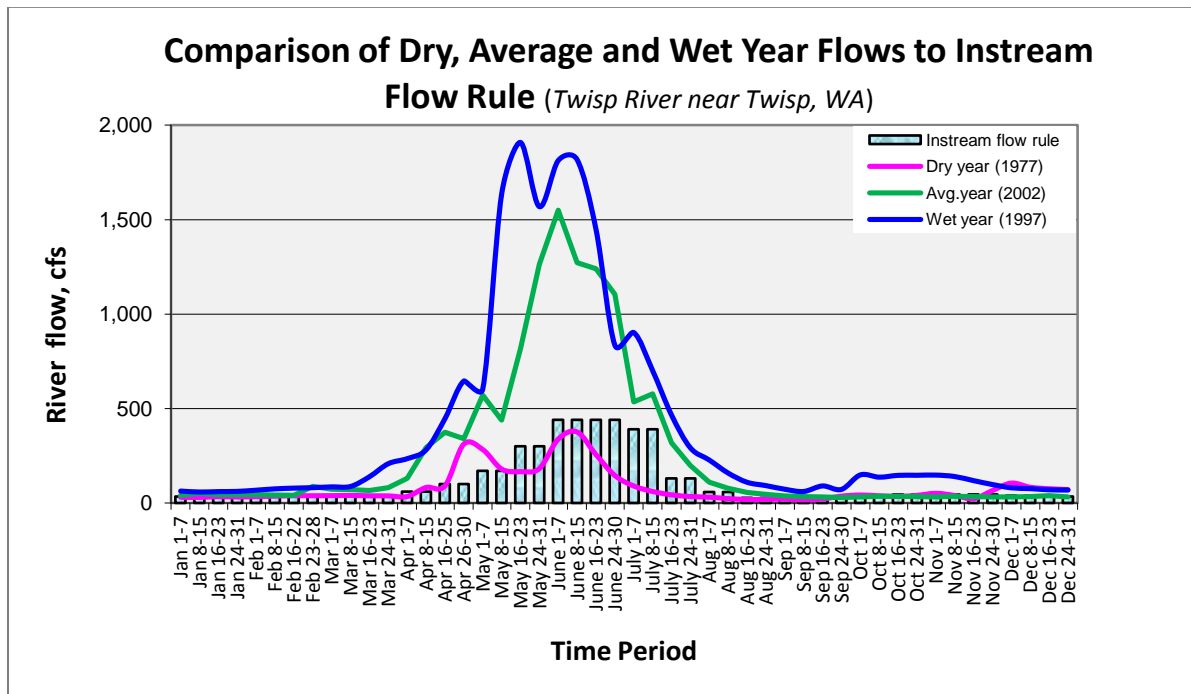
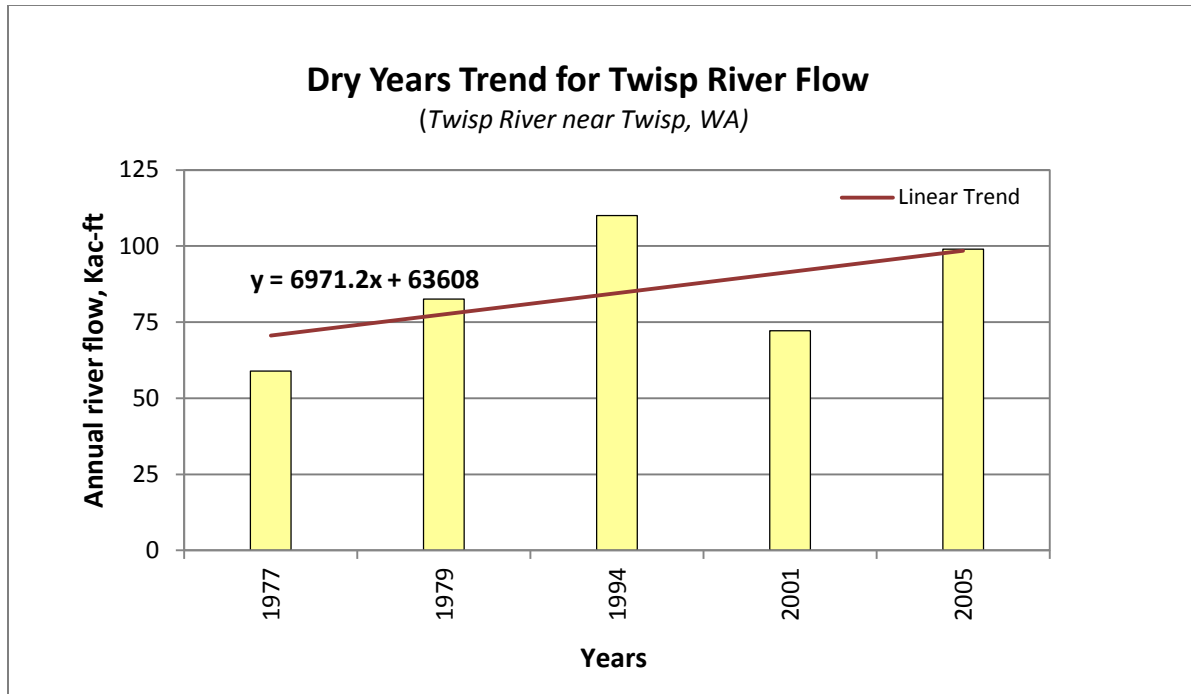


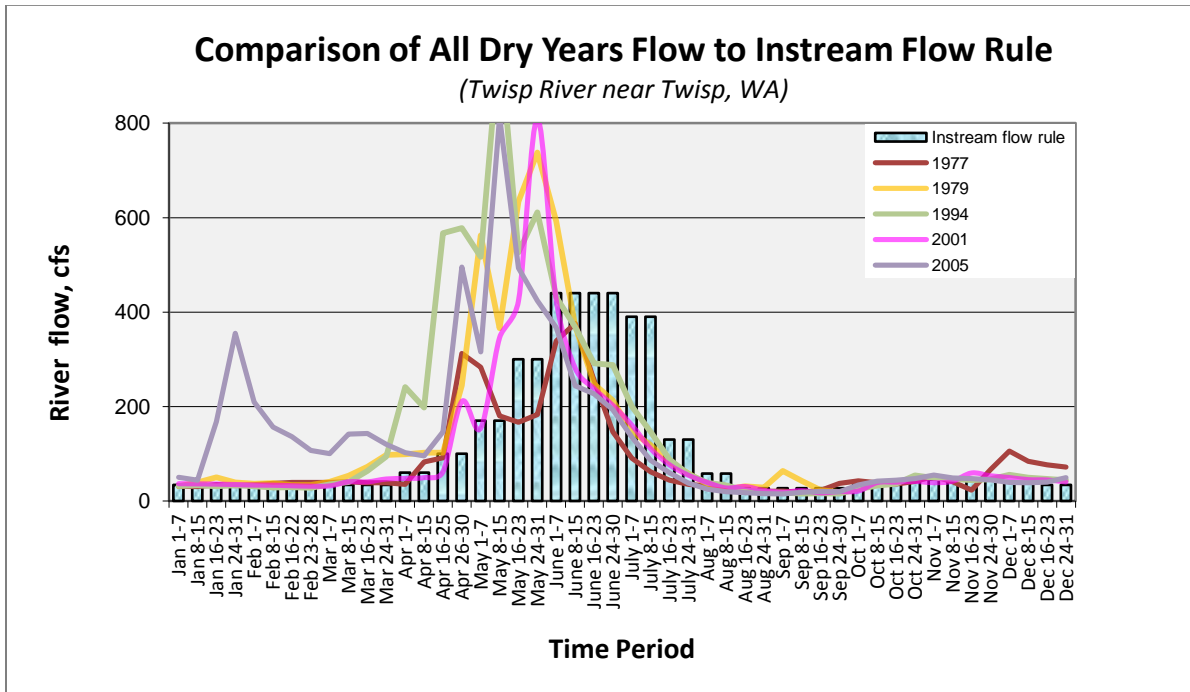
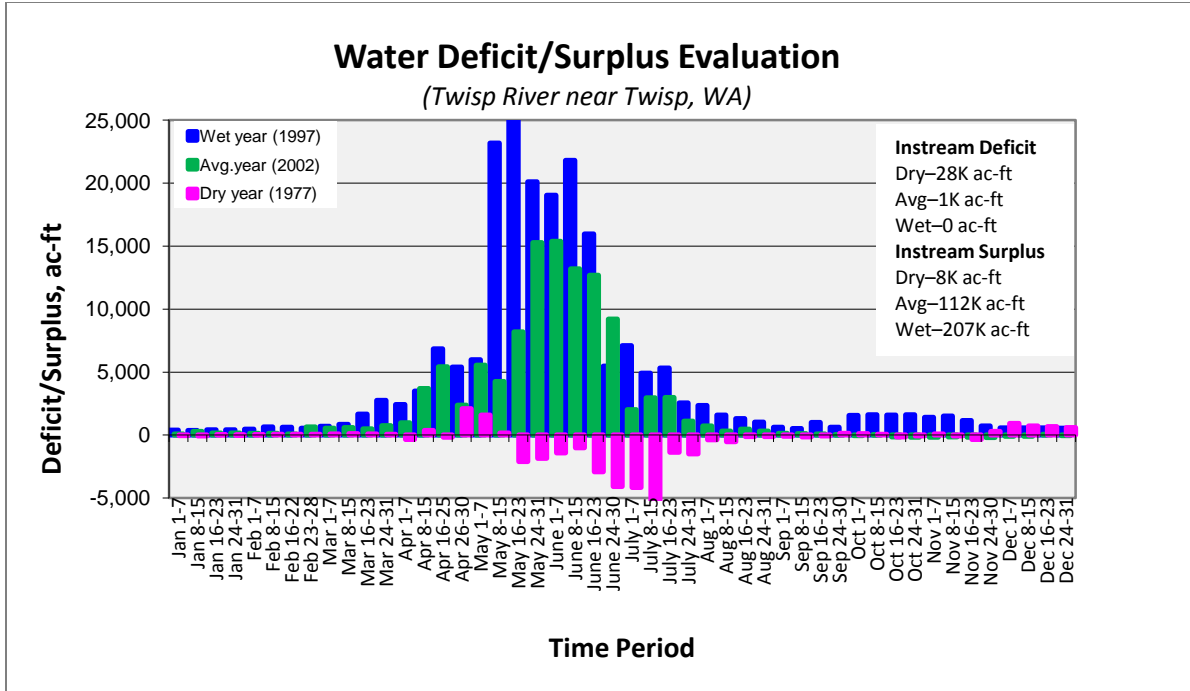


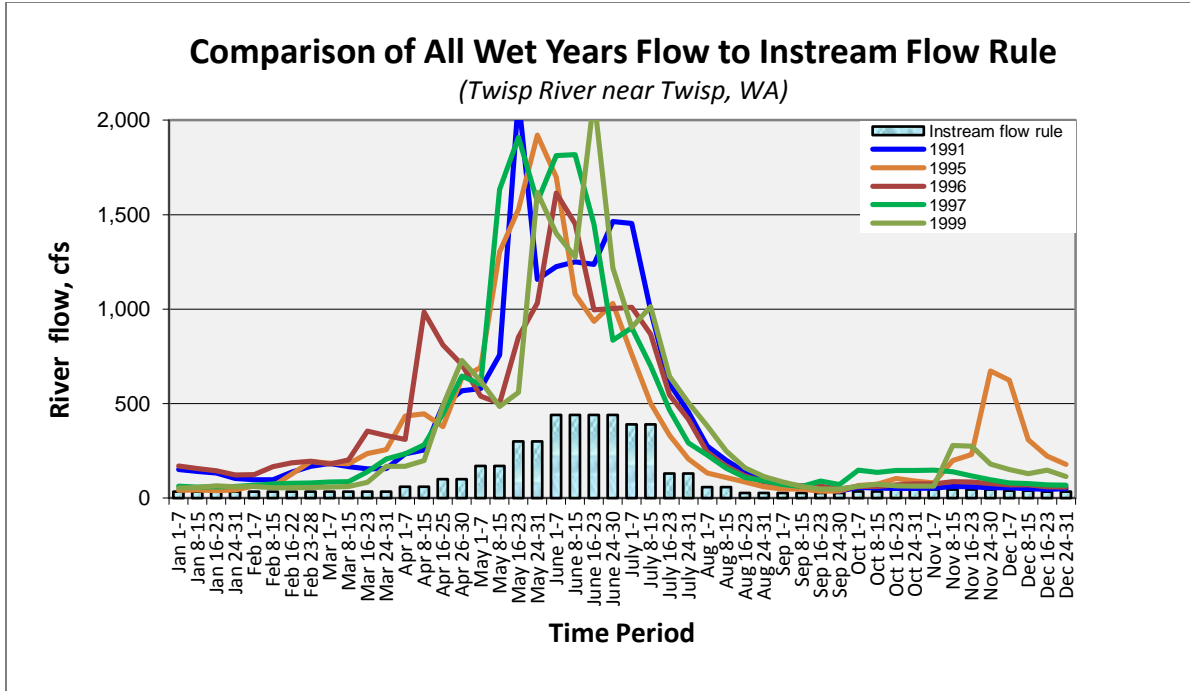












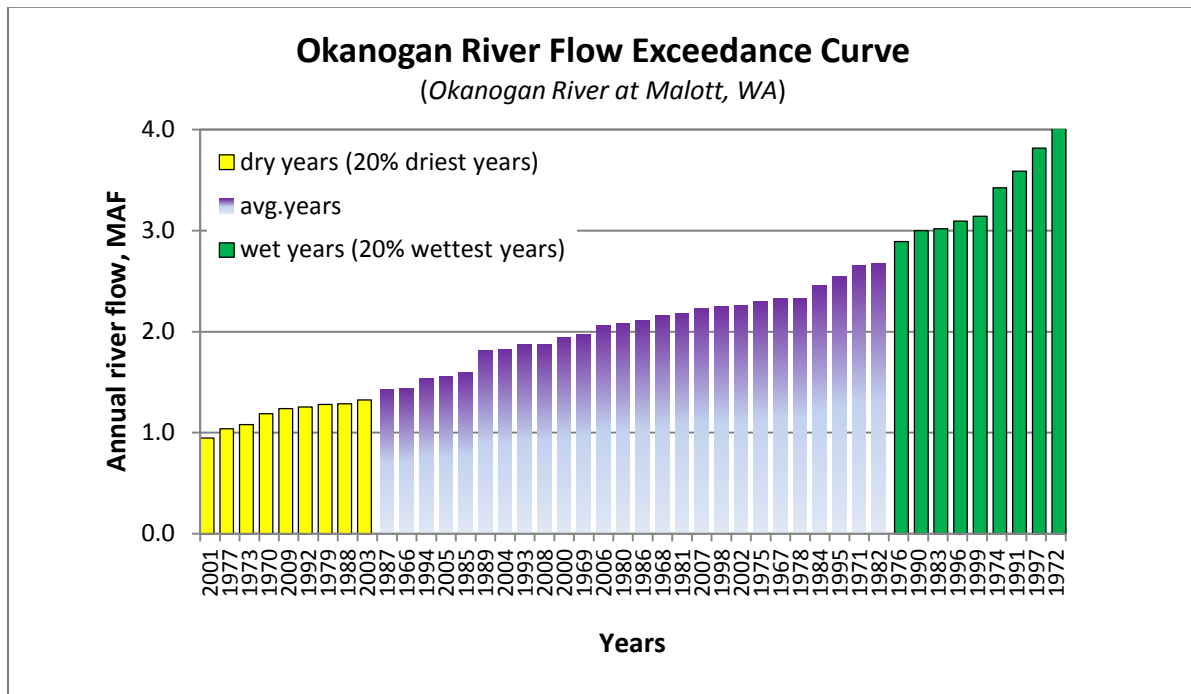
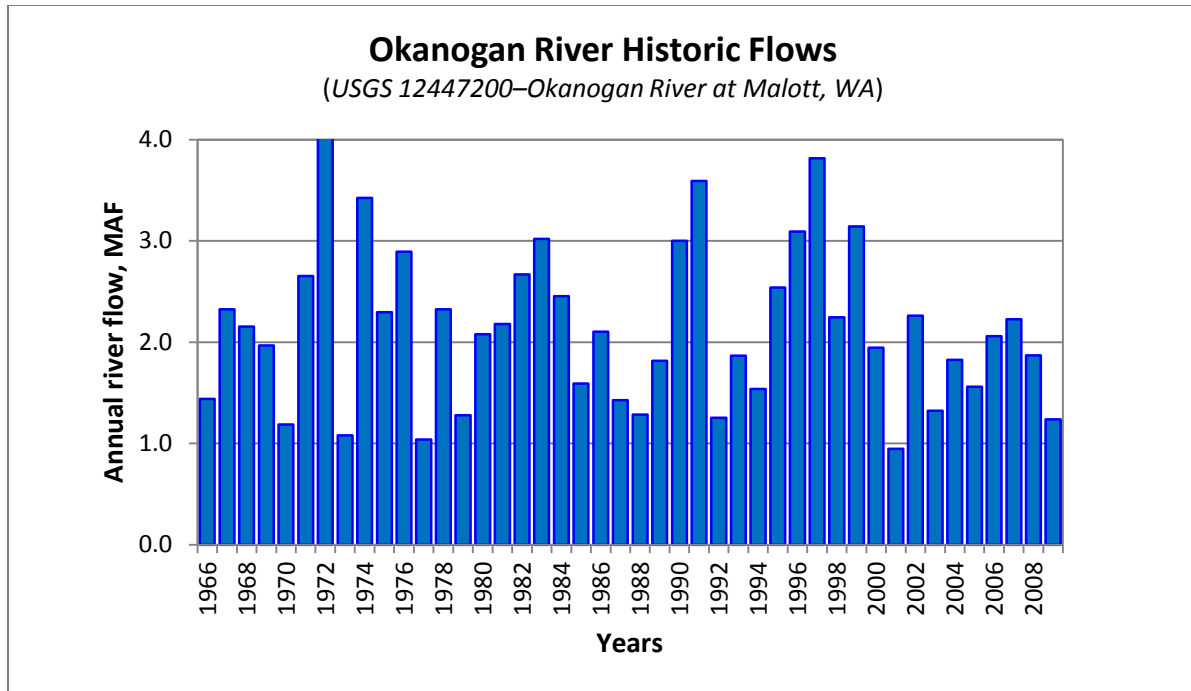


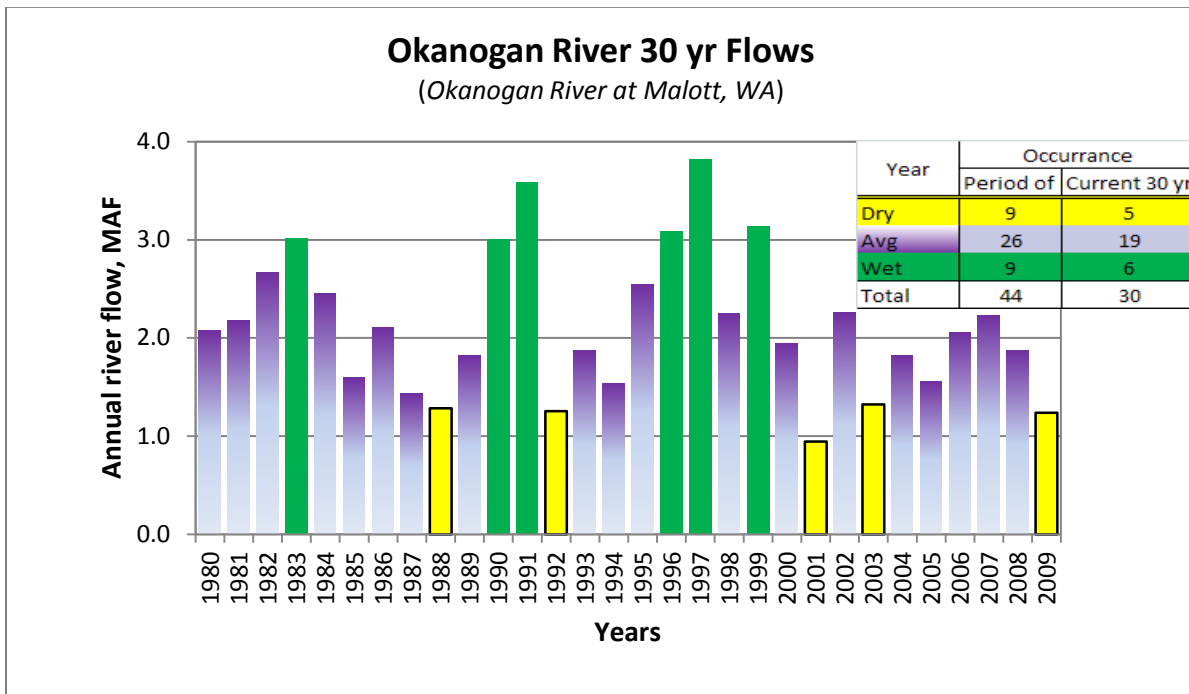
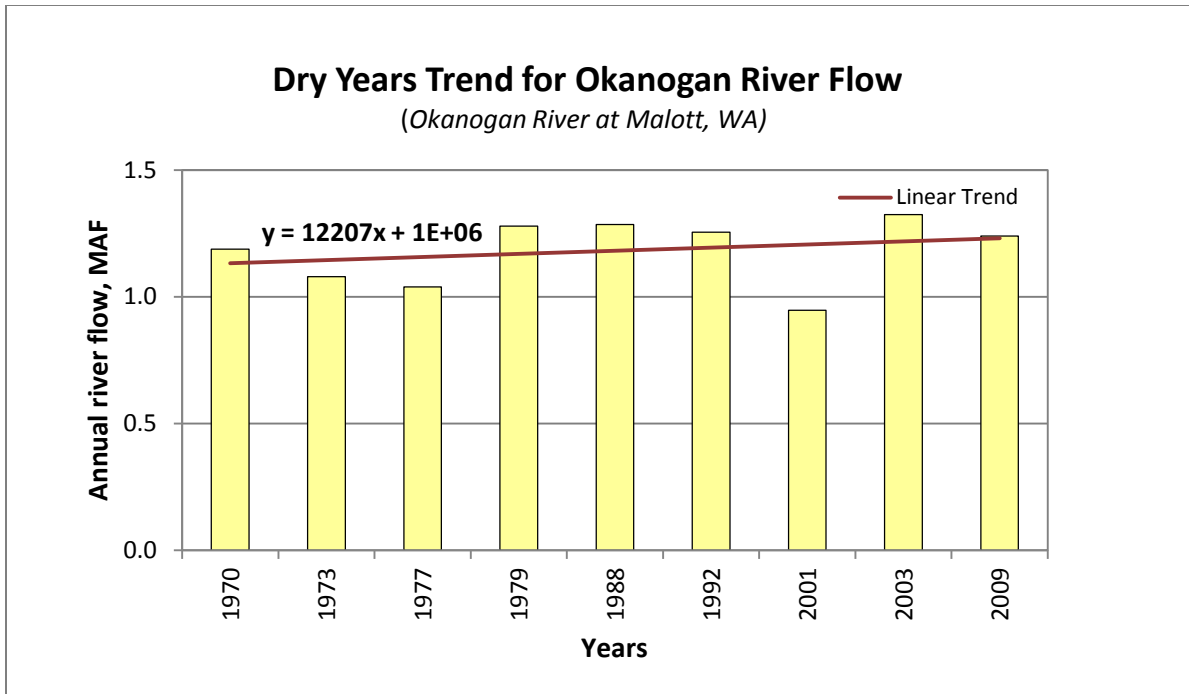
## WRIA 49 (Okanogan)

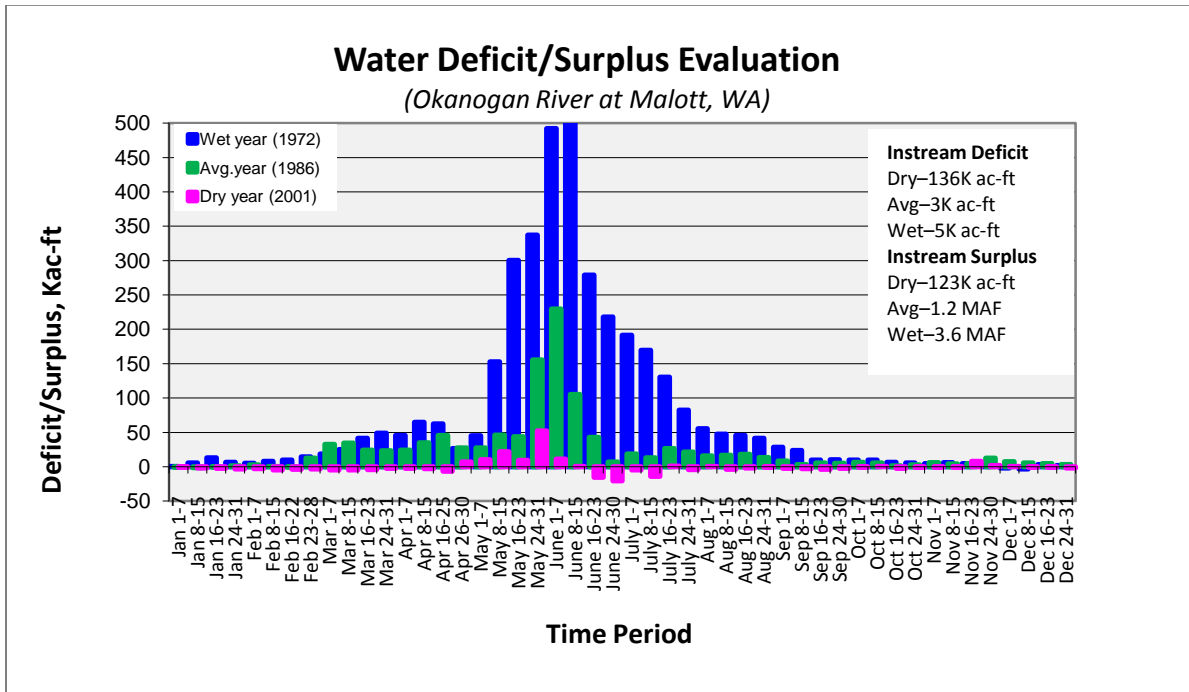
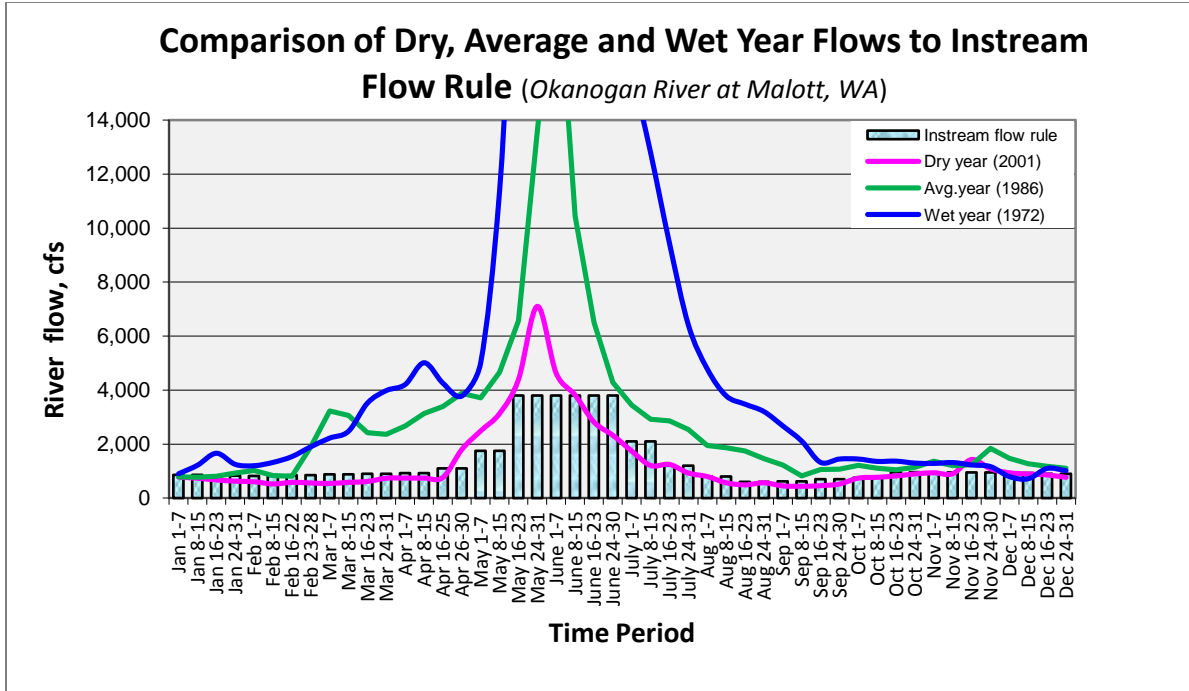
For WRIA 49, OCR graphed the flows of 4 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels, drought occurrences and when instream flow rules are or are not met. These data contribute to OCR's understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 44 year (1966–2009) flows of the Okanogan River at Malott, gauge number 12447200, it is shown that:

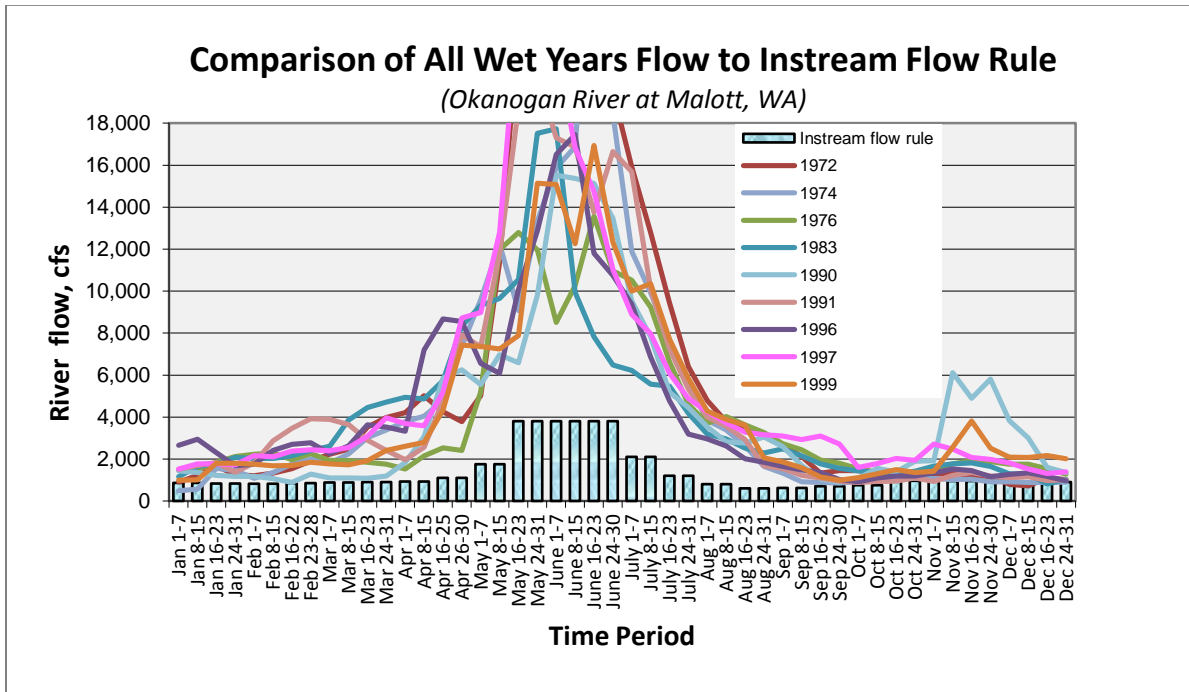
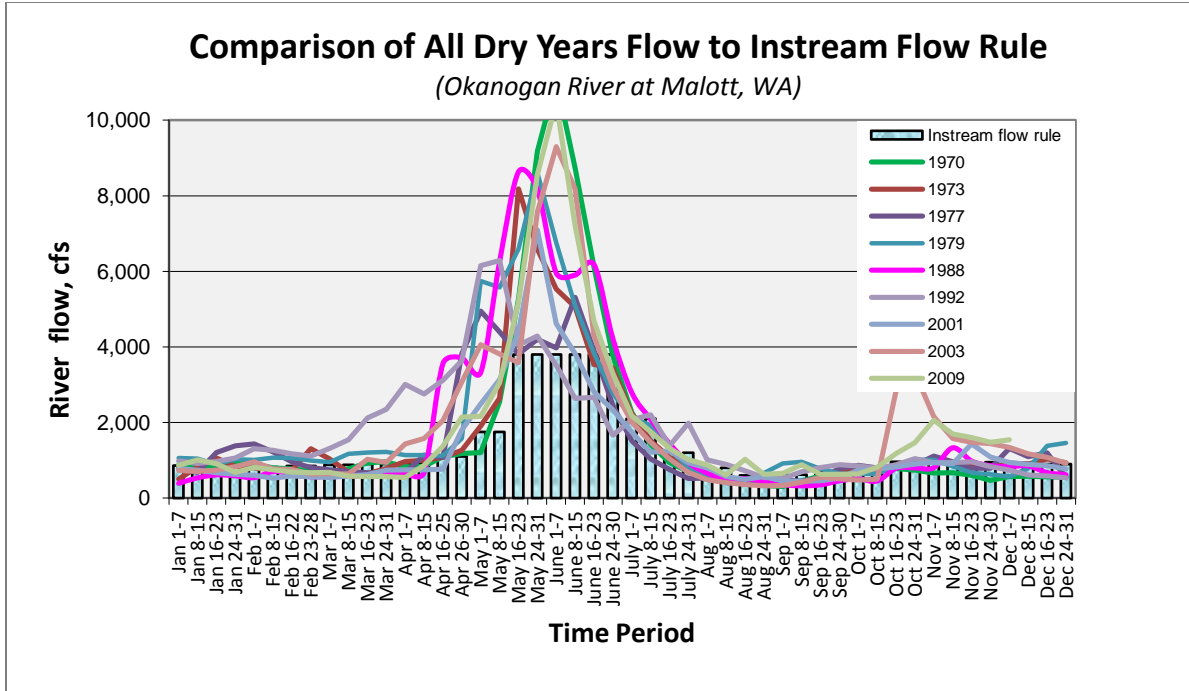
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.9 and 5.0 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 5 times. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years resulted in a slight incline.
- Ecology compared different water years (dry, average, wet) to the instream flow rule. The instream flow rule is almost always met in average years. In dry years, the instream flow is met only in late spring and early summer.
- The magnitude of unmet instream flows is large. For example, in average years, the instream flow deficit for the entire year totals 3,000 acre-feet, which grows to 136,000 acre-feet in dry years.
- Water is available in-basin to address instream shortages through OCR-funded projects (e.g. storage, conservation, pump exchanges). For example, the average water year surplus is 1.2 MAF.

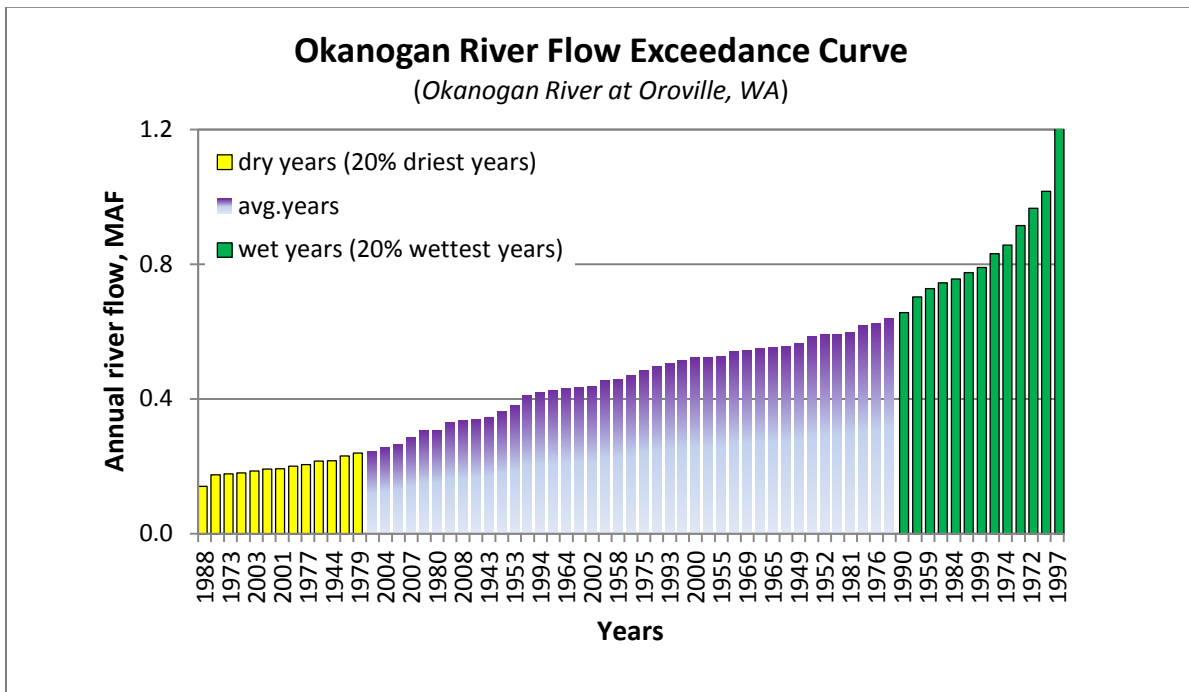
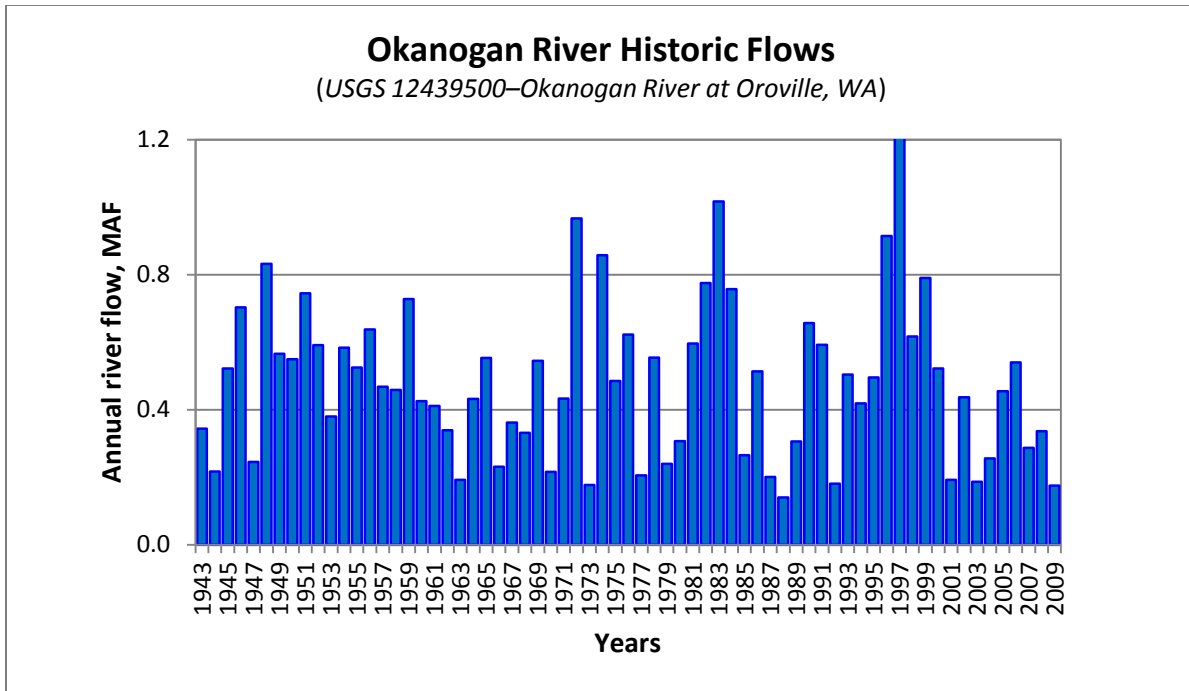
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA's water demands.

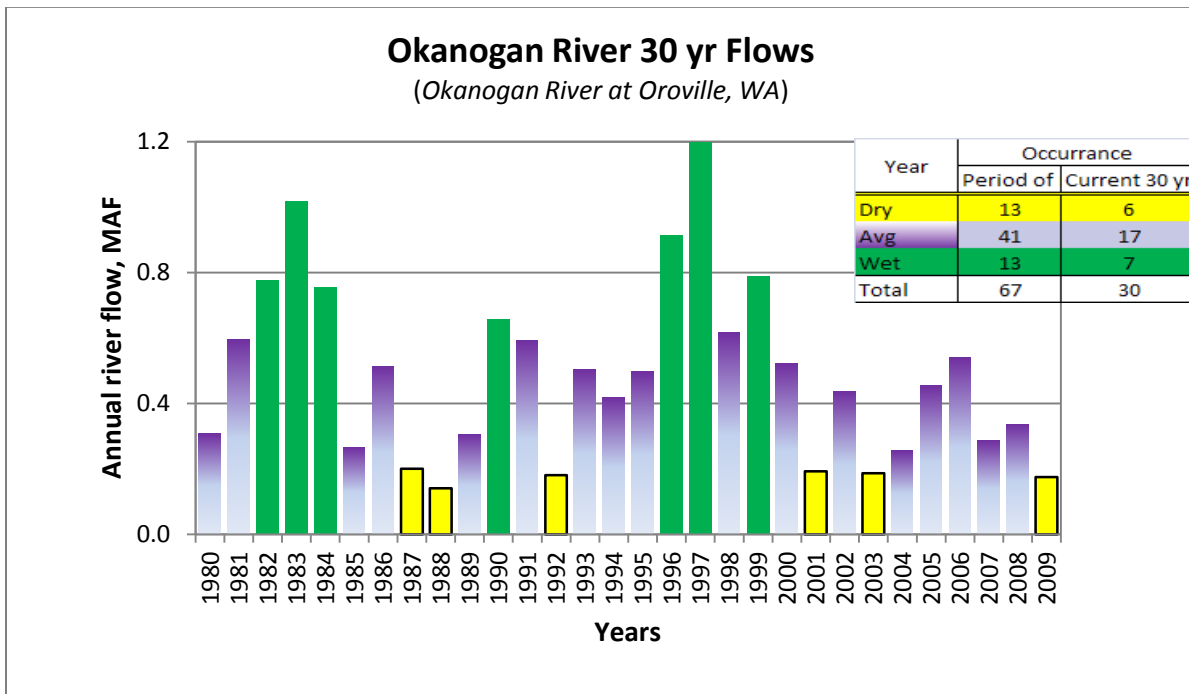
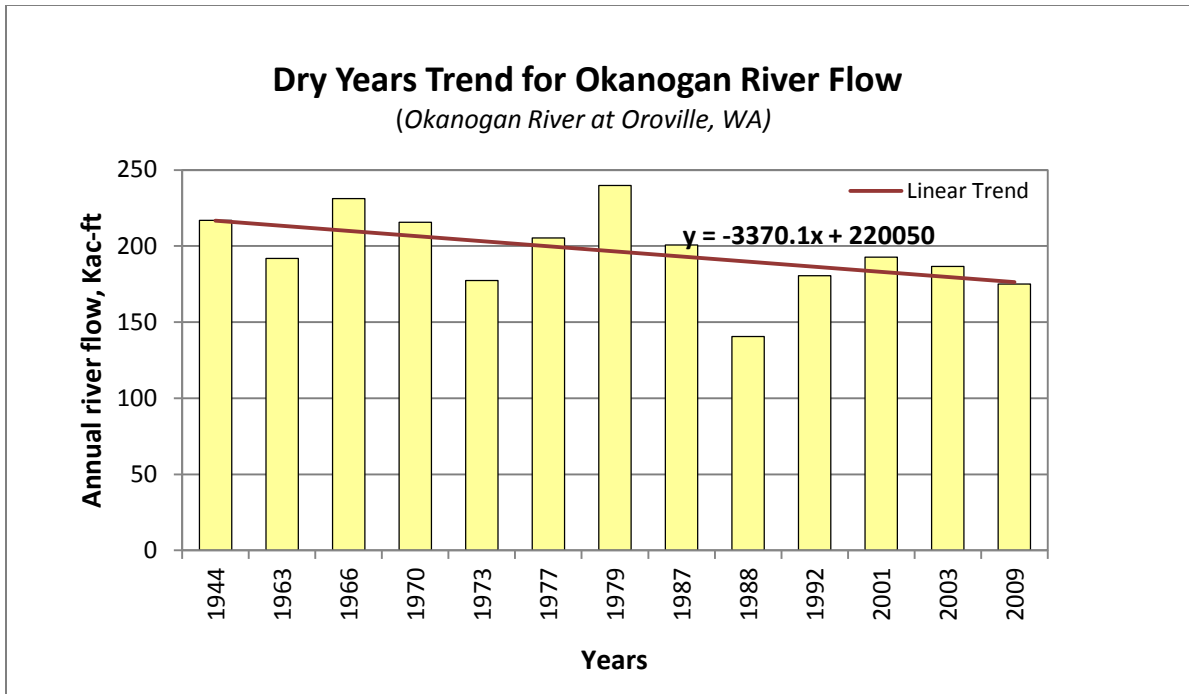


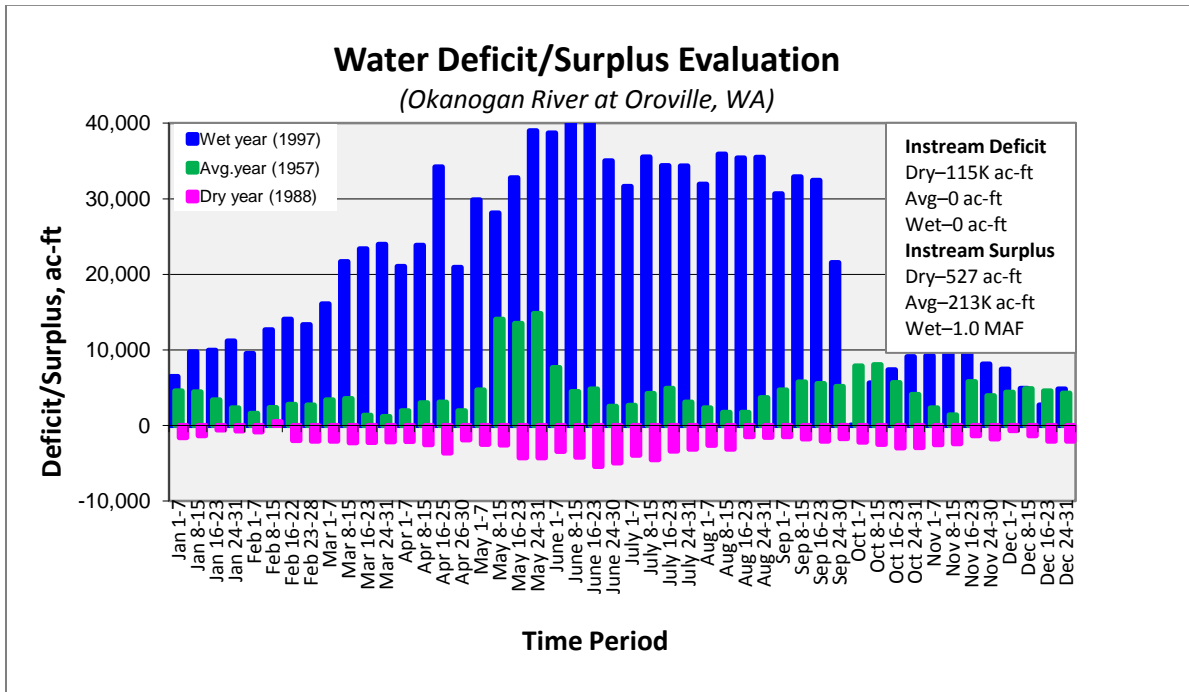
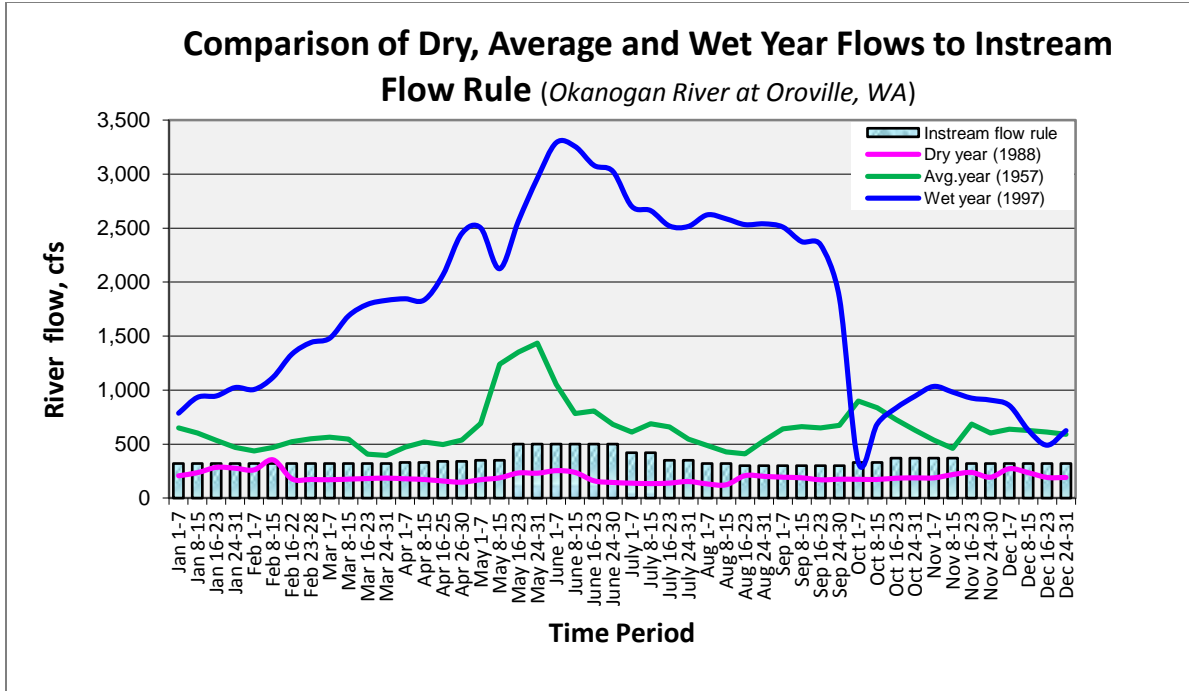




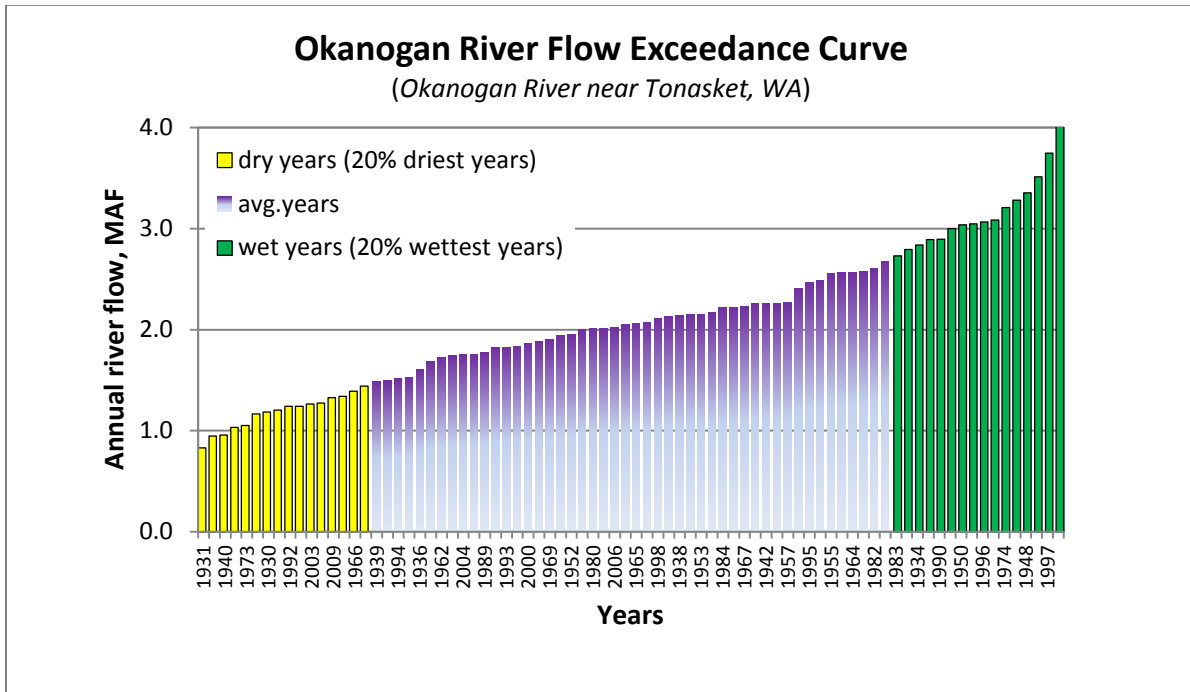
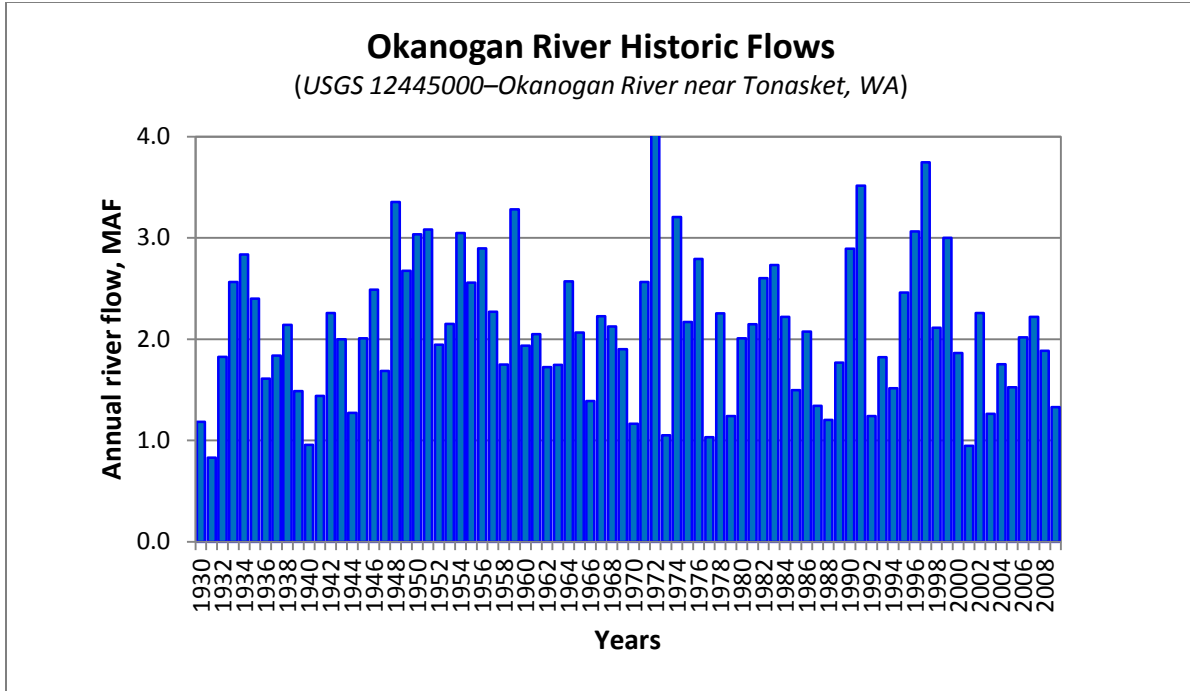


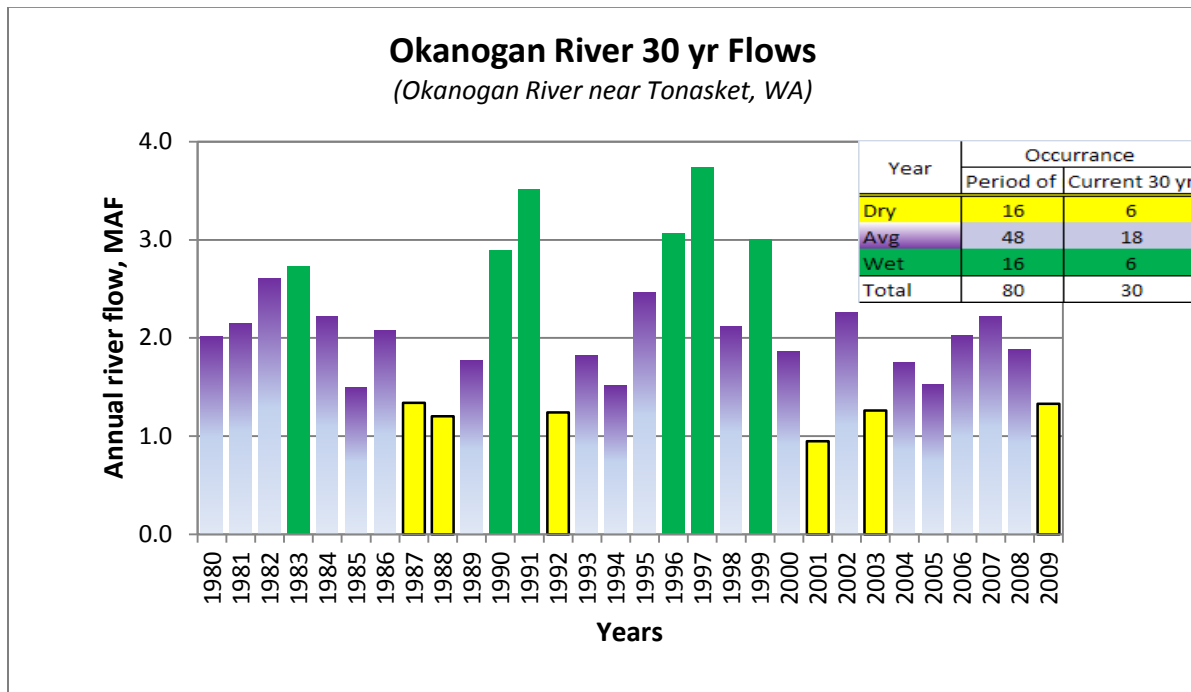
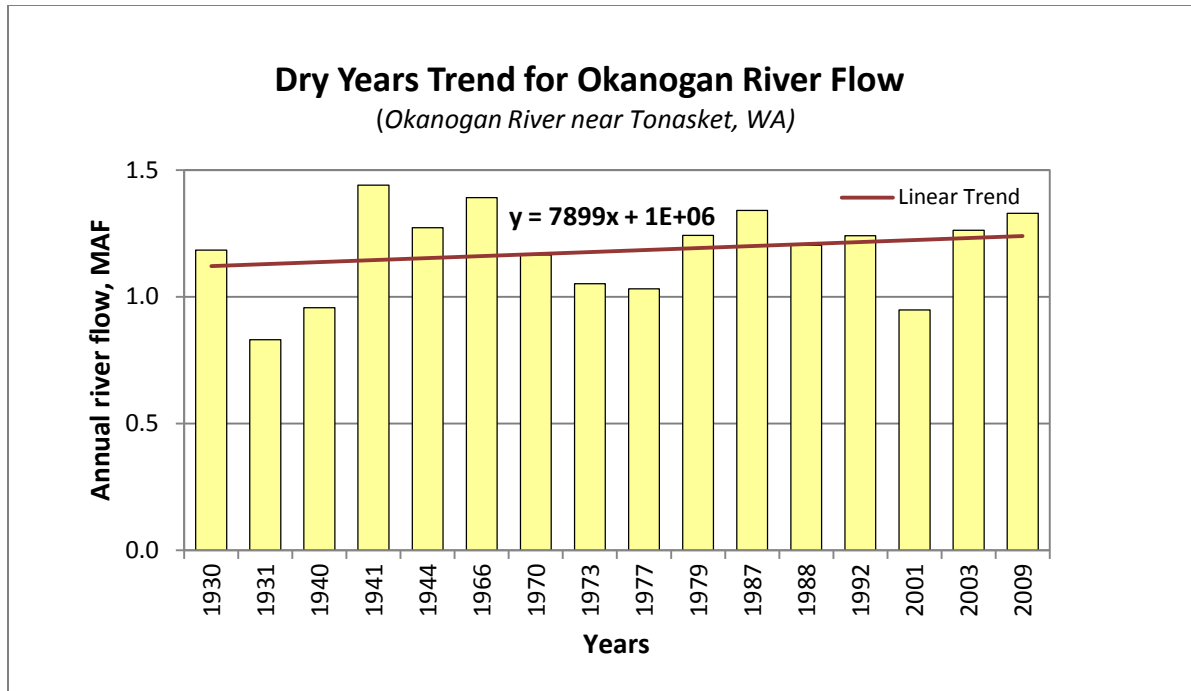


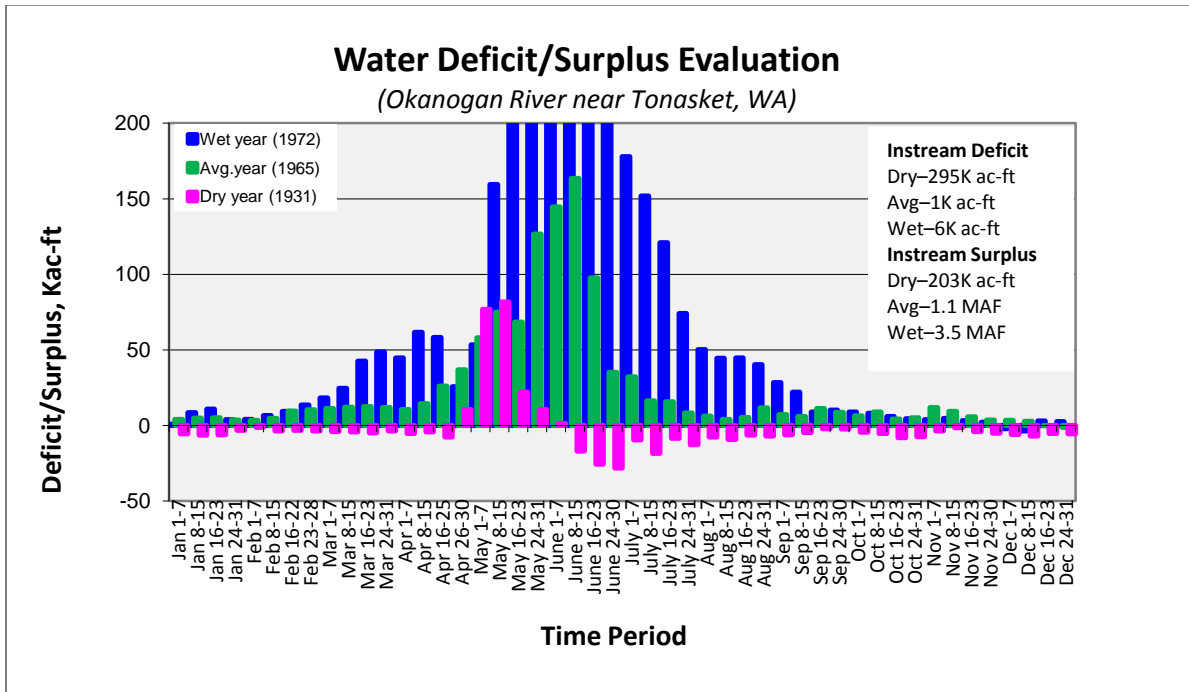
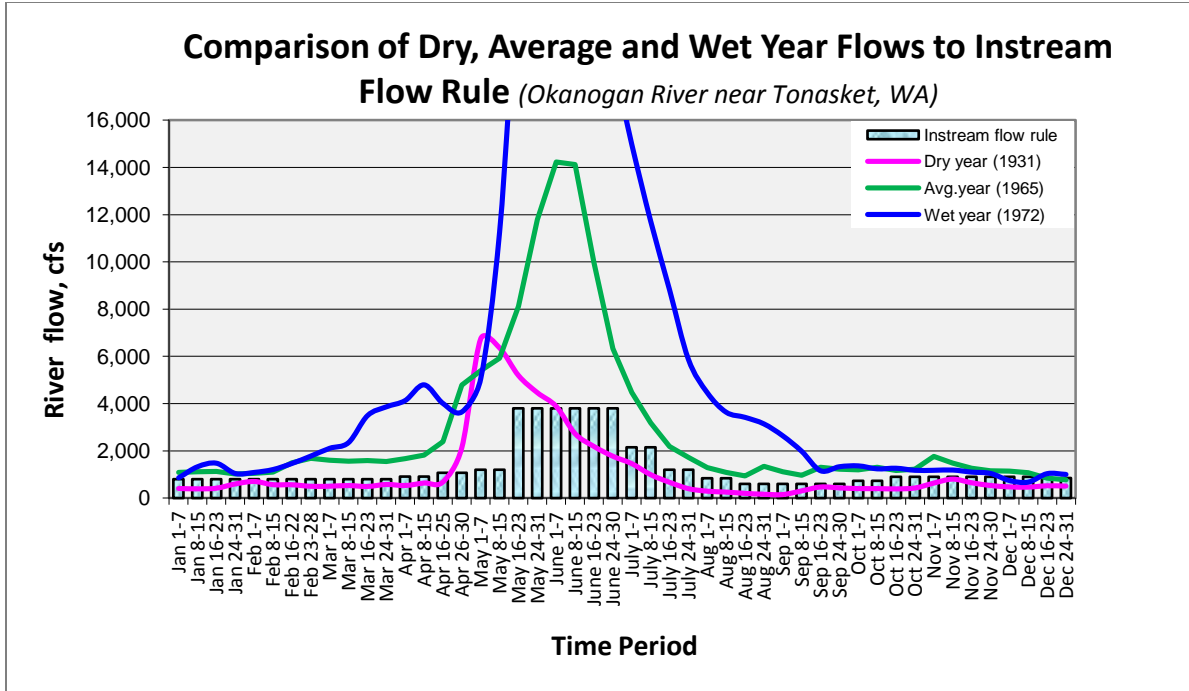


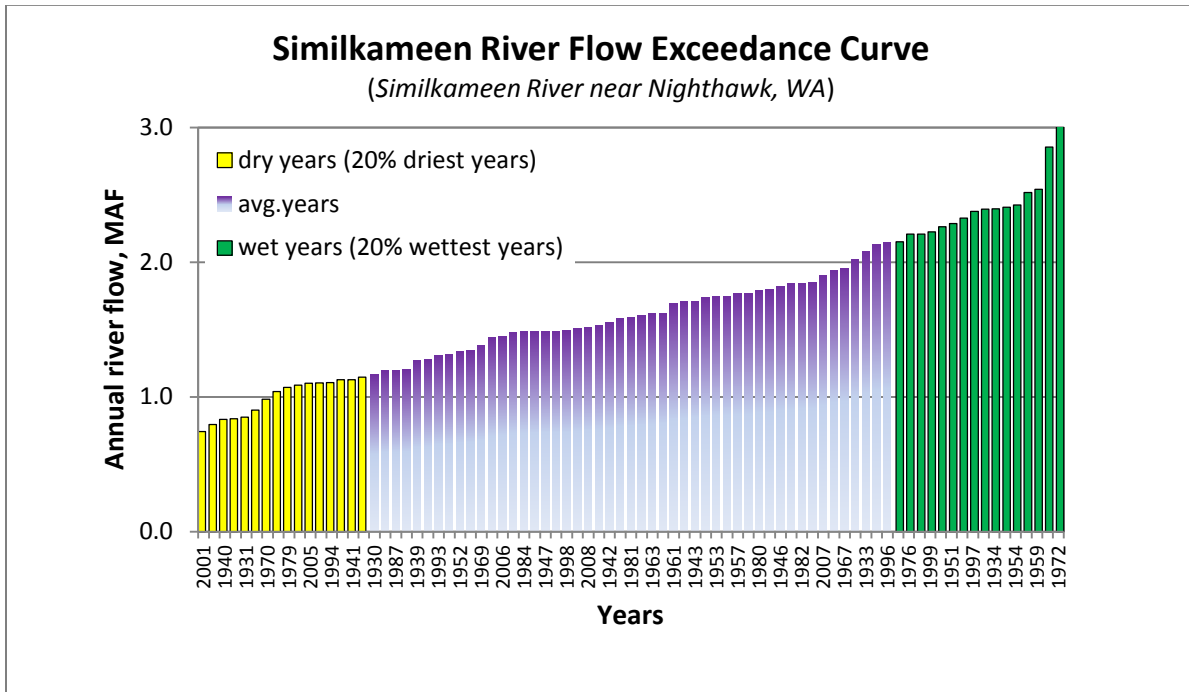
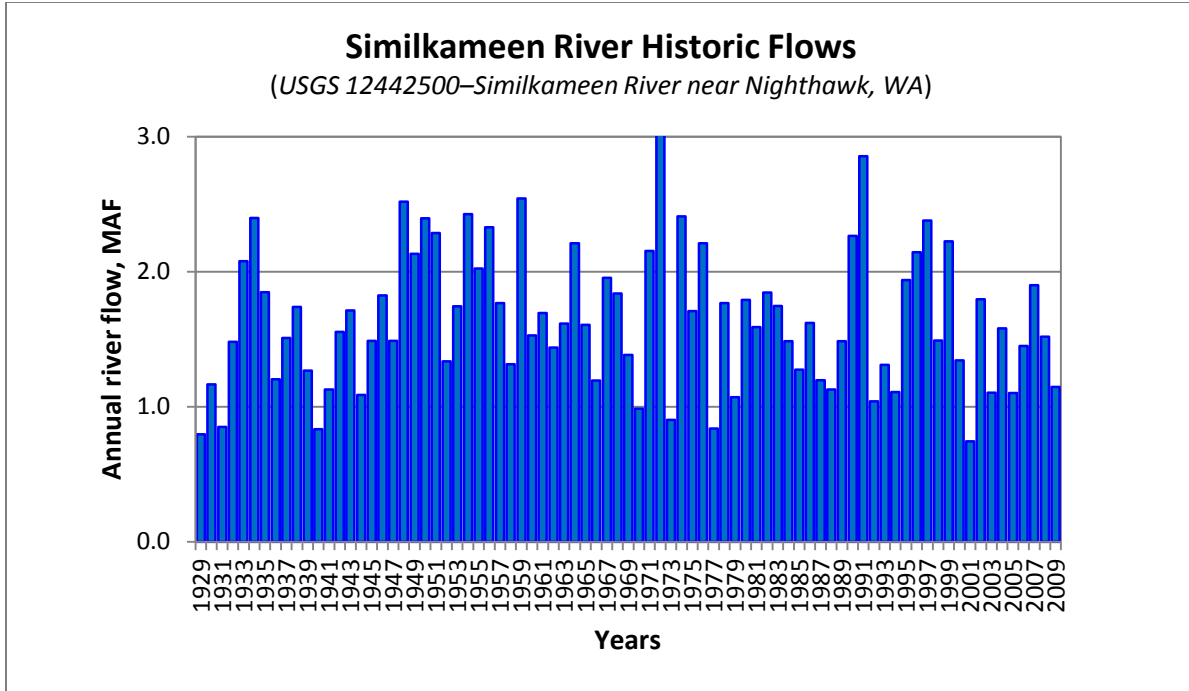


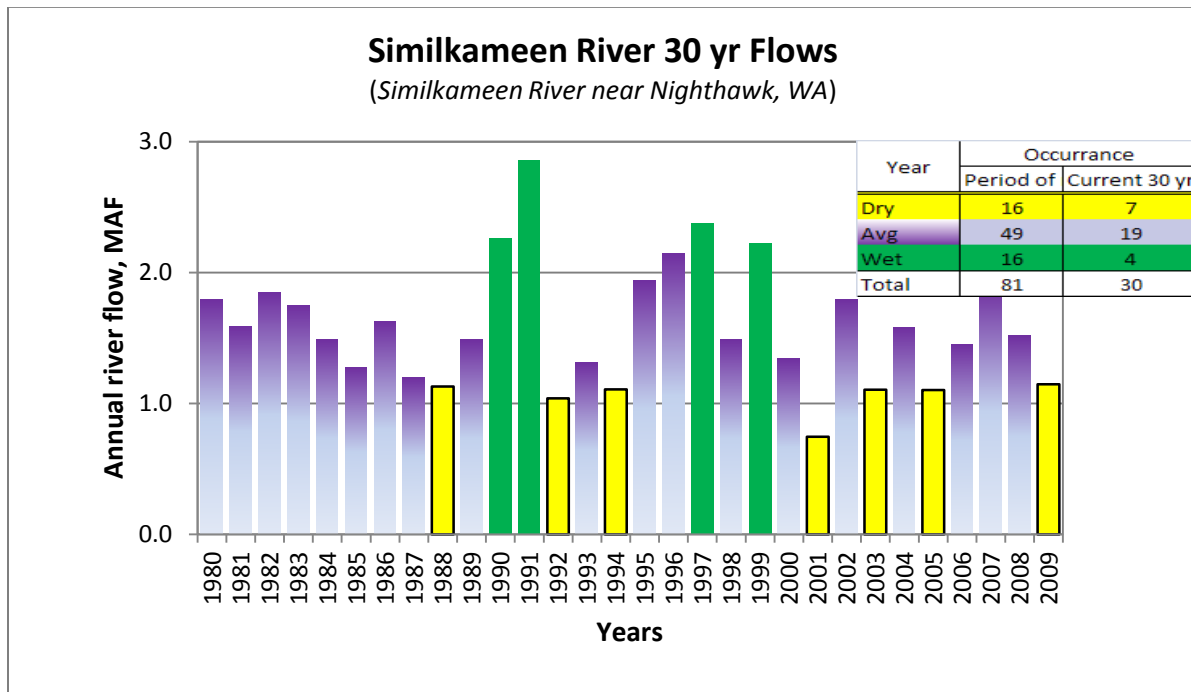
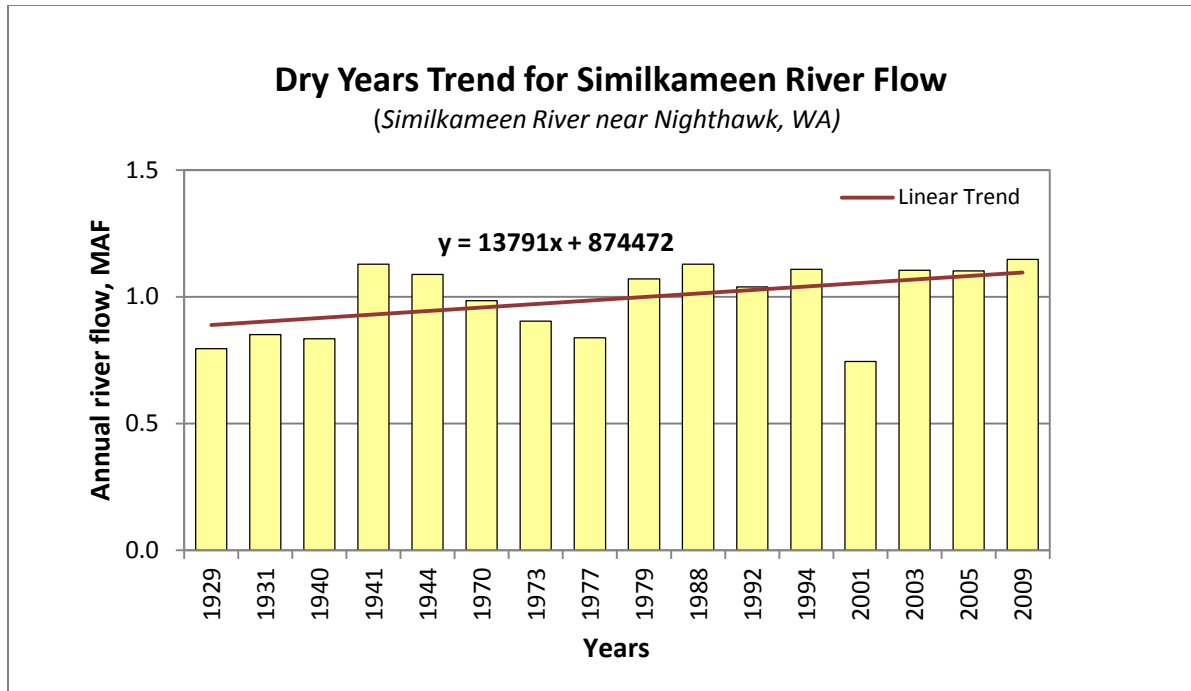


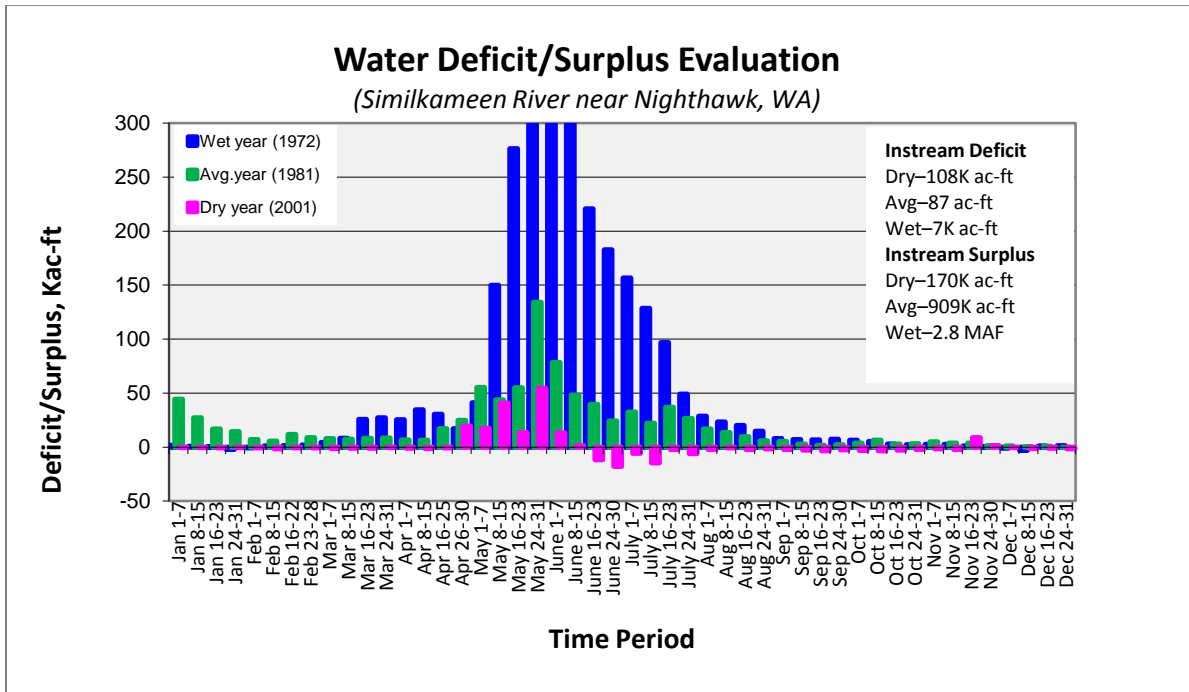
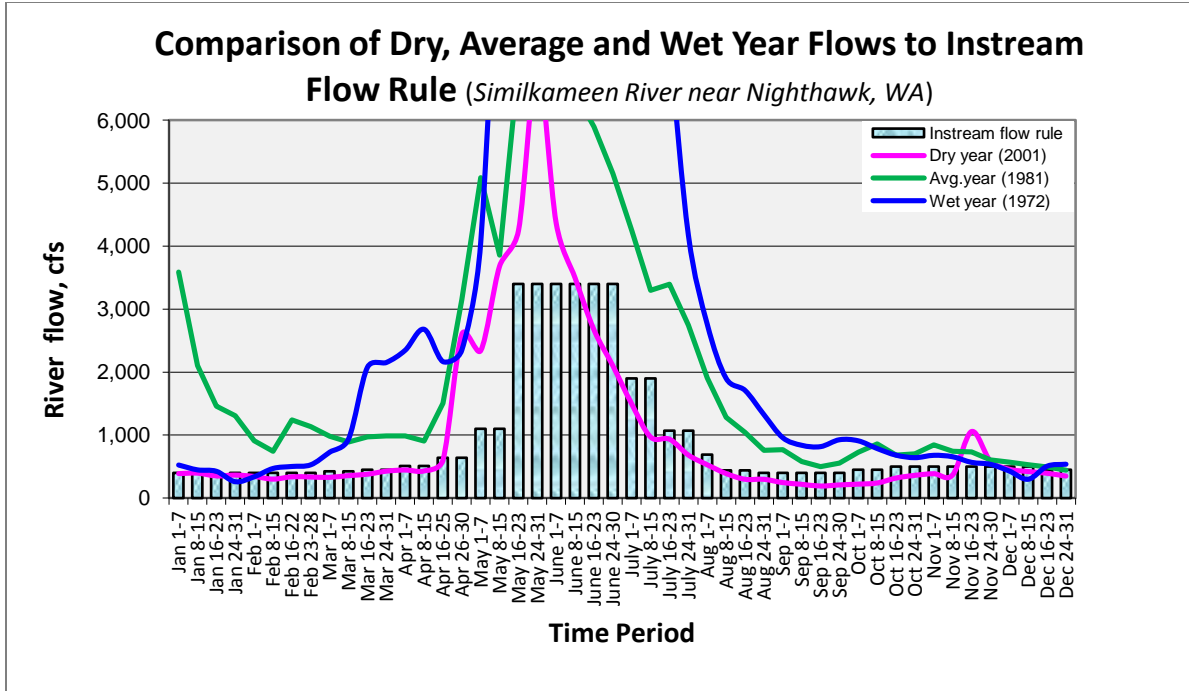


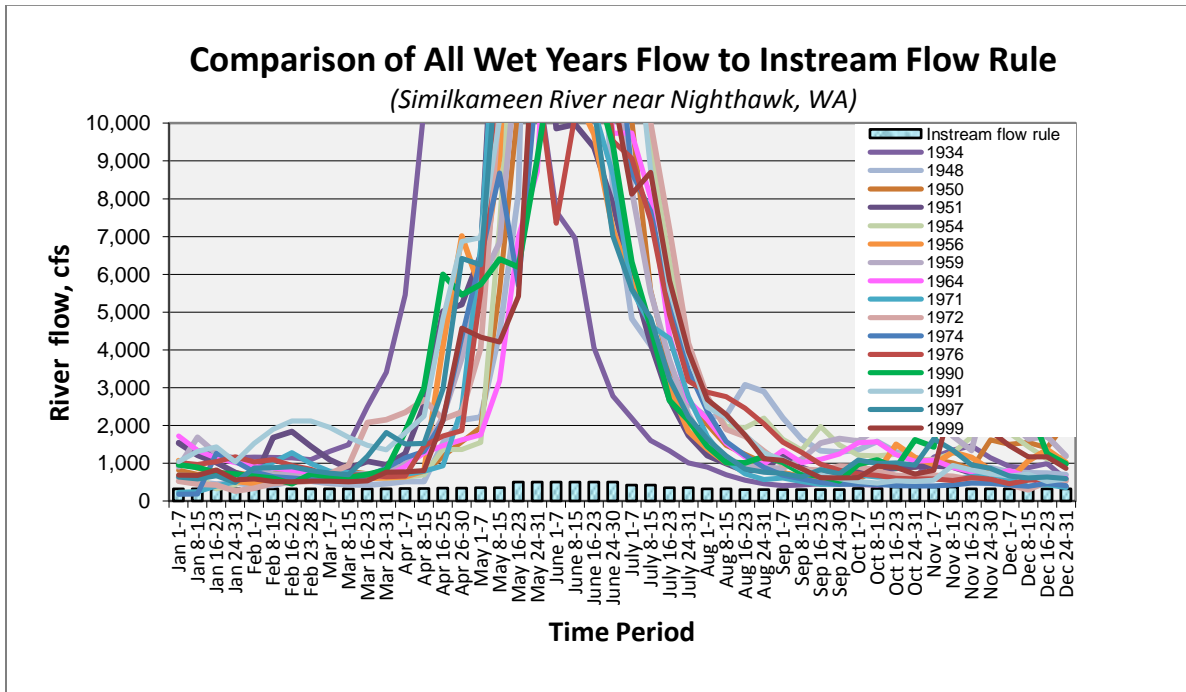
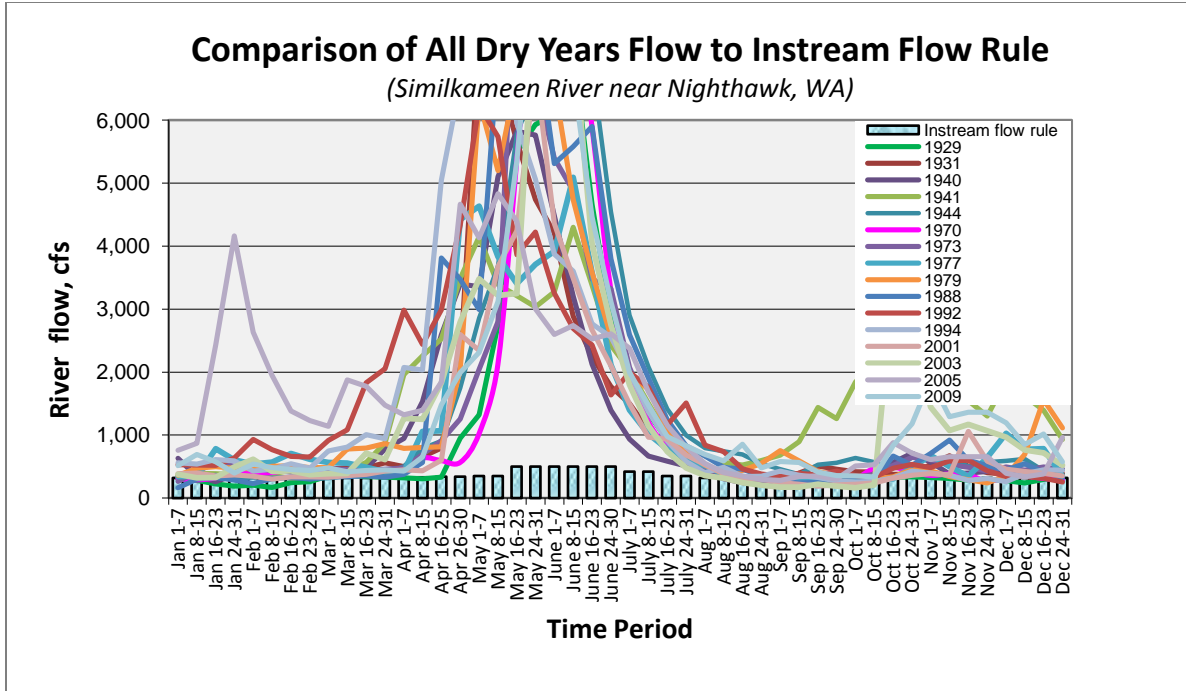




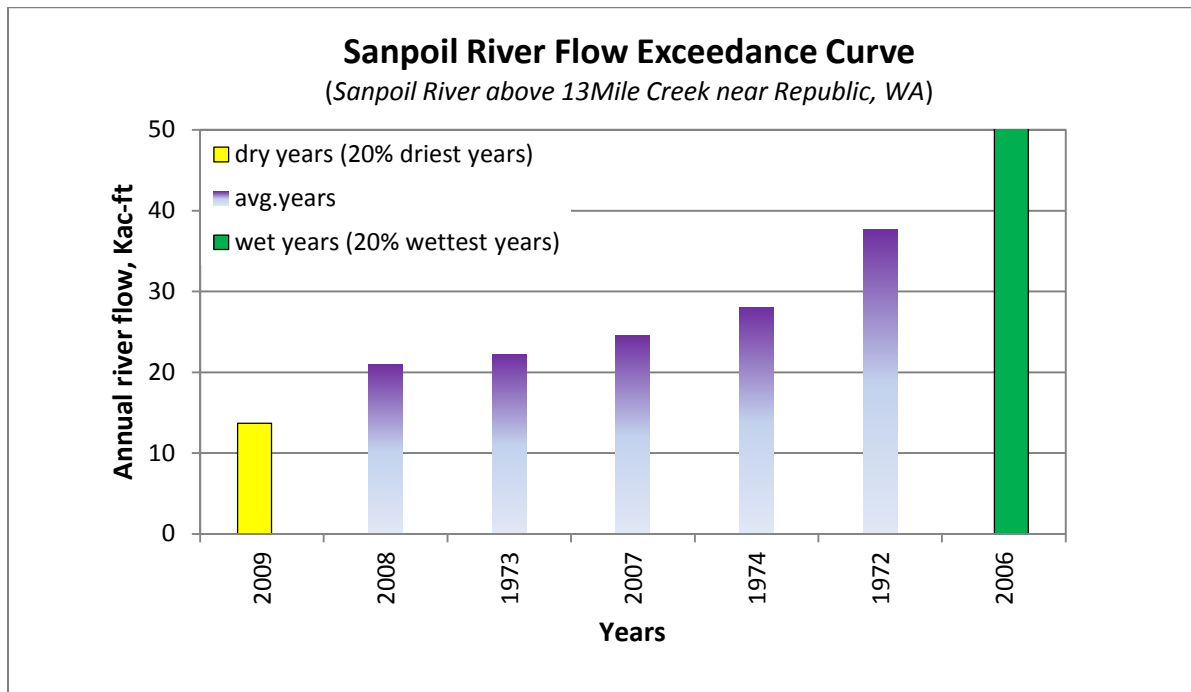
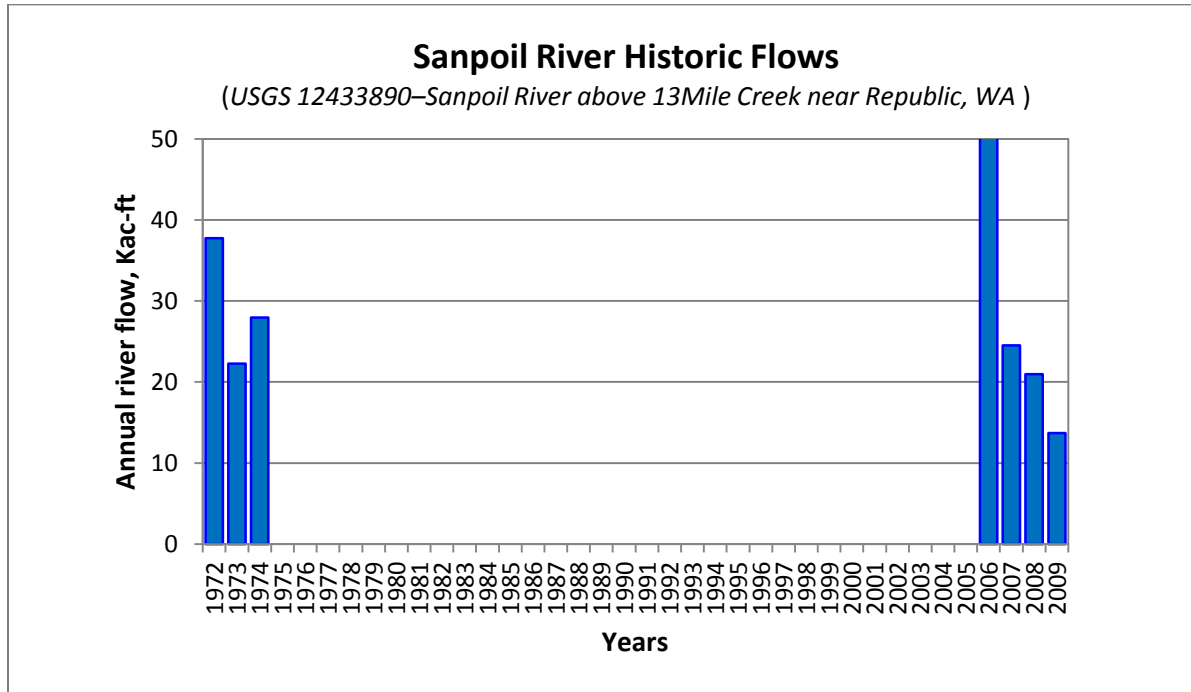




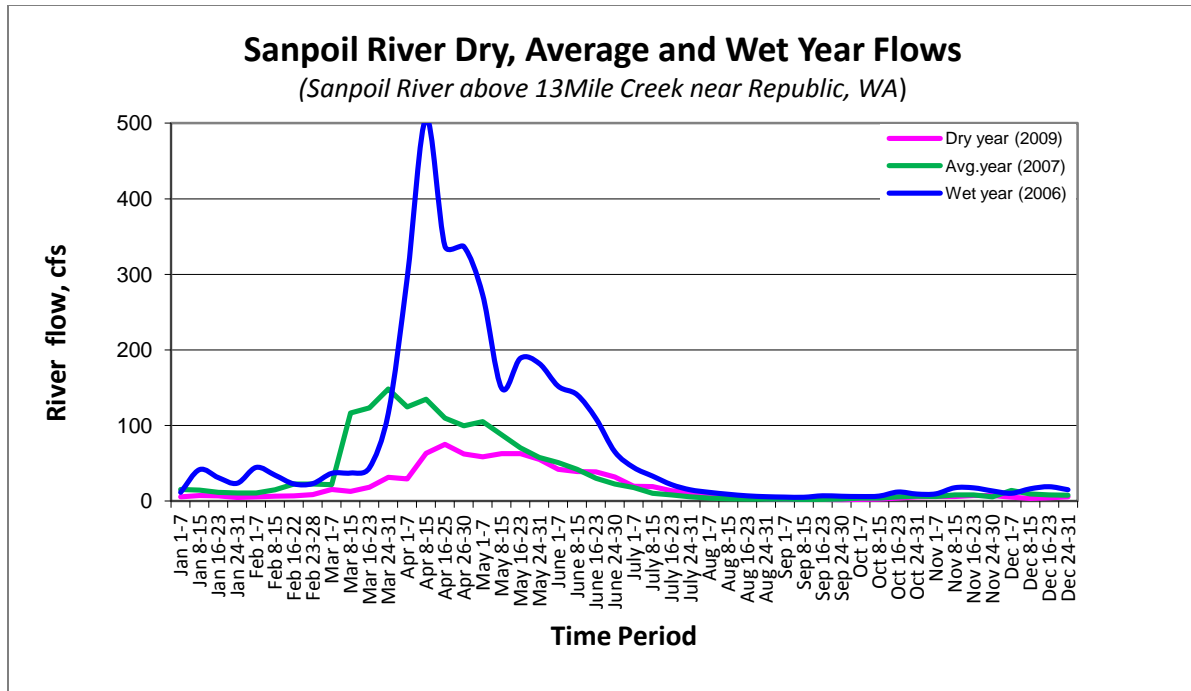




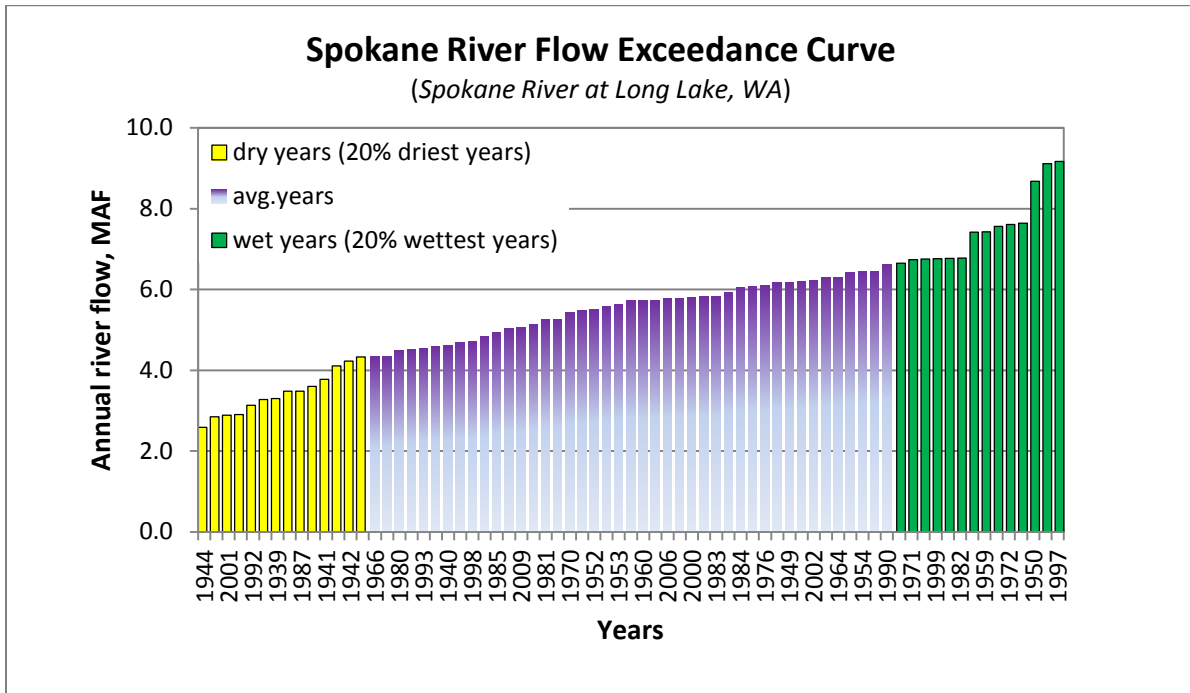
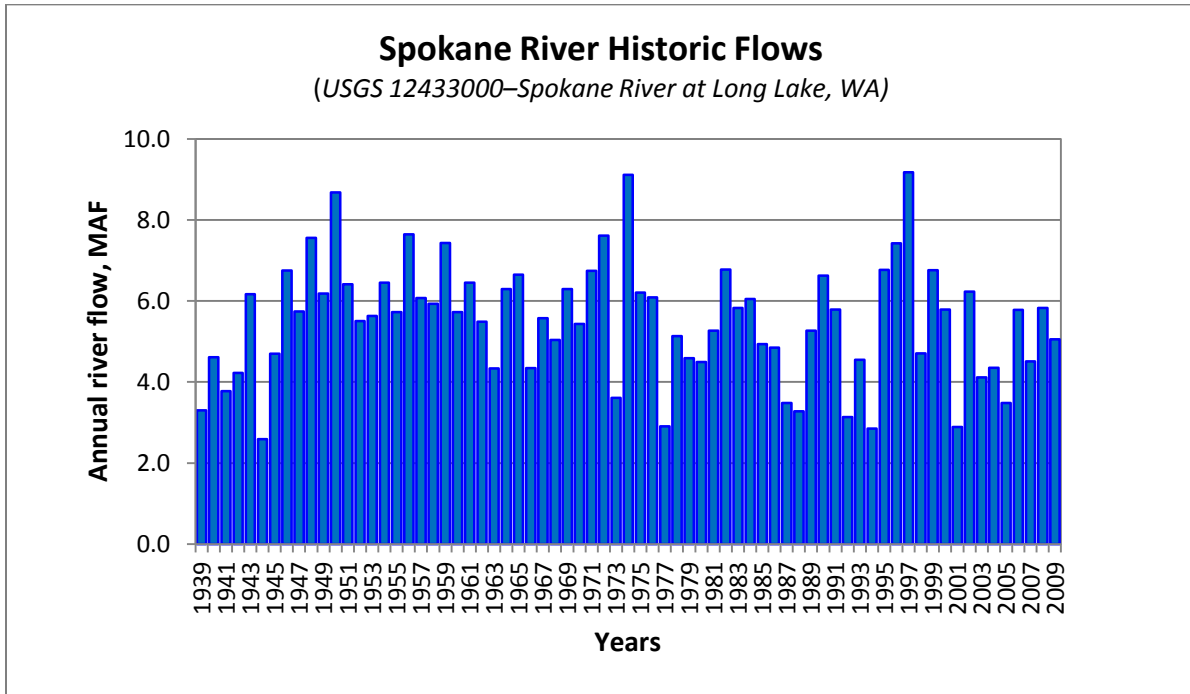
**WRIA 52 (Sanpoil)**

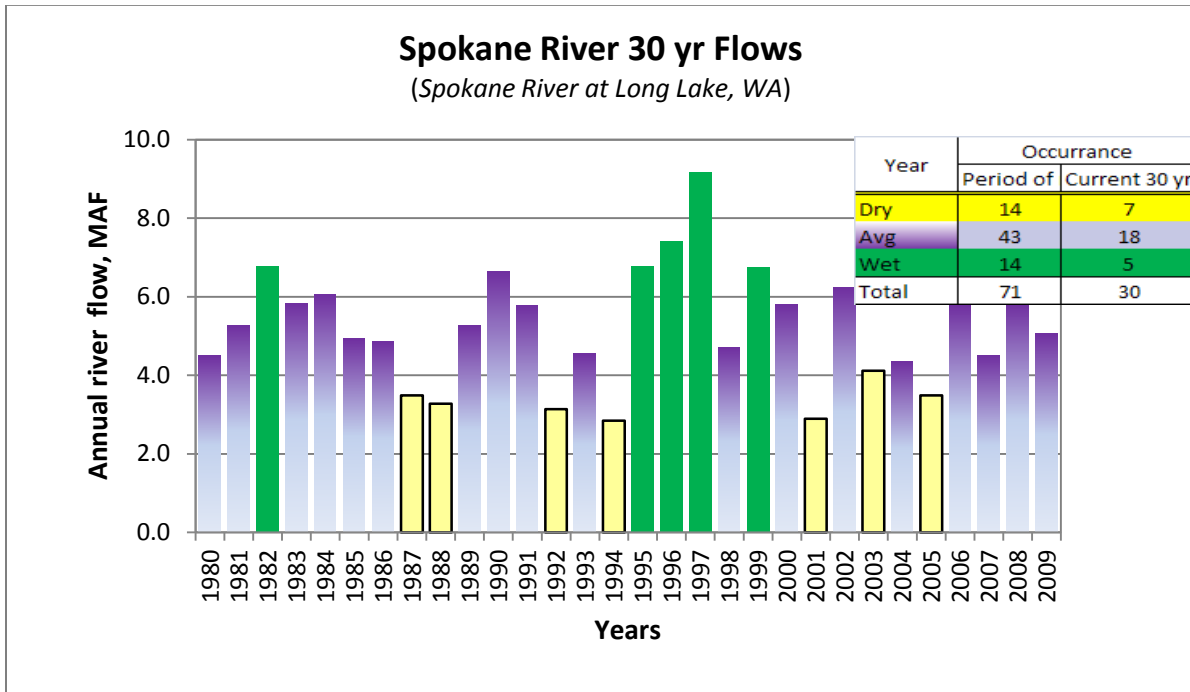
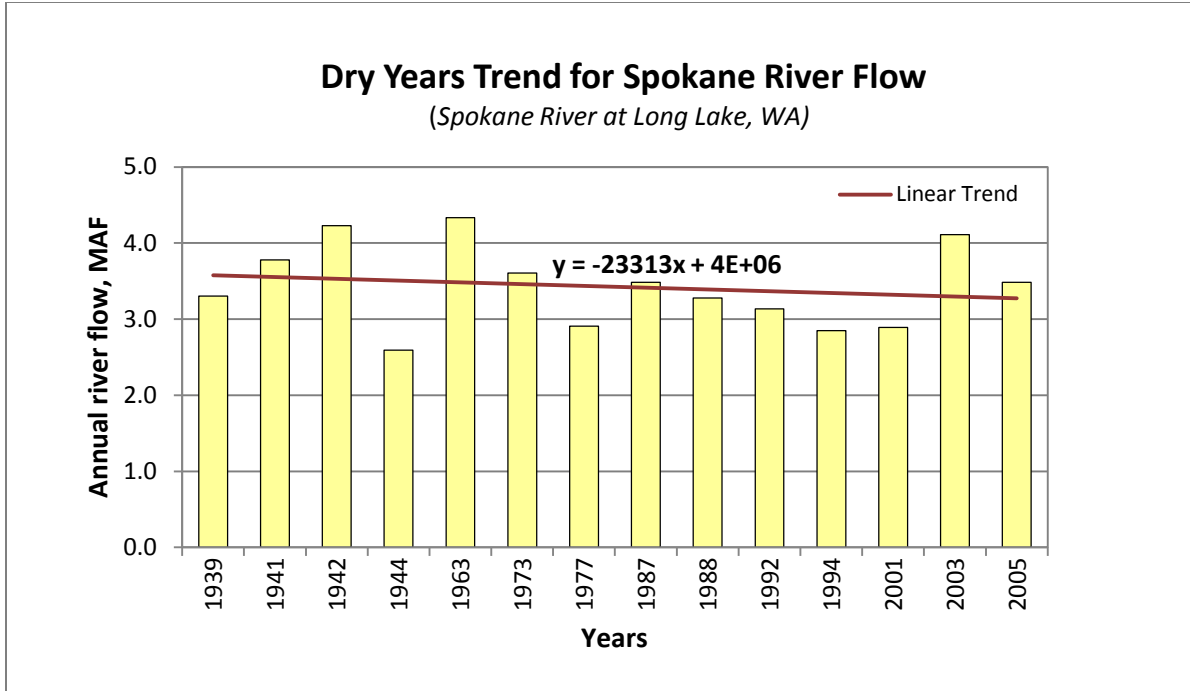


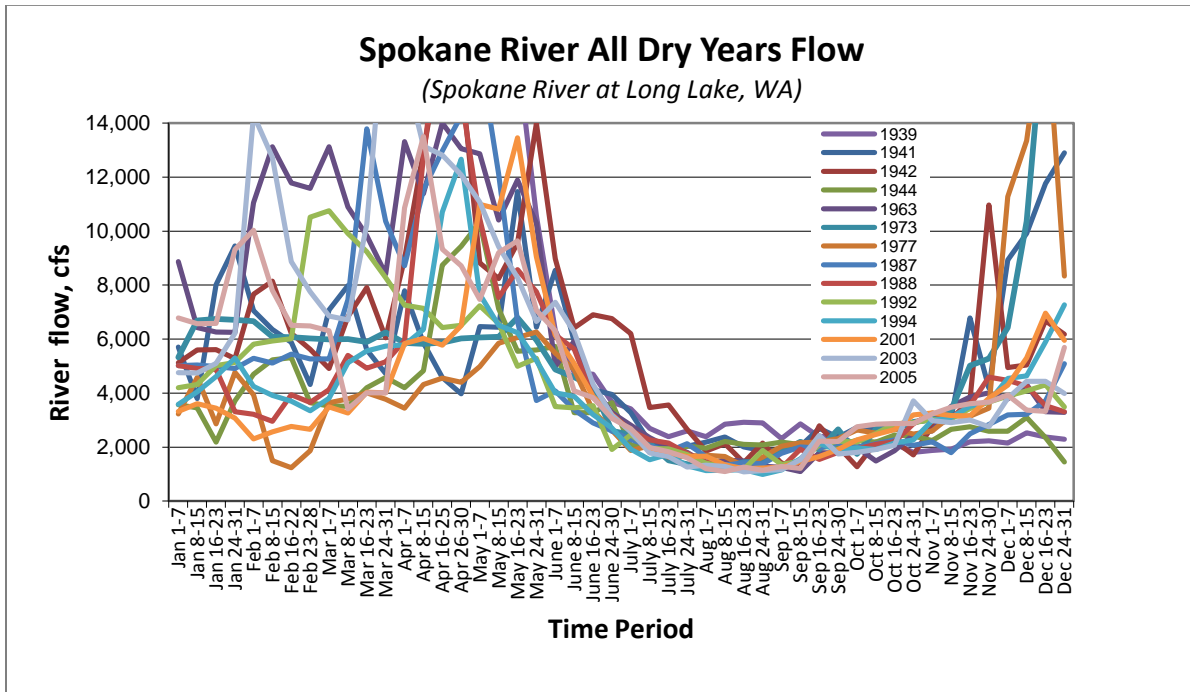
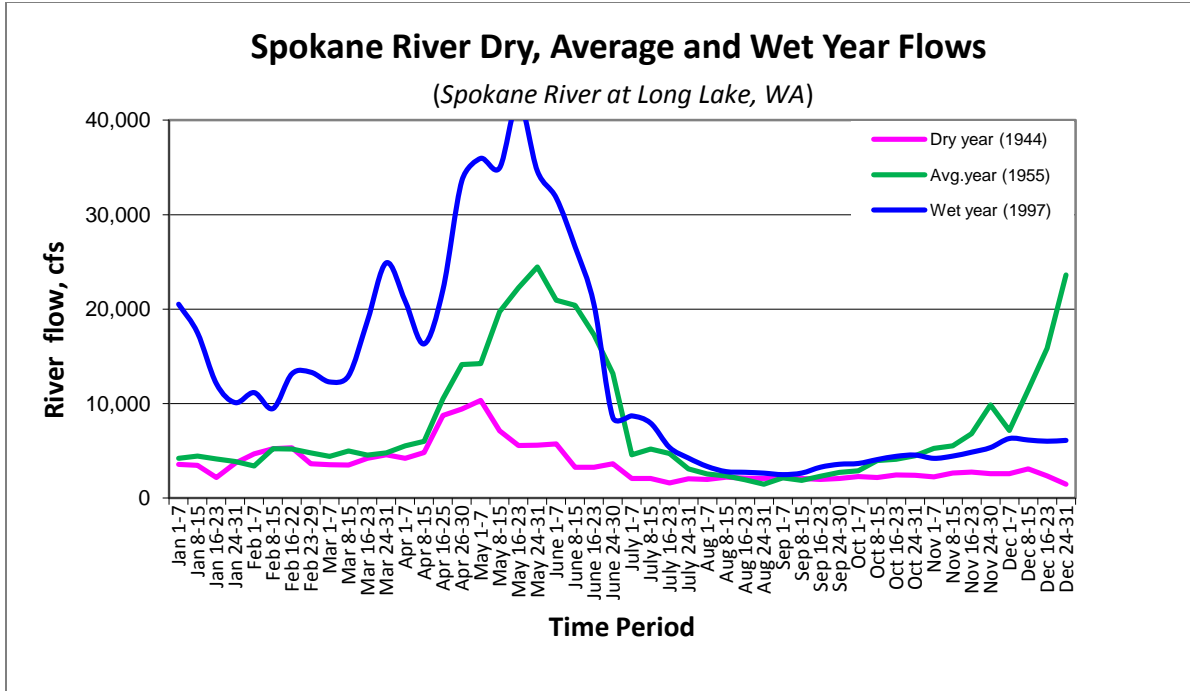


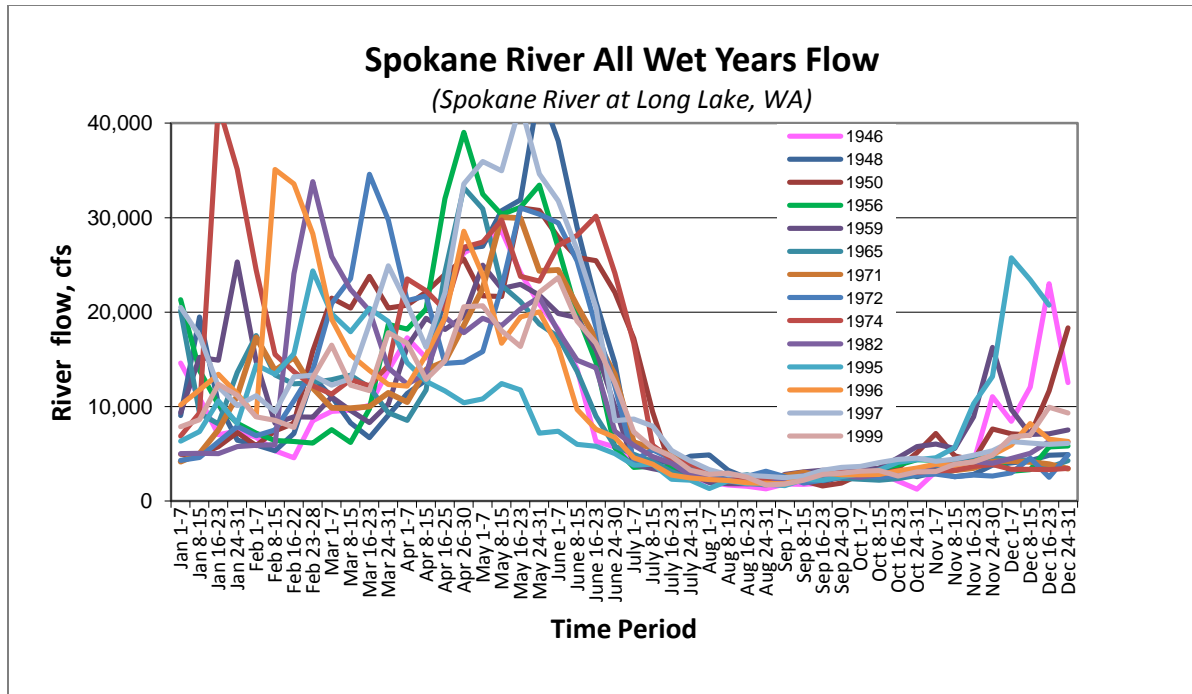


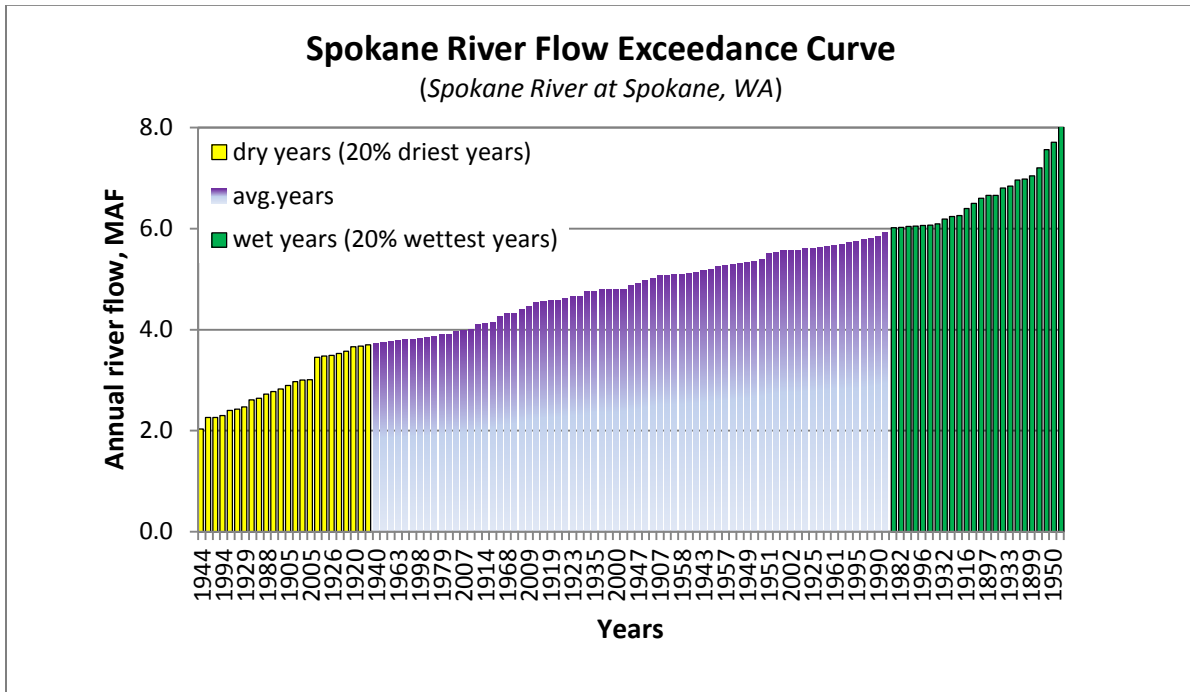
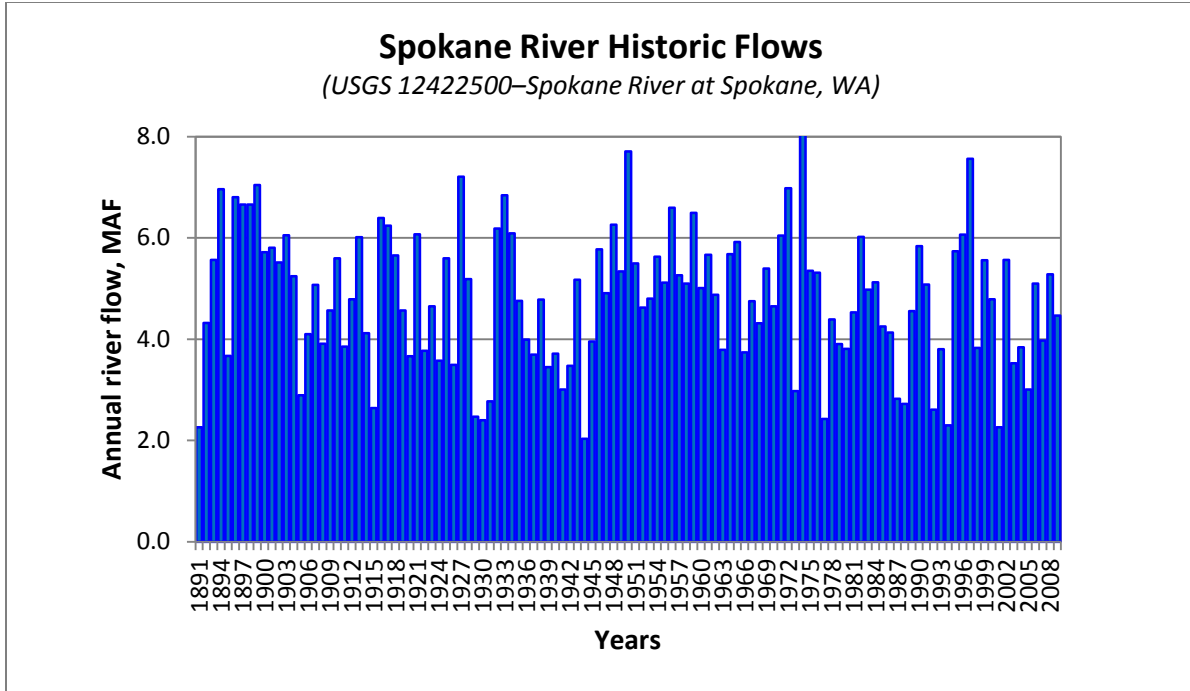
**WRIA 54 (Lower Spokane)**

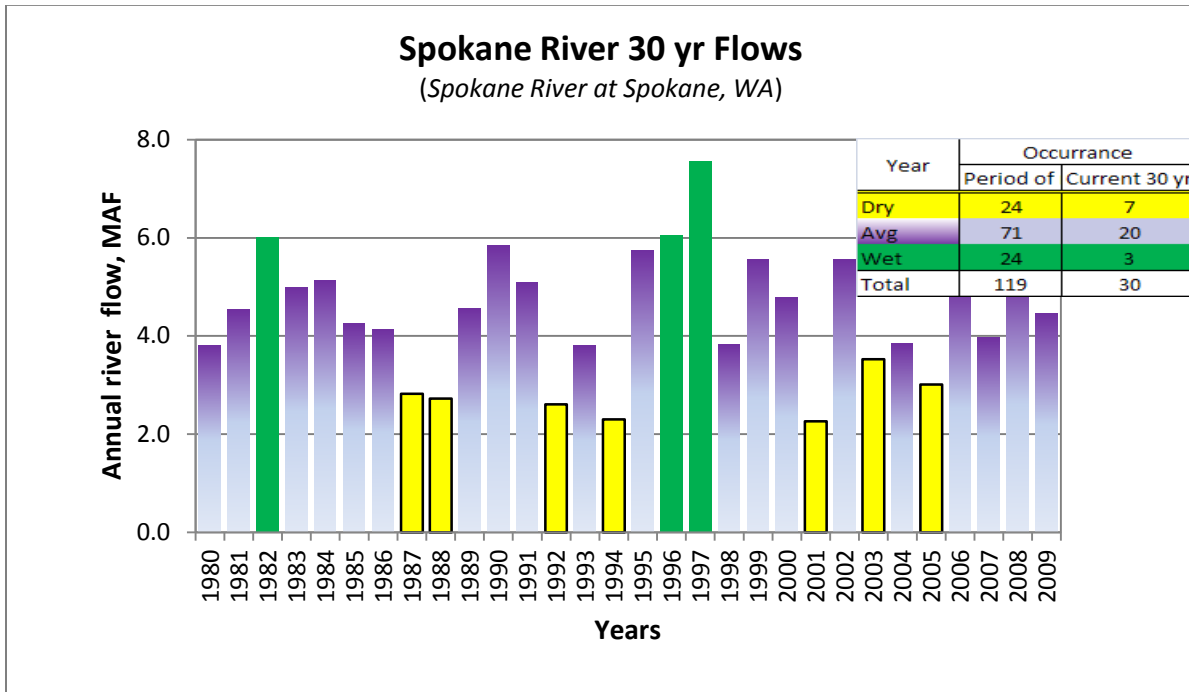
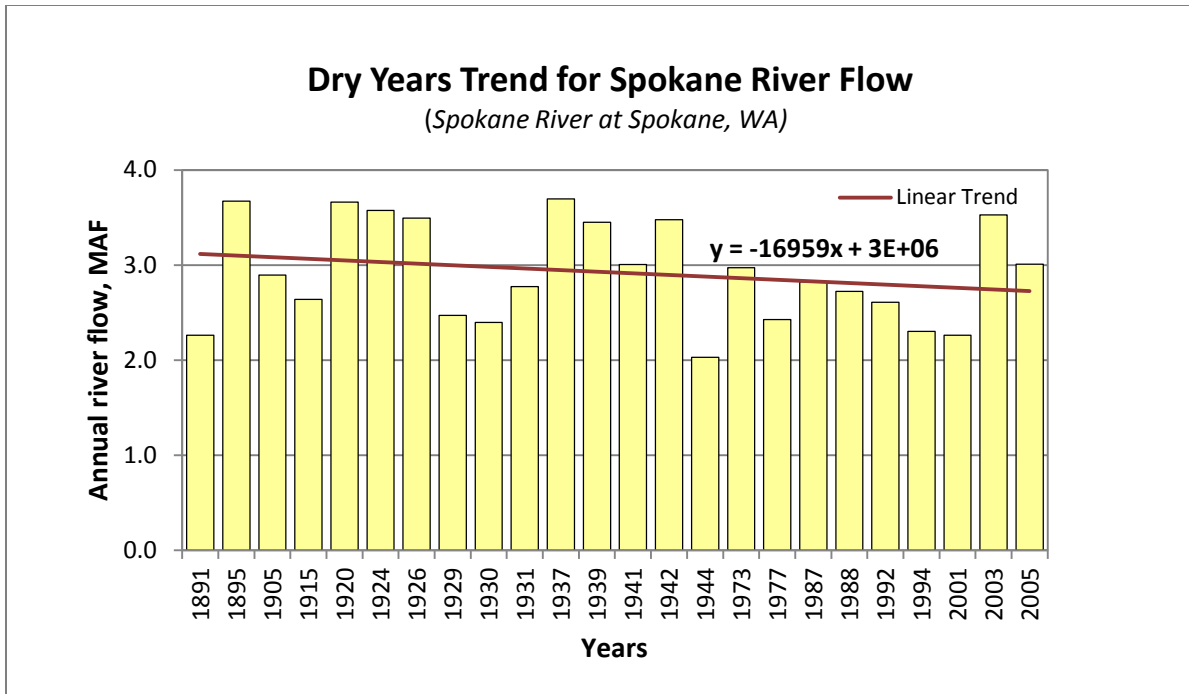


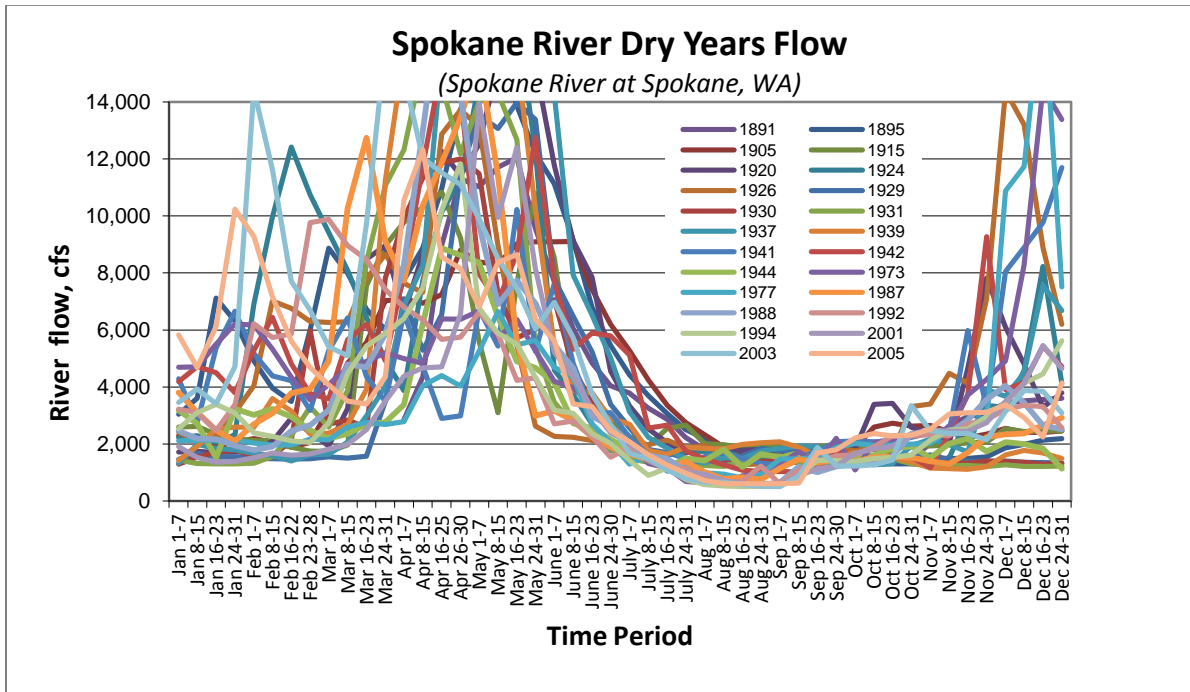
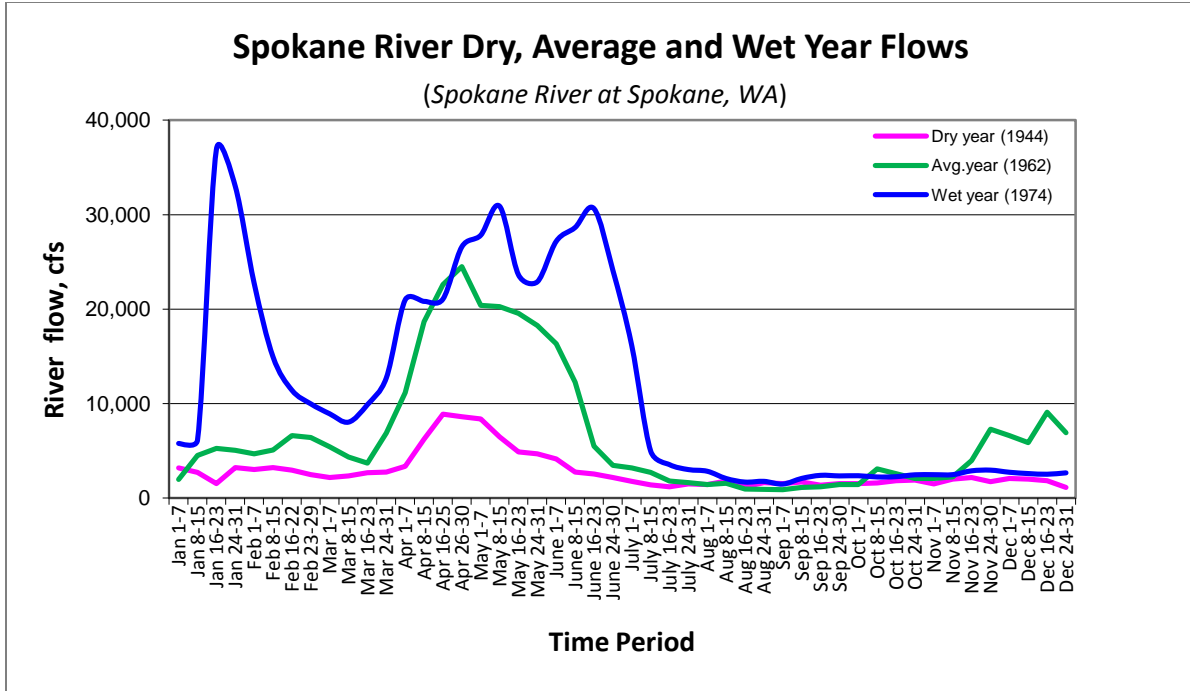




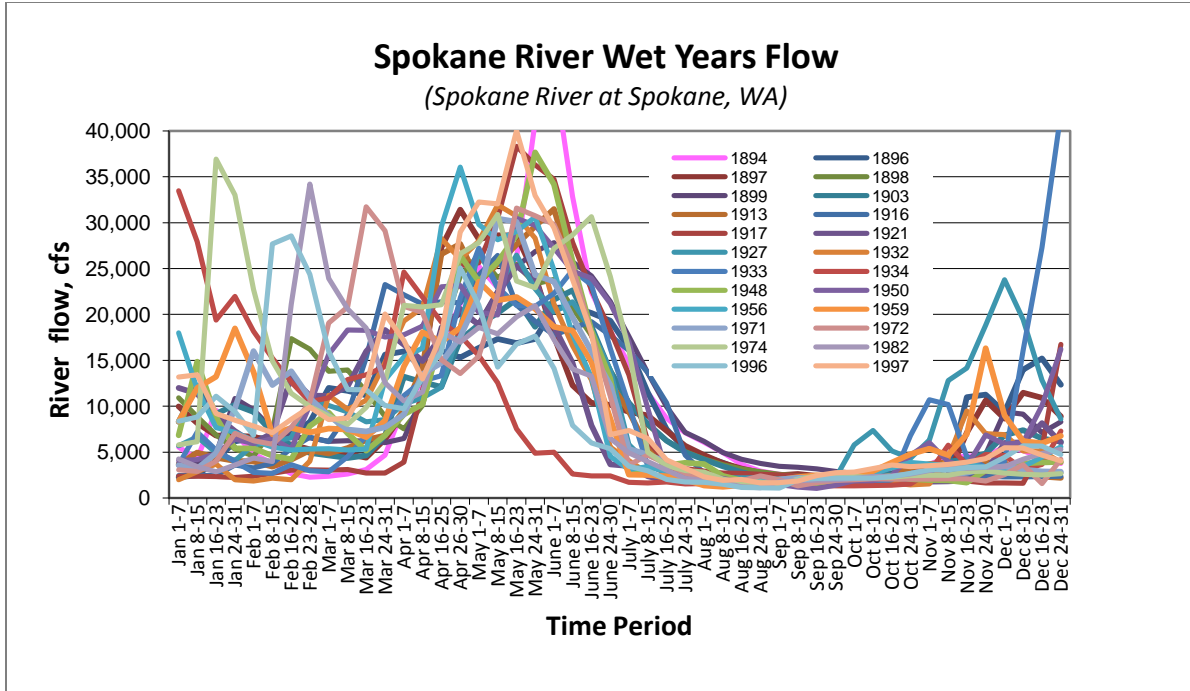




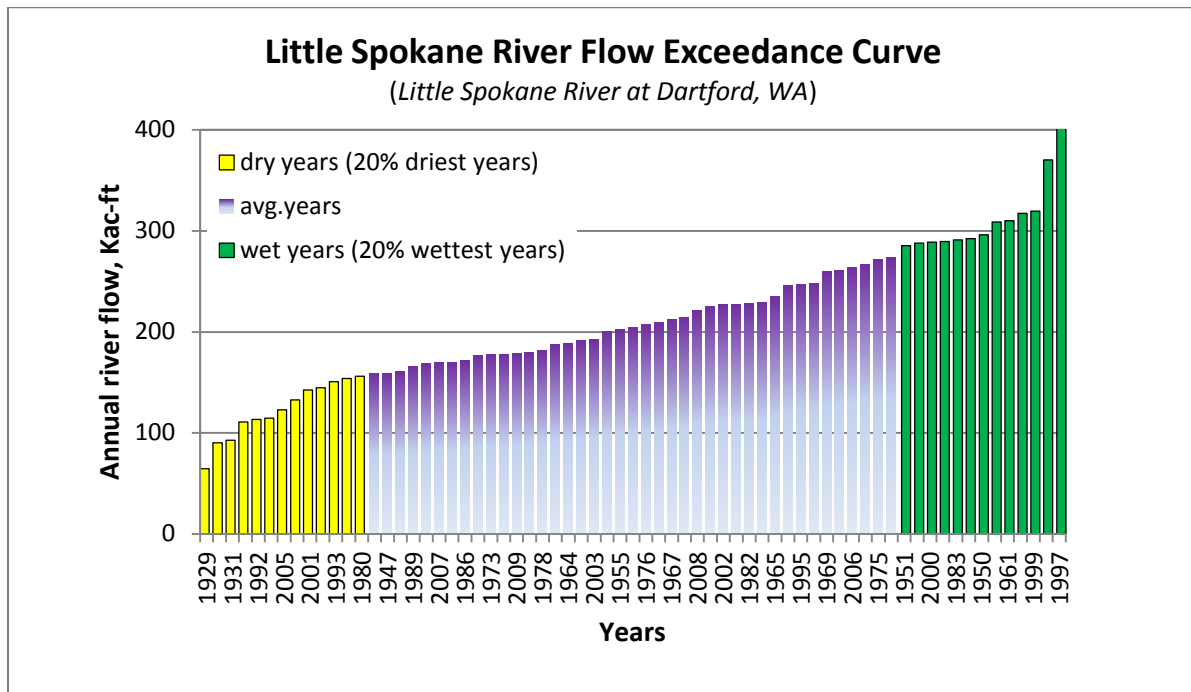
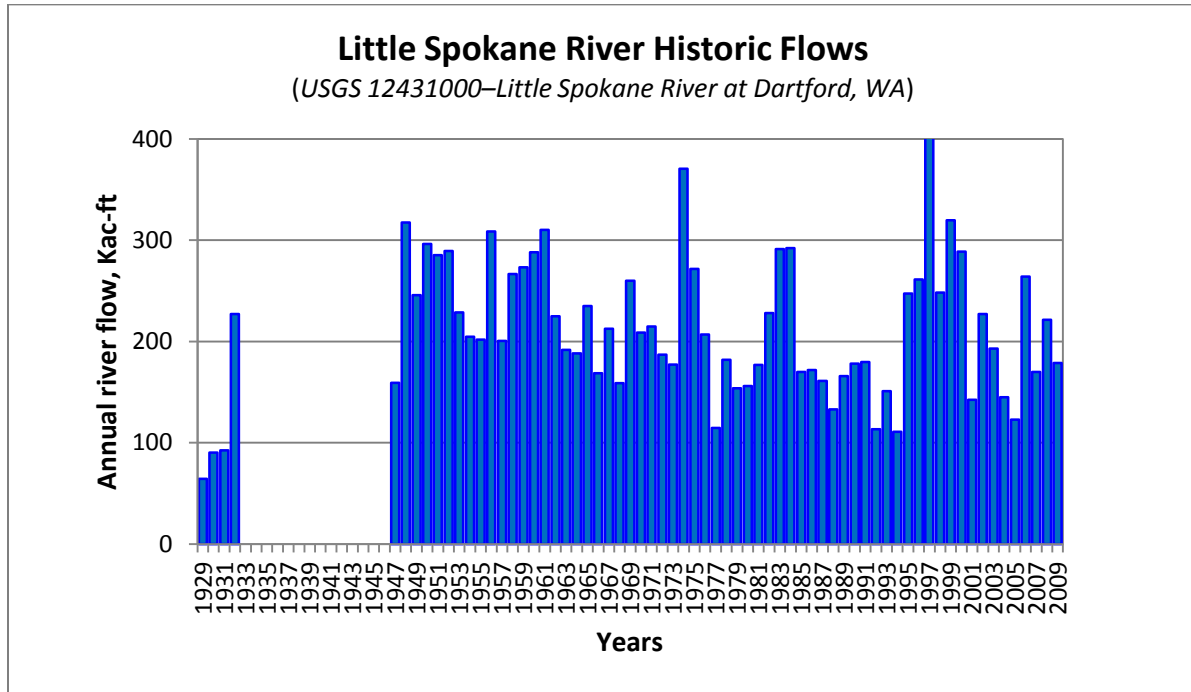


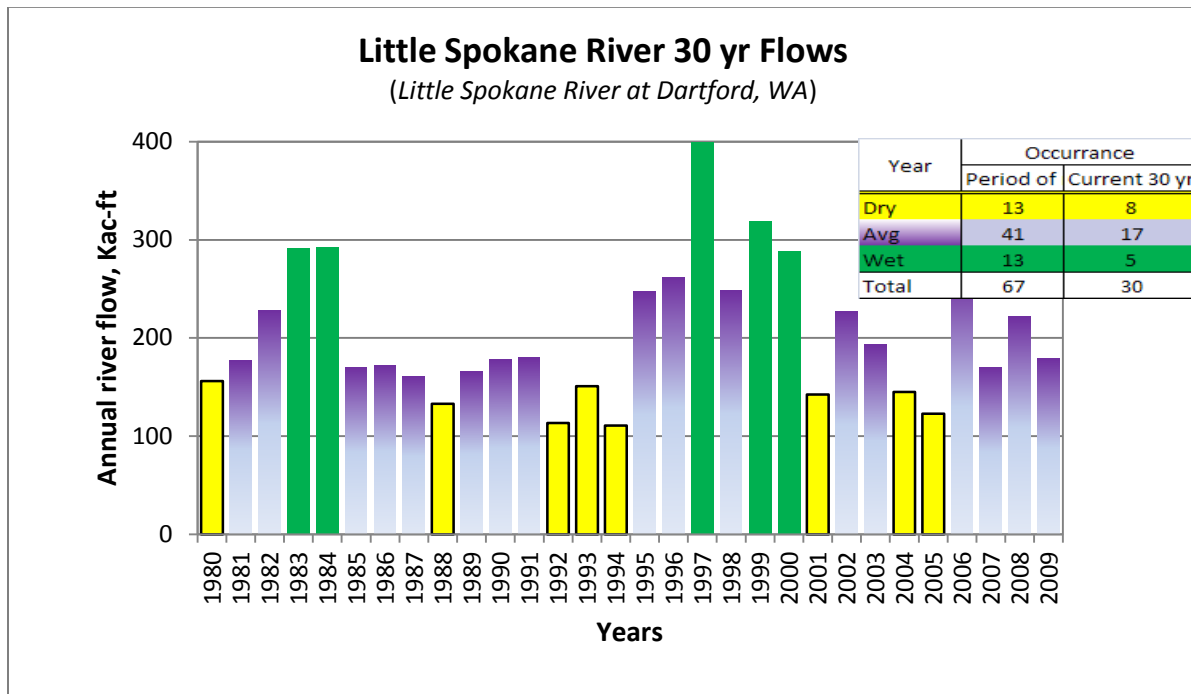
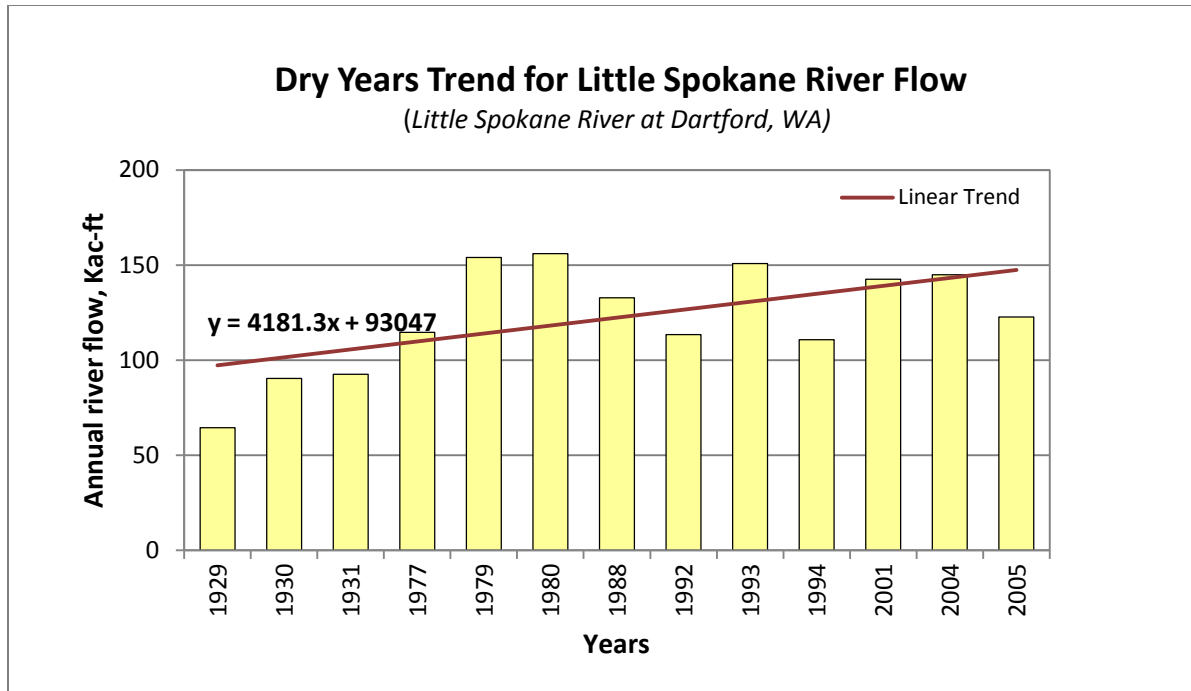


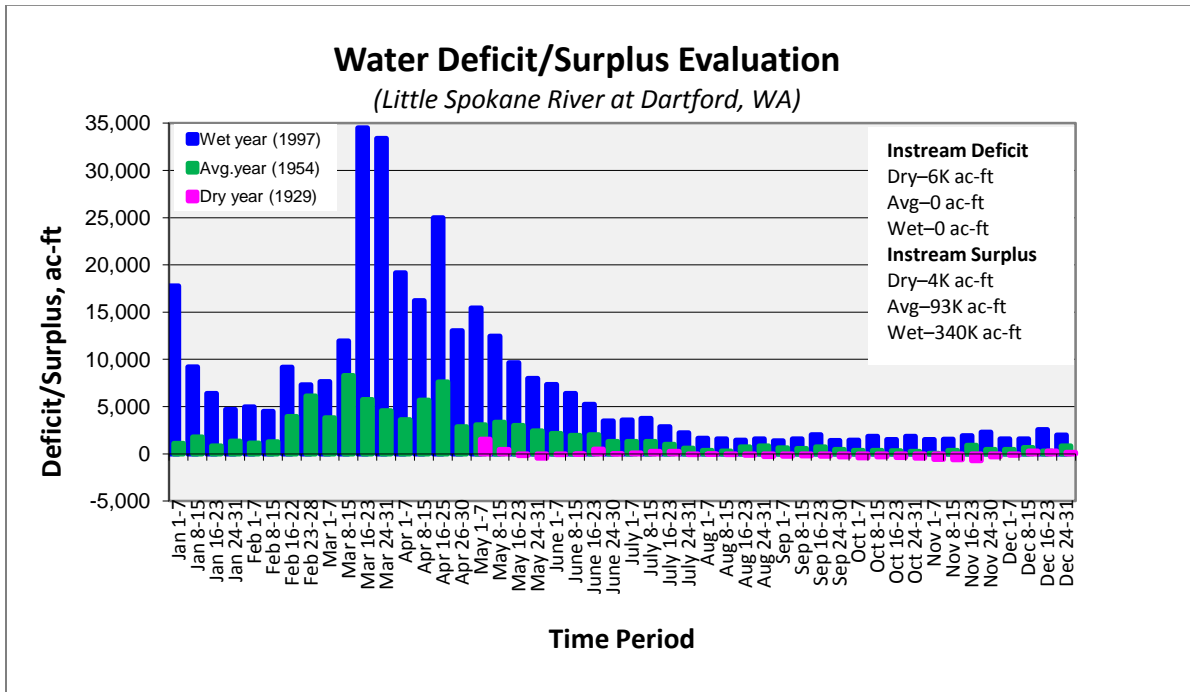
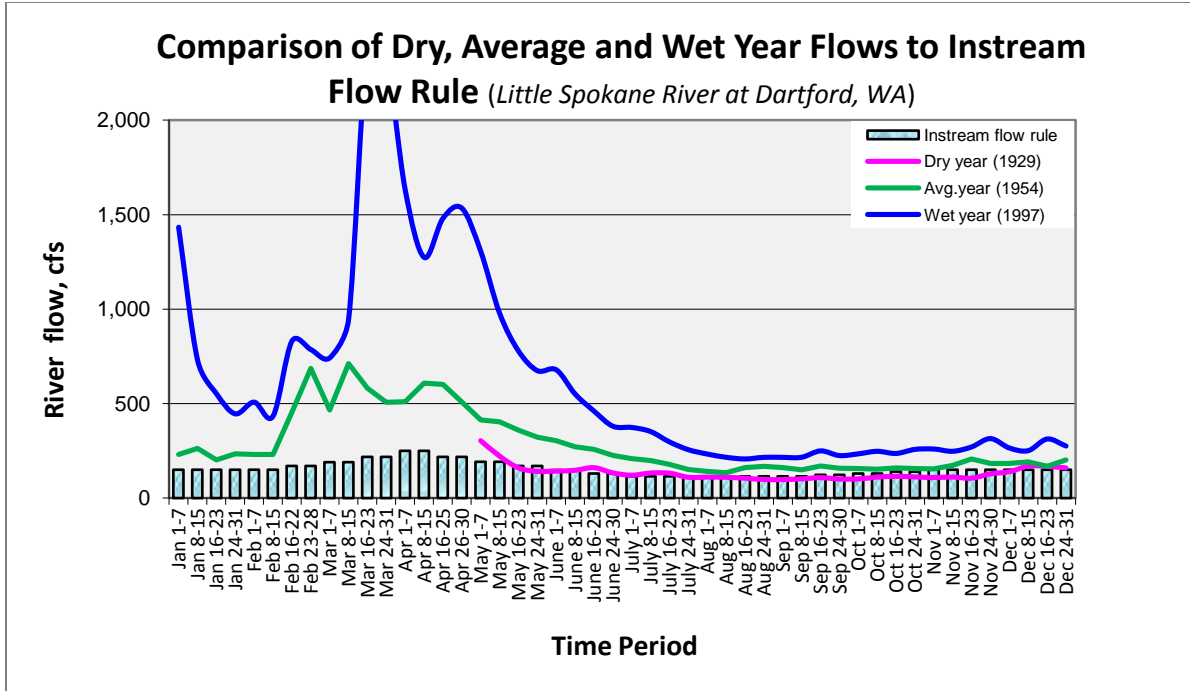


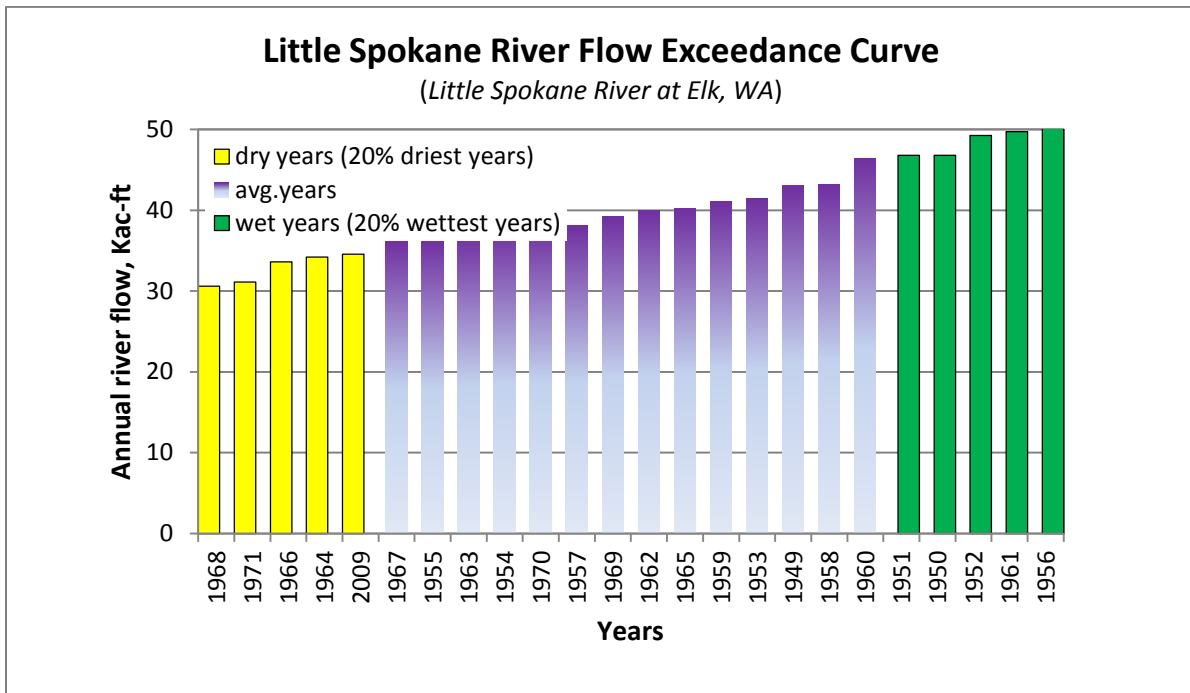
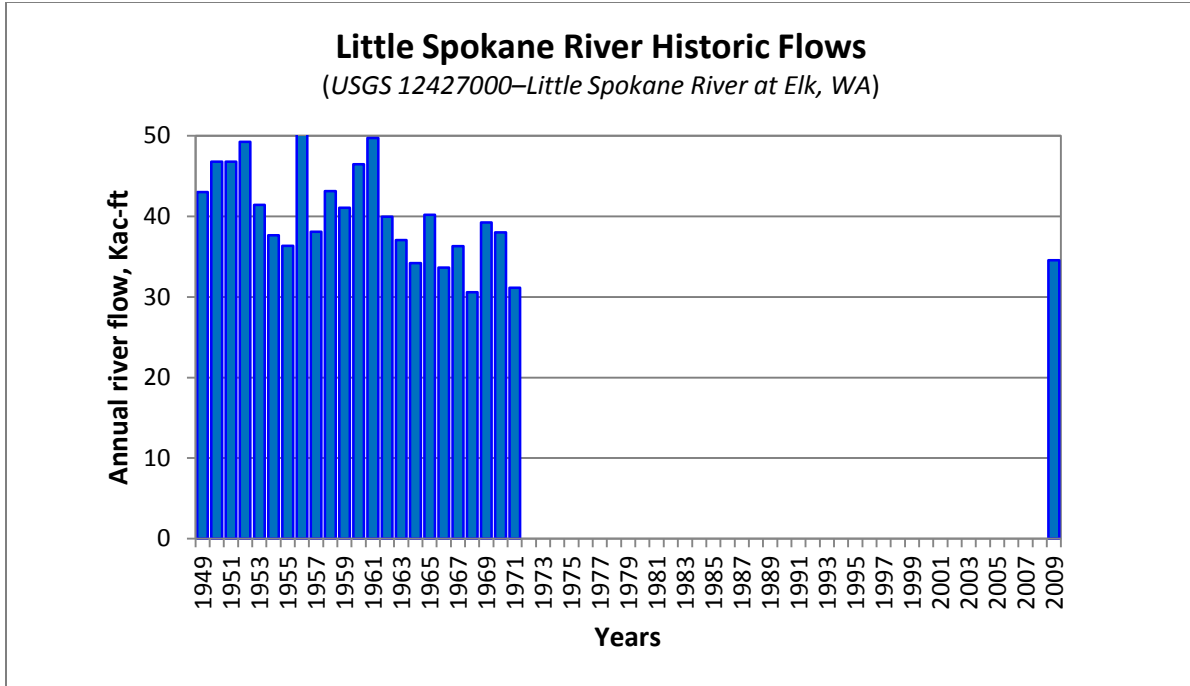


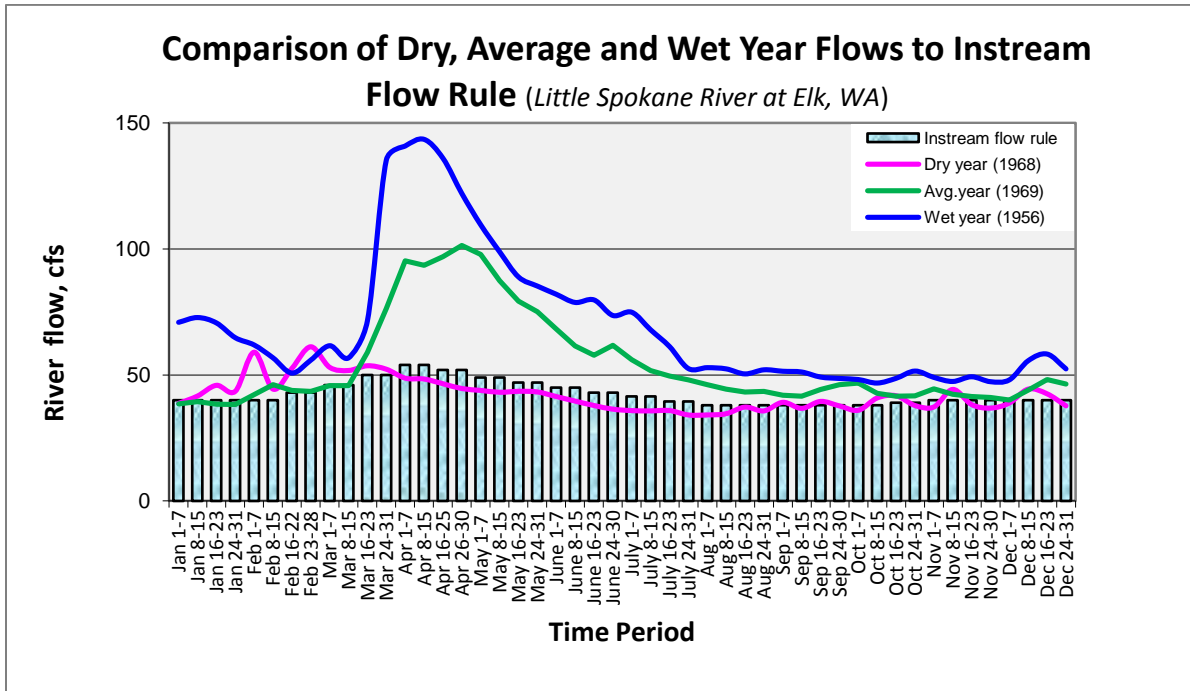
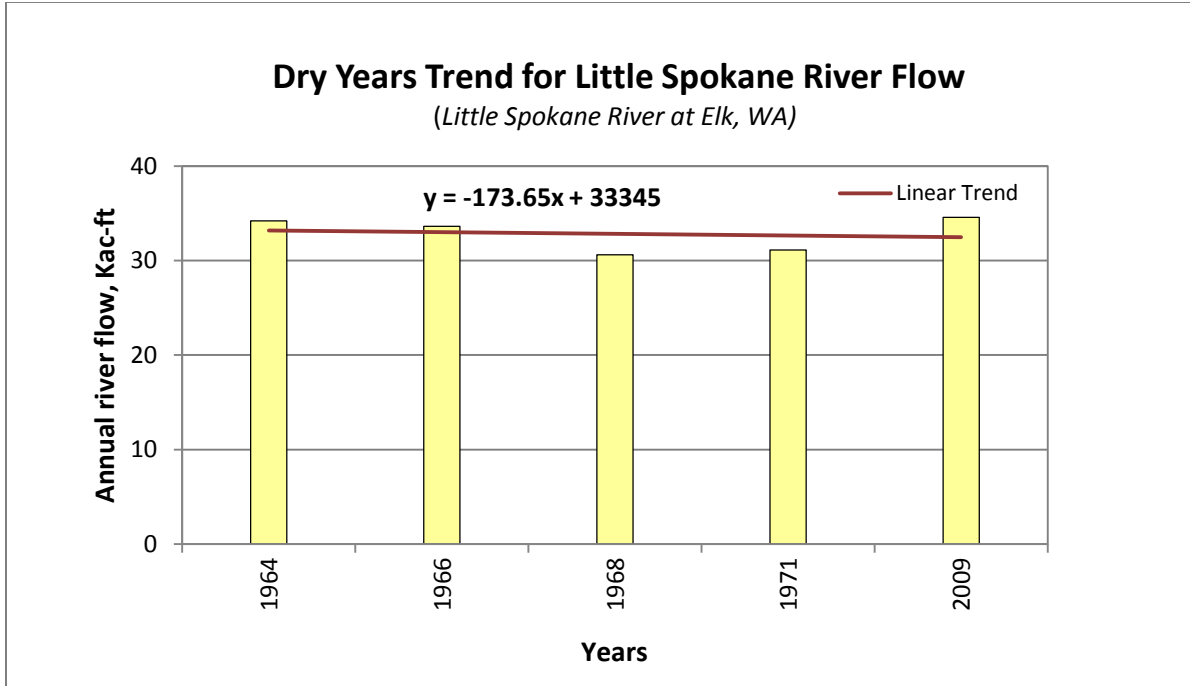
**WRIA 55 (Little Spokane)**

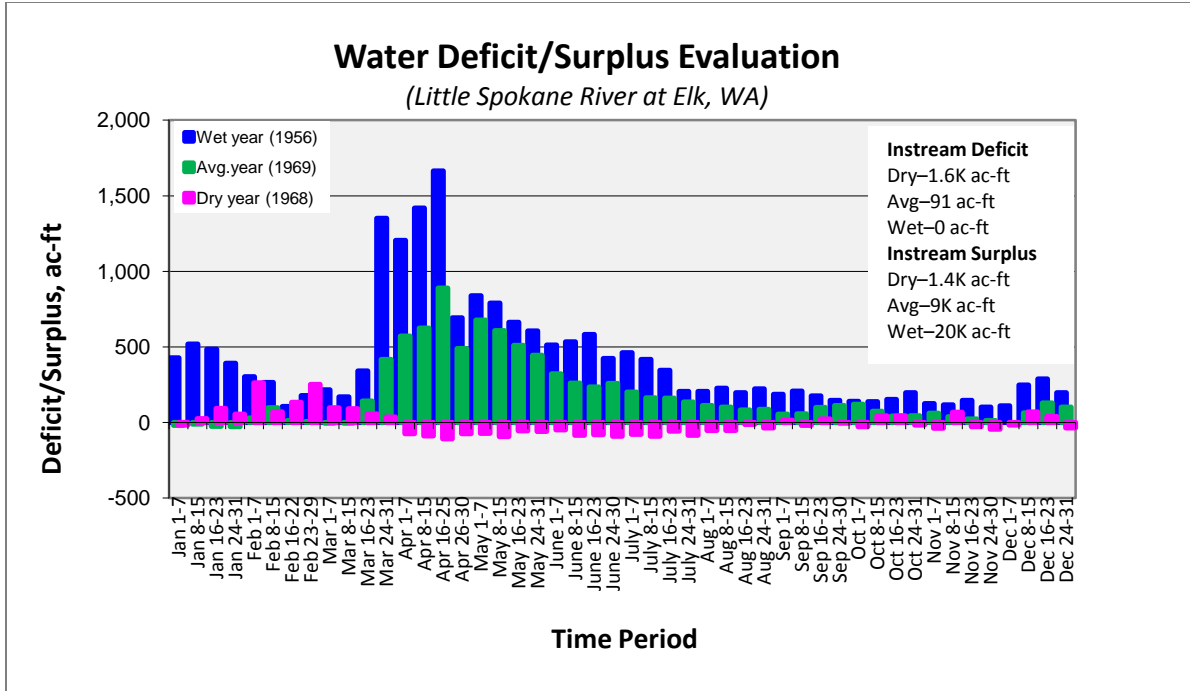


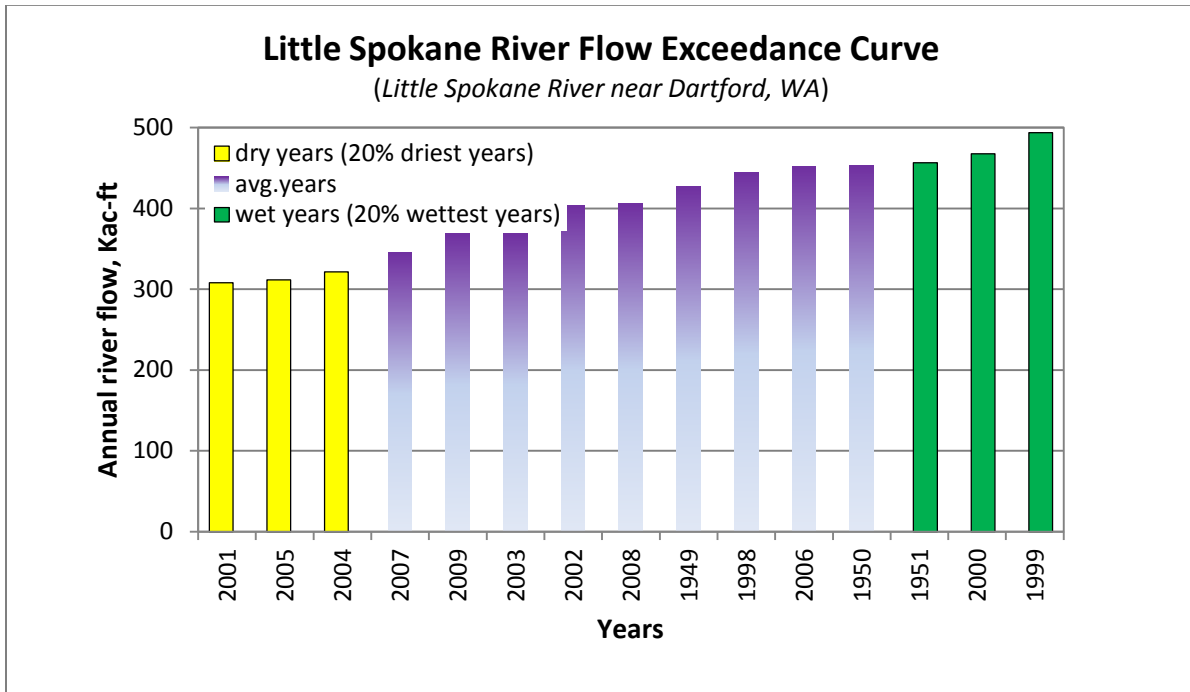
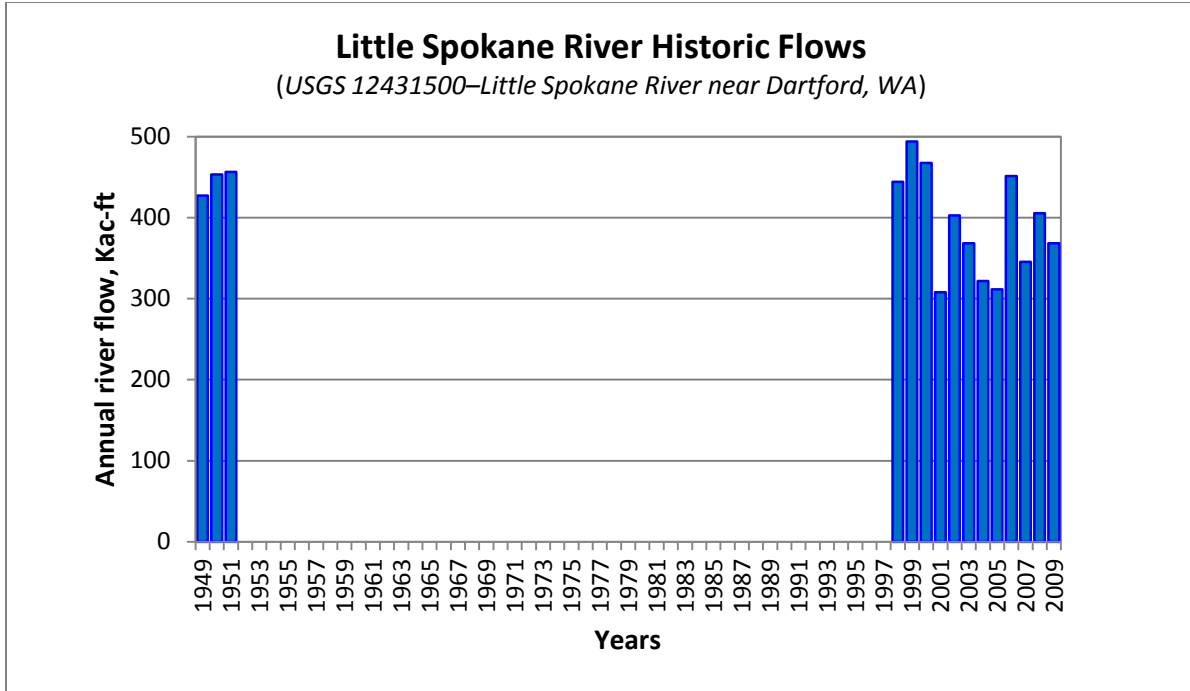




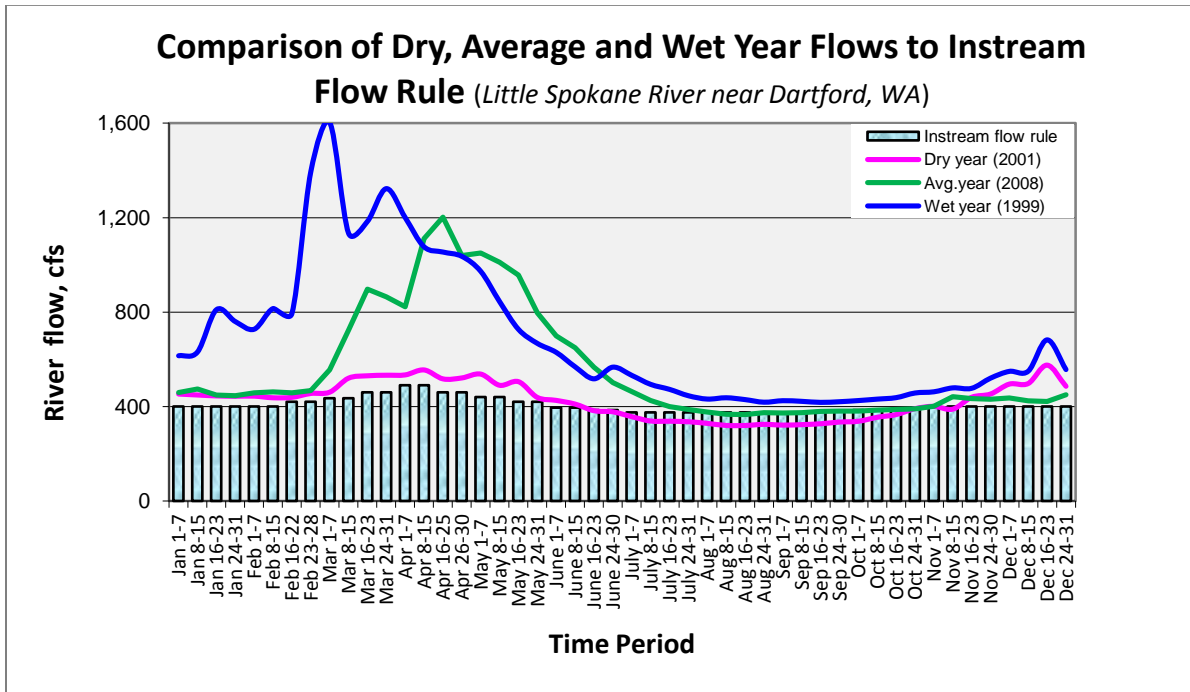
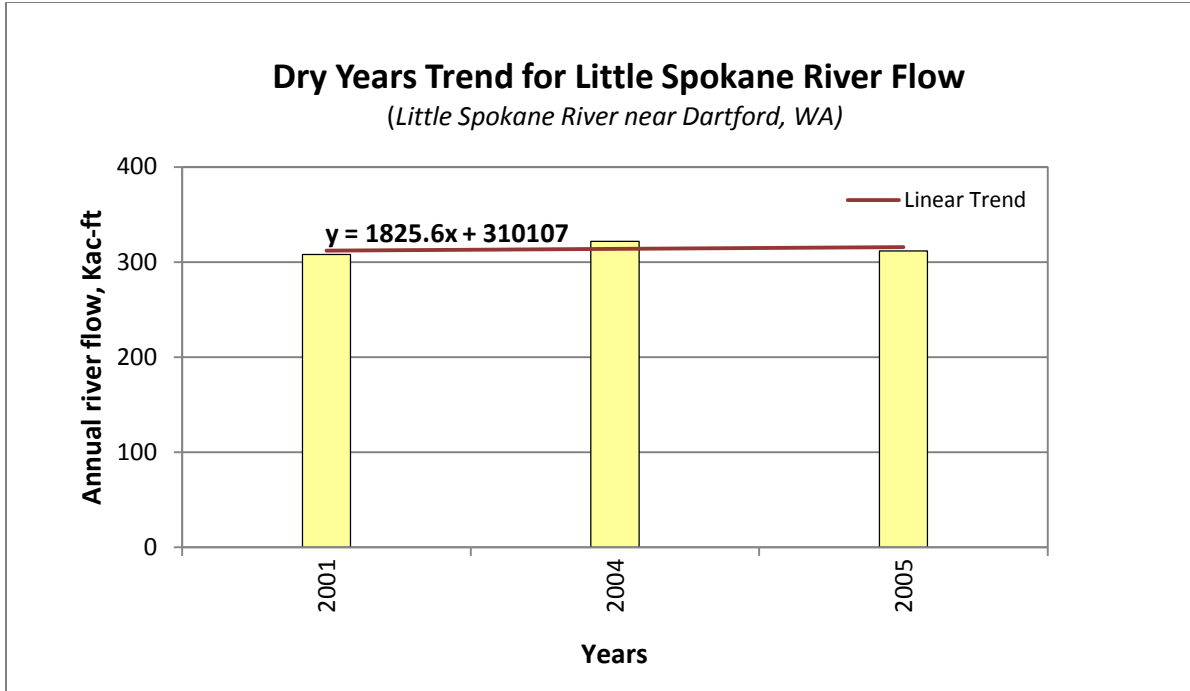


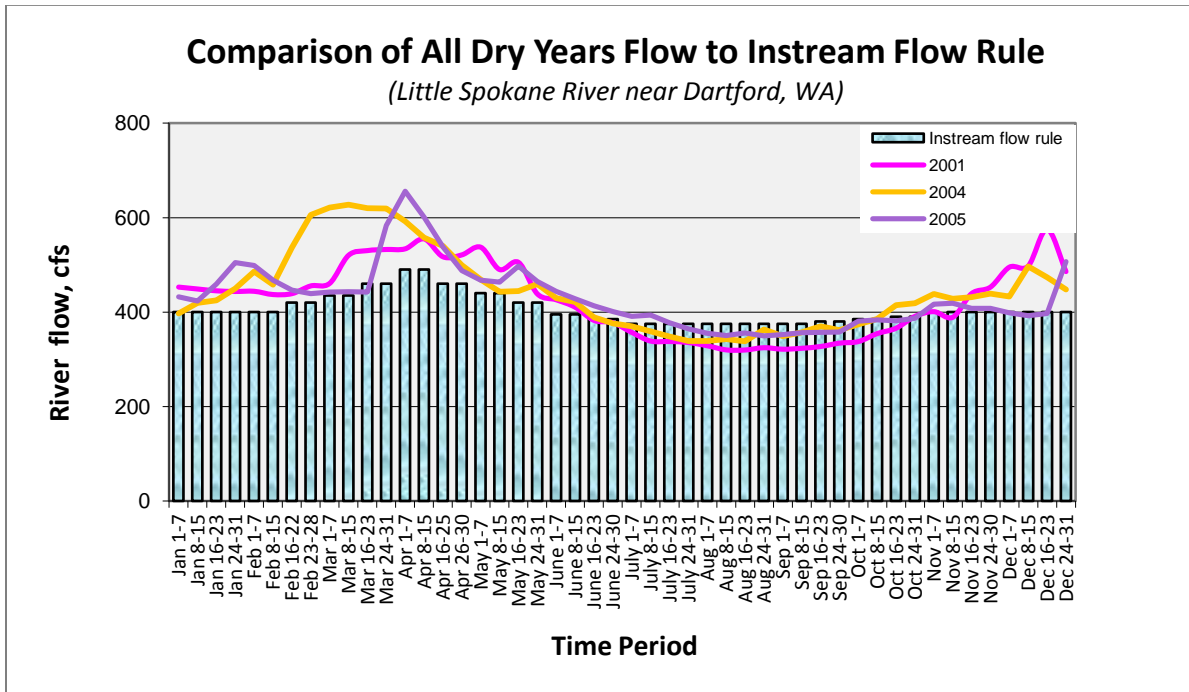
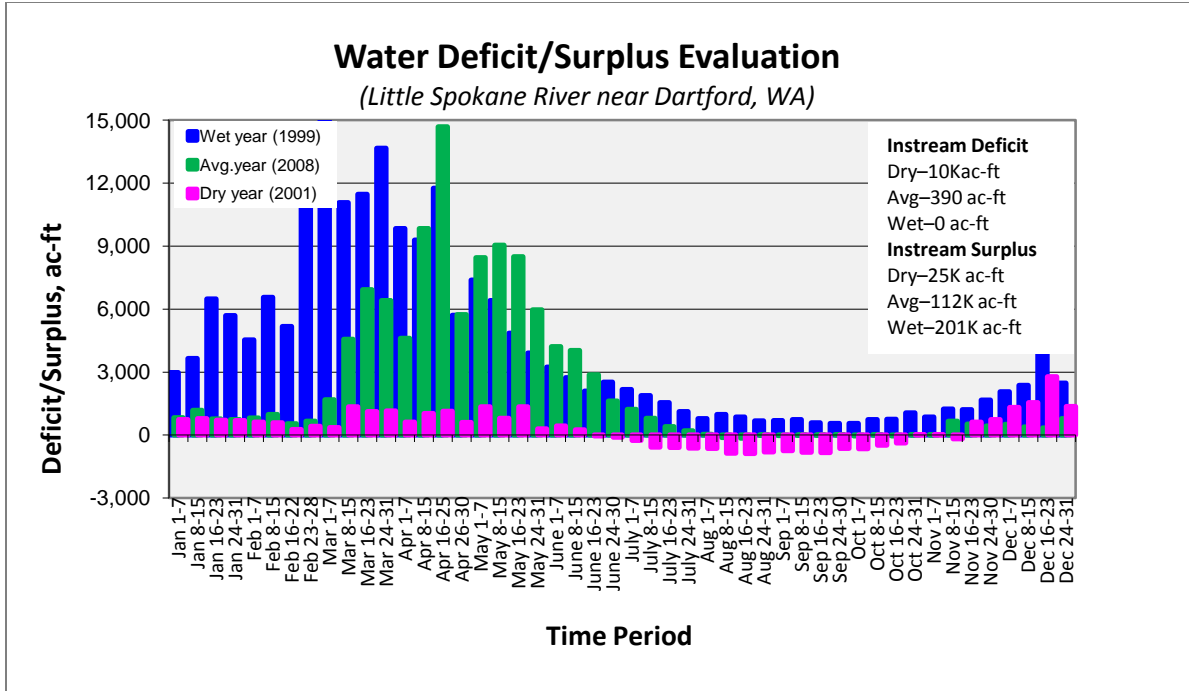


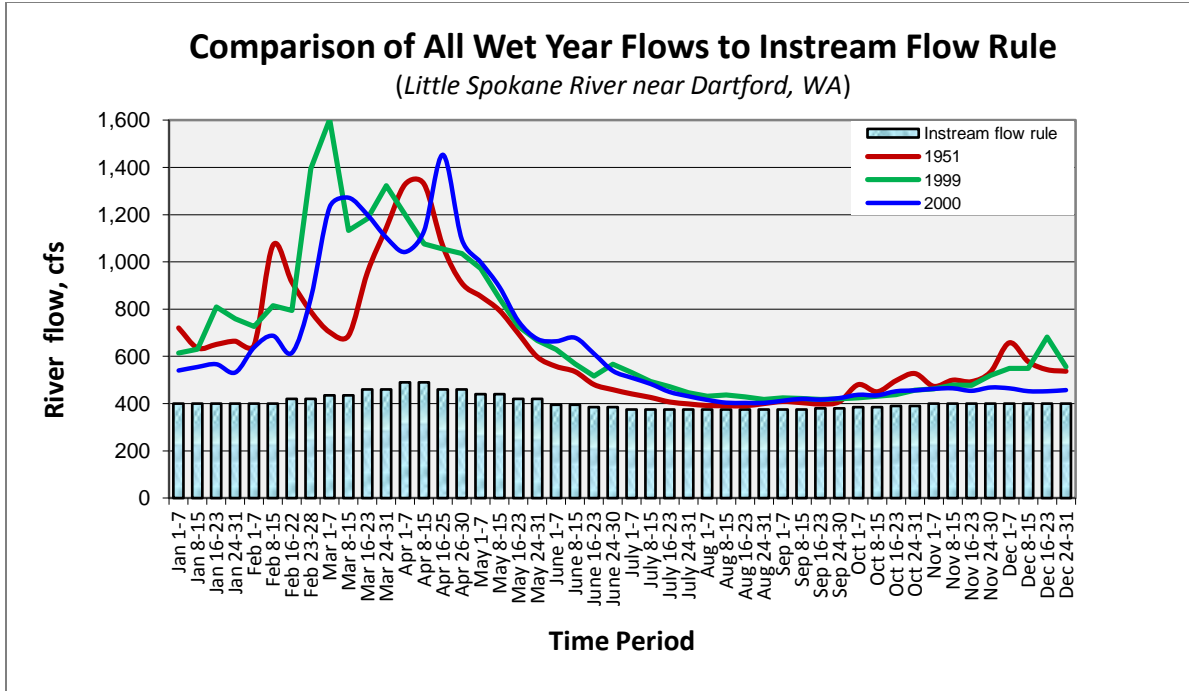










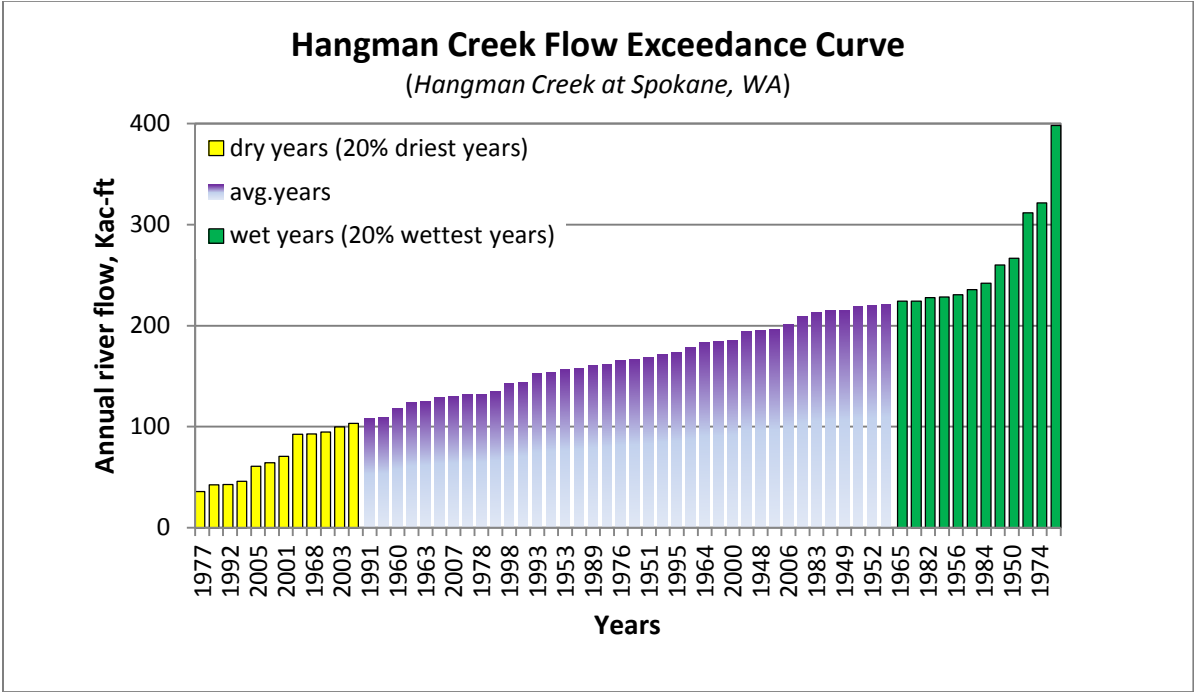
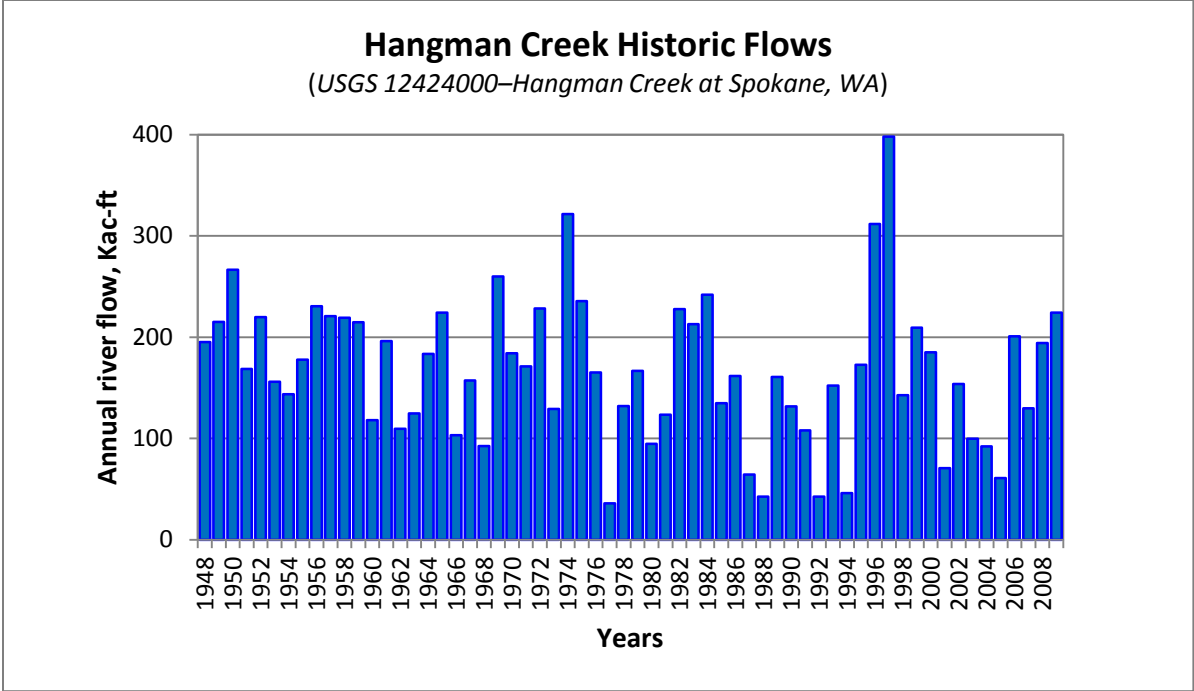


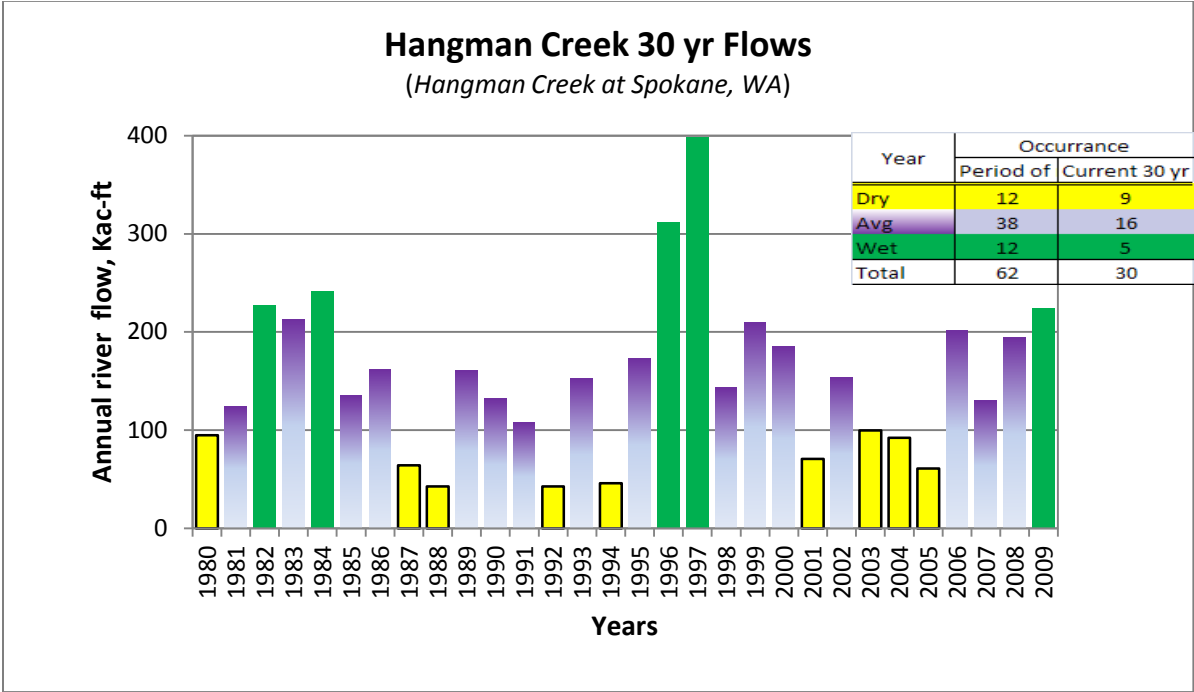
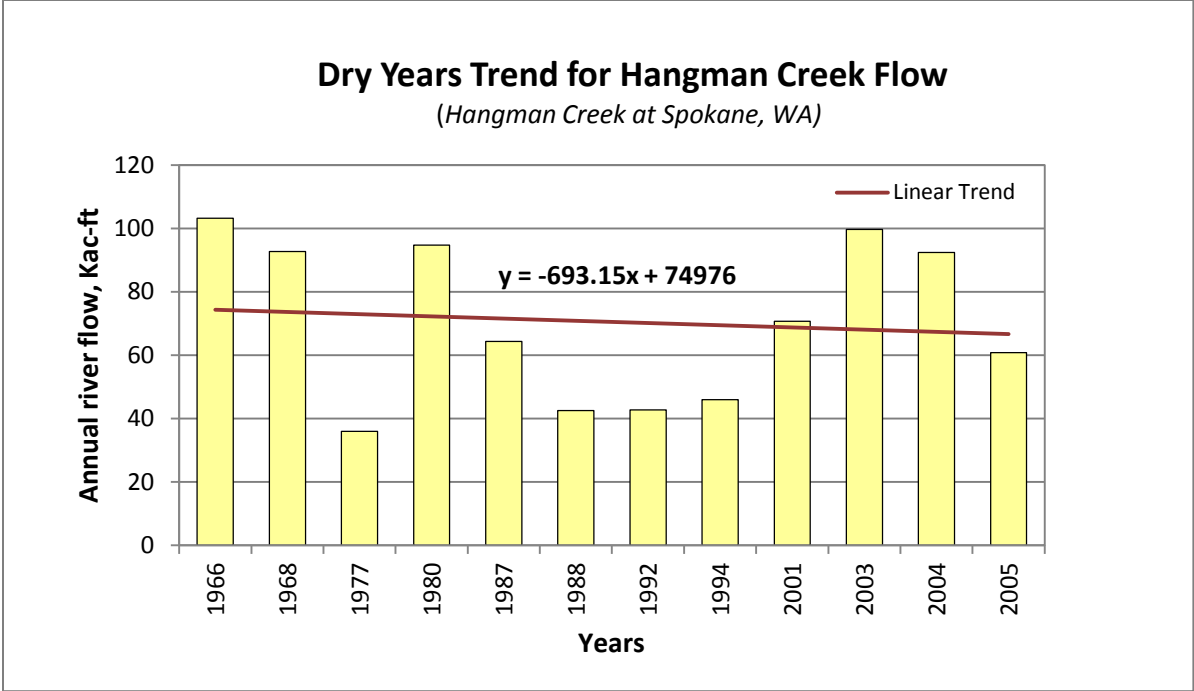
## WRIA 56 (Hangman)

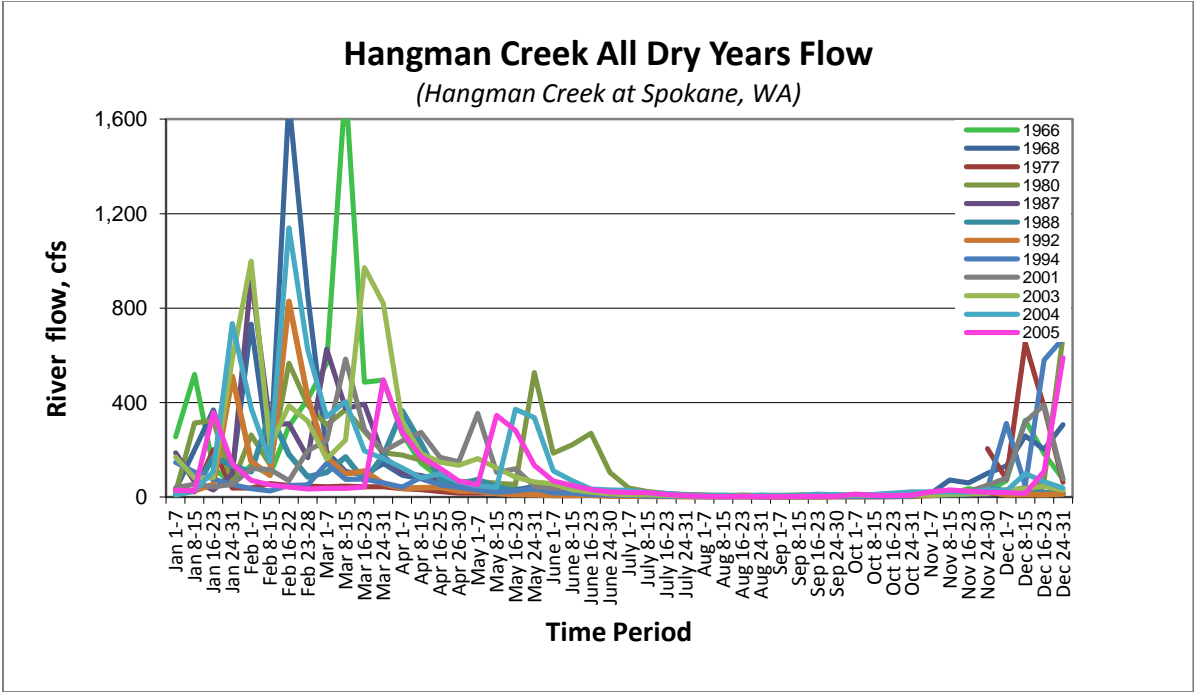
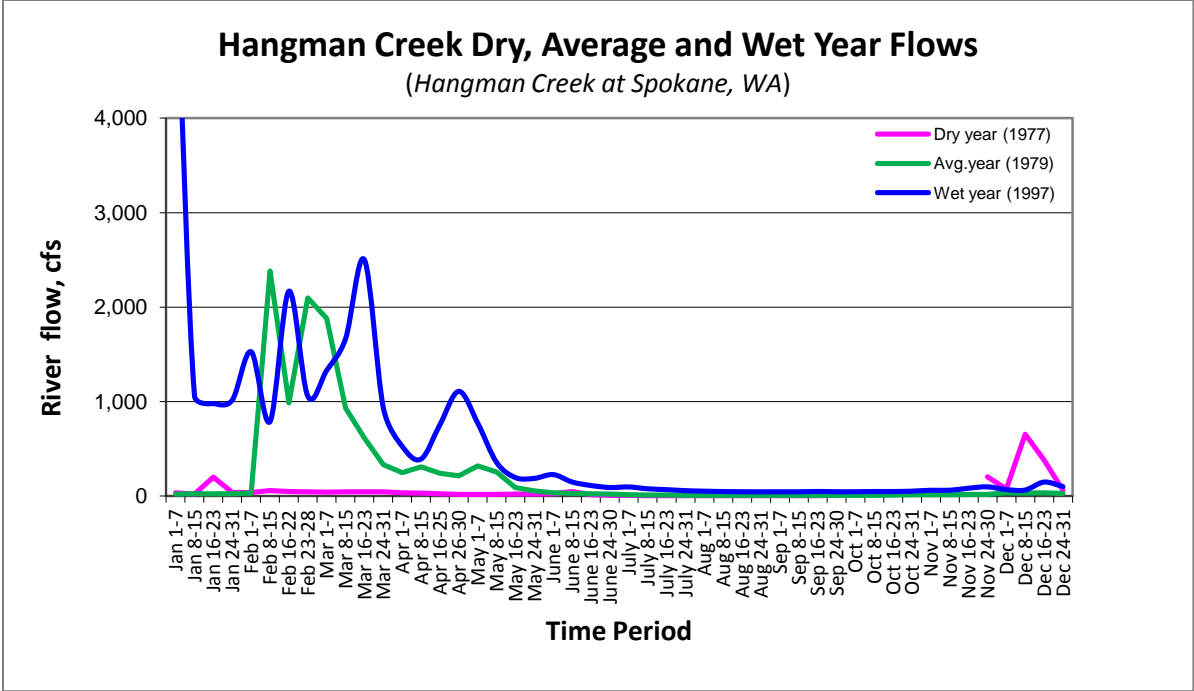
For WRIA 55 OCR graphed the flows of 3 rivers and streams. For most rivers and streams, a series of six to eight graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels, drought occurrences and when instream flow rules are or are not met. These data contribute to OCR's understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 81 (1929–2009) flows of the Little Spokane River at Dartford, gauge number 12431000, it is shown that:

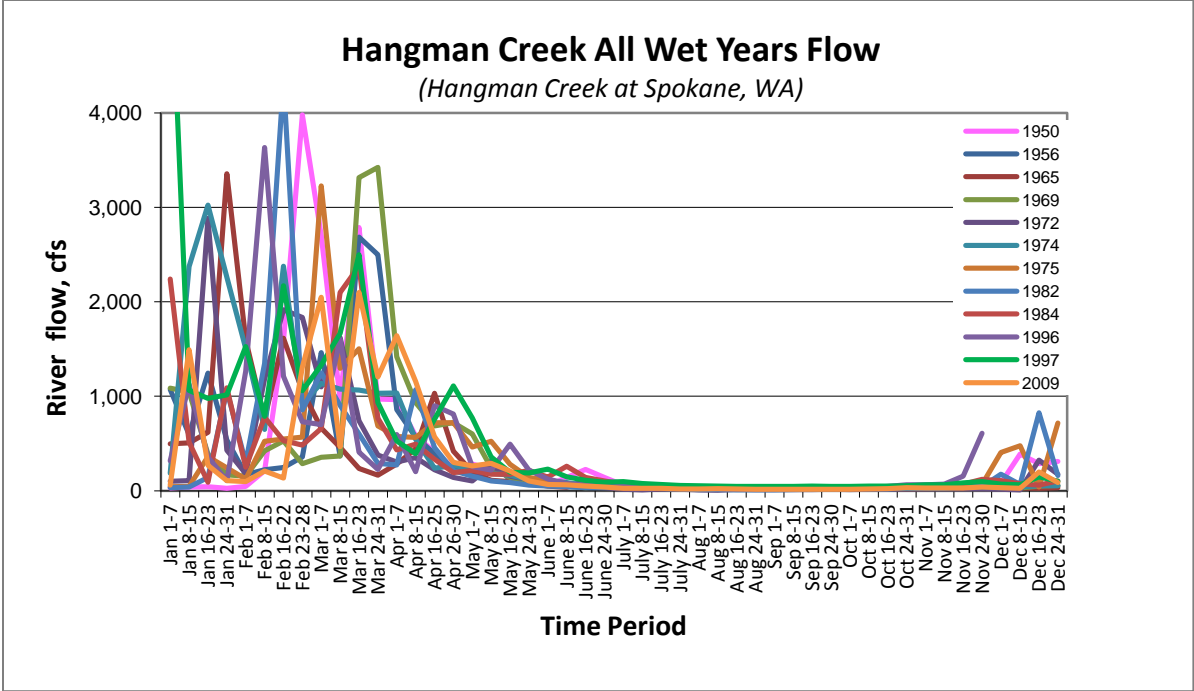
- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.06 and 0.45 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 8 times, with the worst stretch being 3 consecutive dry years in 1992-1994 and 2 consecutive dry years in 2004-2005. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years worsened by 21%.
- Ecology compared different water years (dry, average, wet) to the instream flow rule. The instream flow rule is always met in average years. In dry years, the instream flow is not met in early summer and in the winter.
- The magnitude of unmet instream flows is small. For example, in average years, there is no instream flow deficit for the entire year, which grows to 6,000 acre-feet in dry years.
- Water is available in-basin to address instream shortages through OCR-funded projects (e.g. storage, conservation, pump exchanges). For example, the average water year surplus is 93,000 acre-feet.

OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA's water demands.



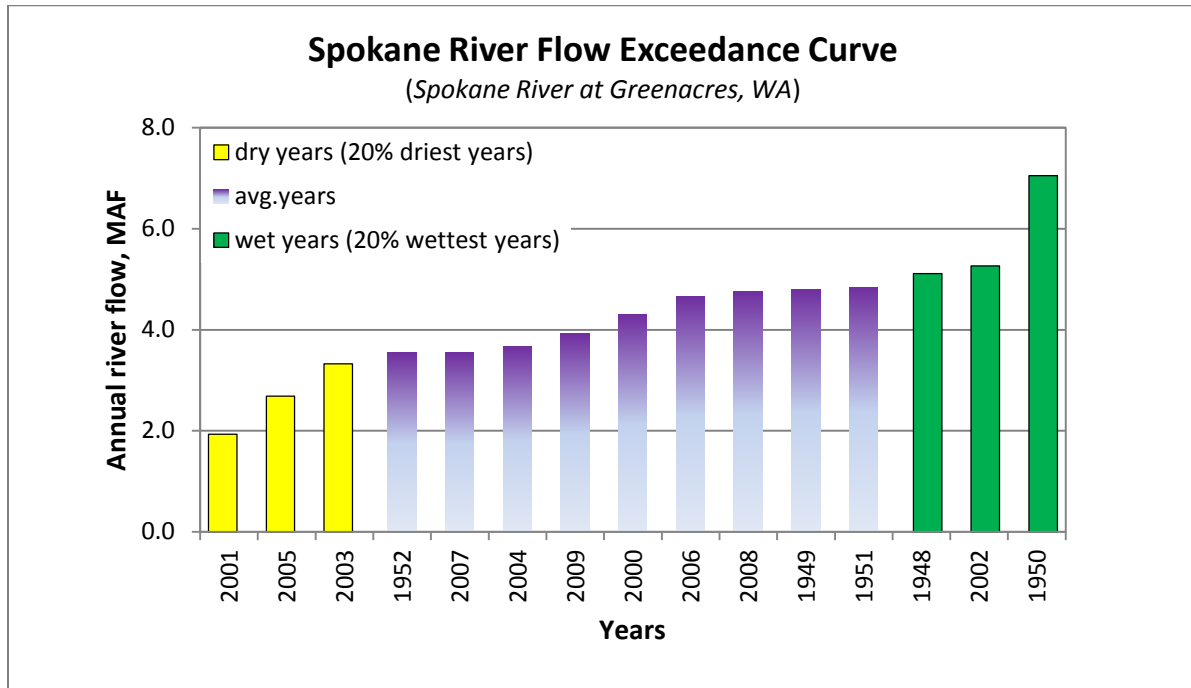
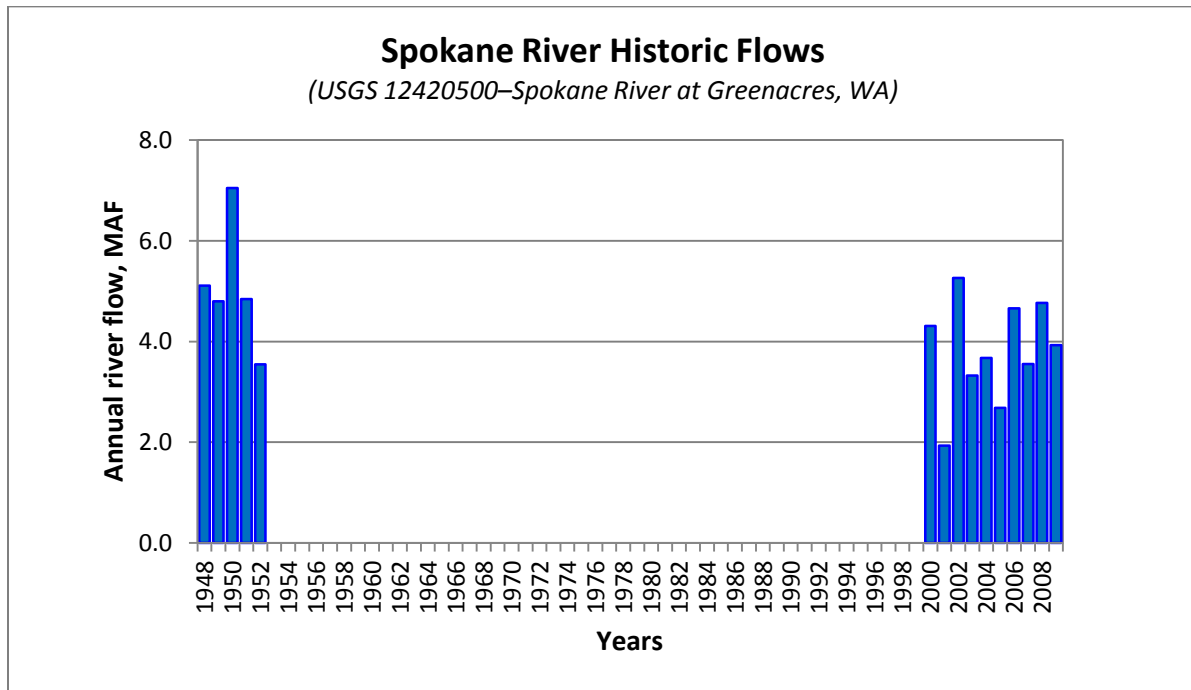


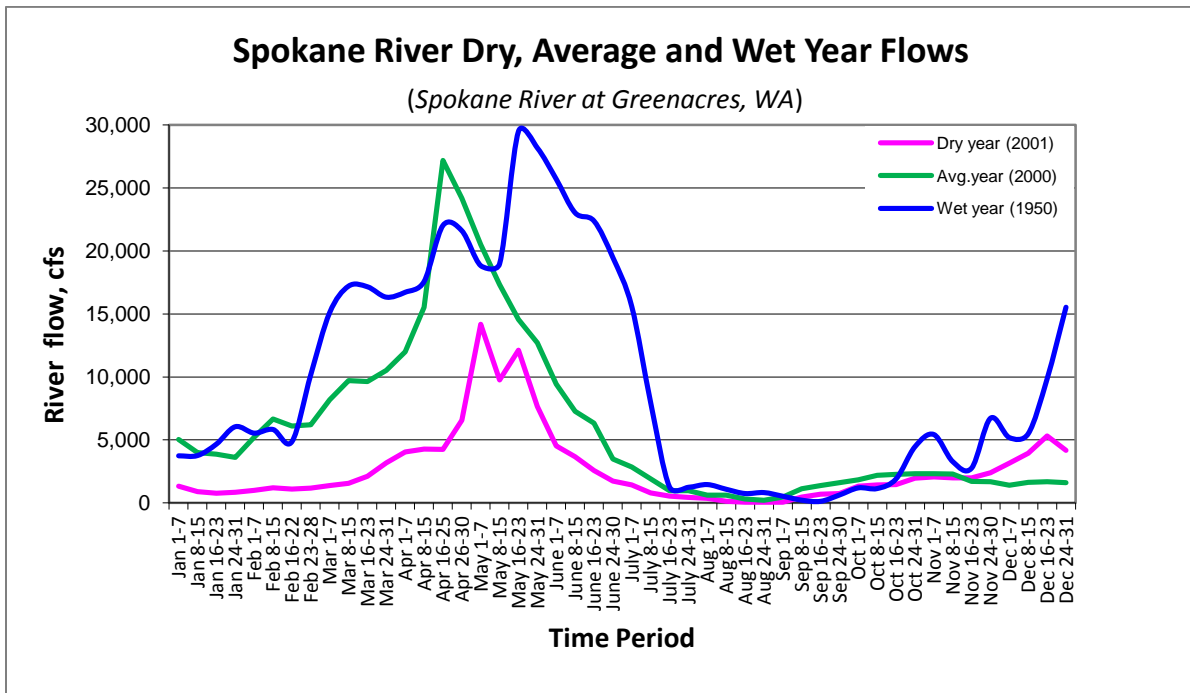
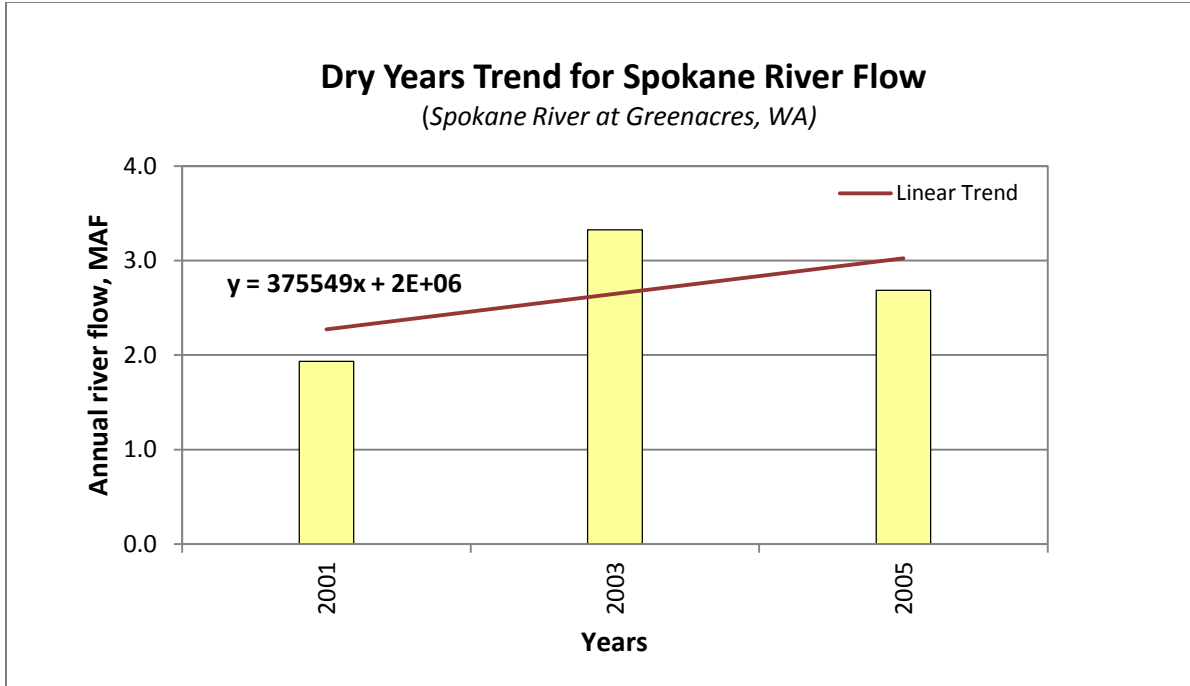


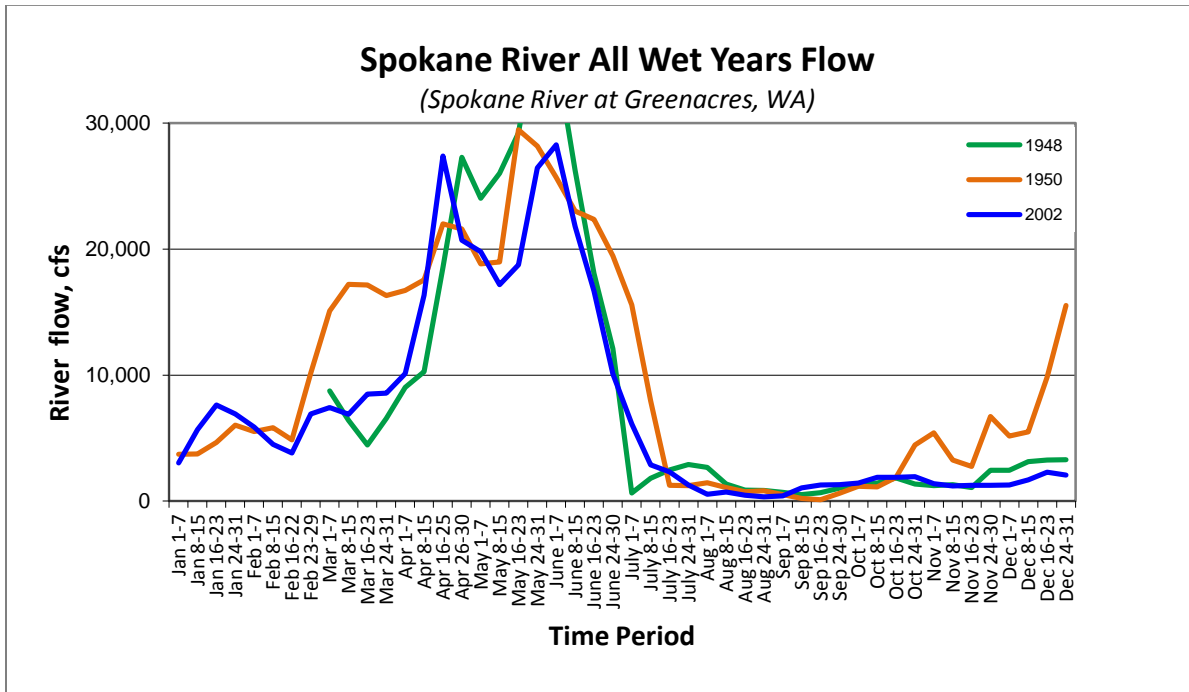
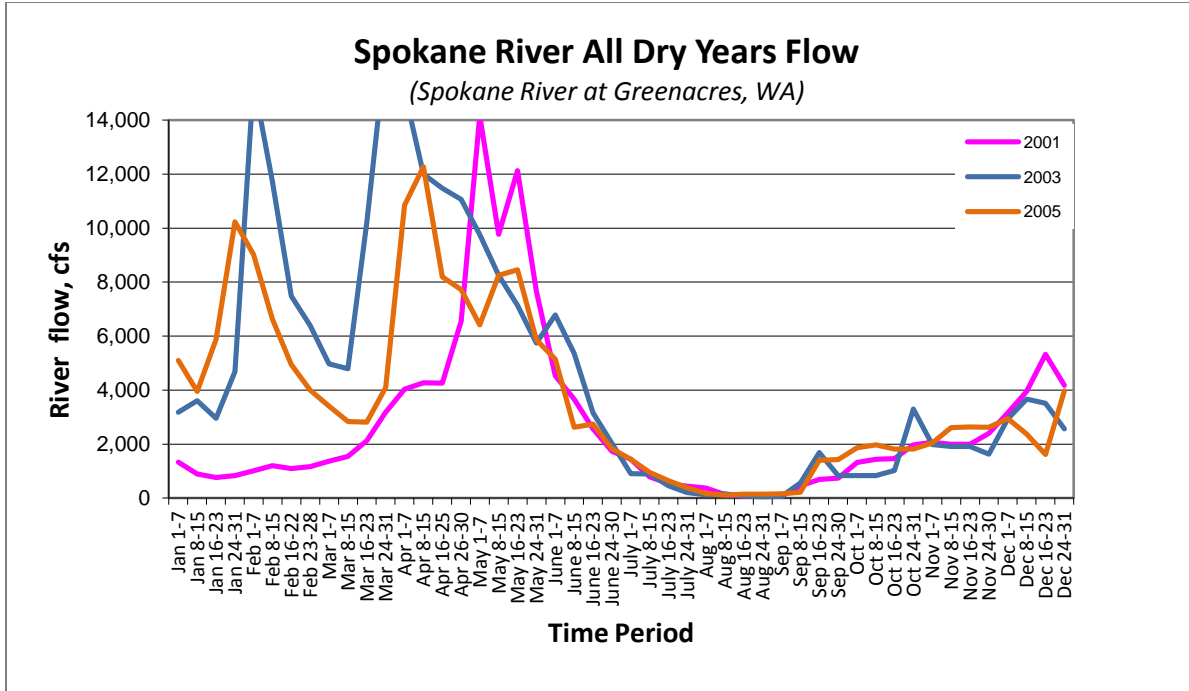


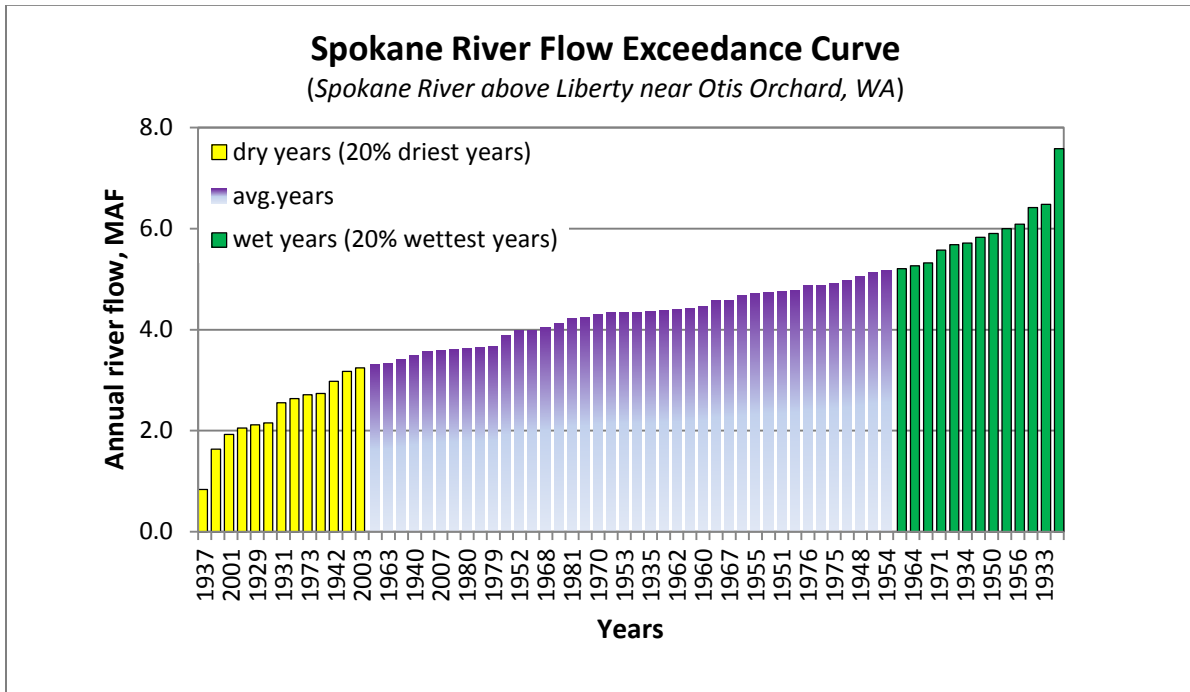
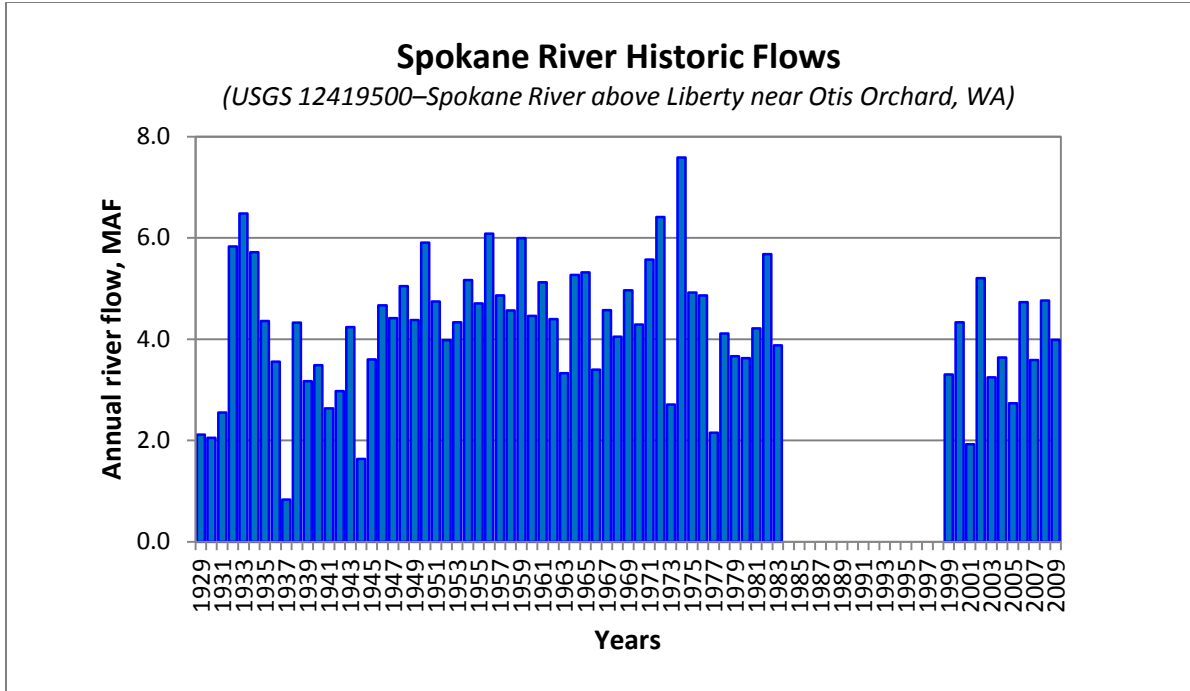


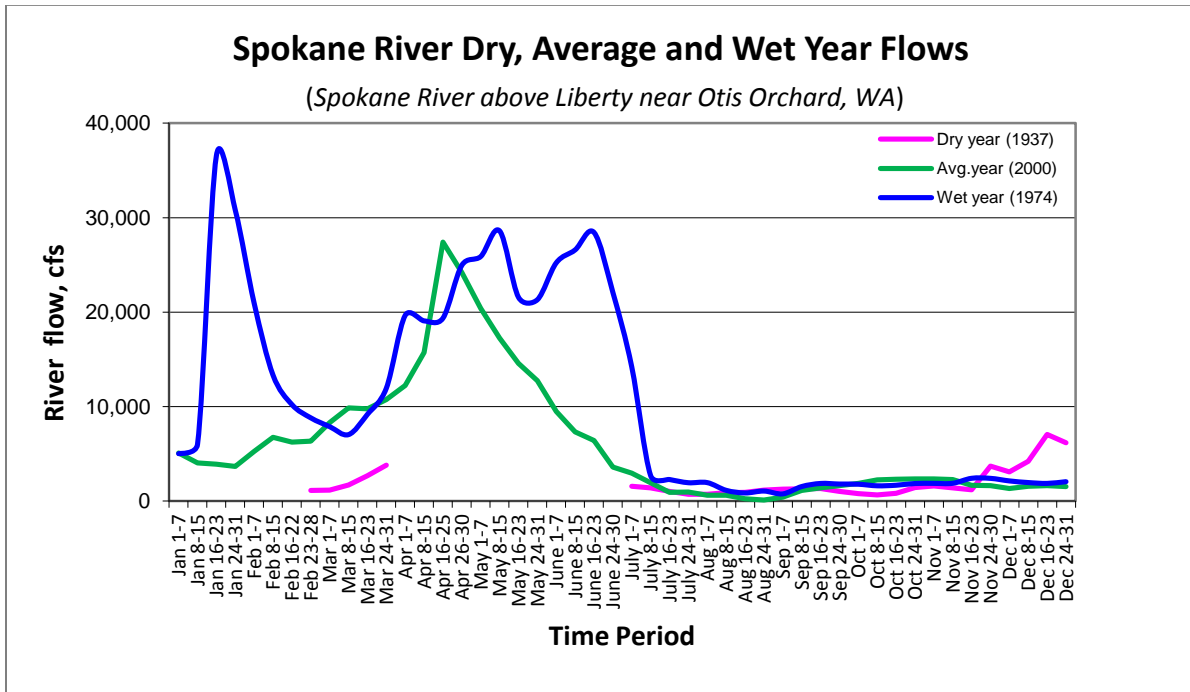
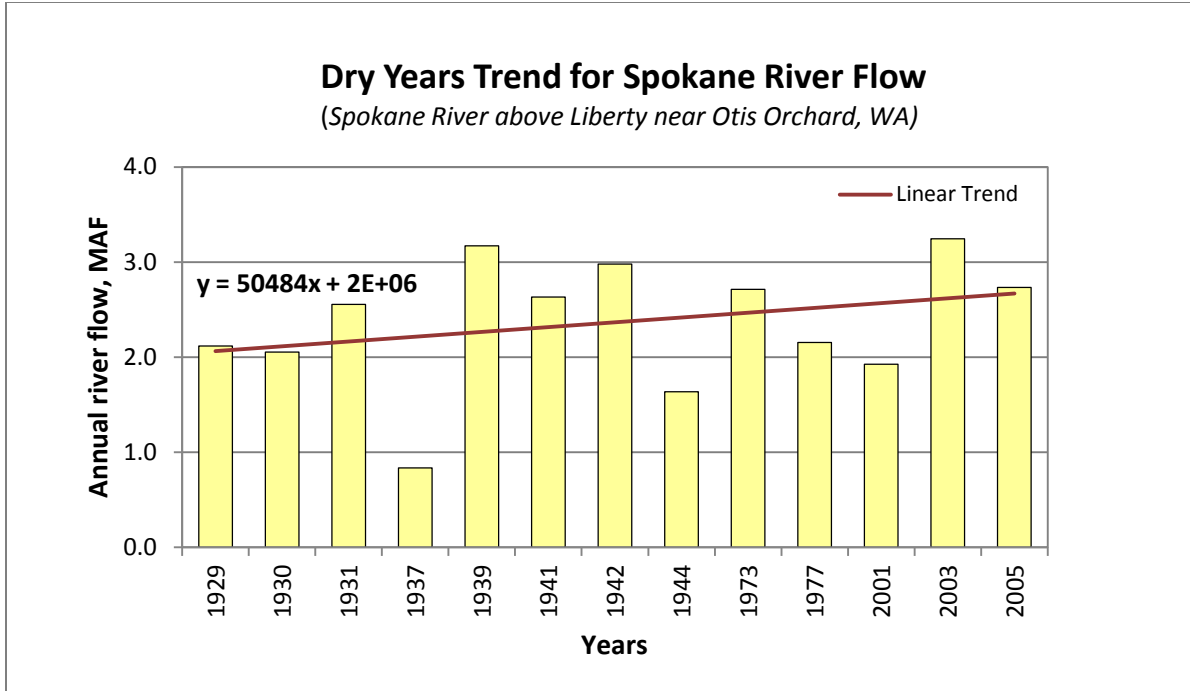
**WRIA 57 (Middle Spokane)**

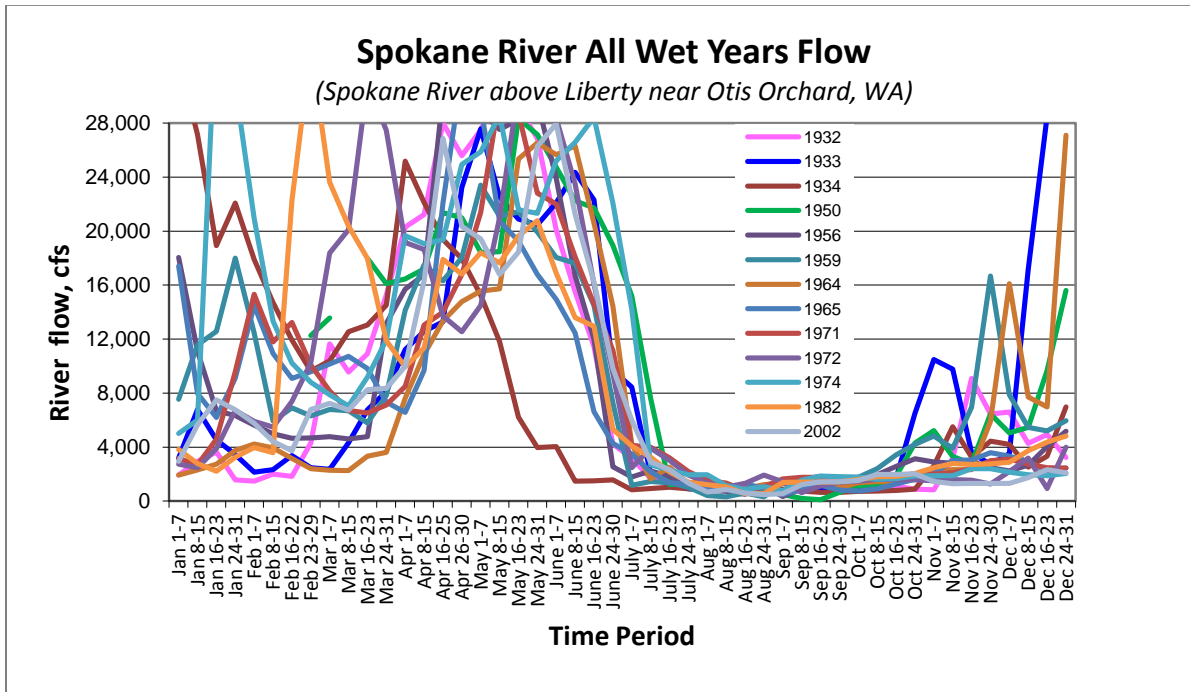
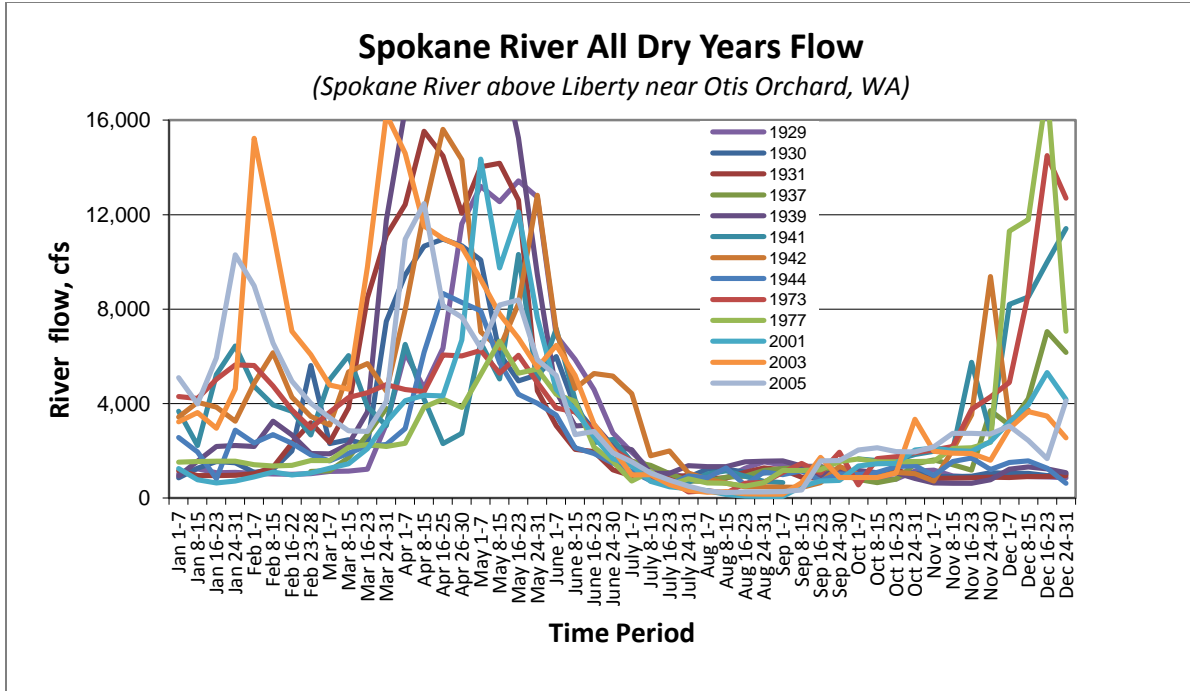




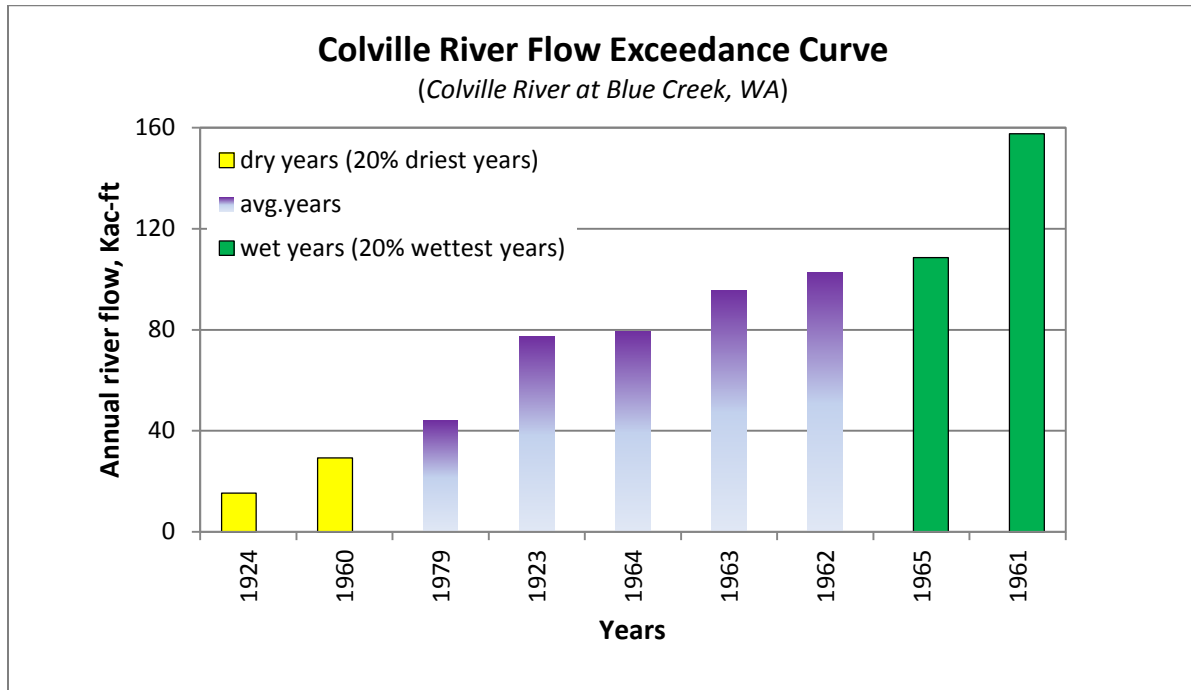
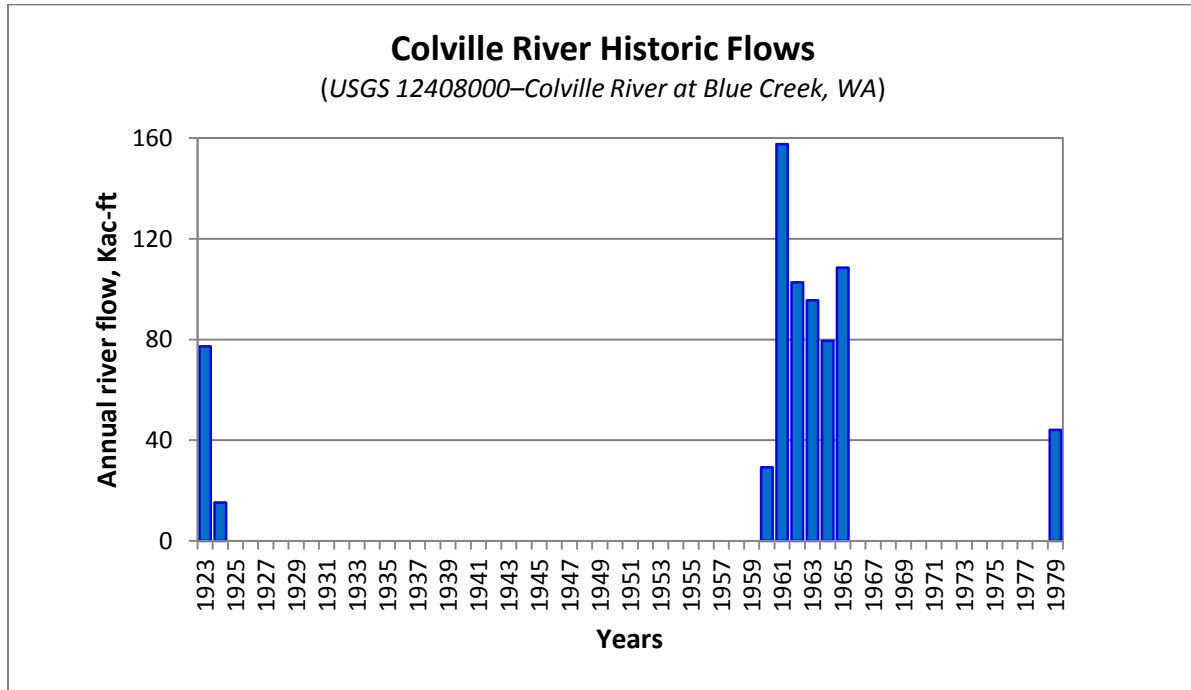


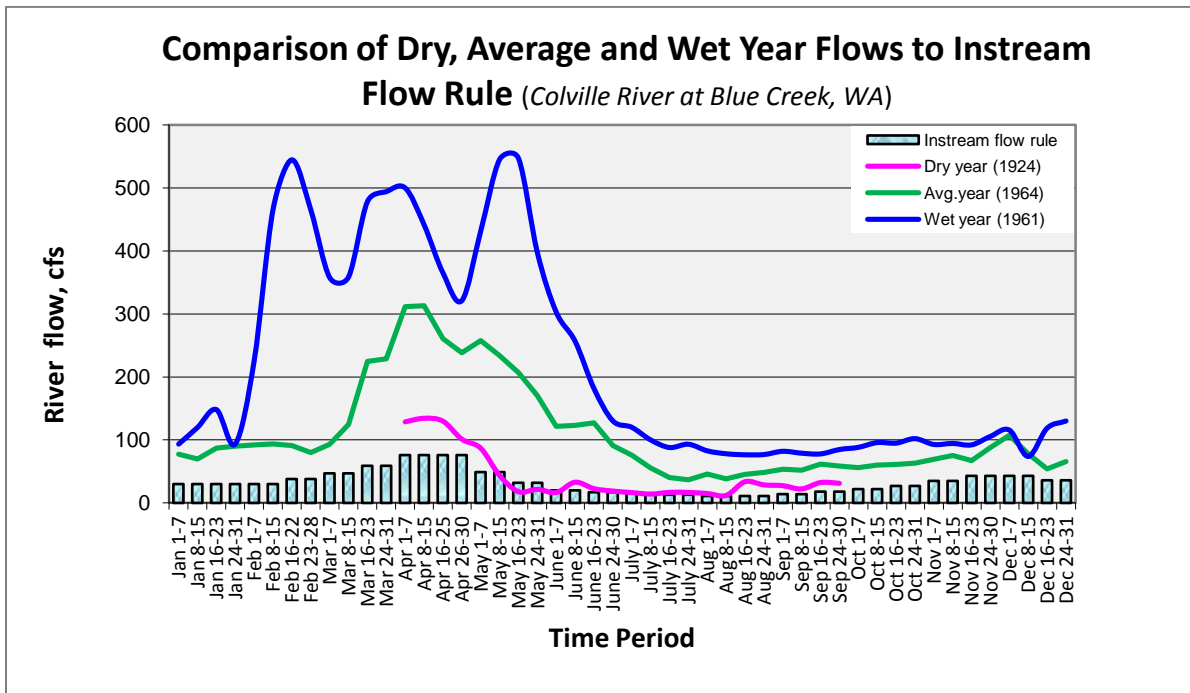
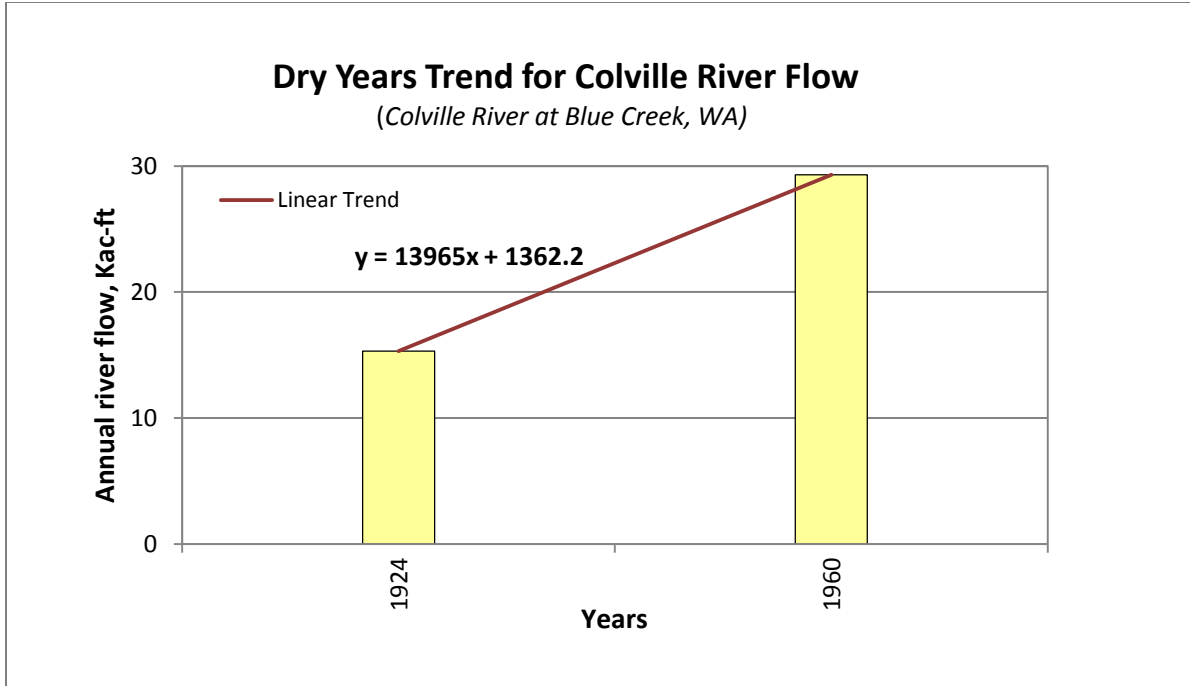




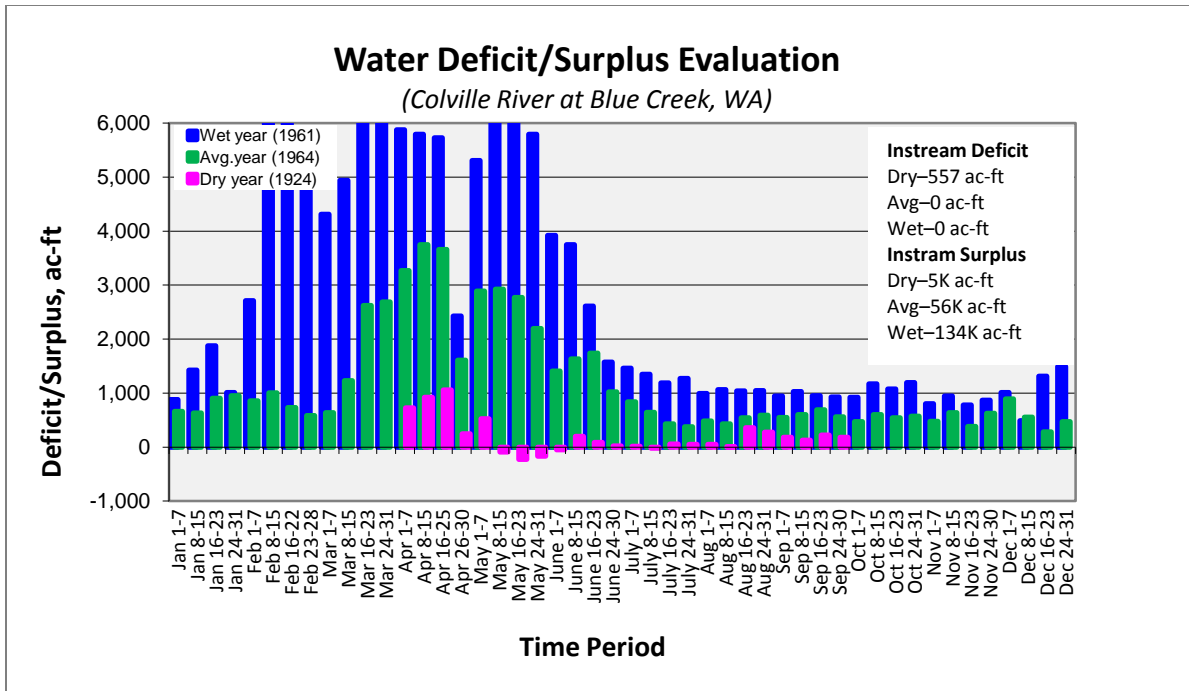


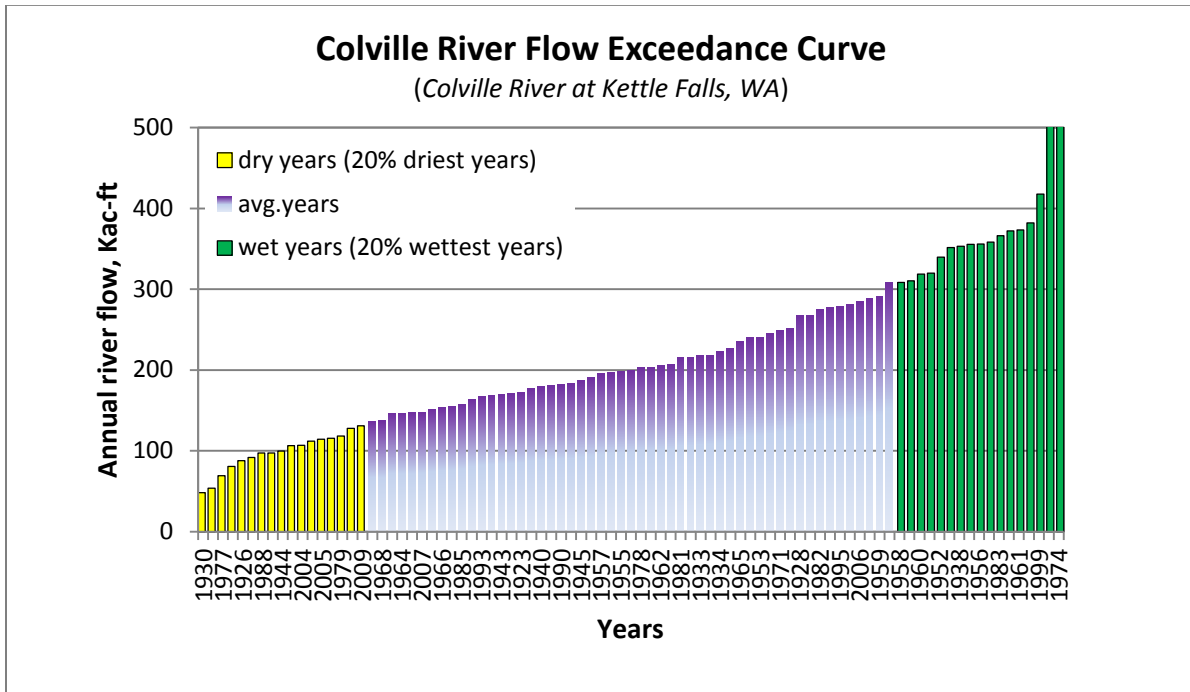
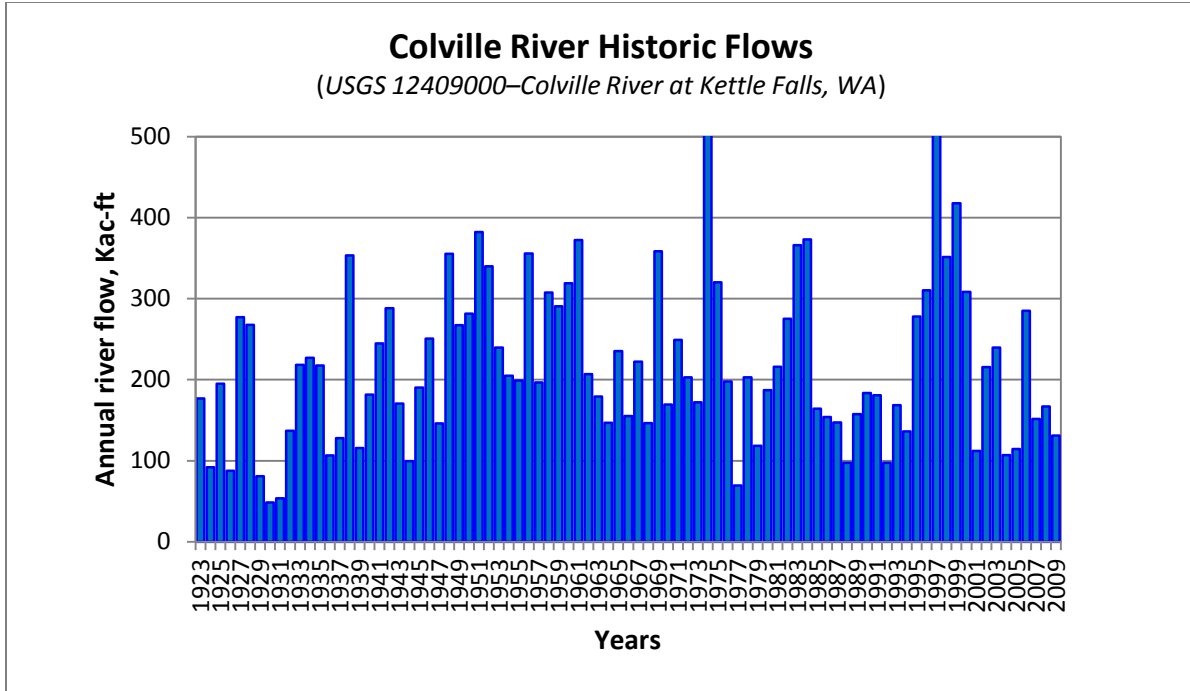
**WRIA 59 (Colville)**

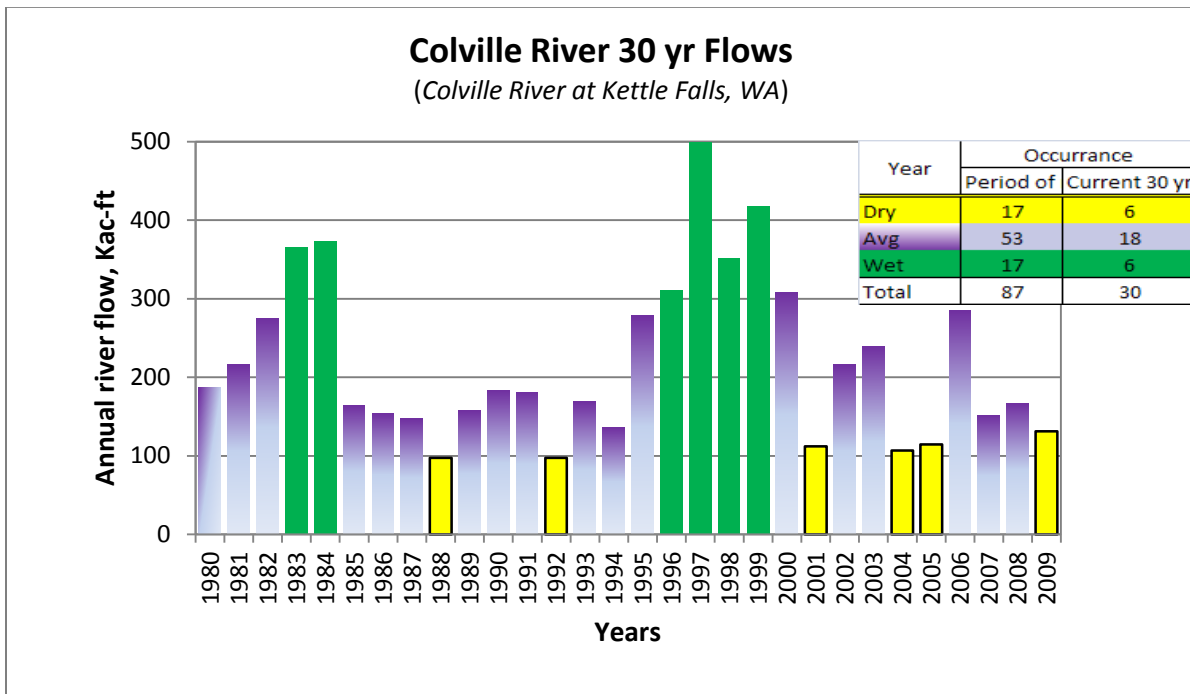
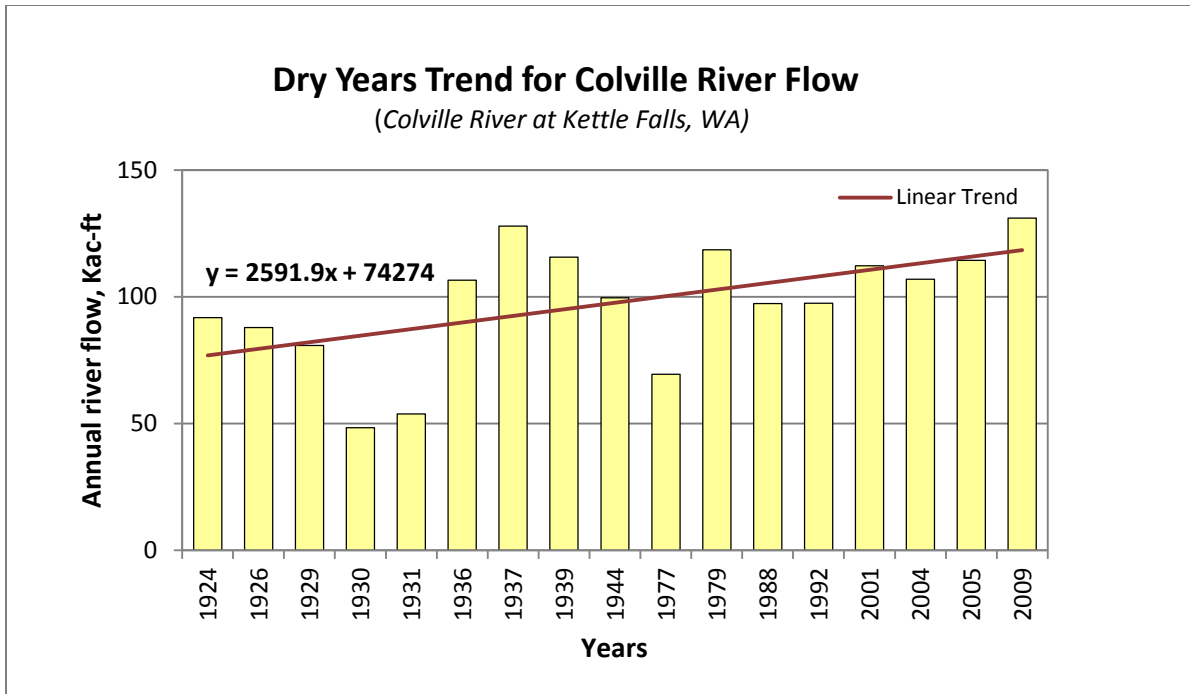


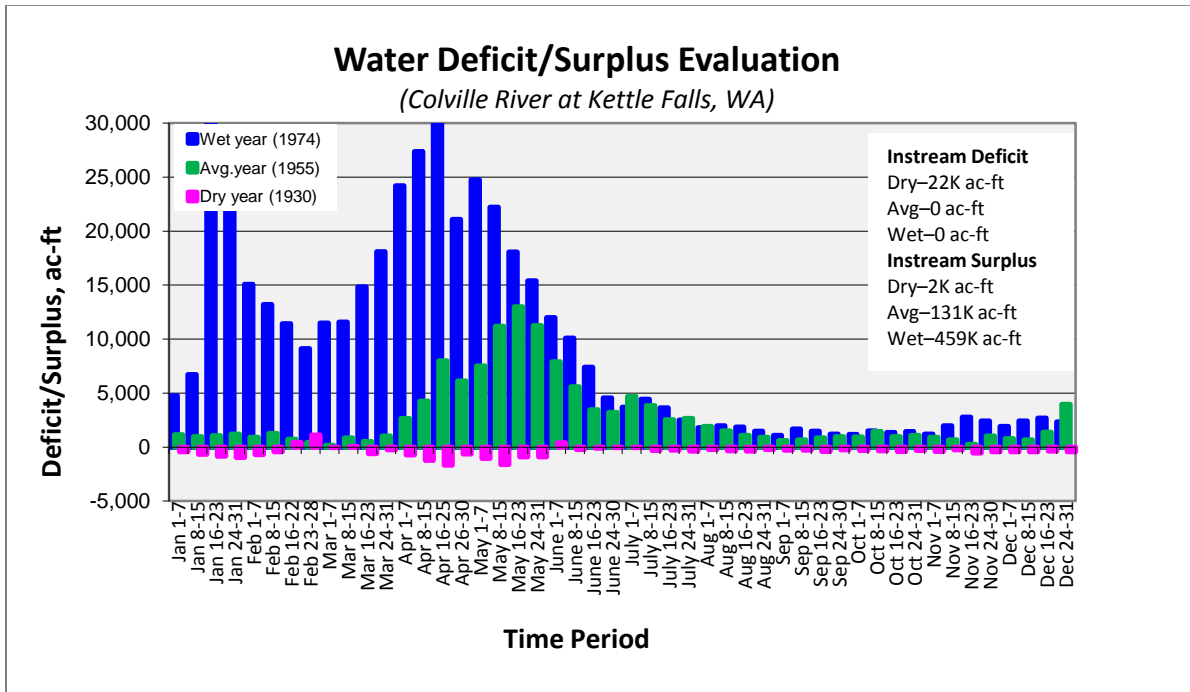
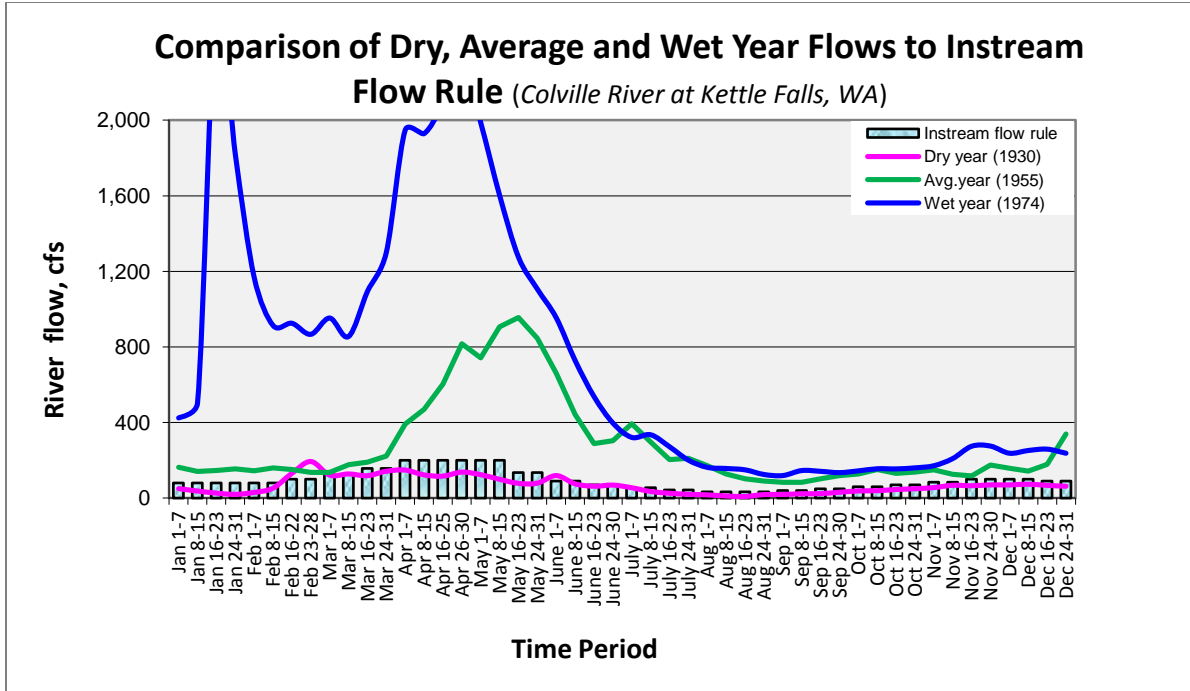


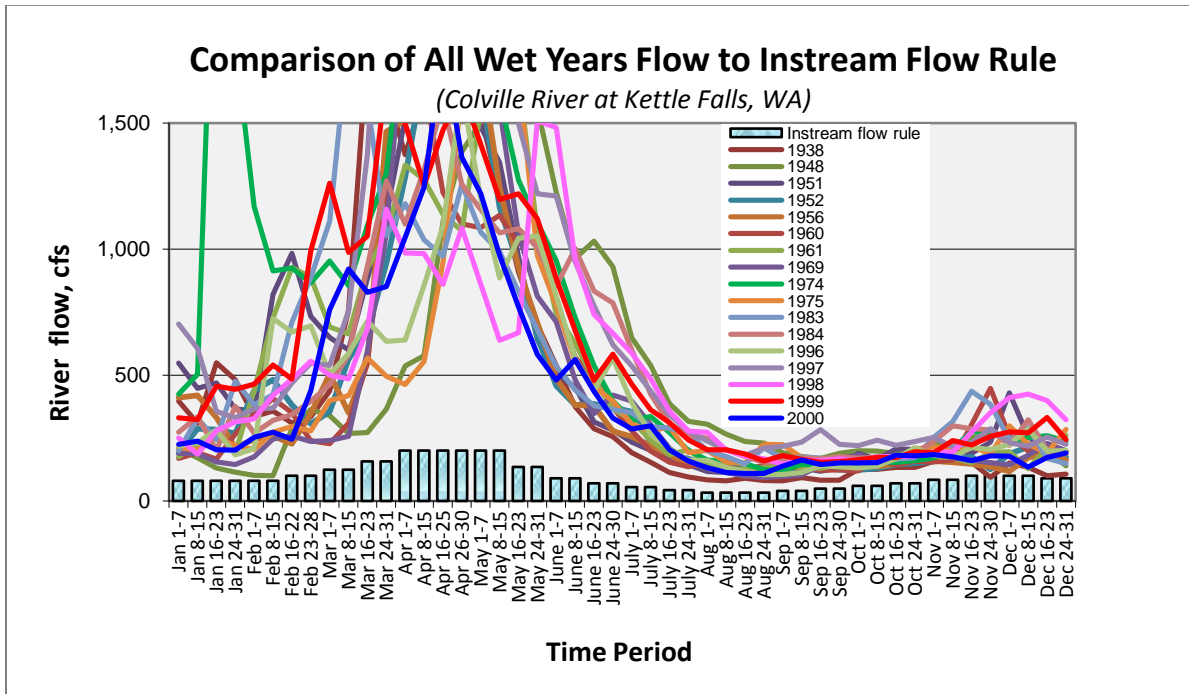
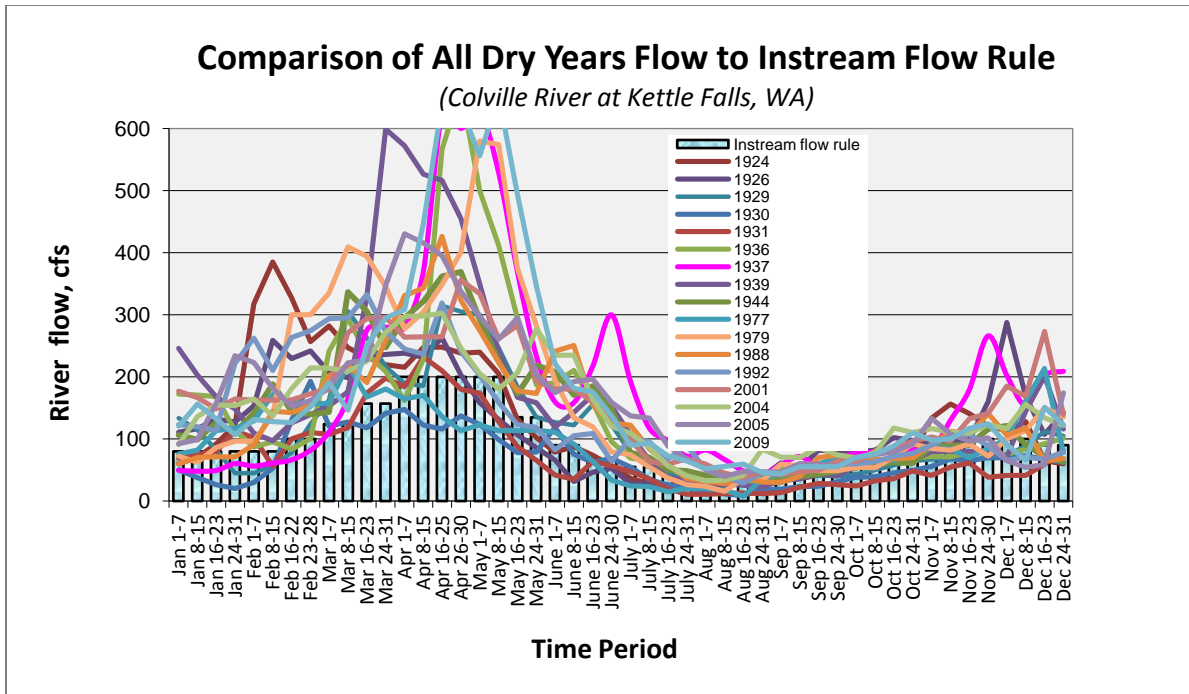










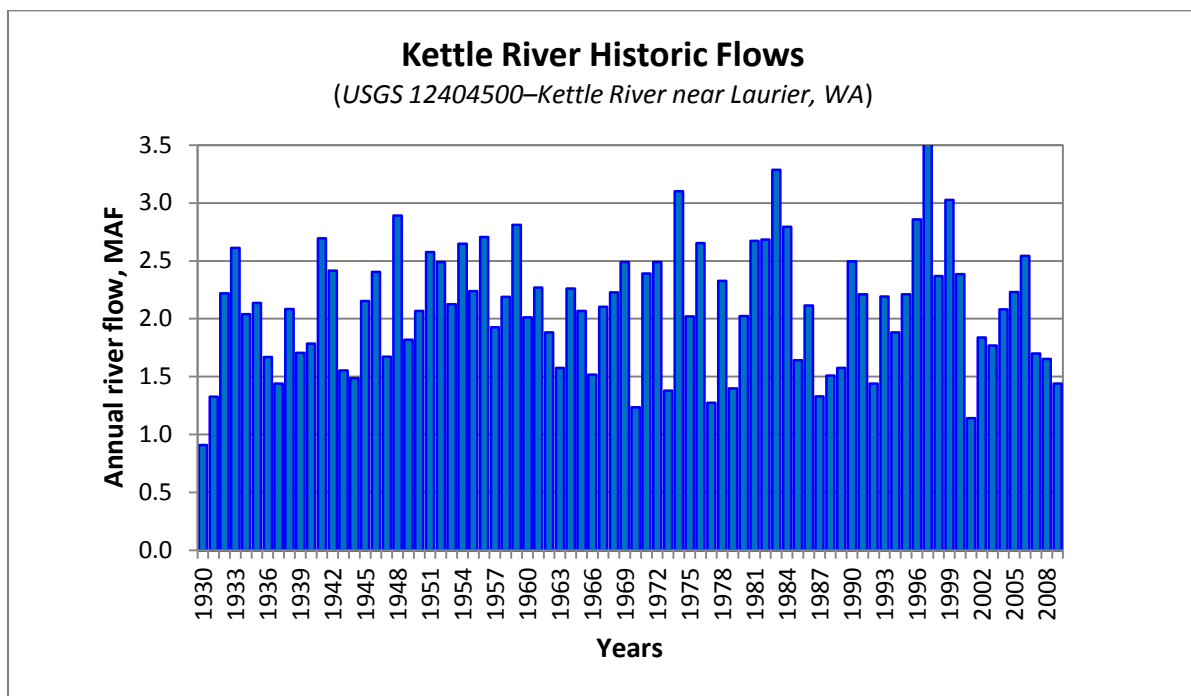


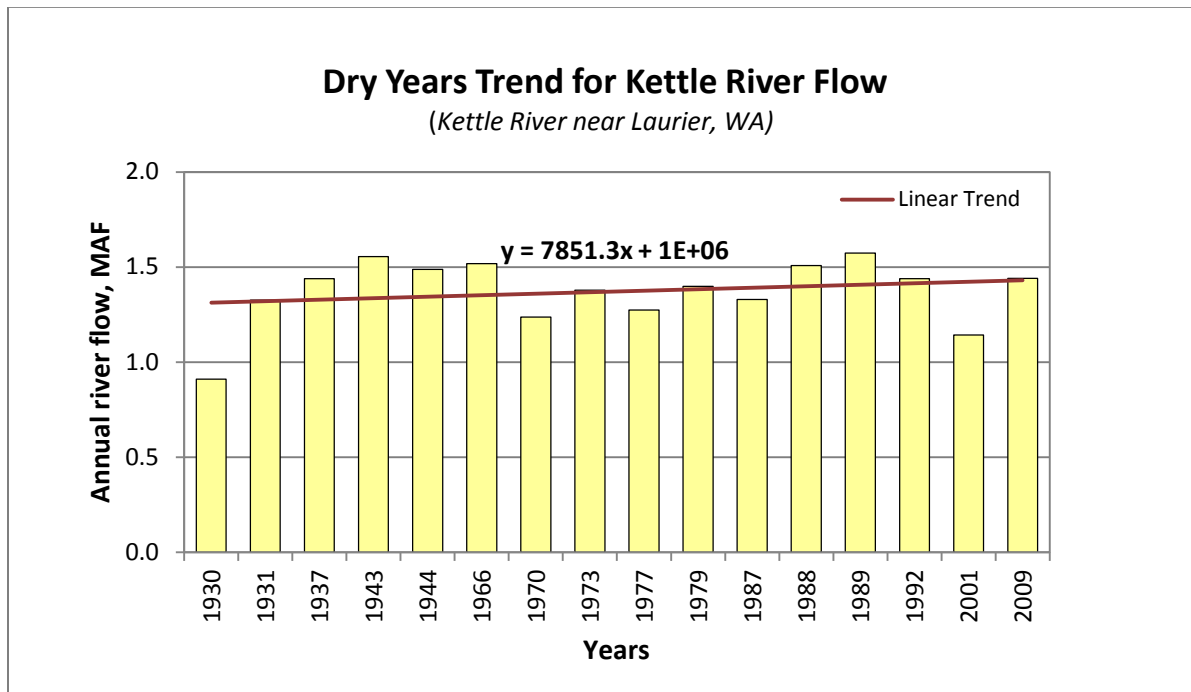
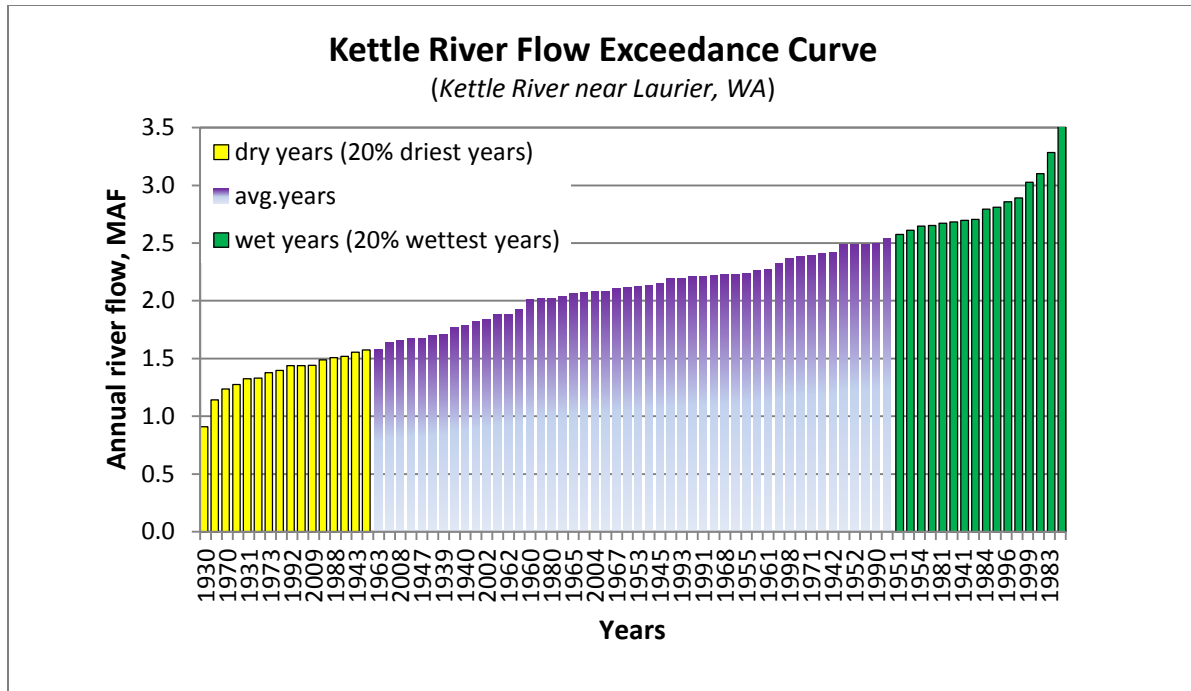
## WRIA 60 (Kettle)

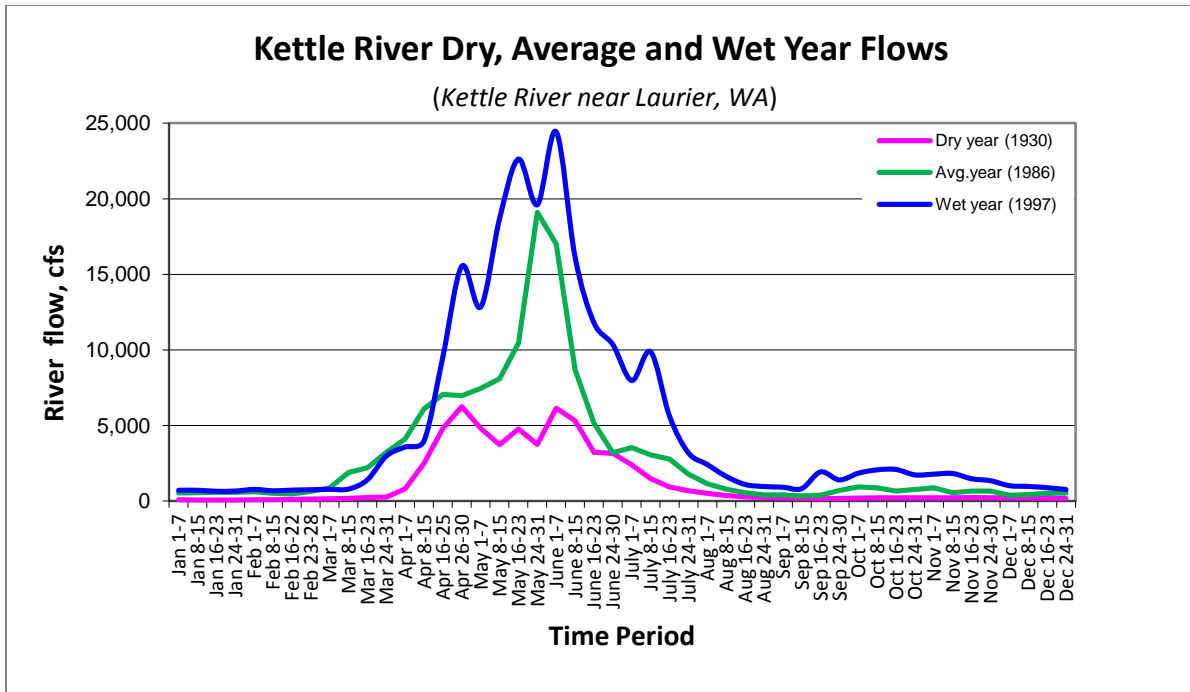
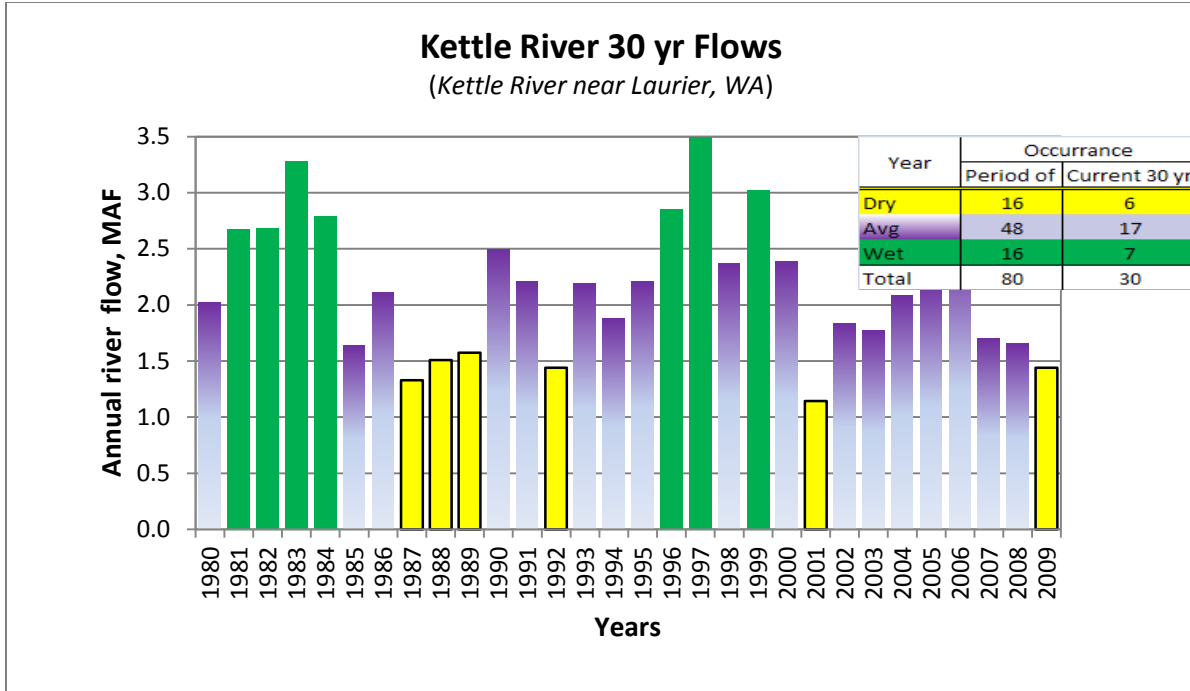
For WRIA 60, OCR graphed the flows of the Kettle River. A series of seven graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels and drought occurrences. These data contribute to OCR’s understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 80 (1930–2009) flows of the Kettle River near Laurier, gauge number 124045000, it is shown that:

- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 0.9 and 3.5 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 6 times, with the worst stretch being 3 consecutive dry years in 1987-1989. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years improved by 8 %.

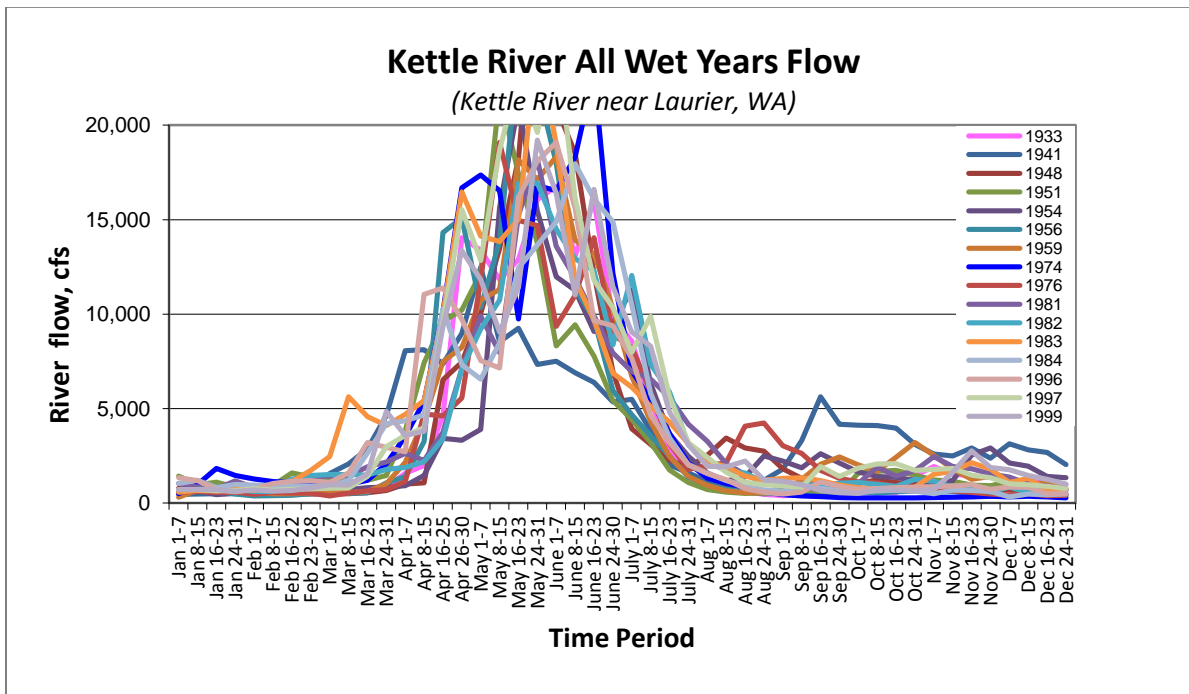
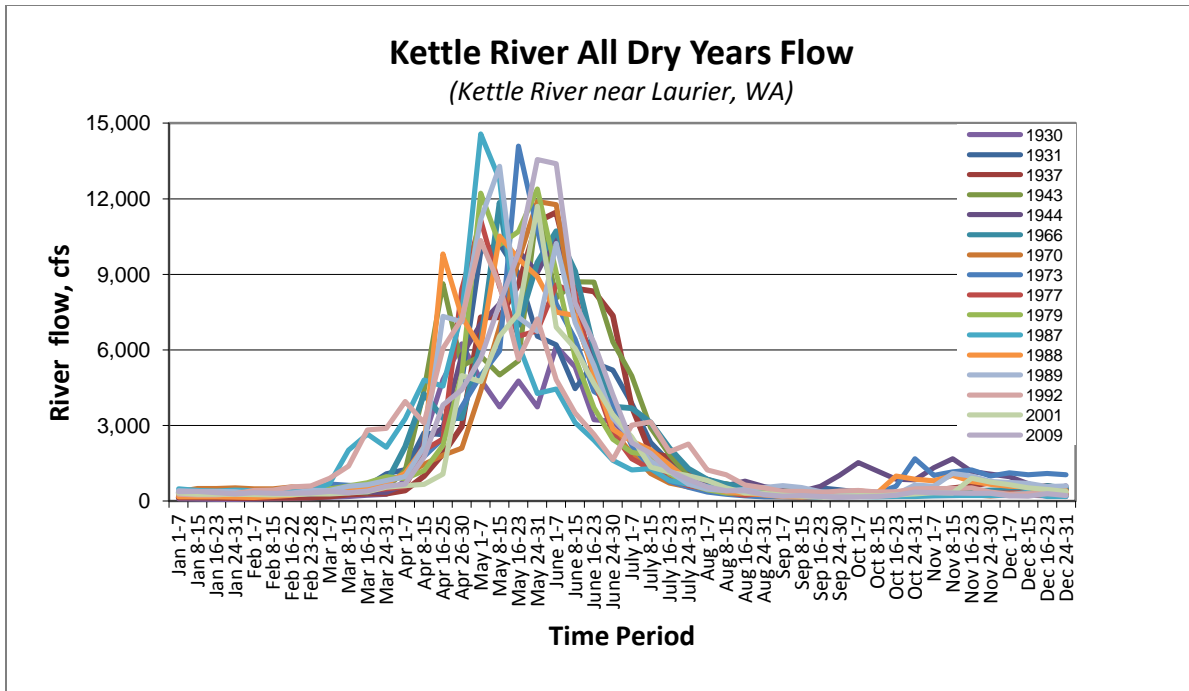
OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA’s water demands.











## WRIA 62 (Pend Oreille)

For WRIA 62, OCR graphed the flows of the Pend Oreille River. A series of seven graphs were created. The results provide information on historic flow levels and drought occurrences. These data contribute to OCR’s understanding of historic trends, drought patterns and hydrograph variability. For example, by graphing the 53 (1953–2009) flows of the Pend Oreille River below Box Canyon near Ione, gauge number 123965000, it is shown that:

- Historic mean annual flows generally varied between 9.7 and 29.2 million acre-feet (MAF).
- Ecology defined “dry” years as the 80% exceedance value (80% of the time more water was available). Over the last 30 years, dry years occurred 9 times, with the worst stretch being 2 consecutive dry years in 1987-1988, 3 consecutive dry years in 1992-1994, 2 consecutive dry years in 2000-2001 and again 2 consecutive dry years in 2004-2005. During this same time period, the availability of water during dry years improved by 14%.

OCR can use this information to recognize where water is needed, when water is available and whether or not the in-basin or out-of-basin water supply development can help meet the WRIA’s water demands.

