



Oregon DEQ Division 33 Limited License Review Summary Sheet

Application Information

Applicant Name:	Jeld Wen, INC.	Application Number:	LL-1976
Basin & Sub-basin:	Klamath	Requested Water Amount:	0.5 cfs (224 gpm)
Nearest Surface Water:	Upper Klamath Lake	Nearest Receiving Waterbody:	Upper Klamath Lake
Proposed Use:	Industrial/Manufacturing	Requested Period of Use:	Year-Round from August 4 2024 for five years.

Division 33 Geographic Area

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statewide	
Statewide: Will the proposed use result in water quality impacts that will cause either "loss" or "net loss" of essential habitat of sensitive threatened or endangered (ST&E) fish species? (Note: the presence of ST&E fish species is determined by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient data

Recommended License Conditions

1. Water Quality: All water use under this license shall comply with state and federal water quality laws. The licensee shall not violate any state and federal water quality standards, shall not cause pollution of any waters of the state, and shall not place or cause to be placed any wastes in a location where such wastes are likely to escape or be carried into the waters of the state by any means. The use may be restricted if the quality of source stream or downstream waters decrease to the point that those waters no longer meet existing state or federal water quality standards. Licensee is responsible for obtaining any necessary state and federal licenses.
2. Flow Restrictor: The licensee shall install a flow control valve on the diversion system to limit use to the licensed rate. The valve shall be in place, functional, and verified by the Certified Water Rights Examiner before a certificate is issued. The valve or a suitable replacement shall remain in place for the life of the water right.
3.
Mitigation Obligation <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Prior to issuance of a Proposed Final Order, the applicant shall submit a mitigation proposal that is of no less volume and rate than the licensed use. The proposal shall include water that is sourced upstream of the point of diversion or appropriation, or the uppermost point on the stream at which the potential for surface water interference occurs. If a surface water right is used for mitigation, it shall be transferred instream for the January 1 to December 31 time period and of similar water quality. The applicant should contact their OWRD caseworker to discuss flow mitigation options. Flow mitigation is site-specific, therefore DEQ recommends written approval of the mitigation proposal by DEQ prior to issuance of a proposed final order.

Seasonal Limitations

Reason for limitation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TMDL: Critical period	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WAB: 20% flow threshold exceeded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: Statewide temperature and dissolved oxygen critical periods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional Reviewer comments <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Use this space to describe any of the following: reasoning to substantiate license conditions; examples of additional information that may allow or disallow the use; and why any variations to the standard Division 33 review process were necessary. Designate conditions related to Division 310 with an asterisk.]

PSI was found in Jeld-Wen's application for groundwater from well KLAM-11674 which is the same well proposed to be used if this license is approved. Thus, PSI is triggered between well KLAM-11674 and Upper Klamath Lake.

Application G-17983 from Jeld Wen Inc. proposes to use water from the same source and for the same purposes as LL-1976. It is recommended that the applicant either cancel their groundwater application (G-17983) or their limited license application (LL-1976).

Water is not available to support the proposed use and further reductions in surface water levels at Upper Klamath Lake and subsequent Klamath River will negatively impact water quality as outlined in the Upper Klamath TMDL.

Mitigation is required to offset the impacts of the use to water quality and ST&E species in Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath River.

DEQ recommends cancellation of this license upon the approval of G-17983 by the department.

Interagency consultation: [Describe any substantial interagency consultation. Who was contacted and what was discussed?]

DEQ review prepared by: Cole Hendrickson

Date complete: 5/9/2024

Antidegradation Policy:

The purpose of DEQ's Antidegradation Policy (OAR 340-041-0004(1)) is to guide decisions that affect water quality to prevent unnecessary further degradation from new or increased point and nonpoint sources of pollution, and to protect, maintain, and enhance existing surface water quality to ensure the full protection of all existing beneficial uses. Oregon's Antidegradation Policy allows exemptions and conditions for new or increased water use.

1. Temporary Use or Net Benefit

Does the applicant propose a temporary use in response to an emergency, a restoration activity that the DEQ has determined provides a net ecological benefit, or a temporary (lasting less than six months) use to protect human health and welfare, for which the applicant has demonstrated that they will minimize adverse effects to threatened and endangered species? No Yes

If yes, recommend approval of the application and identify conditions necessary to protect water quality for the habitat of ST&E fish species. You may skip to Question 7.

2. Outstanding Resource Water

Does the applicant propose withdrawing directly from an **Outstanding Resource Water** with critical habitat for ST&E fish species? No Yes

If yes, then prior to license issuance, the applicant must provide suitable flow mitigation. You may skip to question 7.

3. Water Quality Limited

Is this source **Water Quality Limited** or a tributary to a water quality limited water body? Note: limit downstream review to 6th field HUC for parameters that diminished flow can affect (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, etc.). No Yes

Integrated Report 303(d) List Summary Table

Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Unit Description	Parameter	Status*	Beneficial Uses
Upper Klamath Lake	Lake/Reservoir Unit	Temperature – Numeric (Year-Round)	Category 5	Fish and Aquatic Life
		Sedimentation	Category 5	Fish and Aquatic Life
		Dissolved Oxygen (Year-Round)	Category 4A	Fish and Aquatic Life
		pH	Category 4A	Fish and Aquatic Life

*Integrated Report Category

Category 4 - Data indicate that at least one designated use is not supported, but a TMDL is not needed to address the pollutant

Category 4A - Clean-up plans (also called TMDLs) that will result in the waterbody meeting water quality standards and supporting its beneficial uses have been approved

Category 4B - Other pollution control requirements are expected to address pollutant of concern and will result in attainment of water quality standards

Category 4C - The impairment is caused by pollution, not a pollutant. For example, flow, or lack of flow, are not considered pollutants, but may be affecting the waterbody’s beneficial uses

Category 5 - Data indicate a designated use is not supported or a water quality standard is not attained and a TMDL is needed. This category constitutes the Section 303(d) list that EPA will approve or disapprove under the Clean Water Act

Analysis: [If the answer to question 3 is yes, then describe how the use does or does not comply with existing state and federal water quality standards, and how the use may affect ST&E fish species habitat.]

Temperature

Increases in temperature adversely impact sensitive, threatened, and endangered fish. Fish require different temperature based on species and life history stage. Oregon’s temperature limits are based on the most sensitive species and the life history stage of those species at the location and season of concern. Upper Klamath Lake does not meet Oregon’s year-round stream temperature standards. Generally, water temperatures increase as flow decreases. Therefore, reducing flow in waterbodies that are connected to downstream temperature-impaired waterbodies, such as Upper Klamath Lake, could result in higher stream temperatures and stressed conditions for aquatic life, particularly during the summer months when stream flow is lowest. The critical warm period when stream conditions are most likely to exceed the year-round temperature standards is July 1 – September 30.

Sedimentation

While sediment is an essential part of healthy functioning stream systems, excessive sediment loads can have severe negative impacts on a stream ecosystem. Many fish species are adapted to high suspended sediment levels that occur for short periods of time, but longer exposure to high levels of suspended sediment can interfere with feeding behavior, damage gills, reduce available food, and reduce growth rates. Deposition and sedimentation (when sediment falls out of the water column and deposits on the streambed) can smother eggs and fry in the substrate and fill in pools within the stream channel (reducing or eliminating cold water refugia important to cold water aquatic life during periods of high water temperature). Because bacteria, nutrients and other chemical substances are often attached to sediment particles, excessive sediment loading can also increase nutrient and toxics concentrations and contribute to decreased dissolved oxygen in both the water column and the spawning gravels. A reduction in streamflow will lead to locally increased deposition and sedimentation. It will also result in an increased rate of evaporation in warm weather, which in turn can increase nutrient and toxic concentrations in the stream. This would result in the diminution of water quality for the habitat of sensitive, threatened, or endangered fish species.

Dissolved Oxygen

Decreased dissolved oxygen levels adversely impact sensitive, threatened, and endangered fish. Oregon's dissolved oxygen limits are based on the most sensitive species and the life history stage of those species at the location and season of concern. Upper Klamath Lake does not meet Oregon's <year-round and/or spawning> dissolved oxygen standards. Reduced flows may increase water temperature and reduce surface area and turbulence, which can decrease dissolved oxygen. Therefore, reducing flow in waterbodies that are connected to downstream dissolved oxygen-impaired waterbodies, such as Upper Klamath Lake, could result in lower stream dissolved oxygen levels and stressed conditions for aquatic life, particularly during the summer months when stream flow is lowest. The critical warm period when stream conditions are most likely to exceed the year-round dissolved oxygen standards is July 1 – September 30.

pH

pH is a measure of how acidic or basic (alkaline) the water is. Water with a pH greater than 7 is alkaline, water with a pH of less than 7 is acidic. Every species of fish has adapted to a specific range of pH. Fish exposed to changes in pH outside their normal range can be stressed or even die. Stress leaves fish vulnerable to disease, degrading their health. Additionally, alkaline conditions can transform nitrogen in the water column into a more toxic form of ammonia that can poison fish. Withdrawals from the stream will reduce the stream's heat capacity and cause greater fluctuation in daytime and nighttime stream temperatures. When nutrients and sunlight are sufficiently present, higher stream temperatures lead to more algal growth. During the day, algae absorb carbon dioxide from the water for cell growth, raising pH. At night, photosynthesis stops and algae continue to respire, releasing carbon dioxide and lowering pH. This cycle creates diel fluctuations in pH. Additional withdrawals from a stream that is already impaired for pH will lead to larger diel fluctuations in pH. Fish and aquatic insects are sensitive to imbalances in pH. Low pH levels (below 5) may lead to death and high pH levels (9-14) can harm fish by denaturing cellular membranes. These pH imbalances result in the diminution of the habitat of sensitive, threatened, or endangered fish species.

Recommended Conditions: [Consider if water quality can be protected by limiting the rate and quantity of water used, period of use, or by including other license conditions.]

Water Quality

4. Total Maximum Daily Load Summary

Are there TMDLs established for parameters identified as being affected by flow modification? No Yes

Analysis: [List TMDL, identify the load allocation, and if flow modification is a contributing factor. Describe how the use does or does not comply with existing state and federal water quality standards and how the use may affect ST&E fish species habitat.]

Upper Klamath and Lost River Subbasins

Two TMDLs were established in 2019 for ammonia toxicity, chlorophyll-a, dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature in the Upper Klamath and Lost River subbasins. These were established to address salmonid and federally endangered sucker fisheries concerns. Water quality impairments in tributaries and mainstem reaches throughout the Upper Klamath and Lost River subbasins have reduced the extent of spawning and rearing habitat for shortnose suckers, Lost River suckers, and redband trout. External nutrient loading in the Upper Klamath River and Lost River subbasins coupled with organic matter export from Upper Klamath Lake creates summertime ammonia, dissolved oxygen, and pH conditions that are stressful to salmonids and suckers. Elevated summertime stream temperatures (critical period June – September) attributed to sources in the Upper Klamath and Lost River subbasins result primarily from riparian vegetation disturbance. Reduction in stream surface shading (via decreased riparian vegetation height, width and/or density and increased channel width) increases the amount of solar radiation reaching the stream surface. Increases in temperature are also

directly related to extensive hydrologic modification and reduced stream flows. Additionally, inadequate streamflow and increased water temperature negatively impact dissolved oxygen and pH standards. Two TMDLs were established in 2019 for ammonia toxicity, chlorophyll-a, dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature in the Upper Klamath and Lost River subbasins. These were established to address salmonid and federally endangered sucker fisheries concerns. Water quality impairments in tributaries and mainstem reaches throughout the Upper Klamath and Lost River subbasins have reduced the extent of spawning and rearing habitat for shortnose suckers, Lost River suckers, and redband trout. External nutrient loading in the Upper Klamath River and Lost River subbasins coupled with organic matter export from Upper Klamath Lake creates summertime ammonia, dissolved oxygen, and pH conditions that are stressful to salmonids and suckers. Elevated summertime stream temperatures (critical period June – September) attributed to sources in the Upper Klamath and Lost River subbasins result primarily from riparian vegetation disturbance. Reduction in stream surface shading (via decreased riparian vegetation height, width and/or density and increased channel width) increases the amount of solar radiation reaching the stream surface. Increases in temperature are also directly related to extensive hydrologic modification and reduced stream flows. Additionally, inadequate streamflow and increased water temperature negatively impact dissolved oxygen and pH standards.

Recommended Conditions: [Consider if water quality can be protected by limiting the rate and quantity of water used, period of use, or by including other license conditions.]

Water Quality

5. Cumulative Withdrawals Effects

Is it likely that the proposed activity, together with existing withdrawals in the OWRD’s Water Availability Basin (WAB), will lower water quality and impair aquatic life? No Yes

Water Availability and Cumulative Impacts Summary Table

Percent of natural flow = (consumptive use/natural stream flow)*100. See Appendix for additional instructions.

LINK R > KLAMATH R - AB UNN STR

Watershed ID	Exceedance Level	Month	Natural Stream Flow	Consumptive Use	Expected Stream Flow	Reserved Stream Flows	Instream Requirement	Net Water Available	Percent of Flow
31420305	50	JAN	2120	576	1540	0	60	1480	27.16981
31420305	50	FEB	2210	972	1240	0	60	1180	43.9819
31420305	50	MAR	2680	1040	1640	0	80	1560	38.80597
31420305	50	APR	3210	1120	2090	0	80	2010	34.89097
31420305	50	MAY	3120	1280	1840	0	83	1750	41.02564
31420305	50	JUN	2740	1510	1230	0	74	1160	55.10949
31420305	50	JUL	1880	1370	512	0	20	492	72.87234
31420305	50	AUG	1310	1060	249	0	40	209	80.91603
31420305	50	SEP	1140	827	313	0	30	283	72.54386
31420305	50	OCT	1240	325	915	0	30	885	26.20968
31420305	50	NOV	1470	333	1140	0	30	1110	22.65306
31420305	50	DEC	1760	569	1190	0	50	1140	32.32955

Monthly flow in Cubic Feet per Second (CFS). Annual flow in Acre Feet (AF). Highlight months that exceed 20% of percent of flow.

6. Flow Modification Compliance with State and Federal Water Quality Standards

Based on responses to questions 3, 4, and 5, is the use in compliance with state and federal water quality standards or can compliance with state and federal water quality standards be assured, and ST&E habitat loss prevented through flow mitigation and/or by imposing license condition(s)?

No Yes

Recommended Conditions: [If water quality can be protected by modifying or limiting the amount diverted, period of use, or other license conditions, then select appropriate condition from the conditions list.]

Mitigation, Flow Restrictor

7. Compliance with other State and Federal Water Quality Standards

ORS 468B.025 prohibits pollution of waters of the state. Are there additional water quality impairments that would result from this proposed used by degrading surface water or groundwater quality?

No Yes

If water quality can be protected by applying license conditions, then select all appropriate conditions from the standardized menu of conditions.

Recommended conditions: [List conditions]

Mitigation

PRE-PROPOSED FINAL ORDER ACTIONS

DEQ recommends that the applicant provide suitable replacement water as mitigation for anticipated impacts to water quality and more specifically the habitat of sensitive, threatened, and endangered fish species. Additional mitigation may be required from other Interagency Review Team members (for example: OWRD may require mitigation for periods when water is not available). Surface water flow mitigation is unlikely to provide the same benefit that groundwater can provide to gaining stream reaches. However, if groundwater mitigation is unavailable within the same aquifer, surface water mitigation may provide suitable mitigation.

Flow Mitigation Obligation:

Prior to issuance of a Proposed Final Order, the applicant shall submit a mitigation proposal that is of no less volume and rate than the licensed use. The proposal shall include water that is sourced upstream of the point of diversion or appropriation, or the uppermost point on the stream at which the potential for surface water interference occurs. If a surface water right is used for mitigation, it shall be instream for the *month - month time period* and of similar water quality. The applicant should contact their OWRD caseworker to discuss flow mitigation options.

Riparian: If the riparian area is disturbed in the process of developing, modifying or repairing a point of diversion under this water use license, the licensee shall be responsible for restoration and enhancement of such riparian area in accordance with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Habitat Mitigation Policy described in Oregon Administrative Rule OAR Chapter 635-415. Prior to development, modification or repairs at the point of diversion, the licensee shall submit, to the Oregon Water Resources Department, either a Riparian Mitigation Plan approved in writing by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) or a written declaration from ODFW that riparian mitigation is not necessary. The licensee shall maintain the riparian area for the life of the license and subsequent certificate per the approved Riparian Mitigation Plan. The licensee is hereby directed to contact the local Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Fish Biologist prior to development of the point of diversion.

Water Storage Construction: The applicant shall locate the reservoir outside of the stream's natural channel. *Identify waterbody and set back to prevent stream capture and justification for distance selected.*

(Note to reviewer: The 1200C license requires a 50-foot setback, which is cited from the National General Construction License OAR-660-023-0090(5). Requiring the storage reservoir to be outside of the mapped 100 year floodway may also be a protective buffer.)

Construction Activities: 1200-C NPDES Stormwater Construction license coverage is required from DEQ or Agent for construction activities (clearing, grading, excavation, grubbing, stumping, demolition, staging, stockpiling and other land disturbing activities) that will disturb one or more acres, or that will disturb less than one acre of land but is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land and have the potential to discharge to surface waters or to a conveyance system that leads to surface waters of the state.

In-Water or Riparian Construction: For in-water or riparian construction, licensee may be required to obtain additional licenses from the Oregon Department of State Lands, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the DEQ Section 401 certification program prior to construction. The applicant must contact these agencies to confirm requirements.

Herbicide Applications: When herbicide application is within three feet of water, the licensee is responsible for ensuring that herbicide application laws are met, and that they obtain from DEQ any necessary pesticide application licenses, including the 2300-A Pesticide General License or the 2000-J NPDES General License. Polluted return flows are not allowed to enter waters of the state per ORS 468B.025(1).

STANDARIZED MENU OF CONDITIONS

Water Quality: All water use under this license shall comply with state and federal water quality laws. The licensee shall not violate any state and federal water quality standards, shall not cause pollution of any waters of the state, and shall not place or cause to be placed any wastes in a location where such wastes are likely to escape or be carried into the waters of the state by any means. The use may be restricted if the quality of source stream or downstream waters decrease to the point that those waters no longer meet existing state or federal water quality standards. Licensee is responsible for obtaining any necessary state and federal licenses.

Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Rules: The licensee shall comply with basin-specific Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Rules described in Oregon Administrative Rule Chapter 603-095. The licensee shall protect riparian areas, including through irrigation practices and the management of any livestock, allowing site capable vegetation to establish and grow along streams, while providing the following functions: shade (on perennial and some intermittent streams), bank stability, and infiltration or filtration of overland runoff.

Flow Restrictor: The licensee shall install a flow control valve on the diversion system to limit use to the licensed rate. The valve shall be in place, functional, and verified by the Certified Water Rights Examiner before a certificate is issued. The valve or a suitable replacement shall remain in place for the life of the water right.

Limit Rate: Water withdrawal shall be limited to *Enter CFS or AF for the defined period, or a month by month rate or volume.*

Limit Period of Use: Water use shall be limited to the period: *start date through end date.*

(Note to reviewer: Do not split the irrigation season. Require mitigation if water is not available during the requested time period.)

Limit Diversion: The licensee shall not divert water under this water use license unless streamflow in the *waterbody name* is at or above *CFS* cubic foot per second, as determined at Gaging Station ID _____.

Off-Channel Stored Water Releases: The licensee shall not release polluted water from this off-channel reservoir into waters of the state except when the release is directed by the State Engineer to prevent dam failure.

On-Channel Reservoir: The licensee shall design and operate the water storage facility such that all waters within and below the reservoir meet water quality criteria. The licensee shall develop a reservoir operations plan that details how water quality criteria and standards will be met. A Certified Water Rights Examiner shall verify that the reservoir operations are consistent with the plan before a certificate is issued. The reservoir operator shall maintain a copy of the plan and make it available for review upon request.

Restrict Reservoir Release: To prevent pollution downstream, the licensee shall not release water from the reservoir when the flow at Gaging Station ID _____ (*gage name*) is below the Mean Daily Discharge of *CFS* (discharge which was equaled or exceeded for 90% percent of the time) except when the release is directed by the State Engineer to prevent dam failure.

Live Flow: Once the allocated volume has been stored, licensee shall pass all live flow downstream at a rate equal to inflow, using methods that protect instream water quality.

Lining: The licensee shall line the reservoir with *include material or allowable infiltration rate* to minimize seepage and protect groundwater quality per Oregon Administrative Rule 340-040. The liner is to be in place, inspected,

and approved by the Certified Water Rights examiner prior to storage of water.* If the liner fails, the water user shall replace it within one calendar year.

Site-Specific Condition: The licensee shall

* OAR 690-410-0010(2)(a), OAR 690-310-0120, OAR 690-310-0140

Appendix: General Overview, Instructions for Water Availability Analysis, and Process Flow Chart

General Overview

The purpose of OAR Chapter 690, Division 33 is to aid the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) in determining whether a proposed use will impair or be detrimental to the public interest with regard to listed sensitive, threatened, or endangered (ST&E) fish species. Oregon's stream temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), pH and several other water quality standards are based on the life cycle needs of salmonids and other resident fish and aquatic life. Exceeding the standards can disrupt the life cycle of a ST&E fish species and may cause death. In addition, OWRD must consider water quality impacts as part of a public interest review, OAR 690-310-0120. Water quality impacts and conditions unrelated to ST&E species should be noted as "Division 310" in the recommendations to OWRD. The DEQ's Water Right Application Review Procedures document contains a full description of the review process.

The two main categories of Division 33 reviews are based on the geographic distribution of ST&E fish species:

- **For Proposed Uses in the Columbia River Basin**, reviews must determine whether a proposed use complies with existing state and federal water quality standards. Upper Columbia applications specifically require applicants to provide evidence that the proposed use complies with existing state and federal water quality standards. Geographic scope: Columbia River Basin (includes all waters that ultimately drain into the Columbia River).
- **For Proposed Uses Statewide**, review is conducted under the "Statewide review" procedure. Statewide reviews must determine whether a proposed use may affect ST&E fish species habitat. The statewide review procedure is intended to identify license conditions that can prevent the "loss" or "net loss" of essential habitat of ST&E fish species. When license conditions cannot be identified that meet this standard, then the DEQ recommends denial of the license. Geographic scope: all areas outside the Columbia River Basin where OWRD determines ST&E fish species are present.

Instructions for Populating the Water Availability Summary Table using data from OWRD's WAB (Section 5)

- Open OWRD's Water Availability Reporting System.
- Search for the water availability basin of interest. Select 50% exceedance. The 50% exceedance stream flow is the stream flow that occurs at least half of the time.
- The water availability analysis will display a nested list of watersheds that contain the POD. Select the highest nesting order WAB that contains the POD.
- Download to an Excel spreadsheet. Percent of flow is calculated using this equation:

$$\text{Percent of Flow} = \frac{\text{Consumptive Use}}{\text{Natural Stream Flow}} * 100$$

You may choose to add the proposed rate (or storage amount) to the consumptive use.

Instructions for Water Availability Analysis

To complete Section 6, review and consider the cumulative impact of consumptive withdrawals using the [OWRD WAB](#). All water withdrawals and the following factors should be considered when conducting a water availability analysis.

- **Instream Flow:** Consider the percent of natural flow removed from the stream in each month (see right-most column in Water Availability and Cumulative Impacts Summary Table). Based on best professional judgment, evaluate if the cumulative withdrawal is likely to cause impairment to aquatic life or water quality. Water quality standards are established to protect aquatic life. In scientific literature, researchers have identified ecological harm occurring when flows are reduced by **>6-35% of daily flow**¹. Consider the seasonality of any listings and season of withdrawal to determine impact for each month of the year.
- **Antidegradation:** Rule 340-041-0004 applies: withdrawals cannot cumulatively increase a waterbody's temperature by more than 0.5 degrees Fahrenheit or cause a 0.1 mg/l decrease in dissolved oxygen from the upstream end of a stream reach to the downstream end of the reach so long as it has no adverse effects on threatened and endangered species. See OAR [340-041-0004\(3\)-\(5\)](#) for a description in rule of activities that do not result in lowering of water quality.
- **Flow modification:** Consider if cumulative withdrawals are contributing to flow modification and a likely limiting factor in the waterbody at certain times of the year. Temperature and dissolved oxygen are flow-related parameters. When streamflow is reduced, assimilative capacity is reduced. As a waterbody heats up, dissolved oxygen concentrations decline. Reduced stream flows (including groundwater inputs to streamflow), exacerbate temperature and/or dissolved oxygen impairments.
- **Temperature:** Increases in temperature or a reduction in dissolved oxygen adversely impacts ST&E fish. Fish require different temperature and concentrations of dissolved oxygen based on species and life history stage. Oregon's temperature and dissolved oxygen limits are based on the most sensitive species and the life history stage of those species at the location and season of concern. Additional heat or reduction in dissolved oxygen concentrations will further impact these species habitat. Reduced flows can also increase the concentrations of phosphorous, bacteria, pesticides and metals.

Instructions for Calculating "Limit Diversion" Rate

This condition is selected to limit withdrawals once the cumulative withdrawals in the watershed have exceeded the protective threshold of 20 percent and/or the ISWR is not fully protective of aquatic life. A different value can be selected, but the reviewer should state why a particular percent was selected.

"Natural stream flow" is obtained from OWRD's Water Availability Reporting System. The condition is applied on a monthly timeframe based on OWRD's data.

"Natural stream flow" – (percent of flow * "natural stream flow") = Expected Stream Flow

The applicant would have to stop using when instream flows drop below the Expected Stream Flow.

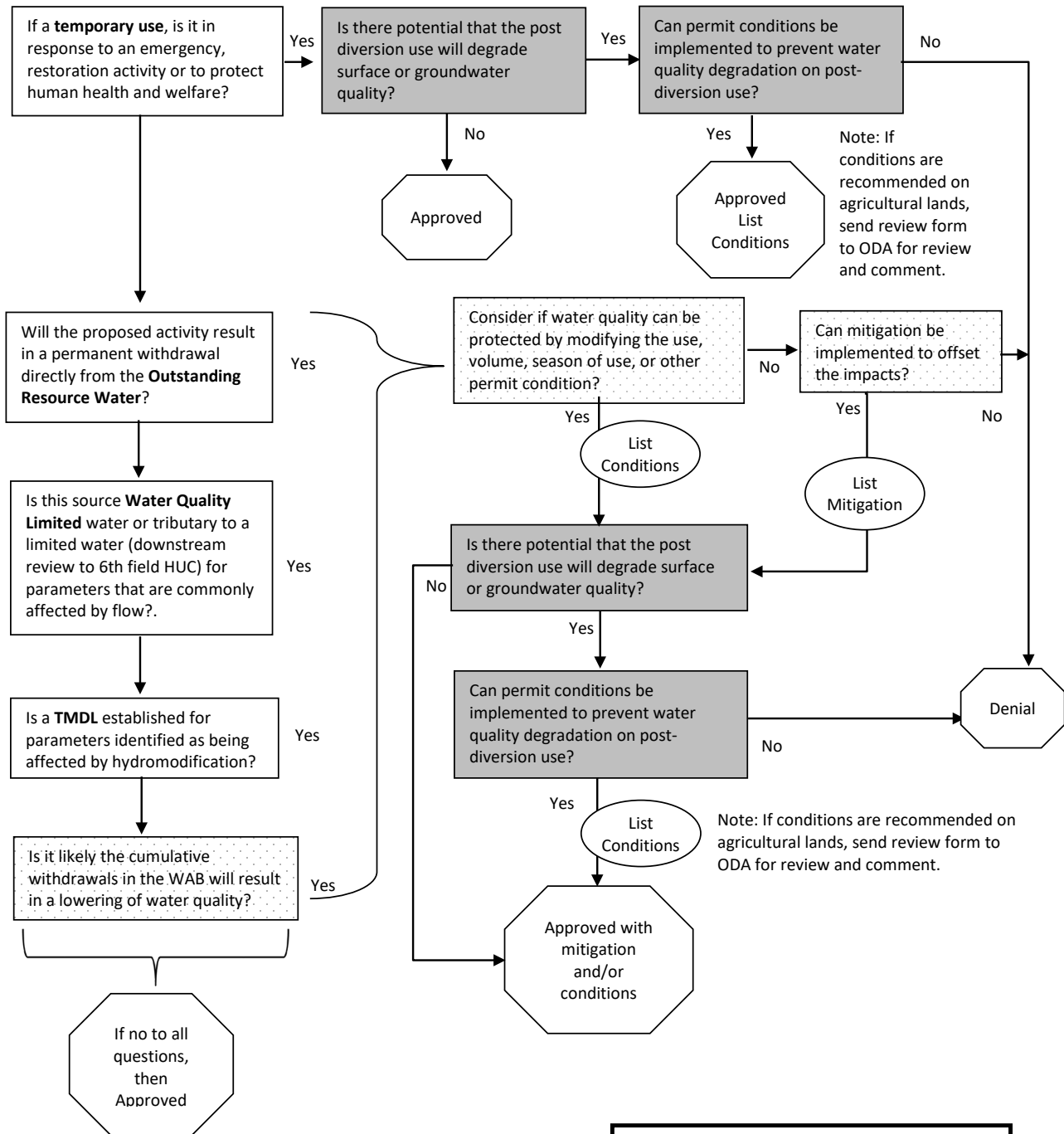
Example:

Natural stream flow for a particular month = 1200 CFS

1200 CFS – (.2 * 1200 CFS) = 960 CFS

¹ Richter BD, Davis MM, Apse C, Konrad C. 2011. *Short Communication, A Presumptive Standard For Environmental Flow Protection*. River Research and Applications. Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com), DOI: 10.002/rra.1551

DEQ Water Right Review Flow Chart



Each yes will need to be explained by how the use does not comply with existing state and federal water quality standards and how the use may affect sensitive, threatened or endangered fish species habitat.

Note: Review based on DEQ's anti-degradation rule (340-041-0004).

	Best Professional Judgment and Data
	Data
	Best Professional Judgment