

Groundwater Application Review Summary Form

Application # G- 19243

GW Reviewer Grayson Fish Date Review Completed: 9/27/2023

Summary of GW Availability and Injury Review:

Groundwater for the proposed use is either over appropriated, will not likely be available in the amounts requested without injury to prior water rights, OR will not likely be available within the capacity of the groundwater resource per Section B of the attached review form.

Summary of Potential for Substantial Interference Review:

There is the potential for substantial interference per Section C of the attached review form.

Summary of Well Construction Assessment:

The well does not appear to meet current well construction standards per Section D of the attached review form. Route through Well Construction and Compliance Section.

This is only a summary. Documentation is attached and should be read thoroughly to understand the basis for determinations and for conditions that may be necessary for a permit (if one is issued).

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

MEMO

9/27/2023

TO: Application G- 19243

FROM: GW: Grayson Fish
(Reviewer's Name)

SUBJECT: Scenic Waterway Interference Evaluation

YES The source of appropriation is hydraulically connected to a State Scenic Waterway or its tributaries

NO

YES Use the Scenic Waterway Condition (Condition 7J)

NO

Per ORS 390.835, the Groundwater Section is **able** to calculate ground water interference with surface water that contributes to a Scenic Waterway. The calculated interference is distributed below

Per ORS 390.835, the Groundwater Section is **unable** to calculate ground water interference with surface water that contributes to a scenic waterway; **therefore, the Department is unable to find that there is a preponderance of evidence that the proposed use will measurably reduce the surface water flows necessary to maintain the free-flowing character of a scenic waterway**

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERFERENCE

Calculate the percentage of consumptive use by month and fill in the table below. If interference cannot be calculated, per criteria in 390.835, do not fill in the table but check the "unable" option above, thus informing Water Rights that the Department is unable to make a Preponderance of Evidence finding.

Exercise of this permit is calculated to reduce monthly flows in Klamath Scenic Waterway by the following amounts expressed as a proportion of the consumptive use by which surface water flow is reduced.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
See attached (Attachment 1) memo "Analysis of Groundwater Pumping Impacts on Klamath Scenic Waterway Flows"; Dated February 19, 2013											

PUBLIC INTEREST REVIEW FOR GROUNDWATER APPLICATIONS

TO: Water Rights Section Date 9/27/2023
 FROM: Groundwater Section Grayson Fish
 Reviewer's Name
 SUBJECT: Application G- 19243 Supersedes review of _____
 Date of Review(s)

PUBLIC INTEREST PRESUMPTION; GROUNDWATER

OAR 690-310-130 (1) *The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525. Department staff review groundwater applications under OAR 690-310-140 to determine whether the presumption is established. OAR 690-310-140 allows the proposed use be modified or conditioned to meet the presumption criteria. This review is based upon available information and agency policies in place at the time of evaluation.*

A. GENERAL INFORMATION: Applicant's Name: Tim Parks County: Klamath

A1. Applicant(s) seek(s) 7.54 cfs from 1 well(s) in the Klamath Basin,
 _____ subbasin

A2. Proposed use Supplemental Irrigation (603.54 ac) Seasonality: March 15 – October 31 (231 days)

A3. Well and aquifer data (attach and number logs for existing wells; mark proposed wells as such under logid):

Well	Logid	Applicant's Well #	Proposed Aquifer*	Proposed Rate(cfs)	Location (T/R-S QQ-Q)	Location, metes and bounds, e.g. 2250' N, 1200' E fr NW cor S 36
1	KLAM 61328*	1	Bedrock	7.54	40S/10E-36 SW-NW	622' N, 97' E fr W1/4 cor S 36
2						

* Alluvium, CRB, Bedrock

Well	Well Elev ft msl	First Water ft bls	SWL ft bls	SWL Date	Well Depth (ft)	Seal Interval (ft)	Casing Intervals (ft)	Liner Intervals (ft)	Perforations Or Screens (ft)	Well Yield (gpm)	Draw Down (ft)	Test Type
1	4074	10	62	5/24/2022	1365	154	154	--	--	1000	--	Air

Use data from application for proposed wells.

A4. **Comments:** *There was a discrepancy between the provided location of the proposed POA and the provided well report KLAM 53717. The reviewer reached out to the applicant via email and phone and verified that the intended proposed POA is KLAM 61328 which matches the location provided on the application. A record of this exchange is included as an attachment to this review (Attachment 2).

The proposed POA (KLAM 61328) is located approximately 1.6 miles north of the City of Merrill. The applicant requests 7.54 cfs from 1 well for supplemental irrigation of 603.54 acres. Applicant proposes to withdraw groundwater from Tertiary aged volcanic rock ("broken basalt") of the Winema Volcanic Field.

A5. **Provisions of the** Klamath Basin rules relative to the development, classification and/or management of groundwater hydraulically connected to surface water **are**, or **are not**, activated by this application. (Not all basin rules contain such provisions.)
 Comments: No relevant basin rules exist.

A6. **Well(s) #** _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, tap(s) an aquifer limited by an administrative restriction.
 Name of administrative area: _____
 Comments: _____

B. GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY CONSIDERATIONS, OAR 690-310-130, 400-010, 410-0070

B1. **Based upon available data**, I have determined that groundwater* for the proposed use:

- a. is over appropriated, is not over appropriated, or cannot be determined to be over appropriated during any period of the proposed use. * This finding is limited to the groundwater portion of the over-appropriation determination as prescribed in OAR 690-310-130;
- b. will not or will likely be available in the amounts requested without injury to prior water rights. * This finding is limited to the groundwater portion of the injury determination as prescribed in OAR 690-310-130;
- c. will not or will likely to be available within the capacity of the groundwater resource; or
- d. will, if properly conditioned, avoid injury to existing groundwater rights or to the groundwater resource:
 - i. The permit should contain condition #(s) 7N, 7J, Large water-use reporting;
 - ii. The permit should be conditioned as indicated in item 2 below.
 - iii. The permit should contain special condition(s) as indicated in item 3 below;

- B2.
- a. **Condition** to allow groundwater production from no deeper than _____ ft. below land surface;
 - b. **Condition** to allow groundwater production from no shallower than _____ ft. below land surface;
 - c. **Condition** to allow groundwater production only from the _____ groundwater reservoir between approximately _____ ft. and _____ ft. below land surface;
 - d. **Well reconstruction** is necessary to accomplish one or more of the above conditions. The problems that are likely to occur with this use and without reconstructing are cited below. Without reconstruction, I recommend withholding issuance of the permit until evidence of well reconstruction is filed with the Department and approved by the Groundwater Section.

Describe injury –as related to water availability– that is likely to occur without well reconstruction (interference w/ senior water rights, not within the capacity of the resource, etc): _____

B3. **Groundwater availability remarks:** The proposed POA produces groundwater from the Tertiary aged volcanic rock of the Winema Volcanic Field and is the most widely developed aquifer unit of the Klamath Valley (Jenks, 2007 and Gannett et. al., 2007). OWRD observation well **KLAM 53717** located approximately 0.6 miles to the northeast of the proposed POA also sources water from tertiary aged volcanic rocks and is expected to exhibit similar groundwater trends as **KLAM 61328**. **KLAM 53717** has experienced approximately 40 feet of groundwater level decline since 2004. The groundwater level decline observed in **KLAM 53717** does not meet the definition of declined excessively nor excessively declining per OAR 690-008-001 (4) and (6). Additionally, Basin-wide hydrologic budget estimates suggest that recharge to groundwater is approximately 2 million acre-feet per year which likely greatly exceeds the total appropriation of groundwater in any given year and groundwater would not be “Over-Appropriated” as defined in OAR 690-400-0010 (11)(a) (Gannett et. al., 2007). Therefore, groundwater in the vicinity of applicant’s proposed POA is not considered over appropriated.

The applicant’s proposed POA is located within the Bureau of Reclamation’s Klamath Project area of the Upper Klamath Basin. Wells throughout this area have experienced long term-water level declines associated with increased groundwater pumping during drought years when Project surface water deliveries have been shut off or reduced. The nearby observation well **KLAM 53717** has experienced approximately 40 feet of groundwater level declines since measurements began in 2004, with 26.15 feet of decline observed between 2020 and 2023 when comparing annual high-water levels. These year-over-year declines associated with drought years and annual highs that do not recover to previous levels suggest that groundwater storage in the area is being depleted. Given the rate of decline observed during the drought years of 2020, 2021 and 2022, and the expected rate of recovery during non-drought years, it is likely **KLAM 53717** would exhibit a total groundwater level decline of 50 feet or more from the highest known water level (meeting the definition of “declined excessively” per OAR 690-008-001 [4]) within the next one or two drought years. Additionally, **KLAM 53717** has triggered the 25 feet of total

decline permit condition on Certificate 96331 which requires the discontinuation or reduction of water use until groundwater levels recover above the Certificate's reference level. If proposed groundwater use were to commence as described in this application, it would further contribute to observed groundwater level declines in this portion of the basin and potentially lead to declined excessively groundwater levels and additional permit decline conditions triggering on existing rights. This would preclude the perpetual use of the aquifer by limiting the use of existing water right holders and, therefore, groundwater for the proposed use will not likely be available within the capacity of the resource.

The closest POA for a senior water right is **KLAM 53717** under **Certificate 96331** with a priority date of 2003 located 0.6 miles to the northeast of the proposed POA **KLAM 61328**. The applicant has requested a rate of 7.54 cfs from one well to water 603.54 acres at a duty of 2.5 af/ac. However, it is unlikely that the applicant would pump at the maximum requested rate for the entirety of the irrigation season as their maximum volume of 1508.85 AF (603.54 ac multiplied by a duty of 2.5 af/ac) would be achieved in 101 days. Therefore, a prorated rate 3.30 cfs for 231 days is considered to be a more realistic use case and is the rate used for evaluating the potential for injury. A Theis distance drawdown model along with bulk aquifer transmissivity and storativity values (Gannett et. al, 2007) was used to estimate the magnitude of well-to-well interference that may result from the proposed use (Theis 1935). Results indicate that the proposed use could produce 4 to 10 feet of drawdown in senior point of appropriation **KLAM 53717**, however, given the well depth and the estimated amount of water column available to the senior POA, there is not a preponderance of evidence to determine that injury is likely to occur. If this water right were to be issued, permit conditions should be applied as reference in B1(d)(i) of this review form.

C. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER CONSIDERATIONS, OAR 690-09-040

C1. **690-09-040 (1):** Evaluation of aquifer confinement:

Well	Aquifer or Proposed Aquifer	Confined	Unconfined
1	Bedrock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Basis for aquifer confinement evaluation: Static groundwater levels in the applicants proposed POA as well as other wells in the area are above depth first encountered in the boreholes indicating at least somewhat confined aquifer conditions due to overlying lower-permeability units.

C2. **690-09-040 (2) (3):** Evaluation of distance to, and hydraulic connection with, surface water sources. All wells located a horizontal distance less than ¼ mile from a surface water source that produce water from an unconfined aquifer shall be assumed to be hydraulically connected to the surface water source. Include in this table any streams located beyond one mile that are evaluated for PSI.

Well	SW #	Surface Water Name	GW Elev ft msl	SW Elev ft msl	Distance (ft)	Hydraulically Connected?			Potential for Subst. Interfer. Assumed?	
						YES	NO	ASSUMED	YES	NO
1	1	Tule Lake Sump	4012	4033	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Basis for aquifer hydraulic connection evaluation: Tule Lake acts as a groundwater discharge point for this portion of the Klamath Basin, however, as Tule Lake is not located in Oregon, it is not subject to review.

Water Availability Basin the well(s) are located within: None

C3a. **690-09-040 (4):** Evaluation of stream impacts for each well that has been determined or assumed to be **hydraulically connected and less than 1 mile** from a surface water (SW) source. Limit evaluation to instream rights and minimum stream flows that are pertinent to that SW source, not lower SW sources to which the stream under evaluation is tributary. Compare the requested rate against the 1% of 80% *natural* flow for the pertinent Water Availability Basin (WAB). If Q is not distributed by well, use full rate for each well. Any checked box indicates the well is assumed to have the potential to cause PSI.

Well	SW #	Well < ¼ mile?	Qw > 5 cfs?	Instream Water Right ID	Instream Water Right Q (cfs)	Qw > 1% ISWR?	80% Natural Flow (cfs)	Qw > 1% of 80% Natural Flow?	Interference @ 30 days (%)	Potential for Subst. Interfer. Assumed?
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

C3b. **690-09-040 (4):** Evaluation of stream impacts by total appropriation for all wells determined or assumed to be **hydraulically connected and less than 1 mile** from a surface water source. **Complete only if Q is distributed among wells.** Otherwise same evaluation and limitations apply as in C3a above.

	SW #		Qw > 5 cfs?	Instream Water Right ID	Instream Water Right Q (cfs)	Qw > 1% ISWR?	80% Natural Flow (cfs)	Qw > 1% of 80% Natural Flow?	Interference @ 30 days (%)	Potential for Subst. Interfer. Assumed?
			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

C4a. **690-09-040 (5):** Estimated impacts on **hydraulically connected surface water sources greater than one mile** as a percentage of the proposed pumping rate. Limit evaluation to the effects that will occur up to one year after pumping begins. This table encompasses the considerations required by 09-040 (5)(a), (b), (c) and (d), which are not included on this form. Use additional sheets if calculated flows from more than one WAB are required.

Non-Distributed Wells													
Well	SW#	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Well Q as CFS													
Interference CFS													
Distributed Wells													
Well	SW#	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Well Q as CFS													
Interference CFS													
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Well Q as CFS													
Interference CFS													
(A) = Total Interf.													
(B) = 80 % Nat. Q													
(C) = 1 % Nat. Q													
(D) = (A) > (C)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(E) = (A / B) x 100		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

(A) = total interference as CFS; (B) = WAB calculated natural flow at 80% exceed. as CFS; (C) = 1% of calculated natural flow at 80% exceed. as CFS; (D) = highlight the checkmark for each month where (A) is greater than (C); (E) = total interference divided by 80% flow as percentage.

Basis for impact evaluation: _____

C4b. **690-09-040 (5) (b)** The potential to impair or detrimentally affect the public interest is to be determined by the Water Rights Section.

- C5. **If properly conditioned**, the surface water source(s) can be adequately protected from interference, and/or groundwater use under this permit can be regulated if it is found to substantially interfere with surface water:
- i. The permit should contain condition #(s) _____;
 - ii. The permit should contain special condition(s) as indicated in "Remarks" below;

C6. **SW / GW Remarks and Conditions:** The applicant's proposed POA would be producing from an aquifer where the nearest point of hydraulic connection to surface water is outside of the state of Oregon and is not subject to OAR 690-009.

Regardless, use from the proposed POA has the potential to draw water from parts of the regional Lost River aquifer system that would have otherwise flowed toward the Klamath River and supported flows in the Klamath State Scenic Waterway and so the attached memo titled "Analysis of Groundwater Pumping Impacts on Klamath Scenic Waterway Flows"; dated February 19, 2013, is applicable.

References Used:

Gannett, M. W., K.E. Lite, J. L. LaMarche, B.J. Fisher, and D. J. Polette, 2007. *Ground-water Hydrology of the Upper Klamath Basin, Oregon and California*. USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5050.

Jenks, M.D. 2007 (unpublished). *Geologic compilation map of part of the Upper Klamath Basin, Klamath County, Oregon*. Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries. Open File Report O-07-05.

Oregon Water Resources Department: Groundwater Information System. Accessed 9/27/2023.

Oregon Water Resources Department: Well Report Query. Accessed 9/27/2023.

Theis, C.V., 1935. "The relation between the lowering of the piezometric surface and the rate and duration of discharge of a well using groundwater storage." *Am. Geophys. Union Trans.*, vol. 16, pp. 519-524.

D. WELL CONSTRUCTION, OAR 690-200

D1. Well #: _____ Logid: _____

D2. **THE WELL does not appear to meet current well construction standards based upon:**

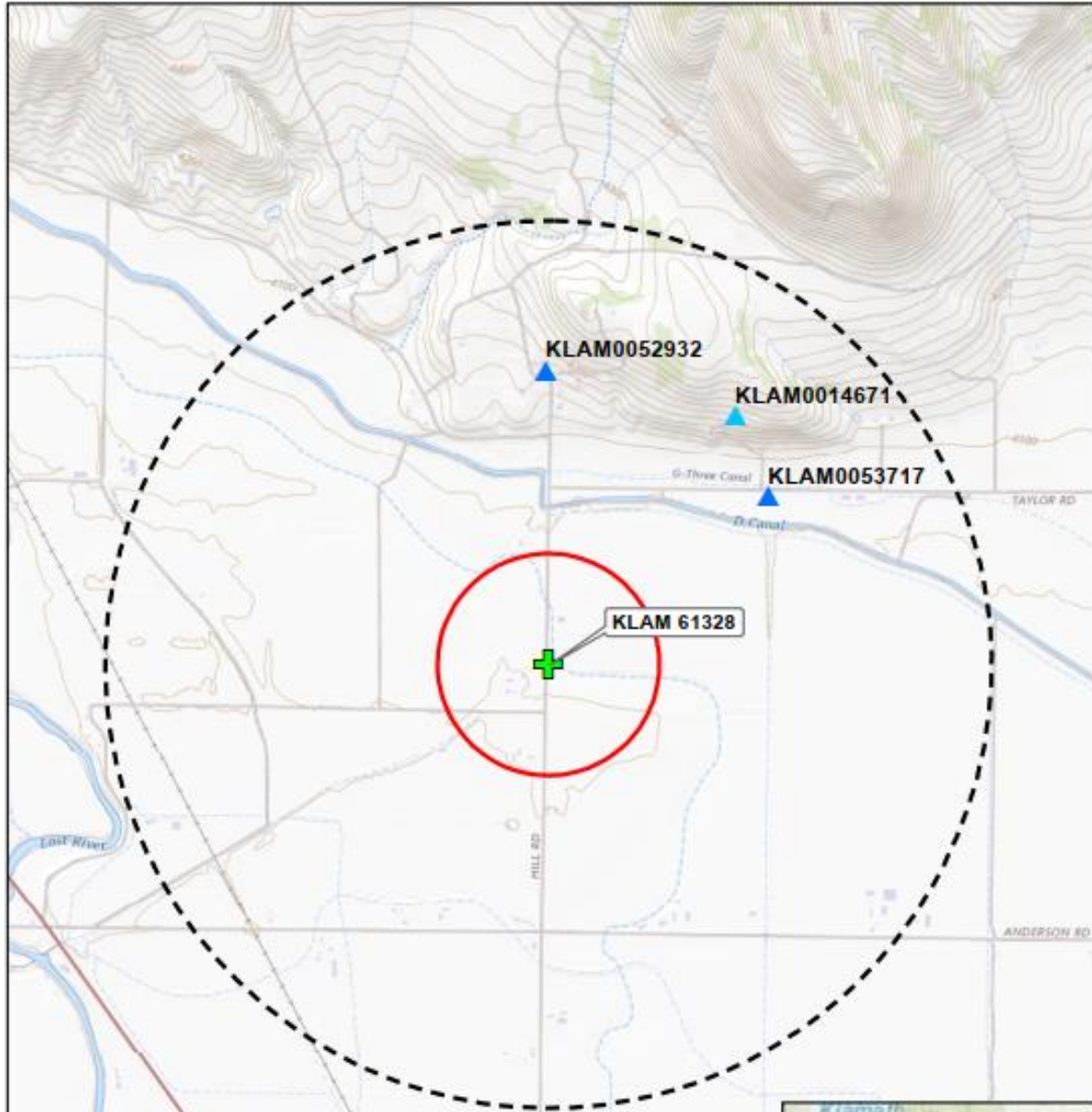
- a. review of the well log;
- b. field inspection by _____;
- c. report of CWRE _____;
- d. other: (specify) _____

D3. **THE WELL construction deficiency or other comment is described as follows:** _____

D4. **Route to the Well Construction and Compliance Section for a review of existing well construction.**

Well Location Map

G-19243

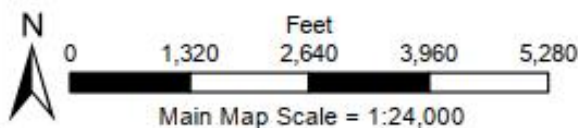


Legend

- Proposed POA
- Mile Buffer
- Quarter Mile Buffer

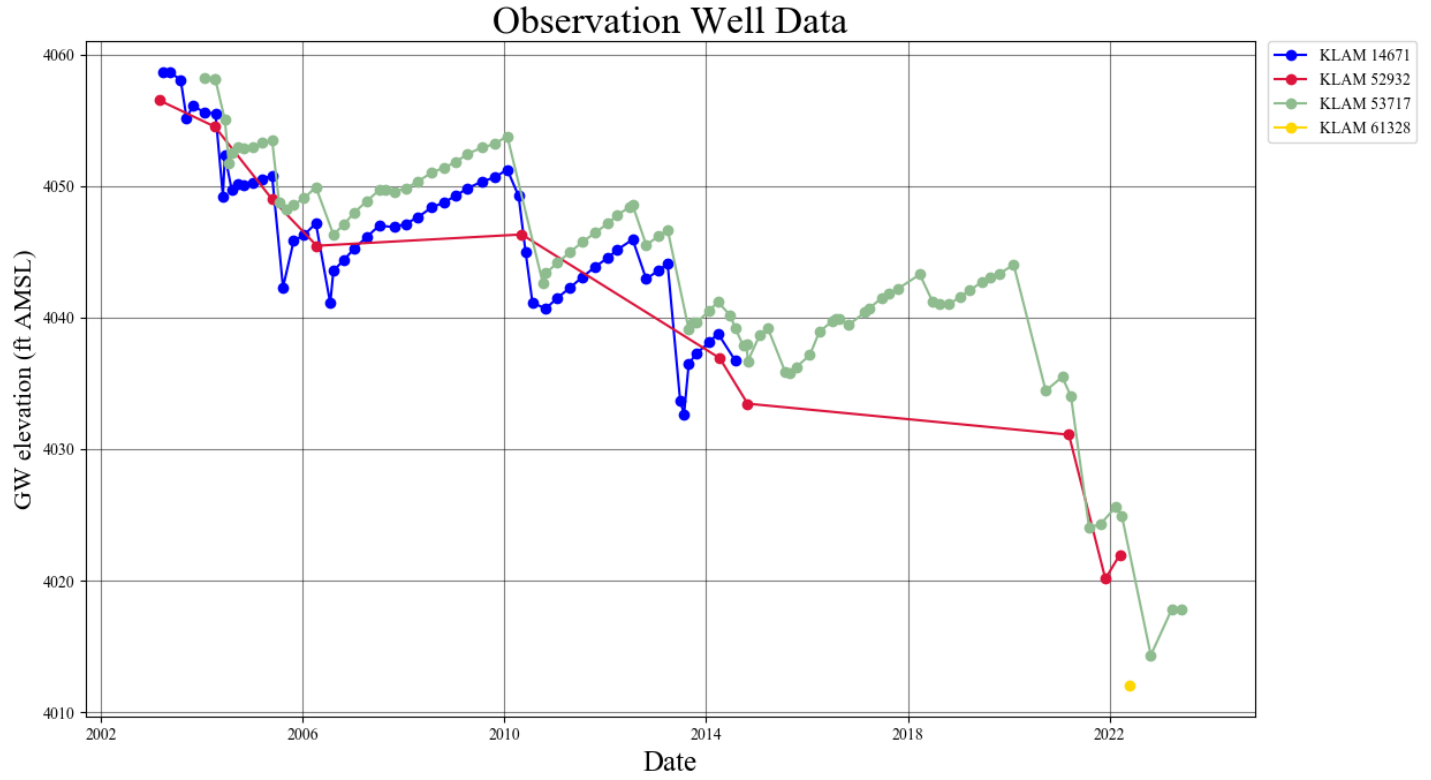
OWRD Obs Wells: >5 wtr lvl OWRD

- Obs Well Current
- Obs Well Non-Current
- State Obs Well Current
- State Obs Well Non-Current

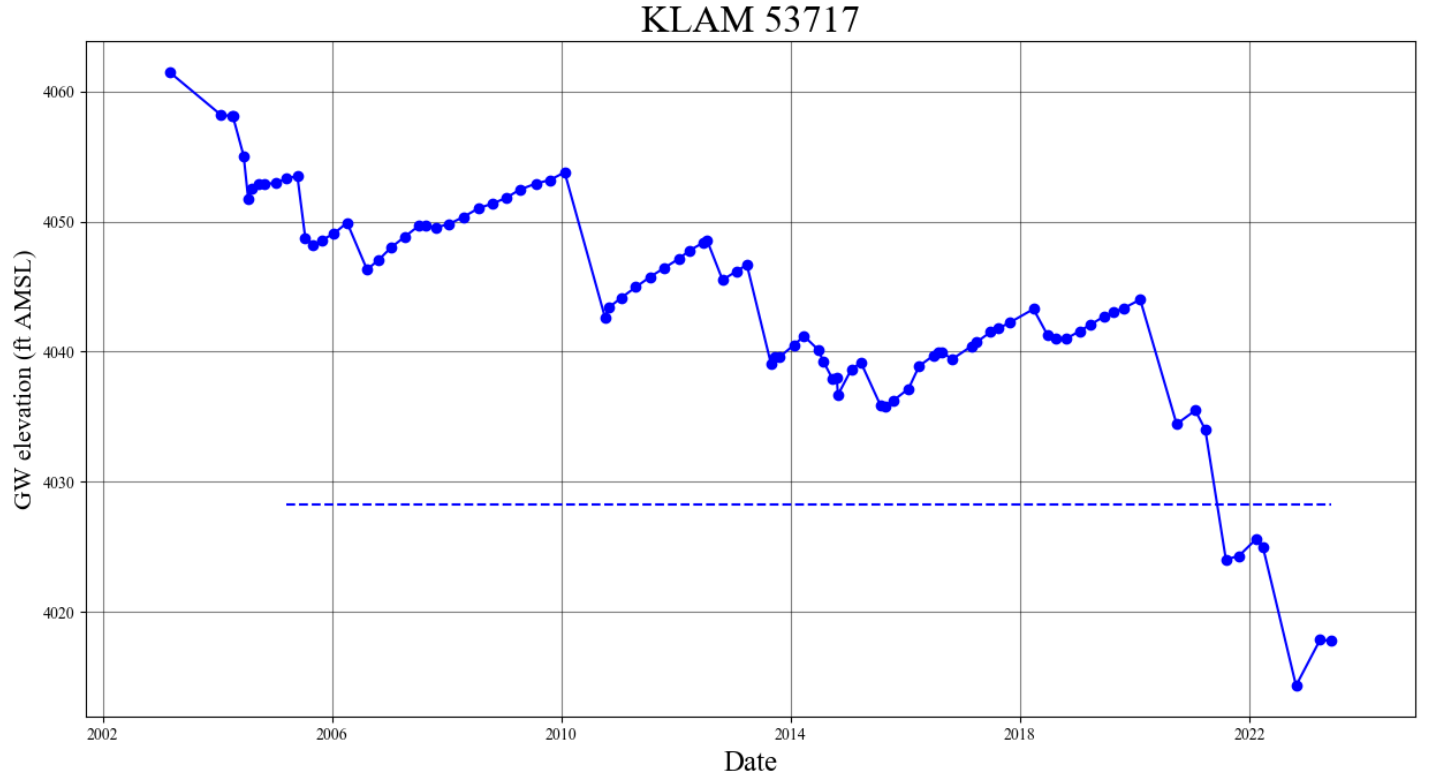


Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, Increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State

Water-Level Measurements in Nearby Wells



KLAM 53717 Hydrograph



Theis Drawdown

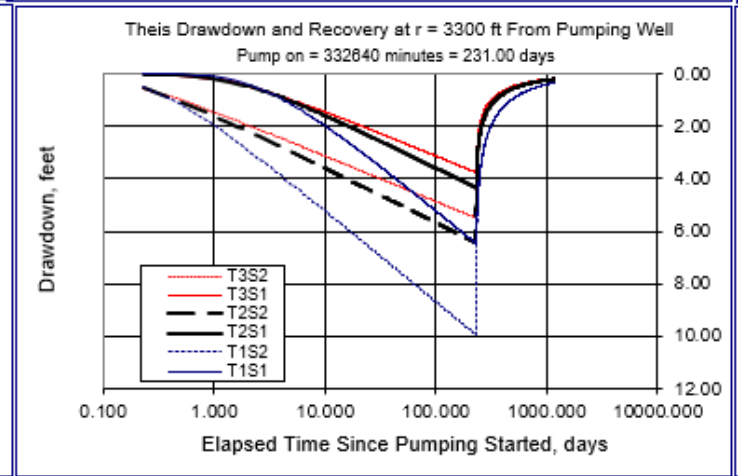
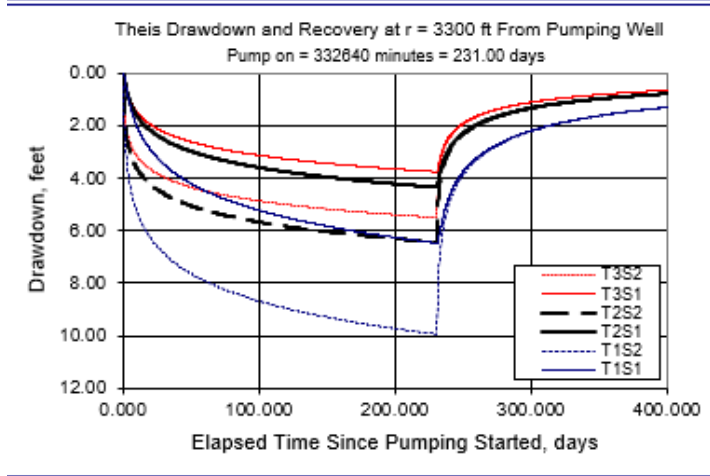
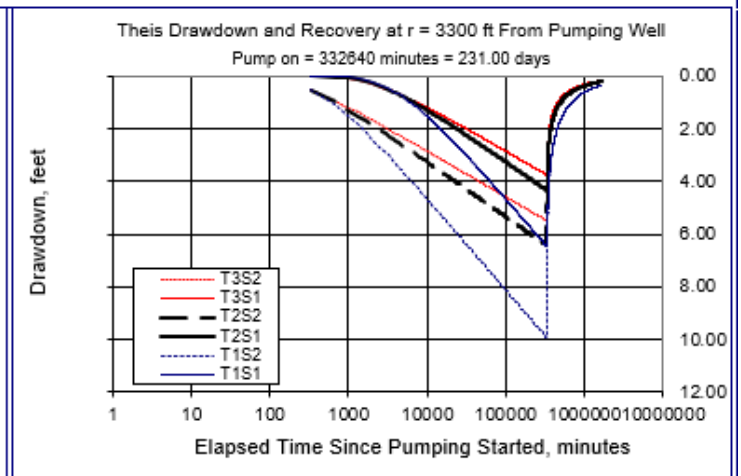
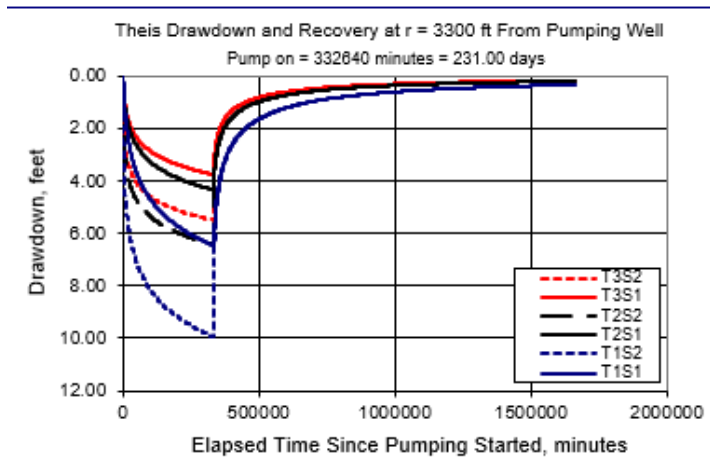
Theis Time-Drawdown Worksheet v.5.00

Calculates Theis nonequilibrium drawdown and recovery at any arbitrary radial distance, r, from a pumping well for 3 different T values and radial distance, r, from a pumping well for 3 different T values and 2 different S values.

Written by Karl C. Wozniak September 1992. Last modified December 17, 2019

Input Data:	Var Name	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Units	
Total pumping time	t		231		d	
Radial distance from pumped well:	r		3300		ft	Q conversions
Pumping rate	Q		3.3		cfs	1,481.04 gpm
Hydraulic conductivity	K	15	25	30	ft/day	3.30 cfs
Aquifer thickness	b		1000		ft	198.00 cfm
Storativity	S_1		0.01			285,120.00 cfd
	S_2		0.001			6.55 af/d
Transmissivity Conversions	T_ftpd	15000	25000	30000	ft ² /day	
	T_ft2pm	10.416667	17.361111	20.833333	ft ² /min	Recalculate
	T_gpdft	112200	187000	224400	gpd/ft	

Use the Recalculate button if recalculation is set to manual



Attachment 1: Analysis of groundwater Pumping Impacts on Klamath Scenic Waterway Flows

**State of Oregon
Water Resources Department**

Memorandum

To: Barry Norris – Administrator, Technical Services Division
Dwight French – Administrator, Waterrights Division
Tom Paul – Deputy Director
Doug Woodcock – Administrator, Field Services Division

From: Ivan Gall – Manager, Groundwater Section *I.G.*

Date: February 19, 2013

Subject: Analysis of Groundwater Pumping Impacts on Klamath Scenic Waterway Flows

In 1971 the Oregon Legislature created the Scenic Waterway Act, codified by Oregon Revised Statutes 390.805 to 390.925, to preserve for the benefit of the public Waldo Lake and selected parts of the state's free-flowing rivers. The Klamath Scenic Waterway was part of the Act and includes the Klamath River from the John Boyle Dam powerhouse downstream to the Oregon-California border. Under the Act, the Water Resources Commission is allowed to allocate small amounts of surface water for human consumption and livestock watering, as long as issuing the water right does not significantly impair the free-flowing character of these waters in quantities necessary for recreation, fish and wildlife, and the amount allocated may not exceed a cumulative total of one percent of the average daily flow or one cubic foot per second (cfs), whichever is less.

In 1995 the Scenic Waterway Act was modified to address the impact of groundwater uses that, based upon a preponderance of evidence, would measurably reduce the surface water flows within a scenic waterway. "Measurably reduce" means that the use authorized will individually or cumulatively reduce surface water flows within the scenic waterway in excess of a combined cumulative total of one percent of the average daily flow or one cfs, whichever is less.

In 2012 the United States Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with OWRD and the US Bureau of Reclamation, completed groundwater flow and management models for the Upper Klamath Basin. The 2012 groundwater flow model uses generally accepted hydrogeologic methods and the relevant field data to model the cumulative effects of groundwater pumping within the Klamath Scenic Waterway, and provides a comprehensive methodology for analyzing the relevant field data necessary to determine whether the cumulative use of groundwater in the Klamath Basin will measurably reduce the surface water flow necessary to maintain the free-flowing character of the Klamath Scenic Waterway.

In September 2012 the OWRD Groundwater Section conducted two model simulations. The two simulations used the 2012 USGS flow model, incorporating groundwater permits issued (61.96 cfs) since adoption of the 1995 Scenic Waterway Act amendment up through 2004. Each simulation was run to steady-state, where inflows and outflows for that model run balanced. An evaluation of the water budgets showed that groundwater discharge to the Klamath Scenic Waterway decreased by 5.88 cfs as a result of the 61.96 cfs of groundwater uses issued between 1995 and 2004. These results indicate to the OWRD that a preponderance of evidence exists to establish that groundwater development occurring in the Upper Klamath Basin in Oregon since 1995 has "measurably reduced" surface water flows within the Klamath Scenic Waterway.

In January 2013 the OWRD Groundwater Section conducted flow model simulations to evaluate impacts to streams from pumping groundwater within the Lost River subbasin. Groundwater pumping was simulated by placing wells in the model that correspond to the center of 39 townships in the southeast part of the Klamath Basin in Oregon. Each of the simulations was run to steady-state, where inflows and outflows for that model run balanced. These results indicate that the scenic waterway is impacted by pumping groundwater in all of the townships evaluated in Oregon in the Lost River subbasin. In summary, a preponderance of evidence exists to establish that groundwater development occurring in Oregon since 1995 in the Upper Klamath Basin and Lost River subbasin has "measurably reduced" surface water flows within the Klamath Scenic Waterway.

References:

Gannett, M.W., Lite, K.E., Jr., La Marche, J.L., Fisher, B.J., and Polette, D.J., 2007. Ground-water hydrology of the upper Klamath Basin, Oregon and California: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5050, 84p.

Gannett, M.W., Wagner, B.J., and Lite, K.E., Jr., 2012. Groundwater simulation and management models for the upper Klamath Basin, Oregon and California: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012-5062, 92p.

Attachment 2: Email Correspondence with Applicant**FISH Grayson C * WRD**

From: FISH Grayson C * WRD
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2023 8:43 AM
To: 'ParksHickey@gmail.com'
Subject: RE: Proposed POA Question Regarding GW WR Application G-19243
Attachments: KLAM_61328.pdf

Mr. Parks,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me on the phone yesterday regarding this application.

As we discussed, you indicated the intended proposed point of appropriation (POA) is **KLAM 61328** (well report attached) as marked on the application map. I will include this email on the groundwater review form as a record of our discussion. A caseworker may reach out to you in the future for any application amendments that are required.

Publicly available documents related to this application can be found under the "Scanned Documents" section of the following webpage as your application moves through processing:

https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wr/wrinfo/wr_details.aspx?snp_id=212251.

Feel free to contact me with any additional questions.

Sincerely,

[Grayson Fish, RG](#)

Hydrogeologist – Groundwater Section

Oregon Water Resources Department

Mobile 971-283-1039 | grayson.c.fish@water.oregon.gov

Pronouns: he/him/his

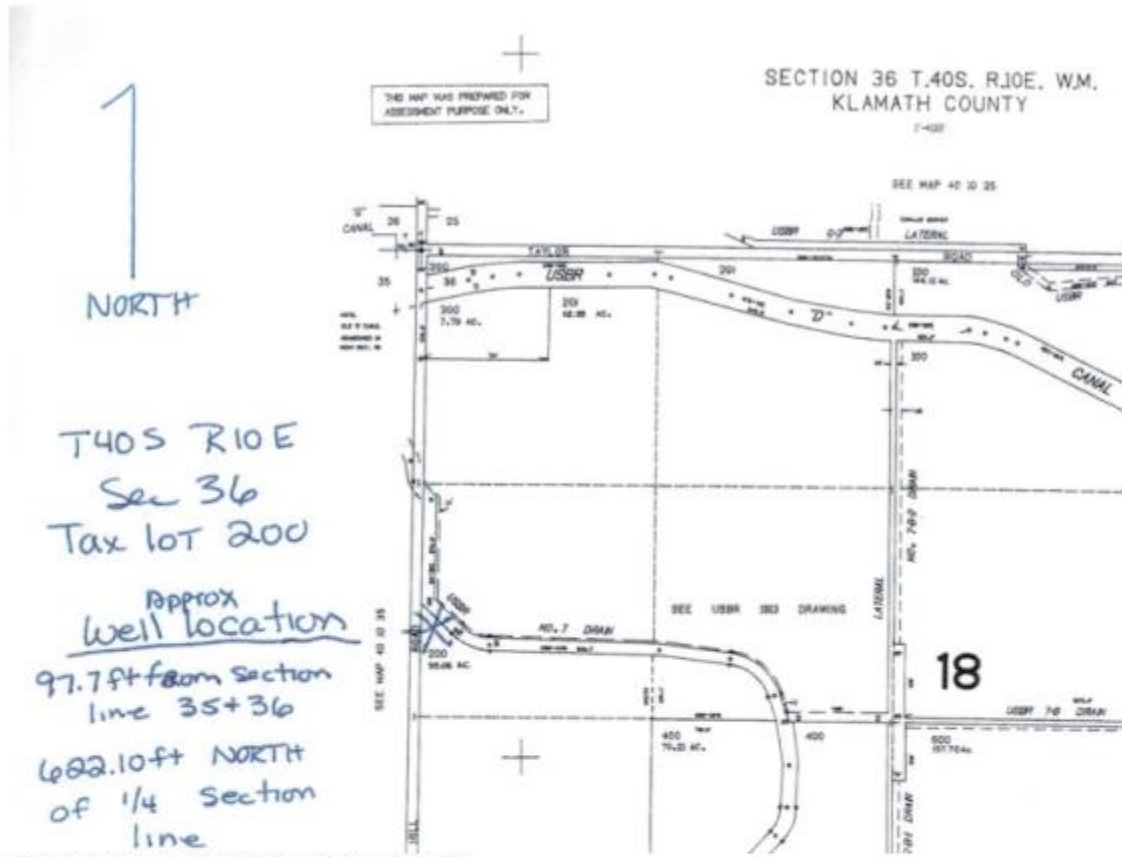
From: FISH Grayson C * WRD
Sent: Wednesday, September 6, 2023 2:48 PM
To: ParksHickey@gmail.com
Subject: Proposed POA Question Regarding GW WR Application G-19243

Hello Mr. Parks,

I am starting my groundwater review of Water Right application [G-19243 \(state.or.us\)](#) and noticed that there was a discrepancy with the location of the provided well log (KLAM 53717) and the application map (attached). Our database indicates that [KLAM 53717 \(state.or.us\)](#) is located northeast of the location provided on the application map (Location of KLAM 53717 circled in red, location provided on the application map in blue):



The location on the provided application map appears to correlate to KLAM 61328 (well report attached with a site figure). Was KLAM 61328 the intended proposed POA for application G-19243?



Happy to discuss further if you have any questions.

Thank you,

[Grayson Fish, RG](#)

Hydrogeologist – Groundwater Section

Mobile 971-283-1039

Pronouns: he/him/his



Integrity | Service | Technical Excellence | Teamwork | Forward-Looking