



## Oregon DEQ Division 33 Review Summary Sheet

### Application Information

|                               |  |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Applicant Name:</b>        | Oregon Department of Transportation<br>ATTN: Katie Hubler  | <b>Application Number:</b>          | G-18860  |
| <b>Basin &amp; Sub-basin:</b> | Willamette Basin/ Santiam River- Calapooia River Sub-basin | <b>Requested Water Amount:</b>      | 0.15 CFS   |
| <b>Nearest Surface Water:</b> | Santiam River and Morgan Creek                             | <b>Nearest Receiving Waterbody:</b> | Santiam River  |
| <b>Proposed Use:</b>          | Irrigation and Commercial                                  | <b>Requested Period of Use:</b>     | May 1 - September 30 (Irrigation)<br>Year-round (Commercial) |

### Division 33 Geographic Area

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lower Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Upper Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Statewide  |  |
| <b>Upper and Lower Columbia Basins only:</b> Based upon the review completed below, does the proposed use comply with existing state and federal water quality standards or may conditions be applied to bring the use into compliance?  | <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient data |
| <b>Statewide:</b> 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient data            |

### Recommended Pre-Proposed Final Order Actions

|  |
|--|
| 1.   |
| 2.   |
| 3.   |
| <b>Mitigation Obligation</b> <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 permitted 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 July 1 – October 31 time period and of similar water quality. The applicant should contact their OWRD caseworker to discuss flow mitigation options. |

### Recommended Permit Conditions

|   |
|---|
| <b>1. Water Quality:</b> All water use under this permit shall comply with state and federal water quality laws. The permittee 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. |
|---|

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <b>2. Flow Restrictor:</b> The permittee shall install a flow control valve on the diversion system to limit use to the permitted 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. |                         |
| <b>3. Limit Diversion:</b> The permittee shall not divert water under this water use permit unless streamflow in the waterbody name is at or above 320 CFS cubic foot per second, as determined at 14189000, SANTIAM R AT JEFFERSON, OR gaging station.   |                         |
| 4.  |                         |
| Additional Reviewer comments <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  |                         |
| [Use this space to describe any of the following: reasoning to substantiate permit 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.]   |                         |
| Instream water rights may not be met from Aug 1 through September 31. During the summer, peak stream temperature and low stream flows create critical stream temperatures and head loading conditions that often exceed salmon and trout rearing and migration criterion. The instream flow requirement is 320 cfs year-round.                                  |                         |
| Interagency consultation: [Describe any substantial interagency consultation. Who was contacted and what was discussed?]  |                         |
| DEQ review prepared by: Sarah Sauter  | Date complete: 7/6/2020 |

**ODA Review Request**

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ODA review requested: <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                     | Date review sent to ODA: 5/22/2020 |
| ODA reviewer:   | ODA review date: 6/15/2020         |
| ODA comments <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |                                    |
| M. Matter: No Comment   |                                    |
| P. Measeles: No Comment   |                                    |

**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 permit 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 6<sup>th</sup> field HUC for parameters that diminished flow can affect (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, etc.).  No  Yes

**Integrated Report 303(d) List Summary Table**

| Water Body (Stream/Lake) | River Miles | Parameter        | Season                    | Criteria   | Beneficial Uses                        | Status   |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Santiam River            | 0 to 12     | Dissolved Oxygen | October 15 - May 15       | Spawning: Not less than 11.0 mg/L or 95% of saturation                             | Salmon and steelhead spawning          | Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed |
| Santiam River            | 0 to 12     | Temperature      | October 15 - May 15       | Salmon and steelhead spawning: 13.0 degrees Celsius 7-day-average maximum          | Salmon and steelhead spawning          | Cat 4A: Water quality limited, TMDL approved           |
| Santiam River            | 0 to 12     | Temperature      | Year Round (Non-spawning) | Salmon and trout rearing and migration: 18.0 degrees Celsius 7-day-average maximum | Salmon and trout rearing and migration | Cat 4A: Water quality limited, TMDL approved           |

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.]

Oregon’s stream temperature standards are based on the life cycle needs of salmonids. Stream temperatures that exceed the standards can disrupt the life cycle of a sensitive, threatened, or endangered fish species and may even cause death. Temperatures are already known to exceed standards in the Santiam River in the summer. Summertime withdrawals from the stream will reduce the stream’s heat capacity and cause greater fluctuation in daytime and nighttime stream temperatures. Non-summer withdrawals will reduce floodplain recharge from high flow events, thus reducing the volume of cool water released from floodplain storage into the stream throughout the year. This will result in the diminution of habitat of sensitive, threatened, or endangered fish species.

Fish and other aquatic organisms require different concentrations of dissolved oxygen based on their species and life history stage. Oregon’s dissolved oxygen standards are based on the most sensitive species and life history stage at the location and season of concern. Dissolved oxygen levels are affected by temperature, flow, nutrient loading, algae growth, and other factors. If dissolved oxygen drops too low enough levels, it can

result in fish kills. In waterbodies where dissolved oxygen concentrations are known to be insufficient for the habitat of sensitive, threatened, and endangered fish, any additional reduction in dissolved oxygen concentrations would result in the diminution of habitat.

Recommended 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.]

Willamette Basin TMDL. Chapter 4: Temperature-Mainstem TMDL and Subbasin Summary; Chapter 8: North Santiam Subbasin TMDL

The North Santiam Subbasin TMDL identifies a critical season for temperature: “The critical condition for stream temperature and heat loading is the seasonal period of maximum stream temperatures and lowest stream flows. Maximum stream temperatures are often a function of the combined effects of atmospheric inputs (solar radiation) and low stream flows that usually occur during the summer period. For many point sources the most critical condition for complying with the human use allowance occurs during the period of low stream flow and when there is large difference between effluent and river temperatures, usually in late summer to early fall.”  
Pg 8-21: Willamette Basin TMDL: North Santiam Subbasin

Peak temperatures typically occur in mid-July through mid-August and often exceed the salmon and trout rearing and migration criterion. Temperatures are much cooler late summer through late spring but occasionally exceed the spawning criterion. Pg 8-8: Willamette Basin TMDL: North Santiam Subbasin

The Temperature-Mainstem TMDL for the Willamette extends from the confluence of the Coast Fork Willamette and Middle Fork Willamette Rivers, which join to form the mainstem Willamette, downstream to the Columbia River. These TMDLs include all surface waters that affect the temperatures of 303(d) listed water bodies because stream temperature is affected by heat loads from upstream as well as local sources. Water quality standards include designation of beneficial uses of water, numeric and narrative criteria for individual parameters to protect those uses, and antidegradation policies to protect overall water quality. Implementing the TMDL is intended to achieve compliance with water quality standards.

Numeric and narrative water quality criteria are applied to protect the most sensitive beneficial uses. The most sensitive beneficial uses to temperature in the North Santiam Subbasin are:

- Resident fish and aquatic life
- Salmonid spawning, rearing and migration
- Anadromous fish passage

Beneficial uses are considered attainable wherever feasible or wherever attained historically.

Recommended Conditions: **Water Quality, Flow Mitigation, Limit Diversion**

**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 Summary Table**

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

[Water Availability Basin]: SANTIAM R > WILLAMETTE R - AT MOUTH - WILLAMETTE BASIN

| Watershed ID | Exceedance Level | Month | Natural Stream Flow | Consumptive Use | Expected Stream Flow | Reserved Stream Flows | Instream Requirement | Net Water Available | Percent of Flow |
|--------------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 167          | 50               | JAN   | 11200               | 1060            | 10100                | 0                     | 320                  | 9820                | 9%              |
| 167          | 50               | FEB   | 10300               | 3330            | 6970                 | 0                     | 320                  | 6650                | 32%             |
| 167          | 50               | MAR   | 8610                | 2900            | 5710                 | 0                     | 320                  | 5390                | 34%             |
| 167          | 50               | APR   | 8840                | 2890            | 5950                 | 0                     | 320                  | 5630                | 33%             |
| 167          | 50               | MAY   | 7090                | 1930            | 5160                 | 0                     | 320                  | 4840                | 27%             |
| 167          | 50               | JUN   | 3750                | 1080            | 2670                 | 0                     | 320                  | 2350                | 29%             |
| 167          | 50               | JUL   | 1750                | 1020            | 732                  | 0                     | 320                  | 412                 | 58%             |
| 167          | 50               | AUG   | 1140                | 957             | 183                  | 0                     | 320                  | -137                | 84%             |
| 167          | 50               | SEP   | 1170                | 847             | 323                  | 0                     | 320                  | 2.85                | 72%             |
| 167          | 50               | OCT   | 1560                | 772             | 788                  | 0                     | 320                  | 468                 | 49%             |
| 167          | 50               | NOV   | 7030                | 726             | 6300                 | 0                     | 320                  | 5980                | 10%             |
| 167          | 50               | DEC   | 10300               | 719             | 9580                 | 0                     | 320                  | 9260                | 7%              |
| 167          | 50               | ANN   | 4380000             | 1090000         | 3280000              | 0                     | 232000               | 3060000             | 25%             |

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 by limiting the amount diverted, period of use, or by imposing permit condition(s)?

No  Yes

- If yes:

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

- If no, can **flow mitigation** ensure compliance with state and federal water quality standards and prevent loss of ST&E habitat?  No  Yes

**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 permit conditions, then select all appropriate conditions from the standardized menu of conditions.

Recommended conditions: [List conditions] **Water Quality, Flow Mitigation, Flow Restrictor**

## PRE-PROPOSED FINAL ORDER ACTIONS

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DEQ requests 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 permitted 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 permit, the permittee 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 permittee 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 permittee shall maintain the riparian area for the life of the permit and subsequent certificate per the approved Riparian Mitigation Plan. The permittee 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 permit requires a 50-foot setback, which is cited from the National General Construction Permit OAR-660-023-0090(5). Requiring the storage reservoir to be outside of the mapped 100 year floodway may also be a protective buffer. )

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## STANDARIZED MENU OF CONDITIONS

**Water Quality:** All water use under this permit shall comply with state and federal water quality laws. The permittee 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.

**Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Rules:** The permittee shall comply with basin-specific Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Rules described in Oregon Administrative Rule Chapter 603-095. The permittee 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 permittee shall install a flow control valve on the diversion system to limit use to the permitted 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 permittee shall not divert water under this water use permit 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 permittee 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 permittee shall design and operate the water storage facility such that all waters within and below the reservoir meet water quality criteria. The permittee 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 permittee 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, permittee shall pass all live flow downstream at a rate equal to inflow, using methods that protect instream water quality.

**Lining:** The permittee 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 permittee shall

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\* 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 permit conditions that can prevent the "loss" or "net loss" of essential habitat of ST&E fish species. When permit conditions cannot be identified that meet this standard, then the DEQ recommends denial of the permit. 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 left instream in each month (see right-most column in Table 1). Based on best professional judgment, evaluate if the cumulative withdrawal is likely to cause



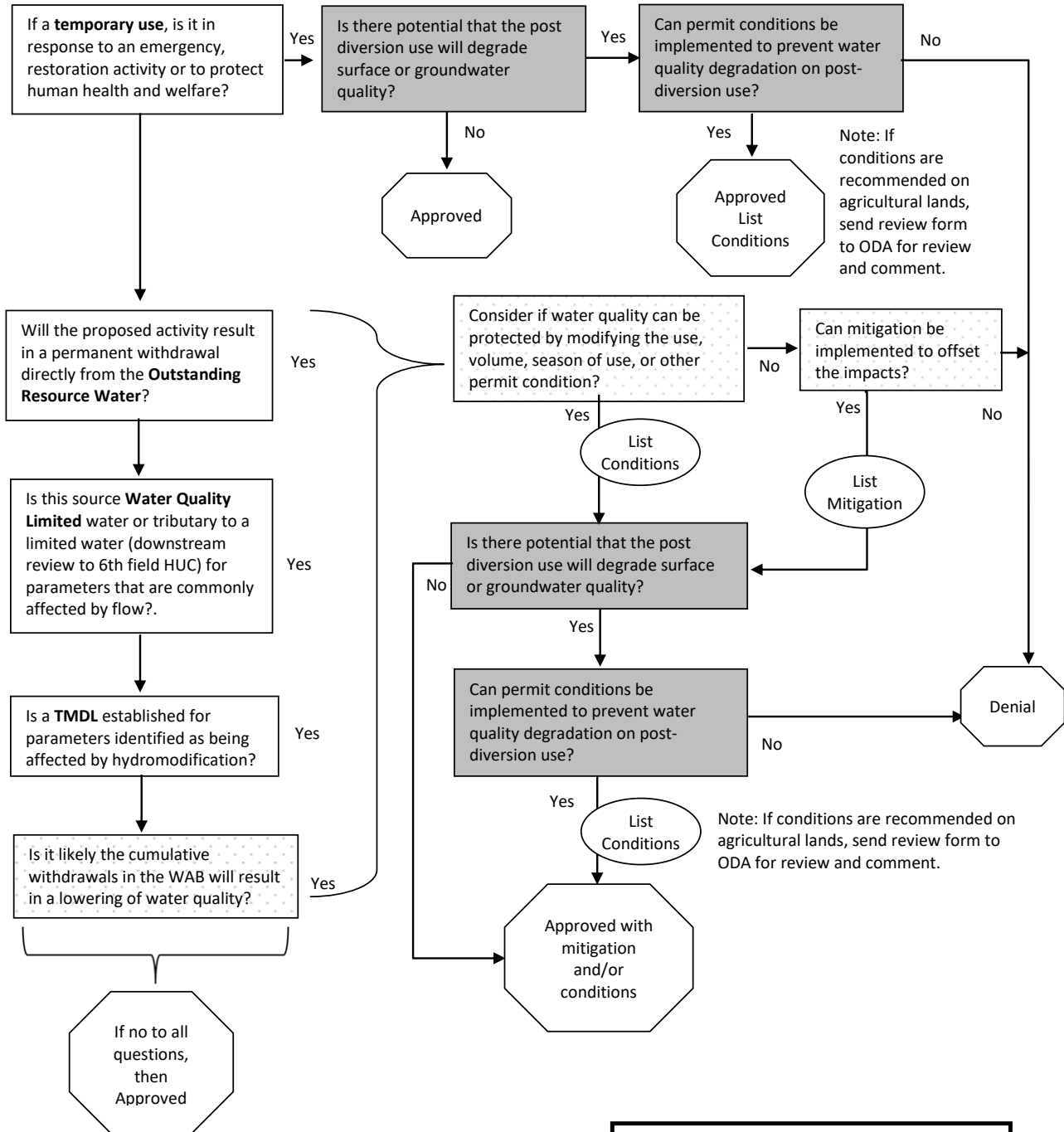
impairment to aquatic life or water quality. Water quality standards are established to protect aquatic life. In scientific literature, researchers have identified ecological harm occurring when flows are reduced by [>6-35% of daily flow](#)<sup>1</sup>. Consider the seasonality of any listings and season 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://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          |