



Oregon DEQ Division 33 Review Summary Sheet

Application Information

Applicant Name:	Beaver Water District	Application Number:	G-19008
Basin & Sub-basin:	North Coast	Requested Water Amount:	0.12 CFS from Well 3A
Nearest Surface Water:	Nestucca River	Nearest Receiving Waterbody:	Nestucca River
Proposed Use:	Municipal Use	Requested Period of Use:	Year round

Division 33 Geographic Area

<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Upper Columbia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statewide	
Upper and Lower Columbia Basins only: 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient data
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 Pre-Proposed Final Order Actions

1.
2.
3.
Mitigation Obligation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input 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 transferred instream for the [month-month] time period and of similar water quality. The applicant should contact their OWRD caseworker to discuss flow mitigation options.

Recommended Permit Conditions

<p>1. 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. Permittee is responsible for obtaining any necessary state and federal permits.</p>
<p>2. 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.</p>

3. Limit Diversion: The permittee shall not divert water under this water use permit unless streamflow in the Nestucca River is at or above the amount required to meet the instream water right 71242 as determined at Gaging Station ID USGS gage 14303600.

4. Limit Period of Use: Water use shall be limited to the period: November 1- September 30

Additional Reviewer comments No 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.]

Comments for OWRD:

Instream water rights may not be met from October 1-30. In October the instream flow requirement is 200 cfs.

Any additional withdrawals may injure an instream water right and could negatively affect surface water quantity and quality in the Nestucca River. If OWRD approves the water right, DEQ recommends flow mitigation for months when the cumulative diversions are greater than 20% of natural flow, or when the flow rate at USGS gage 14303600 drops below the CFS required to maintain the instream water right #71242.

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Comments for the applicant:

The applicant notes in their application that the high turbidity levels during the winter season often overwhelm their water treatment plant system. This is supported by the Oregon DEQ 2012 Integrated Report, which notes that sedimentation is a parameter impacting water quality from river miles 28.9-53.8, which is upstream from the community of Beaver. It is also supported by the updated Source Water Protection plan, which shows that 70% of the Drinking Water Source Area is High Soil Erosion Potential.

In case the applicant would like to explore projects that could help reduce sedimentation in their source waters, DEQ would like to share some information about potential resources and opportunities available to the Beaver Water District. Opportunities for nonpoint source water quality improvement projects, such as restoring forested stream buffers on private lands, working with agricultural producers on reducing possible livestock access to riparian areas, reaching out to private timber industry landowners, etc. may be eligible for support from a number of programs:

1. The Oregon Health Authority's [Drinking Water Source Water Protection Project](#) grant program. The grant cycle typically starts in January. The District is welcome to contact Tessa Edelen with the DEQ Drinking Water Program for more information or for assistance with submitting a grant application. Tessa can be reached by email at edelen.tessa@deq.state.or.us.
2. The Nestucca-Neskowin Watershed Council is engaged in riparian and water quality improvement projects in this basin, and among others, receive DEQ 319 and OWEB funding to support their work. They may be able to provide technical and/or grant writing assistance. Please contact Garshaw Amidi-Abraham for more information at nnwc@nestuccawaters.org.
3. Depending on the scope and scale of any potential water quality improvement projects, the District may also want to consider WRD's [Water Projects Grants and Loans](#) program. For more information, please contact Becky Williams at WRD_DL_waterprojects@oregon.gov.

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

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 6th 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
Nestucca River	5.8-40.9	Dissolved Oxygen	Sept 15- June 15	Spawning: Not less than 11.0 mg/L or 95% of saturation	Salmon and steelhead spawning	TMDL Needed
Nestucca River	0-28.8	Flow Modification	Undefined	The creation of tastes or odors or toxic or other conditions that are deleterious to fish or other aquatic life or affect the potability of drinking water or the palatability of fish or shellfish may not be allowed.	Resident fish and aquatic life; Salmonid fish rearing; Salmonid fish spawning	No Action
Nestucca River	0-28.8	Temperature	Summer	Rearing: 17.8 C	Salmonid fish rearing; Anadromous fish passage	Cat 4A: Water quality limited,

						TMDL approved
Nestucca River	0-28.9	E. coli	Year Round	Fecal coliform median of 14 organisms per 100 ml; no more than 10% > 43 organisms per 100 ml	Shellfish growing	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.]

The Nestucca River has water quality impairments for E. coli, Temperature, Flow modification and Dissolved Oxygen. The Nestucca River has an approved TMDL for Temperature and E. coli, and one is still needed for Dissolved Oxygen.

Flow modification has been identified as a water quality parameter for the Nestucca River. While the TMDL status remains as “no action” Coastal Coho and steelhead have been petitioned for federal listing under the Endangered Species Act, and reduced stream flows have been identified as one of the contributing factors (Nestucca W/S Analysis, 1994); IWR (71242) is often not met at USGS gage (14303600). A reduction in streamflow in excess of the 80 percent exceedance level is likely to reduce the health and resiliency of a natural stream. The reduction in flow can lengthen the low flow period and extend the length of reaches with limited flow. This will impact the size and quality of the habitat for ST&E species.

The upper reaches of the Nestucca River (above Powder Creek) and East Beaver Creek (a total of 34.3 miles of streams) are listed as impaired due to excessive sedimentation. Excessive sedimentation can result in streambeds (habitat) that are unsuitable for spawning of salmonid fishes. There is not a numeric criterion defining excessive sedimentation, although the State of Oregon does have a narrative standard barring accumulation of deposits that would make the streambed unsuitable for support of beneficial uses. Excessive sedimentation is principally from poorly constructed or maintained forest roads, natural slides, and streambank erosion in areas where riparian vegetation has been removed. While parts of the subbasin are still impaired due to excessive sedimentation, most of the sources are in the lower elevation portions of the watershed.

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 permit conditions.]

Water Quality, Limit Period of Use

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.]

Oregon’s stream temperature standards are based on the life cycle needs of salmonids and other resident fish and aquatic life. Stream temperatures that exceed the standards can disrupt the life cycle of a ST&E fish species. Water temperatures have a direct impact on ST&E fish species habitat, and may even cause death. Water

temperatures are influenced by solar radiation, stream shade, ambient air temperatures, channel morphology, groundwater inflows and outflows, precipitation, and flow duration, timing, frequency and volume.

Surface water temperatures may also be warmed by anthropogenic activities such as discharging heated water, changing stream width or depth, reducing stream shading, and water withdrawals. In waterbodies where temperatures are already known to exceed standards, further withdrawals from the stream will reduce the stream's heat capacity and cause greater fluctuation in daytime and nighttime stream temperatures. This will result in the diminution of habitat for ST&E fish species.

In the Nestucca River, temperatures of water exceed the criteria for protection of anadromous salmonid fish during the critical part of the year for migration and rearing. These excessive temperatures actually occur primarily in the lower elevation reaches of the river, downstream of Powder Creek. Although temperatures in the upper watershed are cooler than the criterion, they are still elevated above potential temperatures and thus contribute to the high water temperatures downstream. Water from Powder and Niagara Creeks both contribute significantly to excessive temperatures in the lower watershed. Even without these contributions, temperatures would exceed the criteria due to a lack of riparian vegetation and widened channels in the lower elevations due to an increase in the heat load to the river from solar radiation.

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 permit conditions.]

Flow Restrictor, Limit Period of Use, 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 and Cumulative Impacts Summary Table

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

[Water Availability Basin]: NESTUCCA R > NESTUCCA BAY - AB SAILING CR at GAGE 14303600

Watershed ID	Exceedance Level	Month	Natural Stream Flow	Consumptive Use	Expected Stream Flow	Reserved Stream Flows	Instream Requirement	Net Water Available	Percent of Flow
30120332	50	JAN	1660	43.1	1620	0	250	1370	3
30120332	50	FEB	1620	42.1	1580	0	250	1330	3
30120332	50	MAR	1300	22.6	1280	0	250	1030	2
30120332	50	APR	876	16.9	859	0	250	609	2
30120332	50	MAY	507	11.1	496	0	200	296	2
30120332	50	JUN	280	9.53	270	0	150	120	3
30120332	50	JUL	156	10.6	145	0	80	65.4	7
30120332	50	AUG	98.5	9.85	88.7	0	80	8.65	10
30120332	50	SEP	103	7.69	95.3	0	80	15.3	7
30120332	50	OCT	205	7.44	198	0	200	-2.44	4
30120332	50	NOV	1110	31.5	1080	0	250	828	3
30120332	50	DEC	1830	47.3	1780	0	250	1530	3
30120332	50	ANN	586000	15600	570000	0	138000	432000	3

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 permit condition(s)?

- No 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.]

Water Quality, Flow Restrictor, Limit Period of Use

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 Restrictor, Limit Diversion

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 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.)

Construction Activities: For construction activities (clearing, grading, excavation, staging, and stockpiling) that will disturb one or more acres and may discharge to state waters, the permittee is required to obtain from DEQ a 1200-C NPDES Stormwater Construction Permit prior to project construction.

In-Water or Riparian Construction: For in-water or riparian construction, permittee may be required to obtain additional permits 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 permittee is responsible for ensuring that herbicide application laws are met, and that they obtain from DEQ any necessary pesticide application permits, including the 2300-A Pesticide General Permit or the 2000-J NPDES General Permit. Polluted return flows are not allowed to enter waters of the state per ORS 468B.025(1).

STANDARDIZED 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. Permittee is responsible for obtaining any necessary state and federal permits.

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.

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

Site-Specific Condition: The permittee shall

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 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.

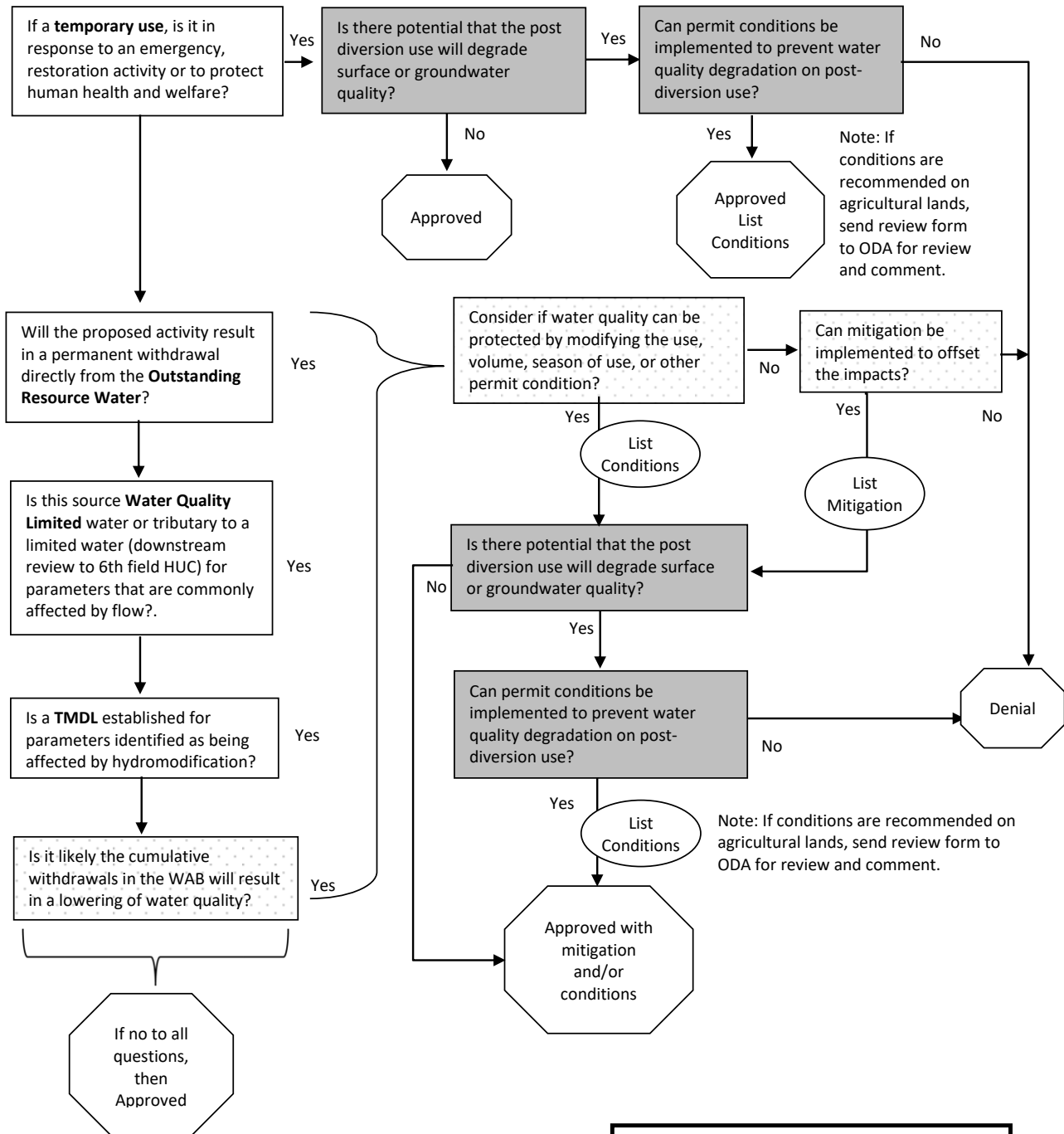
Example:

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