



Oregon DEQ Division 33 Review Summary Sheet

(DEQ comments are generally in bold italics)

Application Information

Applicant Name:	Russell Young	Application Number:	G-18697
Basin & Sub-basin:	John Day Basin, Upper	Requested Water Amount:	1-2 CFS
Nearest Surface Water:	John Day River	Nearest Receiving Waterbody:	John Day River
Proposed Use:	Irrigation	Requested Period of Use:	3/1 – 10/31

Division 33 Geographic Area

<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Columbia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upper Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Statewide	
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insufficient data <i>Note that substantial amount of groundwater, if interactive with the John Day River, could significantly decrease River flow and cause water quality degradation, e.g., temperature, DO</i>
<p>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.)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient data <i>N/A, Columbia River drainages are not in the Div 33 statewide category</i>

Recommended Pre-Proposed Final Order Actions

<p>1. The DEQ review believes there is insufficient information to determine whether this action would contribute to any water quality standard violations.</p>
<p>Mitigation Obligation <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
<p>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. <i>See ‘1’ immediately below. Either mitigation or permit conditions should be applied.</i></p>

Recommended Permit Conditions

<p>1. The WRD groundwater review indicates a potential connection with surface water. 1-2 CFS can be 10% of the flow in the John Day River during the low flow season. DEQ considers that the limitation of WRD to a maximum rate (IR) to 0.21 CFS for the combined two wells would be significant as well, particularly considering cumulative impacts from other withdrawals, if indirectly diverting affecting river flow. Both known water quality standards violations and the John Day Basin Total Maximum Daily Load indicate that all feasible steps should be taken towards restoring natural stream flow, whereas this proposed groundwater withdrawal could deplete flow instead, including the season of concern (given that groundwater inputs to stream have a wider time window than the time during which withdrawal which</p>

<i>may not be allowed in the warm season under WRD seasonal diversion provision). If granted, the permit should be conditioned that a demonstration of minimal impact (less than 0.1 °C) must be provided.</i>	
Additional Reviewer comments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input 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.]	
Interagency consultation: [Describe any substantial interagency consultation. Who was contacted and what was discussed?] None	
DEQ review prepared by: Don Butcher	Date complete: 8/17/2021

ODA Review Request

ODA review requested: <i>Not by DEQ</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Date review sent to ODA:
ODA reviewer:	ODA review date:
ODA comments <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
[ODA: enter the results of your review here. Designate conditions related to Division 310 with an asterisk.]	

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 **However, the potentially affected nearby surface water, the John Day River, is water quality limited (category 4a) for temperature (river mile 0-2894) and dissolved oxygen (upper John Day subbasin).**

Integrated Report 303(d) List Summary Table

Water Body (Stream/Lake)	River Miles	Parameter	Season	Criteria	Beneficial Uses	Status
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Analysis: [If the answer to question 3 is yes, then describe how the use does or does not comply with existing state and federal water quality standards, and how the use may affect ST&E fish species habitat.]

Temperature and all other water quality standards are based on the beneficial uses, not ST&E status. Standards protect any ESA listed aquatic life by protecting the most sensitive species. Groundwater withdrawal that has stream interference at this location could contribute to water quality standards violations. See response to #1 preceding in this text.

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.] **See recommended permit condition above**

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.]

TMDLs have been established for all surface waters in the Upper John Day, for bacteria, dissolved oxygen and temperature. Flow depletion is a contributing factor for temperature and DO. Temperature and all other water quality standards are based on the beneficial uses of water, not the ESA status. Standards protect any ESA listed aquatic life by protecting the most sensitive species.

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

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 **Insufficient information to determine. However, given the WRD groundwater assessment, the proposed groundwater withdrawal reduce stream flow and accordingly have adverse influence on the stream’s ability to meet water quality standards. See response to #1 preceding in this text.**

Water Availability Summary Table

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

[Water Availability Basin]: **See WRD IR analysis**

Watershed ID	Exceedance Level	Month	Natural Stream Flow	Consumptive Use	Expected Stream Flow	Reserved Stream Flows	Instream Requirement	Net Water Available	Percent of Flow
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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 ***Insufficient information, though to comply with Clean***

Water Act goals (TMDL) for the John Day River, this proposed groundwater withdrawal would need to have insignificant depletion of instream flow in the John Day River. See response to #1 preceding in this text.

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.] ***See response to #1 preceding in this text.***

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 ***Temperature and DO are the primary water quality concerns in relation***

to river discharge, and would be adversely influenced by any significant reduction in instream flow in the John Day River. The John Day River flow comes predominately from groundwater during the summer, and hence groundwater inputs to the river should not be depleted.

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***

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 **June - October** 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).

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. 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.

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

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

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 flow¹. 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.

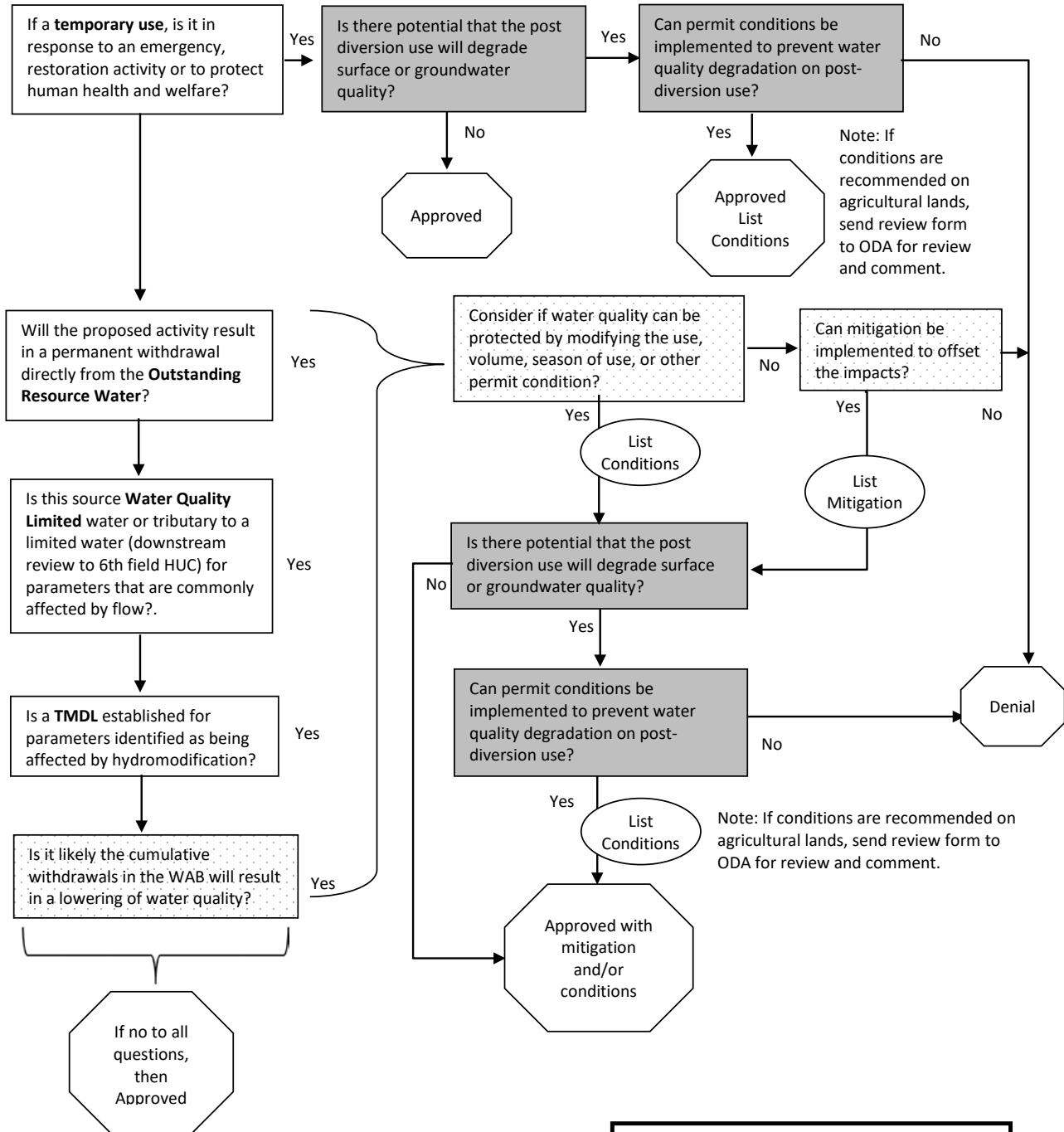
Example:

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