Approved: Hall Me

## **MEMO**

**To:** Kristopher Byrd, Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager

**From:** Travis Kelly, Well Construction Compliance Coordinator

**Subject:** Review of Water Right Application LL-1903

**Date:** January 6, 2022

The attached application was forwarded to the Well Construction and Compliance Section by the Groundwater Section. Mike Thoma reviewed the application. Please see Mike's Groundwater Review.

Applicant's Well #1 (Proposed Well): Applicant's Well #1 is a proposed well, therefore it cannot be reviewed for construction. Construction of this proposed well shall be completed in a manner that protects ground water resources as required under Oregon Administrative Rules 690-200 through 690-240. During construction of this well, specific attention should be paid to ensure sealing requirements are met and that the well does not commingle aquifers.

The construction of applicant's proposed Well #1 may not satisfy hydraulic connection issues.

# **Groundwater Application Review Summary Form**

Application # LL- <u>1903</u>
GW Reviewer M. Thoma Date Review Completed: <u>11/16/2021</u>
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:
$\square$ 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

#### WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

MEM	Ю	_11/16/2021_
то:		Application LL-1903
FRO	М:	GW: _M. Thoma_ (Reviewer's Name)
SUBJ	ECT: S	cenic Waterway Interference Evaluation
	YES NO	The source of appropriation is hydraulically connected to a State Scenic Waterway or its tributaries
	YES NO	Use the Scenic Waterway Condition (Condition 7J)
	interfe	RS 390.835, the Groundwater Section is <b>able</b> to calculate ground water rence with surface water that contributes to a Scenic Waterway. The calculated rence is distributed below
	interfer  Depar  propos	RS 390.835, the Groundwater Section is <b>unable</b> to calculate ground water rence with surface water that contributes to a scenic waterway; <b>therefore</b> , <b>the tment is unable to find that there is a preponderance of evidence that the sed use will measurably reduce the surface water flows necessary to ain the free-flowing character of a scenic waterway</b>
Calcul per cri	ate the per teria in 39	ON OF INTERFERENCE recentage of consumptive use by month and fill in the table below. If interference cannot be calculated, 00.835, do not fill in the table but check the "unable" option above, thus informing Water Rights that is unable to make a Preponderance of Evidence finding.
Water	way by	is permit is calculated to reduce monthly flows in <u>Klamath</u> Scenic the following amounts expressed as a proportion of the consumptive use by which flow is reduced.

JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecSee attached memo "Analysis of Groundwater Pumping Impacts on Klamath Scenic

Waterway Flows"; Dated February 19, 2013

## PUBLIC INTEREST REVIEW FOR GROUNDWATER APPLICATIONS

TO:	Rights Sec	tion					Date	11/16/2	021					
FROM	:	Groun	ndwater Sec	tion		M. Thor		T						
SUBJE	CT:	Appli	cation LL	1903_	S	Reviev Supersedes				Г	Date of Revi	ew(s)		
		<b>-</b>			an arnın					L	rate of Revi	iew(s)		
OAR 69 welfare, to determ	90-310-13 safety and mine whet	<b>0</b> ( <b>1</b> ) <i>T</i> d healt her the	<i>h as describe</i> presumption	nt shall pro ed in ORS 5 n is establis	esume that 537.525. De shed. OAR	<i>a proposed</i> epartment s 690-310-14	l grot taff 1 40 all	eview g lows the	groundwater e proposed u	asure the preser applications un se be modified ies in place at t	der OAR or conditi	690-310 ioned to r	-140 neet	
A. <u>GE</u>	NERAL :	INFO	RMATION	<u>I</u> : Ap	plicant's Na	ame: <u>I</u>	on (	Guard 1	Housing LL	<u>C</u> Co	ounty:I	Klamath		
A1.								ne	Klamath				Basin,	
A2.			<u>ver (Swan Lal</u> Quasi	•				y: <u>Yea</u>	ar-Round					
A3.	Well and	aquife	er data ( <b>attac</b>	h and nun	iber logs fo	or existing	well	s; marl	k proposed v	wells as such u	nder logi	<b>d</b> ):		
Well	Logic		Applicant's Well #		ed Aquifer*	Propose Rate(cf	ed	Location (T/R-S QQ-Q)		Location, r 2250' N, 12	netes and 200' E fr N	bounds, e. IW cor S 3	36	
1 2	PROPOS	SED	1	Ur	nknown	0.08		37.00S-10.00E-2 NW NE		830 FEET SOUTH AND 1690 F FROM NE CORNER, SECT				
3 4														
* Alluviu	ım, CRB, E	Bedrock	-											
Well	Well First Elev Wate ft msl ft bl		er SWL ft bls	SWL Date	Well Depth (ft)	Seal Interval (ft)	Int	asing ervals (ft)	Liner Intervals (ft)	Perforations Or Screens (ft)	Well Yield (gpm)	Draw Down (ft)	Test Type	
1	~4200	-	30*	-	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
											<u> </u>			
			or proposed w										1	
A4.			ne POA is a properties of the			well constr	uctio	n inforr	nation was p	rovided with th	e applica	tion.		
A5. ∐	managen (Not all b	nent of pasin ru		hydraulica such provis	ally connec	ted to surfa	ice w	ater 🗆	are, or	the development are not, activated				
A6. 🗆	Wall(s) #	<i>t</i>						ton(	(s) an aquifar	limited by an a	administra	ntivo rostr	riction	
Ао. 🗀	Name of	admin	istrative area	:						limited by an a		anve resu	iction.	

Application LL-1903 Date:

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

B1.	Bas	Based upon available data, I have determined that groundwater* for the proposed use:										
	a.	is over appropriated, $\square$ is not over appropriated, $or \boxtimes$ 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.	$\square$ will not or $\square$ 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.	$\square$ will not $or$ $\square$ 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) 7C (7-yr SWL); 7J (Scenic Waterway); 7T (Measuring Tube)										
		Medium 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.	☐ <b>Well reconstruction</b> 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.										
		<b>Describe injury</b> —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.		bundwater availability remarks: A comparison of groundwater recharge to groundwater allocation has not been										
		formed for the Swan Lake valley and so groundwater over-appropriation cannot be determined. Water level data available										
		the area of the proposed POD show short-term (decadal) variability suggesting a strong relationship to climate cycles but overall decline in groundwater levels of approximately 10 ft over the period of record, which may be wholly due to										
		g-term climate trends. Therefore, there is not a preponderance of evidence that the proposed use would not be within the										
		acity of the resource and so conditions in B1(d) are recommended.										

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

C1. <b>690-09-040 (1):</b> Evaluation of aquifer confinen
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Well	Aquifer or Proposed Aquifer	Confined	Unconfined
1	Unknown		

Basis for aquifer confinement evaluation: There was no well construction information provided with the application so source aquifer and confinement cannot be determined

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 ½ 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)		Čonne	ulically ected? ASSUMED	Potentia Subst. Int Assum YES	terfer.
1	1	Swan Lake	~4170	~4180	7400	$\boxtimes$				$\boxtimes$

Basis for aquifer hydraulic connection evaluation: Coincident GW and SW elevations; Swan Lake is the likely local sink for groundwater in the area. The surface water sources is a terminal lake whose size fluctuates seasonally, distance was measured to the nearest surface water POD whose source is the lake

Water Availability Basin the well(s) are located within: None – There is no WAB for the Lost River Subbasin

C3a. **690-09-040** (4): Evaluation of stream impacts for <u>each well</u> 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 < 1/4 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?

C3b. **690-09-040 (4):** Evaluation of stream impacts <u>by total appropriation</u> 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?

<b>Comments:</b>			
,			

Application LL-1903 Date:

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.

	stributed SW#	Wells Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					see co	mments	in secti	on C6					
D! 4 !!	4 1 111 11												
Distribi Well	uted Wells SW#	5 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	as CFS												
Interfere	ence CFS	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Well O	as CFS	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
	ence CFS												
(A) = To	tal Interf.												
	% Nat. Q												
. ,	% Nat. Q												
(D) = (	A) > (C)	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	_/	_/	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	_/
	(B) x 100	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	0-09-040 Rights Se		The poten	itial to in	ipair or d	etrimenta	ally affect	the publ	ic interes	t is to be	determin	ed by the	Water
		ermit can The perm	be regulat iit should	ted if it is contain c		substantial (s)	lly interfe	re with su	rface wate	er:	e, and/or g	roundwat	er use
	т. —	The perm	iii biiouiu	comam s			s indicate	d in "Rem	iarks nei				

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#### **References Used:**

Gannett, M. W., B. J. Wagner, and K. E. Lite. 2012. Groundwater Simulation and Management Models for the Upper Klamath Basin, Oregon and California. USGS Scientific Investigations report 2012-5062.

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

Grondin, G. H. 2004. Ground Water in the Eastern Lost River Sub-Basin, Langell, Yonna, Swan Lake, and Poe Valleys of Southeastern Klamath County, Oregon. OWRD Ground Water Report No 41. Oregon Water Resources Department.

<u>Leonard, A. R. and A. B. Harris. 1974. Ground Water in Selected Areas in the Klamath Basin, Oregon. Ground Water Report No. 21. Oregon State Engineer</u>

Sherrod, D. R., and L. B. G. Pickthorn. 1992. Geologic Map of the West Half of the Klamath Falls 1° by 2° Quadrangle, South-Central Oregon. USGS Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-2182.

OWRD Well Log Database, Accessed 11/16/2021 [https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gw/well\_log/Default.aspx]

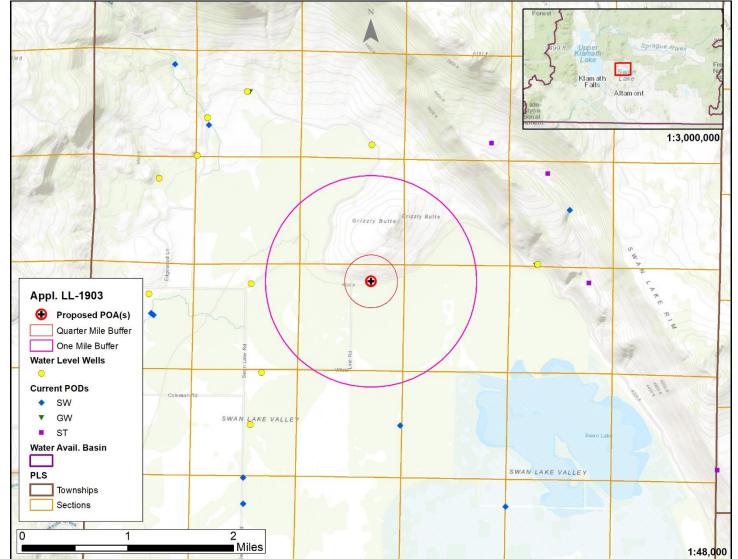
OWRD Groundwater Information System Database, Accessed 11/16/2021
[https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gw/gw info/gw info report/gw search.aspx]

#### D. WELL CONSTRUCTION, OAR 690-200

D1.	Well #:	Logid:								
D2.	THE WELL does not appear to meet current well construction standards based upon:									
	a. $\square$ review of the well	log;								
	b.   field inspection by	y		;						
D3.		n deficiency or other comment is d	·							
D4.	Route to the Well Const	ruction and Compliance Section fo	or a review of existing well const	ruction.						

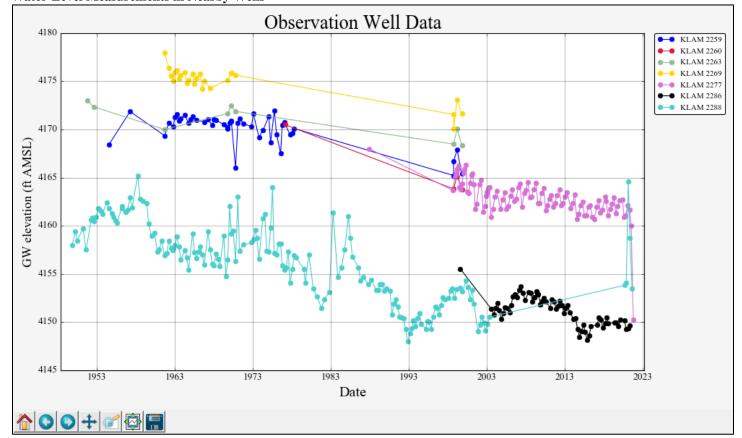
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### **Well Location Map**



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#### Water-Level Measurements in Nearby Wells



#### Attachment

Memo: Analysis of Groundwater Pumping Impacts on the Klamath Scenic Waterway Flow



#### Memorandum

To:

Barry Norris - Administrator, Technical Services Division

Dwight French - Administrator, Waterights Division

Tom Paul - Deputy Director

Doug Woodcock - Administrator, Field Services Division

From:

Ivan Gall - Manager, Groundwater Section /

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.

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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.