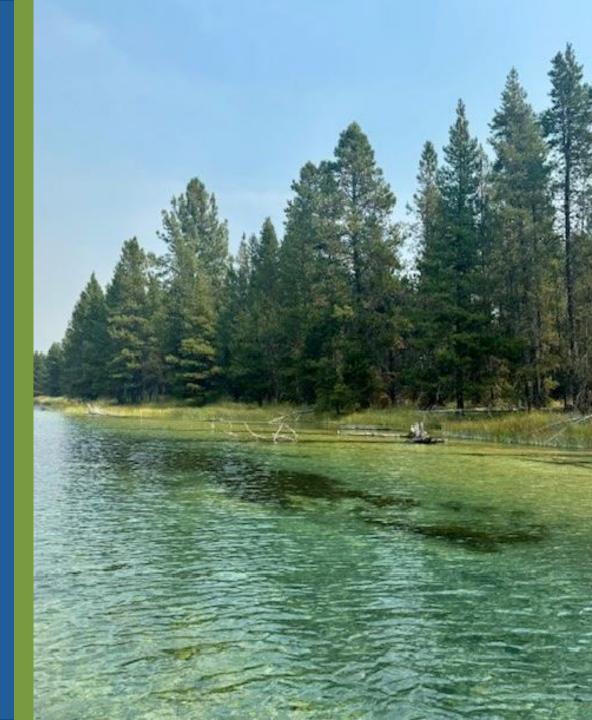
Central Region Update

Surface Water and Groundwater Management Planning and Policy Developments

Carolyn Sufit, Central Region Manager
Bill Nashem, District 24 Watermaster
Joe Kemper, Basin Hydrogeologist
Angella Rinehold, Senior Water Advisor



Central Region Update: Surface Water Management



What's going on in the Central Region



What are we measuring, and why?



What are we tracking?

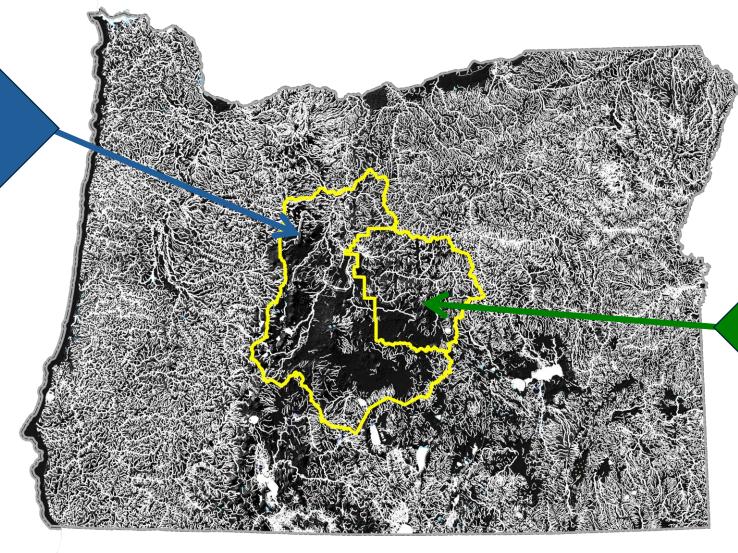


The growing complexity of conservation investments



Region Overview

District 11
Deschutes Basin



District 24 Crooked Basin



Deschutes Basin Hydrogeology

- Groundwater and surface water are hydraulically connected
- Recharge of the aquifer occurs primarily at the crest of the Cascades
- Attenuated groundwater and spring flows

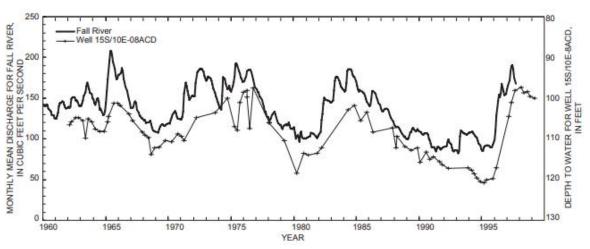
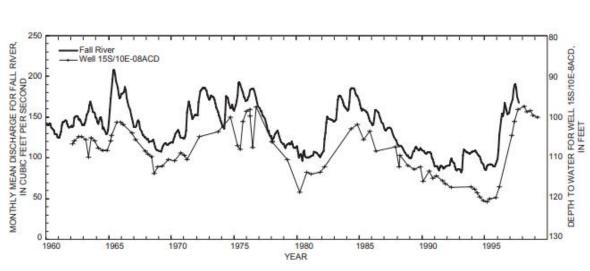
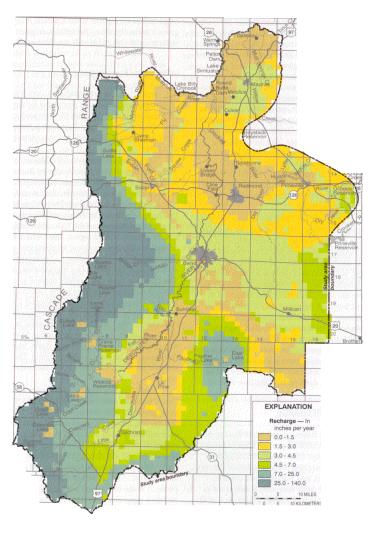


Figure 38. Relation between monthly mean discharge of Fall River and static water-level variation in a well near Sisters, Oregon, 1962-97.





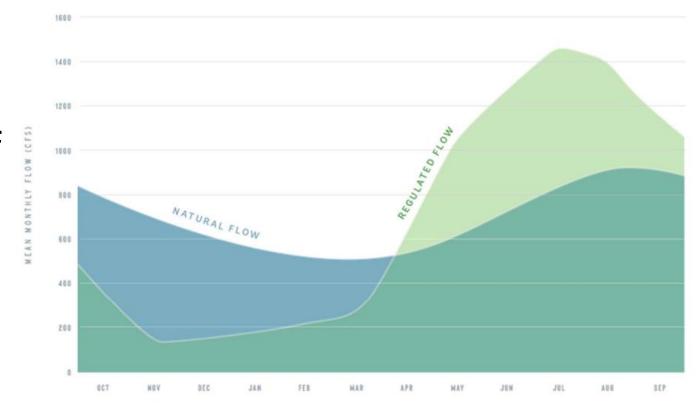


Deschutes River Hydrology

- Spring-fed baseflow
- Most stable U.S. river (preirrigation)
- ~260,000 acres of surface water rights
- Fully allocated surface water

Hydrograph of Natural and Regulated Streamflows:

Deschutes River below Wickiup Reservoir (1983-present)





Crooked River Hydrogeology

- Much different from the Upper Deschutes
- Flows through John Day and Clarno Formations
- Much less permeable
- Very slow aquifer recharge
- Rapid runoff/flashy hydrologic system

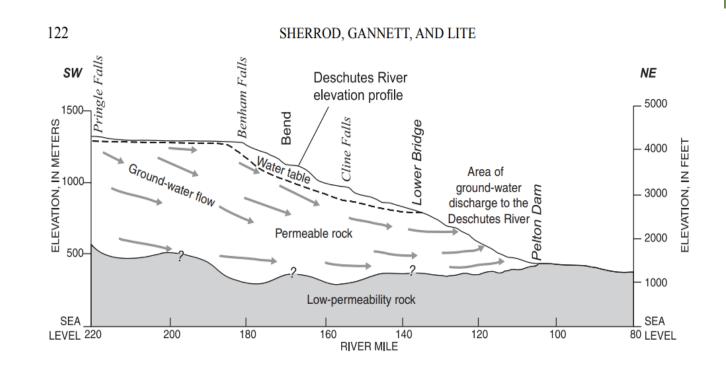


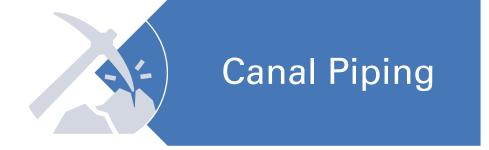
Figure 12. Diagrammatic section showing the effect of geology and topography on ground-water discharge along the Deschutes River from Benham Falls to Pelton Dam.



Regional Efforts and Focus

















Streamflow Measuring

~60 active gaging stations

Inflows, outflows, and district diversions

Heavy measurement workload

Engaged, educated water user community

New Gaging

- Rice Baldwin
- **Peoples Canal**
- **Crooked River Central** Canal
- Crooked River at O'Neil









Water Accounting and Tracking



Raw Data

Inflows

Outflows

Diversions

Reservoir Contents



Calculations

Protected Water

Conserved Water

Evaporation Losses

Seepage Losses



Legal Considerations

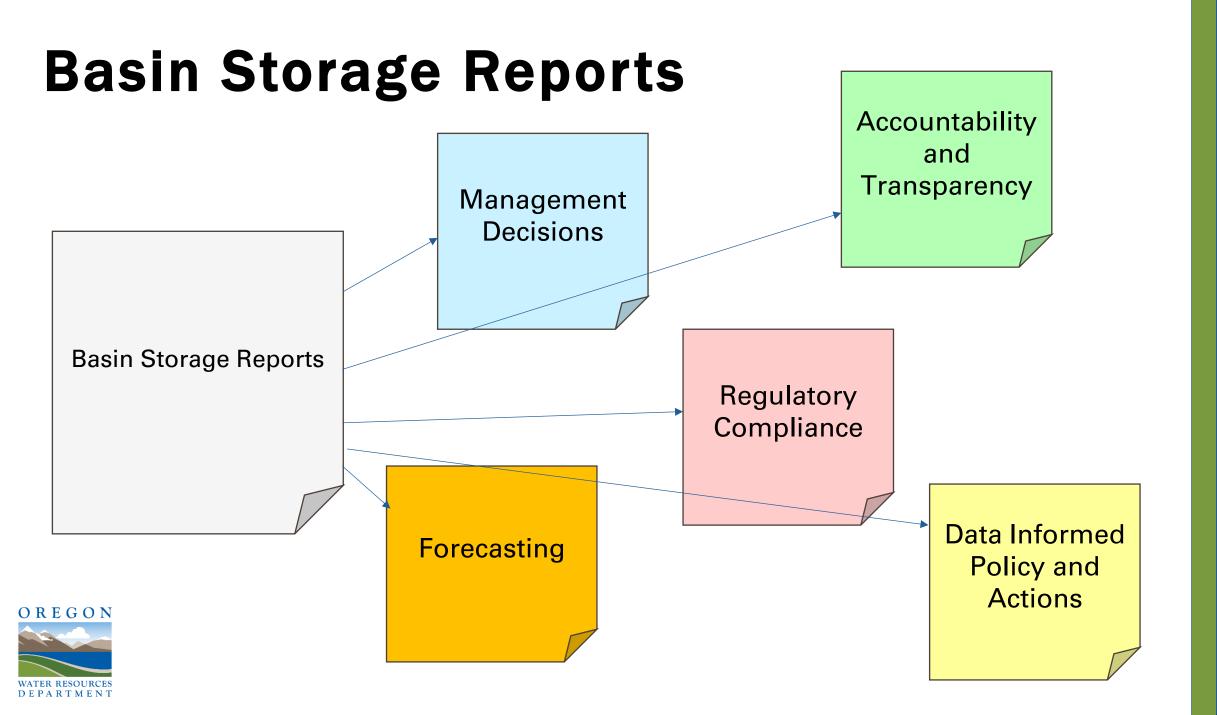
Rates and Duties

Priority Dates

Storage Rights

Flow Requirements

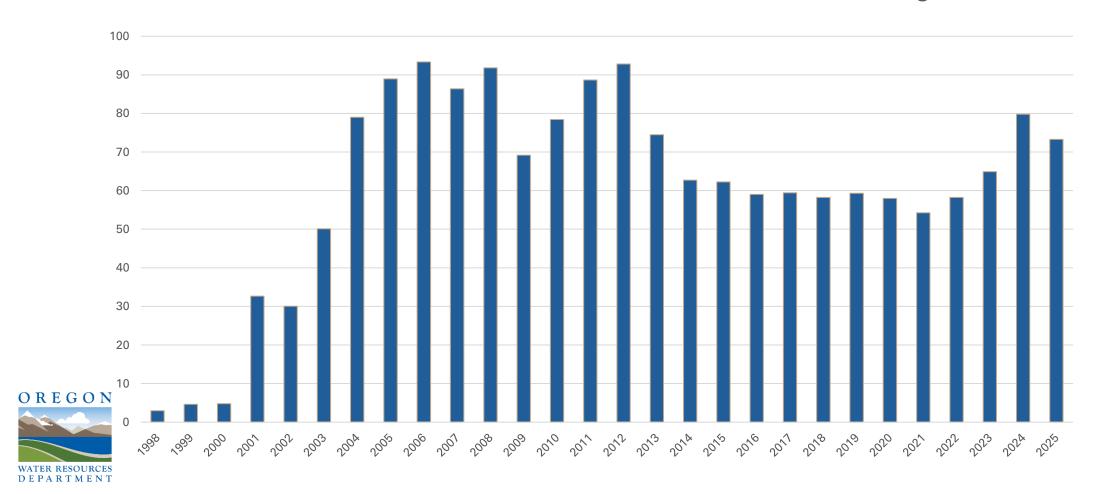




Conservation Efforts Instream Leasing

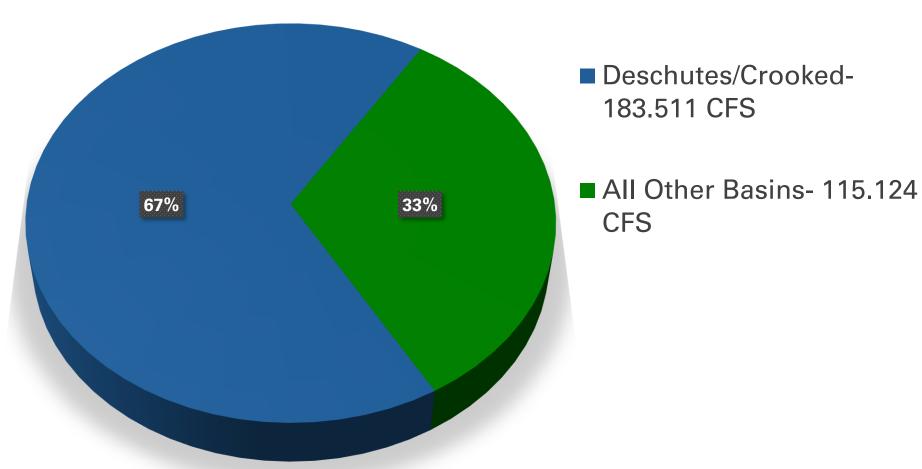


CFS Leased Instream Per Year- Central Region (1998-2025)



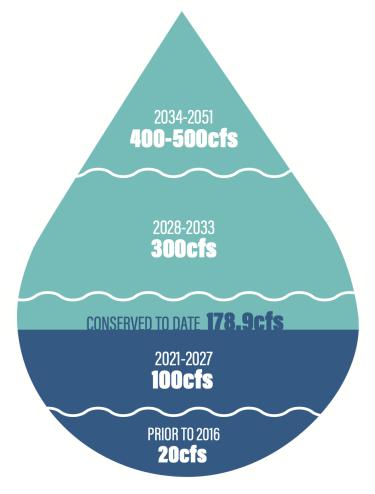
Conservation Efforts Allocation of Conserved Water

Regional Contribution to ACW





Conservation Efforts Deschutes Basin Alternative Pathway



Voluntary pathway for conserved water projects in response to HCP requirements

Conserved live flow goes to NUID for irrigation

Equivalent Wickiup storage released by NUID in winter for flow augmentation

Legal protections ensure water stays instream





Conservation Funding

In Central Oregon, OWRD grants have:

- Provided \$55M for piping projects
- Helped leverage an additional \$165M from other funders
- Eliminated losses from ~82
 miles of open canals
- Restored >100 cfs of streamflow





Conservation Accounting Complexity



Increased gaging and flow monitoring



Increased reporting and transparency



Legal requirements, basin agreements, and public benefit



Conservation Challenges



Funding



Time



Process Flexibility



Accounting



Staffing



Climate



Conservation Successes





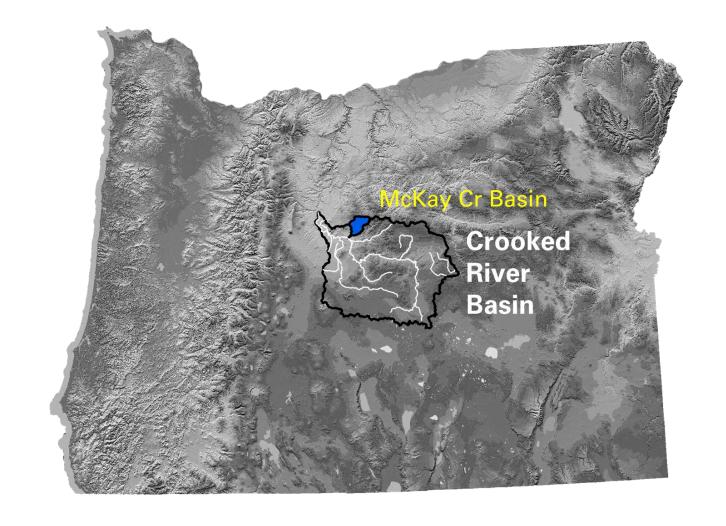








- Partnership between Ochoco Irrigation District, The Deschutes River Conservancy, and water rights holders along McKay Creek
- Funding through OWRD and NRCS





Landowner benefit:

- Pressurized OID water
- Modernized on-farm infrastructure

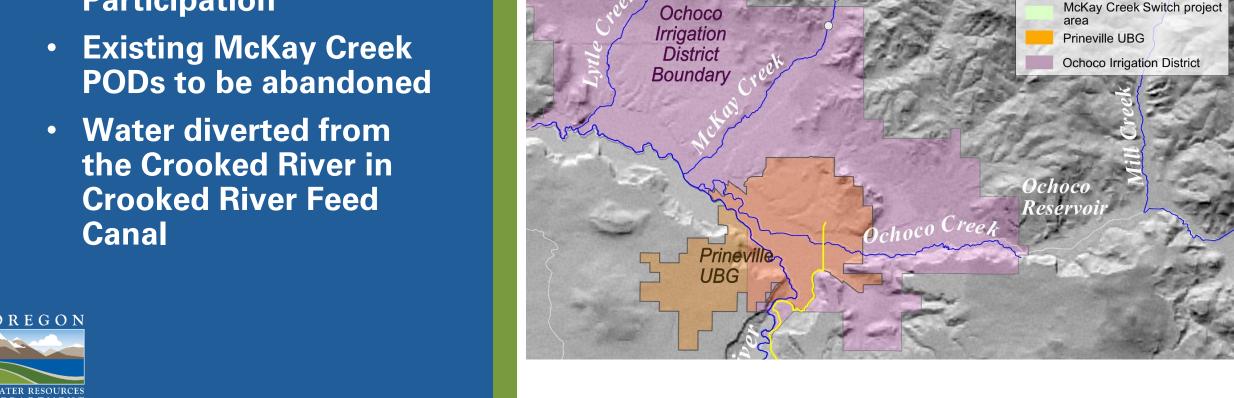
Streamflow benefit:

- Up to 11.2 cfs of surface water rights permanently transferred instream
- Habitat restoration
- Natural hydrograph from above mile 6





 100% Landowner **Participation**



McKay Creek Switch

Project Overview

LEGEND

Existing Route from OID

diversion to McKay Pump **NEW Route from OID** diversion to McKay Pump

OID Diversion

New Pipeline

New Pipeline ~~~ Rivers/Streams

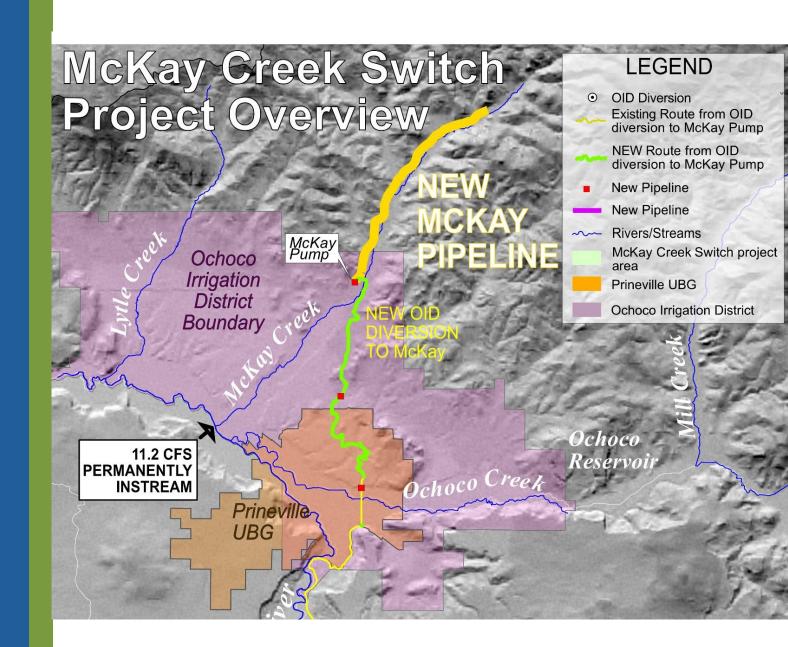


Water conveyed via new pump station in Prineville and new McKay Creek pump station

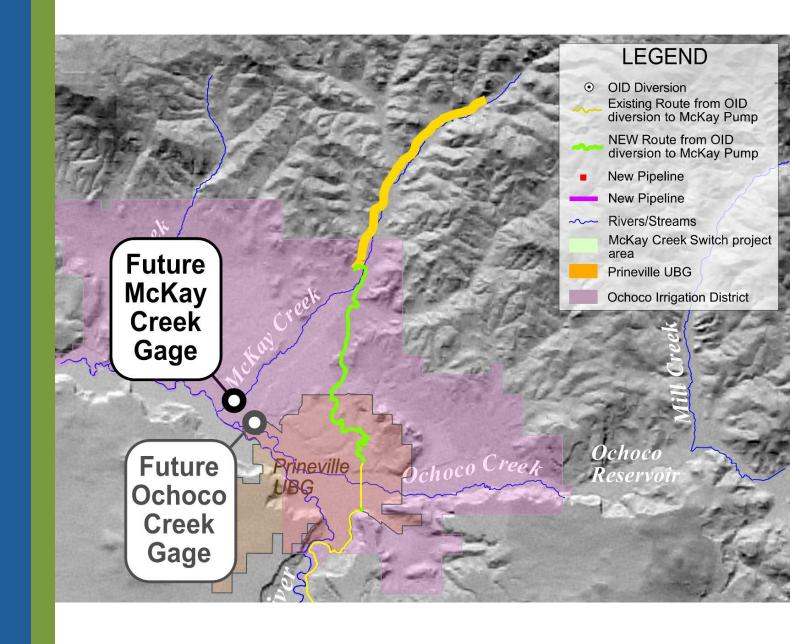
Pressurized, reliable irrigation water

11.2 cfs of surface water rights permanently transferred instream





- Future Gaging Needs
- DBHCP Crooked River conservation measures for Ochoco and McKay Creeks
- South Fork Crooked River site





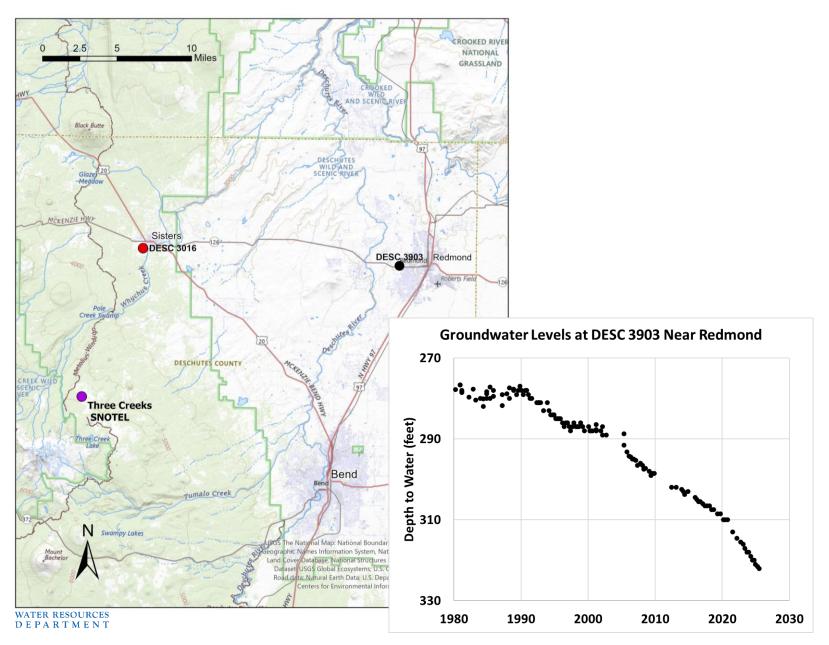
Central Region Update

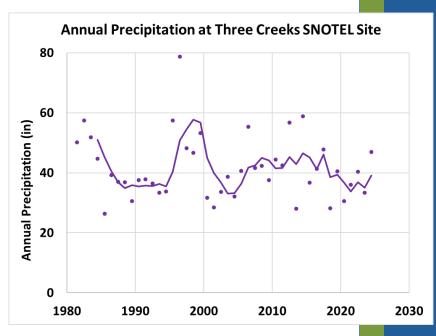
Groundwater Trends and Assessments

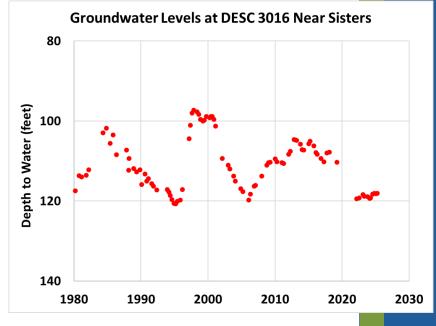
Joe Kemper, Basin Hydrogeologist



Groundwater Level Trends





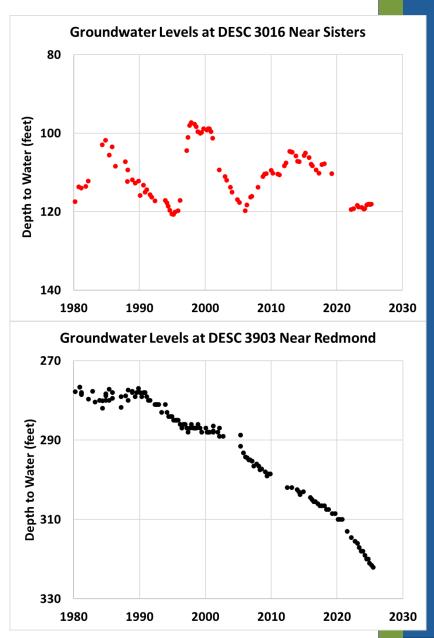


New Groundwater Allocation Rules

Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels (OAR 690-008-(9):

- Average rate of decline less than 0.6 feet per year.
- 25 feet of total decline from highest known water level
- "...unless Annual High Water Levels have been measurably increased by human activity, in which case the Department may set a difference level using best available information



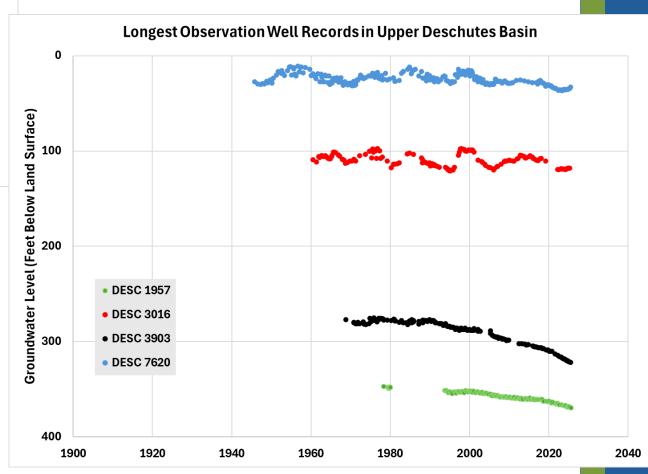


Irrigation Diversions & Est. Canal Losses In Upper Deschutes Basin 1,000,000 800,000 Acre Feet Per Year 600,000 400,000 200,000 1923 2013 2023 Total Diversions Estimated Canal Loss

Note: this figure includes the following gages (14065500, 14066500, 14072500, 14068500, 14069500, 14069000, 14085200, 14070000, 14076000, 14073500) and assumes constant canal loss proportions reported in Table 4 in Gannett et al. (2001)



Canal Leakage Assessment



Canal Network (2024)Seepage (AF/yr) / Length (ft) 0.00 - 0.04 - 0.05 - 0.08 0.09 - 0.18 **0.19 - 1.63 1.64 - 3.96** Prineville Sisters onal Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State HIU; NOAA National iters for Environmental Information, Data refreshed July 22, 2025

Canal Leakage Assessment

Technical Report in Progress

- Primary Goal: assess impact of canal leakage on historic groundwater levels to apply definition of Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels
- <u>Secondary Goals</u>: provide updates or insights into other water budget changes.

Central Region Update

Deschutes Basin Water Collaborative and Water Bank Pilot

Angella Rinehold, Senior Water Advisor





A mechanism for various interests in the Deschutes Basin to collaborate on critical water allocation and management issues.



Members

~50 partners across basin interests



Mission

Work together for balanced water use



Geography

Upper + Middle Deschutes main stem



Activities

Coordination, projects, policies, planning



Plan status + timeline

DBWC's planning steps (paraphrased):

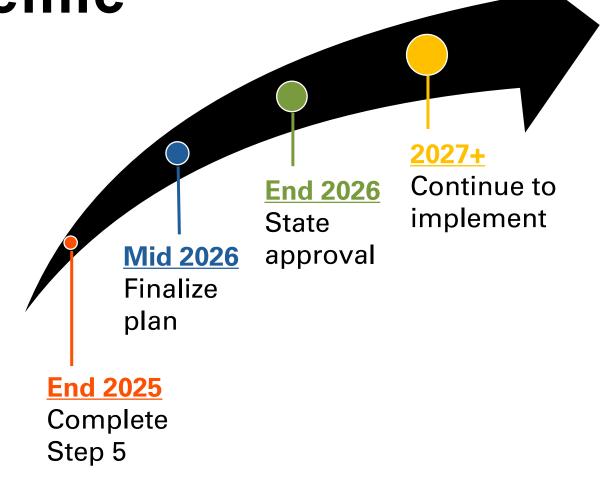
☐ 1: Planning process

☐ 2: Characterize water resources

□ 3: Characterize current + future needs

☐ 4: Develop integrated solutions

□ 5: Plan implementation strategy



OWRD supporting through staff team, planning team + working group; technical subcommittees; and ad hoc provision of data and information.

DBWC focus areas



Rivers

- Restore river flows
- Improve water quality + watershed health

Agriculture

- Shore up water supply for junior districts
- Meet HCP goals

Communities

- Meet long-term demand
- Understand + stabilize aquifer levels



Canal piping, mitigation program + water bank are key tools to address needs.

Mitigation program

A DBWC priority because:

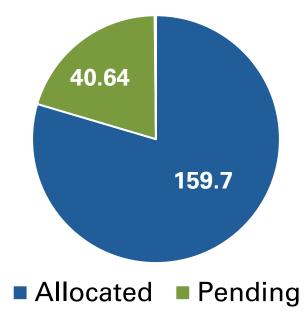
- Essential for cities to secure water to meet demand
- Important for instream flow restoration





Mitigation program status

Allocation status



- -Total groundwater allocation cap of 200 cfs
- –Allocated + pending applications reach cap



Current as of 9/5/25

- High priority for 2027 legislative session
- Evaluation of current program + exploration of future options ongoing
- Water Resources Commission briefings anticipated for near future



• HB3806 signed into law July 2025

• **8-year** pilot (2026-2033)

 Encourages use of existing pathways to move water to meet needs

Authorizes **new pathways**

S DEMAND
Rivers
Farms
Cities

Let's look at existing + new pathways...

Image credit: DRC

Willing Water Rights Holders

SUPPLY

Local. Voluntary. Flexible.

Existing water bank pathways



Use of established banking mechanisms will continue.

Market-based tools already in use:

- Instream leasing
- Permanent instream transfers
- Mitigation program credits

Benefits:

- Summer flows in Middle Deschutes
- Water supplies for cities



New water bank pathway (1 of 2)

After 1800 acres are leased:

(1)

Pooled fallowed acres:

- Fallowed acres transferred to bank for \$
- 75% to NUID, 25% to M. Deschutes
- Bulk allocation for NUID use anywhere

Benefits:

- NUID supply + flexibility
- Summer flows in Middle Deschutes
- Water supplies for cities



Initial focus of new bank activity.



New water bank pathway (2 of 2)

After 1800 acres are leased:



Precise measurement + accounting needed. Limited readiness.



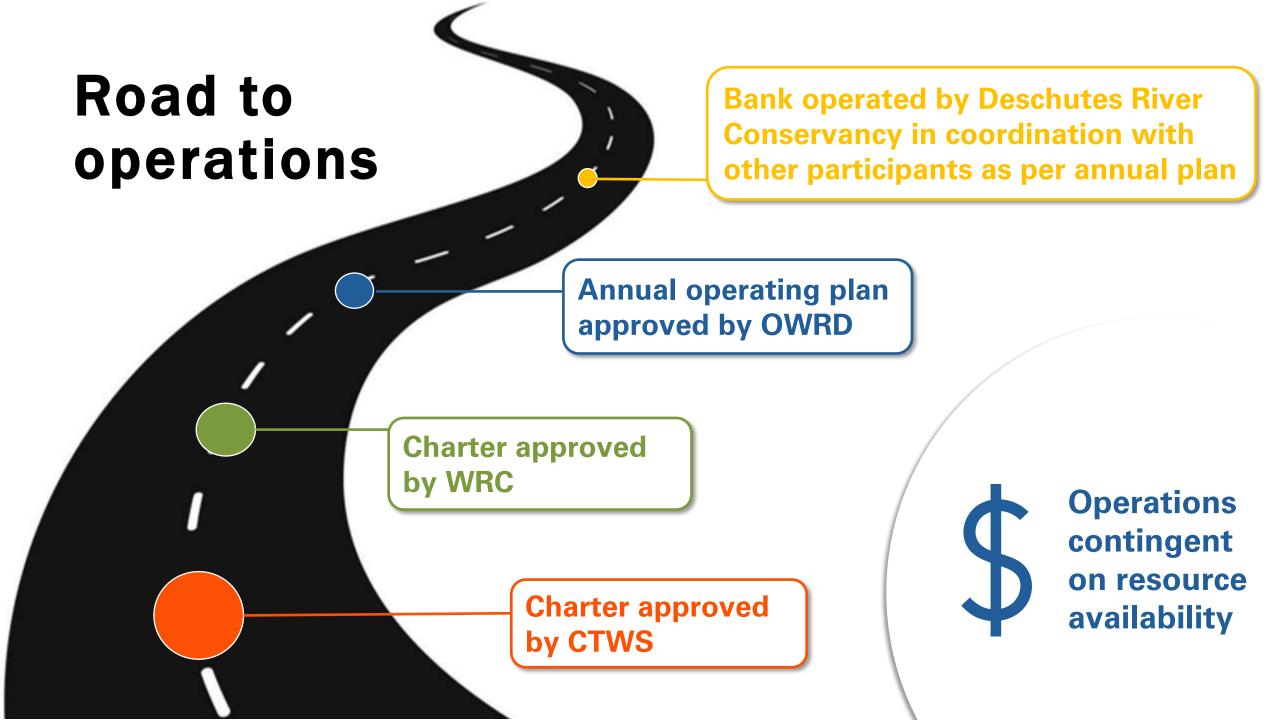
- On-farm duty reduced and remainder transferred to bank for \$
- 100% to NUID during irrigation season + released from Wickiup in winter

Benefits:

- **NUID** supply
- Winter flows in Upper Deschutes (HCP goals)
- On-farm efficiency incentives







Fiscal impact

- New NRS3 for OWRD workload*
- 2025-27: \$216.4k (for a 2026 start)
- 2027-29: \$287.7k
- Other Funds needed for position





OWRD will review annual operating plans + post-season reports, process applications, distribute + legally protect water loaned through the bank.

Thank you!

Carolyn Sufit, Central Region Manager
Bill Nashem, District 24 Watermaster
Joe Kemper, Basin Hydrogeologist
Angella Rinehold, Senior Water Advisor

