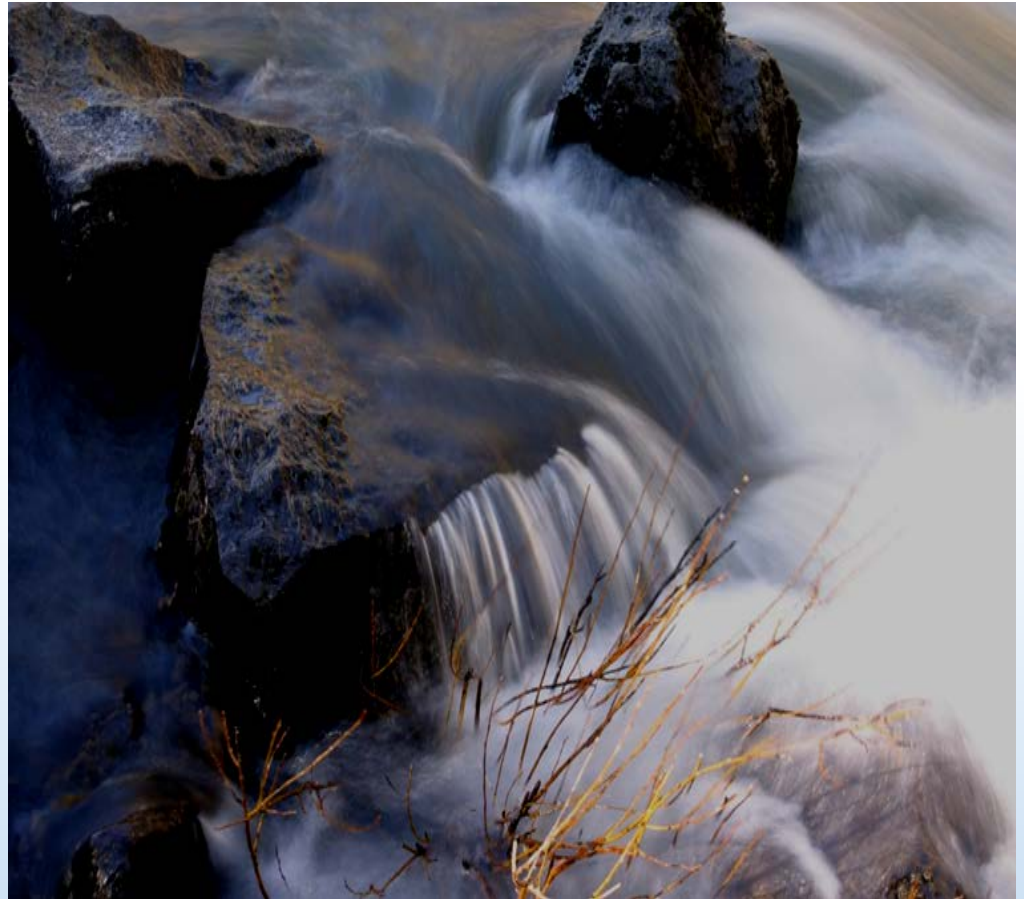


Klamath Basin Update



February 21, 2019

**Ivan Gall
Justin Iverson
Michael Thoma**



Overview

- **Water management background**
- **Recent regulation**
- **Proposed Division 025 rule amendment process**
- **Proposal for 2019-2020 irrigation seasons**
- **Basin hydrology and stream depletion overview**



Background

- **2001 BOR Project shut-off and Bucket Brigade**
- **Listed species -Shortnose and Lost River suckers in lake, Coho salmon in Klamath River**
- **Four Tribes – Klamath, Hoopa, Karuk, and Yurok**
- **Federal litigation around takings (2001 shut-off) and ESA issues**
- **USGS & OWRD basin study and model reports completed in 2007 and 2012**

Background

- **Considerable efforts to address water needs**
 - adjudication process continues in circuit court
 - settlement negotiations occurred and ongoing
 - significant regulation to protect senior rights
- **Declared droughts in six of the last nine years**
- **New Biological Opinion for BOR Project expected April 2019**

Regulation Background

- **2013 Findings of Fact and Order of Determination**
- **2014 Upper Klamath Basin Comprehensive Agreement – many provisions on regulation of wells**
- **2015 Division 025 rules adopted – include provisions from agreement**

Regulation Background

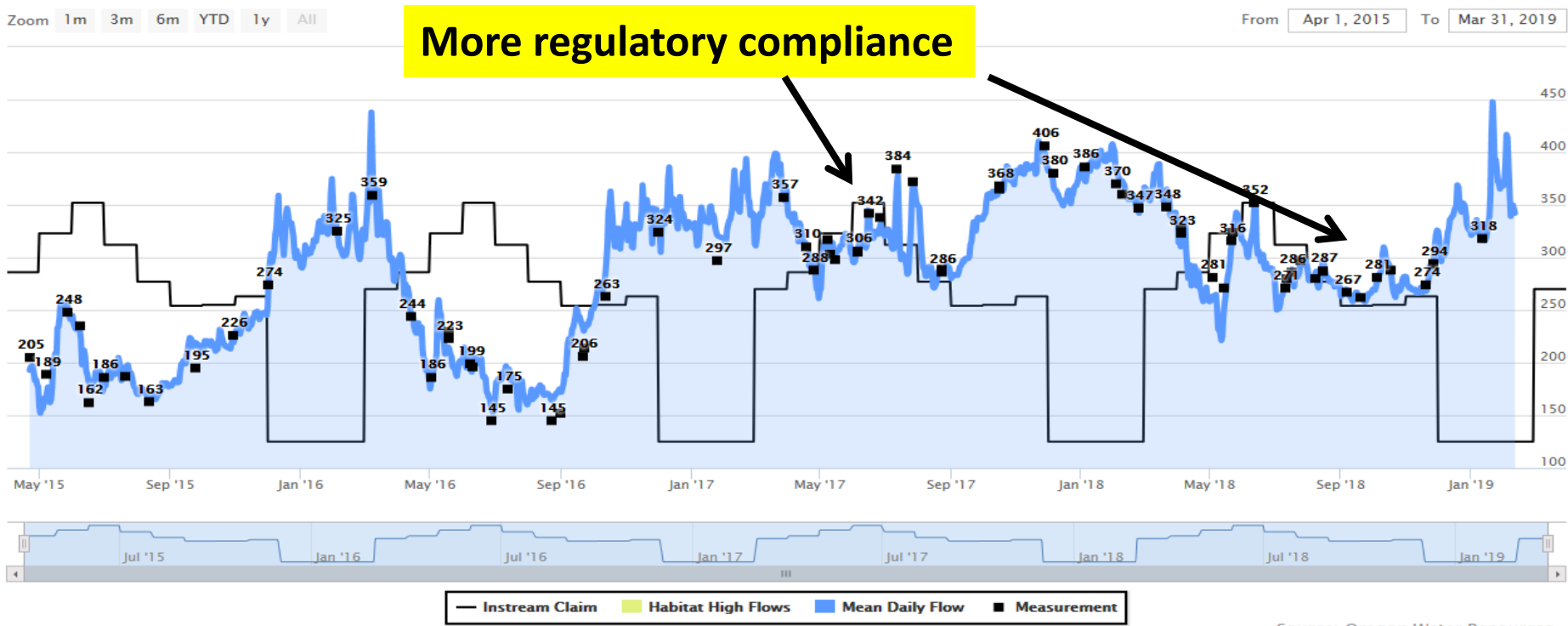
- **2015-17 wells regulated under Division 025**
- **2017 December 28th—Sec. of the Interior publishes Negative Notice terminating Agreement**
- **2018 wells regulated under Division 009**

Regulation Background

- **Increased stream gaging since 2013 to help with timely regulation**
- **Staff focused on the Wood River in 2017-18**
 - **Increased compliance, more protection of senior rights**
 - **Public more informed about water rights and regulation process**

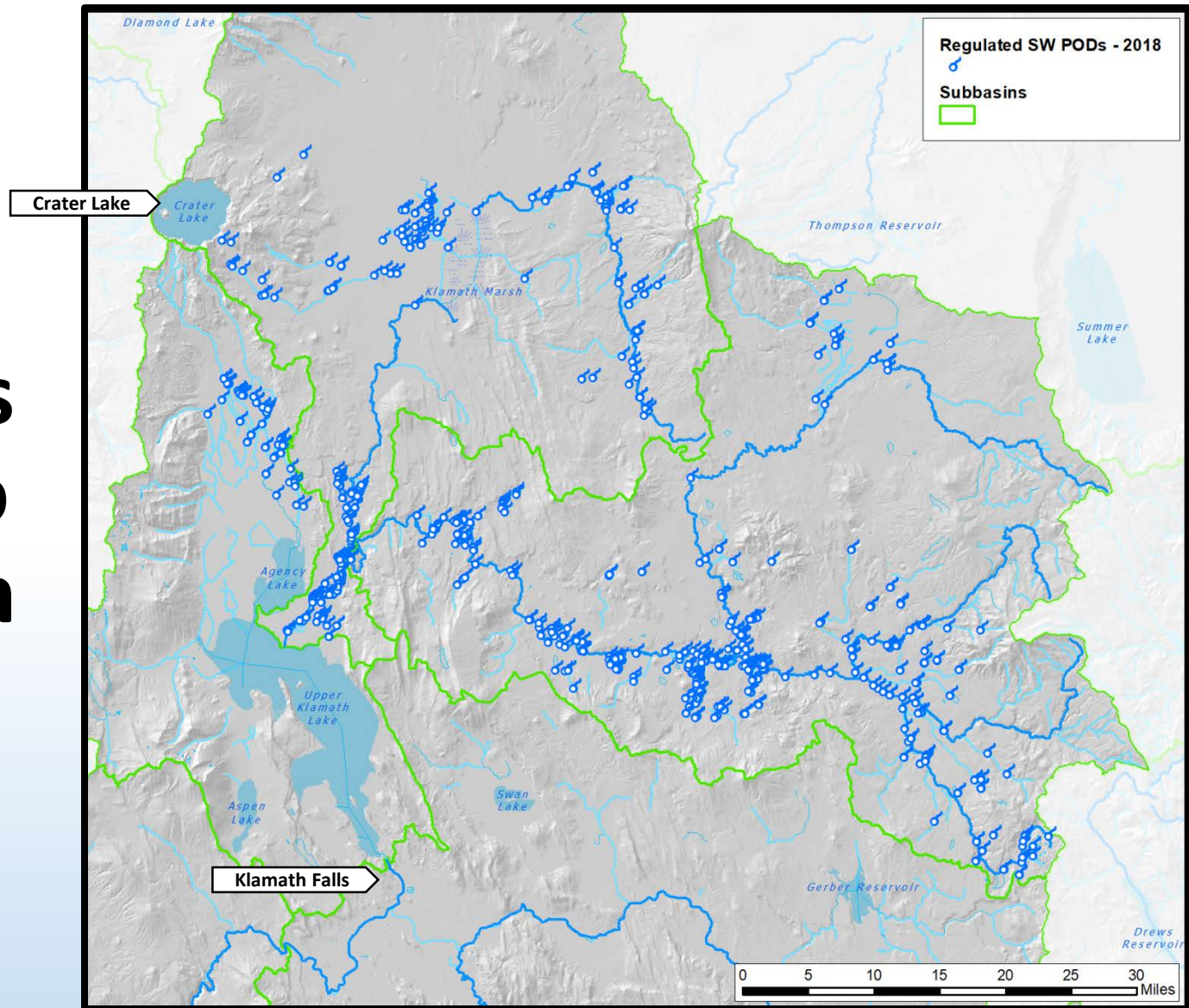
Search Records
 Claim Char: Claim Nbr: Start Date: End Date:
 Tool Tips Off:

Wood River (KA-668, Gaging Station: 11504103)

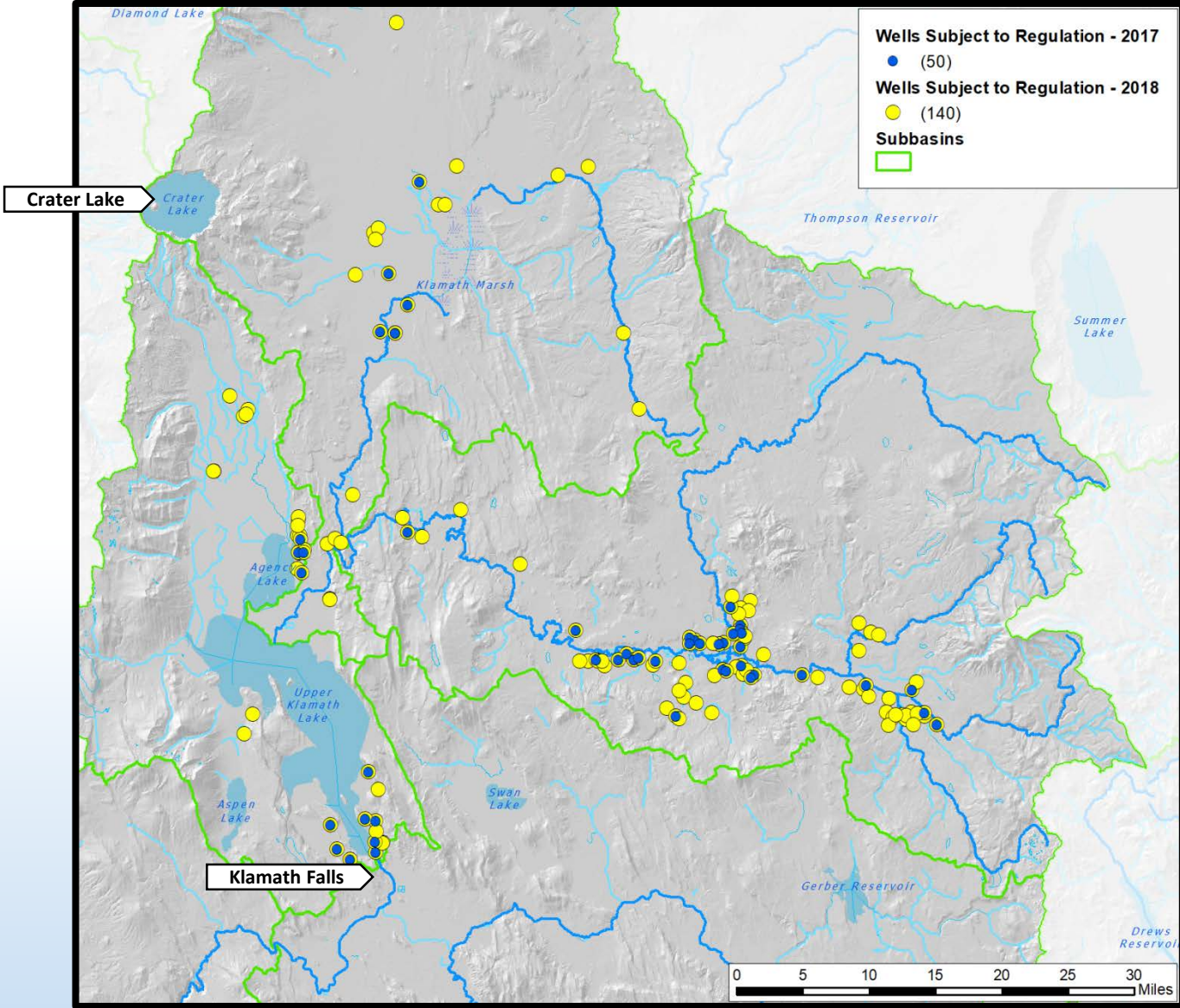


Source: Oregon Water Resources

**In 2018,
433
surface
water
diversions
subject to
regulation**



Wells subject to regulation in 2017 and 2018



- **Regulation is based on peer-reviewed, best available science and statutory authority**
- **Water users continue to have concerns about groundwater management**

Moving forward:

- **Increase understanding of regulation and basin hydrology**
- **Work with junior and senior users to develop solutions, and where possible, methods for water distribution**

- **Two RAC meetings: January 15 and January 28, 2019**



Rule Summary in Klamath Basin

Time Period	Rules under which well regulation occurred	Number of wells subject to regulation
2015-17	OAR 690-025 (Division 25)	50
2018	OAR 690-009 (Division 9)	140
2019-2020	Amended OAR 690-025	7
2021 - beyond	To be determined	To be determined

The scientific understanding is the same; the rule changes result from policy choices.

OAR 690-025 Process

Date	Event
01/02/2019	Draft rules distributed to RAC for review
01/15 & 01/28	Two RAC meetings in Klamath Falls to solicit feedback on rules and fiscal impact statement
02/01 - 03/04	Public comment period for proposed rules
02/21	Public hearing on proposed rules in Salem
02/26	Public hearing on proposed rules in Klamath Falls
04/12	WRC considers adopting proposed 690-025

If proposed rules adopted:

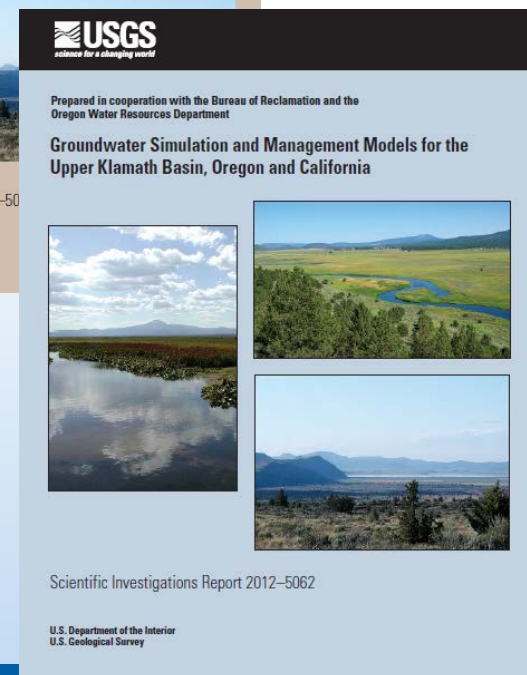
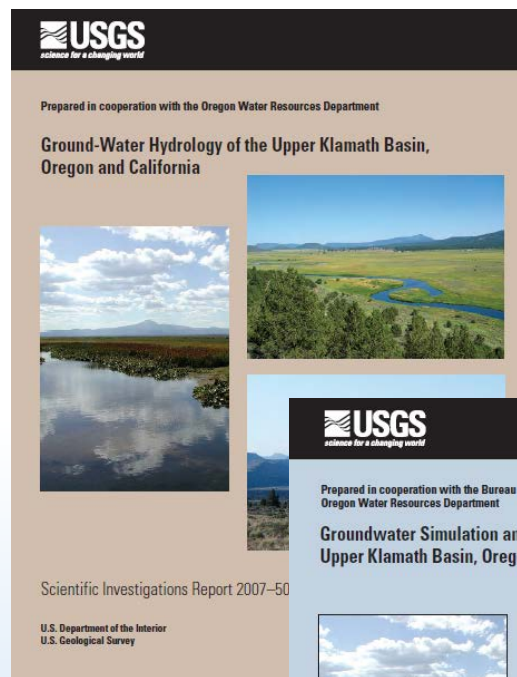
Summer 2019 – Winter 2020:

- **Open house meetings to listen to water management ideas and share basin information**

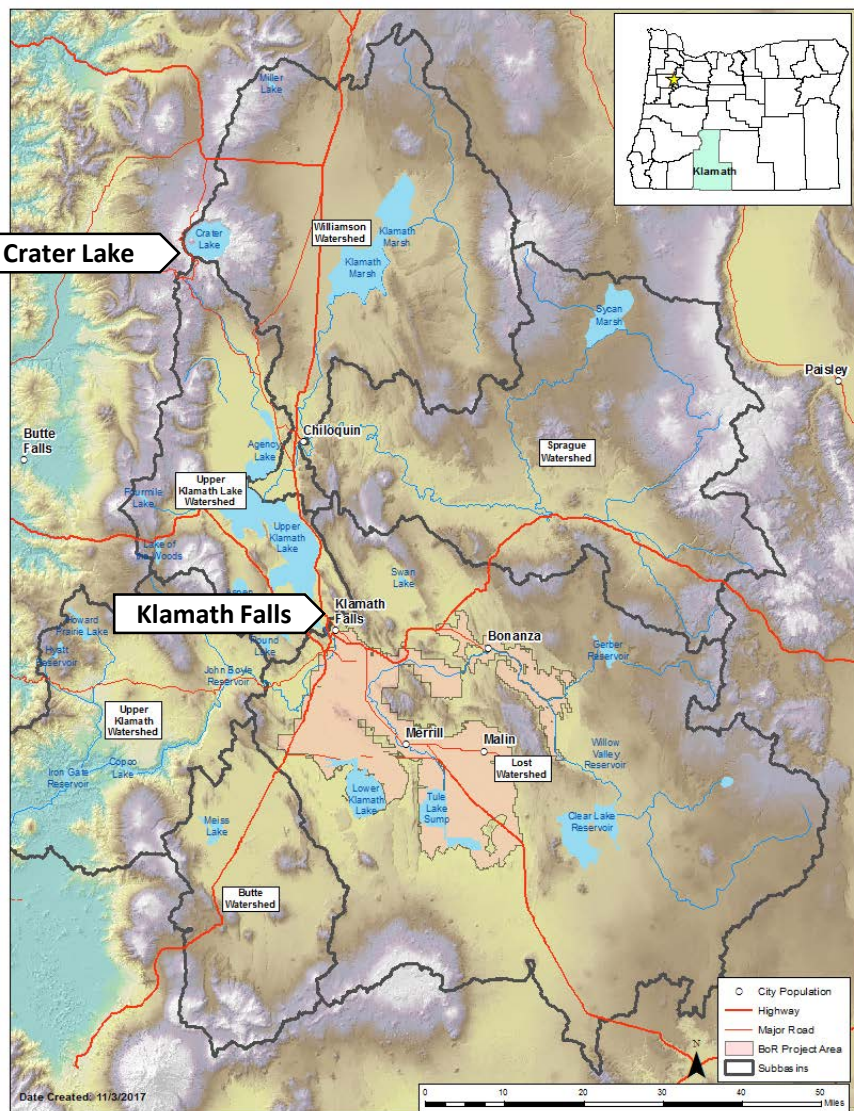
Klamath Basin Groundwater Introduction

Outline:

- Basic overview of Klamath Basin
- Geology and Hydrogeology
- Groundwater-Surface water connection



Klamath Basin Groundwater Overview



South-central portion of Oregon, Northern California

- ~10,300 mi²

Upper Klamath Basin:

- ~8,000 mi²

- Tributary basins upstream of Copco Dam

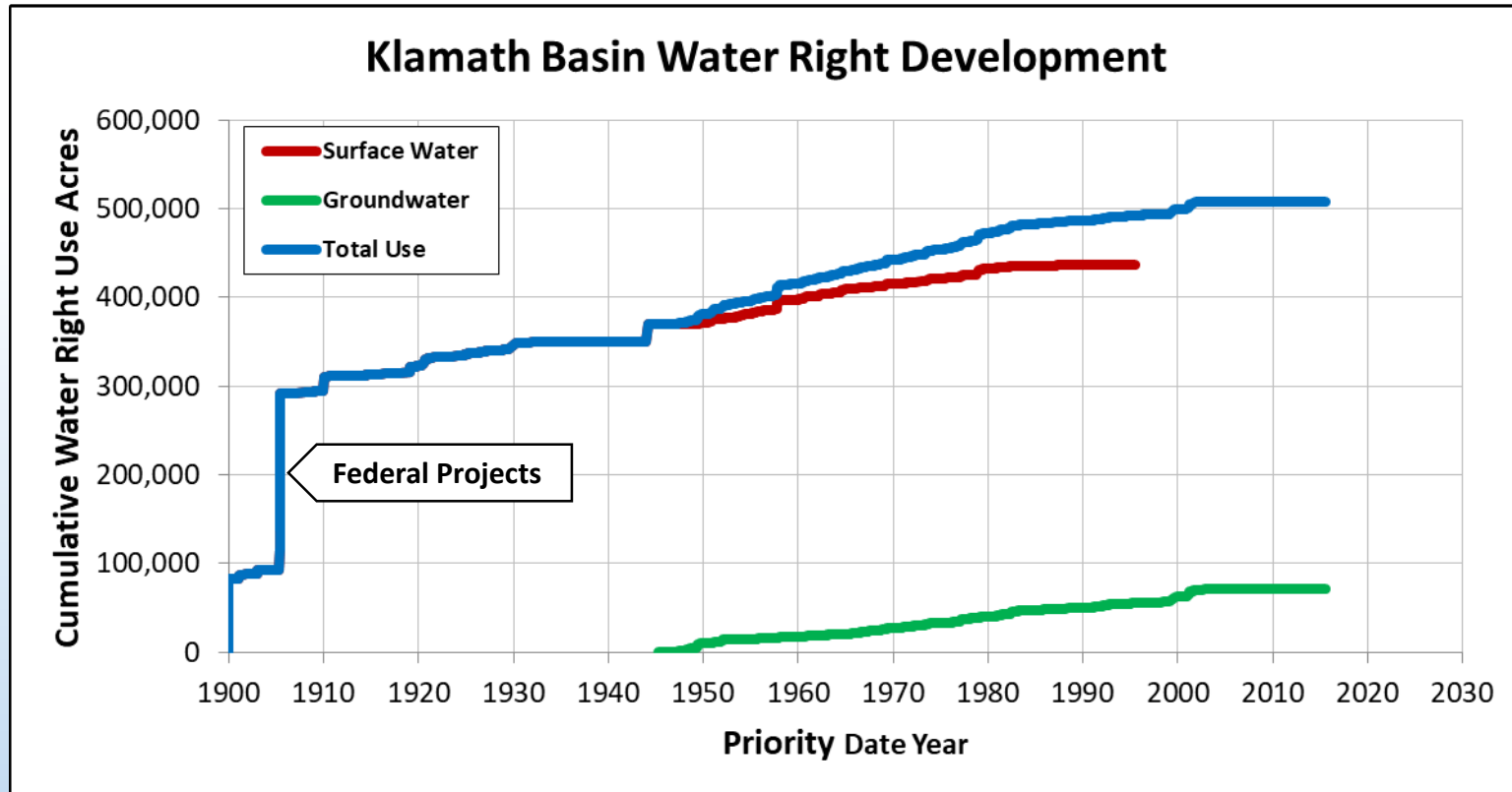
- Over 500,000 acres irrigated

- 200,000 Project Area

- 70,000 from groundwater

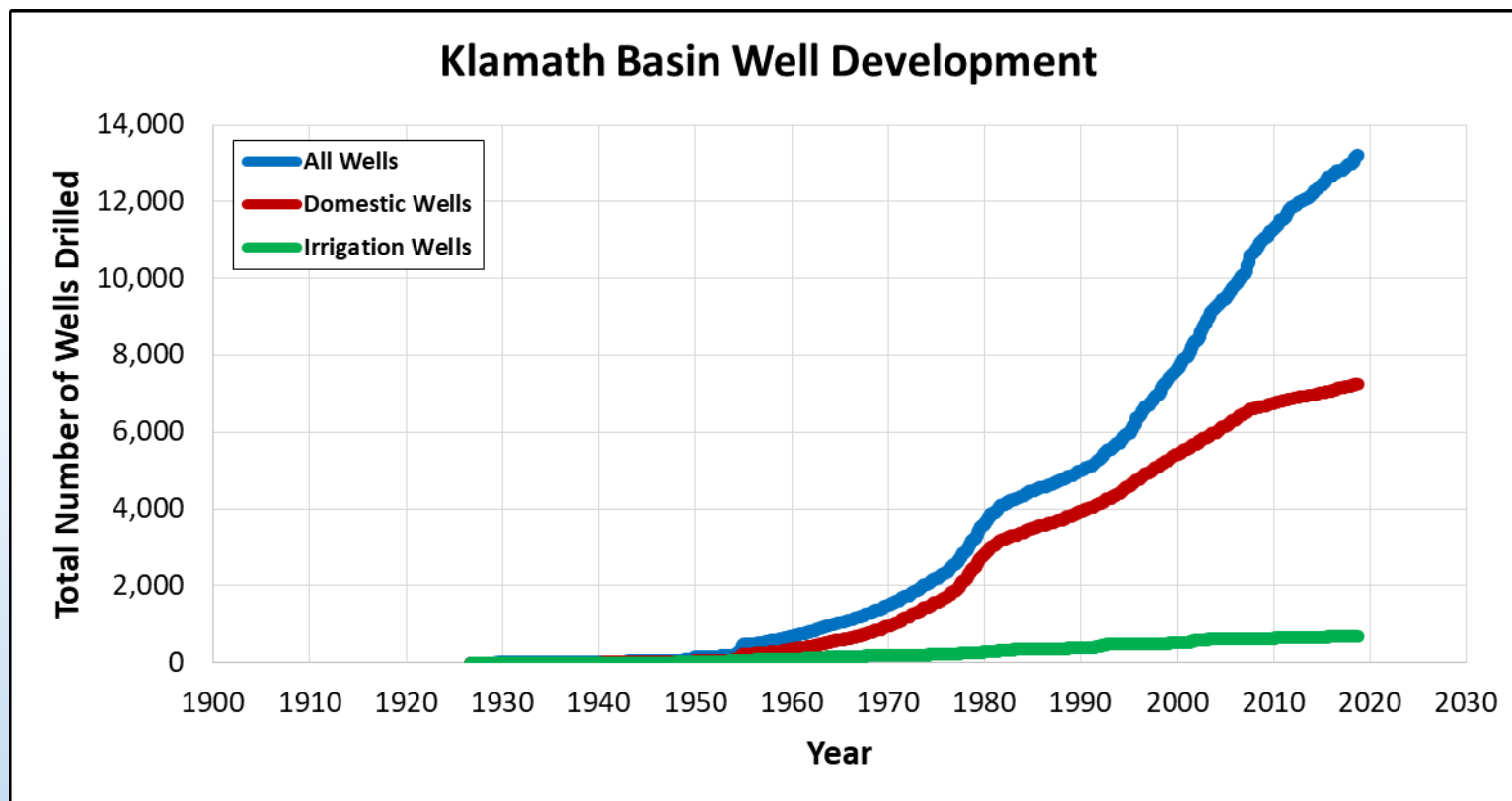
Klamath Basin Groundwater Overview

- 500,000 acres irrigated lands
- Mostly surface water (437,000 acres)
- Very few issued since 2001

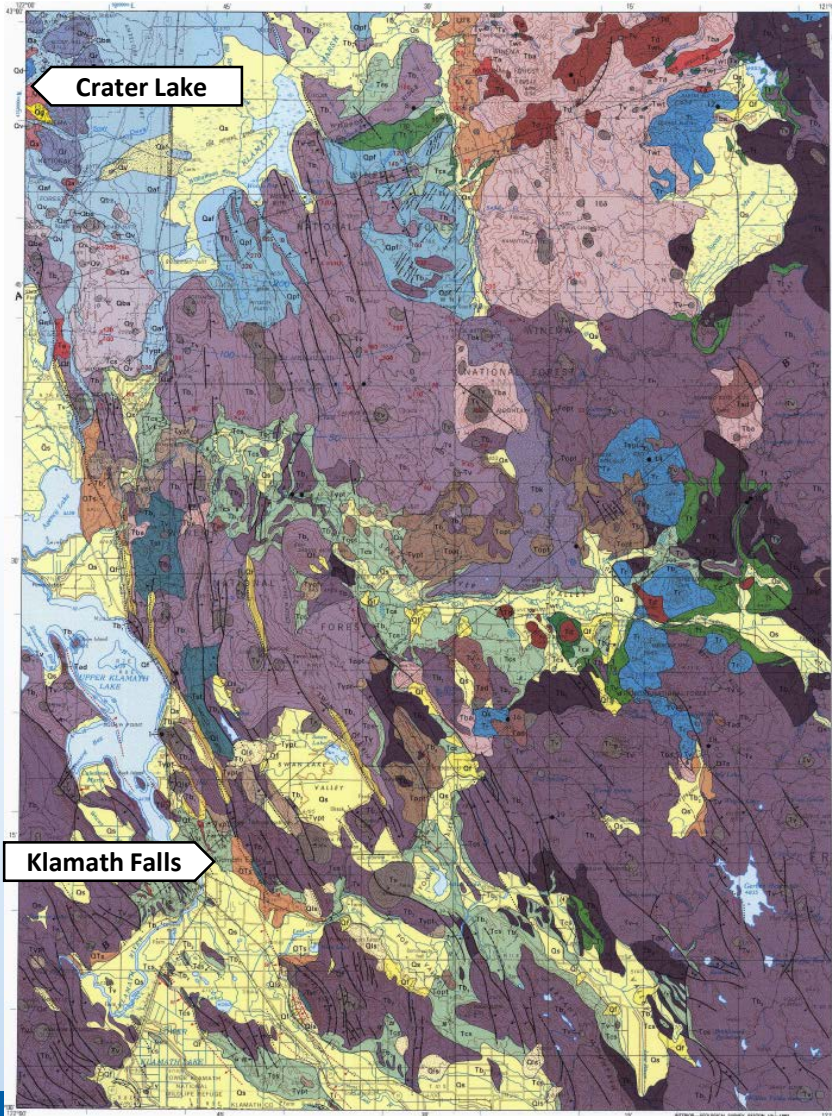


Klamath Basin Groundwater Overview

- Well development over time
- Significant increase in geologic and hydrogeologic information



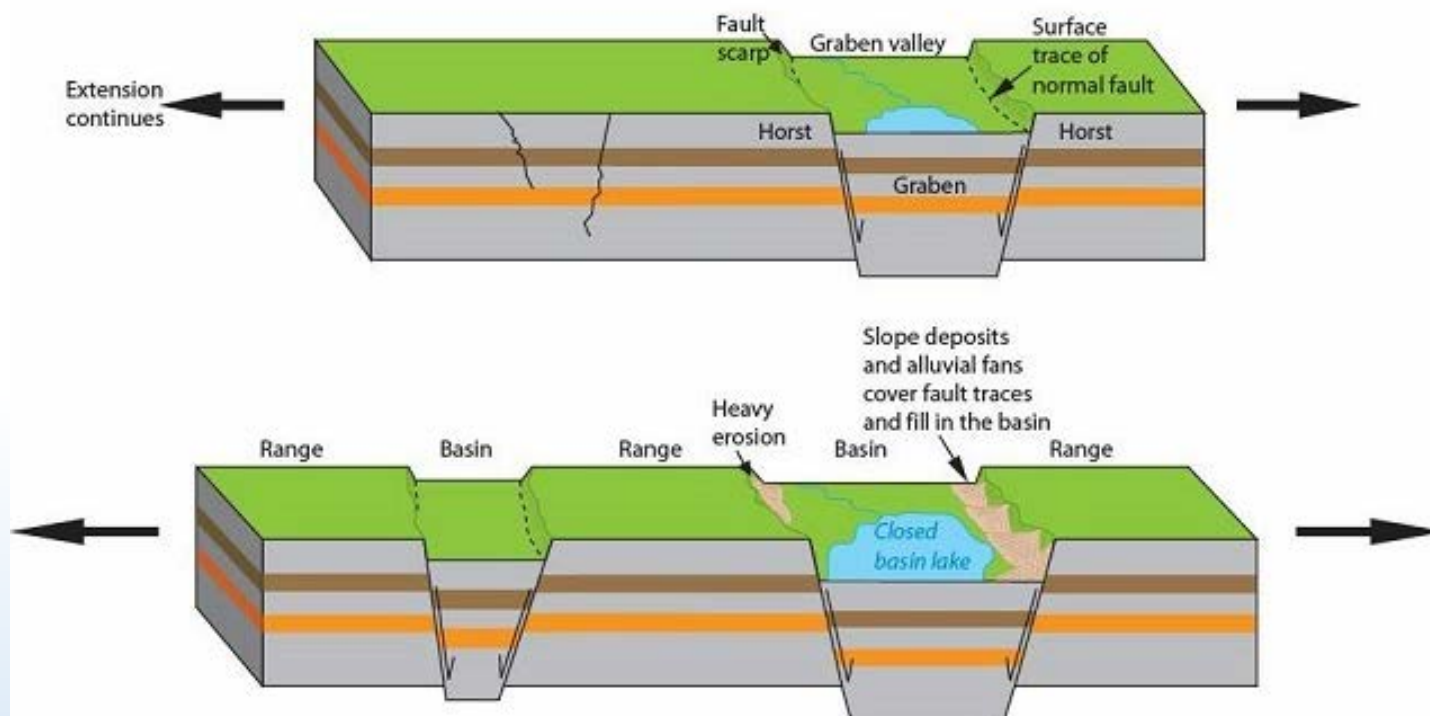
Klamath Basin Groundwater Geologic History



- **Western Cascades (< 6,800 yrs)**
 - Crater Lake Eruption Qpf
- **Basin and Range (7-2 Ma)**
 - Volcanic Tb,
 - Sedimentary Tcs
- **Klamath Mountains (> 65 Ma)**

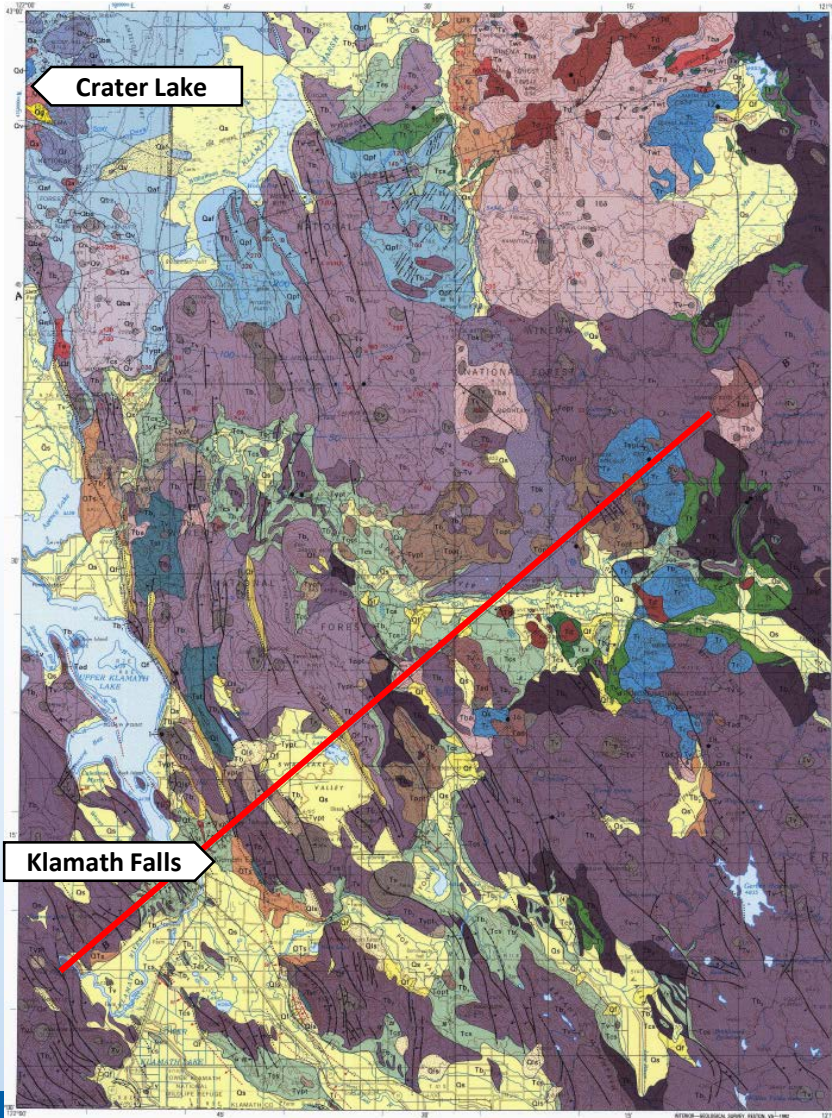
Sherrod and Pickthorn, 1992

Klamath Basin Groundwater Geologic History



<https://www.nps.gov/articles/horst-and-graben.htm>

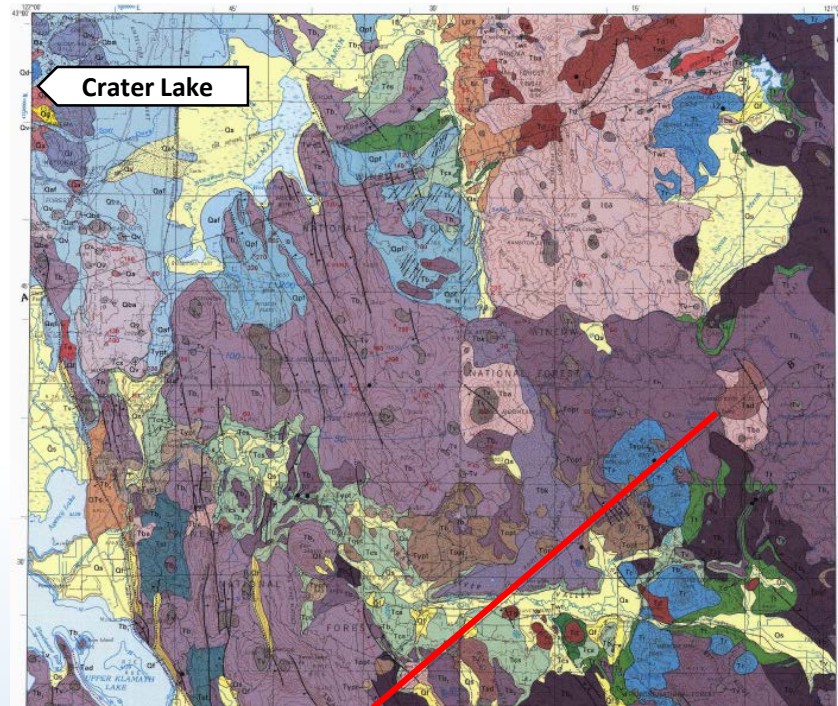
Klamath Basin Groundwater Geologic History



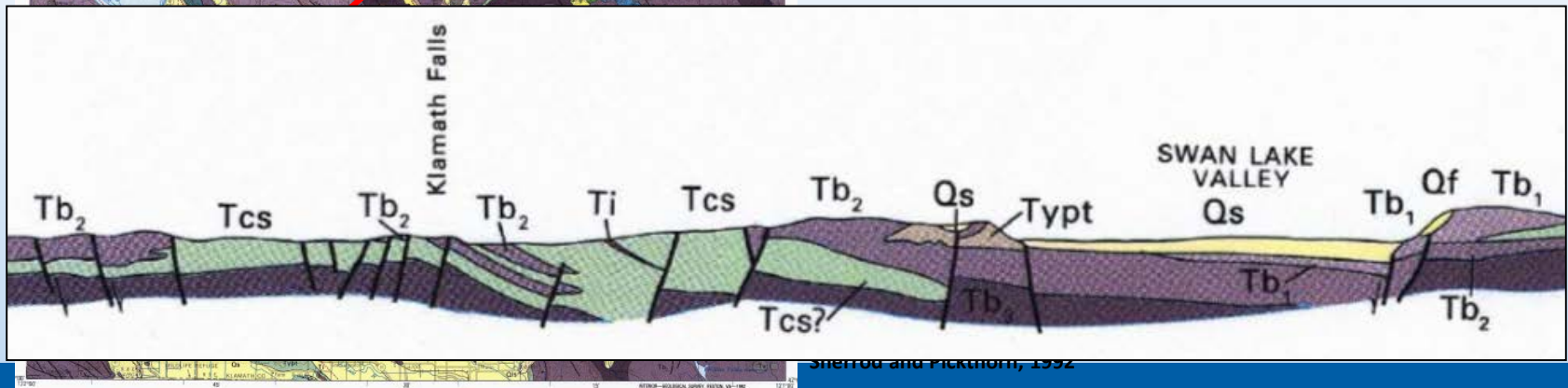
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Sherrod and Pickthorn, 1992

Klamath Basin Groundwater Geologic History



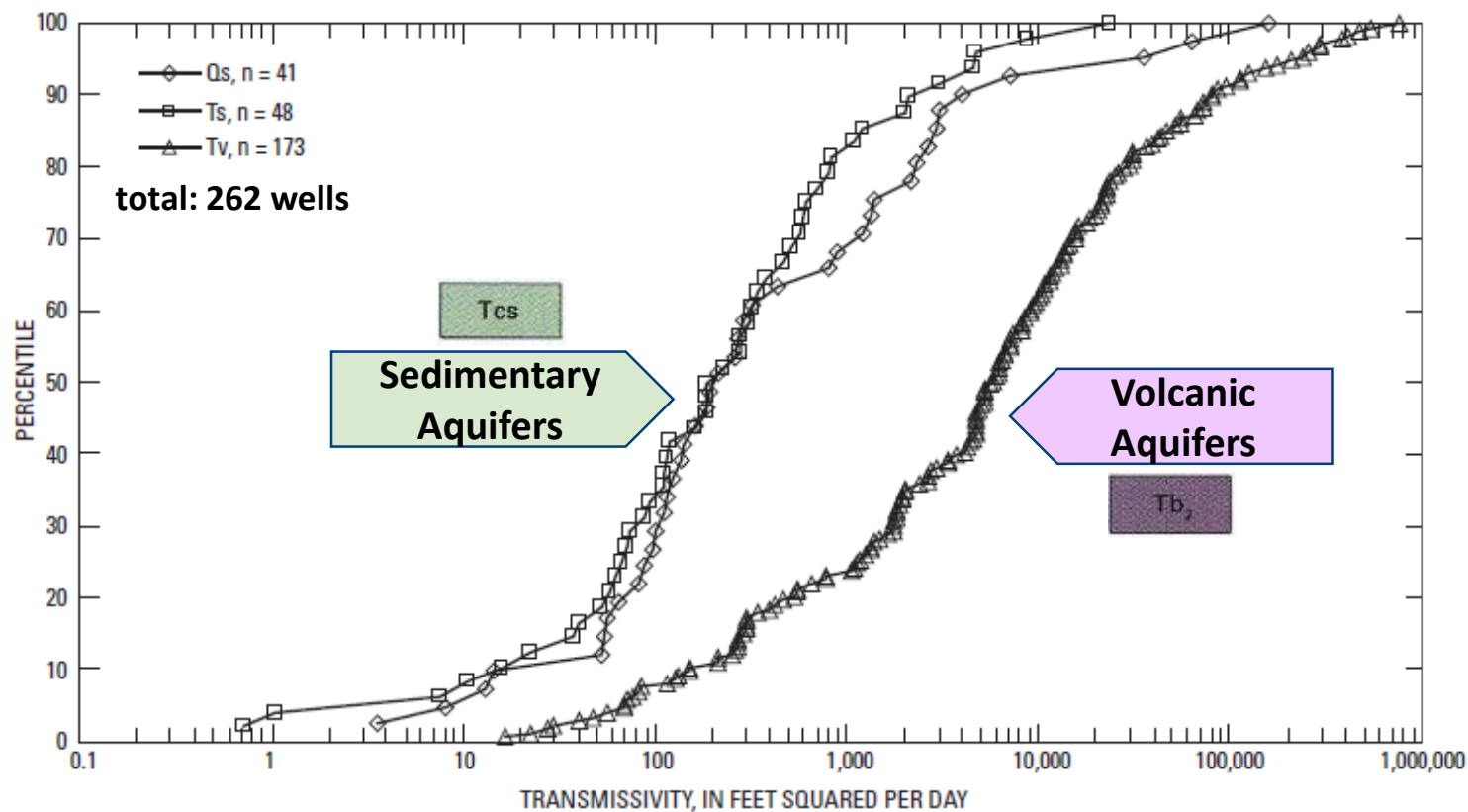
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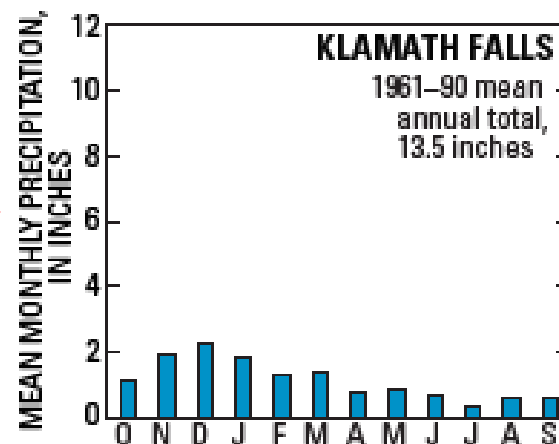
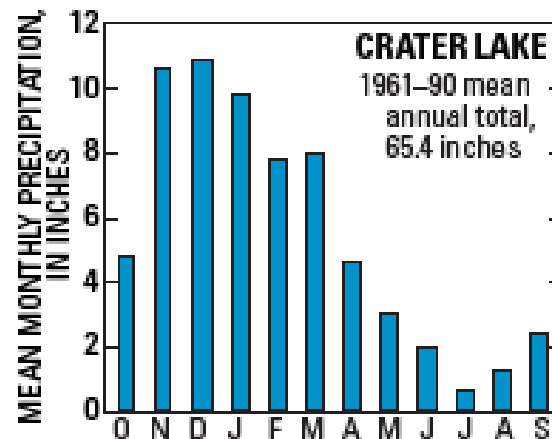
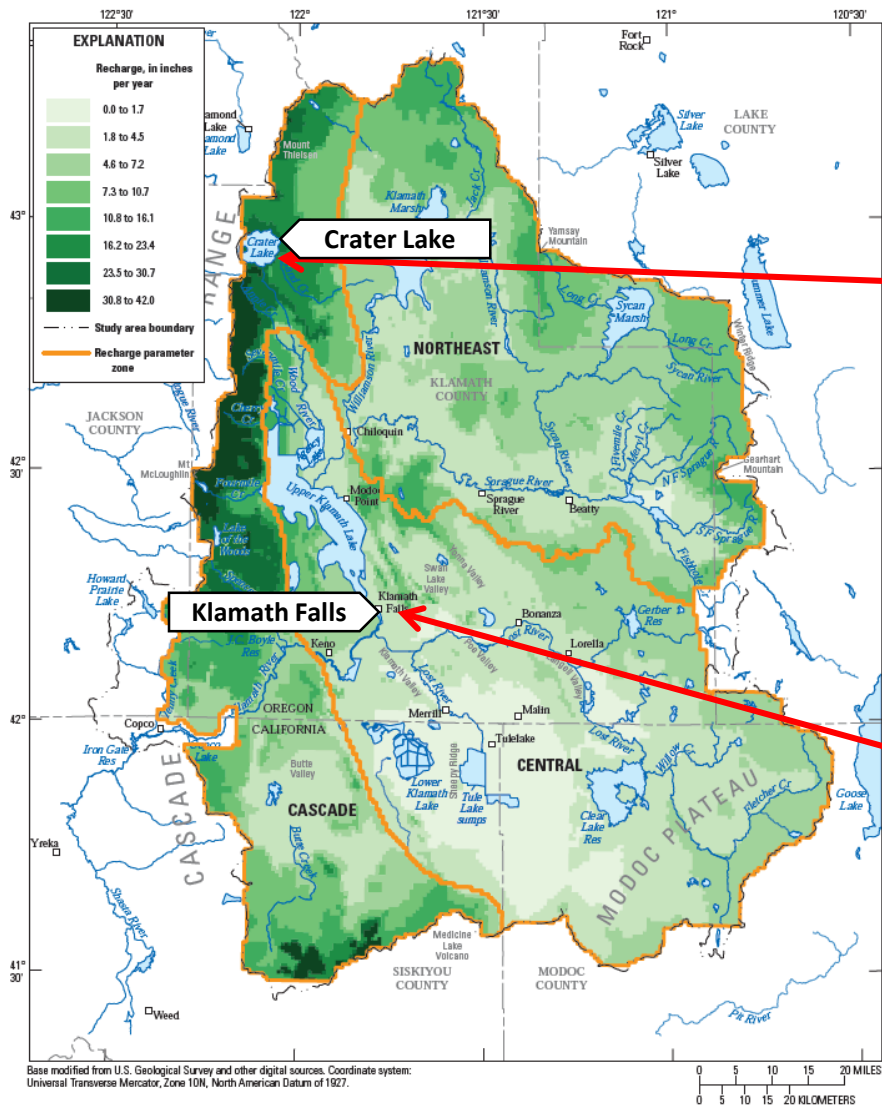
Sherrod and Pickforth, 1992

Klamath Basin Groundwater Hydrogeology

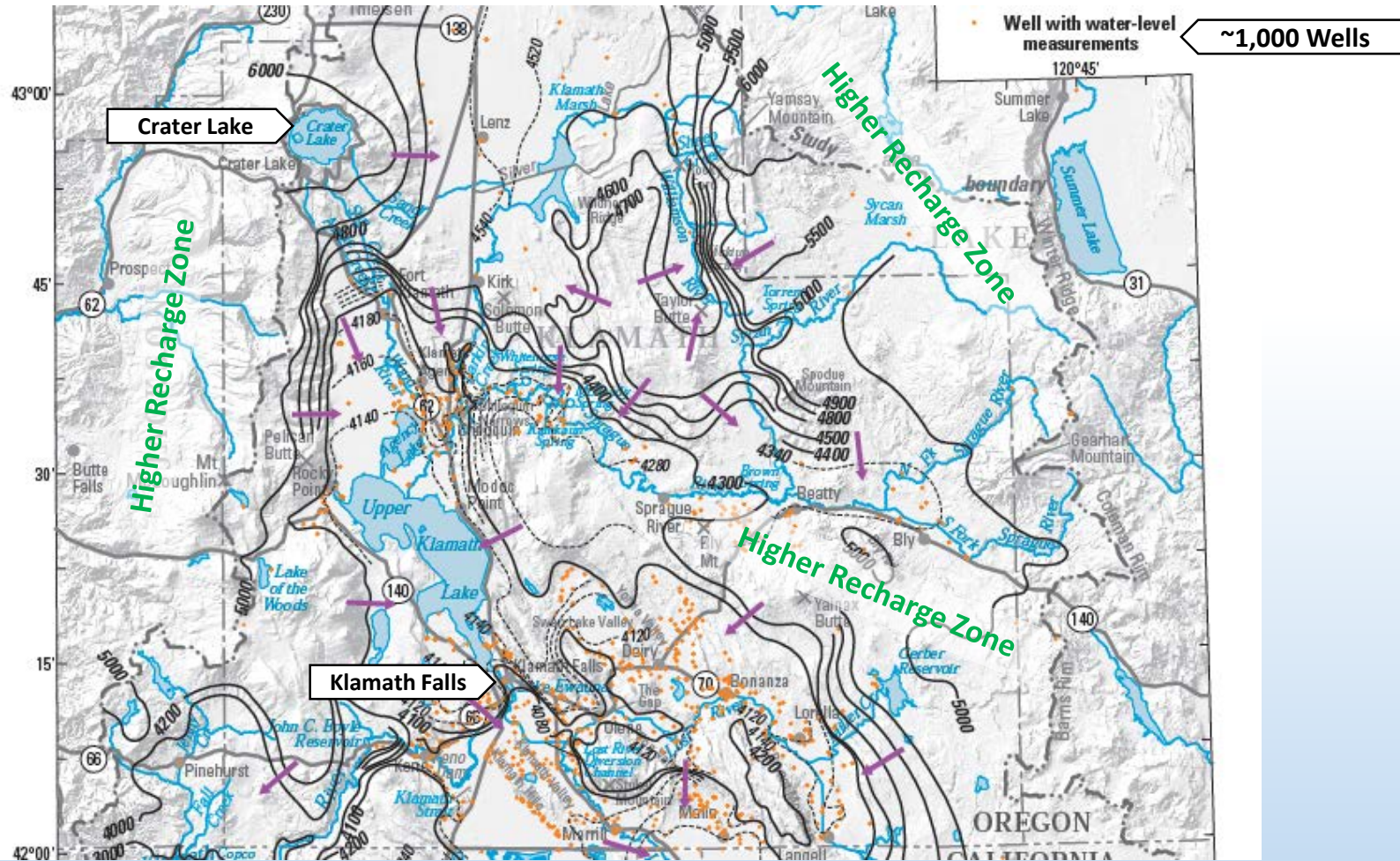
- Volcanic formations: high-yield aquifers Tb₁
- Sedimentary formations: relatively low-yield Tcs



Klamath Basin Groundwater Hydrogeology



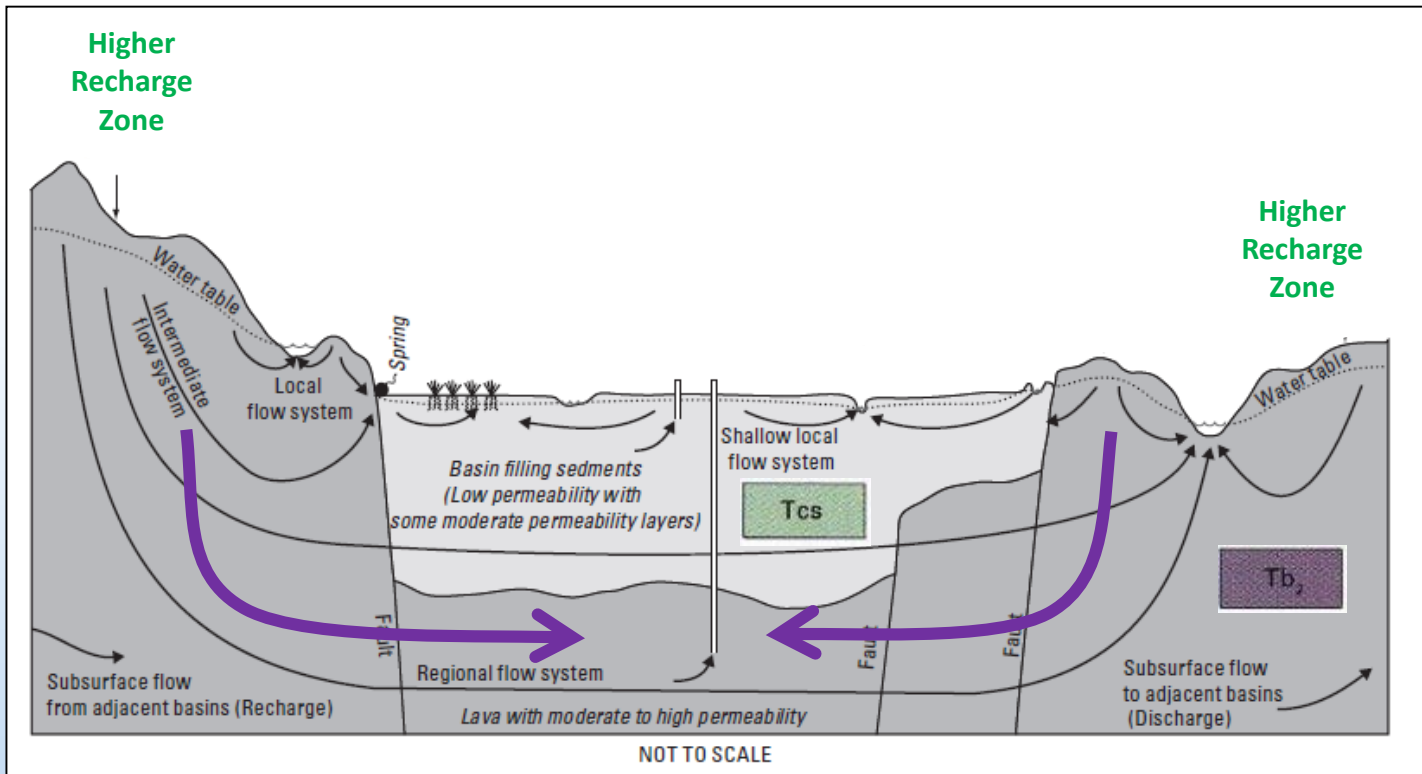
- Topographic relief creates regional flow toward valleys



source: USGS SIR 2007-5050

Klamath Basin Groundwater Hydrogeology

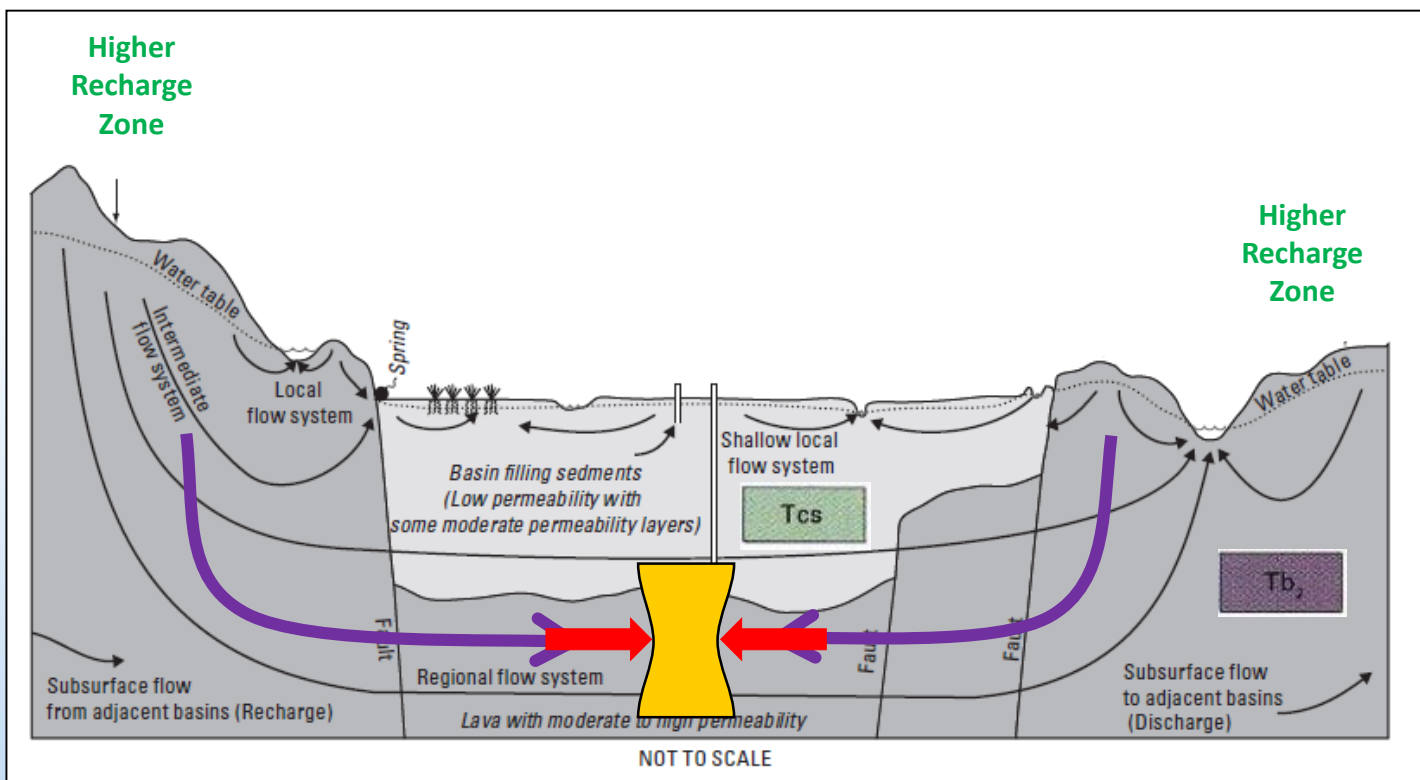
- Topographic relief creates regional flow toward valleys
- Faults juxtapose aquifer units



source: USGS SIR 2007-5050

Klamath Basin Groundwater Hydrogeology

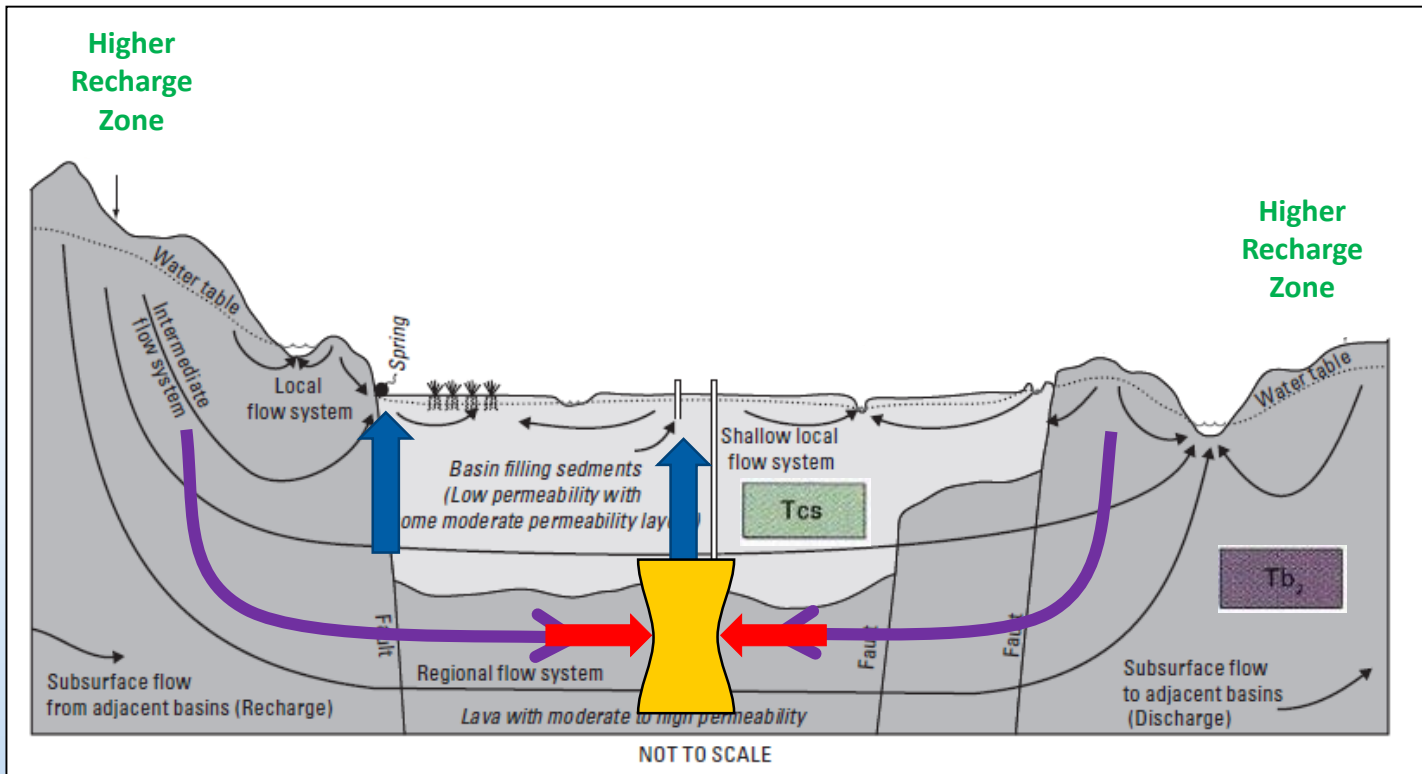
- Topographic relief creates regional flow toward valleys
- Faults juxtapose aquifer units
- Fine-grained sediments add resistance to groundwater flow



source: USGS SIR 2007-5050

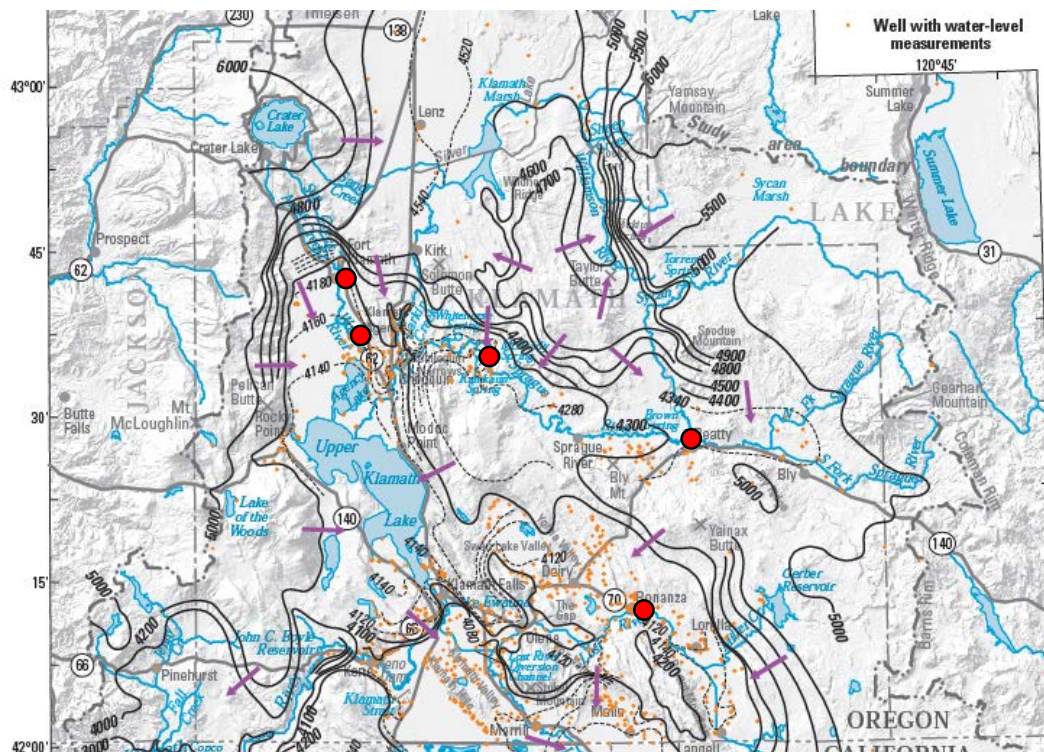
Klamath Basin Groundwater Hydrogeology

- Fine-grained sediments add resistance to groundwater flow
- Higher pressure in deep aquifer drives water upwards; streams move water away (discharge zone)



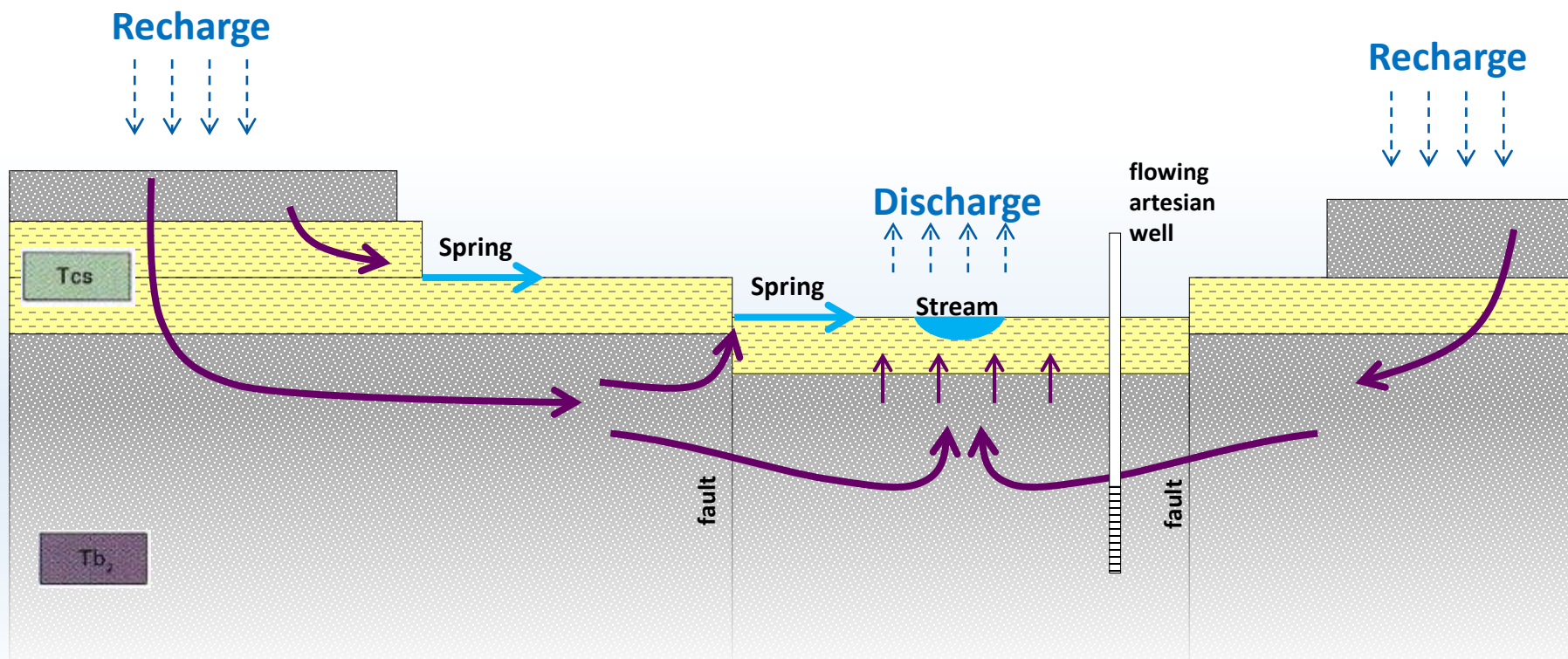
source: USGS SIR 2007-5050

- Higher pressure in deep aquifer drives water upwards
- Large spring complexes associated with fault zones
- ~1.8 million acre-feet annual groundwater discharge to streams

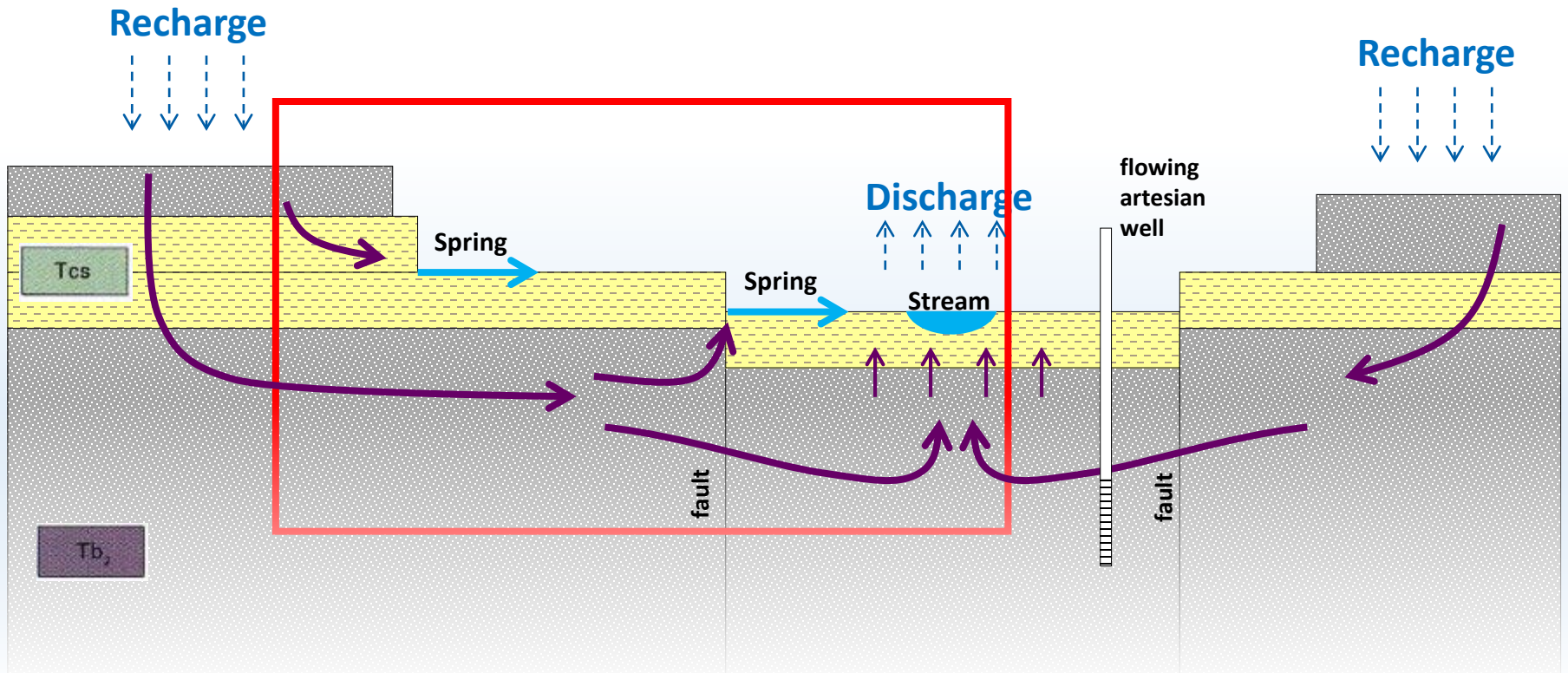


Spring or Reach	Gains (cfs)
Beatty Gap (Sprague)	34
Kamkaun Spring (Sprague)	50
Torrent Spring (Sycan)	12
Wickiup Spring (Williamson)	24
Crooked Creek (Lwr. Williamson)	43
Tecumseh Spring (Lwr. Williamson)	27
Fort Creek (Lwr. Williamson)	21
Spring Creek (Williamson)	300
Bonanza Big Springs (Lost)	61

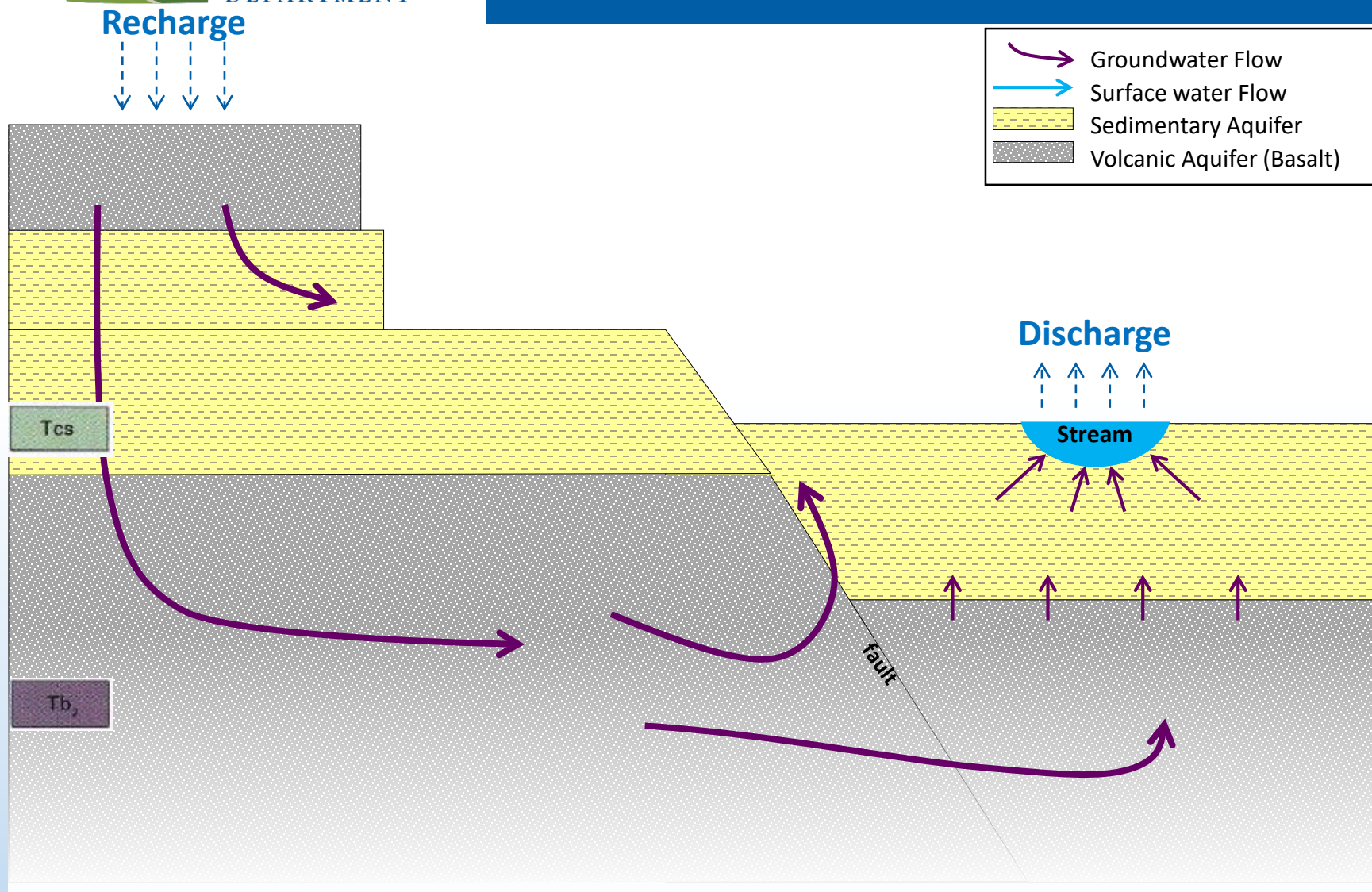
Klamath Basin Groundwater Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction



Klamath Basin Groundwater Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction

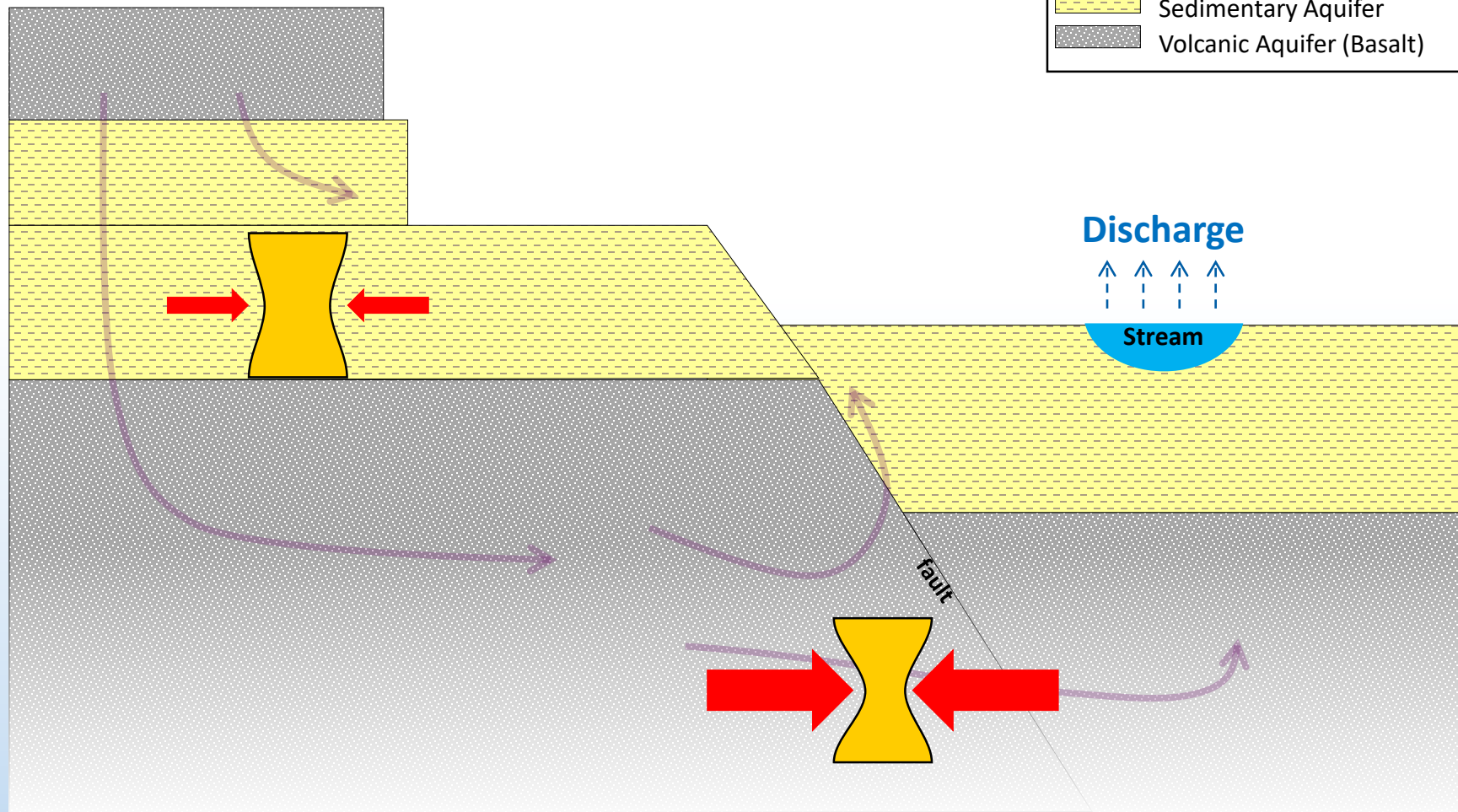
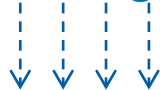






Klamath Basin Groundwater Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction



Klamath Basin Groundwater Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction

Recharge



	Groundwater Flow
	Surface water Flow
	Sedimentary Aquifer
	Volcanic Aquifer (Basalt)

Discharge

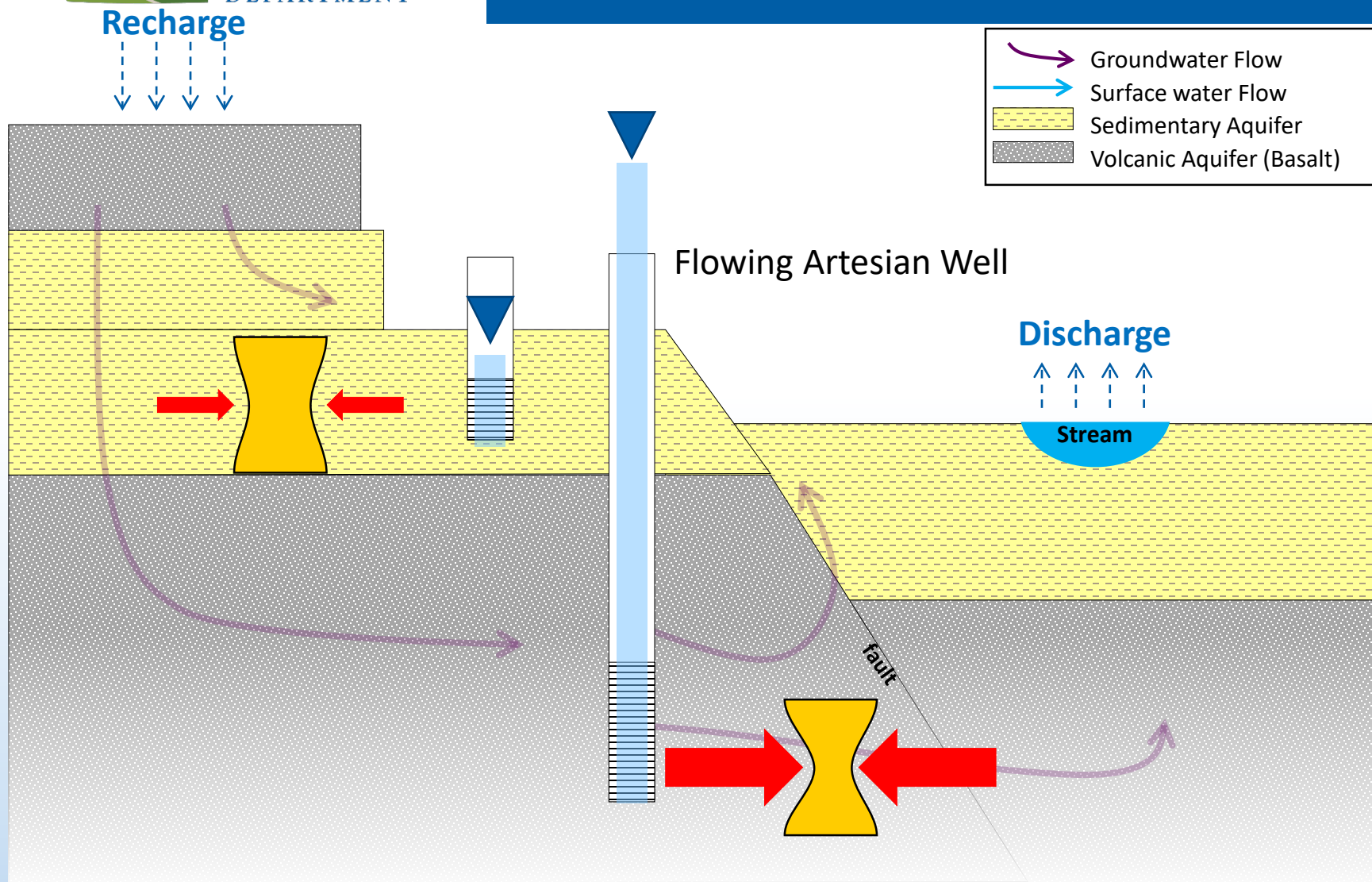


Stream

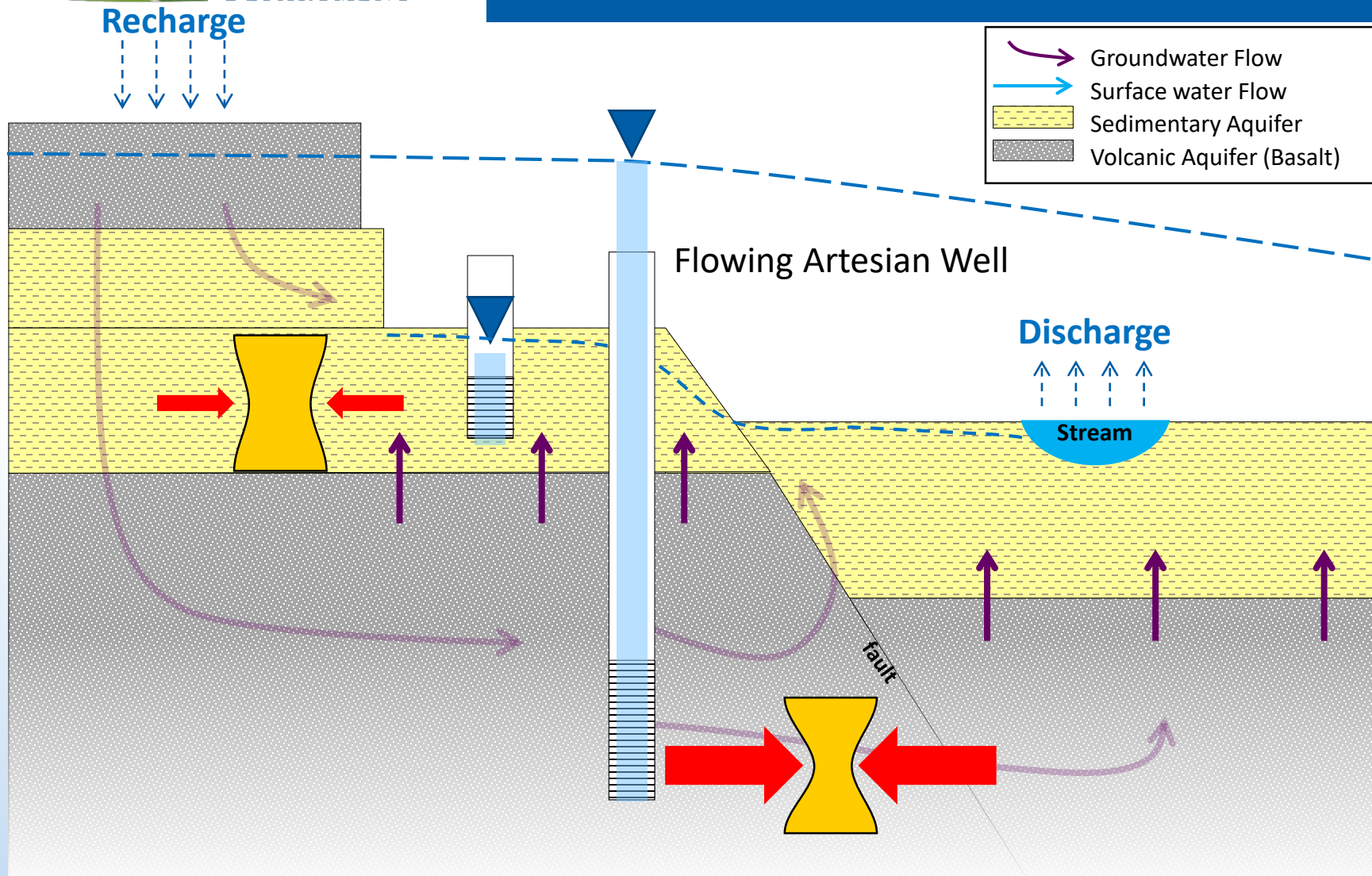
fault

Klamath Basin Groundwater

Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction



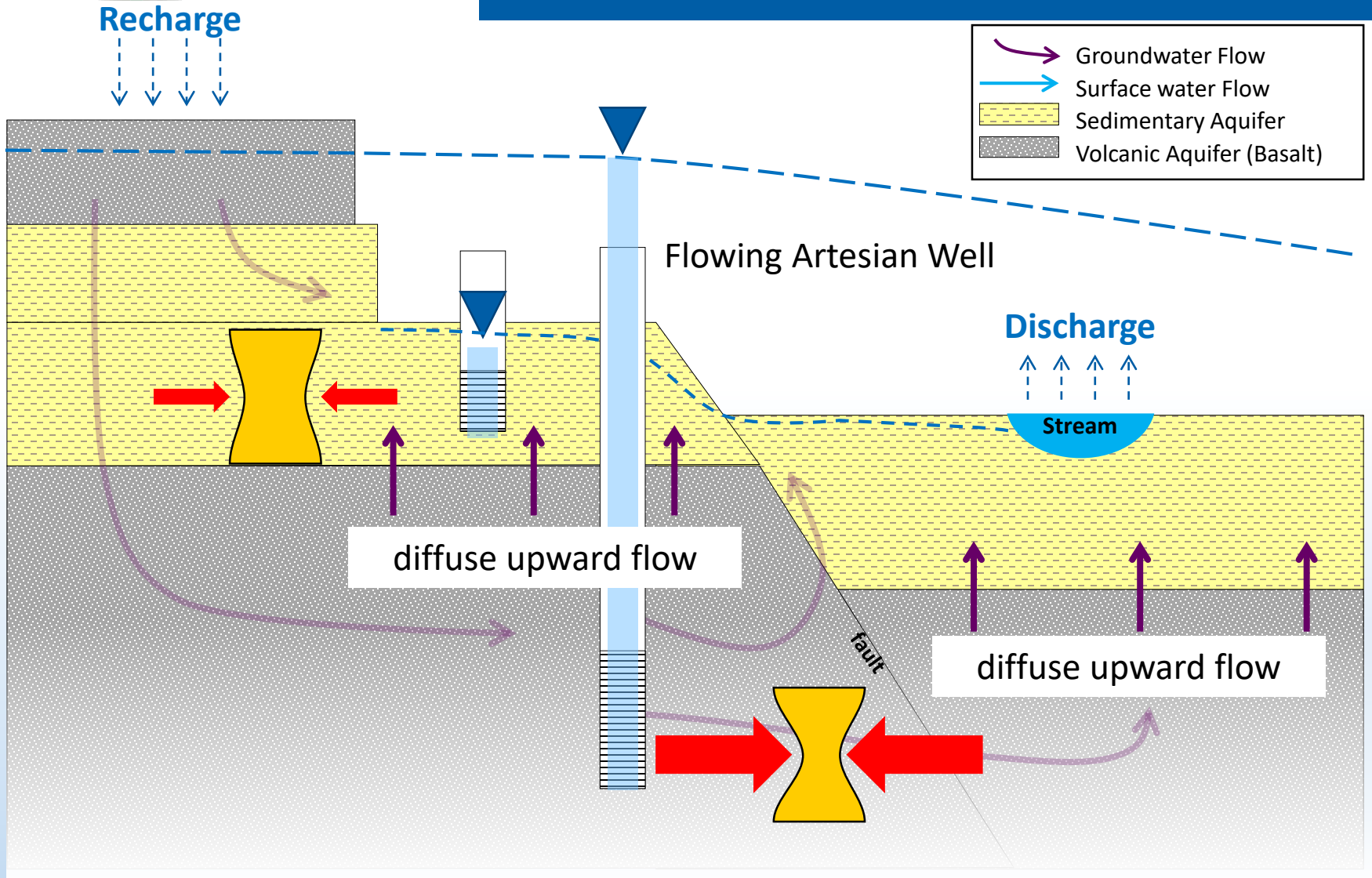
Klamath Basin Groundwater Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction





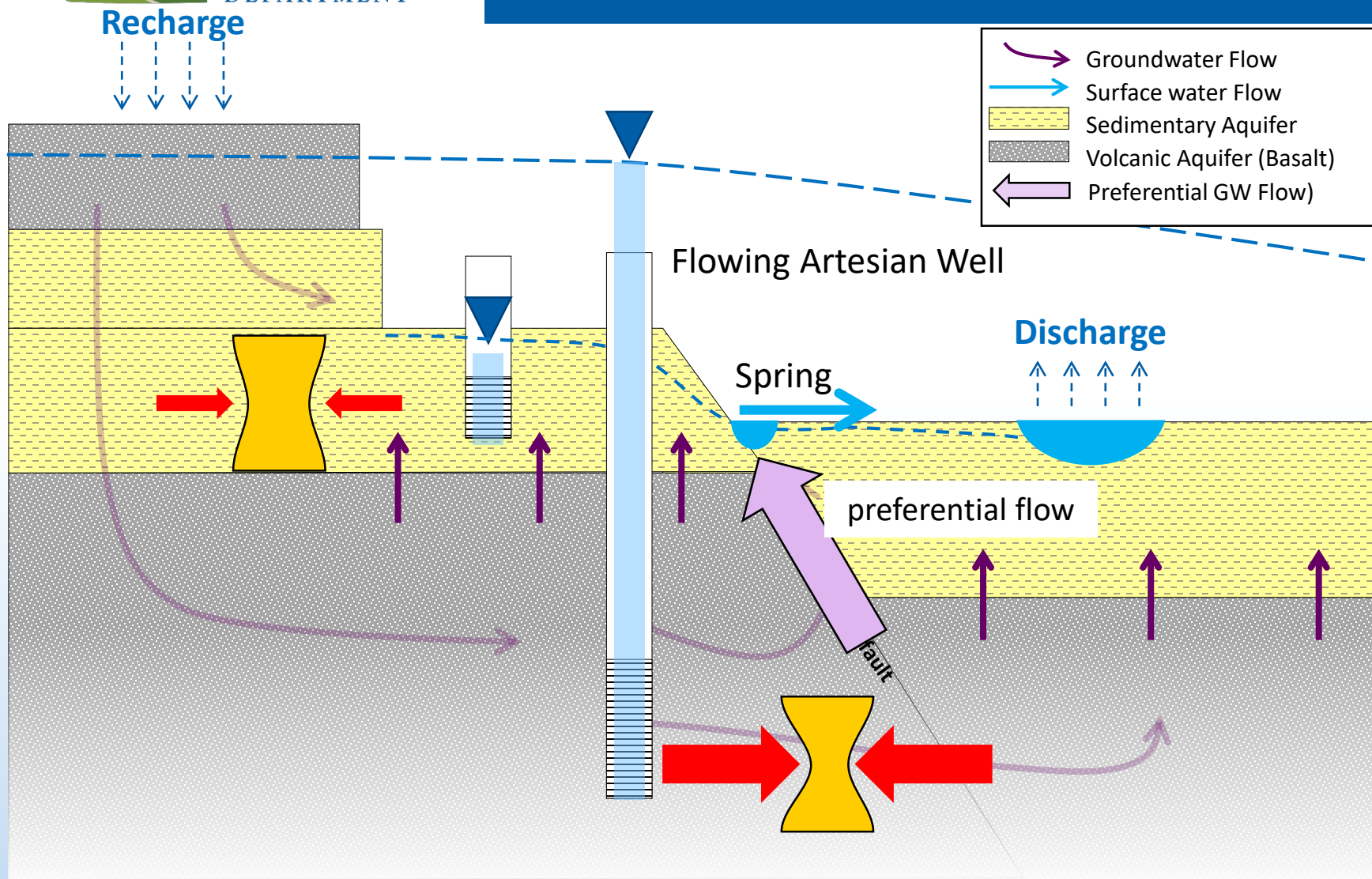
OREGON
WATER
RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT

Klamath Basin Groundwater Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction

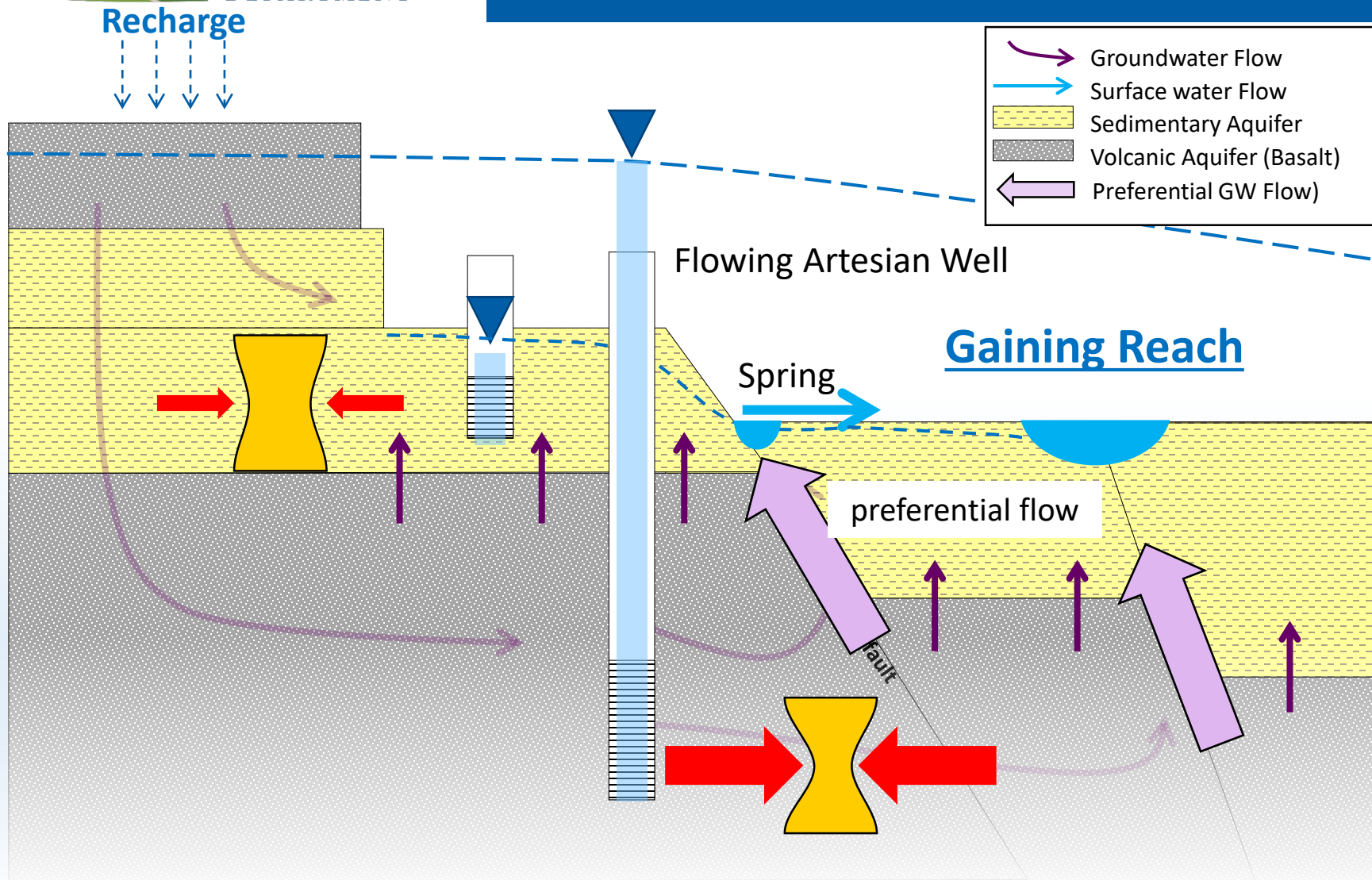


Klamath Basin Groundwater

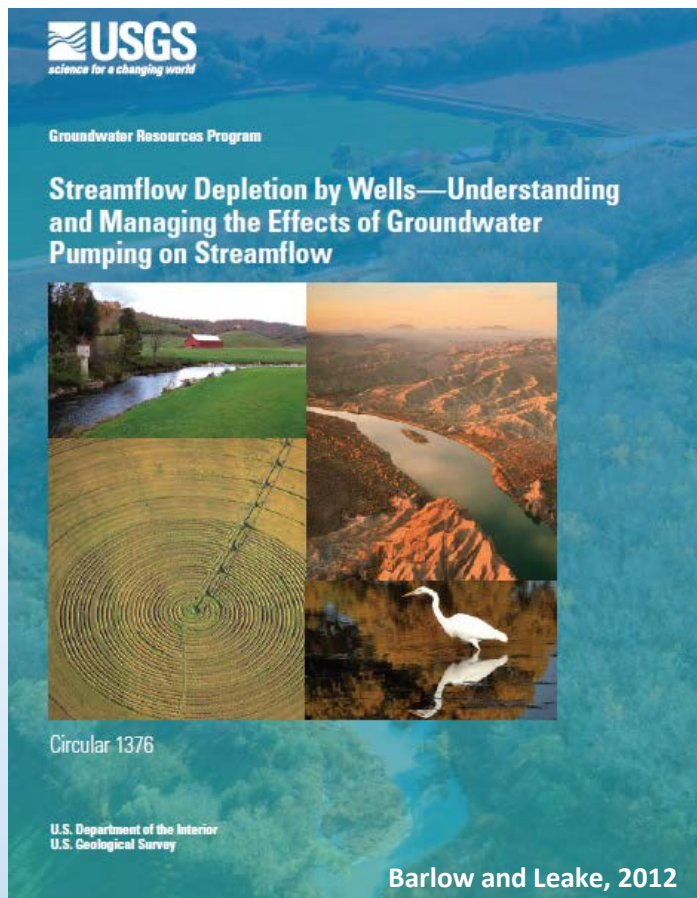
Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction



Klamath Basin Groundwater Groundwater – Surface Water Interaction



Klamath Basin Groundwater Pumping and Stream-Depletion

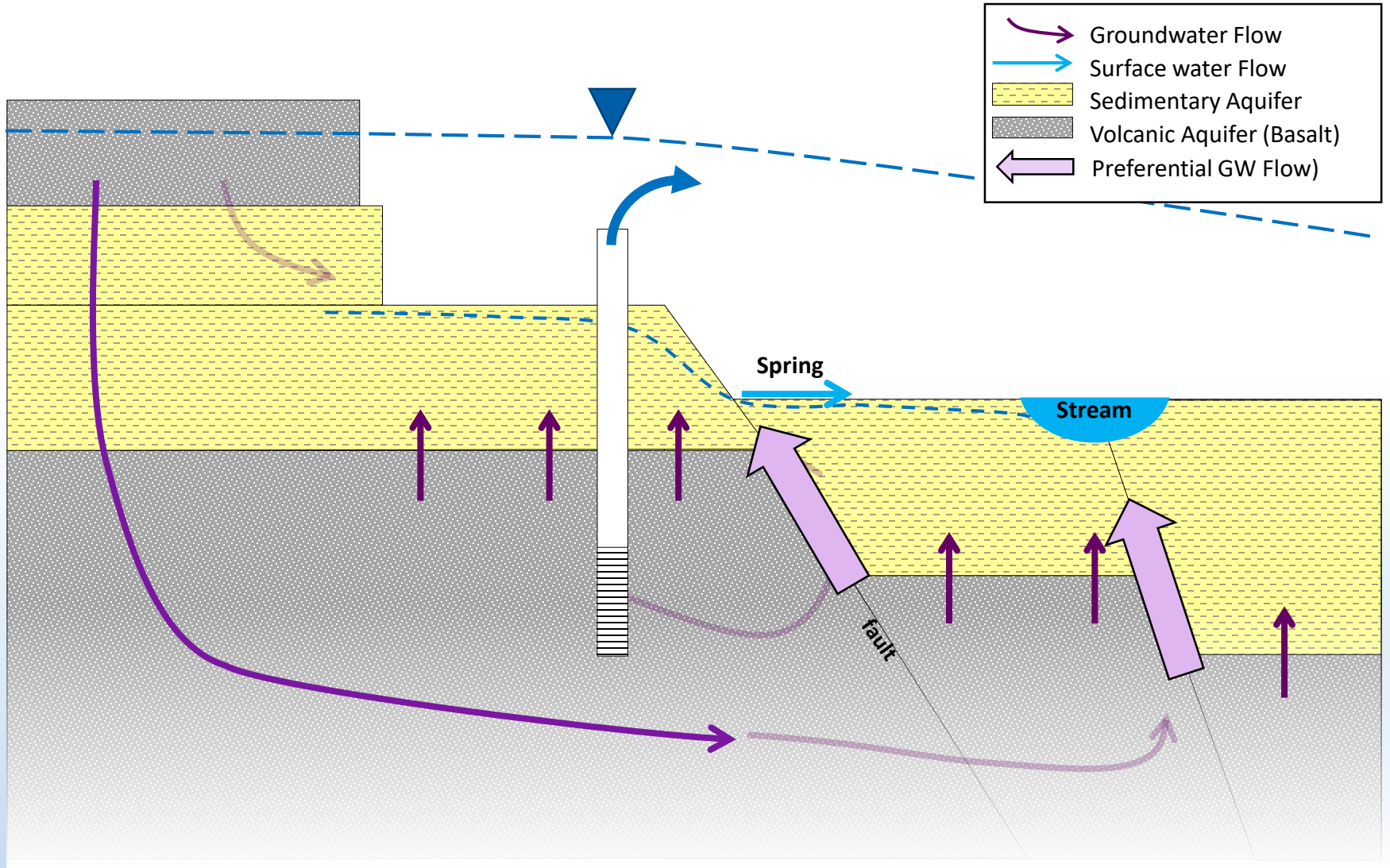


Source of water to wells

- Storage
- Induced Recharge
- Reduced Discharge / Stream-Depletion

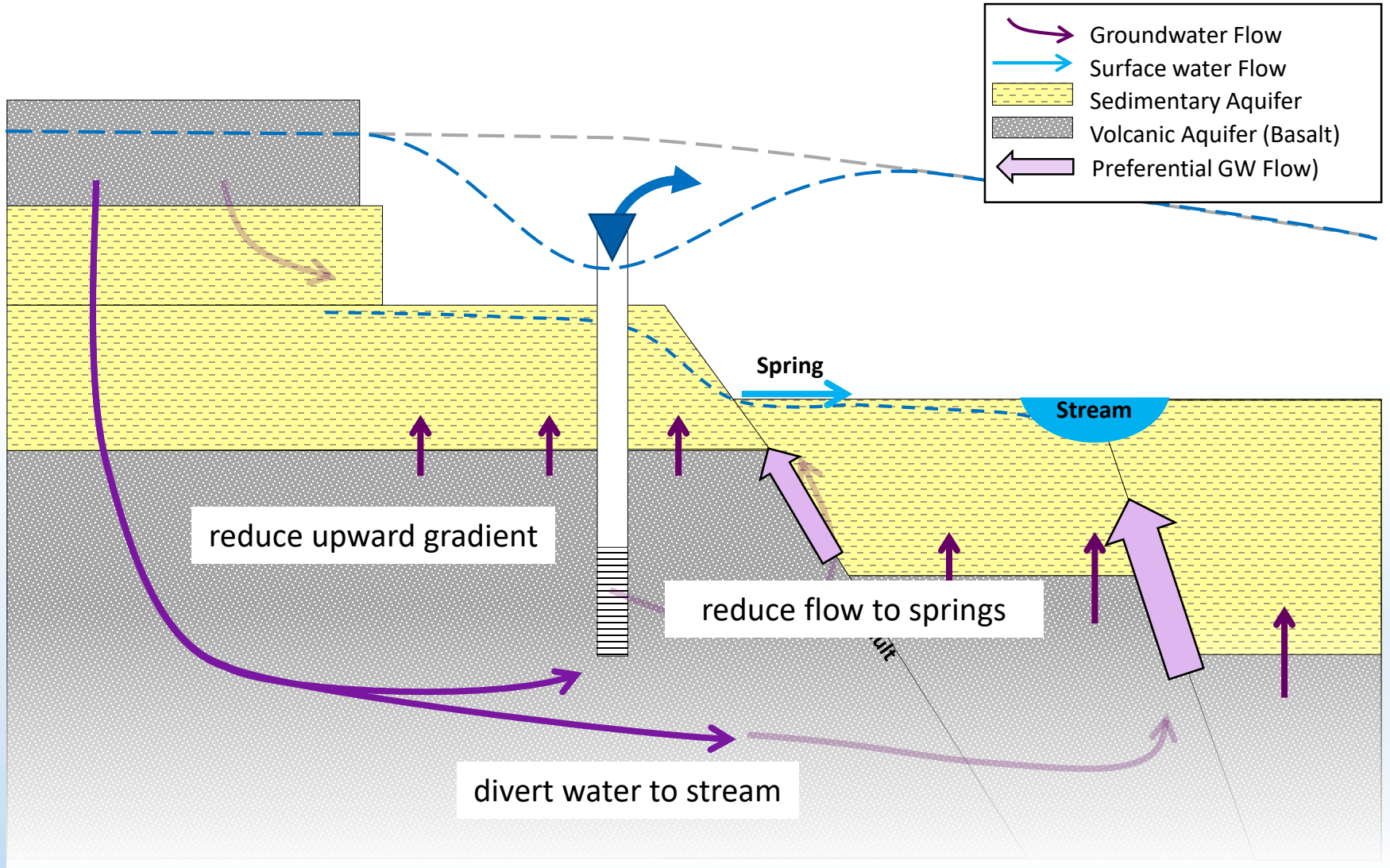


Klamath Basin Groundwater Pumping and Stream-Depletion



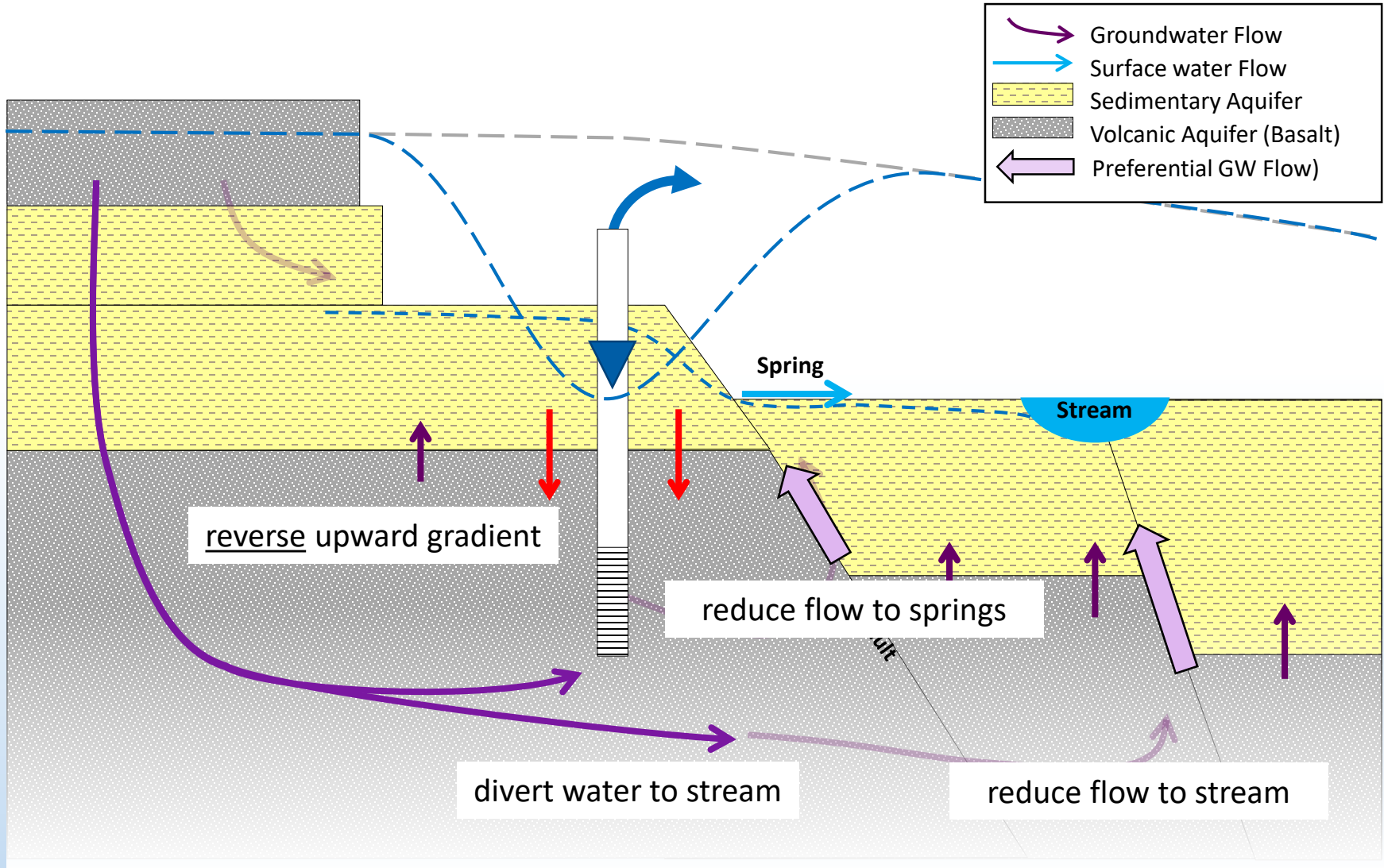


Klamath Basin Groundwater Pumping and Stream-Depletion

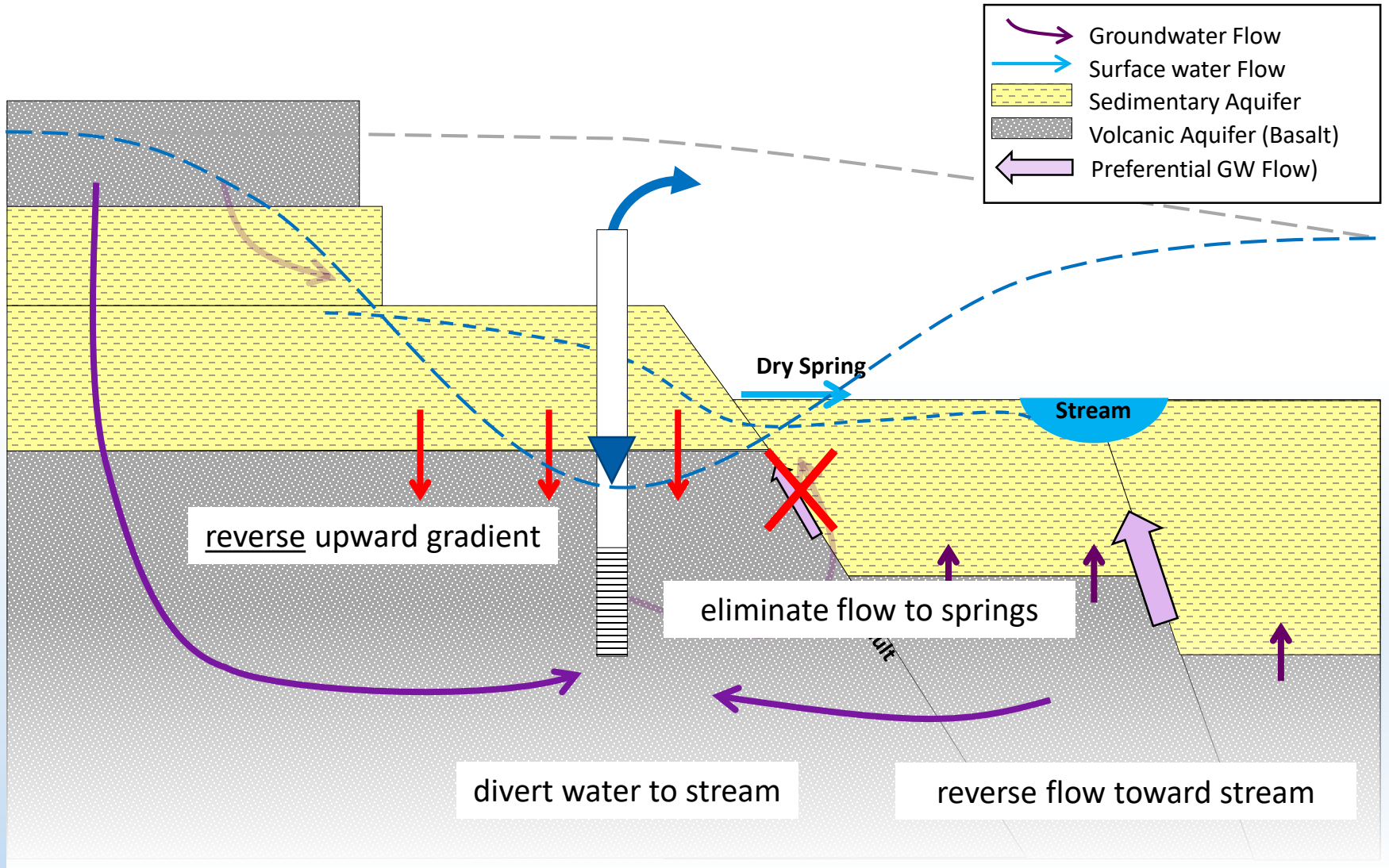




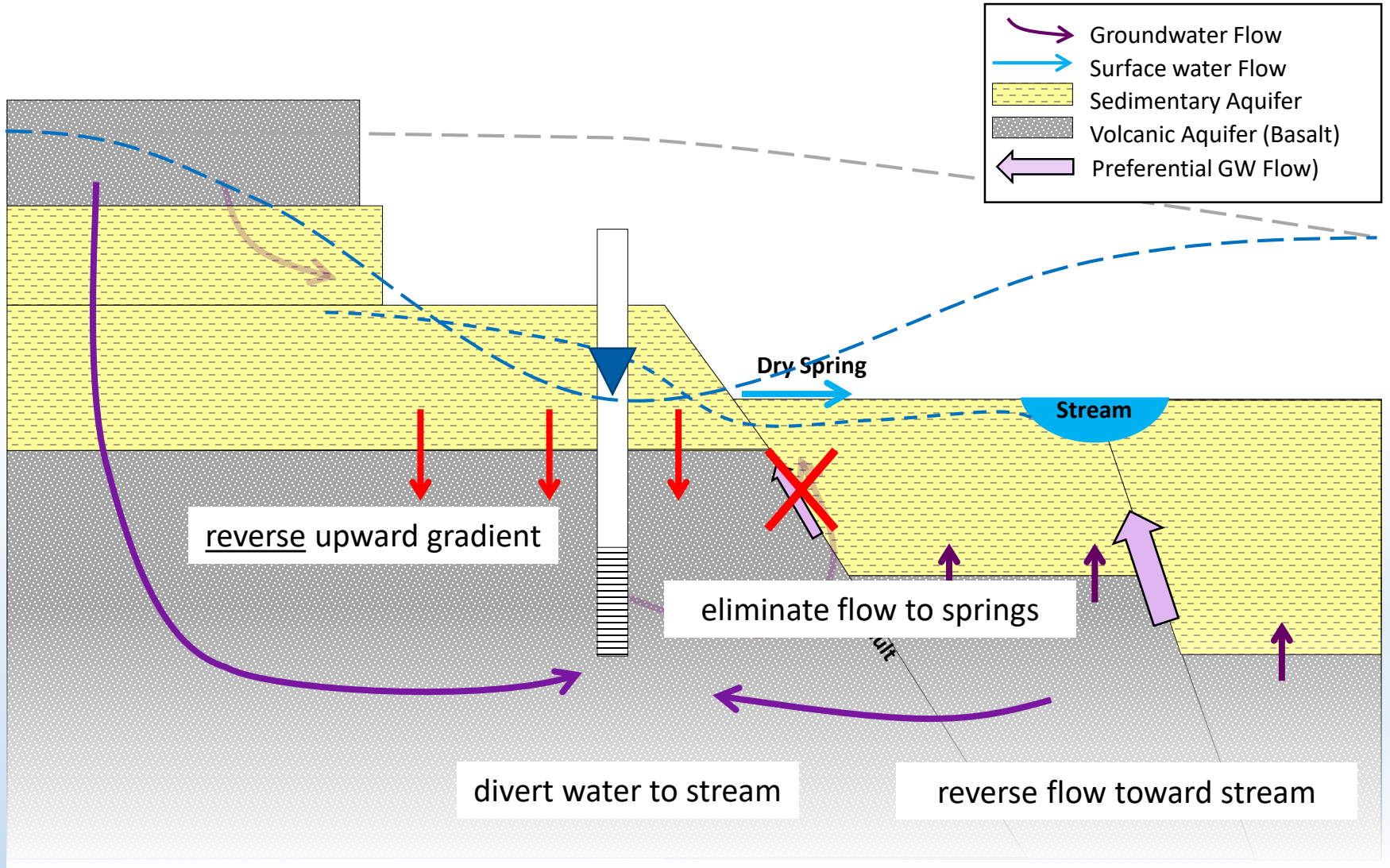
Klamath Basin Groundwater Pumping and Stream-Depletion



Klamath Basin Groundwater Pumping and Stream-Depletion



Klamath Basin Groundwater Pumping and Stream-Depletion



Klamath Basin Groundwater Conclusions

- **Basin and Range geologic province – mixed volcanic and sedimentary units**
- **Groundwater flows from uplands (recharge) to valleys (discharge)**
- **Faults impact groundwater movement but do not exclude movement**
- **Fine-grained sediments create pressures in deep systems (flowing artesian wells) – drive groundwater upwards**

Klamath Basin Groundwater Conclusions

- Upward groundwater movement via diffuse seepage and preferential flow
- Source of water to wells: storage, intercepted discharge (stream-depletion), induced recharge – multiple sources simultaneously
- Stream-depletion via: preferential paths and diffuse impacts
- Complex geology and hydrogeology require advanced techniques (grouping of units, statistical analysis, numerical models, etc.)

Questions?

