



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Water Resources Department
North Mall Office Building
725 Summer Street NE, Suite A
Salem, OR 97301-1271
503-986-0900
FAX 503-986-0904

MEMORANDUM

TO: Water Resources Commission

FROM: Douglas Woodcock, Field Services Division Administrator *DW*
Juno Pandian, Well Construction & Compliance Section Manager

SUBJECT: Agenda Item B, August 8, 2013
Water Resources Commission Meeting

Informational Report on 2012 Field Regulation and Enforcement Activities

I. Issue Statement

This is an informational report by staff to the Water Resources Commission on Department field activities. This report provides information on field regulation and enforcement activities during 2012. *This is an informational report only, no Commission action is required.*

II. Background

A. Field and Enforcement Structure and Duties

Watermasters have the responsibility for ensuring the distribution of water according to the system of prior appropriation. The Department's 20 watermasters are housed in five regional offices and in 15 satellite offices located throughout the state. Attachment 1 is a list of Department watermasters and their locations. In addition to watermasters, in 2012 there were five state funded assistant watermasters and 12.5 locally funded part-time and full-time assistant watermasters located in field offices throughout the state. The locally funded assistants are typically compensated through county budgets, grants, or contracts.

In addition to watermasters and assistants, regional offices house staff such as well inspectors, water right and transfer specialists, hydrographers, hydrologists, and hydrogeologists. Day-to-day actions are carried out by field staff whose activities include:

- Surface and ground water regulation
- Installation of surface water measuring devices
- Customer service and public outreach
- Stream gaging and measurements
- Implementation of Oregon Plan measures
- Investigation and referral of formal enforcement activities
- Preparation of hydrographic records

- Dam safety inspections
- Well construction compliance and enforcement activities
- Final proof surveys, mapping and proposed certificate preparation
- Field assistance to other Department divisions
- Water right transfer application processing

These day-to-day field activities involve working with water users to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of their water rights, and to ensure water is being used as efficiently and effectively as situations allow. While many of these activities fall under the definition of enforcement, they typically fall short of formal remedies such as civil penalties.

The Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager is responsible for enforcement policy development, carrying out formal enforcement actions, negotiating resolutions, and maintaining statewide program consistency. When voluntary compliance in the field fails, regulatory actions are subsequently referred to the Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager for formal enforcement action. Formal enforcement is initiated by the issuance of a proposed order and may include suspension of a well constructor's license or assessment of civil penalties. Generally, most formal enforcement actions are settled before the case is referred to the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Staff in the Well Construction and Compliance Section include a Well Construction Program Coordinator who oversees the well inspection program, including maintaining continuity among the regional well inspectors, and interpretation of the administrative rules governing well construction. The program also includes one Well Licensing Program Specialist who oversees the Well Constructor Licensing Program and the Continuing Education Program for well constructors; a Well Log Review Support Position; a Well Identification Label Program and Start Card Support Position; and an Exempt Use Well Program Coordinator.

B. Surface Water Regulation

Regulation, or distribution of surface water, is the initial phase of enforcement and can be triggered in a variety of ways. The Department has developed "General Guidance to Address a Call for Surface Water" which field staff use for guidance. Watermasters regularly monitor streams within their districts with instream water rights or minimum streamflows. If streamflow is not adequate to satisfy the instream water right, or if other entities submit complaints to the watermaster, the watermaster begins an investigation and takes appropriate actions such as curtailing or shutting off the diversion of junior users. Only in unusual cases, when voluntary compliance with the watermaster's request is not achieved, do formal phases of enforcement begin.

Water is distributed according to priority date, regardless of the type of beneficial uses involved. The oldest rights get the water first unless the right is specifically subordinated to junior users, as in the case of some rights to use water for hydroelectric power. The type of use becomes important in only two scenarios: 1) when conflicting uses have the same priority date, a domestic use would have preference to all others, and an agricultural use would have preference to a

manufacturing use (ORS 540.140); and 2) during a Governor declared drought, the Commission may grant a preference for stock water and human consumption (ORS 536.750).

Watermasters do not begin regulation until the amount of streamflow has been measured and legal rights of the users are known. On stream systems where annual regulation occurs, watermasters prepare distribution maps showing the location of the rights, priority dates, and other necessary information. This may involve several hours or days of effort, depending on the number of water rights in the stream basin. In some districts the watermaster has a database of water right information and is able to generate “distribution letters,” requesting that junior users curtail their diversions.

Unauthorized uses of water discovered during surface water regulation are addressed first. In addition to uses without a water right, illegal uses include exceeding the limit of a right or violating a condition of a right, such as an unauthorized point of diversion or excessive diversion rate. If eliminating illegal use does not provide the water to satisfy senior water rights, the watermaster will require junior right holders to reduce or discontinue their use until this goal is met. If no junior rights exist, or if these actions do not provide the necessary additional water, the watermaster will advise the affected senior user of the situation.

During regulation watermasters often negotiate voluntary reductions, rotations, or compliance schedules with water users. Senior right holders may volunteer to use less than their entitlement so that junior users are not completely shut off. In a rotation, groups of users agree to pool their rights so each participant may receive the amount of water “...to which they are collectively entitled” (OAR 690-250-0080). The available surface water is shifted to each user in the rotation in time proportional to each user’s fraction of the collective water rights.

The most critical element in ensuring regulatory success is the trust users have in the watermaster’s knowledge, consistency and integrity. When a high level of trust is attained, the amount of time spent by the watermaster on a particular stream is minimized, and voluntary compliance tends to be the norm. Where the watermaster is involved annually in regulating a particular stream system, both the watermaster and the users are well aware of existing water rights and generally know what to expect from each other.

C. Enforcement Priorities

Watermasters and field staff often have more work than they can accomplish. To address this problem, the Department developed “Internal Management Directives for Establishing Enforcement Priorities” to assist staff in setting priorities for enforcement actions. The directive includes some of the factors field staff use when they prioritize enforcement activities. The directive has been used for several years and is an effective tool for prioritizing field work.

The goal of field staff is to engage in proactive water management rather than relying solely on a complaint-driven process. The directive highlights the effectiveness of education in preventing water law violations before they occur. Water users are more likely to voluntarily comply when they are knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities, and when users and field staff know what to expect from each other. Time not spent responding to complaints, known violations, and other high priority assignments can be used for public education activities.

Another priority for watermasters and assistant watermasters is the installation of measuring devices on significant points of diversion in high priority stream basins. A significant point of diversion diverts: 1) greater than five cubic feet per second (cfs), or 2) greater than 10 percent of the lowest monthly 50 percent exceedance flow as defined in the water availability model (essentially, a rate that would be considered large relative to the low flow of the stream) and greater than 0.25 cfs, or 3) had a condition on the water right requiring installation of a measuring device. Attachment 2 provides a summary of significant points of diversion work completed in the high priority basins through the end of calendar year 2012.

Well inspections and well construction enforcement are also a priority for watermasters, although this work is typically led by regional well inspectors who are funded through Start Card fees. The decline in Start Card fees has impaired the Department's ability to fill well inspector positions as they become vacant. The watermaster's efforts are helping to meet the Department's goal of inspecting a minimum of 25 percent of all new wells drilled.

D. Regulation of Well Construction

Regulation of well construction may be initiated in several ways. Generally, the process begins with receipt of a "Notice of Beginning of Well Construction" also known as a "Start Card." After the start card is received by the Department, the well inspector or watermaster may make a site visit. Well inspections can also be initiated by complaints or inquiries from the public, or through an investigation by the well inspector or watermaster. Well inspectors work closely with drillers to informally resolve problems to protect the groundwater. The Department's goal is to inspect a minimum of 25 percent of all new wells constructed.

III. Discussion

A. Surface Water Regulation in 2012

The Department's definition of a regulatory action is "any action that causes a change in use or maintenance or a field inspection that confirms that no change is needed to comply with the water right, statute or order of the Department." Watermasters reported a total of 11,486 regulatory actions in 2012, compared to 8,137 in 2011.

In 2012, watermasters and their assistants regulated 437 stream systems, up from 361 in 2011. Multiple regulations may occur on any one stream. Regulation on the 437 streams was prompted by the watermaster's own investigation in 429 cases and by complaints in 179 cases. Actions were taken to protect instream rights in 299 cases, to protect senior rights in 205 cases, and to stop unauthorized use in 104 cases. Attachment 3 provides a summary of field staff actions.

Of these 11,486 regulatory actions, 2,786 involved written notices, compared to 1,599 written notices in 2011. The efforts range from one action per stream to a high of 1,352 actions on the Umatilla River, tributary to the Columbia River. There is a large variation in total regulatory actions among the regions. Differences can be attributed to the number of irrigation districts compared to the number of individual users; the number of water management schemes such as

rotation agreements, exchanges, and stored water delivery; the length of regulation season; water availability; and number of points of diversion. Additionally, there is annual variation in the regulatory actions performed each year that are influenced by seasonal weather and staff resources.

In 2012, statewide, compliance with water rights and regulations was approximately 97 percent, compared to 95 percent in 2011. Attachment 4 provides a regional and watermaster district breakdown of compliance rates for 2012. The Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager continues to work with field staff to improve compliance reporting and ensure consistency and accuracy throughout the state.

In 2012, statewide, the earliest priority date regulated was 1854 on the Little Applegate River, tributary to the Applegate River, in the Rogue Basin, Southwest Region. The category of earliest priority regulated reflects, for each river system, the earliest water right priority date that was regulated by the watermaster to a diversion rate less than the maximum legal limit.

Staff is working to expand streamflow monitoring and ensure that distribution and regulation of water needed to protect instream water rights is performed expeditiously. In 2012, staff worked with water users to have measuring devices installed on 49 significant points of diversion in high priority watersheds around the state.

The instream leasing, transfer, and allocation of conserved water programs are yielding increasing quantities of water that are protected instream. The Department continues to work directly with water right holders, as well as with the Deschutes River Conservancy, Klamath Basin Rangeland Trust, Fresh Water Trust, and other organizations to promote voluntary streamflow restoration. In 2012, more than 2300 cubic foot per second of water (excluding supplemental water rights) was dedicated instream. These flows are critical to fish recovery efforts; however, establishment of these rights does represent an increase in the regulatory workload of watermasters and field staff.

B. Enforcement Activity

Many of the Department's regulatory actions are resolved upon notice to the responsible party. If compliance is not achieved at this level the watermaster may issue a Notice of Violation. This written notice specifies the nature of the violation, time frames within which compliance is expected, and the consequences for failure to comply voluntarily.

If compliance is not achieved following the Notice of Violation, the matter is referred through the Region Manager to the Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager for a formal enforcement action. If the Department determines there is sufficient evidence to pursue the matter, a proposed order is issued, which may include assessment of civil penalties. The violator has a specified period to request a contested case hearing. If no hearing is requested, a final order is issued and enforced.

At any point in the process, the responsible party may choose to comply. Of the 11,486 regulatory actions taken in 2012, it is significant that only two Notices of Violation (NOV) were issued by field staff, indicating that a very high degree of compliance is achieved voluntarily.

Staff believe it is critical for the Department to maintain a firm, consistent, and fair posture on water law and well construction violations. This minimizes the number of formal enforcements and allows staff to be as efficient as possible in enforcing the water laws in the field.

C. Well Construction Program in 2012

Well reports, or “logs,” are a physical description of well construction, alteration, abandonment, conversion, or deepening. In 2012, the Department received 3,186 water supply and monitoring well reports. Of these, 1,028 were for monitoring wells and 2,158 were for water supply wells. The Department also received 6,621 geotechnical hole reports. A geotechnical hole is a cased or uncased, permanent or temporary (less than 72 hours) “hole” constructed for the purpose of evaluating subsurface data or information.

In 2012, 2,218 start cards were received for new wells. Of that number, 590 were for monitoring wells and 1,628 were for water supply wells. The regional well inspectors and field staff performed a total of 893 well inspections. Of that number, 721 inspections were conducted on new construction, representing an inspection rate of 33 percent of all new wells. Of the new wells inspected, 37 percent were water supply wells and 19 percent were monitoring wells. About 16 percent of the new wells inspected were deficient, predominantly due to documentation errors. Attachment 5 summarizes the Well Construction Program Data for 2012.

IV. Conclusion

2012 proved a busy one for the Department field staff. Water users had a high rate of compliance, and field staff successfully conducted their regulatory, technical assistance and public education duties.

Attachments:

1. List of Watermasters by District
2. Significant Point of Diversion Summary Table
3. 2012 Surface Water Summary Totals and by Region
4. 2012 Compliance Rate Summary by Watermaster District and Region
5. 2012 Well Construction and Inspection Summary

Doug Woodcock
503-986-0878

Juno Pandian
503-986-0852

Watermaster List

Attachment 1

1	Clatsop/Lincoln/Tillamook/ Western Columbia (Nehalem)	Greg Beaman, WM 503 842-2413 x 119	Tillamook
2	Lane/Linn	Michael Mattick, WM 541 682-3620	Springfield
3	Hood River/Wasco/Sherman	Robert Wood, WM 541 506-2650	The Dalles
4	Wheeler/Grant/John Day R. - Upstream	Eric Julsrud, WM 541 575-0119	Canyon City
5	Umatilla/Morrow/Umatilla Basin except Willow Cr Sub-Basin	Tony Justus, WM & Asst RM Pendleton 541 278-5456 x 290	
6	Wallowa/Union	Shad Hattan, WM 541 963-1031	La Grande
8	Baker	Rick Lusk, WM & Asst RM 541 523-8224 x 31	Baker City
9	Malheur	Ron Jacobs, WM 541 473-5130	Vale
10	Harney	Vacant, WM 541 573-2591	Burns
11	Jefferson/Crook/Deschutes	Jeremy Giffin, WM 541 388-6669	Bend
12	Lake	Brian Mayer, WM 541 947-6038	Lakeview
13	Jackson	Travis Kelly, WM 541 774-6880	Medford
14	Josephine	Katherine Smith, WM 541 479-2401	Grants Pass
15	Douglas/Lane	David Williams, WM 541 440-4255	Roseburg
16	Marion/Polk/Benton/Clackamas/ Yamhill/Lincoln	Mike McCord, WM 503 986-0889	Salem

17	Klamath	Scott White, WM 541 883-4182 x 223	Klamath Falls
18	Washington/Eastern Columbia	Cole Beaman, WM 503 846-7780	Hillsboro
19	Curry/Coos	Mitch Lewis, WM 541 396-1905	Coquille
20	Multnomah/Clackamas R & Sandy R Drainages in Clackamas Co.	Jon Unger, WM 503 722-1410	Oregon City
21	Lower John Day R 183.5 to Columbia R/Gilliam/Morrow/ Sherman	Ken Thiemann, WM 541 384-4207	Condon

Revised 03/04/2013

Summary of High Priority Significant Point of Diversion Status By District (6/25/2013)

WM District 1 (Greg Beaman) (107 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber

Diversions with Measurement installed: 70 (2 were installed in 2013, and 5 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 9

Diversions without measurement installed: 1

Abandoned Diversions: 27 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 2 (Mike Mattick) (41 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber

Diversions with Measurement installed: 18 (0 were installed in 2013, and 3 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 10

Diversions without measurement installed: 6

Abandoned Diversions: 7 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 3 (Robert Wood) (69 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ladd

Diversions with Measurement installed: 36 (0 were installed in 2013, and 6 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 0

Diversions without measurement installed: 0

Abandoned Diversions: 33 (12 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 4 (Eric Julsrud) (50 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ladd

Diversions with Measurement installed: 47 (0 were installed in 2013, and 6 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 0

Diversions without measurement installed: 0

Abandoned Diversions: 3 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 5 (Tony Justus) (65 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ladd

Diversions with Measurement installed: 42 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 0

Diversions without measurement installed: 2

Abandoned Diversions: 21 (2 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 6 (Shad Hattan) (118 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Spriet

Diversions with Measurement installed: 17 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 6

Diversions without measurement installed: 72

Abandoned Diversions: 23 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 8 (Rick Lusk) (36 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Spriet

Diversions with Measurement installed: 32 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 0

Diversions without measurement installed: 0

Abandoned Diversions: 4 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 9 (Ron Jacobs) (32 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Spriet

Diversions with Measurement installed: 12 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 12

Diversions without measurement installed: 5

Abandoned Diversions: 3 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 10 () (120 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Spriet

Diversions with Measurement installed: 31 (0 were installed in 2013, and 1 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 0
Diversions without measurement installed: 72
Abandoned Diversions: 17 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 11 (Jeremy Giffin) (190 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Gorman

Diversions with Measurement installed: 75 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 9
Diversions without measurement installed: 66
Abandoned Diversions: 40 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 12 (Brian Mayer) (201 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Gorman

Diversions with Measurement installed: 16 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 23
Diversions without measurement installed: 160
Abandoned Diversions: 2 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 13 (Travis Kelly) (280 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber/Menteer

Diversions with Measurement installed: 74 (14 were installed in 2013, and 1 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 5
Diversions without measurement installed: 68
Abandoned Diversions: 133 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 14 (Kathy Smith) (316 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber/Menteer

Diversions with Measurement installed: 62 (3 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 8

Diversions without measurement installed: 125

Abandoned Diversions: 121 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 15 (David Williams) (236 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber/Menteer

Diversions with Measurement installed: 50 (0 were installed in 2013, and 4 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 26

Diversions without measurement installed: 110

Abandoned Diversions: 50 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 16 (Mike McCord) (76 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber

Diversions with Measurement installed: 40 (2 were installed in 2013, and 2 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 8

Diversions without measurement installed: -1

Abandoned Diversions: 29 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 17 (Scott White) (25 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Gorman

Diversions with Measurement installed: 2 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)

Diversions in progress getting measurement: 2

Diversions without measurement installed: 19

Abandoned Diversions: 2 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 18 (Cole Beaman) (21 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber

Diversions with Measurement installed: 15 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 1
Diversions without measurement installed: 0
Abandoned Diversions: 5 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 19 (Mitch Lewis) (332 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber/Menteeer

Diversions with Measurement installed: 69 (0 were installed in 2013, and 4 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 23
Diversions without measurement installed: 187
Abandoned Diversions: 53 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 20 (Jon Unger) (54 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ferber

Diversions with Measurement installed: 32 (0 were installed in 2013, and 2 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 0
Diversions without measurement installed: 1
Abandoned Diversions: 21 (2 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

WM District 21 (Ken Theimann) (16 High Priority Significant PODs in this District) Region Manager: Ladd

Diversions with Measurement installed: 2 (0 were installed in 2013, and 0 were installed in 2012)
Diversions in progress getting measurement: 0
Diversions without measurement installed: 0
Abandoned Diversions: 14 (2 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Total Diversions With Measurement: 742 (21 Measuring devices installed in 2013 Statewide)

Total Diversions in progress: 142

Total Diversions Needing Measurement: 893

Diversions Abandoned: 608 (38 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Total High Priority SPODs: 2385

77 Measuring devices were installed in 2010

75 Measuring devices were installed in 2011

49 Measuring devices were installed in 2012

2012 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT TOTALS STATEWIDE

Streams Regulated	437
Regulatory Actions	11,486
Written Regulatory Actions	2,786
Other Than Written Regulatory Actions	8,700
Watermaster Investigation	429
Complaints	179

REASONS FOR REGULATORY ACTION

Protect Instream Rights	299
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	205
Illegal Use	104
Protect Instream Rights & Illegal Use	29
Protect Instream Rights & Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	28
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights & Illegal Use	15
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream & Instream Rights & Illegal Use	7

ACTIONS TAKEN

Diversion Reduced/Shut Off	221
No Action	186
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & No Action	57
Rotation Established	10
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & Rotation Established	4
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off; No Action & Headgate	4
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & Notice of Violation	2
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & Headgate Notice	1

2012 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT

E REGION

STREAMS REGULATE	REGULATORY ACTIONS	# WRITTEN NOTICES	NOT IN COMPLIANCE	INVESTIGATION PROMPTED BY	REASON FOR PURSUING REGULATION
74	1796	5	12	26 COMPLAINT 51 WM INVESTIGATION	6 Illegal Use 12 Protect Intream Rights 59 Protect senior out-of-stream Rights
				77	TOTAL

2012 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT

NC REGION

STREAMS REGULATE	REGULATORY ACTIONS	# WRITTEN NOTICES	NOT IN COMPLIANCE	INVESTIGATION PROMPTED BY	REASON FOR PURSUING REGULATION
37	5790	1912	35	21 COMPLAINT 45 WM INVESTIGATION	4 Illegal Use 12 Protect Intream Rights 50 Protect senior out-of-stream Rights
					66 TOTAL

2012 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT

NW REGION

STREAMS REGULATE	REGULATORY ACTIONS	# WRITTEN NOTICES	NOT IN COMPLIANCE	INVESTIGATION PROMPTED BY	REASON FOR PURSUING REGULATION
189	1234	667	49	27 COMPLAINT 191 WM INVESTIGATION	41 Illegal Use 166 Protect Intream Rights 11 Protect senior out-of-stream Rights
					218 TOTAL

2012 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT

SC REGION

STREAMS REGULATE	REGULATORY ACTIONS	# WRITTEN NOTICES	NOT IN COMPLIANCE	INVESTIGATION PROMPTED BY	REASON FOR PURSUING REGULATION
59	1969	62	174	68 COMPLAINT 72 WM INVESTIGATION	19 Illegal Use 64 Protect Intream Rights 57 Protect senior out-of-stream Rights
					140 TOTAL

2012 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT

SW REGION

STREAMS REGULATE	REGULATORY ACTIONS	# WRITTEN NOTICES	NOT IN COMPLIANCE	INVESTIGATION PROMPTED BY	REASON FOR PURSUING REGULATION
78	697	140	95	37 COMPLAINT	34 Illegal Use
				70 WM INVESTIGATION	45 Protect Intream Rights
					28 Protect senior out-of-stream Rights
					107 TOTAL

2012 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY**PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE BY DISTRICT**

<u>District</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	2010	95.0%	2011	97.3%	2012	96.1%
2	2010	84.5%	2011	87.9%	2012	73.4%
3	2010	99.7%	2011	100.0%	2012	100%
4	2010	93.3%	2011	97.7%	2012	88.2%
5	2010	99.2%	2011	99.7%	2012	99.9%
6	2010	99.2%	2011	94.4%	2012	96.4%
8	2010	100.0%	2011	100.0%	2012	100%
9	2010	90.4%	2011	93.3%	2012	96.9%
10	2010	97.2%	2011	100.0%	2012	100%
11	2010	83.6%	2011	85.8%	2012	90.9%
12	2010	100.0%	2011	100.0%	2012	100%
13	2010	89.7%	2011	78.4%	2012	90.8%
14	2010	67.2%	2011	51.0%	2012	44.3%
15	2010	99.2%	2011	100.0%	2012	100%
16	2010	89.6%	2011	97.6%	2012	95.8%
17	2010	94.7%	2011	88.9%	2012	89.5%
18	2010	100.0%	2011	100.0%	2012	100%
19	2010	66.7%	2011	95.2%	2012	80.0%
20	2010	94.8%	2011	100.0%	2012	99.4%
21	2010	99.3%	2011	100.0%	2012	100%

PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE BY REGION

<u>Region</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
North West	2010	93.8%	2011	96.9%	2012	96.0%
South West	2010	93.6%	2011	80.1%	2012	86.4%
South Central	2010	84.1%	2011	85.9%	2012	91.2%
North Central	2010	99.0%	2011	99.7%	2012	99.4%
East	2010	99.1%	2011	99.0%	2012	99.3%

ANNUAL WELL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM DATA

January 2012 thru December 2012

Start Cards Received - "New"		
Water Supply	1628	15% Decrease from 2011
Monitoring	590	11% Decrease from 2011
Total:	2218	

Start Cards Received - All	
Water	2229
Monitoring	1365
Total:	3594

Wells Inspected (First Visit)		
All Wells Inspected	893	25%
"New" Water Wells	606	37%
"New" Monitor Wells	115	19%
Total "New Wells" Inspected	721	33%
"New" Wells w/Deficiencies	117	16%

Wells Insp. by Region - Multiple Visits	
Eastern	139
North Central	115
Northwest	328
South Central	114
Southwest	197
Total:	893

Well Reports Received	
Water Supply	2158
Monitoring	1028
Total:	3186

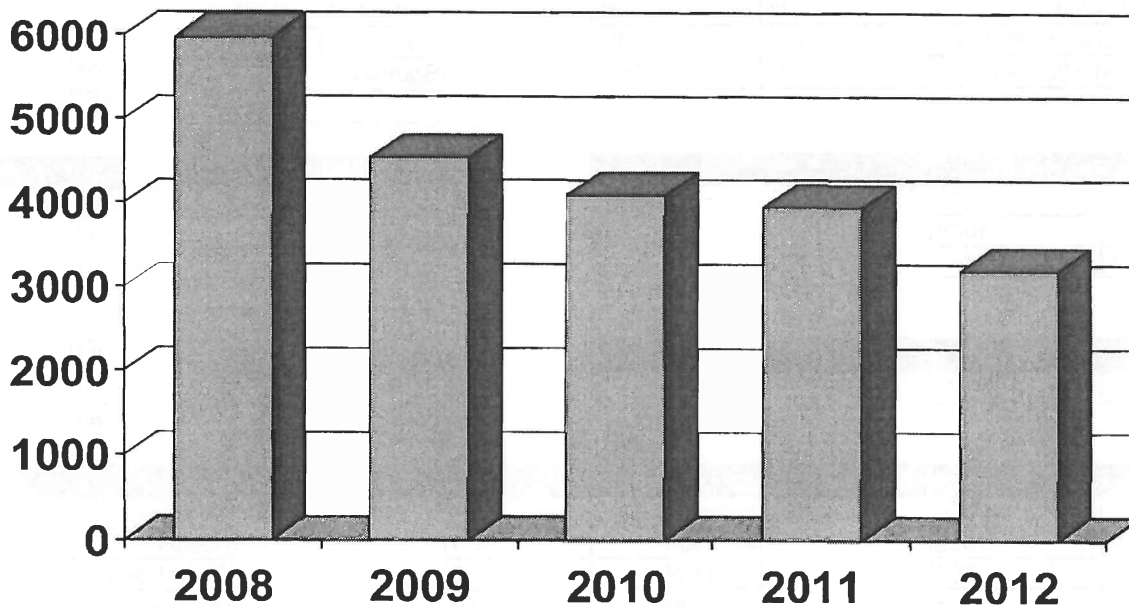
Well Reports Received - Type of Work	
New	1995
Deepening	92
Conversion	1
Abandonment	743
Repair/Alteration	172
Multiple Type	101
Other/Unknown	82
Total:	3186

Geotechnical Hole Reports Received	
Geotechnical	6621

Well Reports Received - by Use			
Domestic	1606	Industrial	11
Monitoring	1028	Injection	1
Irrigation	163	Thermal	0
Community	36	Livestock	52
		Multiple Uses	38
		Dewatering	115
		Other Uses	44
		Unknown	92

Well Reports Received - by County			
Baker	44	Harney	66
Benton	100	Hood	7
Clackamas	260	Jackson	131
Clatsop	20	Jefferson	13
Columbia	40	Josephine	137
Coos	71	Klamath	168
Crook	51	Lake	38
Curry	36	Lane	216
Deschutes	136	Lincoln	36
Douglas	66	Linn	167
Gilliam	9	Malheur	74
Grant	24	Marion	227
		Morrow	32
		Multnomah	333
		Polk	51
		Sherman	9
		Tillamook	22
		Umatilla	91
		Union	31
		Wallowa	32
		Wasco	57
		Washington	283
		Wheeler	7
		Yamhill	101

■ Total Well Reports Received (M & W)



■ All Water ■ All Monitor □ All Geotechnical

