

Water Resources Department

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Water Resources Commission

FROM: Mike McCord, NW Region Manager

Kris Byrd, Well Construction & Compliance Section Manager

SUBJECT: Agenda Item R, November 21, 2014

Water Resources Commission Meeting

Informational Report on District 18 and 2013 Field Regulation and Enforcement Activities

I. Issue Statement

During this agenda item, staff will provide information on 2013 field regulation and enforcement activities.

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. In 2013, the Department had 20 watermasters housed in five regional offices and in 15 satellite offices located throughout the state. The Department added a new office in Enterprise (District 07) in 2014. Attachment 1 is a list of Department watermasters and their locations. In addition, in 2013 there were five state-funded assistant watermasters and 15 locally-funded part-time and full-time assistant watermasters. The locally funded assistants are typically compensated through county budgets, grants, or contracts.

Regional offices also house staff such as well inspectors, water right and transfer specialists, hydrographers, and hydrologists. Day-to-day functions carried out by field staff include:

- Surface and groundwater 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. While many of these activities fall under the definition of enforcement, they do not typically involve formal remedies such as civil penalties.

When voluntary compliance in the field fails, regulatory actions are subsequently referred to the Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager for formal enforcement action. The Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager is responsible for developing enforcement policy, carrying out formal enforcement actions, negotiating resolutions, and maintaining statewide program consistency. Formal enforcement is initiated by the issuance of a proposed order and may include consequences such as suspension of a well constructor's license or assessment of civil penalties. Generally, by working with individuals, 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, interpretation of the administrative rules governing well construction, and the issuance of special standards. The section also includes one Well Licensing Program Specialist, who oversees well constructor licensing and continuing education; a Well Log Review support position; a Well Identification Label and Start Card support position; and an Exempt Use Well Program Coordinator.

B. Enforcement Priorities

Watermasters and field staff often have more work than they can accomplish. To address this problem, the Department developed internal management directives to assist staff in setting priorities for enforcement actions. The directives have been used for several years and are an effective tool for prioritizing field work. The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds also requires staff to prioritize watersheds for scheduling work activities.

Field staff's goal is to engage in pro-active 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. When not responding to complaints, known violations, and other high priority assignments, staff engage in public education activities.

Another priority for watermasters and assistant watermasters is installation of measuring devices on surface water significant points of diversion (SIGPOD) in high priority stream basins. A SIGPOD diverts greater than five cubic feet per second (cfs), or greater than 10 percent of the lowest monthly 50 percent exceedance flow and greater than 0.25 cfs (essentially, a rate that would be considered large relative to the low flow of the stream), or has a condition on the water

right requiring installation of a measuring device. Attachment 2 provides a summary of SIGPOD work completed in high priority basins through the end of calendar year 2013.

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 continuing reduction in Start Card fee income has impaired the Department's ability to fill well inspector positions as they become vacant. The watermaster's efforts, therefore, help to meet the Department's goal of inspecting a minimum of 25 percent of all new wells drilled.

C. Surface Water Regulation

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 only when conflicting uses have the same priority date. In this case, a domestic use would have preference to all others, and an agricultural use would have preference to a manufacturing use (ORS 540.140).

Regulation, or distribution of surface water, can be triggered in a variety of ways. The Department has developed guidance to assist staff in addressing a call for surface water.

Watermasters do not begin regulation until the amount of streamflow has been measured and legal rights of the users are known. If streamflow is not adequate to satisfy an instream water right, or if a call is made by a senior water user, 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.

On stream systems where annual regulation occurs, watermasters prepare distribution maps showing the location of the rights, priority date, 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 the right or violating a condition of the right, such as an unauthorized point of diversion or an 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 inform the affected senior user.

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.

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 and protect the groundwater. The Department's goal is to inspect a minimum of 25 percent of all new wells constructed.

III. Discussion

A. 2013 Surface Water Regulation

In 2013, watermasters and their assistants regulated 535 stream systems, up from 437 in 2012. Multiple regulations may occur on any one stream. Regulation was prompted by the watermaster's own investigation in 459 cases and by complaints in 299 cases. Actions were taken to protect instream rights in 315 cases, to protect senior rights in 344 cases, and to stop unauthorized use in 98 cases. Attachment 3 provides a summary of field staff actions.

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 17,932 regulatory actions in 2013, compared to 11,486 in 2012. Of these 17,932 regulatory actions, 2,788 involved written notices. There is a large variation in total regulatory actions among the regions. For example, the efforts range from one action per stream to a high of 1,705 actions on the Umatilla River, tributary to the Columbia River. 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 the regulation season; water availability; and the 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 2013, statewide, compliance with water rights and regulations was approximately 96 percent, compared to 97 percent in 2012. Attachment 4 provides a regional and watermaster district breakdown of compliance rates for 2013. 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.

In 2013 staff worked with water users to have measuring devices installed and confirmed installation on 112 significant points of diversion in high priority watersheds around the state. This compares to 51 significant diversions installed in 2012. Measuring devices help staff with streamflow monitoring and ensuring that distribution and regulation of water needed to protect instream water rights are performed expeditiously.

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, Freshwater Trust, and other organizations to promote voluntary streamflow restoration. In 2013, about 2400 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. 2013 Well Program Activity

Well reports, or "logs", are a physical description of well construction, alteration, abandonment, conversion, or deepening. In 2013, the Department received reports for 1,330 monitoring wells, 2,571 water supply wells, and 6,227 geotechnical holes. A geotechnical hole is a cased or uncased, permanent or temporary (less than 72 hours) "hole" constructed for the purpose of evaluating subsurface information.

In 2013, 2,413 start cards were received for new wells (441 monitoring wells and 1,972 water supply wells). The regional well inspectors and field staff performed a total of 1,331 well inspections. Of that number, 959 inspections were conducted on new construction, representing an inspection rate of 39 percent of all new wells. Of the new wells inspected, 42 percent were water supply wells and 27 percent were monitoring wells. About 7 percent of the new wells inspected were deficient. The deficiencies were predominantly minor and were most often resolved voluntarily by the well constructor. Attachment 5 summarizes the Well Construction Program Data for 2013.

C. Formal 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, timeframes 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 enforcement process, the responsible party may choose to comply. Of the 17,943 regulatory actions taken in 2013, it is significant that only two Notices of Violation were issued by field staff, indicating that a very high degree of compliance is achieved voluntarily.

IV. Conclusion

Maintaining a strong field presence is important to the management and distribution of water in this state, and obtaining compliance with Oregon's water laws. Field staff seek first to obtain compliance voluntarily and through education; therefore, the need to conduct formal enforcement actions is often unnecessary. In addition, 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.

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Attachments:

- 1. List of Watermasters by District
- 2. Significant Point of Diversion Summary Table
- 3. 2013 Surface Water Summary Totals and by Region
- 4. 2013 Compliance Rate Summary by Watermaster District and Region
- 5. 2013 Well Construction and Inspection Summary

Watermaster List

1	Clatsop/Lincoln/Tillamook/ Western Columbia (Nehalem)	VACANT, WM 503 842-2413 x 119	Tillamook
2	Lane/Linn	Michael Mattick, WM 541 682-3620	Eugene
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	Greg Silbernagel, WM 541 278-5456 x 290	Pendleton
6	Wallowa/Union	Shad Hattan, WM 541 963-1031	La Grande
7	Enterprise	David Bates, WM 541 426-4464	Enterprise
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	JR Johnson, 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	Jake Constans, 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.	Amy Kim, 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 10/10/2014

East Region [Spriet

118 High Priority SPODs in this District WM District 6 **Shad Hattan** 24 (1 installed in 2013, and 5 others confirmed* in 2013) Diversions with Measurement installed: Abandoned** Diversions: 23 (O Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) **Diversions In Progress:** 5 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 66 High Priority SPODs in this District WM District 8 Rick Lusk 32 (Ω installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) Diversions with Measurement installed: 4 (Q Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Abandoned** Diversions: Diversions In Progress: 0 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 0 Ron Jacobs High Priority SPODs in this District WM District 9 12 ($\underline{0}$ installed in 2013, and $\underline{0}$ others confirmed* in 2013) Diversions with Measurement installed: Abandoned** Diversions: 3 (O Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 12 5 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 121 High Priority SPODs in this District WM District 10 [JR Johnson/Asst.] 44 ($\underline{12}$ installed in 2013, and $\underline{0}$ others confirmed* in 2013) Diversions with Measurement installed: Abandoned** Diversions: 17 (Ω Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: **Diversions Needing Progress:** 60

East Region Summary	Total Diversions With Measurement:	112	(13	Measuring devices installed in 2013, 5 others confirmed* in 2013)
	Total Diversions Abandoned**:	47	(<u>Q</u>	Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
	Total Diversions In Progress:	17		
	Total Diversions Needing Progress:	131		
	Total High Priority SPODs:	<u>307</u>		

North Central Region [Ladd **Robert Wood** High Priority SPODs in this District WM District 3 36 (Ω installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) Diversions with Measurement installed: Abandoned** Diversions: 33 (12 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 0 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 0 WM District 4 **Eric Julsrud** High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 46 (Ω installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) 3 (Q Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Abandoned** Diversions: Diversions In Progress: 0 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 0 WM District 5 [Greg Silbernagel] High Priority SPODs in this District 42 (Ω installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) Diversions with Measurement installed: 22 (2 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Abandoned** Diversions: **Diversions In Progress:** 0 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 1 WM District 21 [Ken Theimann] High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 2 ($\underline{0}$ installed in 2013, and $\underline{0}$ others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 14 (Z Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 0 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 0

	Total Diversions With Measurement:	126	(Q	Measuring devices installed in 2013,
North Central Region	Total Diversions Abandoned**:	72	(21	Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Summary	Total Diversions In Progress:	0		
	Total Diversions Needing Progress:	1		
	Name of the Control o			
	Total High Priority SPODs:	<u> 199</u>		

Northwest Region [Mike McCord]

WM District 1 Greg Beaman 107 High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 72 (2 installed in 2013, and 4 others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 27 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 7 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 1 WM District 2 Mike Mattick 41 High Priority SPODs in this District 21 (3 installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) Diversions with Measurement installed: 18 (Ω Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Abandoned** Diversions: Diversions In Progress: 2 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 0 WM District 16 [Joel Plahn High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 41 (4 installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 30 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 5 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 0 WM District 18 [Jake Constans] 21 High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 15 (Ω installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 6 (Q Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 0 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 0

WM District 20 [Amy Kim] 54	High Priority SPODs in 1	his Dist	rict
Diversion	ons with Measu	rement installed:	32 (<u>0</u> installed in 20	013, and	d Q others confirmed* in 2013)
	Abandor	ed** Diversions:	22 (2 Abandoned	currentl	y leased or transferred instream)
	Diversi	ons In Progress:	0		
	Diversions Ne	eeding Progress:	0		
Northwest Re		Total Tota	sions With Measurement: Diversions Abandoned**: al Diversions In Progress: rsions Needing Progress:	181 103 14 1	(9 Measuring devices installed in 2013, 4 others confirmed* in 2013) (8 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
		Total High Priority SPODs:		<u> 299</u>	

South Central Region [Gorman 190 High Priority SPODs in this District WM District 11 [**Jeremy Giffin** Diversions with Measurement installed: 102 (10 installed in 2013, and 0 others confirmed* in 2013) 52 (4 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Abandoned** Diversions: Diversions In Progress: 3 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 33 WM District 12 [**Brian Mayer** 201 High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 16 ($\dot{\Omega}$ installed in 2013, and $\dot{\Omega}$ others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 2 (O Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 19 Diversions Needing Progress: WM District 17 [**Scott White** High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 5 (1 installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: O Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 3 **Diversions Needing Progress:** Total Diversions With Measurement: 123 (11 Measuring devices installed in 2013, 0 others confirmed* in 2013) **South Central Region** (4 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Total Diversions Abandoned**: **Summary** Total Diversions In Progress: 25 **Total Diversions Needing Progress:** 210 **Total High Priority SPODs:** <u>416</u>

Southwest Region [Menteer

WM District 13 [**Travis Kelly** 283 High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 92 (22 installed in 2013, and Ω others confirmed* in 2013) 127 (Q Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Abandoned** Diversions: 2 Diversions In Progress: **Diversions Needing Progress:** 62 313 High Priority SPODs in this District WM District 14 [**Kathy Smith** Diversions with Measurement installed: 82 (8 installed in 2013, and 1 others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 131 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 7 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 93 WM District 15 [David Williams] 236 High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 74 ($\underline{13}$ installed in 2013, and $\underline{0}$ others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 50 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 8 **Diversions Needing Progress:** WM District 19 [Mitch Lewis High Priority SPODs in this District Diversions with Measurement installed: 98 (4 installed in 2013, and 22 others confirmed* in 2013) Abandoned** Diversions: 66 (Q Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream) Diversions In Progress: 23 **Diversions Needing Progress:** 145

Southwest	Region
Su	mmary

Total Diversions With Measurement:

(47 Measuring devices installed in 2013,

23 others confirmed* in 2013)

Total Diversions Abandoned**:

(6 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Total Diversions In Progress:

40

Total Diversions Needing Progress:

404

Total High Priority SPODs:

1164

STATEWIDE Summary

Total Diversions With Measurement:

888

(80 Measuring devices installed in 2013, 32 others confirmed* in 2013)

Total Diversions Abandoned**:

654

(39 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Total Diversions In Progress:

96

Total Diversions Needing Progress:

747

Total High Priority SPODs: 2385

77 Measuring devices were installed in 2010

77 Measuring devices were installed in 2011

51 Measuring devices were installed in 2012

80 Measuring devices were installed in 2013 (32 others confirmed* in 2013)

*Confirmed is defined as a measuring device with an unknown installation date but confirmed to be present.

In 2000, The Water Resources Commission adopted a Water Measurement Strategy, focusing on diversions with the greatest impacts on stream flows, in areas with the greatest needs for fish. 2,385 Significant Diversions, or Sig PODs***, have been identified and account for about 50 percent of all water diverted in the state. To implement the Commission's Measurement Strategy, OWRD is working with landowners, installing measurmement devices at these significant diversions.

^{**(}Abandoned) is defined as: Present, but not used, WR has been canceled, the POD no longer exists, there was a POD transfer, the POD was not proved up on, or, it was leased instream.

^{***} defined as: diversions within priority WAB's and 1. surface water-diversions that are required by OWRD to measure and report through a water right condition; or 2. surface water diversions without a measurement condition in the water right that are: a, greater than 5 cfs, or b, greater than 10% of the lowest monthly 50% exceedance flow, and greater than 0.25 cfs

2013 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT TOTALS STATEWIDE

Streams Regulated	535
Regulatory Actions	17,932
Written Regulatory Actions	2,788
Other Than Written Regulatory Actions	15,144
Watermaster Investigation	459
Complaints	299

REASONS FOR REGULATORY ACTION

Protect Instream Rights	315
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	344
Illegal Use	98
Protect Instream Rights & Illegal Use	20
Protect Instream Rights & Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	61
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights & Illegal Use	23
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream & Instream Rights & Illegal Use	7

ACTIONS TAKEN

Diversion Reduced/Shut Off	287
No Action	447
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & No Action	89
Rotation Established	9
Rotation Established & No Action	10
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & Rotation Established	9
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off; No Action & Headgate	3
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & Notice of Violation	1
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off; No Action & Notice of Violation	1
Headgate Notice & No Action	1

2013 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	2011	97.3%	2012	96.1%	2013	96.0%
2	2011	87.9%	2012	73.4%	2013	89.9%
3	2011	100.0%	2012	100.0%	2013	100%
4	2011	97.7%	2012	88.2%	2013	81.0%
5	2011	99.7%	2012	99.9%	2013	99.9%
6	2011	94.4%	2012	96.4%	2013	99.1%
8	2011	100.0%	2012	100.0%	2013	100%
9	2011	93.3%	2012	96.9%	2013	100%
10	2011	100%	2012	100.0%	2013	91.1%
11	2011	85.8%	2012	90.9%	2013	94.8%
12	2011	100.0%	2012	100.0%	2013	99.9%
13	2011	78.4%	2012	90.8%	2013	99.2%
14	2011	51.0%	2012	44.3%	2013	64.4%
15	2011	100%	2012	100.0%	2013	99.4%
16	2011	97.6%	2012	95.8%	2012	96.7%
17	2011	88.9%	2012	89.5%	2013	98.6%
18	2011	100.0%	2012	100.0%	2013	100%
19	2011	95.2%	2012	80.0%	2013	82.9%
20	2011	100%	2012	99.4%	2013	98.4%
21	2011	100%	2012	100.0%	2013	78.6%

PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE BY REGION

Region	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	<u>Percentage</u>
North West	2011	96.9%	2012	96.0%	2013	96.7%
South West	2011	80.1%	2012	86.4%	2013	88.4%
South Central	2011	85.95%	2012	91.2%	2013	96.6%
North Central	2011	99.7%	2012	99.4%	2013	99.3%
East	2011	99.0%	2012	99.3%	2013	99.7%

2013 WELL CONSTRUCTION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

Start Cards Received						
Water Supply	2599	14% increase from 2012				
Monitoring	1374	0.65% increase from 2012				
Total:	3973					

Start Cards Received - "New"			
Water Supply	1972	17% increase from 2012	
Monitoring	441	25% decrease from 2012	
Total:	2413		

Well Reports Received		
Water Supply	2571	
Monitoring	1330	
Total:	3901	

Well Reports - Type of Work		
New	2299	
Deepening	142	
Conversion	11	
Abandonment	1075	
Repair/Alteration	185	
Multiple Type	85	
Other Type	104	
Total:	3901	

Geotechnical Hole Reports Received				
Geotechnical	6227			

Well Reports	Received by	Use				
Domestic	2034		Industrial	28	Multiple Uses	40
Monitoring	1330		Injection	3	Dewatering	45
Irrigation	210		Thermal	0	Other Uses	123
Community	34		Livestock	54		

Well Reports	Received - by	/ County		
Baker	59		Harney	103
Benton	135		Hood	7
Clackamas	387		Jackson	183
Clatsop	39		Jefferson	13
Columbia	44		Josephine	141
Coos	85		Klamath	139
Crook	69		Lake	44
Curry	40		Lane	305
Deschutes	203		Lincoln	52
Douglas	136		Linn	193
Gilliam	7		Malheur	93
Grant	24		Marion	225

Well Inspections		
Number of Inspections (All Visits)	1331	
Wells Inspected (First Visit)	1179	
"New" Wells Inspected (First Visit)	959	
Water Supply Wells	840	42%
Monitoring Wells	119	27%
% of "New" Wells Inspected (Combined)	39%	
"New" Wells With Deficiencies (1st Visit)	170	7%

Morrow	70
Multnomah	348
Polk	63
Sherman	4
Tillamook	16
Umatilla	108
Union	44
Wallowa	22
Wasco	34
Washington	322
Wheeler	7
Yamhill	137

Inspections (All Visits)		
Eastern	384	
North Central	167	
Northwest	365	
South Central	206	
Southwest	209	





