



**Oregon**  
Kate Brown, Governor

**Water Resources Department**  
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**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Water Resources Commission

**FROM:** Douglas Woodcock, Field Services Division Administrator *DW*

**SUBJECT:** Agenda Item D, September 10, 2015  
Water Resources Commission Meeting

**Report on 2014 Field Regulation and Enforcement Activities**

**I. Issue Statement**

During this agenda item, staff will provide the annual report on 2014 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 under Oregon Law. The Department began 2014 with 20 watermasters housed in five regional offices and 15 satellite offices located throughout the state. The Department added a new office in Enterprise (District 07) in September of 2014, bringing the total number of watermasters to 21. Attachment 1 lists Department watermasters and their locations.

In addition to watermasters, in 2014 there were six state-funded assistant watermasters and 19 locally-funded part-time and full-time positions, including 11 assistant watermasters, two hydrologic technicians, and six office assistants. The locally-funded positions are typically supported through county budgets, grants, or contracts.

Regional offices 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 for Salmon and Watersheds 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 actions 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 actions. The Well Construction and Compliance Section Manager is responsible for developing enforcement policy for both surface and groundwater, 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 a proposed notice of 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, and 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 Program 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 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 can 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 2014. The last page provides a summary of the last five years of activity.

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 watermasters 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).

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 then takes appropriate actions such as curtailing or shutting off the diversions 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 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.

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

### **III. Discussion**

#### *A. 2014 Surface Water Regulation*

In 2014, watermasters and their assistants regulated 463 stream systems, down from 535 in 2013. Multiple regulations may occur on any one stream. Regulation was prompted by the watermasters own investigation in 456 cases and by complaints in 279 cases. Actions were taken to protect instream rights in 339 cases, to protect senior rights in 315 cases, and to stop unauthorized use in 79 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 16,545 regulatory actions in 2014, compared to 17,932 in 2013. Of these 16,545 regulatory actions, 3,201 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 1,470 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 arrangements such as rotation agreements, exchanges of water, or stored water deliveries; the length of the regulation season; water availability; and the number of points of diversion. Additionally, there are annual variations in the regulatory actions performed each year that are influenced by weather and staff resources.

In 2014, statewide, water user compliance with water rights and regulations was approximately 98 percent, compared to 96 percent in 2013. Attachment 4 provides a regional and watermaster district breakdown of compliance rates for 2014.

In 2014, staff worked with water users to have measuring devices installed and confirmed installation on 89 significant points of diversion in high priority watersheds around the state. This compares to 112 significant diversions with measuring device installations confirmed in 2013. Measuring devices help staff with streamflow monitoring and distribution of water.

The instream lease, 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 2014, about 1,792 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. 2014 Well Program Activity*

Well reports, or “logs,” are a physical description of well construction, alteration, abandonment, conversion, or deepening. In 2014, the Department received reports for 1,167 monitoring wells, 2,894 water supply wells, and 6,322 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 2014, the Department received 2,637 start cards for new wells (475 monitoring wells and 2,162 water supply wells). The regional well inspectors and field staff performed a total of 1,225 well inspections. Of that number, 947 inspections were conducted on new construction, representing an inspection rate of 36 percent of all new wells. Of the new wells inspected, 40 percent were water supply wells and 17 percent were monitoring wells. About 5 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 2014.

*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, 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 specific 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 16,545 regulatory actions taken in 2014, only six 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. The Department seeks to maintain a firm, consistent, and fair posture on water law and well construction violations, which minimizes the number of formal enforcements and allows staff to be as efficient as possible in distributing water and obtaining compliance in the field.

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Attachments:

1. List of Watermasters by District
2. Significant Point of Diversion Summary Table
3. 2014 Surface Water Summary Statewide Totals
4. 2014 Compliance Rate Summary by Watermaster District and Region
5. 2014 Well Construction and Inspection Summary

## WATERMASTER LIST

DIST	COUNTIES	WATERMASTER	STATIONED
1	CLATSOP/TILLAMOOK/ WESTERN COLUMBIA	HENDRICKS, Nikki, WM 503-842-2413 x 119	TILLAMOOK
2	LANE/LINN	MATTICK, Michael, WM 541-682-3620	EUGENE
3	HOOD RIVER/WASCO/ WESTERN SHERMAN	WOOD, Robert, WM 541-506-2650	THE DALLES
4	SE WHEELER/GRANT	JULSRUD, Eric, WM 541-575-0119	CANYON CITY
5	UMATILLA/MORROW	SILBERNAGEL, Greg, WM 541-278-5456 x 290	PENDLETON
6	UNION	HATTAN, Shad, WM 541-963-1031	La GRANDE
7	WALLOWA	BATES, David, WM 541-426-4464	ENTERPRISE
8	BAKER	LUSK, Rick, WM & Asst. RM 541-523-8224 x 31	BAKER CITY
9	MALHEUR	JACOBS, Ron, WM 541-473-5130	VALE
10	HARNEY	JOHNSON, J R, WM 541-573-2591	BURNS
11	JEFFERSON/CROOK/ DESCHUTES	GIFFIN, Jeremy, WM 541-388-6669	BEND
12	LAKE	MAYER, Brian, WM 541-947-6038	LAKEVIEW
13	JACKSON	KELLY, Travis, WM 541-774-6880	MEDFORD
14	JOSEPHINE	SMITH, Kathy, WM 541-479-2401	GRANTS PASS
15	DOUGLAS	WILLIAMS, David, WM 541-440-4255	ROSEBURG
16	MARION/POLK/BENTON/ YAMHILL/LINCOLN	PLAHN, Joel, WM 503-986-0889	SALEM
17	KLAMATH	WHITE, Scott, WM 541-883-4182 x 223	KLAMATH FALLS

18	WASHINGTON/ EASTERN COLUMBIA	CONSTANS, Jake, WM 503-846-7780	HILLSBORO
19	CURRY/COOS	WACKER, Greg, WM 541-396-1905	COQUILLE
20	MULTNOMAH/CLACKAMAS	AMY, Kim, WM 503-722-1410	CLACKAMAS
21	WHEELER/GILLIAM/ WESTERN MORROW/ EASTERN SHERMAN	THIEMANN, Ken, WM 541-384-4207	CONDON



Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

East Region [ Spriet ]

WM District 6 [ Shad Hattan ] 118 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 27 ( 3 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
 Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 23 ( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
 Diversions In Progress: 4  
 Diversions Needing Progress: 64

WM District 8 [ Rick Lusk ] 36 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 32 ( 0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
 Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 4 ( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
 Diversions In Progress: 0  
 Diversions Needing Progress: 0

WM District 9 [ Ron Jacobs ] 32 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 14 ( 2 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
 Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 3 ( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
 Diversions In Progress: 12  
 Diversions Needing Progress: 3

WM District 10 [ JR Johnson/Asst ] 121 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 54 ( 10 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
 Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 17 ( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
 Diversions In Progress: 0  
 Diversions Needing Progress: 50

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

East Region	127	(15 Measuring devices installed in 2014,	0	others confirmed* in 2014)
<b>Summary</b>				
Total Diversions With Measurement	127	(15 Measuring devices installed in 2014,	0	others confirmed* in 2014)
Total Diversions Abandoned**:	47	( 0 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)		
Total Diversions In Progress:	16			
Total Diversions Needing Progress:	117			
<b>Total High Priority SPODs:</b>	<b>307</b>			

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

North Central Region [ Ladd ]

WM District 3 [ Robert Wood ] 69 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 36 ( 0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 33 ( 12 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Diversions In Progress: 0  
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

WM District 4 [ Eric Julsrud ] 49 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 46 ( 0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 3 ( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Diversions In Progress: 0  
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

WM District 5 [ Greg Silbermangel ] 65 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 42 ( 0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 22 ( 2 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Diversions In Progress: 0  
Diversions Needing Progress: 1

WM District 21 [ Ken Theimann ] 16 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 2 ( 0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 14 ( 7 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Diversions In Progress: 0  
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

<b>North Central Region</b>	<b>Total Diversions With Measurement:</b>	126	( 0 Measuring devices installed in 2014, 0 others confirmed* in 2014)
<b>Summary</b>	<b>Total Diversions Abandoned**:</b>	72	( 21 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
	<b>Total Diversions In Progress:</b>	0	
	<b>Total Diversions Needing Progress:</b>	1	
	<b>Total High Priority SPODs:</b>	<u>199</u>	

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

Northwest Region [ Mike McCord ]

**WM District 1** [ ]

102 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 72 ( 2 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 22 ( 1 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 18 ( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Diversions In Progress: 1  
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

**WM District 16** [ Joel Plahn ]

26 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 47 ( 6 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 29 ( 3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Diversions In Progress: 0  
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

**WM District 18** [ Jake Constans ]

21 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 15 ( 0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 6 ( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Diversions In Progress: 0  
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

WM District 20 [ Amy Kim ] 54 High Priority SPODs in this District

Divisions with Measurement installed: 32 ( 0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
Abandoned\*\* Divisions: 22 ( 2 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
Divisions In Progress: 0  
Divisions Needing Progress: 0

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**Northwest Region**  
**Summary**

Total Divisions With Measurement	188	( 0 Measuring devices installed in 2014, 0 others confirmed* in 2014)
Total Divisions Abandoned**:	102	( 8 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Total Divisions In Progress:	8	
Total Divisions Needing Progress:	1	
<b>Total High Priority SPODs:</b>	<b>299</b>	

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Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
 Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

South Central Region [ Gorman ]

WM District 11 [ Jeremy Giffin ] 190 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 102 (14 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
 Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 52 (4 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
 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 (0 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
 Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 2 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
 Diversions In Progress: 19  
 Diversions Needing Progress: 164

WM District 17 [ Scott White ] 25 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 5 (2 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed\* in 2014)  
 Abandoned\*\* Diversions: 4 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)  
 Diversions In Progress: 3  
 Diversions Needing Progress: 13

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<b>South Central Region</b>	Total Diversions With Measurement	123	(16 Measuring devices installed in 2014, 0 others confirmed* in 2014)
<b>Summary</b>	Total Diversions Abandoned**:	58	(4 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
	Total Diversions In Progress:	25	
	Total Diversions Needing Progress:	210	
	<b>Total High Priority SPODs:</b>	<b>416</b>	

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Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

Southwest Region [ Menteeer ]

<b>WM District 13</b> [ Travis Kelly ]	283	High Priority SPODs in this District
Diversions with Measurement installed:	104	( 21 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed* in 2014)
Abandoned** Diversions:	127	( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Diversions In Progress:	2	
Diversions Needing Progress:	50	
<b>WM District 14</b> [ Kathy Smith ]	313	High Priority SPODs in this District
Diversions with Measurement installed:	83	( 7 installed in 2014, and 2 others confirmed* in 2014)
Abandoned** Diversions:	131	( 3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Diversions In Progress:	7	
Diversions Needing Progress:	92	
<b>WM District 15</b> [ David Williams ]	236	High Priority SPODs in this District
Diversions with Measurement installed:	74	( 10 installed in 2014, and 0 others confirmed* in 2014)
Abandoned** Diversions:	50	( 3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Diversions In Progress:	8	
Diversions Needing Progress:	104	
<b>WM District 19</b> [ Mitch Lewis ]	332	High Priority SPODs in this District
Diversions with Measurement installed:	102	( 4 installed in 2014, and 5 others confirmed* in 2014)
Abandoned** Diversions:	66	( 0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Diversions In Progress:	23	
Diversions Needing Progress:	141	



Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds  
 Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2014)

<b>Southwest Region</b>	Total Diversions With Measurement:	363	(42 Measuring devices installed in 2014, 2 others confirmed* in 2014)
<b>Summary</b>	Total Diversions Abandoned***:	374	( 6 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
	Total Diversions In Progress:	40	
	Total Diversions Needing Progress:	387	
	<b>Total High Priority SPODs:</b>	<b>1164</b>	

**STATEWIDE Summary**

Total Diversions With Measurement:	927	(82 Measuring devices installed in 2014, 2 others confirmed* in 2014)
Total Diversions Abandoned***:	653	(39 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Total Diversions In Progress:	89	
Total Diversions Needing Progress:	716	
<b>Total High Priority SPODs:</b>	<b>2385</b>	

- 22 Measuring devices were installed in 2010
- 22 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.

\*\*\*(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.

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 measurement devices at these significant diversions.

\*\*\* 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



**2014 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT TOTALS STATEWIDE**

Streams Regulated	463
Regulatory Actions	16,545
Written Regulatory Actions	3,201
Other Than Written Regulatory Actions	13,344
Watermaster Investigation	456
Complaints	279

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**REASONS FOR REGULATORY ACTION**

Protect Instream Rights	339
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	315
Illegal Use	79
Protect Instream Rights & Illegal Use	15
Protect Instream Rights & Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	66
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights & Illegal Use	11
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream & Instream Rights & Illegal Use	12

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**ACTIONS TAKEN**

Diversion Reduced/Shut Off	294
No Action	408
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & No Action	115
Rotation Established	20
Rotation Established & No Action	1
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & Rotation Established	8
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off; No Action & Headgate	3
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & Notice of Violation	2
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off ; No Action & Notice of Violation	1
Headgate Notice & No Action	3



**2014 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	2012	96.1%	2013	96.0%	2014	99.0%
2	2012	73.4%	2013	89.9%	2014	93.1%
3	2012	100.0%	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%
4	2012	88.2%	2013	81.0%	2014	92.6%
5	2012	99.9%	2013	99.9%	2014	99.9%
6	2012	96.4%	2013	99.1%	2014	99.1%
7	no previous years, no percentages				2014	0.0%
8	2012	100.0%	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%
9	2012	96.9%	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%
10	2012	100.0%	2013	100.0%	2014	98.8%
11	2012	90.9%	2013	94.8%	2014	92.0%
12	2012	100.0%	2013	99.9%	2014	99.3%
13	2012	90.8%	2013	99.2%	2014	100.0%
14	2012	44.3%	2013	64.4%	2014	91.9%
15	2012	100.0%	2013	99.4%	2014	100.0%
16	2012	95.8%	2013	96.7%	2014	99.5%
17	2012	89.5%	2013	98.6%	2014	98.0%
18	2012	100.0%	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%
19	2012	80.0%	2013	82.9%	2014	90.9%
20	2012	99.4%	2013	98.4%	2014	100.0%
21	2012	100%	2013	78.6%	2013	95.8%

**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>
East	2012	99.3%	2013	99.7%	2014	99.9%
North Central	2012	99.4%	2013	99.3%	2014	99.9%
North West	2012	96.0%	2013	96.7%	2014	98.5%
South Central	2012	91.2%	2013	96.6%	2014	99.4%
South West	2012	86.4%	2013	88.4%	2014	99.2%



## 2014 WELL CONSTRUCTION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

Start Cards Received			
Water Supply	2887	11% increase	from 2013
Monitoring	1126	18% decrease	from 2013
Total:	4013		

Well Reports - Type of Work	
New	2587
Deepening	156
Conversion	2
Abandonment	889
Repair/Alteration	210
Multiple Type	79
Other Type	138
Total:	4061

Start Cards Received - "New"			
Water Supply	2162	10% increase	from 2013
Monitoring	475	8% increase	from 2013
Total:	2637		

Geotechnical Hole Reports Received	
Geotechnical	6322

Well Reports Received	
Water Supply	2894
Monitoring	1167
Total:	4061

Well Reports Received by Use			
Domestic	2244	Industrial	19
Monitoring	1167	Injection	5
Irrigation	222	Thermal	0
Community	25	Livestock	116
		Multiple Uses	82
		Dewatering	100
		Other Uses	81

Well Reports Received - by County			
Baker	56	Harney	116
Benton	115	Hood	15
Clackamas	346	Jackson	148
Clatsop	29	Jefferson	28
Columbia	86	Josephine	167
Coos	87	Klamath	149
Crook	74	Lake	77
Curry	36	Lane	396
Deschutes	251	Lincoln	30
Douglas	112	Linn	237
Gilliam	5	Malheur	81
Grant	20	Marion	223
		Morrow	29
		Multnomah	448
		Polk	63
		Sherman	3
		Tillamook	20
		Umatilla	109
		Union	40
		Wallowa	38
		Wasco	61
		Washington	225
		Wheeler	2
		Yamhill	139

Well Inspections			
Number of Inspections (All Visits)	1225		
Wells Inspected (First Visit)	1114		
"New" Wells Inspected (First Visit)	947		
Water Supply Wells	865	40%	
Monitoring Wells	82	17%	
% of "New" Wells Inspected (Combined)	36%		
"New" Wells With Deficiencies (1st Visit)	127	5%	

Inspections (All Visits)	
Eastern	327
North Central	100
Northwest	480
South Central	6
Southwest	312

