



MEMORANDUM

TO: Water Resources Commission
FROM: Ivan Gall, Field Services Administrator *IWG*
SUBJECT: Agenda Item N, August 19, 2016
Water Resources Commission Meeting

Update from Watermaster District 5 and Report on 2015 Field Regulation and Enforcement Activities

I. Issue Statement

During this agenda item, staff will report on 2015 field regulation and enforcement activities.

II. Background

A. Field and Enforcement Structure and Duties

Watermasters are responsible for distributing water according to the system of prior appropriation under Oregon Law. The Department has 21 watermasters housed in five regional offices and 16 satellite offices across the state. Attachment 1 lists Department watermasters and their locations.

In addition to watermasters, in 2015 there were six state-funded regional 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, hydrologic technicians, water right and transfer specialists, and hydrologists. Day-to-day functions carried out by field staff include:

- Surface and groundwater distribution and regulation
- Installation of surface water measuring devices
- Customer service and public outreach
- Stream gaging and measurements
- Water Resources Commission's Strategic Measurement Plan

- Investigation and referral of formal enforcement activities
- Preparation of hydrographic records
- Dam safety inspections
- Well construction compliance and enforcement activities
- Field assistance to other Department divisions
- Permit and 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. About 99 percent of the time compliance is achieved voluntarily. However, when voluntary compliance in the field is unsuccessful, 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 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 resolved before the case is referred to the Office of Administrative Hearings.

B. Workload Prioritization

Watermasters and field staff typically 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 Commission's Strategic Measurement Plan also requires staff to prioritize watersheds for scheduling work activities, such as significant points of diversions.

Field staff's goal is to proactively engage in water management rather than relying solely on a complaint-driven process. The directives highlight the effectiveness of education and communication 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.

C. Process and Approach to Surface Water Regulation

Generally, 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. 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 local database of water right information and is able to generate "distribution letters" requesting that junior users curtail their diversions. The department's Information Services staff are working to automate the creation of distribution letters for the entire state, using water right information and tax lot information.

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 to ensure 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.

III. Discussion

A. 2015 Surface Water Regulation

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 20,336 regulatory actions in 2015, compared to 16,545 in 2014. Of these 20,336 regulatory actions, 4,710 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 1,827 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.

Severe drought conditions in 2015 had notable impacts on water distribution. First, regulation took place earlier in the season on stream systems that are typically regulated every year. Additionally, low flow conditions required regulation in areas that generally see little or no regulation in normal years. These low flow conditions meant that some watermasters met with surface water users who did not know they had water rights, or the specifics of their rights.

In 2015, watermasters and their assistants regulated 586 stream systems, up from 493 in 2014. Multiple regulatory actions may occur on any one stream. Regulation was prompted by the watermasters own investigation in 577 cases and by complaints in 290 cases. Actions were taken to protect instream rights in 452 cases, to protect senior out-of-stream rights in 328 cases, and to stop unauthorized use in 66 cases. Almost all of these numbers are higher than those of 2014 and reflect the drought conditions throughout the state during 2015. Attachment 2 provides a summary of field staff actions.

In 2015, statewide, water user compliance with water rights and regulations was approximately 98 percent which is consistent with the 2014 compliance rate. Attachment 3 provides a regional and watermaster district breakdown of 2015 compliance rates.

B. 2015 Well Program Activity

Regulation of well construction may be initiated in several ways, sometimes by complaints or inquiries from the public, or through an investigation by the well inspector or watermaster. 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 inspectors work closely with drillers to informally resolve problems to ensure groundwater protection. The Department's goal is to inspect a minimum of 25 percent of all new wells constructed.

Regional well inspectors are funded by Start Card Fees; however, fee revenue has not kept pace with increases in staff costs, which has impaired the Department's ability to fill well inspector positions as they become vacant. In 2015, two of the six well inspector positions were vacant due to inadequate funding. The watermasters' efforts, therefore, help to meet the Department's 25 percent goal. Proposals to stabilize funding for well inspectors are discussed in Agenda Item K.

In 2015, the Department received 2,919 start cards for new wells (397 monitoring wells and 2,522 water supply wells). The regional well inspectors and field staff performed a total of 1,567 well inspections. Of that number, 1,296 inspections were conducted on new construction, representing an inspection rate of 44 percent of all new wells. Forty-one percent of new water wells were inspected, and 69 percent of new monitoring wells were inspected. About 11 percent of the new wells inspected were deficient. The deficiencies were predominantly minor and were most often resolved voluntarily by the well constructor. Attachment 4 summarizes the Well Construction Program Data for 2015.

Well reports, or "logs," are a physical description of well construction, alteration, abandonment, conversion, or deepening. In 2015, the Department received reports for 1,179 monitoring wells, 3,581 water supply wells, and 6,818 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.

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 voluntary compliance. Of the 20,336 regulatory actions taken in 2015, only nine Notices of Violation were issued by field staff, indicating that a high degree of compliance is achieved voluntarily.

D. Water Measurement and Monitoring

The Water Resources Commission adopted a Strategic Measurement Plan in 2000, which was updated in 2007. This resulted in watermasters and assistant watermasters prioritizing measuring

device installation on surface water significant points of diversion (SIGPOD)¹ in high priority stream basins. Measuring devices help staff with streamflow monitoring and more accurate and efficient distribution of water. In 2015, staff worked with water users to have measuring devices installed, and confirmed installation on 71 SIGPODs in high priority watersheds around the state. This compares to 92 significant diversions with measuring device installations confirmed in 2014. Attachment 5 provides a summary of SIGPOD work completed through the end of calendar year 2015 and a summary of the last five years of activity. The Department has a modest cost-share program to assist landowners with the installation of measuring devices. Key Performance Measure #8 tracks the Department's progress on SIGPOD installations and fully implementing the Strategic Measurement Plan is a component of Recommended Action #2b of the 2012 Integrated Water Resources Strategy.

Working closely with the Hydrographics Section, field staff installed 18 new gaging stations at locations that were not previously gaged; seven of these are located in the Klamath Basin. Five existing stations were upgraded with modern equipment that provides staff better access to data and allowed for the abandonment of several stilling wells, which can be dangerous. Whenever the Department abandons a stilling well, installs a new gaging station, or has an observation well installed it conducts an archeological review to protect cultural resources.

IV. Conclusion

Maintaining a strong field presence is important to manage and distribute water in Oregon, and to obtain 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 attempts to maintain a clear, 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.

Attachments:

1. List of Watermasters by District
2. 2015 Surface Water Summary Statewide Totals
3. 2015 Compliance Rate Summary by Watermaster District and Region
4. 2015 Well Construction and Inspection Summary
5. Significant Point of Diversion Summary Table

Ivan Gall
503-986-0847

¹ 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.

WATERMASTER LIST

DIST	COUNTIES	WATERMASTER	CONTACT	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	DOUTHIT, Susan, WM	541-440-4255	ROSEBURG
16	MARION/POLK/BENTON/ YAMHILL/LINCOLN	PLAHN, Joel, WM	503-986-0889	SALEM
17	KLAMATH	MARTIN, Tyler, 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	KIM, Amy, WM	503-722-1410	CLACKAMAS
21	WHEELER/GILLIAM/ WESTERN MORROW/ EASTERN SHERMAN	THIEMANN, Ken, WM	541-384-4207	CONDON

2015 SURFACE WATER SUMMARY REPORT TOTALS STATEWIDE

Streams Regulated	586
Regulatory Actions	20,336
Written Regulatory Actions	4,710
Other Than Written Regulatory Actions	15,577
Watermaster Investigation	577
Complaints	290

REASONS FOR REGULATORY ACTION

Protect Instream Rights	452
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	328
Illegal Use	66
Protect Instream Rights & Illegal Use	21
Protect Instream Rights & Senior Out-of-Stream Rights	66
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream Rights & Illegal Use	26
Protect Senior Out-of-Stream & Instream Rights & Illegal Use	17

ACTIONS TAKEN

Diversion Reduced/Shut Off	418
No Action	412
Diversion Reduced/Shut Off & No Action	53
Rotation Established	22
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
Notice of Violation (NOV)	9
Headgate Notice	6

2015 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	2013	96.0%	2014	99.0%	2015	99.0%
2	2013	89.9%	2014	93.1%	2015	90.6 %
3	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%	2015	100.0%
4	2013	81.0%	2014	92.6%	2015	95.0%
5	2013	99.9%	2014	99.9%	2015	99.9%
6	2013	99.1%	2014	99.1%	2015	99.5%
7	No Previous Year				2015	100.0%
8	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%	2015	99.9%
9	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%	2015	100.0%
10	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%	2015	81.1%
11	2013	90.9%	2014	92.0%	2015	92.0%
12	2013	99.9%	2014	99.3%	2015	88.6%
13	2013	99.2%	2014	100.0%	2015	100.0%
14	2013	64.4%	2014	91.9%	2015	95.0%
15	2013	99.4%	2014	100.0%	2015	99.9%
16	2013	96.7%	2014	99.5%	2015	98.0%
17	2013	98.6%	2014	98.0%	2015	99.6%
18	2013	100.0%	2014	100.0%	2015	97.7%
19	2013	82.9%	2014	90.9%	2015	94.0%
20	2013	98.4%	2014	100.0%	2015	99.7%
21	2013	78.6%	2014	95.8%	2015	100.0%

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	2013	99.7%	2014	99.9%	2015	99.5%
North Central	2013	99.3%	2014	99.9%	2015	99.3%
North West	2013	96.7%	2014	98.5%	2015	97.6%
South Central	2013	96.6%	2014	99.4%	2015	94.3%
South West	2013	88.4%	2014	99.2%	2015	99.2%

2015 WELL CONSTRUCTION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

Start Cards Received			
Water Supply	3134	9% increase	from 2014
Monitoring	1302	16% increase	from 2014
Total:	4436		

Start Cards Received - "New"			
Water Supply	2522	17% increase	from 2014
Monitoring	397	16% decrease	from 2014
Total:	2919		

Well Reports Received	
Water Supply	3581
Monitoring	1179
Total:	4760

Well Reports - Type of Work	
New	3211
Deepening	125
Conversion	0
Abandonment	1017
Repair/Alteration	161
Multiple Type	98
Other Type	148
Total:	4760

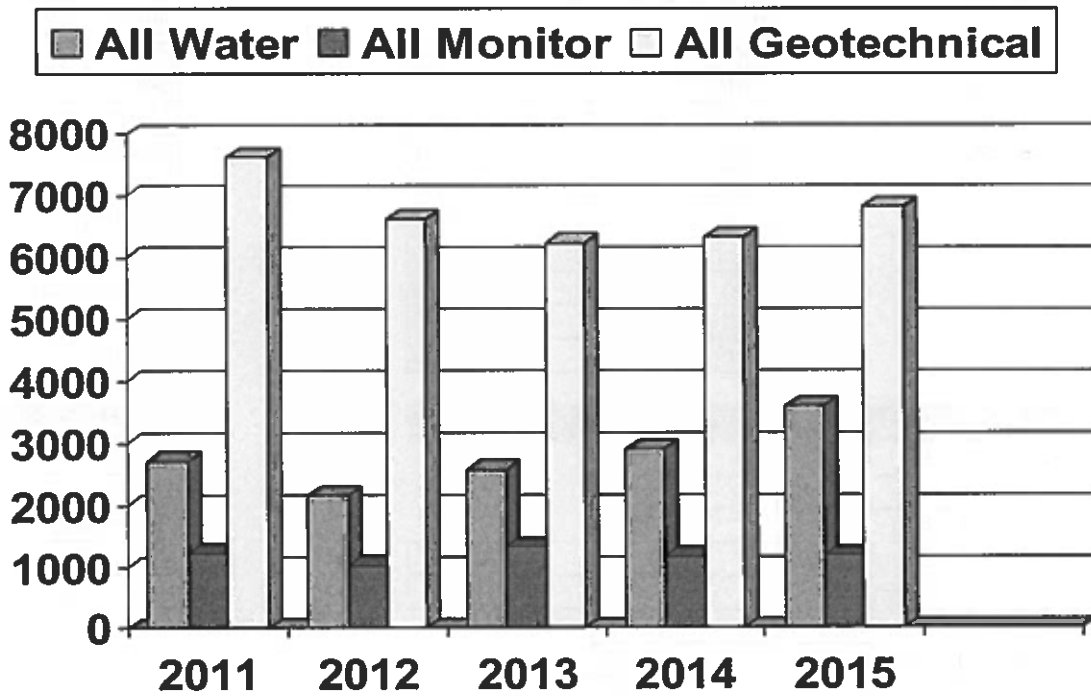
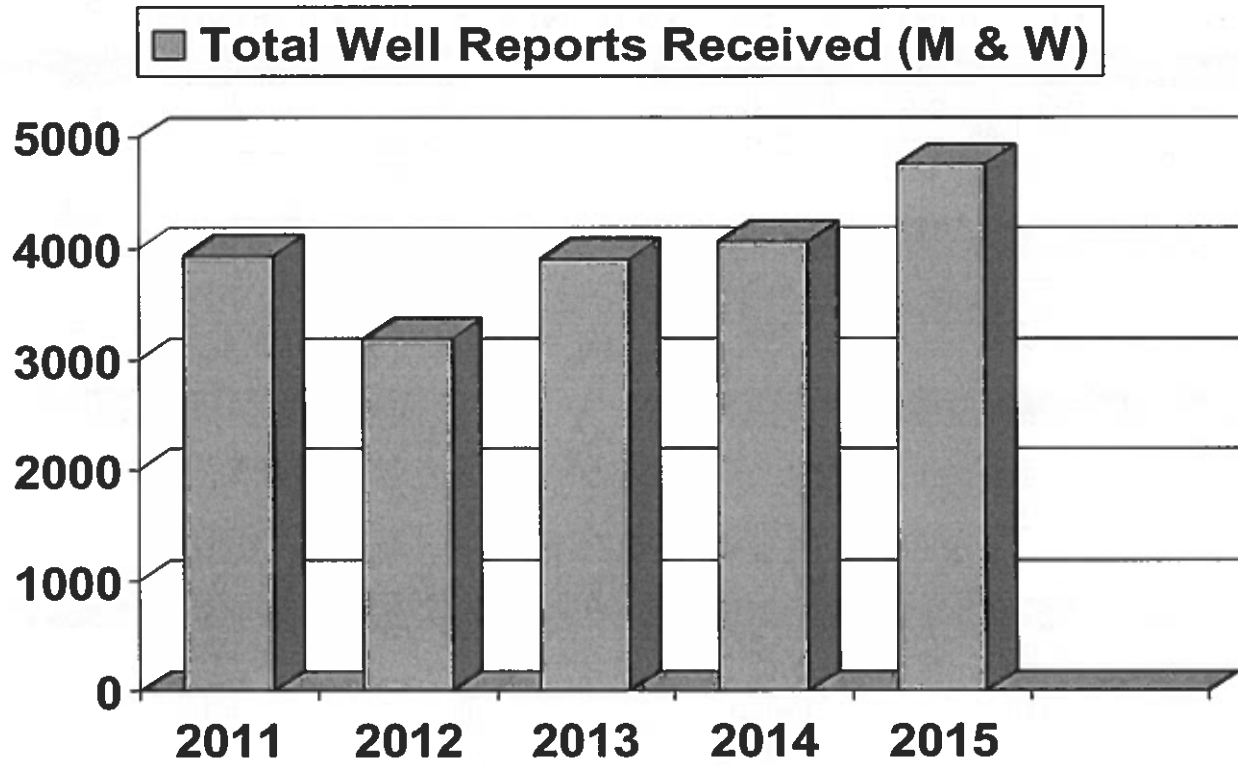
Geotechnical Hole Reports Received	
Geotechnical	6818

Well Reports Received by Use					
Domestic	2678	Industrial	25	Multiple Uses	67
Monitoring	1179	Injection	2	Dewatering	115
Irrigation	275	Thermal	0	Other Uses	121
Community	32	Livestock	266		

Well Reports Received - by County					
Baker	61	Harney	317	Morrow	26
Benton	168	Hood	10	Multnomah	481
Clackamas	414	Jackson	257	Polk	55
Clatsop	60	Jefferson	16	Sherman	4
Columbia	82	Josephine	202	Tillamook	26
Coos	85	Klamath	261	Umatilla	102
Crook	110	Lake	86	Union	37
Curry	53	Lane	339	Wallowa	26
Deschutes	235	Lincoln	50	Wasco	50
Douglas	111	Linn	214	Washington	266
Gilliam	7	Malheur	85	Wheeler	10
Grant	41	Marion	250	Yamhill	163

Well Inspections			
Number of Inspections (All Visits)	1567		
Wells Inspected (First Visit)	1429		
"New" Wells Inspected (First Visit)	1296		
Water Supply Wells	1023	41%	
Monitoring Wells	273	69%	
% of "New" Wells Inspected (Combined)	44%		
"New" Wells With Deficiencies (1st Visit)	143	11%	

Inspections (All Visits)	
Eastern	286
North Central	215
Northwest	750
South Central	60
Southwest	256



STATEWIDE Summary

Total Diversions With Measurement: 1005 (2 Measuring devices installed in 2016, 5 others confirmed* in 2016)
Total Diversions Abandoned** : 655 (39 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Total Diversions In Progress: 82
Total Diversions Needing Progress: 643
Total High Priority SPODs: 2385

- 29 Measuring devices were installed in 2011
- 51 Measuring devices were installed in 2012
- 80 Measuring devices were installed in 2013
- 85 Measuring devices were installed in 2014 (2 others confirmed* in 2014)
- 64 Measuring devices were installed in 2015 (2 others confirmed* in 2015)

*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

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds **ATTACHMENT 5**
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2015)

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East Region [Spriet]

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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 27 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

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 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

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 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

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

Diversions In Progress: 12

Diversions Needing Progress: 3

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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 63 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

Abandoned** Diversions: 17 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Diversions In Progress: 0

Diversions Needing Progress: 41

East Region	Total Diversions With Measurement:	136	(2	Measuring devices installed in 2015,	0	others confirmed* in 2015)
Summary	Total Diversions Abandoned**:	47	(0	Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)		
	Total Diversions In Progress:	16				
	Total Diversions Needing Progress:	108				
	Total High Priority SPODs:	<u>302</u>				

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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 36 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

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 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

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

Diversions In Progress: 0

Diversions Needing Progress: 0

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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 42 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

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 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

Abandoned** Diversions: 14 (2 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 **ATTACHMENT 5**
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2015)

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North Central Region	Total Diversions With Measurement:	126	(0	Measuring devices installed in 2015,	0	others confirmed* in 2015)
Summary	Total Diversions Abandoned**:	72	(21	Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)		
	Total Diversions In Progress:	0				
	Total Diversions Needing Progress:	1				
	Total High Priority SPODs:	199				

WM District 1 [Nikki Hendricks] 10Z High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 75 (1 installed in 2015, and 2 others confirmed* in 2015)
Abandoned** Diversions: 28 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Diversions In Progress: 4
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

WM District 2 [Mike Mattick] 41 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 22 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)
Abandoned** Diversions: 18 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Diversions In Progress: 1
Diversions Needing Progress: 0

WM District 16 [Joel Plahn] 76 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 47 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)
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 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)
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 **ATTACHMENT 5**
 Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2015)

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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 32 (0 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)
 Abandoned** Diversions: 22 (2 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
 Diversions In Progress: 0
 Diversions Needing Progress: 0

Northwest Region Summary

Total Diversions With Measurement:	191	(1 Measuring devices installed in 2015, 2 others confirmed* in 2015)
Total Diversions Abandoned**:	103	(2 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Total Diversions In Progress:	5	
Total Diversions Needing Progress:	0	
Total High Priority SPODs:	299	

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds **ATTACHMENT 5**
 Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2015)

South Central Region [Gorman]

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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 112 (10 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

Abandoned** Diversions: 52 (4 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Diversions In Progress: 2

Diversions Needing Progress: 24

WM District 12 [Brian Mayer] 201 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 25 (8 installed in 2015, and 1 others confirmed* in 2015)

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

Diversions In Progress: 19

Diversions Needing Progress: 155

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

Diversions with Measurement installed: 8 (1 installed in 2015, and 2 others confirmed* in 2015)

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

Diversions In Progress: 1

Diversions Needing Progress: 12

South Central Region
 Summary

Total Diversions With Measurement:	145	(19 Measuring devices installed in 2015, 3 others confirmed* in 2015)
Total Diversions Abandoned**:	58	(4 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Total Diversions In Progress:	22	
Total Diversions Needing Progress:	191	
Total High Priority SPODs:	416	

Measurement Device Status for Phase I & II Sig PODs within High Priority Watersheds **ATTACHMENT 5**
Summary Report by Region & District (12/31/2015)

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Southwest Region [Menteer]

WM District 13 [Travis Kelly] 283 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 121 (17 installed in 2015, and 1 others confirmed* in 2015)

Abandoned** Diversions: 127 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Diversions In Progress: 1

Diversions Needing Progress: 34

WM District 14 [Kathy Smith] 313 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 93 (10 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

Abandoned** Diversions: 131 (3 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Diversions In Progress: 7

Diversions Needing Progress: 82

WM District 15 [David Williams] 236 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 80 (6 installed in 2015, and 0 others confirmed* in 2015)

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

Diversions In Progress: 12

Diversions Needing Progress: 94

WM District 19 [Greg Wacker] 332 High Priority SPODs in this District

Diversions with Measurement installed: 103 (0 installed in 2015, and 1 others confirmed* in 2015)

Abandoned** Diversions: 66 (0 Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)

Diversions In Progress: 23

Diversions Needing Progress: 140

Southwest Region	Total Diversions With Measurement:	397	(33 Measuring devices installed in 2015, 2 others confirmed* in 2015)
Summary	Total Diversions Abandoned**:	374	(6 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
	Total Diversions In Progress:	43	
	Total Diversions Needing Progress:	350	
	Total High Priority SPODs:	1164	

STATEWIDE Summary

Total Diversions With Measurement:	995	(62 Measuring devices installed in 2015, 2 others confirmed* in 2015)
Total Diversions Abandoned**:	654	(39 Total Abandoned currently leased or transferred instream)
Total Diversions In Progress:	86	
Total Diversions Needing Progress:	650	
Total High Priority SPODs:	2385	

- 77 Measuring devices were installed in 2010
- 79 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)
- 84 Measuring devices were installed in 2014 (2 others confirmed* in 2014)

*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