**Mid-Coast Water Planning Partnership Strategy Development (61 actions)**

**Water Conservation and Efficient Use (13 actions)**

* The Mid-Coast needs a coordinated water conservation initiative/strategy that focuses on reducing water use, educating stakeholders, promoting incentives, and effectively using limited water supplies, especially in times of water shortage.
* Rural residents and businesses need improved access to information, incentives, funding, and resources to help them implement water conservation measures.

**Enhanced Regional Collaboration (8 actions)**

* Mid-Coast water providers share the need for system resilience and reliable source water quantity and quality. Regular coordination and collaboration among water providers can improve access to resources and funding to support this need.

**Reliable Water Infrastructure and Operations (12 actions)**

* The degradation of aging water infrastructure used to divert, store, treat, and convey water can lead to water loss and water quality issues, and poses a threat to the health and safety of communities.
* Infrastructure to manage water for self-supplied uses (rural residences and agricultural operations) is oftentimes undocumented, old, inefficient, and fails to meet current construction and quality standards, which negatively affects water security and source water quality throughout the region.
* Multiple sources of funding are needed to address current and legacy infrastructure issues and to design and build resilient infrastructure that can withstand natural hazards and help communities adapt to climate change.

**Ecosystem Protection and Enhancement (15 actions)**

* Opportunities exist in the Mid-Coast for enhancing beaver habitat and management to improve water storage, stream health, and support the recovery of key native fish species.
* Degraded riparian areas throughout the Mid-Coast negatively affect water quality, wildlife habitat, and overall watershed health. Opportunities exist to improve these areas.
* Summer streamflows are insufficient in some areas of the Mid-Coast to meet the instream water needs of fish and wildlife. Low streamflows contribute to water quality impairments (e.g., high temperatures) that negatively affect fish and wildlife.
* Many streams in the Mid-Coast lack: 1) legal protections (e.g., instream water rights) to protect streamflows for the full range of ecological flows, and 2) streamflow targets to guide instream flow restoration efforts where there are already significant out-of-stream uses.
* Some watershed systems, such as the Siletz, have insufficient water to meet the needs of all uses (both instream and out-of-stream) leading to ecological impacts on the rivers, insecurity for water users, and the potential for conflict.​
* Multiple river and stream segments consistently do not meet Oregon and federal water quality standards: high temperature and low dissolved oxygen threaten fish, and elevated turbidity affects the ability to treat and use water.

**Source Water Development and Protection (12 actions)**

* Some municipal and special district water providers are currently facing water shortages late in the summer and during dry years.
* Rural residents and landowners, agricultural irrigators, and industrial water users currently experience chronic seasonal water scarcity due to limited water availability.
* Low stream flow and high temperatures in the summer months, and high turbidity due to winter storms, pose challenges for drinking water suppliers to meet state and federal regulations to provide safe drinking water.
* Self-supplied rural residents are increasingly concerned about drinking water quality and need adequate and timely data to determine regional, local, or site-specific water quality contamination issues that may pose a health risk.

The following tables include the highest priority actions that were identified by charter signatories that ranked 155 initial actions developed by the signatories in January and February of 2021, with the exception of 1 action: Support the creation and approval of an integrated regional water resources plan. This action was not included in the plan because the partnership is in the process of implementing this action.

The brown text in the plan includes those actions that signatories, during the ranking process, and the Project Team, during the compilation process, was able to incorporate into the table, either because of redundancy, or opportunity for compilation.

Of the 155 initial actions proposed by the partnership, 98 were high priority. Through compilation and addressing redundancies, we were able to incorporate all 98 high priorities into 61 actions in the tables on the following pages.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **All categories are considered of equal importance.** |  |  |  |  |
|   |   | **Water Conservation and Efficient Use** | **Enhanced Regional Collaboration** | **Reliable Water Infrastructure** | **Ecosystem Protection and Enhancement** | **Source Water Protection** | **SUM** |  |  |  |
| **Extremely High** | 1.0-1.25 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 6 | **27** | 98 |  | 61 |
| **Very High** | 1.26-1.50 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 7 | **40** |
| **High** | 1.51-1.75 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | **31** |  |  |  |
| **TIER 2** | 1.75-2.25 | 21 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 8 | **47** |  |  |  |
| **TIER 3** | 2.25-3.00 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | **10** |  |  |  |
|   | **TOTALS** | **45** | **14** | **32** | **35** | **29** | **155** |  |  |  |

| **MCWPP Water Conservation and Efficient Use States, Objectives, and Proposed Actions[[1]](#footnote-1)** |
| --- |
| **States** | **Objectives** | **Actions** | **Lead/Participants** | **Timeline[[2]](#footnote-2)** | **Budget** | **Desired Outcome** |
| Inadequate promotion of information and comprehensive outreach on water conservation. Lack of adequate use and implementation of available information. | 1. Promote tools and information for water conservation.
2. Develop a culture of water conservation.
 | 1. Create a culture of water conservation by promoting water conservation opportunities and need, and sharing information about water rights and their management, the water cycle in the coastal region, how water moves through Mid-Coast watersheds, and how water is used, at local events, on the MCWPP website and the websites of regional partners and entities, in news articles, in water bills, and via social media (A). Educate and inform people of the interdependence of economy, ecology, and society as it relates to water use.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Develop drought declaration and audience-specific water conservation and curtailment messages (A).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Develop a Water Conservation Public Awareness Program, or social marketing campaign, aimed at changing behaviors of highest priority water users (A).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Work with NRCS to develop a Conservation Implementation Strategy to cost-share with agricultural irrigators on irrigation system improvements, pursuing incentives and support for irrigators that want to increase efficiencies (I), e.g., irrigating during off-peak times (e.g., night) to minimize evaporation losses.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Insufficient planning for water conservation and curtailment.  | C. Expand water conservation planning programs and initiatives.  | 1. Develop and update water conservation plans for Mid-Coast regional industrial direct water systems (I).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Coordinate water curtailment plans for Mid-Coast water providers (A).
 |
| 1. Support existing Water Conservation Consortium by helping municipalities update and implement actions identified in their Water Conservation and Management Plans (A).
 |
| 1. Implement advanced metering infrastructure, and expand real-time streamflow monitoring to accurately assess supply source water and enable faster identification of leaks and shortages(A).
 |
| 1. Support the continued requirements for municipalities and small system water providers to meet industry standards for unaccountable water loss (WP).
 |
| The Need for Water Conservation and Re-use[[3]](#footnote-3), [[4]](#footnote-4)Minimal re-use of gray water, harvesting, conservation of water in-home/out-of-home, and in commercial and municipal facilities, hospitality  | D. Effectively use limited water supplies, especially during times of water shortage. E. Reduce water use.  | 1. Use recycled and gray water to irrigate landscapes (RR, B, U).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Develop voluntary incentives for water conservation (A).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Consider [water pricing strategies](https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/pricing-and-affordability-water-services) and other strategies to stimulate water conservation and raise revenue (I, WP). Explore water savings opportunities at commercial facilities (e.g., implementing shut-offs for water hoses when not in use; conduct water security/conservation audits/assessments of commercial users).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Contact WaterReuse|Promoting Sustainable Water Sources (<https://watereuse.org/>) and Clean Water Services in Tualatin/Tigard (<https://www.cleanwaterservices.org/>) for developed methods of reusing treated sewage plant water for potable and industrial uses (I, WP, B, U).
 |  |  |  |  |

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| **Enhanced regional cooperation states, objectives, and actions to address key water issues in the Mid-Coast region of Oregon.** |
| **States** | **Objectives** | **Actions** | **Lead/Participants** | **Timeline[[5]](#footnote-5)** | **Budget** | **Desired Outcome** |
| Lack of access to resources and funding to enhance system resilience and reliable source water quantity and quality. | A. Build capacity of constituents to advocate for state resources and funding. | 1. Coordinate watershed and water system tours to increase awareness and understanding of regional and local water issues.
2. Support the creation of a 50-year county-wide water supply plan that will be recognized as feasible, vital, and preferred over individual city/supplier plans for state and federal funding.
3. Explore organizational options for Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium that would enable entity to prioritize and fund projects throughout the region on behalf of members.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Limited communication among regional water providers. | B. Promote opportunities to improve communications, share knowledge, and pool resources. | 1. Strengthen/support the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium (water suppliers that address water conservation issues) that enhances water conservation, increases resiliency during shortages and emergencies, and pools resources of multiple water providers. Support enhanced coordination with state and federal entities outside of the Mid-Coast.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Develop tiered communication trees to address: a) typical support needs (materials, expertise, spare hands); b) response to localized emergencies affecting one or multiple Public Water Systems (but not a majority); and c) Cascadia Subduction Zone quake, volcanic eruption, regional wildfire. Provide communication alternatives for inoperable phone/internet (HAM resources; meeting locations and days/times).
 |
| Insufficient monitoring of stream flow and water quality. | C. Improve the effectiveness of water quality and quantity monitoring programs throughout the region. | 1. Fully fund, install, and monitor real-time stream gauging stations throughout region. Identify priority locations and times of year where gauging and stream flow measurements are needed most.
 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Develop a coordinated network of people conducting stream flow monitoring and water quality monitoring to share resources and data. Explore cost-effective ways to incorporate volunteers in data collection to complement gauging network.
 |
|  |  | 1. Develop a database for data entry and access by multiple parties.
 |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Reliable Water Infrastructure and Operations states, objectives, and actions to address key water issues in the Mid-Coast region of Oregon.** |
| --- |
| **States** | **Objectives** | **Actions** | **Lead/Participants** | **Timeline[[6]](#footnote-6)** | **Budget** | **Desired Outcome** |
| Degradation of aging infrastructure that diverts, stores, treats and conveys water.Rural residences and agricultural operations often have undocumented, old, inefficient infrastructure that fails to meet current standards. | A. Create more resilient infrastructure.B. Replace aging infrastructure. | **Self-supplied water users**1. Establish a revolving loan program for people on private wells for infrastructure improvements.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Improve efficiency of irrigation systems and replace aging systems.
 |
| 1. Support the update of current self-supplied water system databases, including system description, system status, and system needs.
 |
| **Water suppliers (Municipal, special districts, and private suppliers)**1. Identify funding programs to support infrastructure enhancements that advance sustainable water solutions for the region. Study how other cities and counties have funded their infrastructure improvements through time.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Develop a regional initiative to provide education to water providers on infrastructure financing and funding. (Includes exploring sources of funding that fund water development, treatment, and infrastructure), and provides education to municipal water customers re: the costs and workload associated with maintaining and improving infrastructure).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support upgrading and maintaining water metering system infrastructure.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support the expansion of the state-supported revolving fund (including developing a new fund for self-suppliers) to accelerate water infrastructure improvements.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Design water system repair/replacement projects to withstand landslides and earthquakes to the greatest extent feasible.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Lack of adequate workforce of skilled water technicians to maintain present and future water supply systems | C. Support training and professional development to ensure the availability of skilled water technicians. | 1. Support an internship program that provides hands-on training for water technicians.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Lack of identified additional and alternative sources of water. | D. Identify additional and alternative sources of water for the Mid-Coast region of Oregon. | 1. Consider existing studies for additional water sources, such as the 2001 CH2MHill Report on the Rocky Creek Regional Water Supply Project and Preliminary Water Management Plan.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Insufficient water infrastructure to address water emergencies (e.g., tsunamis, earthquakes). | E. Create redundancy, water system interconnections, and alternative sources of water to ensure access to safe drinking water in case of emergencies. | 1. Collaborate with emergency operations planners to identify highest priority water needs and develop alternative systems and plans. Where is redundancy needed? Where will infrastructure fail? What water sources are available and what has to be done so it can be used?
	1. Identify opportunities and access for shared water available for addressing emergency interconnections.
	2. Support resiliency for tsunamis and earthquakes using water bladders, a water recycle system, installing earthquake valves in water tanks, and other solutions.
	3. Address distribution system failures by installing earthquake valves in water tanks to retain water even if distribution system fails.
	4. Use the latest technologies available when retrofitting, or replacing, water infrastructure.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Insufficient water infrastructure to address water shortages (e.g., peak summer visitation to the Mid-Coast region). | F. Ensure adequate water supplies exist in the Mid-Coast in mid-summer. | 1. Using the Water Management Economic Assessment Model (Oregon State University, Oregon Water Resources Department, and MCWPP are developing a Water Management Economic Assessment Model using existing water supply, pricing, and consumption data integrated with climate change projections to simulate the impact of future water shortages and illustrate trade-offs among potential adaptation measures.), develop a suite of adaptation measures (e.g., storage investments, conservation rebate programs, and new pricing models) to address existing and predicted water shortages in the region.
	1. Use green/natural infrastructure to create resilience that can support insufficient water infrastructure to help prevent water shortages.
	2. Enhance reservoir security and seek additional sources for water storage.
	3. Seek opportunities to collect and store water in the winter season to be used in the summer as a replacement for summer withdrawals.
	4. Explore opportunities for creating distributed networks of wintertime surface water storage facilities to offset summer use.
	5. Consider water pricing strategies to stimulate conservation and raise revenue.
 |  |  |  |  |

| **Ecosystem Protection and Enhancement states, objectives, and actions to address key water issues in the Mid-Coast region of Oregon.** |
| --- |
| **States** | **Objectives** | **Actions** | **Lead/Participants** | **Timeline[[7]](#footnote-7)** | **Budget** | **Desired Outcome** |
| Reduced health of watersheds and degraded riparian areas.Insufficient habitat to facilitate recovery of key native fish species.Multiple river and stream segments consistently do not meet Oregon and federal water quality standards. | A. Restore watershed ecological function (ridgetop to river approach) 1. Restore riparian areas and instream habitat functions, values, and benefits.2. Re-establish hydrologic regimes (and sediment transport regimes) to a more natural state.3. Restore natural channel morphology.4. Protect, maintain, and improve water quality in the region for all beneficial uses. | 1. Implement watershed restoration projects that cool streams and improve summertime flows for sensitive species and water quality impairments.
	1. Work with the Oregon Invasive Species Council, local watershed groups, and others to identify high priority invasive species in each watershed, and seek funding to support control and management of these species. Control/remove invasive vegetation along stream corridors (e.g., reed canary grass, Himalayan blackberry, Asian knotweeds) to encourage establishment of native trees and shrubs. Support the Oregon Conservation Strategy’s seven statewide actions to prevent new invasive species introductions, and decrease the scale and spread of infestations.
	2. Prioritize streams reaches for buffer establishment and improvement using the Department of Environmental Quality’s Heat Source and other models as well as local knowledge of these streams and reaches.
	3. Ensure native riparian vegetation exists, i.e., woody buffers along streams (especially conifer retention), to facilitate large natural wood recruitment, to maintain water quality and ensure ecological function, and produce habitat for beavers.
	4. Conduct habitat restoration using native plants.
	5. Manage riparian area vegetation by planting native trees, promoting a diversity of successional stages and species in riparian corridors (including an adequate representation of late-successional forest stages), augmenting large wood to achieve ecological goals, and excluding livestock/other changes in grazing management.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Advocate for incentives, and other strategies, that promote silvicultural practices that support restoration of watershed ecological function and protect drinking water source areas.
 |
| 1. Support wise development planning that minimizes impacts to floodplains and riparian areas, and uses green infrastructure methods and low impact development practices to decrease and treat stormwater runoff, protect stream systems, and promote natural/historic hydrology and protection of wetlands.
 |
| 1. Advocate for the implementation of voluntary, incentive-based actions in the Mid-Coast Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan.
 |
| 1. Flood attenuation and summertime-flow augmentation
	1. Increase water retention in channel upstream via re-meandering, addition of large wood and coarse sediment, reopening of side channels, assess road crossing structures for repair/replacements, removing physical structures (dams), decreasing bank slopes, encouraging beaver activity.
	2. Increase water retention capacity in the floodplain upstream by reconnecting floodplains, address incised downcut channels, and enhance and reconnect riparian wetlands, and dry buffer strips.
	3. Increase water retention capacity in upstream and adjacent uplands via upland wetlands, forest planting and revegetation, and green roofs/green areas and underground water storage areas (urban areas).
 |
| Inadequate water availability to meet instream and out-of-stream uses (“Balance in the Basin”). | B. Identify, meet, protect, and restore peak and ecological flows. | 1. Determine ecological flows and establish in-stream needs. Expand the geographic range of flow restoration efforts by identifying flow restoration priorities.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Establish additional instream water rights where needed to protect the full suite of flows for fish and wildlife, water quality, recreation, and scenic attraction.
	1. Acquire water rights from willing water right holders and transfer those (or temporary in-stream leases) to in-stream use.
	2. Consider financial incentives to trade water rights and water use for instream needs.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support installation and use of flow meters on all stream withdrawals. Use information to gain a more accurate estimate of water use and availability. Support increased real-time streamflow monitoring/gauging to enable innovative demand-reduction actions during periods of critical ecological need.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Look for opportunities to collect and store water in the winter season to be used in the summer as a replacement for summer withdrawals.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Use OWRD basin program rules to classify, or withdraw, waters that provide significant instream benefits.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Inadequate natural water storage. | C. Promote natural water storage in the region using beavers and green infrastructure.D. Balance instream and out-of-stream water uses.E. Ensure summer stream flows are sufficient to meet the instream water needs of fish and wildlife. | 1. Protect beaver populations and strategically encourage beaver pond creation.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Restore hyporheic flows (the transport of surface water through sediments in flow paths that return to surface water) by building instream structures (log jams) to capture gravels at confluences of cooler tributaries.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Improve stream flows and off-channel water storage by creating instream log jams to capture bedload, refill incised channels, and reconnect floodplains, and improving groundwater storage capacity.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Evaluate how much natural storage could be produced in the region/subareas. Evaluate the information available (peer-reviewed science) on how stream flows are impacted by land use practices and implement actions to better mimic natural hydrology.
 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Work with land managers to manage privately owned lands for public benefits (i.e., beneficial uses). Connect private landowners with local stewardship foresters, local SWCD staff, and USDA NRCS staff, OSU Extension, and others to access resources and information.
 |  |  |  |  |

| **Source Water Development and Protection states, objectives, and actions to address key water issues in the Mid-Coast region of Oregon.** |
| --- |
| **States** | **Objectives** | **Actions** | **Lead/Participants** | **Timeline[[8]](#footnote-8)** | **Budget** | **Desired Outcome** |
| Some Mid-Coast waters do not meet Oregon and federal water quality standards for turbidity, E. coli, or other contaminants of concern for drinking water providers. Source water quality may be at risk from unregulated contaminants, or contaminants, which are currently within water quality standards, but pose a risk to drinking water. | A. Assess the levels and presence/absence of contaminants in Mid-Coast waters and describe negative effects to human health.B. Consistently attain water quality standards that protect drinking water and other beneficial uses.C. Anticipate and prepare for the effects of climate change stressors, which are predicted to influence precipitation, temperature, coastal inundation, ecosystem function, and water quality.D. Prioritize restoration work and support land management practices that reduce contaminants of concern to drinking water. | 1. Develop and implement long-term water quality monitoring program to improve understanding of baseline conditions and event- caused conditions (i.e., storm, low-flow) for nutrients, bacteria, temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity and other specific contaminants identified by DEQ.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Encourage longer forest rotations, improve riparian buffers, and implement more erosion control practices. Seek funding opportunities to reduce landslide and other sediment delivery hazards (e.g., undersized culverts, outdated road maintenance, legacy roads) in locations that are not currently regulated.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Advocate for increasing wooded buffer zones associated with intermittent and non-fish bearing streams that feed source water as well as perennial streams that are not currently regulated (e.g., rural residential, urban, legacy agricultural areas).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Implement education and restoration projects with partners to directly address impairments and improve conditions (e.g., erosion prevention and control, riparian and wetland buffers, urban tree and forest protection)
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Identify cause, educate and support the reduction of nutrient inputs to source water to prevent algal blooms (e.g., grants, well water nitrate screening, well water and septic system education, low-input gardening).
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lessen the amount of sediments and debris from harvested areas from entering source waters.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Advocate for integrated pest management associated with use of pesticides in the Mid-Coast region. For example, minimize aerial spraying in watersheds adjacent to source water; promote hand clearing, when possible, in riparian zones (versus hand spraying); support notification of all water treatment facilities when and where spraying will occur); advocate for education and technical assistance to landowners and others on best management practices. Partner with agencies and OSU to deliver education on safe pesticide application practices coupled with vegetation management practices that reduce or eliminate pesticide use.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Create a Source Water Protection Plan, or multiple source-specific plans, to reduce, or minimize contaminants from entering source waters. Advocate for funding to support the development and implementation of these plans.
 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Encourage municipalities to update/complete stormwater management control plans to incorporate Green Infrastructure/Low-Impact Development practices, using statewide LID technical design guide, and update codes and ordinances that are barriers to implementing these practices. Assist smaller communities, that are not currently required, in developing similar stormwater management plans and technical design guides.
 |  |  |  |  |
| There exists insufficient data in the Mid-Coast to assess water quality and draw firm conclusions about the presence or levels of toxic chemicals in drinking water source areas. | E. Sample throughout the Mid-Coast to accurately identify the quantity and type of toxics entering source waters to assess potential risks to both drinking water quality and aquatic life. | 1. Implement monitoring programs that collect water samples to identify pollutant sources (location, source, practices influencing input, transport and fate of pollutants), and use results to prioritize outreach and incentive programs to modify practices.
	1. Advocate for additional sampling in headwaters (where herbicides and pesticides are applied and at municipality intakes.
	2. Conduct comprehensive and ongoing water testing, and use results to guide BMP implementation, restoration, etc. to address water quality impairments. Implement regular private well and intake outreach/education/testing.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Public information is lacking re: source water protection measures and sources of contamination and concern. | F. Informed self-supplied water users that need and want adequate and timely data to determine regional, local, or site-specific water quality contamination issues that may pose a health risk. | 1. Develop and implement an outreach plan to inform self-supplied water users with water quality information from source waters.
	1. Notify and educate the public re: the need for source water protection measures.
	2. Provide outreach/education programs and info campaigns re water quality impacts of lawn management near streams and ponds, pesticides and fertilizers . Share ways to reduce impacts, find alternatives.
	3. Provide outreach/education on septic system management to protection groundwater and surface water.
	4. Advocate for increasing the accessibility of data and the sharing of data that is easily interpreted and used by the public. Provide training on use, access, and interpretation of available local data.
 |  |  |  |  |
| There is no regional emergency response and management communication and action network in the Mid-Coast. | G. Support a regional emergency response and management communication and action network. | 1. Ensure Emergency Response Plans address water system needs and specific vulnerabilities, and are interconnected to create a regional network during emergency situations.
 |  |  |  |  |
| Lack of protected public drinking water source areas reduces water system control over potential impacts to watersheds. | H. Seek opportunities to protect and conserve public drinking water source areas. | 1. Acquire land, or obtain conservation easements, to protect critical land areas managed for water quality protection. Form collaborative efforts with funders, agencies, and NGOs to develop pathways for land purchases, or increased percentage of acreages managed for source water protection and enhancement.
 |  |  |  |  |

1. ALL USERS (A); INDUSTRIAL (I); WATER PROVIDERS (WP); AGRICULTURAL USERS/IRRIGATORS (A/I), RURAL RESIDENTS (RR); BUSINESSES (B); AND URBAN RESIDENTS (U) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Phase I (Short Term – 6-24 months); Phase II (Mid-Term – 2-5 years); Phase III (Long Term – 5-10 years). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Note: Water runoff capture under certain methods and times of year will require permitting through OWRD. Gray water permits are through DEQ. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/Water-Reuse.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Phase I (Short Term – 6-24 months); Phase II (Mid-Term – 2-5 years); Phase III (Long Term – 5-10 years). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Phase I (Short Term – 6-24 months); Phase II (Mid-Term – 2-5 years); Phase III (Long Term – 5-10 years). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Phase I (Short Term – 6-24 months); Phase II (Mid-Term – 2-5 years); Phase III (Long Term – 5-10 years). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Phase I (Short Term – 6-24 months); Phase II (Mid-Term – 2-5 years); Phase III (Long Term – 5-10 years). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)