
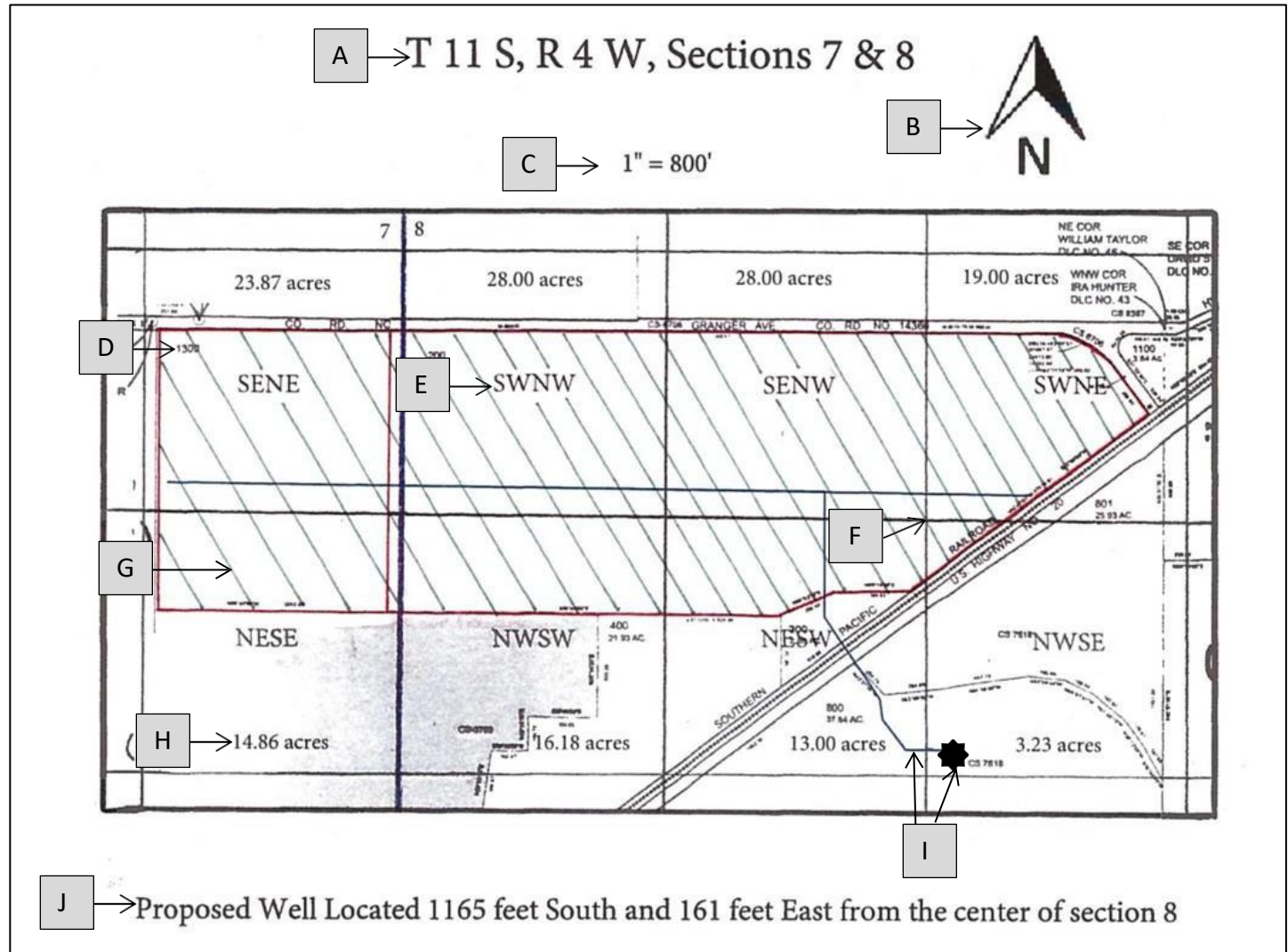


Map Requirements for New Water Right Applications

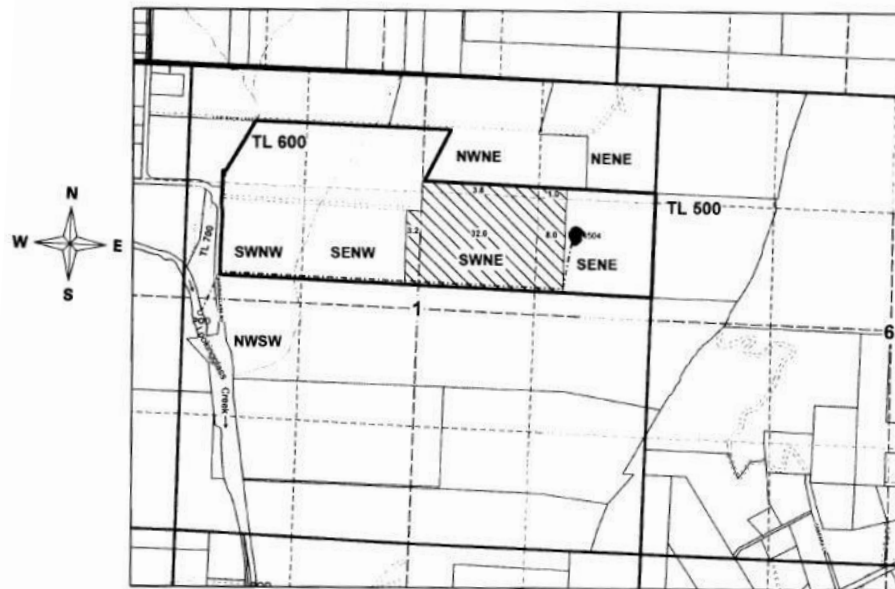
New Water Right Applications require a map, meeting certain standards, accompany the application. The map standards are governed by Oregon Administrative Rule 690-310-0050. Below is an example of each requirement on a sample map. (NOTE: Maps may vary in their appearance, but must all contain the minimum required elements.)

- A. Township, Range and Section
- B. North Directional Symbol
- C. Even Scale, no smaller than 1" = 1320'
- D. Tax Lots identified
- E. 1/4, 1/4 Public Land Survey subdivision identified
- F. Public Land Survey reference corner
- G. Hachury to identify place of use: 
- H. For irrigation or nursery uses, number of acres to be irrigated in each 1/4, 1/4 Public Land Survey subdivision
- I. Well or Diversion and conveyance line to place of use
- J. Description of the location of the well or surface water diversion, referenced to a Public Land Survey reference corner



Other Sample Map:

**T.28S. R.7W. Section 1
Douglas County
Scale: 1" = 1,320'**



**Point of Diversion is 2,720 ft. south and 180 ft. east
from the northwest corner of Section 1.**

Map Requirements for New Water Right Applications

Provided is a sample map which contains required elements for the map that must be submitted with a new Application for a Permit to Use Groundwater or Surface Water. Below are brief descriptions of the elements.

A) Township, Range and Section

The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) method used in the United States to divide, or “Plat”, land established a rectangular grid system by which land could be described for the purposes of mapping and selling of real property. Locations on a map could be arrived at by referencing the grid using the Township and Range to zoom in on a specific area, usually measuring 36 square miles. The Township describes the area’s location North to South, and the Range describes the area’s location East to West. These areas are further divided into approximately 1 square mile areas known as Sections. Oregon is divided into 9 northern Townships, 41 southern Townships, 16 western Ranges and 51 eastern Ranges.

B) North Directional Symbol

For orientation purposes, the map must indicate which direction is North, relative to the paper the map is printed on.

C) Even Map Scale

An even map scale is required for a complete map. The scale must be true to the dimensions of the map (be sure to check the scale of your map after it is printed). The scale cannot exceed 4-inches to a mile (1 inch = 1,320 feet). Even scales will be in increments of 100 feet, i.e. 1” = 400”, 1” = 500’, 1’ = 600’ etc. Scales such as 1” = 125.4 feet or 1” = 143 feet will not be accepted.

D) Tax Lot

The map must identify all individual tax lots where water will be diverted, conveyed or used.

E) 1/4, 1/4 Section subdivisions identified

The 1-square mile Sections described above are further divided into 1/4 Sections by bisecting the midpoint of the Section on the North/South and West/East Section lines. These 1/4 Sections are further divided into 1/4, 1/4 Sections (1/16 Sections). These 1/4, 1/4 Sections typically measure approximately 1,320 feet on each side.

F) Public Land Survey Reference Corner

The grid produced by the division of lands using the Township, Range, Section, 1/4 Section, and 1/4, 1/4 Section subdivision method creates a number of intersecting lines. Each of these line intersections are recognized as PLSS Reference corners. Additionally, in some areas other subdivisions known as Donation Land Claims (DLC) may be used as the reference corner.

G) Hachury

Hachury is an identifying texture added to the map to show the area where water will be used. Diagonal lines are the most common representation; however, any continuous symbol over the area is acceptable.

H) Acres per 1/4, 1/4 PLSS subdivision

The map must show a breakdown of the number of acres in each 1/4, 1/4 PLSS subdivision.

I) Well or Diversion and Conveyance

The map must identify the location of the well or diversion with a unique symbol. Additionally, if the well or diversion fall outside of the area the water is to be used, the map must also include the approximate location of the conveyance system (pipe, ditch etc.) from the well or diversion to the area of use.

J) Description of the location of the well or diversion

The map must include a description of the location of the well or diversion, referenced to a recognized PLSS corner, using the distance North/South and West/East from the reference corner.