

September 30, 2024

To: Dianne Sands
USEPA Region 10

From: Tom Pattee
Groundwater Coordinator
Drinking Water Services
Oregon Health Authority

Subject: Oregon's Implementation of Source Water Protection

The Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Services and its partner agency the Department of Environmental Quality's Drinking Water Protection Program are, through the attached June 2024 update and tables, supplying information to the EPA regarding the status of implementation of Source (Drinking) Water Protection in Oregon and activities directed toward that end during the FY2023-2024 time period. A summary of the implementation efforts is given below, more definitive information follows in the June 2024 update document.

Summary:	Implementation Number of PWSs (includes "Buyers")	Implementation Population (Population + Buyer Pop)	Total Number (Active CWSs - includes SWP/GWP/GU)	Total Population (Population of Active CWSs including SWP/GWP/GU)	% by number of CWSs	% population
Substantial Imp - GW CWS	209	420,683				
Substantial Imp - SW CWS	175	2,800,884				
Substantial Imp All CWS	384	3,221,567	933 ⁽¹⁾	3,731,029 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	41%	86%
Substantial Imp – NTNC	49	16,806	349	78,570		
EPA Target ⁽⁴⁾					49%	59%

(1) The total number of systems and population includes PWSs with substantial implementation plus wholesale buyers that have the PWS listed as their primary source. It does not include PWSs listed as "inactive" or PWSs where the seller is indicated as an emergency or secondary source. It also does not include transient non-community (NC) water systems or NP (non-public) water systems regulated under Oregon regulations.

(2) Population and Wholesale (buyer) Population for systems with substantial or initial implementation were updated 08JUL2024.

(3) Numbers in red (total number of systems and total pop) are estimates from Data Online for Community PWSs as of 08JUL2024. EPA will insert these numbers for the final reporting based on their SDWIS data pull. Oregon has adjusted SDWIS population numbers to remove double counting for systems that strictly provide wholesale water (JWC, SFWB, NCCWC, LO-TWS).

(4) EPA national targets are taken from “National Water Program Guidance FY 2019-2020”, Publication Number: 800D17001, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

During this reporting period, Oregon has again focused on recognizing individual and collective steps that community water systems or other regional entities take that result in a reduction of risk to drinking water resources. The definitions Oregon uses for initial and substantial implementation are given below.

Initially implemented is defined in Oregon as any protection follow-up to the Source Water Assessment, including enhancing the delineation and/or inventory, using the assessment data to clarify the potential risk that a specific activity may pose, forming a local team to address protection issues, etc.

A **Substantially implemented Strategy** occurs when Oregon agencies determine that strategic protection actions have been taken to appropriately reduce the risk of potential contamination within the community water system drinking water source area, based on the state/local identified significant threats and sensitivity of the source water or source area. These strategic protection actions can be performed at the state, regional, and/or local levels. If single source water areas can be grouped (i.e., wells in a single aquifer, wells in a cluster, intakes or intakes and wells in the same watershed) each of the community water systems would be considered to have taken strategic protection actions.

Oregon’s source water protection activities for both the DEQ and OHA for the period ending June 30, 2024 are summarized in the attached text.

Oregon Drinking Water Protection Activities

The Oregon Health Authority's (OHA) Drinking Water Services and its partner agency, the Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) Drinking Water Protection Program, implement Drinking Water Protection in Oregon. Oregon's Drinking Water Protection activities for both the DEQ and OHA for the period ending June 30, 2024 are summarized in the following format:

June 2024 Update Contents

Contents

Advancing Environmental Justice.....	5
Source Water Assessment Data Availability and Use.....	6
Assisting Individual Public Water Systems	7
Small System Outreach Project	8
Enhancing Drinking Water Resiliency through Land Conservation	8
Technical Assistance for Coastal Public Water Systems	14
Regional Public Water System Projects	14
Funding for Oregon Public Water Systems	21
State Revolving Fund: Drinking Water Source Protection Loans and Grants ..	21
Pacific Northwest Drinking Water Providers Partnership.....	22
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Source Water Protection	23
EPA Technical Assistance Pilot	25
Other Funding Sources.....	25
Statewide and Regional Projects.....	26
Oregon Public Water System Resource Guides	26
Assessing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).....	26
Non-Point Source Coordination	27
Harmful Algae Blooms	29
Coordination with Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Watershed Councils	30
Forest Wildfires – Drinking Water Risk Tracking.....	30
Certification of Updated Groundwater Drinking Water Source Area Delineations	31
Coordination with State and Federal Agencies	31

Forest and Agriculture	31
Groundwater Management Areas.....	31
Oregon Water Resources Department.....	32
Other OHA Programs	33
Other DEQ Programs.....	34
Coordination with Rural Nonprofit Organizations.....	35
National Rural Water Association (NRWA).....	35
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC).....	35
Information Sharing	36
Trainings and Workshops.....	36
Implementation Results as of June 2024	36
Percentage of Community Water Systems Protected	36
Percentage of Population Protected	39
Year-to-Year Comparison	40
Comparison by water system population.....	40
Attachment A: Oregon DWP Implementation Status as of 30 JUN 2024	43
Attachment B: Figures.....	44
Attachment C: Drinking Water Source Protection Project Priority Lists.....	46

Advancing Environmental Justice

Work to incorporate Environmental Justice (EJ) principles and address environmental injustices in Oregon is ongoing. Clean, safe, and affordable drinking water is essential for all communities and is vital for public health. The DEQ and OHA drinking water protection team has been actively participating in this work in several ways.

DEQ is in the process of developing an agency-wide framework that defines best practices to implement environmental and public health laws and regulations consistently and efficiently across DEQ programs. DEQ's drinking water protection team participates in DEQ's three EJ subgroups that focus on technical, policy, and education and outreach work and provides input and data to incorporate drinking water needs.

As Oregon moves forward with the development of an Oregon-specific EJ mapping tool (per Oregon House Bill 4077), the drinking water source protection (DWSP) program has been developing and providing data. House Bill 4077 expanded the definition of environmental justice and also created a mandate to develop methodology, aggregate relevant spatial data, and create an environmental justice mapping tool focused on Oregon. OHA's significant efforts to map drinking water service areas will assist in evaluating populations at risk. DEQ has provided source areas and other drinking water source information to the process so watersheds and aquifers that provide drinking water are included in decision-making. In addition, information on potential drinking water contaminant sources used for the source water assessment work are being incorporated.

As we grow our knowledge base about EJ policy and disadvantaged communities we are striving to identify and prioritize EJ communities for outreach and technical assistance. For example, DEQ and OHA have developed initial screening tools for EJ communities that incorporate state and federal guidance principles. We are also providing input towards the definition of Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) for both the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Fund programs and tracking an environmental justice technical assistance project for our non-point source implementation 319 grant program. DEQ has been assisting the Federal/State/Local Drinking Water Providers Partnership with maps and analysis to identify EJ communities for the grant review and selection process. DEQ's concerted efforts to develop a policy for remuneration for Community Experts will help us encourage, support and engage communities in decisions that impact their drinking water supply. DEQ's targeted outreach to manufactured home communities and other very small systems (discussed below) is one example of engaging and working with small, disadvantaged community public water systems to identify their unique needs and to support finding sustainable solutions.

DEQ and OHA DWSP staff prioritize underserved communities for technical assistance by incorporating EJ screening tools to identify areas for engagement. DEQ's 2023 priority list for outreach was compiled based on community public water systems with

high sensitivity and are identified as disadvantaged by EPA's Justice40 criteria. In 2024, we added systems that are considered disadvantaged under OHA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund criteria to the prioritized outreach list. Other examples of DEQ's efforts to identify underserved communities and address their unique needs includes targeted outreach to manufactured home communities and other very small systems, work to establish reoccurring gatherings for climate vulnerable coastal communities in Oregon and working with OHA to give additional consideration to disadvantaged communities in DWSRF grant scoring.

The DWSP program is committed to incorporating environmental justice best practices into its programs and decision-making to ensure all people in Oregon have equitable environmental and public health protections. More detail about this work can be found throughout this report.

Source Water Assessment Data Availability and Use

Source Water Assessments (SWAs), and subsequent updates, provide public water systems information on geographic setting and point and non-point pollution risks to drinking water supplies. OHA and DEQ encourage and assist public water systems and local communities to use the information in the assessments to voluntarily develop place-based plans and implement drinking water protection strategies.

DEQ annually reviews records for drinking water intakes and identifies water systems using surface water sources that have not previously received a source water assessment or have changed or added a source so the assessment needs to be updated. DEQ prepares source water assessments for these water systems as resources allow. In FY2023-24, DEQ completed one assessment for a new surface water system and updated the [Source Water Assessment](#) web site ensuring all SWAs for surface water are posted and publicly available.

OHA continued to complete SWA updates for groundwater systems, completing 32 updates. As of the end of FY2023-2024 OHA has completed 744 SWA updates representing 78% of the 954 Community and Non-Transient Non-Community groundwater systems that are to receive an update.

Oregon maintains a robust [Drinking Water Protection](#) web site that provides public access to multiple data sources on drinking water source area assessments and routinely fulfills public requests for data. DEQ and OHA also regularly provide drinking water data to local governments, Federal contractors, and consultants (when effective security of the data is ensured). In 2023 and 2024, DEQ added program layers as feature services on AGOL to make them available to agency partners and others. [Mapping and GIS data](#) of the groundwater and surface water drinking water source areas and potential contaminant sources identified within those drinking water source areas are available in several formats including an online interactive mapping tool, GIS data layers, and in a print-ready format. The online mapping tool helps public water

systems and their communities identify drinking water source areas, the land uses, and potential sources of pollutants identified in regulatory databases within those source areas. Statewide surface water maps with land use/ownership data, soil erosion potential, landslide potential, and treatment system susceptibility are also available on the web site.

Assisting Individual Public Water Systems

As of June 30, 2024, a total of 384 community water systems (41% of Oregon's community water systems) have "substantially implemented" a strategy to protect their drinking water. Based on last year's numbers, the percent of community water systems that minimized the risk to public health through substantial source water protection efforts increased by about 2%. 24 community water systems achieved substantial implementation. All 24 of those systems were found to have implemented protection activities or were substantially protected by activities implemented by water systems that had overlapping protection areas. At the same time, the total number of community water systems in Oregon increased by 4 in the last year.

Substantially protected water systems include most of Oregon's larger communities. Collectively, substantially protected community water systems serve approximately 3,221,567 Oregonians, accounting for 86% of our estimated 3,731,029 Oregonians served by community water systems.

Oregon's community water systems are skewed towards small (101 to 500 customers) to very small (100 or fewer customers) water systems which combined make up 70% of our community water systems. The remaining 30% are made up of moderate (501 to 3,300 customers), large (3,301 to 50,000 customers), and very large (more than 50,000 customers) water systems. Most of Oregon's moderate (58%), large (77%) and very large (100%) community water systems are substantially protected. In contrast, most of Oregon's small (37%) and very small (24%) community water systems have yet to be substantially protected.

"Substantial implementation" occurs when Oregon agencies determine that actions have been taken to appropriately reduce the risk of potential contamination within the community water system drinking water source area. These strategic actions can be performed at the state, regional, and/or local levels.

Both OHA and DEQ regularly contact water systems to offer technical assistance and provide support to those that request it, whether the water system's intention is to develop a full drinking water source protection plan or to simply identify and implement key protective measures for their source water. As part of our efforts to standardize reporting and encourage small systems to implement protection practices, the DWSP team initiated the development of implementation checklists that detail the most common potential contaminants in source areas and identify appropriate strategies for protection. In FY2022-2023, a checklist for manufactured home community water

systems serving less than 500 people was implemented and other demographics will be considered in future years. The checklists give us clear guidance for what qualifies for “substantial implementation” status.

Small System Outreach Project

In Oregon, small Community Water Systems (CWSs) with populations of 500 or less account for about 70% of all CWSs. Although these small CWSs are primarily groundwater dependent and have smaller drinking water source areas, they are still subject to a variety of potential contaminant sources and contaminant detections. Developing an outreach effort focused on these CWSs is critical as most lack the resources, personnel, or knowledge of funding opportunities and, the technical assistance and training options to help protect their drinking water source areas. In addition, over 200 of these are Manufactured Home Communities (MHCs) whose populations may have increased vulnerability to drinking water quality issues as their customer base tends to contain disproportionately more low-income households and senior residents.

To address this resource gap, DEQ developed and implemented an outreach process designed to build the capacity of small CWS operators and reliant communities to protect their drinking water source areas through education, technical assistance, and relationship building. As part of this project DEQ developed outreach materials that describe Source Water Protection, potential contaminant sources, and best management practices that target different audiences; conducted GIS spatial analysis to visualize and highlight patterns across MHC locations; and contacted local partners for awareness and collaboration.

As of June 30, 2024, DEQ identified and contacted 223 small CWS that are MHCs. During the site visits, DEQ listened to drinking water concerns, discussed their Source Water Assessment and Update (if available), walked around their community to visualize potential contaminant sources, and discussed possible protection actions. Through this process, and making use of the implementation check list for MHCs, approximately 56 small CWS have initiated some protection activities and 34 MHC CWSs reached substantial implementation, 10 of which occurred during FY2023-2024. A story map of progress and lessons learned can be found [here](#).

Enhancing Drinking Water Resiliency through Land Conservation

Supporting natural infrastructure through land purchase/conservation easements within drinking water source areas has become increasingly important to Oregon’s public water systems. The challenges for water systems are becoming more complex as our built infrastructure ages, natural systems continue to be degraded, climate change stresses water supplies, and the state’s population grows. Protecting the land upstream of drinking water intakes is critical to protecting public health and reducing treatment costs for communities as well as supporting economic stability, recreation opportunities, and wildlife/aquatic habitat. Without land protection, many communities are being forced to rely on backup supplies, make expensive upgrades, and even shut off water to address land uses that are negatively impacting their water supply. Additionally, small

communities are at a disadvantage when they try to protect their source areas due to the limited ratepayer base, limited administrative capacity, eligibility requirements, and funding restrictions within the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRFs.

DEQ is working with several Oregon water systems, land trusts, and local partners to leverage voluntary tools like land acquisition and conservation easements to help communities and landowners protect their drinking water source areas. DEQ has also conducted workshops and provided input to State Legislative concepts to improve local coordination and funding opportunities. Highlights of our progress in FY2023-2024 include the following:

Coastal Workshops:

The DEQ Drinking Water Program invested considerable time and effort in 2023 and 2024 towards launching a workshop series on the coast to build community among drinking water and technical assistance providers. This workshop series was a response to participant feedback that DEQ received following the Source Water Protection workshops hosted by DEQ and EPA in fall of 2022 in the south- and mid-coast regions. Participant feedback articulated the need for more continuing in-person opportunities for drinking water providers to gather, form partnerships, and to help build capacity for source water protection efforts and land conservation within the distinct coastal regions (i.e. south-, mid-, and north-coast). DEQ partnered with staff from the Coalition for Oregon Land Trusts (COLT), the Economic Development Alliance of Lincoln County (EDALC), and North Coast Land Conservancy (NCLC) to plan and facilitate the workshops. The Coastal Partnerships for Drinking Water Protection workshops were intentionally designed to be community-need driven and to provide opportunities for drinking water providers to share successes and challenges, access resources, and talk to partners about source water protection efforts including land conservation. The workshop series launched in October 2023 and focused on the south-coast and mid-coast regions. A second series of workshops, including a north-coast workshop location, were launched in February 2024. A third series of workshops focusing on each coastal region (north-, mid-, and south-coast) was then planned for October 2024.

October 2023 Workshops: The south-coast workshop in October 2023 was modified to accommodate a virtual-only platform in response to last minute unforeseen circumstances. Out of the 31 total attendees to the workshop there were 10 participants representing 8 different water systems (Cities of Bandon, Powers, Gold Beach, Brookings, Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board, Rainbow Rock Village Mobile Home Park, Swisshome Village, and Lincoln City Water District). Swisshome Village was moved into initial implementation status because of their participation in the workshop. In addition, 15 participants representing 11 different technical assistance partner organizations attended, including representatives from the local land trust, soil and water conservation districts, the regional community/ economic development organization,

watershed councils, and funding agencies. Two participants representing the US EPA and the Washington State Department of Health were also in attendance.

The mid-coast workshop was a hybrid structure with both virtual and in-person attendance options. Out of the 35 total attendees there were 12 participants representing 11 different water systems (Camp Rilea, Rees Training Center, Cascadia Mobile Park, Riverside Mobile Park, Seal Rock Water District (WD), Rockaway Beach WD, Lincoln City WD, Mapleton WD, and the cities of Newport, Depoe Bay, and Siletz). The Mapleton Water District and Camp Rilea were moved into initial implementation status for attending the workshop. There were also 12 participants representing 12 different technical assistance partner organizations including representatives from land trusts, the local watershed council and soil and water conservation district, the regional community/ economic development organization, funding agencies, and more. In addition to representatives from both OHA's Drinking Water Services and DEQ, there were also 7 different community members present who were either landowners in drinking water source areas or within the service district of community water systems.

February 2024 Workshops: In February 2024, DEQ hosted 3 workshops for south-, mid-, and north-coast communities with partners from COLT, EDALC, and North Coast Land Conservancy (NCLC). A total of 132 attendees participated in the three workshops. Of the 132 attendees, 97 participated in-person and 36 participated online. Attendees represented the following roles: 13 community members, six consultants, two federal government employees, six for-profit organization employees, four land trust employees, 13 local government employees, three non-profit organization employees, 18 public water system employees, seven soil and water conservation district employees, 42 state government employees (including staff from the OWRD, ODA, DLCD, OHA, DEQ, NRCS, ODF, and Governor Kotek's regional solutions team), six Tribal government representatives, and 12 watershed council members. Further, of the 132 attendees, 49 attended the South-Coast Workshop; 54 attended the Mid-Coast Workshop, and 29 attended the North-Coast Workshop. Of the 132 attendees, 20 requested continuing education certificates and 18 CEU certificates were sent to Local government or public water system employees.

Planning for October 2024 Workshops: Significant time planning for the October 2024 workshops also occurred in FY2023-24.

Workshop materials (including presentations and resources) are available on DEQ's [Source Water Protection Workshops](#) web page. As part of DEQ's partnership with the Economic Development Alliance of Lincoln County (EDALC),

EDALC staff use their own equipment to record all the presentations at each workshop and provide follow up video editing/ captioning to produce accessible and high-quality videos of workshop presentations. Recordings of community presentations, in particular, are a valuable resource for that community moving forward and can be featured on community websites, social media, or even used as training tools to educate newly elected city officials about a community's past efforts to protect their drinking water source(s). EDALC hosts all the videos on their [Coastal Source Water Protection YouTube](#) web page.

EPA Technical Assistance Pilot:

DEQ is working with EPA to implement a pilot project to fund the Environmental Finance Center (the EFC@RCAC) as EPA's Contractor to provide technical assistance to water systems interested in land conservation. The purpose of this pilot program is to identify communities that have advanced source water protection goals through community engagement but lack sufficient resources and political capital needed to advance those goals further. The pilot aims to provide technical support and capacity building efforts to advance implementation of land conservation as a source water protection effort.

In FY2023-2024, DEQ identified and provided EPA's contractor (EFC@RCAC) a list of six prioritized water systems for the technical assistance. Water systems that are disadvantaged, underserved or meet environmental justice criteria (EPA's Justice40 initiative) were prioritized. DEQ assisted EFC@RCAC with interviews of the six water systems and EFC@RCAC initiated subcontracts with non-profit technical assistance providers including Sustainable Northwest and local land trust organizations.

Legislative Actions:

Leading up to the 2023 Oregon Legislative session, DEQ coordinated with agency staff, stakeholders and Governor's Office Natural Resource Staff on ways the legislature can help fund communities with land conservation for source water protection purposes. DEQ participated in development of two legislative concepts that were carried forward as successful legislative bills: HB 2813 (enrolled as HB2010) allocates \$5 million to establish state grant land conservation in drinking water source areas and HB 3195 expanded Oregon Clean Water State Revolving Fund eligibility to water districts. HB3195 was effective in June 2023. The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board authorized rule making for the Drinking Water Source Protection grant program in July 2023. DEQ participated on the Rules Advisory Committee between January and May, 2024. The OWEB DWSP grant program will provide land acquisition grants to public water suppliers to protect, restore, or enhance sources of drinking water through: a) The acquisition of lands from willing sellers; b) Entering into covenants, easements, or similar agreements with willing landowners; or c) Repaying a loan used to finance a project as described (a) or (b) above. OWEB developed program guidance and will be soliciting grant applications between October and December 2024.

Focused Funding through the DWSRF:

In 2024, OHA's Drinking Water Source Protection grant program invited eligible public water systems to apply for land conservation planning grants that will be funded with Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funds. Six public water systems applied and received grants for conservation planning projects that included studies or activities that are related to assessing legal and/or financial feasibility of purchasing land or easements within their drinking water source area. More information on the applicants and work funded can be found in this report's section on Funding and on the OHA [2024 DWSPF Project Priority List](#).

Land Conservation by individual PWSs:

DEQ is providing technical assistance to a number of public water systems that are exploring property acquisition or conservation easements for sensitive portions of their drinking water source area. Examples in FY2023-24 include the following:

- *City of Port Orford:* The City of Port Orford worked with partners to ensure the protection of 160 acres of forested land in the North Fork Hubbard Creek Watershed that was slated for possible harvest. The parcel is near the City's intake on Hubbard Creek and includes a significant portion of one of the four tributaries to the North Fork Hubbard Creek that are located on steep slopes categorized as being at high risk for severe erosion potential. Property purchase was funded through a successful CWSRF loan and Port Orford received 50% of the loan cost as principal forgiveness. DEQ assisted the City with the loan application and required loan exhibits. The City's forest stewardship plan (completed in 2022 and funded by an OHA Drinking Water Source Protection grant) ensures long-term protection of City-owned land within their drinking water source area by specifying management actions to maintain water quality and quantity as the highest beneficial use of the land. The City is also reducing wildfire risks by addressing invasive gorse management in the watershed using non-chemical methods for water quality protection in accordance with the City's [Wildfire Hazard Reduction Plan: Gorse Infestation Management](#) (finalized January 2023 and also funded by an OHA Drinking Water Source Protection grant).
- *City of Reedsport:* DEQ has provided significant technical assistance to the City of Reedsport as they develop a strategy for communicating with private industry landowners on a critical 332-acre parcel in their source area and plan for acquisition. Reedsport was also received an OHA Drinking Water Source Protection grant to fund key land-acquisition planning activities.
- *Rockaway Beach Water District:* The Water District initiated source water protection planning which includes a strong desire for land conservation of the community's source water area through land acquisition. This work is funded

by an OHA Drinking Water Source Protection grant. The Water District is also working on water quality and quantity resiliency planning.

- Neskowin Water District: The Water District is actively pursuing land acquisition and purchased a key 80 acre parcel from private landowners in November 2023. Neskowin is also actively pursuing other land acquisition in the Hawk Creek watershed.
- Neahkahnie Water District: The Water District acquired the watershed area surrounding their 3 spring water sources through condemnation proceedings and litigation to prevent development that would have included septic tanks within the watershed.
- Netarts Water District: The Water District recently developed a Drinking Water Protection Plan with assistance from Oregon Association of Water Utilities. Netarts Water District is interested in land acquisition to protect their source water area and is currently strategizing on how to approach land conservation for the community's best interest and source water protection.
- The Cities of Lincoln City, Newport, Depoe Bay, Toledo, Seaside, Yachats, Waldport, The Dalles, Netarts Water District, Kernville-Gleneden Beach-Lincoln Beach Water District, and Troller's Cove Water Association: All have moderate to long-term goals of acquiring additional parcels in their source watersheds. Of these public water systems, the cities of Lincoln City, Newport, and Toledo were recommended to receive funding through OHA's 2024 Drinking Water Source Protection fund to complete key land-acquisition planning activities. The City of Depoe Bay was also recommended funding to complete land conservation planning through OHA's 2024 Drinking Water Source Protection fund and is also receiving support from the EPA Pilot Project.
- Baker City: Purchased the only privately owned parcel within their source area in April 2024. The rest of the watershed is managed by the US Forest Service.
- City of Coquille: The City is planning ecologically based forest management in their Rink Creek source watershed and contracted with forestry consultants that specialize in ecological forest management to complete their plan. The completed plan is expected in late 2024-early 2025.
- Corbett Water District: Completed risk reduction planning and developed goals for land restoration and source water protection.
- Seaside Water District: The Water District has been in communication with nearby private timber owners to discuss land acquisition for source water protection. Seaside Water District has a grant writer and has been

strategizing with North Coast Land Conservancy on possible avenues to attain funding for land purchase.

- *Crystal Springs Water District:* The Water District has concerns about pesticides and forestry in the source water area. The district is interested in land acquisition and easements. However, more planning is needed to identify willing sellers and critical parcels.
- *Rhododendron Water Association:* The Water Association purchased an Equitable Servitude in June 2021 for \$175,000 that ensured a 150-foot buffer to protect forested land along Henry Creek in their source water area. The Association has been looking for funding sources to reimburse this purchase as well as identify other land conservation activities that protect their drinking water source area.

Technical Assistance for Coastal Public Water Systems

Due to their geographic setting, drinking water supply watersheds adjacent to Oregon's coast have a high risk of impacts from intense storms and erodible geology, as well as unusual drought conditions. In FY2023-2024, DEQ Drinking Water Protection staff provided focused technical assistance and guidance to a number of coastal water systems with high-risk potential contaminant sources in their supply areas and to those pursuing land conservation as discussed in the previous section. This included DEQ working with the following water systems: City of Coquille, Beverly Beach WD, City of Depoe Bay, City of Bandon, Garden Valley Water Association, City of McMinnville, City of Lincoln City, City of Waldport, Neahkahnie WD, City of Newport, Neskowin Regional WD, Netarts WD, Oceanside WD, City of Reedsport, Rockaway Beach WD, City of Siletz, City of Toledo (who finalized their drinking water protection plan in March 2023), City of Port Orford, and City of Yachats.

Regional Public Water System Projects

Oregon has several regional projects where multiple public water systems, all using the same surface water source or are in the same geographic area, are working with local partners to develop and implement strategies to protect drinking water.

Clackamas River Drinking Water Protection Work:

Clackamas River Water Providers (CRWP) is a coalition of water providers that collectively serve drinking water from the Clackamas River to over 300,000 people in Clackamas and Washington Counties. They work to preserve the Clackamas River as a high-quality drinking water source through regional initiatives that address spill prevention and response, risk from septic systems, pesticide use, hazardous chemical use, algae blooms, climate change, addressing recreational river uses, and other point and non-point sources. Their work over the last 16 years has served as a statewide and national model for effective protection activities and regional partnerships. See the Clackamas River Water Providers Annual Report [here](#) for more information on their risk reduction programs.

Molalla River Drinking Water Protection – Cities of Molalla, Canby, and Colton:

In 2023, a Source Water Assessment and Area Protection Plan for the Molalla River was approved by Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). This plan was completed by the Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District (Clackamas SWCD) and a technical advisory committee using a National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) grant. Although the NWQI grant focuses on agricultural-related impacts to source water quality, the SWCD took a holistic approach and assessed both point and non-point sources that have potential to impact drinking water quality across the entire Molalla River watershed. In FY2023-2024, the partners worked with USGS to evaluate potential sources of algae that causes taste and odor issues for the treatment plant and may also contribute to cyanotoxins in the source water. This work is ongoing but needs additional funding to continue. In 2024, Clackamas SWCD applied to NRCS and was allocated significant funding to address agricultural conservation measures in the Molalla NWQI area starting in 2025. Producers who apply for funding will be able to utilize dedicated NRCS Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) funds with potentially higher cost share rates than typical EQIP funds. More information on the project (including the Drinking Water Assessment and Protection Plan which was finalized in December 2022, project maps, data review, and outreach materials for the public) can be found [here](#) and on the Oregon NRCSs [NWQI](#) page.

North Santiam Drinking Water Protection:

A number of public water systems that have intakes directly on the North Santiam River participate quarterly in the North Santiam Council of Water Leaders to share information and partner on water resources management in the North Santiam Basin. DEQ participates in this group which also includes municipal water providers, Tribes, city and county governments, businesses, interest groups, irrigators, State and Federal agencies, and elected officials. Many of these partners have been active in post-2020 wildfire restoration, emergency planning, HABs assessment and reservoir management, water quantity issues, and other source water protection topics. The City of Salem continues to work closely with the North Santiam watershed council on riparian projects. Oregon's Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) is currently evaluating potential for post-fire debris flows in several of the wildfire areas with the initial work focused on the Detroit area on the North Santiam. Multiple Council partners have joined the Mid-Willamette Beaver Partnership and are engaged in collecting data on perennial streams to create a strategy for introducing beavers back into watersheds.

In 2024, EPA, OHA, DEQ and local partners began planning for the North Santiam Emergency Response Workshop that will engage public water systems in the North Santiam geographic area on matters regarding emergency response including source water protection, case study examples of emergency response situations, as well as coordination and communication between local, state, and federal partners. The Workshop is scheduled for November 2024 and will include North Santiam drinking water suppliers as well as other PWS representatives from across the state.

McKenzie River Drinking Water Protection Work – EWEB, SUB, and Rainbow WD:

Eugene Water & Electric Board (serving nearly 200,000 people) continues to work with partners (McKenzie Watershed Council, USFS, USGS, FEMA, Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission, McKenzie River Trust, landowners, and many others) to fund and implement robust drinking water protection strategies in the McKenzie River watershed that address risks from forestry, agriculture, septic systems, development, and potential spills as well as having highly effective watershed monitoring and education/outreach programs. See the [EWEB McKenzie Watershed Protection](#) website for more information.

Springfield Utility Board (SUB) and Rainbow Water District primarily use groundwater sources throughout the City of Springfield in the McKenzie Basin to serve approximately 67,000 customers. SUB continues to help implement the City of Springfield's groundwater protection ordinance that reduces risks to drinking water associated with commercial land-uses and hazardous materials. Additional ongoing efforts include a targeted program to reduce pesticide risks, provide youth education activities, and address stormwater risks to the drinking water supply. In June 2023, SUB and City of Springfield completed a project with the UO Institute for Policy and Research Engagement to evaluate potential groundwater supply impacts stemming from new development in the City of Springfield's urban growth boundary (UGB) expansion areas and draft specialized (low impact) development standards for the UGB expansion areas which almost entirely overlap with the drinking water source area. City of Springfield adopted the Development Code updates which became effective in 2024 and include specific drinking water protection elements in their stormwater MS4 Post-Construction code providing robust protections for newly urbanizing land while incorporating the City's stormwater permit and goals for stormwater management. SUB also works with the Long Tom Watershed Council on voluntary stormwater projects to prevent groundwater pollution and coordinates with the City's stormwater facilities maintenance and BMP inspection program to ensure wellhead protection is addressed as part of the inspection process. See the [Springfield Utility Board's Drinking Water Protection](#) website for more information.

Rogue Drinking Water Partnership:

The Rogue Drinking Water Partnership formed in 2017 to initiate regional collaboration on drinking water protection. The Partnership members meet quarterly to advance goals related to protecting drinking water sources in the Rogue River Basin. The Rogue River is the drinking water source for 13 water providers including City of Rogue River, Grants Pass, Medford Water Commission (with nine wholesale buyers), Gold Hill, Country View Mobile Home Estates, Hiland WC – Shady Cove, and Anglers Cove/SCHWC. Combined, these water systems serve ~175,000 people. In 2023-2024, the partnership continued their ongoing focus on emergency response planning and communication. Partially funded through OHA Drinking Water Source Protection Grants, the partners and Jackson Co. Local Emergency Response Committee (LEPC) have completed a Rogue Spill Response Plan (2022) and Geographic Response Plan (2024) which serves as the implementation plan for local response during the initial phase of a hazardous material spill in the source water area. The GRP identifies

sensitive areas and drinking water risks, and develops strategies for alert notification, communication, on-water response, containment diversion, and clean-up. In 2024, the GRP-LEPC team secured a US Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant (HMEP) and began planning for hazardous materials spill response training to be held in November of 2024. The training will include local emergency responders, including Hazmat Region 8, Fire Districts, Emergency Managers, Public Works, Law Enforcement, and Drinking Water Utilities and Treatment Plant Operators.

The Partnership also finalized the Rogue National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) plan for protecting source water in the upper Rogue region. The Rogue River Watershed Council was awarded the NRCS grant to develop the plan and contracted with the Rogue Valley Council of Governments to complete much of the initial phases of the project. The Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District has helped the Watershed council with outreach to local landowners, and there have been several workshops with robust local engagement and landowners interested in working on implementing projects. The final NWQI report was nearing completion at the end of the 2023 fiscal year. NRCS allocated significant funding to address agricultural conservation measures in the region starting in 2025.

The Partnership members continued efforts to reduce wildfire risk in the Basin, complete restoration in drinking water source areas, and enhance water quality monitoring networks. The City of Grants Pass's Rogue Basin Post-Fire Watershed Monitoring for Drinking Water Protection project was completed in early 2023 after successfully installing monitoring equipment and collecting grab samples at numerous sites on the mainstem Rogue River and on Bear Creek that were impacted by the 2020 Almeda and South Obenchain fires.

The Rogue partnership is also implementing several Drinking Water Providers Partnership grant projects that fund restoration on Bear Creek (a major tributary to the Rogue River upstream from drinking water intakes for the cities of Rogue River, Gold Hill, and Grants Pass) and Vesper Meadow (an upstream tributary to the Rogue River above the Medford Water Commission's intake). The Rogue River Watershed Council is also increasing collaboration among the Rogue Drinking Water Providers and expanding the partnership to include new groups with an OWEB Collaboration Grant. One key deliverable that the Rogue Partnership is developing with the OWEB funding is an Action Plan that will guide near-term actions by providing a clear direction for the Partnership to follow. The Partnership conducted a needs assessment with public water system partners and found that the highest priority in the basin is emergency preparedness and response. The Action Plan is expected to be finalized in late 2024 – early 2025.

Umpqua Basin Efforts:

The Umpqua River and its two major tributaries – the South and North Umpqua Rivers– provide drinking water for 14 water providers. The total number of drinking water providers within the basin increases to 19 when including the major tributaries to these

ivers. There is a unique opportunity for regional source water protection partnerships in the Basin (in particular, the South Umpqua Basin, which provides source water to 8 drinking water providers alone) that has been slow to materialize. Surface water systems, partner agencies, and organizations focused on water quality improvements, continued to implement restoration and drinking water monitoring projects throughout the Umpqua Basin in 2023-2024. The Partnership for Umpqua Rivers (PUR) continued their water quality monitoring project (funded through DEQ 319 grant and OWEB grant funds) in the North and South Umpqua Basins to track non-point source turbidity. In 2022, PUR began monitoring nitrate and Phycocyanin at all sites in addition to turbidity. The goal of the monitoring project is to provide information that can inform targeted implementation actions to improve source water quality for downstream drinking water providers and aquatic life. The NRCS National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) plan for the Olalla-Lookingglass watershed was completed in 2023, however, it will not be moved forward for implementation funding.

The DEQ Drinking Water Program spent considerable time conducting outreach to priority water systems in the Umpqua Basin in the 2023-2024 reporting period. Staff completed site visits with priority water systems that are not yet substantially implemented including the City of Glendale, City of Yoncalla, USFS Wolf Creek Job Corps, and the Green Area Water & Sanitary Authority. Staff also visited with the Umpqua Basin Water Association. Outcomes of these site visits included moving USFS Wolf Creek Job Corps into substantial implementation status based on ongoing USFS efforts in the watershed to monitor forest roads during and after storm events and quickly respond to road failures or other issues requiring immediate attention. In addition, the program started developing a relationship with the City of Glendale and City of Yoncalla officials and helped support the City of Yoncalla's 2024 application for an OHA Drinking Water Source Protection grant to implement additional security measures at the city's remote drinking water intakes to protect water quality. The Umpqua Basin will continue to be a focus for the DEQ Drinking Water program into the 2024-2025 reporting period.

Mid-coast Watersheds:

The Mid-coast Water Planning Partnership is a collaborative group that consists of water providers, community residents, and local industry with the common goal of ensuring adequate water supplies for people, industry, and fish and wildlife. This regional planning effort was funded in 2016 as one of four pilot place-based planning projects by the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). The Partnership was awarded \$250,000 by the Oregon Water Resources Department to continue place-based planning efforts through December 2024. The Partnership initiated monthly meetings in early 2023 and successfully completed the prioritization of the actions identified in the Partnership's original Water Action Plan. The result of the prioritization process is the Partnership Early Implementation Work Plan, which includes both an early implementation work plan schedule and draft work plans for many of the prioritized actions. The Early Implementation Work Plan will be finalized in December 2024. The critical next step for the Partnership is determining how to fund continued Partnership efforts, ideally through the creation of a coordinator position. Mid-Coast Water Planning

Partnership members include the Cities of Lincoln City, Newport, Waldport, Yachats, Seal Rock Water District, Bay Hills Water Association, Beverly Beach Water District, Johnson Creek Water Co., and Panther Creek Water District.

A byproduct of the Mid-Coast Water Planning Partnership efforts has been the creation of the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium by drinking water providers in the region. The Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium enables water providers to pool resources and share knowledge to accomplish more water conservation activities collectively. In April 2023 the Mid-Coast Water group launched an [informative website](#) to help provide consistent information about water conservation and to address shared water supply challenges.

In addition to regional collaboration efforts, water providers in the mid-coast continued to pursue source water protection efforts. The City of Toledo and Lincoln City both completed Drinking Water Protection Plans funded through OHA's Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) grant fund. The City of Newport was awarded an OHA DWSP grant in 2023 and is also developing a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSP) for their sources. The City of Waldport successfully applied for a 2024 OHA DWSP grant to complete a DWSP for their surface water sources, and Seal Rock Water District is working through the process of receiving CWSRF forgivable planning loan funds to complete a DWSP for their Beaver Creek source. Seal Rock Water District and community members also advocated for best practices for herbicide spray on parcels near South Beaver Creek which resulted in the landowner ground applying pesticides rather than using aerial methods. Oregon state agencies also developed a factsheet on [Pesticide Use Regulations and Water Protections in Forestry](#) to inform local actions.

South-Coast:

Oregon's southern coast is a unique region with small communities spread out geographically from one another. The DEQ Drinking Water Program is continuing efforts to build partnerships and increase collaboration among drinking water providers and technical assistance providers in the region to promote source water protection goals. DEQ efforts have been supplemented by targeted grant funding through the Bandon Dunes Charitable Foundation (formally known as the Wild Rivers Coast Alliance)– the charitable grant making department of the Bandon Dunes Golf Resort that is committed to funding community projects on the South Coast that support conservation, community, and local economies. In 2023 and 2024, the Bandon Dunes Charitable Foundation continued to support both Sustainable Northwest and the Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts (COLT) to provide source water protection (SWP) technical assistance to coastal communities. Financial support by Bandon Dunes enabled Sustainable Northwest and COLT to be integral partner organizations collaborating with the DEQ DWP staff on outreach initiatives including the Coastal Workshop series in November 2022, October 2023, February 2024, and October 2024. Bandon Dunes helped fund a successful tour of Port Orford's drinking water source watershed in November 2022 and Reedsport's drinking water source watershed in August 2024 that helped to elevate the importance of land conservation as a long-term

tool to protect source water quality and quantity. Both source water tours were well attended by local residents, local/ state/ and federal partners, local technical assistance providers, non-profit organizations, and county/state representatives.

Public water providers also acted in 2023 and 2024 to protect their source waters. An ongoing partnership between the City of Myrtle Point, City of Coquille, and the Coquille Watershed Association resulted in the completion of several restoration projects in the North Fork Coquille River Basin that will improve source water quality for both the City of Myrtle Point and the City of Coquille further downstream. These projects, which included riparian restoration and planting work at several sites to stabilize streambanks and reduce instream sedimentation, were funded through both an OHA DWSP grant and OWEB funds. Langlois Water District continued their ongoing partnership with the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District and were awarded Drinking Water Providers Partnership grants in both 2023 and 2024 to implement riparian enhancement and restoration, sediment abatement, and invasive weed eradication in the Floras Creek Source Water Protection Area. In addition, the Cities of Reedsport and Coquille were both awarded OHA DWSP grants in 2023 to complete sustainable forest management plans to protect water quality as the primary beneficial use within their City-owned parcels of forested land in their drinking water source areas. The City of Reedsport owns 280-acres and the City of Coquille owns ~807 acres within their source watersheds. The City of Port Orford continued to pursue protection strategies in their N. Fk. Hubbard Creek source watershed, including successfully submitting a forgivable CWSRF planning loan in December 2023 to address nonpoint source sedimentation risks by updating the road inventory and completing a road and draining structure assessment and completing planning, design, and permitting work to replace two high-risk and actively failing culverts above the city's intake.

The DEQ drinking water program developed a strong partnership with Oregon State University's Sea Grant Extension in 2024. DEQ staff supported OSU Sea Grant staff to develop a NWQI source protection planning proposal for the City of Bandon's Ferry & Geiger Creek source watersheds. The proposal was submitted to NRCS in June 2024.

Mt Hood Corridor:

Public water systems in the Mt. Hood National Forest area experience several threats to their drinking water due to forestry activity, natural hazards, access roads, public recreation, and areas with steep slopes and highly erodible soils. The DWP(?) is assisting public water systems in this area with building partnerships and increased collaboration amongst drinking water providers. The DWP has also been participating in the Hood River County Landslide Risk Reduction planning committee, organized by DOGAMI. Many systems like Corbett Water District, Crystal Springs Water District, Ice Fountain Water District, and Rhododendron Water District are also receiving technical assistance from DWP in order to assist with source water protection. Corbett Water District completed their Risk Reduction Plan for the Gordon Creek drinking water source area in April 2024.

John Day Basin:

DEQ also coordinated with place-based planning groups in the John Day basin to provide technical resources to assist public water systems protect their sources.

Funding for Oregon Public Water Systems

One of the key functions for OHA and DEQ is to connect drinking water systems and communities with partner organizations that may be able to assist with drinking water protection efforts that cannot be performed with existing staff and resources at the water system. Partner organizations such as County Soil and Water Conservation Districts, watershed councils, OSU Extension staff, land trusts, etc. can help with implementing strategies or developing a strategic protection plan, as well as assist with grant writing and additional funding when significant collaboration work is necessary. Guidance on partners, resources and funding sources is available in the DEQ Resource Guides for [Groundwater](#) and [Surface Water](#) Systems as well as on [DEQ's Funding website](#). Updates on some of the key funding sources for risk reduction in drinking water source areas are provided below.

State Revolving Fund: Drinking Water Source Protection Loans and Grants

Oregon DEQ and OHA continue to promote the use of the [Drinking Water Source Protection Fund](#) for drinking water source protection grants and loans. These grants and loans are available to fund water system projects directed at activities such as drinking water source area delineations, enhanced potential contaminant source inventory and/or evaluation, drinking water source protection planning, implementation of protection strategies, and implementing security strategies for highly sensitive aquifer/watershed areas near drinking water intakes and/or wells.

Beginning in FFY2022-2023, OHA incorporated disadvantaged community status into the process of determining which projects to recommend for funding. During FFY2022-2023 preference was given to all projects submitted by disadvantaged communities (as per Oregon's DWSRF Program's definition) that scored high enough to be considered eligible for funding. For FFY2023-2024, it was felt that granting overall preference to disadvantaged community projects likely left some deserving projects without adequate resources to proceed. Therefore, preference toward disadvantaged communities was adjusted to be in the form of 10 additional points for disadvantaged community status to be added to the overall project score rating for those projects that initially scored enough points to be considered eligible for funding. OHA and DEQ will continue to evaluate how best to incorporate disadvantaged community status into the Drinking Water Source Protection Loans and Grants scoring and ranking process as the OHA DWSRF Program's disadvantaged community status definition evolves.

As of June 30th, 2024, the Drinking Water Source Protection Fund has provided roughly \$2,722,893 of funding to 91 completed drinking water source protection projects. Completed projects represent drinking water source protection work that has impacted approximately 104 Community and Non-Transient Non-Community water systems with

populations totaling 1,753,828 customers. These include 6 completed projects during FY2022-2023 that received \$165,259 and 7 completed projects during FY2023-2024 that received \$174,574 in funding assistance.

Each year, OHA accepts Letters of Interest (LOI) from eligible water systems for Drinking Water Source Protection funds during an open period that occurs from mid-January through mid-March. During FY2022-2023, 15 LOIs were received for Drinking Water Source Protection Fund evaluation. Of these, 12 were for surface water systems and 3 were for groundwater systems. Results for FY2023–24 are similar with 14 LOIs were received for evaluation, 13 for surface water systems, that were reviewed and scored by DEQ and 1 for groundwater systems, that was reviewed and scored by OHA. In both cases, final project rankings were compiled once scoring was completed and a project priority list of recommended projects was sent to Business Oregon in July for contract management and fund disbursements. Business Oregon will be working with the selected water systems to complete required contract paperwork before grants and loans are awarded.

The 2023 project priority list sent to Business Oregon recommended 6 projects with funding requests totaling \$267,000. All 6 projects were submitted by water systems meeting the Oregon DWSRF Program's disadvantaged community definition. One of the recommended projects involved a water system that had not yet achieved substantial implementation. The other projects involved water systems that continue to add to their protection efforts. For 2024, the project priority list included 12 drinking water protection projects with funding requests totaling \$694,625. 11 of these projects were submitted by water systems meeting the Oregon DWSRF Program's disadvantaged community definition. Two of the recommended projects involve water systems that were not considered substantially protected at the time of the recommendation. The Drinking Water Source Protection Project Priority Lists for 2023 and 2024 are included in Attachment C.

In an effort to provide easier public access to eligible project ideas, later in 2024, DEQ and OHA created an [interactive map](#) of water systems and drinking water source protection projects funded since 2008 with OHA's Drinking Water Source Protection funds. The interactive map highlights over 100 funded projects and is available on [DEQ's Funding Resources](#) website. It's our hope that the interactive map will help public water systems develop a better understanding of drinking water source protection and allow future DWSP grant applicants to see the variety of eligible projects and project types.

Pacific Northwest Drinking Water Providers Partnership

The [Drinking Water Providers Partnership](#) (DWPP) is a collaboration of USDA Forest Service Region 6, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management OR/WA Office, U.S. EPA, Oregon DEQ, the Washington Department of Health, and several NGOs including the Geos Institute, WildEarth Guardians, and The Freshwater Trust. The partnership coordinates an annual, competitive grant solicitation and award program for environmental conservation and restoration projects in municipal watersheds across the

Northwest.

In 2023 a total of \$617,477 was awarded in Oregon by the federal partners (USFS, BLM and EPA) supporting eight projects in drinking water source areas. These projects address stormwater BMPs, invasive plant removals, improving stream structure with wood placement, riparian restoration, and reducing sediment from forest roads. As part of the review process this year, DEQ and EPA used the federal [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#) GIS layers to develop an online data viewer to evaluate potential benefits of proposed projects on underserved or disadvantaged communities. This analysis was used in the selection of projects, especially for EPA funding and resulted in several projects with close ties to EJ communities and tribes. Two projects not funded by the federal partners were referred to the OHA Drinking Water Source Protection Fund but were not recommended for funding due to their not meeting the Oregon DWSRF Program's disadvantaged community status.

In 2024, the DWPP funded 11 projects in Oregon for a total of \$1,035,000. This included significant federal funding boost from Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act. The 2024 projects address riparian enhancement and restoration, floodplain reconnection, sediment abatement, invasive weed eradication, wetland restoration, livestock exclusion, placement of large wood, removing concrete weirs, planting native vegetation, developing proper road drainage infrastructure, restoring beaver occupancy, education and stewardship activities, updating a Forest Stewardship Plan, and identifying interactions between groundwater and surface water impacts on base flows. These activities restore ecological function and improve resilience to changing climate for both drinking water quality and fish habitat.

A summary of 2023 and 2024 funded projects as well as an interactive map for projects since 2016 can be found on the GEOS Institute website [here](#).

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Source Water Protection

DEQ has assisted Oregon NRCS in submitting a total of fourteen National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) Source Water Protection planning phase proposals between 2019 and 2024. For ongoing planning assessments, DEQ provides data and technical assistance as local partners complete their assessments and outreach strategies to address agricultural-related impacts to source water quality. Following completion of the Watershed Assessment and Plan, source water protection areas are then eligible to apply for federal Farm Bill funding to implement the measures identified in their plans specific to agricultural impacts with potentially higher cost share rates than typical for producers. The status of each project for both planning and implementation is provided as follows:

Federal Fiscal Year	Status for FY25	Source Water Protection Area and Public Water System	Lead Partner
FY2019	Planning completed. Withdrawn from implementation	McKenzie River serving Eugene Water & Electric Board	Upper Willamette SWCD
FY2019	Planning completed. Implementation funded and underway.	Baker City Municipal Watershed and Wildland/Urban Interface areas serving Baker City and City of Sumpter	Baker County
FY2019	Planning completed. Withdrawn from implementation but will be resubmitted when NRCS District office has capacity.	N. Coquille River serving City of Myrtle Point	Coos SWCD
FY2019	Planning completed. Withdrawn from implementation	S. Umpqua - Ollala-Lookingglass Ck serving Winston Dillard Water District	Partnership for Umpqua Rivers (PUR)
FY2019	Planning completed. Implementation funded and underway.	Molalla River serving cities of Canby (Canby Utility Board), Molalla, and Colton (Colton Water District)	Clackamas SWCD
FY2020	Planning in progress.	Santiam River serving Cities of Albany, Jefferson, Lebanon, Salem and Stayton	Linn SWCD
FY2020	Planning completed. Applied for implementation	Clackamas River watershed serving multiple water systems in the Clackamas River Water Providers	Clackamas River Water Providers
FY2020	Planning completed. Implementation funded and underway.	Rogue River serving the City of Medford and other water providers in the Rogue basin	Rogue Watershed Council
FY2020	Planning completed. Implementation funded and underway.	Long Tom River serving City of Monroe	Long Tom Watershed Council
FY2020 FY2023	Planning in progress.	Tualatin River serving partners in the Joint Water Commission	Joint Water Commission
FY2021	Planning in progress.	Siletz River serving Cities of Siletz, Toledo and Newport	Lincoln SWCD
FY2022	Planning in progress.	Flores Creek serving Langlois Water District	Curry SWCD
FY2023	Proposal approved and awaiting funding allocation.	Bandon and Ferry Creeks serving City of Bandon	OSU Sea Grant Extension

DEQ also collaborated with NRCS leadership to identify and map priority areas for NRCS focus on Source Water Protection. Oregon NRCS is exploring how they can encourage additional conservation measures in these Source Water Protection priority areas.

EPA Technical Assistance Pilot

As previously mentioned DEQ, EPA and EFC@RCAC developed a pilot project in 2023 to select and assist 2-4 public water systems with preparation and planning for applying for land conservation funding. For this pilot, DEQ developed a 'short list' of water systems in Oregon to be considered, assisted EFC@RCAC with water system interviews, completed needs analysis, and met with EPA, RCAC and RCAC's subcontractors (primarily Land Trust organizations) to initiate technical assistance. EPA has provided technical assistance funding for 3 water systems (City of Depoe Bay, City of Newport and Neskowin WD) with one additional water system (City of Reedsport) pending final scope of work approval. These subcontractors will provide technical expertise as water systems pursue land acquisition.

Other Funding Sources

DEQ and OHA are actively exploring other funding sources for public water systems to implement protection measures. As part of the Coastal Workshops DEQ developed a robust list of [Potential Funding Resources for Land Conservation and Acquisition for Drinking Water Protection](#) and publishes highlights with current due dates semi-annually. Due to legislative actions in 2023 that were previously discussed, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) is implementing a state-funded grant program for land acquisition within drinking water source areas. Rulemaking occurred in 2023-2024 and the first round of grant applications will be due in December 2024. DEQ assisted OWEB by serving on the Rules Advisory Committee and assisting with guidance material development. In addition, state Legislative Actions ensured that water districts (not just municipalities) are eligible to access Clean Water State Revolving Funds for non-point source reduction in their watershed. DEQ is assisting municipalities and water districts in applying for CWSRF funds. Port Orford's CWSRF loan for purchase of a 160-acre parcel in their drinking water source area that was slated for timber harvest was added to the CWSRF 2024 Intended Use Plan and was funded in December 2023. Port Orford and Seal Rock Water District (Lincoln County) have both also applied CWSRF planning loans. Both planning projects were placed on the CWSRF September 2024 Proposed Intended Use Plan. DEQ's DWP team provided technical assistance throughout the application process including assisting with exhibit development.

DEQ and OHA are also exploring a Small Grants program designed to provide targeted funding to small public water systems to incentivize risk reduction action and assist them in achieving substantial implementation. By developing a simple application and nimble reimbursement process, this project will enable small PWS's to apply that often lack the administrative capacity to pursue other grant opportunities. The pilot for this program will likely be focused on a specific management practice (i.e. well abandonment or spill prevention) and is likely to benefit disadvantaged communities.

Statewide and Regional Projects

Oregon Public Water System Resource Guides

Statewide “Resource Guides” for both groundwater and surface water sources continue to be available on the [Drinking Water Protection](#) website. The Resource Guides expand on updated Source Water Assessment content and provide additional information and tools to determine local priorities and strategies for protecting the source water areas. DEQ plans to update the guides in FY2024-25.

Assessing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

In 2019-20 the leadership teams at DEQ, OHA, and other state agencies initiated a workgroup to address and share information related to PFAS (per- and poly- fluoro alkyl substances), as part of a broader effort to evaluate emerging chemicals of concern in Oregon. PFAS are a group of toxic chemicals of growing concern for human health risks. PFAS are a suite of anthropogenic chemicals that have a wide range of applications in fire suppression, industrial processes, and consumer products that are very long-lived and difficult to fully destroy. Many are known to be toxic to human health at very low concentrations.

As part of the interagency workgroup, the OHA and DEQ drinking water programs developed and implemented a PFAS Screening and Assessment Project Plan between 2020 and 2023 to make sure customers of public water systems are not being exposed to potentially harmful PFAS chemicals in their water. The monitoring focused on small public water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people that were identified as potentially at risk because of their proximity to a known or suspected PFAS use or contamination site. In order to prioritize water systems for sampling, DEQ collected available GIS mapping data to evaluate potential sources of PFAS in the environment. This included collaborating with multiple programs at DEQ and other agencies to develop GIS layers of areas with potential direct application of PFAS containing materials to the environment (e.g., airports, defense sites, fire stations, and other facilities with emergency response capabilities) and environmental management facilities that may receive PFAS waste from consumers and business sources (e.g., landfill leachate and wastewater treatment plants). In addition, DEQ and OHA used source water assessment data to prioritize water system groundwater sources based on sensitivity to infiltration of potential contaminants.

In conjunction with this plan, DEQ’s laboratory developed analytical methods for testing 33 PFAS in drinking water in 2021 and is testing for PFAS on select projects. In 2021 and 2022 the DEQ Lab coordinated the sampling and analysis of 143 small PWS identified by the OHA and DEQ to be at risk for PFAS contamination. A number of these water systems were resampled in 2022-23 to achieve lower reporting limits so that PFAS detections could be compared to EPA’s proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels which were subsequently promulgated in April 2024. Of the 143 water systems sampled, 123 were from groundwater sources and 20 were from surface water sources.

Public water systems that serve 3,300 people or more are required to sample for 29 PFAS under EPA's unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR5) which was published in December 2021. UCMR 5 sampling and analysis started in 2023 and will be completed in 2025.

OHA and DEQ track data from all public water systems sampled and provides support for source water protection where feasible. DEQ's laboratory also conducts sample collection and monitoring at public water systems for OHA. As of November 2024, approximately 18% of public water systems have been sampled (218 sampled out of 1190 PWS subject to the PFAS rule). Considering all data sources (OHA's PFAS sampling project, UCMR5, and voluntary monitoring) as of November 2024 there are:

- 32 public water systems with measurable PFAS detections in Oregon (representing roughly 52 groundwater wells and 1 surface water source).
- 23 of 30 water systems subject to new PFAS regulation exceed EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels.
- 11 different PFAS chemicals have been detected in drinking water at public water systems in the state with the highest frequency for PFOS.
- OHA in collaboration with DEQ's laboratory will be sampling approximately 900 additional water systems that serve less than 3,300 people beginning in Summer 2025.
- There is very limited sampling of domestic/private drinking water wells in Oregon.

In Oregon, PFAS have also been detected in soil, surface water, stormwater, sediment, and fish tissue, mostly in association with known release sites. However, our investigations of the presence, magnitude, and potential sources of PFAS in Oregon are only in their infancy. EPA designated perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) as CERCLA hazardous substances in April 2024 and has indicated that additional compounds may also be proposed. DEQ has initiated listing these two PFAS (PFOA and PFOS), their salts and structural isomers, in the definition of hazardous substances in Oregon Administrative Rule. Rulemaking is needed for DEQ to have the regulatory authority to require investigation and remediation of PFAS environmental contamination to protect human health and the environment. Prior to finalizing rulemaking, DEQ is asking potentially high-risk sites to voluntarily collect samples for PFAS analysis. DEQ's Cleanup program is also taking other steps to understand and address PFAS at sites.

Non-Point Source Coordination

DEQ Drinking Water Protection staff regularly assists the Nonpoint Source program with forestry and agriculture issues, provides reviews on NPS program efforts, and participates in committees working to improve forest and agricultural practices to benefit fish and drinking water sources, especially in western Oregon. Through research, data analysis, evaluation of potential pollutant sources, and work with partners, staff are determining which forestry and agricultural practices are likely to be protective of drinking water quality with regard to turbidity/sediment, bacteria, and organic material. Pesticide applications on agricultural and forest lands within Drinking Water Source Areas is a common community concern. Ongoing studies, existing research, and new

analysis of data are evaluated in cooperation with the Oregon Departments of Forestry (ODF) and Agriculture (ODA) and other partners.

Activities completed in 2023 and 2024 by DEQ included:

- Provided data on drinking water sources, drinking water quality issues, potential contaminant sources, and recommendations for action for the following Agricultural Water Quality Management Plans: Willamette — Southern, John Day — Middle, Lost River, Mid-Coast, North-Coast, Walla Walla, Willow Creek, Klamath Headwaters, Umatilla, South Santiam, John Day — Lower, Curry, and Willamette-Siuslaw — Upper. Note that when finalized these reports are posted on DEQ's [Area Plan Reviews and Comments page](#) webpage.
- Provided input on drinking water protection issues during interagency meetings between Oregon Department of Agriculture and DEQ regarding implementation of our new Memorandum of Agreement. Also continuing internal discussions with internal DEQ teams to strategize on how to encourage BMPs for agriculture that support drinking water as a beneficial use.
- Ongoing work to implement the Private Forest Accords that make changes to harvest protections for riparian areas and landslide-prone steep slopes, road requirements (including those for abandoned roads), herbicide application via helicopter, mitigation funding, conservation incentives for small forestland owners, compliance auditing, and adaptive management/ effectiveness monitoring. Although many of the discussions are focused on fish and aquatic species, water quality benefits for drinking water systems are also expected.
- Work on State Forest Habitat Conservation Plan (which has an indirect benefit to drinking water sources), and related Forest Management Plan and Implementation Plans (which directly addresses public and private drinking water supply).
- Provided information, research, analysis, and interagency coordination for private forest Habitat Conservation Plan which has implications for increased de facto drinking water protection on non-federal forestlands in Oregon.
- TMDL development for turbidity water quality impairments in Schooner Creek (Lincoln City Water District's source) is currently on hold due to program resources but may be reinitiated in 2025. This is a first step in expanding TMDL strategy to include turbidity impairments to drinking water sources.
- Completed DWP sections for DEQ's Annual Non-Point Source Report. This helps support drinking water as a beneficial use for EPA funding and consideration and is a requirement for nonpoint source program funding for drinking water projects.
- Continuing to manage the 319 grant agreements for the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers South Umpqua Nonpoint Source Turbidity Monitoring project.
- Ongoing work with Sustainable Northwest and the Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts, in conjunction with Clean Water SRF staff, about drinking water protection efforts around forestry, specifically around funding projects through

NPS loans for planning and for community forest acquisition and conservation management.

- Coordination with DEQ Basin Coordinators and TMDL planning for the Siletz, Coquille, Rogue, Upper Willamette, Mid-Coast and Umpqua basins.
- Requested, processed, and submitted raw water turbidity data from 14 public water systems using surface water sources for the DEQ Water Quality Assessment team's call for data for evaluation of 303(d) parameters.
- DEQ DWP staff attended an internal workshop with our TMDL and non-point source teams to enhance collaboration and coordination across programs. Topics of TMDL, non-point source, and Environmental Justice implementation relevant to drinking water protection outreach and work.
- Communicated key information from Source Water Assessments and/or enhanced mapping for multiple DWSAs containing forested lands.

Harmful Algae Blooms

After the cyanobacteria detections in City of Salem's finished drinking water in 2018, Oregon initiated a robust sampling protocol for public water systems in Oregon under OHA's permanent rules for Cyanotoxin Monitoring and Public Notification at Public Drinking Water Systems (OAR 333-061-0510 through 333-061-0580). DEQ supports OHA by using our tools under the Clean Water Act to identify which water systems are susceptible to cyanotoxins and therefore need sampling under the Oregon Administrative Rules. Source waters for about 64 public water systems are identified as susceptible to harmful algae blooms and are subject to seasonal monitoring between May 1 and October 31 under the cyanotoxin rules. OHA and DEQ track the HAB monitoring results and recreational advisories to provide technical assistance where needed.

During the 2023 season, microcystins were detected in raw water for three water systems Josephine County Parks – Lake Selmac 1, Josephine County Parks – Lake Selmac 2, and City of Rainier. The Lake Selmac water systems had detections above the 0.20 ug/L "trigger level" that requires weekly raw and finished water sampling. No toxins were detected in finished water at any of these locations. Cylindrospermopsin was not detected in the 2023 sampling season.

For the 2023 monitoring season, DEQ also used remote sensing capability for cyanobacteria with a focus on methods developed by EPA for CyAN. Throughout the 2023 season, DEQ provided regular updates to charts and maps of HAB trends for several lakes resolvable by the CyAN HAB datasets from the EPA. This included lakes both within drinking water source areas and recreational lakes. In July 2023, high cell counts were noted at several of the lakes on Sauvie Island in north Portland. The area is tidally influenced and connects to the Columbia River. Based on the high cell counts in satellite imagery, OHA issued a pre-emptive recreational use advisory and DEQ sent field crews to sample the waterbodies for cyanotoxins which confirmed the presence of microcystins, anatoxin-a, and saxitoxin. Having quick cyanotoxin results allowed OHA and DEQ to initiate sampling for cyanotoxins in the raw water source for four public water systems that are downstream of Sauvie Island that had not been sampled before.

Low levels of microcystin were detected at one water system (City of Rainier). This use of satellite data has sped up our response time to blooms, justified the downstream water system sampling, and improved our ability to protect the public's health.

In the 2024 monitoring season, microcystins were detected in the North Santiam / Santiam Rivers downstream of Detroit Lake from June to September. Levels in the raw water at the intakes to the drinking water treatment plants gradually increased over that time period to a high of ~18 ug/L. Five downstream public water systems serving ~280,000 people monitored raw and finished drinking water for cyanotoxins weekly during that period and took additional steps to optimize treatment to address the raw water microcystins levels by increasing chlorination significantly. One public water system (the first downstream of Detroit Lake) had 16 finished water microcystins detections below the 0.3 ug/L drinking water health advisory level, and 1 finished water detection above the HAL which was not confirmed so an advisory was not required to be issued. Cylindrospermopsin were detected below the 0.30 ug/L trigger level in the raw water at two public water systems on Lake Selmac (Josephine County Parks – Lake Selmac 1 and Josephine County Parks – Lake Selmac 2) from June/July to October.

DEQ Drinking Water Protection is working in collaboration with the Harmful Algal bloom coordination team using historic satellite imagery from the sentinel 2 satellite captured in 2018 to correlate cyanobacteria sample lab results downstream of monitored waterbodies. Examining the historical record of satellite-based estimates of cyanobacteria upstream of drinking water intakes will give us more tools to understand how vulnerable drinking water sources are to upstream blooms and whether additional drinking intakes need to be sampled regularly for cyanotoxins.

Coordination with Oregon Conservation Partners

DEQ is continuing to grow our relationship with Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCDs), watershed councils, and Land Trust organizations and is helping public water suppliers make connections with these partners. DEQ connects often with these partners and supports them with grant applications and technical assistance. These organizations commonly work with public water system operators and managers to develop project proposals that protect drinking water sources.

Forest Wildfires – Drinking Water Risk Tracking

DEQ and OHA drinking water protection staff continued to track forest wildfires where they occur within drinking water source areas.

The September 2020 wildfires impacted many public and private water systems. DEQ is continuing to evaluate these source water areas for potential long-term changes that threaten water quality because of fire-related landscape damage. Tasks completed by DEQ in 2023 and 2024 included the following:

- Tracking wildfire perimeters during the 2023 and 2024 wildfire seasons in coordination with OHA.

- Ongoing coordination among Oregon state agencies about geotechnical assessment follow-up work to better understand landslides and debris torrent hazards especially in western Oregon forests. Following Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Resources (DOGAMI) assessment and provided input on analysis and data uses to DOGAMI, OEM, and Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) as community meetings are initiated for four fire areas. For more information, see [DOGAMI Post-Fire Debris Flow Project](#) website.

Certification of Updated Groundwater Drinking Water Source Area Delineations

Periodically updating drinking water source areas for groundwater systems can be critical for those community water systems actively involved in drinking water source protection. Drinking water source areas for groundwater sources may require modification due to the addition/abandonment of water system wells, changing pumping patterns between wells, population growth, and/or a need to more accurately identify the drinking water source area around the groundwater intake. Since 2005, OHA has received 8 delineation projects (covering ten community water systems) to review for OHA certification. Three of these projects, involving five community water systems, were funded through the OHA Drinking Water Source Protection Grant Fund. OHA did not receive any requests for certification of newly delineated groundwater source areas during FY2022-2023 and FY2023-2024.

Coordination with State and Federal Agencies

Forest and Agriculture

DEQ continues to work with other state and federal agencies to raise the profile of the need for drinking water protection in Oregon, including the Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry, US Forest Service, USDA-NRCS, and the Bureau of Land Management. DEQ's partnerships with federal agencies on funding sources is discussed above. Details on much of our work with our state Departments of Forestry (ODF) and Agriculture (ODA) are provided in the section on Non-Point Source Coordination. In the last year, DEQ has frequently worked with these agencies on incorporation of drinking water needs into planning efforts. In addition, DEQ is involved in informing state legislators on source water protection needs within the state.

Source Water Assessment data is also provided as needed to other agencies to facilitate incorporation of protection strategies into their respective programs. This coordination has identified new opportunities for DEQ and OHA to enhance the depth and quality of technical assistance provided to public water systems.

Groundwater Management Areas

Oregon has three designated Groundwater Management Areas (GWMAs) due to elevated nitrate concentrations. GWMAs are designated by DEQ and once declared, a local groundwater management committee, comprised of affected and interested parties, is formed to work with and advise state agencies on the development of an action plan to reduce groundwater contamination within the area. All three designated

GWMA's have public water systems located within their boundaries. Therefore, DEQ and OHA drinking water protection staff have been actively involved with providing support and information to the local groundwater management committees. Most often this involves attending GWMA committee meetings and providing comments. Occasionally it involves providing more detailed information regarding public water systems. Following the announcements of the Morrow Co. Emergency Declaration regarding nitrate in groundwater/drinking water in the Lower Umatilla GWMA, DEQ and OHA have been providing information, as needed, for discussions on private well water and nitrates and providing support as needed on PWS concerns.

Oregon Water Resources Department

OHA continues to work with the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) to integrate drinking water source protection with water quantity programs and projects. During FY2023-2024 OHA staff collaborated with OWRD staff on several projects and worked with OWRD and various consultants to encourage the development of source water protection in conjunction with Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) projects.

Under the OHA - OWRD Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) regarding public water supply groundwater systems (finalized and implemented during FY2014–2015), OHA and WRD continue to coordinate reviews and activities when necessary and provide mutual assistance with respect to regulated public water system activities. These efforts help ensure that management decisions related to applicable drinking water systems are fully and efficiently coordinated to protect Oregon's water resources and Oregon's aquifers, while fulfilling the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In Oregon, OWRD issues limited licenses and permits for Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) projects. When reviewing applications, OWRD coordinates with OHA and DEQ to review and address water quality issues. Most ASR projects in Oregon are operated by community water systems, regulated by OHA, with the intent of storing water for future drinking water use. However, a few ASR projects are designed exclusively for irrigation purposes which are mostly related to agricultural use. Regardless of intended use, OHA staff involvement includes: reviewing proposed ASR projects during the Limited License and Permit application processes; reviewing License/Permit modifications/extensions; and reviewing annual ASR reports. OHA evaluates the ASR well and the receiving aquifer susceptibility to contamination using sensitivity analysis tools and potential contaminant source inventory data developed during Source Water Assessment activities. Water systems with ASR projects are encouraged to protect both their ASR project source water and native groundwater near the ASR project. The OHA review also ensures that for each ASR project, injected and recovered water monitoring requirements meet SDWA standards. During FY2023-2024, in addition to reviewing the annual ASR reports, OHA commented on and/or provided technical assistance on five drinking water related ASR projects involving community water systems. There was one irrigation-related ASR projects in FY2023-2024 that required OHA review and comment. During FY2022-2023 OHA reviewed and commented on four ASR projects involving community water systems and two irrigation-related projects.

Other OHA Programs

The Source Water Assessment Project (SWAP) database and GIS resources continue to be utilized to assist other OHA projects and routine work, especially in the emergency spill response notification network, Harmful Algae Bloom notification network, Plan Review process, groundwater under the direct influence of surface water monitoring program, wellfield analysis determinations, SOC use monitoring waivers, water system Consumer Confidence Reporting, and continued implementation of the Groundwater Rule.

Emergency spill response maps and [harmful algae bloom](#) maps have been developed for staff use from our GIS resources and are updated as needed. These maps provide critical information regarding downstream water systems and distances between hazards and drinking water intakes. When a spill is reported, or a harmful algae bloom is identified, using the maps, staff can identify at risk water systems that need to be alerted and, if needed, provide recommendations regarding protective measures.

OHA is in the process of validating locational data for public water system surface water intakes, wells, and springs, ensuring that both agencies are using the same data in their GIS layers and databases. It is anticipated that this validation process will be completed during FY2024-2025 and will result in updated GIS layers and SDWIS source locations.

OHA Drinking Water Source Protection staff continue to use Source Water Assessment tools to provide critical guidance regarding groundwater drinking water sources. Guidance and recommendations include evaluation of both proposed and final construction of new groundwater sources; susceptibility from sanitary setback deficiencies; and investigations of confirmed e.coli detections in raw source water. During FY2022-2023, OHA Drinking Water Source Protection staff provided guidance and recommendations in 105 separate instances. FY2023-2024, was similar with staff providing guidance and recommendations in 103 instances. The assessment of well/spring construction and aquifer characteristics during Plan Review helps ensure that each new public water supply well/spring meets current construction standards and, if determined to be susceptible to fecal contamination, ensures that the well/spring is appropriately flagged for 12 months of source water assessment monitoring under the Groundwater Rule. In situations where e.coli has been confirmed in the raw water source, the evaluation helps identify if the well/spring is susceptible to being under the direct influence of surface water and/or should be reconstructed to minimize the potential for on-going e.coli contamination. Data regarding evaluation results are maintained by OHA in the water system's Source Water Assessment file to be used later when OHA Drinking Water Source Protection staff have an opportunity to re-evaluate the water system for a Source Water Assessment update/modification.

GIS resources generated and maintained by the Oregon DEQ during the Source Water Assessments are also used to review monitoring reduction requests submitted to OHA

by community water systems. Community water systems may request a "Wellfield Determination" to identify the Entry Point most susceptible to contamination for representative sampling of VOCs and SOC's provided their sources are; on separate Entry Points, located close together, and draw water from the same aquifer. A community water system may also request a SOC Use Waiver which involves documenting SOC's used within the identified Drinking Water Source Area as per current land use practices, potential contaminant sources identified during the Source Water Assessment, water quality sampling results, and reported chemical use within the local County. In each of the last two reporting periods (FFY2022-2023 and FFY2023-2024), OHA staff reviewed only one request for Wellfield Determinations and no requests for SOC Use Waivers.

OHA continues to make use of their SWAP database to implement the Groundwater Rule in Oregon. In December 2009, OHA opted to utilize the hydrogeologic sensitivity assessments (generated as a result of the SWAs) to identify wells and springs that should conduct 12 months of source assessment monitoring due to their susceptibility to viral contamination. In 2012, OHA developed an automated sample tracking system and began issuing violations to public water systems that did not collect required monthly assessment monitoring samples. OHA continues to use the automated sample tracking system. As a result, compliance with monthly sampling results has increased, monthly sampling results are quickly evaluated, and monthly monitoring schedules are quickly closed out once monitoring requirements have been met.

To date, monthly source assessment monitoring has been completed on 627 groundwater sources identified as susceptible to viral contamination. Of those, 46 (~7%) have been confirmed as virally contaminated. OHA staff have reviewed and updated SWA data for each of the contaminated sources and made recommendations for either permanent installation of 4-log inactivation/disinfection or reconstruction of the source. If the aquifer was the primary pathway for contamination, 4-log inactivation/disinfection was recommended. Source reconstruction was recommended if inadequate source construction appeared to be the primary pathway for contamination. OHA and DEQ staff work collaboratively to identify source water protection tools for those water systems where 4-log inactivation/disinfection is installed as a permanent solution.

Other DEQ Programs

The DEQ Source Water Assessment database and GIS resources continue to be utilized to assist other DEQ programs. In 2023 DEQ has coordinated with the environmental justice technical team in their work assessing available data for inclusion in Oregon's environmental justice online tool and have advocated for source water area information to be included.

DEQ Drinking Water Protection staff continue to work with other DEQ programs to improve the geospatial representations of locations and prevent impacts to public water systems within the source areas. Coordination with the Water Quality Permits and Assessment group assures that other parameters related to water quality are included

in their ongoing analysis. In 2023 DEQ assisted the water quality Assessments group with the Integrated Report call for data by contacting surface water systems to request turbidity data. 157 systems were contacted, and 14 systems submitted data for inclusion in the report. Drinking water source areas are included in Oregon Incident Response Information System to facilitate notification of downstream risks from spills/releases to streams. DEQ drinking water staff provide input to help develop priorities for the annual CWA 319 RFP for public water systems with nonpoint source contamination issues to enable the systems to be ranked within the priority list for analysis by basin. DEQ DWP also frequently coordinates with the Nonpoint Source program staff on overlapping priorities and input on statewide policy issues such as agricultural and forestry projects. We have ongoing interaction with HABS coordination as well. DEQ is also coordinating with our Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund staff about funding requests for water systems to complete non-point source pollution reduction projects or to acquire community forestlands for source water protection.

Coordination with Rural Nonprofit Organizations

National Rural Water Association (NRWA)

OHA and DEQ coordinate work with the state NRWA affiliate (Oregon Association of Water Utilities) through monthly coordination meetings, providing comments on workplans, providing technical assistance, speaking at conferences/workshops, and receiving annual updates of their progress in the area of Source Water Protection. Much of their Source Water Protection work since 2006 is reflected in our reported numbers to date. Our database indicates that they have provided Source Water Protection assistance to 14 community water systems classified as substantially implemented and 43 community water systems classified as initially implemented. Our database also indicates that they have provided Source Water Protection assistance to 7 non-transient non-community water systems classified as substantially implemented and 10 non-transient non-community water systems classified as initially implemented.

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)

The Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) has very limited program funding dedicated solely to source water protection in EPA Region 10. Still, RCAC continues to coordinate with OHA and DEQ with outreach and education, training, technical assistance, and access to resources related to source water protection in Oregon. When possible, RCAC participates on monthly conference calls with the Oregon Source Water Protection Workgroup including OHA, DEQ, and Oregon Association of Water Utilities (OAWU).

RCAC will continue coordinating with the Oregon Drinking Water Protection Program, including opportunities to promote source water protection in Oregon under programs as possible next year.

Information Sharing

Trainings and Workshops

DEQ and OHA remained involved in a number of workshops and conferences supporting drinking water protection outreach during the reporting period. As noted in the section on Land Conservation, DEQ hosted a workshop series for coastal communities in November 2022, October 2023, February 2024, and conducted planning work for a workshop series to occur in October 2024. Other trainings and workshops included events sponsored by Rural Communities Assistance Corporation, Oregon Association of Water Utilities conferences, and American Water Works Association Short Schools, as well as OHA Drinking Water Advisory Committee meetings, County Partner meeting/trainings and watershed council and County Soil and Water Conservation District meetings. In addition, staff presented at Oregon's CONNECT conference in March 2024 enhancing coordination with conservation partners.

Implementation Results as of June 2024

Percentage of Community Water Systems Protected

Table 1 shows implementation status in Oregon as of June 30th, 2024 and is broken out into Substantial Implementation achieved in FY2023-2024 and cumulative numbers through the end of FY2023-2024, including Initial Implementation. Table 1 indicates 22 additional community water systems achieved substantial implementation during FY2023-2024. This was two more than the number that achieved substantial implementation in the previous year. In addition, 4 non-transient non-community water systems achieved substantial implementation.

Currently there are 933 community water systems in the state, a net increase of 4 water systems since the last reporting period and 35 systems over the last 5 years (Table 2). Increases in the total number of community water systems within the state occur when the addition of new community water systems is greater than the number of community water systems lost through system consolidation and/or declines in service population to the point where the water system is no longer regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

During FY2023-2024, the total number of community water systems with substantial implementation in Oregon increased by 22 from 362 to 384 (Table 2). As a result, the percentage of substantially protected community water systems improved to 41% for the year (Table 2), even as the net total of community water systems within the state continued to increase. Since 2020, the number of substantially protected community water systems has grown from 319 to 384 while the percentage of substantially protected community water systems has increased from 36% to 41% (Table 2).

The EPA national target for the percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through substantial source water protection is 49% (National Water Program Guidance FY 2018-2019, Publication No. 800D17001, USEPA). As shown in Table 2 (and graphically in Attachment B), the rate at which Oregon makes year over year advances toward mirroring the national target has steadily increased since 2020. This is due to increased outreach efforts through the Small System Outreach Project (previously discussed) and development of an annual priority water system list to help focus outreach efforts. In addition, the development of web-based drinking water source protection tools by DEQ and the ongoing release of Source Water Assessment updates by both agencies should continue to help increase the number of community water systems that achieve substantial implementation in Oregon through increased awareness and communication between water system personnel and OHA/DEQ staff.

Community water systems that achieve initial implementation of source water protection strategies are water systems that have shown some interest in drinking water source protection and may be interested in implementing protection strategies. Compared to last year's totals, Table 2 indicates that 50 additional community water systems achieved initial implementation during FY2023-2024. As a result, the percentage of all community water systems in Oregon that have achieved initial implementation is now at 59%. The number of community water systems that have achieved initial implementation includes both those that have achieved initial implementation and those that have implemented substantial protection strategies. The percentage of community water systems that have achieved initial implementation is roughly equivalent to the national target for substantially protected community water systems, suggesting that there is enough interest amongst community water systems for Oregon to continue to narrow the gap between the EPA national target and Oregon's current percent of substantially protected community water systems.

Non-transient non-community water systems include places of work and schools. Therefore, OHA and DEQ continue to work with these water systems, to achieve substantial implementation status. As of June 2024, a total of 49 non-transient non-community water systems have "substantially implemented" a strategy to protect their drinking water, four more than reported last year. OHA also believes schools comprise a sensitive population and thus it is an important investment in public health to include them as priority water systems for implementation assistance. So, we include in our outreach efforts eleven small schools that fall below the formal definition of a public water system.

Table 1.

	Implementation Number of PWSs (includes "Buyers") ⁽¹⁾	Implementation Population (Population + Buyer Pop) ⁽¹⁾	Total Number (Active CWSs – includes SWP/GWP/GUP)	Total Population (Pop of Active CWSs including SWP/GWP/GUP)	% by number of PWSs	% Population
Summary						
Oregon Systems with Substantial Implementation achieved in FY2023-2024						
Substantial Imp – GW CWS	17	9,380				
Substantial Imp – SW CWS	5	24,660				
Substantial Imp – All CWS	22	34,040				
Substantial Imp – NTNC	4	2,292				
Oregon Systems with Substantial Implementation through end of FY2023-2024 (Cumulative)						
Substantial Imp – GW CWS	209	420,683				
Substantial Imp – SW CWS	175	2,800,884				
Substantial Imp – All CWS	384	3,221,567	933	3,731,029	41%	86%
Substantial Imp – NTNC	49	16,806	349	78,570		
Oregon Systems with Initial Implementation through end of FY2023-2024 (Cumulative)						
Initial Imp – GW CWS	347	594,404				
Initial Imp – SW CWS	205	2,923,502				
Initial Imp – All CWS (includes Subs)	552	3,517,906	933	3,731,029	59%	94%
Initial Imp – NTNC (includes Subs)	95	29,617	349	78,570		

Percentage of Population Protected

Table 1 shows that the population of the community water systems that achieved substantial implementation of source water protection strategies during FY2023-2024 is 34,040. Currently, there are an estimated 3,221,567 Oregonians served water by community water systems that are substantially protected. When compared to last year's results, this is an increase of 112,737 substantially protected Oregonians (Table 2). The increase in overall population protected is due to the additional water systems that achieved substantial implementation and population changes among other substantially protected water systems. Most substantially protected water systems that made population adjustments reported slight population increases. For comparison, the overall population estimate of Oregonians served by community water systems increased by 119,717 compared to last year.

Table 2, Community Water System Five Year Trends

Totals:	FY2020 ⁽¹⁾	FY2021 ⁽¹⁾	FY2022 ⁽¹⁾	FY2023 ⁽¹⁾	FY2024 ⁽¹⁾
Total number of CWSs	898	910	919	929	933
Estimated total population served ⁽²⁾	3,501,992	3,542,543	3,583,427	3,611,312	3,731,029
Substantial Implementation:					
Number of CWSs	319	332	342	362	384
Percent of CWSs	36%	36%	37%	39%	41%
Estimated Population served	2,970,691	2,995,930	3,069,473	3,108,830	3,221,567
Percent of Population	85%	85%	86%	86%	86%
Average Population Per Protected CWS System ⁽²⁾	9,312	9,024	8,975	8,588	8,389
Initial Implementation:					
Number of CWSs	454	467	490	502	552
Percent of CWSs	51%	51%	53%	54%	59%
Estimated Population Served	3,275,627	3,300,866	3,359,707	3,388,310	3,517,906
Percent of Population	93%	93%	94%	94%	94%

1. Population numbers reflect retail population only.

2. 2024 average population per Oregon CWS is approximately 3,999.

The EPA national target for the percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through substantial source water protection is 59% (National Water Program Guidance FY 2018-2019, Publication No. 800D17001, USEPA). As Table 1 shows, the number of Oregonians served by community water systems is estimated to be 3,731,029 and the number served by community water systems that have minimized public health risks through substantial source water protection is 3,221,567. Based on our estimates, this is 86% of the community water system service population in Oregon. As shown in Table 2 (and

graphically in Attachment B), Oregon continues to exceed the EPA national target for the percent of population protected.

Table 1 shows that the population of the community water systems that have achieved initial implementation is 3,517,906. Last year's total was 3,388,310 (Table 2). This suggests that the population associated with community water systems that have achieved Initial Implementation has increased by 129,596 Oregonians. As stated earlier, these increases in population are due to water systems achieving initial implementation and population growth among water systems that have already achieved initial implementation. Community water systems that have shown an interest in drinking water source protection account for 94% of Oregonians that obtain their water from community water systems. In addition, there are 16,806 Oregonians that are substantially protected through the efforts of 49 non-transient non-community water systems and there are at least 29,617 Oregonians that are regularly served water by 95 non-transient non-community water systems that have shown an initial interest in drinking water source protection.

Year-to-Year Comparison

Table 2 is a year-to-year results comparison for the last 5 years. For each year it includes the total number of community water systems that have achieved substantial implementation and the population served by these systems. The FY2019-20 through FY2023-2024 numbers represent retail numbers for community water systems and their populations only. Retail numbers include populations of those purchasing community water systems where the substantially protected purchased water is the primary water source.

Table 2, like Table 1, shows that substantial implementation totals for community water systems increased in FY2023-2024 and the overall percentage of community water systems substantially protected increased from 39% to 41%. Table 2 also shows an increase in the population substantially protected and that the overall percentage of population substantially protected remained flat at 86%, due to population growth. While the overall percentage of community water systems substantially protected and overall percent of population protected has grown slowly over the last five years, there have been notable gains. The net total number of community water systems protected has increased by 65 while the net total number of population protected has increased by an estimated 250,876 people. This has occurred at a time when the overall number of community water systems in Oregon has grown by 35 and the number of Oregonians served by community water systems has grown by an estimated 229,037 people.

Comparison by water system population

Table 3 shows substantially protected community water systems broken out by size of service population. It is notable that community water systems in Oregon are skewed toward smaller service populations with only about 13% exceeding service populations of 3,300. Of the larger systems, all that are serving populations greater than 50,000 are substantially protected while 77% of those serving populations between 3,301 to 50,000 are substantially protected. In both of these population categories, Oregon exceeds the

EPA national goal for percent of water systems protected. In addition, community water systems with service populations between 501 and 3,300 make up 16.9% of Oregon's community water systems and 58% of these moderately-sized water systems are substantially protected, nearly equaling the EPA national goal for percent of water systems protected.

Table 3 also shows that about 70% of community water systems in Oregon have service populations of less than 501. Of these smaller water systems, those with service populations between 101 and 500 make up about one-third of all community water systems while nearly 40% of all community water systems in Oregon have service populations of 100 or fewer people. The percent of water systems substantially protected within these two categories significantly trails that of the larger population categories with nearly 37% of the water systems with service populations between 101 and 500 achieving substantial protection and about 24% of those serving 100 or fewer achieving substantial protection.

Table 3, Implementation by Water System Service Population, June 30 2024

Population Category	Community Water Systems in Category	Percentage of Community Water Systems	Percent Substantially Protected
> 50,000	19	2.0%	100%
3,301 – 50,000	102	10.9%	77%
501 – 3,300	158	16.9%	58.2%
101 - 500	300	32.2%	36.7%
≤ 100	354	37.9%	24.3%

Current SDWIS Oregon data reflects the data presented in Table 3 in that it indicates the average population served by an Oregon community water system is approximately 3,999 while the current average population of a substantially protected community water system is 8,389 (see Table 2). Since Oregon's community water systems are skewed toward smaller systems (the majority of which have not achieved substantial implementation) it's expected that over time, the average population protected per protected community water system will decrease as the more numerous smaller water systems achieve substantial protection. Furthermore, Table 2 shows that since 2019 there has been a decrease in the average population per community water system that is substantially protected, while the number of substantially protected community water systems has steadily increased. This indicates the focused outreach efforts on small systems by DEQ and OHA is resulting in ongoing adoption of substantial protection strategies by smaller community water systems over time but there is still much to be accomplished.

Overall, the data shown in Table 2 and the Figures in Attachment B show that Oregon continues to exceed the EPA national target for the percentage of the population served by community water systems where public health is substantially protected. The data also show that Oregon continues to make progress toward mirroring the EPA national

target of the percentage of community water systems that are substantially protected. Since most large Oregon community water systems are already substantially protected (as shown in Table 3), to mirror the EPA national target for percentage of community water systems protected, OHA and DEQ recognize that it will take a continued focus on providing technical assistance and outreach to smaller community water systems. We believe that our ongoing updated source water assessment project and small system outreach project will increase our contact with these smaller community water systems, helping raise the awareness level regarding potential drinking water quality risks. We also believe these efforts will help us capture implementation accomplishments that we have yet to verify and document.

Attachment A: Oregon DWP Implementation Status as of 30 JUN 2024

	Implementation Number of PWSs (includes "Buyers") (*)	Implementation Population (Population + Buyer Pop) (*)	Total Number (Active CWSs - includes SWP/GWP/GUP)	Total Population (Population of Active CWSs including SWP/GWP/GUP)	% by number of PWSs	% population
Summary:						
Systems with Substantial Implementation achieved in FY2023-2024						
Substantial Imp - GW CWS	17	9,380				
Substantial Imp - SW CWS	5	24,660				
Substantial Imp All CWS	22	34,040				
Substantial Imp - NTNC	4	2,292				
Cumulative Counts for Oregon						
Substantial Imp - GW CWS	209	420,683				
Substantial Imp - SW CWS	175	2,800,884				
Substantial Imp All CWS	384	3,221,567	933	3,731,029	41%	86%
Substantial Imp - NTNC	49	16,806	349	78,570		
Initial Imp - GW CWS	347	594,404				
Initial Imp - SW CWS	205	2,923,502				
Initial Imp - All CWS (includes Subs)	552	3,517,906	933	3,731,029	54%	94%
Initial Imp - NTNC (includes Subs)	95	29,617				

***NOTES:**

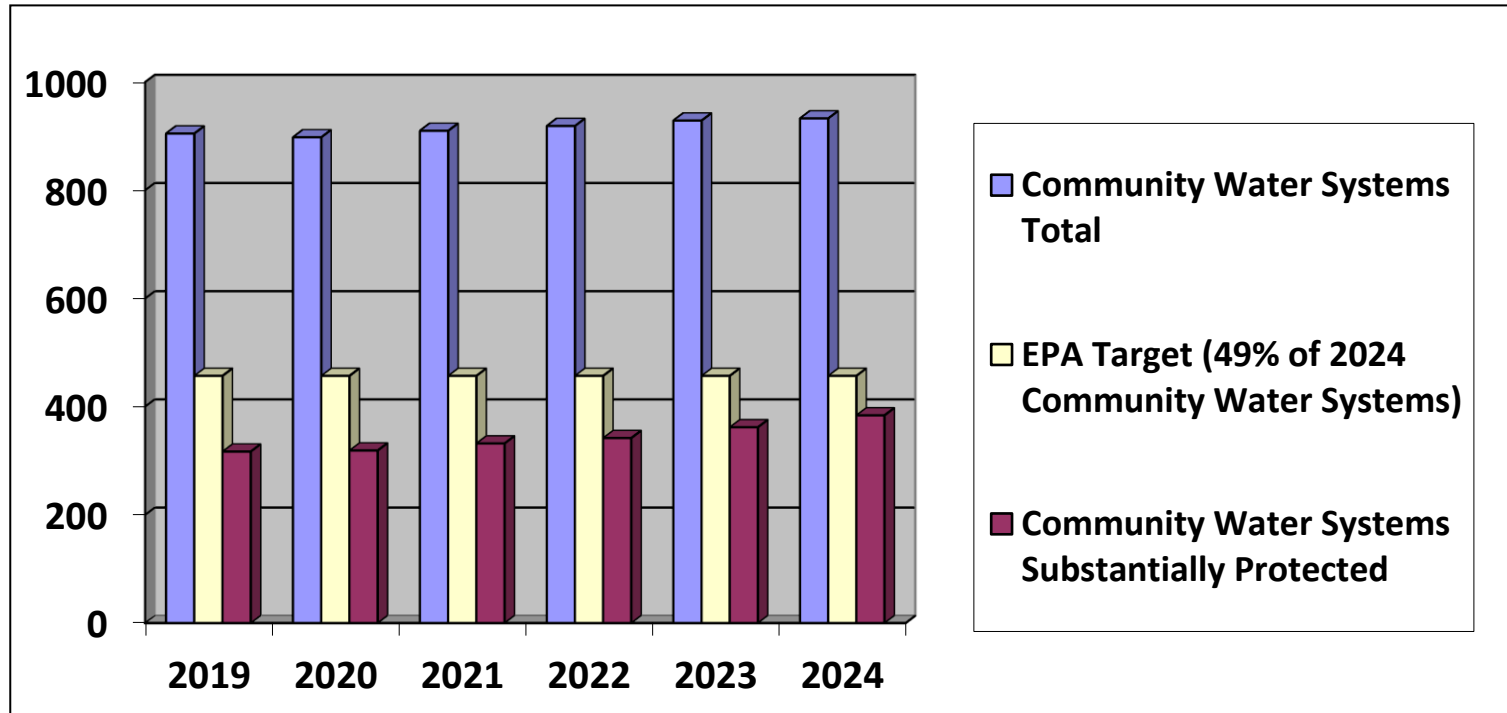
(1) The total number of systems and population includes PWSs with substantial implementation plus wholesale buyers that have the PWS listed as their primary source. It does not include PWSs listed as "inactive" or PWSs where the seller is indicated as an emergency or secondary source. It also does not include transient non-community (NC) water systems or NP (non-public) water systems regulated under Oregon regulations.

(2) Population and Wholesale (buyer) Population for systems with substantial or initial implementation were updated 08JULY2024

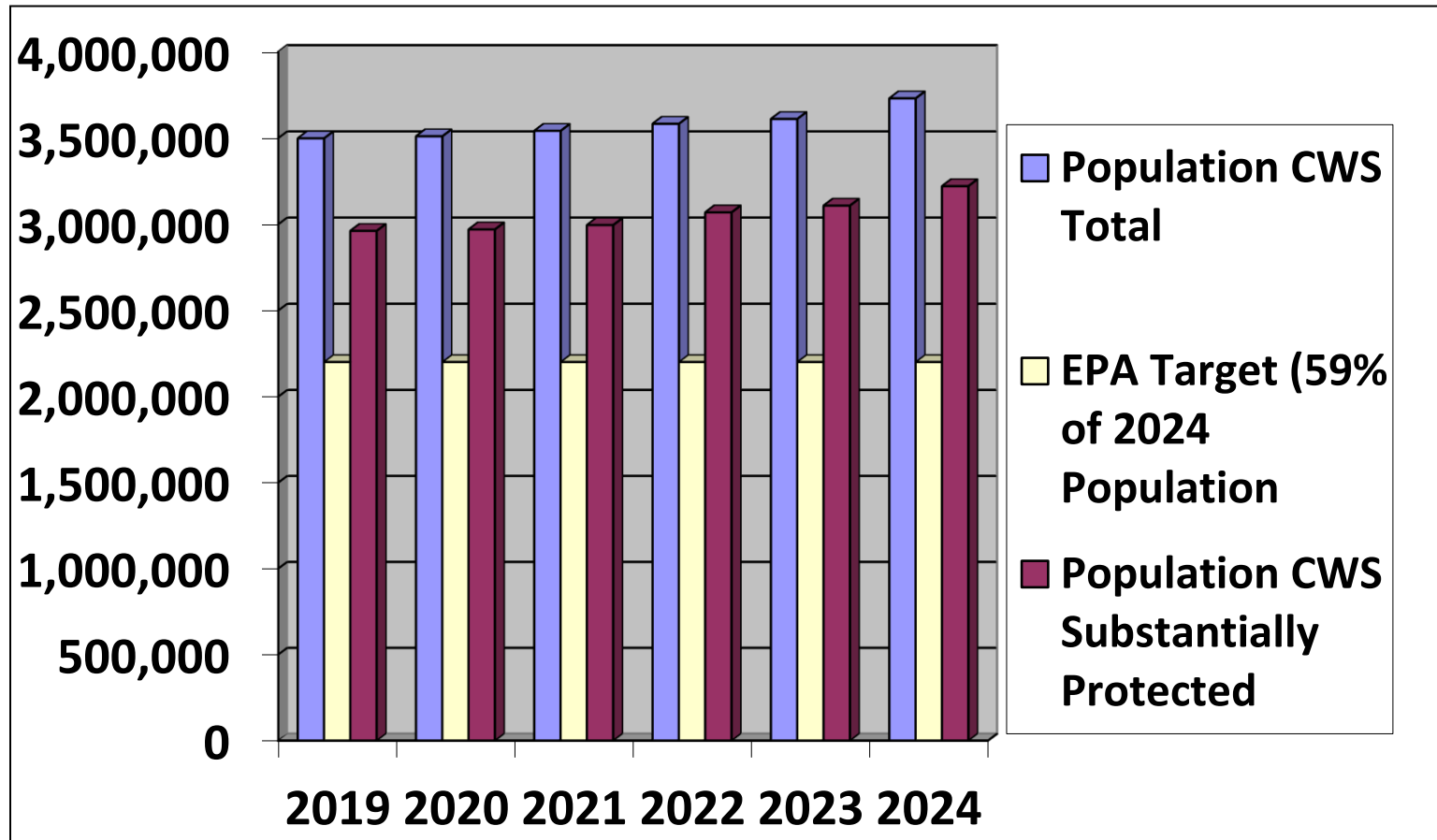
(3) Numbers in red (total number of systems and total pop) are estimates from Data Online for Community PWSs as of 08JULY2024. EPA will insert these numbers for the final reporting based on their SDWIS data pull. Oregon has adjusted SDWIS population numbers to remove double counting for systems that strictly provide wholesale water (JWC, SFWB and NCCWC).

Attachment B: Figures

Year to Year Number of Community Water Systems vs Number of Community Water Systems Substantially Protected for each Field Year ending on June 30th, 2024



Year to Year percent of Oregonians Served by Community Water Systems that are Substantially Protected for each Field Year ending on June 30th, 2024.



Attachment C: Drinking Water Source Protection Project Priority Lists.

SFY2023		Oregon's DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION FUND (DWSPF) PROJECT PRIORITY LIST (PPL) for the DWSRF		Total Amount to be Funded:	\$267,000										
Revised Date: 06-09-2023				Total Amount Requested for Eligible Projects:	\$267,000										
***Project Removal Date: <u>2022 Grant Award Must Be Contracted with Business Oregon By 05-01-2025 Or Face Removal From PPL</u> ***										DWSP LOI Project Rating					
Rank	Applicant LOI (SWP#) - (1) County	Short Project Description	Primary Project Focus	Amount Req.	Fundable Amount	Grant Award Year (3)	Rating Total	Disadvantaged Community	Area & Level of Sensitivity	Presence of High-Risk Sources of Contamination	Contaminant Detections at the Source	Proposed Reduction or Prevention Activities	Risk Reduction Potential		
			Focus (i.e., delineation, assessment, planning, implementation, & security) (2)												
1	City of Rockaway Beach (Rockaway Beach Water District) SWP-23-003 Tillamook County	Rockaway Beach Water District Drinking Water Protection Plan. Develop a DEQ approved drinking water source protection plan, provide for public outreach, identify protection strategies to implement, develop contingency plan, and plan for future water system needs. As part of the planning process, obtain property appraisal for consideration of purchase or conservation easement.	Enhanced Assessment, Water Quality Evaluation, Source Protection Planning, & Implementation.	\$50,000	\$50,000	2023	90	YES	20	10	20	15	25		
2	City of Monroe SWP-23-010 Benton County	Surface water protection via Upstream Voluntary Green Infrastructure Project Continuation. Stormwater treatment retrofit/upgrade on private land within Drinking Water Source Area including feasibility, design, construction, and training.	Implementation	\$50,000	\$50,000	2023	90	YES	20	10	20	15	25		
3	City of Newport SWP-23-007 Lincoln County	City of Newport Drinking Water Protection Plan. Develop a DEQ approved drinking water source protection plan, provide for public outreach, identify protection strategies to implement, develop contingency plan, and plan for future water system needs.	Enhance Assessment & Source Protection Planning	\$30,000	\$30,000	2023	85	YES	15	10	15	15	30		
4	City of Coquille SWP-23-014 Coos County	Conduct forest inventory and, based on results, a forest management plan.	Enhanced Assessment & Source Protection Planning	\$40,000	\$40,000	2023	85	YES	20	5	20	10	30		
5	Riverstone Mobile Home Park SWP-23-001 Lane County	Engineering study to determine cause of flooding near wellhead and potential mitigation strategies.	Enhanced Assessment Source Protection Planning	\$50,000	\$50,000	2023	83	YES	20	5	20	10	28		
6	City of Reedsport SWP-23-013 Douglas County	Forest Management & Land Conservation Planning in the Clear Lake Watershed. Develop a forest management plan for city owned forested areas in DWSA, outreach to landowners, contingent on landowner approval commission an inventory of nearby forest land.	Enhanced Assessment Source Protection Planning	\$47,000	\$47,000	2023	80	YES	20	10	5	15	30		
				\$267,000	\$267,000										
				Total Requested	Total Fundable										
Projects below funding line that met eligibility score:															
Applicant		Applicant #	Ranking Points	Disadvantaged Community	Project Description			Amount Requested	Fundable Amount						
Seal Rock Water District		SWP-23-005	75	YES	Develop state-approved Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.			\$37,900	\$37,900						
Toledo Water Utilities		SWP-23-006	68	YES	Implement elements of Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, additional assessment, & water quality			\$50,000	\$50,000						
London Water Co-Op		SWP-23-004	95	NO	Water quality monitoring and mechanical weed removal in sensitive area to avoid post-timber harvest			\$24,930	\$24,930						
Neskowin Regional W. D.		SWP-23-012	95	NO	Develop funding and land acquisition plan, hire a grant writer, conduct community outreach.			\$20,000	\$20,000						
Neahkahnie W. D.		SWP-23-009	70	NO	Develop land acquisition funding plan, fundraising campaign assessment, & legal expenses associated			\$30,000	\$30,000						
Arch Cape W. D.		SWP-23-008	68	NO	Develop and install educational signage within DWSA.			\$30,000	\$30,000						
Canby Utility		SWP-23-011	65	NO	Source water monitoring for cyanotoxins and taste/odor compounds. Enhance potential contaminant			\$50,000	\$50,000						
North Clackamas Co. W. C.		SWP-23-002	60	NO	Development of an Junior River Ambassador educational program for middle school students.			\$50,000	\$50,000						
								\$292,830	\$292,830						
								Total Requested	Total Fundable						
Projects not eligible for funding:															
Applicant		Applicant #	Ranking Points	Project Description		Amount Requested		Funding Amount							
North Bayside Estates Inc		SWP-23-015	----	Water system building, mapping, and replumbing improvements		\$50,000		Not applicable, Drinking Water Source Protection funds not							
COLUMN NOTES															
(1) LOI (SWP#) column is an Applicant number assigned to the system after they submit their Letter of Interest (LOI).															
(2) Primary Project Focus column demonstrates the primary focus for what the DWSPF funds will be utilized for. In many cases, projects have more than one focus, but often they have one or two primary focuses for their project. This column displays that focus.															
(3) Grant Award column shows the year in which the projects were awarded. Projects are removed from PPL when funds have been committed to the project from Business Oregon.															
Projects may also be removed from the PPL if more than a year has transpired and Business Oregon has not been able to commit funds to the project.															
Eligible DWSPF projects are placed on this PPL annually, but the PPL is updated quarterly to keep track of how much money is available for lending and to remove projects that have been awarded funds.															

SFY2024		Oregon's DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION FUND (DWSPF) PROJECT PRIORITY LIST (PPL) for the DWSPF and BIL Supplemental for Land Acquisition Planning			Total Amount to be Funded:	\$694,625	Total Amount to be Funded through DWSPF:	\$194,625						
					Total Amount Requested for Eligible Projects:	\$799,625	Total Amount to be Funded through BIL Supplemental*:	\$500,000*						
Project Removal Date: 2024 Grant Award Must Be Contracted with Business Oregon By 05-01-2025 Or Face Removal From PPL										DWSP LOI Project Rating				
Rank	Applicant LOI (SWP#) - (1) County	Short Project Description	<div>Primary Project Focus</div> <div>Focus (i.e., delineation, assessment, planning, implementation, security and land acquisition planning) (2)</div>	Amount Req.	Fundable Amount	Grant Award Year (3)	Rating Total	Disadvantaged Community	Area & Level of Sensitivity	Presence of High-Risk Sources of Contamination	Contaminant Detections at the Source	Proposed Reduction or Prevention Activities	Risk Reduction Potential	
1	City of Lincoln City (Lincoln City Water District) SWP-24-002 Lincoln County	Schooner Creek Watershed: Forest Stewardship Plan and Critial Area Protection. Develop Forest Stewardship Plan for City-owned land in Schooner Cr watershed. Conduct outreach to private landowners to gage willingness for property sale or conservation easement.	Land Acquisition Planning & Implementation.*	\$70,000	\$70,000*	2024	100	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	20	10	30	
2	City of Newport SWP-24-005 Lincoln County	City of Newport Big Creek Watershed Forest Stewardship Plan. Develop Forest Stewardship Plan for City-owned property in Big Creek watershed.	Land Acquisition Planning & Enhanced Assessment.*	\$50,000	\$50,000*	2024	100	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	15	15	30	
3	City of Depoe Bay SWP-24-014 Lincoln County	Land Conservation Planning in the North Depoe Bay & Rocky Creek Watersheds. Conduct critical area protection analysis for watershed(s) using tax lot data & hydrologic modeling, develop strategic plan for evaluating areas where purchasing land and/or easements would be effective, outreach to land owners, investigate partnerships, identify future funding sources.	Land Acquisition Planning & Enhanced Assessment.*	\$70,000	\$70,000*	2024	100	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	20	15	25	
4	Rockaway Beach Water District SWP-24-013 Tillamook County	Forest Management Planning and Appraisal for the Jetty Creek Watershed. Develop Forest Management Plan for property within the watershed that is not owned by the water system and obtain an appraised value for unowned lands within the watershed.	Land Acquisition Planning & Source Protection Planning.*	\$75,000	\$70,000*	2024	95	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	20	10	25	
5	City of Toledo (Toledo Water Utilities) SWP-24-007 Lincoln County	Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan and Siletz River Critical Area Protection. Update Forest Stewardship Plan for City-owned lands and conduct critical area protection analysis of Siletz watershed with intent to identify land acquisition and/or conservation easements.	Land Acquisition Planning, Enhanced Assessment, & Source Protection Planning.*	\$70,000	\$70,000*	2024	90	YES (+10 pts)	15	10	20	15	20	
6	Neskowin Regional Water District SWP-24-012 Tillamook County	Neskowin Regional Water District's Acquisition Planning & Community Outreach. Forest Management & Land Conservation Planning in the Clear Lake Watershed. Hire contractor to complete timber cruise/appraisal of small wood lots within Drinking Water Source Area for potential purchase.	Land Acquisition Planning.*	\$70,000	\$70,000*	2024	90	NO	20	10	20	10	30	
7	City of Sheridan & City of Willamina SWP-24-008 Yamhill County	Sheridan & Willamina - Source Water Assessment and Protection Planning. Development of a state approved Drinkinking Water Source Protection Plan.	Enhanced Assessment & Source Protection Planning.*	\$50,000	\$50,000*	2024	105	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	20	15	30	
8	City of Boardman SWP-24-004 Morrow County	City of Boardman - Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. Development of a state certified Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.	Source Protection Planning.*	\$50,000	\$50,000*	2024	98	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	20	15	23	
9	City of Yoncalla SWP-24-009 Douglas County	City of Yoncalla Source Water Security in Wilson & Adams Creek Watersheds. Installation of critical area fencing & security cameras to reduce human/wildlife access to sensitive area near surface water intake.	Security	\$50,000	\$50,000	2024	95	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	15	10	30	
10	City of Oakland SWP-24-003 Douglas County	City of Oakland: Instream Monitoring for Source Water Protection and Early Response on Calapooya Creek. Purchase and install water quality monitoring equipment for baseline data collection & post-wildfire early warning system.	Enhanced Assessment, Water Quality Evaluation, & Security.	\$50,000	\$50,000	2024	95	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	15	15	25	
11	City of Waldport SWP-24-006 Lincoln County	City of Waldport - Drinking Water Protection Plan. Development of a state approved Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.	Enhanced Assessment & Source Protection Planning.	\$44,625	\$44,625	2024	95	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	20	5	30	
12	Medford Water Commission SWP-24-011 Jackson County	Spill Response Materials and Equipment Acquisition. Purchase of materials and equipment needed for implementation of spill response strategies and training within the Rogue Basin.	Implementation	\$50,000	\$50,000	2024	95	YES (+10 pts)	20	10	10	15	30	
				\$699,625	\$694,625									
				Total Requested	Total Fundable									
Projects below funding line that met eligibility score:														
	Applicant	Applicant #	Ranking Points	Disadvantaged Community	Project Description			Amount Requested	Fundable Amount					
	North Clackamas Co. W. C.	SWP-24-001	73	NO	Add seismic resilience spill prevention component to existing Hazardous Material Spill Prevention			\$50,000	\$50,000					
	Eugene Water & Electric Board	SWP-24-010	73	YES	Modernize stormwater infrastructure facilities directly above surface water intake to mitigate contaminants in urban stormwater runoff.			\$50,000	\$50,000					
								\$100,000	\$100,000					
COLUMN NOTES														
(1) LOI (SWP#) column is an Applicant number assigned to the system after they submit their Letter of Interest (LOI).														
(2) Primary Project Focus column demonstrates the primary focus for what the DWSPF funds will be utilized for. In many cases, projects have more than one focus, but often they have one or two primary focuses for their project. This column displays that focus.														
(3) Grant Award column shows the year in which the projects were awarded. Projects are removed from PPL when funds have been committed to the project from Business Oregon.														
Projects may also be removed from the PPL if more than a year has transpired and Business Oregon has not been able to commit funds to the project.														
* Denotes projects funded through BIL Supplemental funds.														
Eligible DWSPF projects are placed on this PPL annually, but the PPL is updated internally each quarter to keep track of how much money is available for lending and to remove projects that have been awarded funds.														