


















Map 2C. Eastern Oregon Surface Water Drinking Water Source Areas with Land Use/Ownership and Soils with High Erosion Potential on Slopes $\geq 30\%$ *

Legend

-  Surface Water Drinking Water Source Area
-  City Limits (selected cities, 2016)
-  Soils with High Erosion Potential (slope $\geq 30\%$ & soil erodibility factor (Kf) ≥ 0.25) (overlay)
- Land Ownership/Use (multiple datasets, see Notes)**
-  Private Urban Lands (within city limits)
-  Private Rural Lands (private non-industrial outside city limits)
-  Agriculture (Ag Zoning (BLM) and NASS 2013)
-  Private Industrial Forests (ODF data); Lands Managed by Private Industry (BLM)
-  Local Government
-  State Dept. of Forestry
-  State - Other
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  U.S. Forest Service
-  Federal - Other
-  Bonneville Power Administration
-  Bureau of Indian Affairs
-  Undetermined
-  Water

(*): High soil erosion potential is based in general on a slope of 30% (or greater) and a rock-free soil erodibility factor (Kf) of 0.25 (or greater) using NRCS SSURGO data (STATSGO where SSURGO not available) and Soil Resource Inventory data for National Forest Lands. The Kf-factor from the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water including the effects of rainfall, runoff and infiltration. Soils with "high" soil erosion potential are considered more sensitive to practices on agricultural and other managed lands that result in disrupted soil structure and loss of plant cover. This evaluation is focused on steeper landforms (>30° slope) and is a 2007 update of a method for identifying sensitive areas used in the original Source Water Assessments.

Other assessment methods (see Maps 6 and 7) may be more appropriate for flatter terrains, varied slopes, or in areas where Kf-factor is not available. In the Updated Source Water Assessments, this method is primarily used only for US Forest Service lands where the other assessment methods (Maps 6 and 7) are not available.

Drinking water source area - delineated as the 5th-field watershed upstream of a public water supply (PWS) intake. Note that Oregon's surface water source areas are delineated intake to intake. For watersheds with more than one intake, the DWSA is the watershed segment from the PWSs intake to the next intake upstream. All protection areas upstream of a specific water system's intake are included in the drinking water source area for that water system and PWSs are encouraged to work with other water providers and other entities within the Subbasin as they evaluate land use and move forward with developing protection strategies.

Source areas for public water systems using groundwater can be provided upon request. Also note there are a number of public transient non-community and private domestic drinking water intakes that are not identified on this map.

The land cover layer is a combination of multiple datasets that have been modified by grouping land owner categories in order to simplify data display on the map. See Notes for data sources, methods, and data limitations. The land cover layer can also be viewed using DEQ's interactive map viewer available at <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Maps.aspx>.

Hermiston

Pendleton

Sumpter

Baker City

Ontario