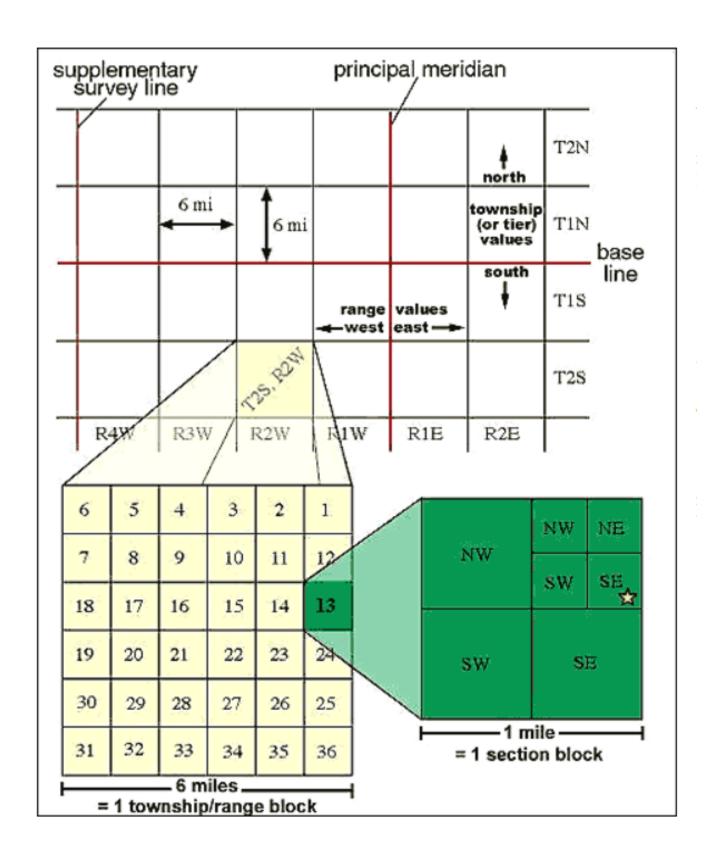
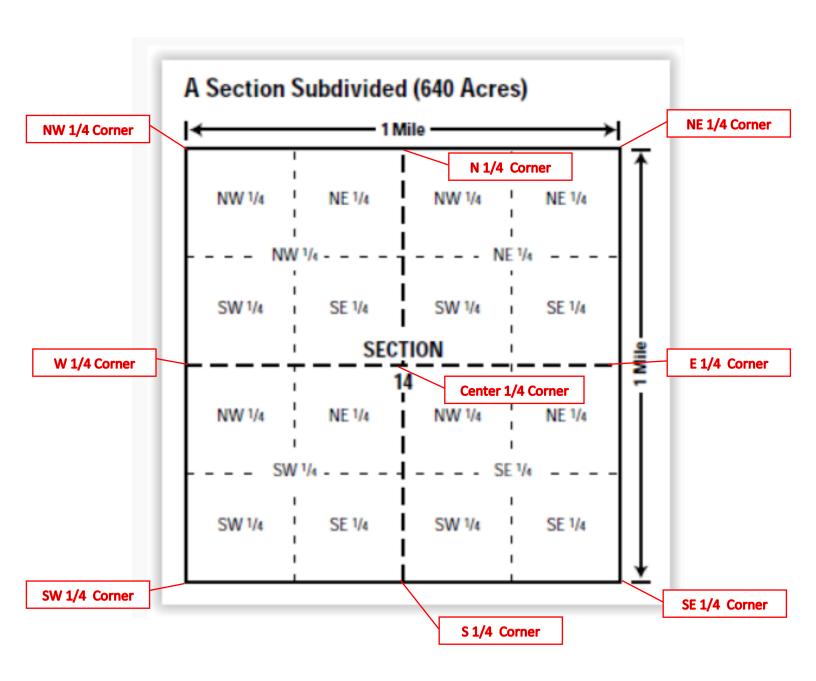
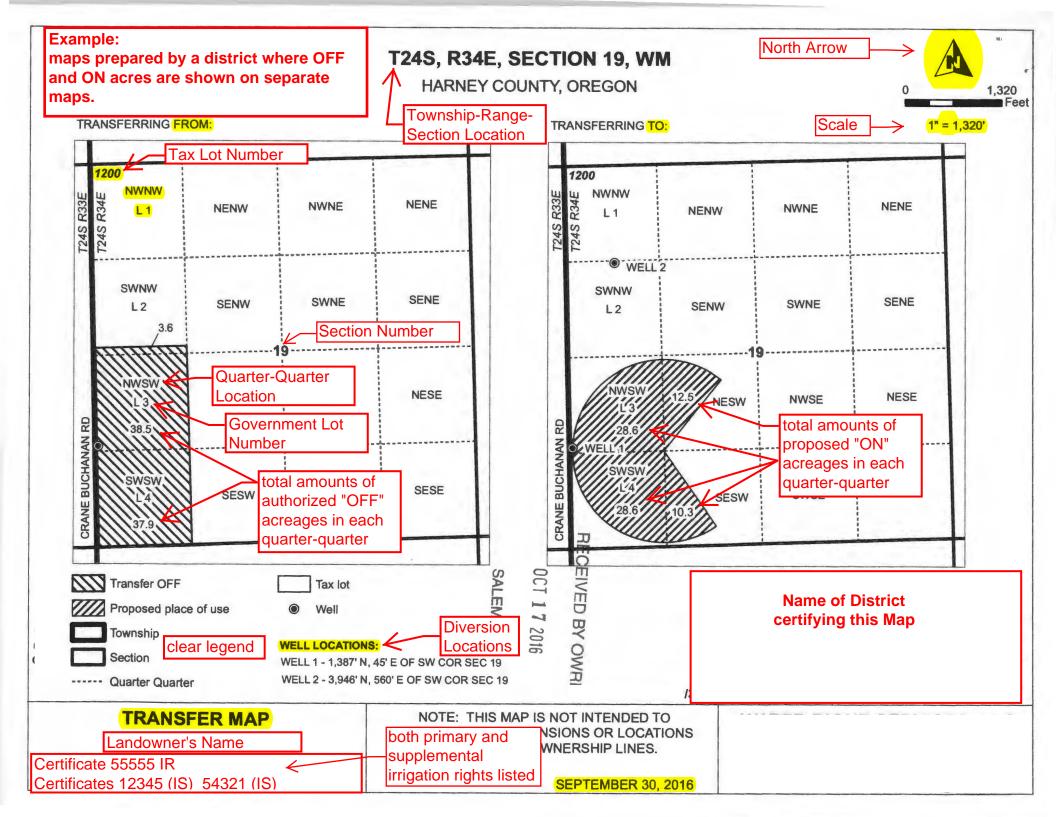
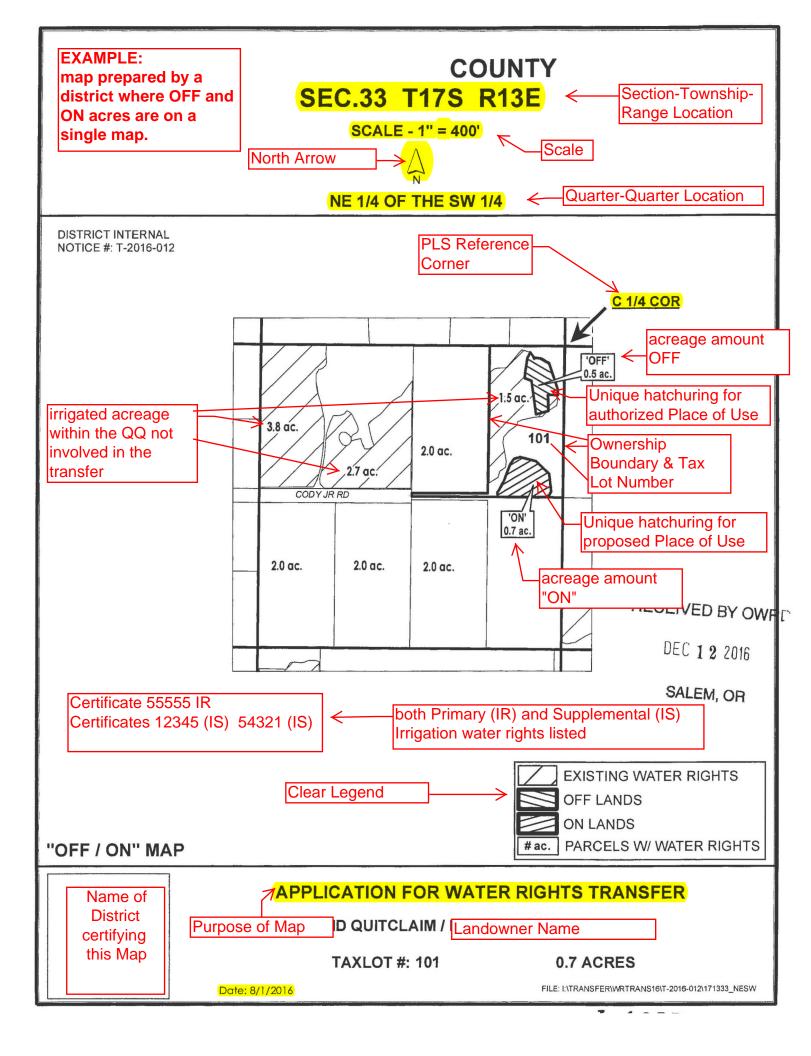
## **General Map Considerations**

- Add a label indicating what process the map applies to:
  - "Application Transfer Map"
  - "Claim of Beneficial Use Map for T-XXXXXX"
- Add a north arrow to each map
- Indicate the scale of the map. (1":400' or 1":1320')
- Label a PLS corner for reference.
- Add a legend for quarter-quarter (QQ) lines, Tax lot lines, and Township/Range lines, and when the more than one range or township is shown on a map, and add labels (just like you label the separate tax lots and QQs).
- Any time more than one hachuring pattern is used, the legend should be specific about what the different patterns represent.
- Irrigation acreage totals should be shown by quarter-quarter, even if it's all in the same tax lot.
- For an Application Map, it should be evident which authorized lands are designated as OFF, which lands are proposed as ON, which lands are existing irrigation in the same quarter-quarter, and which lands belong to which certificate (for example: C. 55555 for primary irrigation (P), and c.44444 (P) along with the certificate numbers for associated supplemental irrigation (S)). The same is true for a Claim of Beneficial Use map, except it must be clear which lands are being proved up on, and any OFF lands that were involved in the transfer need to be removed.
- On application maps, when separate OFF and ON maps are used, it is not uncommon for the OFF acres to still be showing on the ON map, but without labeled as "OFF." Any OFF acres that are still showing on a companion "ON" map must be clearly labeled as "OFF." Otherwise the map gives the appearance of enlargement.
- For any type of map, ALL certificate number(s) represented on the map should be listed in the map's header or footer. This includes any supplemental irrigation (S) that has the same footprint as the primary irrigation (P) that is mapped.





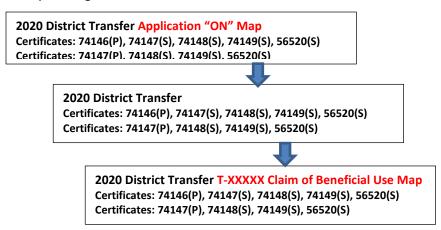




# Claim of Beneficial Use (CBU) Maps

- Background: CBU maps submitted for the claim become the map of record for the locations involved in the transfer. Thus, it is important to know by looking at the map, which transfer it applies to, and which places of use are being proved up on for which certificate. The maps need to be easily interpreted without needing to refer to supplemental information.
- Converting a Transfer Application Map to a Claim of Beneficial Use Map:
  - When the "ON" map for the application was created as separate map from the "OFF" map, this process is quite simple. Assuming the application map met all the standard mapping criteria, simple replace the word "Application ON Map" in the map title with "Claim of Beneficial Use Map," and add the Transfer Number. It is not necessary to create a new map. White out and handwriting or printer labels are acceptable for converting a district Application Map to a Claim of Beneficial Use Map. Here is an example:

Example using white out:



Example using an address label:

Claim of Beneficial Use Map for T-11710 C.82246 (P) & 82247 (S), 82249 (S)

- When the "OFF" and "ON" map for the application was created as a single map, it may not be so easy to "erase" the off acres from the map, and thus may be necessary to create a new map to be used for the Claim of Beneficial Use Map.
- Here are five common errors with Claim of Beneficial Use Maps. In most cases it is not
  necessary to create a new map. For example, omissions may be corrected by simply adding a
  self-adhesive label that includes the missing information, or may be handwritten on the map,
  so long as the map remains easy to interpret.
  - o The label "Claim of Beneficial Use Map" for T-XXXXX" is missing.
  - o The primary certificates are listed, but the supplemental certificates (where the foot print is the same as the primary acreages) are not listed.
  - The North arrow is missing.
  - The map does not have a legend.
  - o The "FROM" lands still show on the Claim of Beneficial Use Map

### Standard Map Requirements when using the District Transfer Process

### OAR 690-385-2200

#### Map Requirements

- (1) A map certified by the district but which need not be prepared and stamped by a certified water right examiner shall be included with each district transfer application. The map shall meet the following criteria:
  - (a) The map shall be of permanent quality and shall be printed with dark ink on a white or clear medium that is easily reproduced on a standard copy machine. Color copies that cannot be easily interpreted when copied to black and white will not be accepted except as described in subsection (1)(c) of this rule.
  - (b) The preferred map size is 8 1/2" x 11" (letter) at the scale of the final proof or adjudication map for the existing right of record, with supplemental detail maps as needed. If a larger map is required to provide sufficient detail, a size of 8 1/2" x 14" (legal) or 11" x 17" (oversized) may be used.
  - (c) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this rule, a district may submit the following types of map to satisfy the application map requirement:
    - (A) A digital map on a medium and in a format acceptable to the Department; or
    - (B) A map containing color elements or up to 30" x 30" in size provided five copies of the map are submitted with the application.
  - (d) The map scale shall be:
    - (A) 1'' = 400';
    - (B) 1'' = 1,320';
    - (C) The scale of the final proof or adjudication map for the existing right of record, or of the map previously approved by the department as part of a petition under ORS 541.329;
    - (D) The scale of the county assessor map if the scale is not smaller than 1" = 1,320'; or
    - (E) Another standard engineering scale if the Department grants advance written or email approval of the use of the scale.
  - (e) Horizontal field accuracy shall be consistent with standard surveying practices for the purpose of locating and quantifying water rights.
  - (f) The map shall be plotted to the accuracy consistent with the map scale.
  - (g) The locations of points of diversion and places of use shall be described by bearing and distance, distance north or south and east or west from a recognized survey corner, or by latitude-longitude coordinates. Latitude-longitude coordinates shall be expressed as either:
    - (A) Degrees-minutes-seconds with at least one digit after the decimal in the seconds portion (e.g., 42° 32′ 15.5″); or
    - (B) Degrees-decimal with five or more digits after the decimal (e.g., 42.53764°).

- (2) The map(s) shall include the following information:
  - (a) A north arrow, the scale, and clear legend;
  - (b) The location of each existing and proposed point of diversion or point of appropriation;
  - (c) For a change in place of use, the location of the authorized and proposed place of use of the water. If the application is for irrigation, nursery use, cranberry use, or other similar uses, the place of use indicated on the map shall be shaded or hachured, and shall show the number of acres in each quarter-quarter section, government lot, or quarter-quarter section as projected within government lots, donation land claims, or other recognized public land survey subdivisions.
  - (d) The location of any part of the right not involved in the proposed transfer. For transfers involving less than 67 percent of the entire place of use of the right, the map shall include at least the location of the portions of the right not involved in the proposed transfer which are included in the same quarter-quarter sections as the proposed transfer. The applicant shall have the burden of proving the proposed transfer involves less than 67 percent of the entire place of use of the water use subject to transfer. However, the Department may require a greater portion of the use subject to transfer or the entire use subject to transfer be mapped, if necessary to make a determination of potential injury;
  - (e) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (2)(c) and (d), for place of use transfers involving a water right on a tract of land of five acres or less, the place of use may be identified on a county assessor map provided:
    - (A) The county assessor map scale is not smaller than 1'' = 1,320';
    - (B) Tax lot boundaries and numbers are legible;
    - (C) The map contains a title, legend and appropriate location information, such as public land survey corners or quarter-quarter corners, necessary to accurately locate tax lots by public land survey subdivisions; and
    - (D) Within each affected tax lot, the map lists and clearly identifies the number of acres for each affected water right transferred from or transferred onto the tax lot.
  - (f) The location of township, range, section, quarter-quarter section, donation land claim, and other recognized public land survey lines;
  - (g) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (1)(f), the general location of main canals, ditches, flumes, pipelines, pumps, or other water delivery features necessary to demonstrate that users are able to put water to beneficial use as proposed by the transfer according to the terms and conditions of the water right;
  - (h) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (1)(f), the general location of physical features sufficient to assist in defining the location of the place of use of the water use subject to transfer. These features may include, but are not limited to, rivers, creeks, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, roads, railroads, fences, and direction of flow, if appropriate; and
  - (i) The location of property lines for the property involved in the transfer, in the vicinity of the transfer. For transfer of municipal, quasi-municipal, and other similar rights, the property lines need not be shown, however, the service area boundaries shall be indicated.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 536.025 & 536.027

Stats. Implemented: ORS 540.570, 540.572 - 540.578, 540.580

Hist.: WRD 9-2004, f. & cert. ef. 11-16-04