

March 4, 2026 • 11 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Hybrid Meeting • MS Teams or Public Works Headquarters Building Roundabout Room

Water Advisory Group

Lori Faha, PE, Environmental Resources Manager • Jeremy Giffin and Carolyn Sufit, Oregon Water Resources Department • Aubrie Koenig, Facilitator

Purpose & Agenda

Summarize key aspects of water rights in Oregon and Bend and discuss how this relates to planning, resiliency, and response to situations like drought.

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. 100 Years of Water Update
3. Oregon Water Law and Deschutes Basin Water Rights 101
4. Discussion and Questions
5. Summary and Closing



I 
BEND
WATER

February meeting reflections: graywater topic

- Plenty of homeowner interest, but permitting and logistics can be a barrier
- Helpful to have education materials to explain permitting pathways (state, local, resale)
- Designing separate system can be cost prohibitive for development and housing goals, could consider 'regional' approach or incentives
- For outdoor systems, climate can limit season of use/return on investment, also best-suited for larger lot sizes (vs. current denser development)
- Maintenance can be a challenge (esp. for cluster housing, homeowners), need to prevent potential contamination
- New development versus redevelopment may impact ease of installation and permitting
- Helpful to further research or evaluate conservation potential relative to:
 - Indoor reuse vs outdoor irrigation use (all year benefit versus seasonal, outdoor requires DEQ permitting)
 - Customer type (especially commercial, industrial)
 - Land use and lot size

Annual reporting highlights shared with agenda



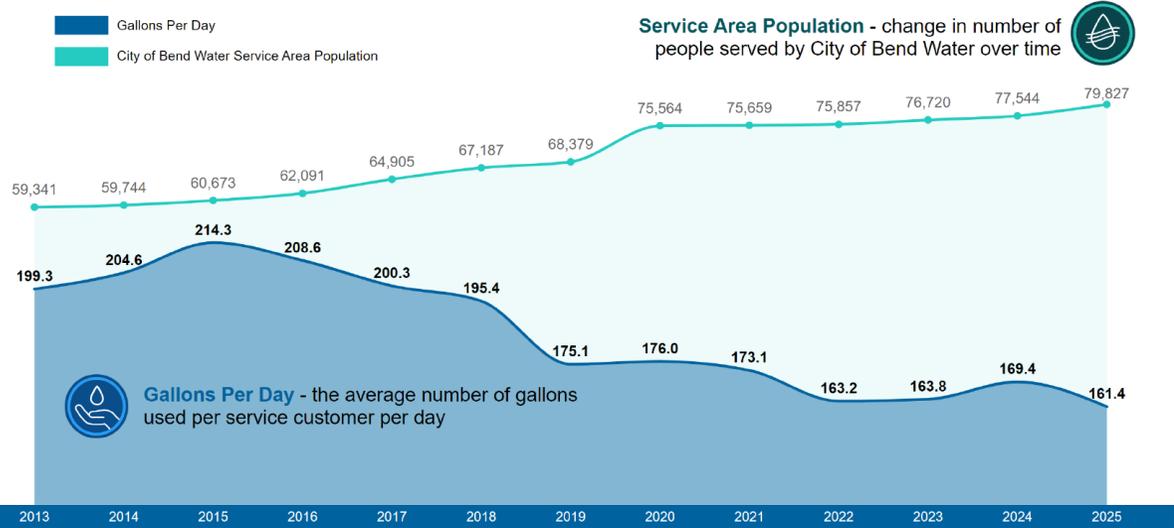
**STORMWATER COMPLIANCE
SUMMARY REPORT
FY 2024-2025**

Covering reporting period July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025



CITY OF BEND

City of Bend Water: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)



Excludes Avion and Roats customer usage

100 Years of Water Update



Learn more: bendoregon.gov/celebrate-water

DEPARTMENTS • PUBLIC WORKS • ABOUT WATER SERVICES

I ❤️ BEND WATER — CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

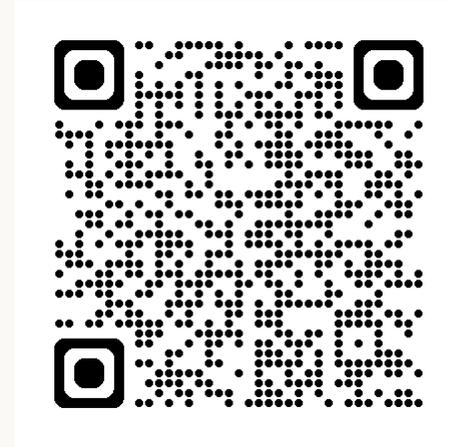
For a century, Bend has been sustained by clean, clear, mountain water. We're celebrating this remarkable milestone, and we want you to join us.



Bend water history video premiere



Find out More and Participate



bendoregon.gov/celebrate-water

City of Bend WAG

March 2026

Jeremy Giffin

Deschutes Basin Watermaster
Oregon Water Resources Department

Carolyn Sufit

Central Region Manager
Oregon Water Resources Department

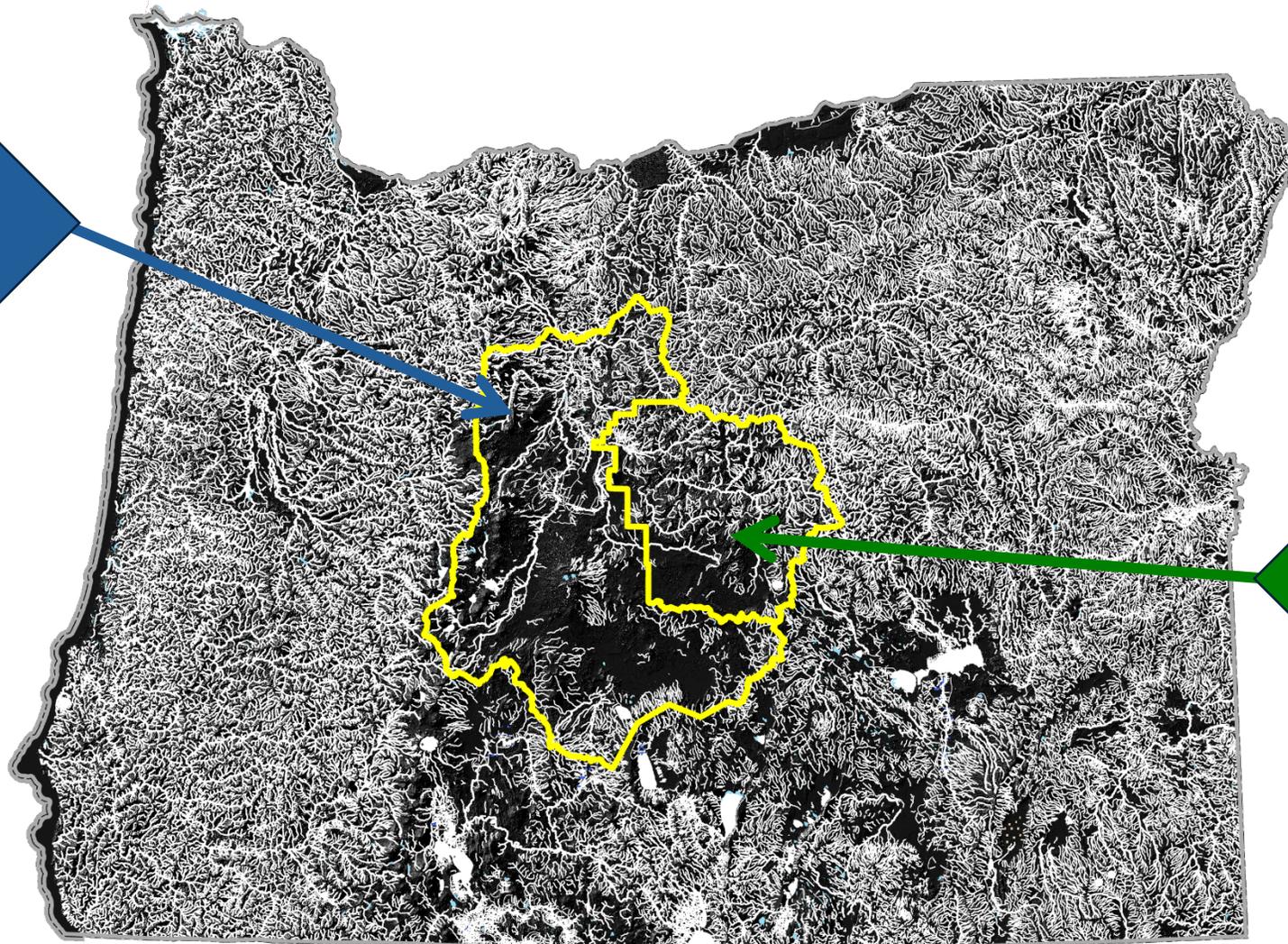
Talk Outline

- OWRD Overview
- Deschutes History
- Regional Geology & Hydrogeology
- Basin Challenges
- Conservation Efforts
- Current Water Conditions
- Q&A



Central Region

District 11
Deschutes Basin



District 24
Crooked Basin



Central Region Overview

11,727 Square Miles

~3,500 Water rights

**~125,000 acres of groundwater
rights**

**~260,000 acres of surface water
rights**

~60 active gaging stations

OWRD Regional Role

- Water distribution and regulation
- Monitor daily river flows and reservoir contents
 - Agriculture
 - Municipal
 - Environmental
- Collection and monitoring streamflow data
- Basin Storage Report
- Dam Safety Inspections
- Well Inspections
- Regulation and Curtailment



Deschutes History

- Central Oregon largely passed by
- Carey Act (1894)
- Reclamation Act (1902)
- Deschutes River fully appropriated (1913)
- Reservoir development(1922-1949)
- Gentleman's agreement (1962)
- Instream water rights act (1987)
- Shift from timber and agriculture to scenic recreation in modern times



Carey Act (1894)

- Oregon accepted the Carey Act in 1901 on condition that private developers front the capital to make the project viable.
- Citizens given 160 acres of land as long as you irrigated at least 20 acres.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS

TO ALL WHO WILL PAY THE
PRICE FIXED BY THE STATE
OF OREGON FOR THE RE-
CLAMATION OF THESE LANDS

Selections made under
the "Carey Law"



NOW IN THE HANDS OF

The DESCHUTES
IRRIGATION
AND POWER CO.

FOR DISPOSAL IN

CROOK COUNTY,
OREGON

Carey Act (1894)

- Projects grossly over exaggerated/underfunded.
- All ditch companies were dismal failures in Central Oregon, Oregon required the developer to lure in homesteaders.
- You simply could not financially establish a project without full federal government backing.

A Larger Chance to Get Ahead
In a Finer Place to Live—on the

Tumalo Project

—in Scenic Central Oregon, near Bend

Where Fertile Soil, an Abundant Supply
of Water and an Ideal Climate Meet

Served by the Bend-McKenzie and
The Dalles-California Highways;
good market roads; good schools;
two railroads; adequate markets; in

the heart of an ideal recreation play-
ground, where life holds the better
things and there is an added joy in
living.

In no part of the West is there a better opportunity for the farmer of small means and a willingness to work than is offered by the Tumalo Project near Bend, Oregon. The price of success here for the farmer, as elsewhere, is work and ability, but the farmer will find here the rewards of planning, working and saving are rich and sure and lasting.

The Tumalo Project consists of 15,389 acres of irrigable land located from four to fourteen miles from Bend. A large part of this project consists of developed farms which are producing splendid crops and bringing satisfactory returns. There are approximately 1600 acres of undeveloped Carey Act land which is being offered for sale at \$1 an acre, with an additional charge of \$58 an acre for water, payments for which are spread over a period of 17 years. The district owns about 4000 acres of partially improved Carey Act and deeded lands which are being sold for \$5 to \$20 an acre with water right additional.

The Tumalo Project has one of the best water rights in the West. The lands within its boundaries are entitled to three acre feet of water during the irrigation season, delivered to the settler's ranch.

The Central Oregon climate is suitable to all kinds of stock and poultry and the farmer who will milk several cows, raise a flock of poultry, keep a few head of sheep or hogs, a few stands of bees, will be well repaid for his time and effort.

Alfalfa grown here is unsurpassed in feeding quality, which,

with root crops, small grains and silage, furnishes ideal rations for milk and butter fat production.

While all kinds of root crops do exceptionally well, the crop for which Central Oregon is famous is the Deschutes Netteed Gem potato, which has won prizes wherever shown, and brings a premium on the market. For seed, potatoes grown here cannot be surpassed and find a ready market in the potato-growing sections of Oregon, Washington and California.

Truck gardening has been carried on on a small scale and is capable of greater development. Growing alfalfa and clover seed has proved very profitable.

That poultry and egg production on a commercial scale is a profitable industry is shown by the fact that laying stock has trebled in the past two years and eggs are now being shipped in carload lots to New York City. There is need here for many more poultry producers, which will make it possible to ship eggs in carload lots more often.

If you want to own a good irrigated farm at low cost, if you want to enjoy the best recreational advantages in the world, come and we shall welcome you among us and help you find a location to your liking.

The Tumalo Project is indorsed and recommended to homeseekers by the Land Settlement Department of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. This indorsement is a compliment to the project and the possibilities here. The Bend Commercial Club indorses the Tumalo Project and is assisting in completing settlement.

Three
Acre Feet
of water for
Each Acre
of Land

For Full Information Address

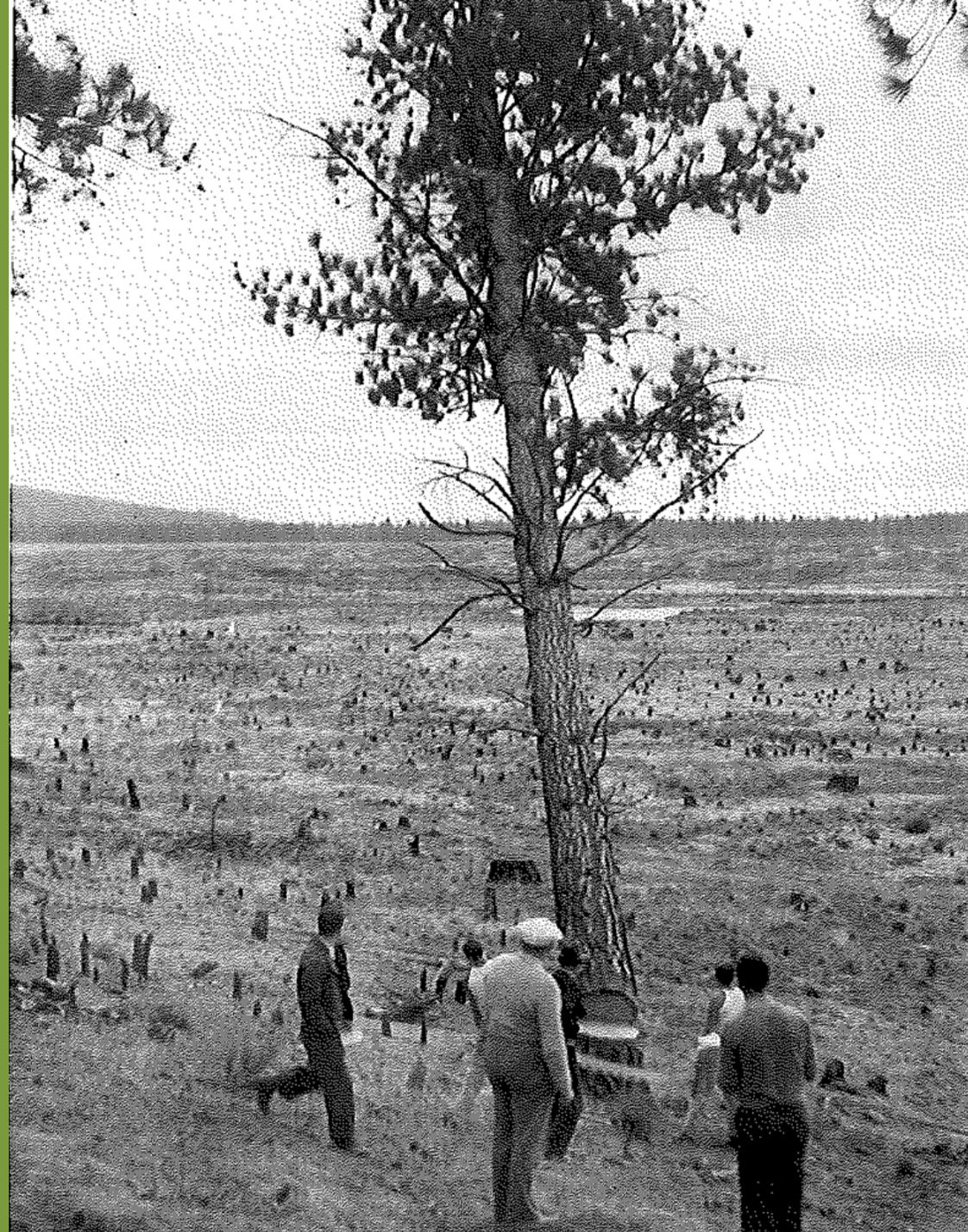
E. M. WRIGHT, *Pres. Board of Directors*
DESCHUTES COUNTY MUNICIPAL
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Motor Route "B" BEND, OREGON

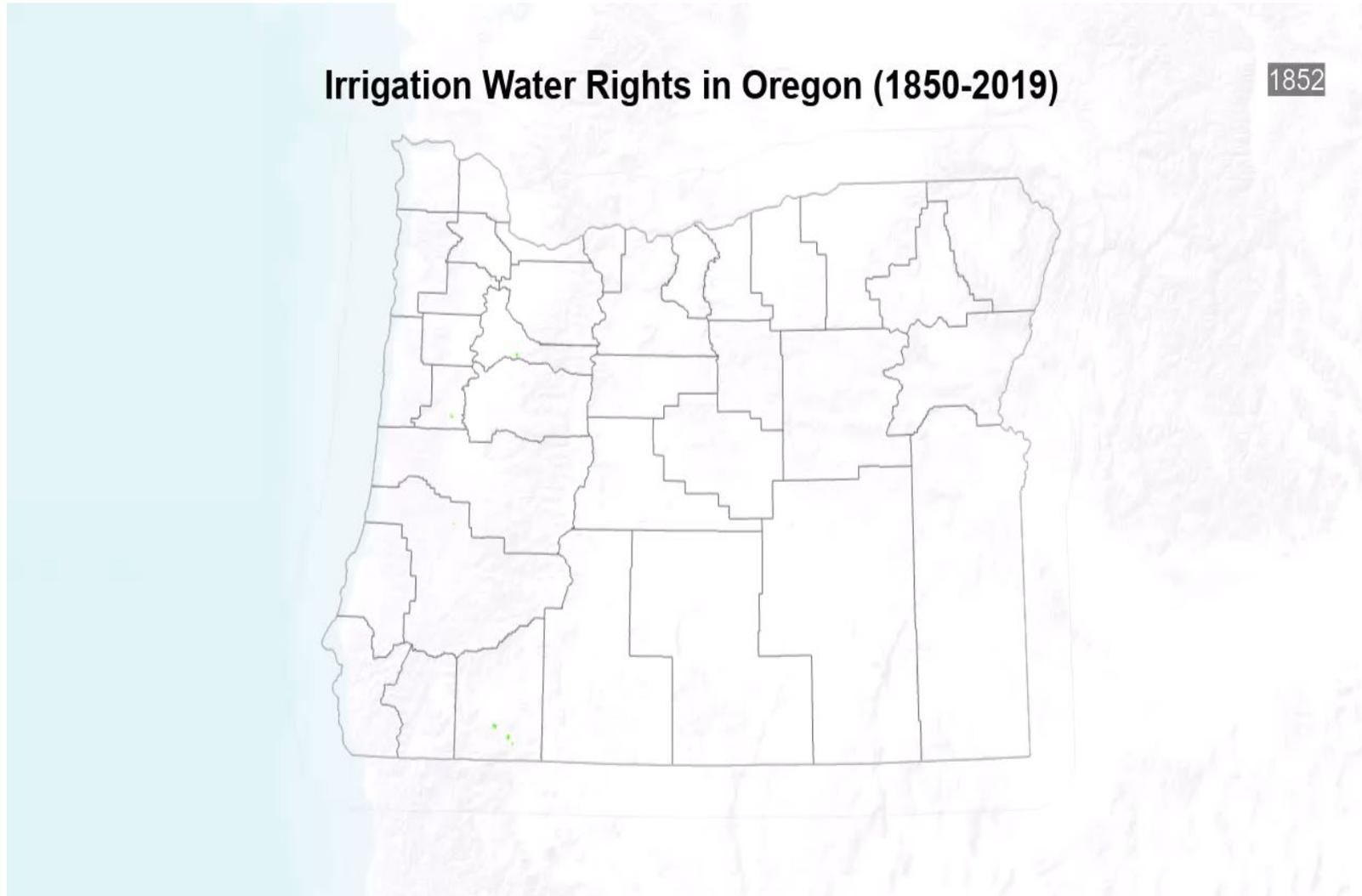
This Land
(Carey Act)
costs you only
\$1 an Acre
Plus Water Cost

Reclamation Act (1902)

- Early studies by BOR said it was crazy to invest in lava landscape that loses half the water.
- Depression caused government to look again. (FDR-New Deal/Civilian Conservation Corps/Conscientious objectors)
- Built Prineville Res.
- Re-built Ochoco Res.
- Built Wickiup Reservoir
- Re-built Crane Prairie
- Re-built Crescent lake



Water development across Oregon



Deschutes River Then and Now



Then

- 1913 All surface water appropriated.
- 1922-1949 Storage facilities in place.
- Next 50+ years the river system operates “normally” under this regulating system.



Now

- Habitat conservation plan (spotted frog).
- Increased flows below Bend from 30 CFS to 140 CFS through leasing and conserved water.
- Flows in the Upper Deschutes increase from 20 CFS to 100 CFS

Geology and Geography

- High Cascades
 - 150 -200” precip/year
- High Desert
 - Young lavas, tuffs, sands, gravels (very transmissive)
- Large, porous “sponge” creates Deschutes aquifer
- Spring fed system
 - Attenuated spring flow = drought resiliency
 - Minimal surface water flows

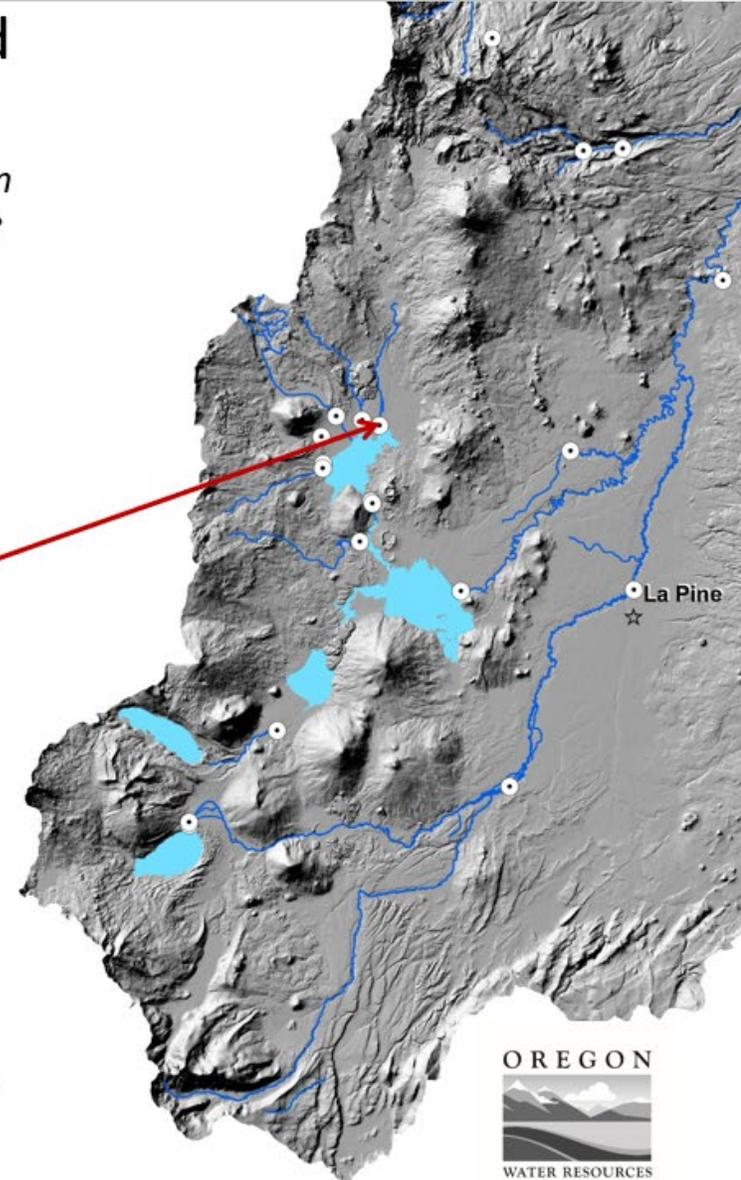
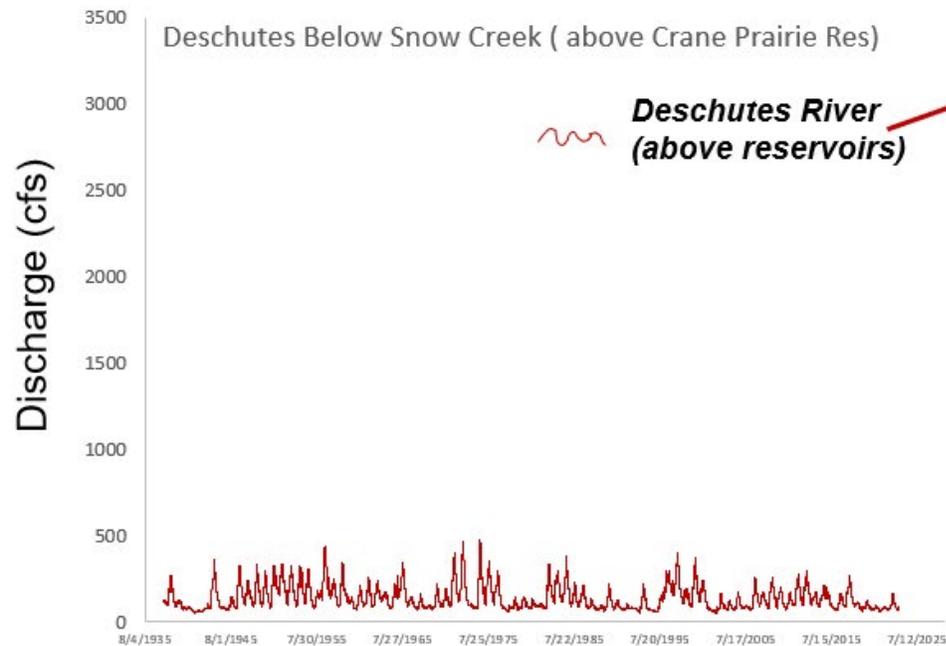


Deschutes River Surface Flows

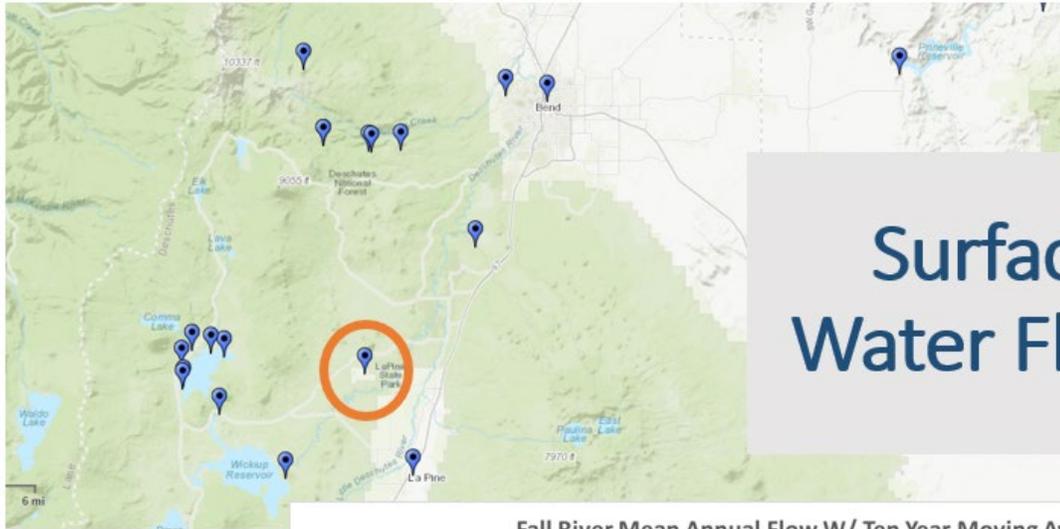
Extremely uniform flow year-round and year to year

"The flow of the River is more remarkably uniform than that of any other river in the United States comparable with it in size,..."

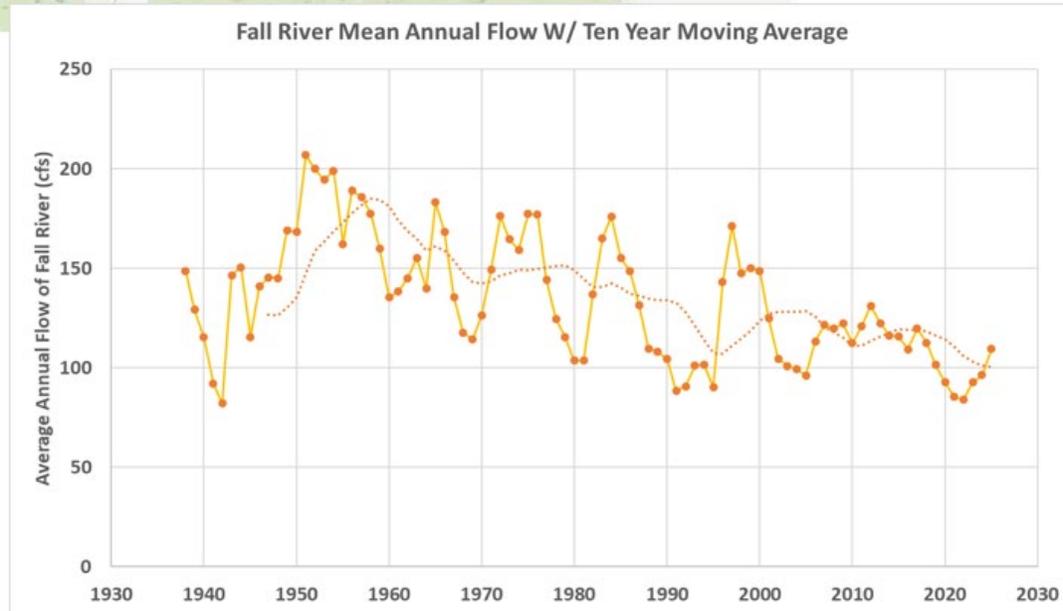
Deschutes River, Oregon and Its Utilization, Henshaw, Lewis and McCaustland, 1914



Deschutes River Surface Flows



Surface
Water Flows

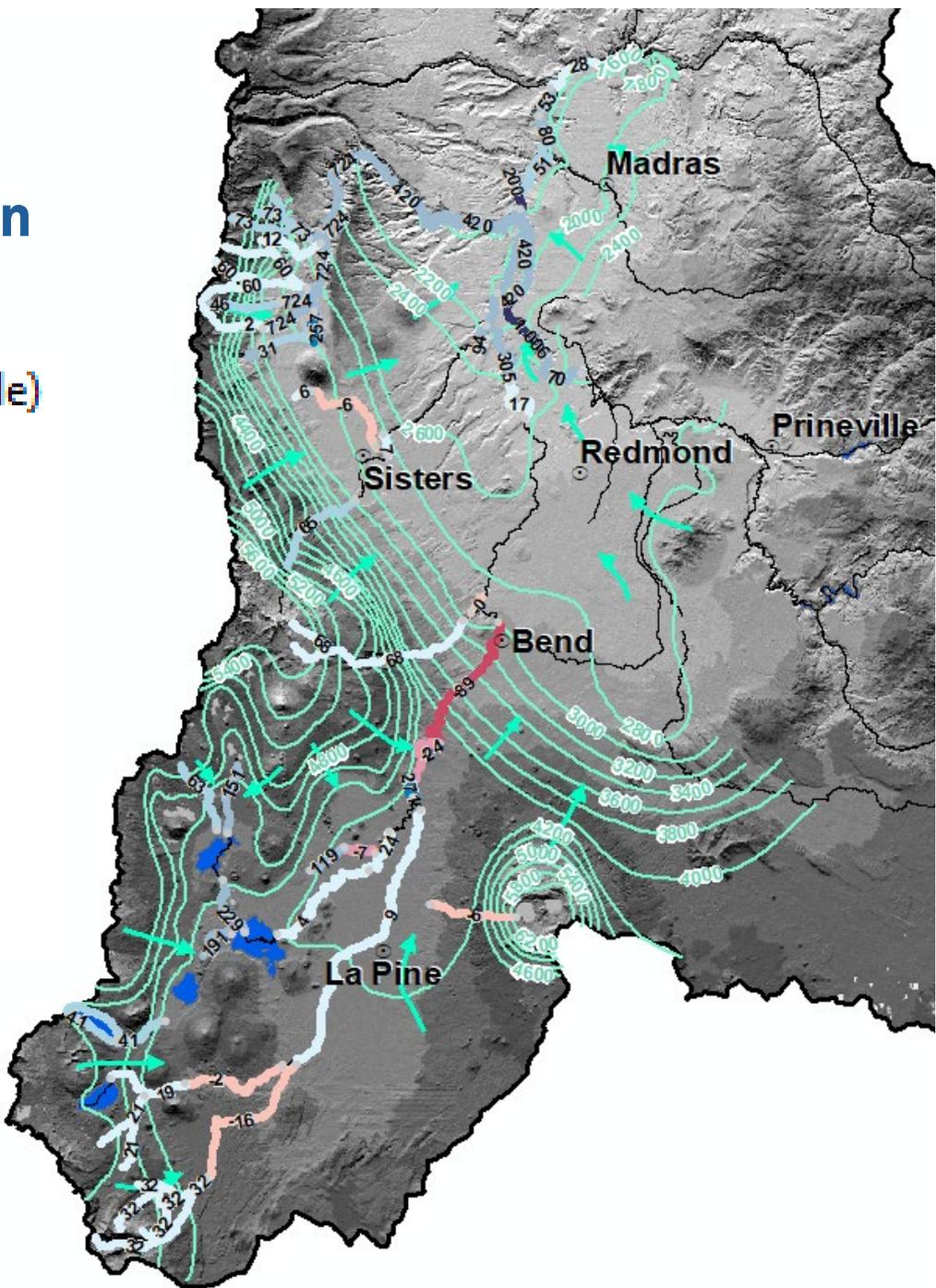


Deschutes River:

Surface and groundwater interaction

Estimated ground water gain & loss (cfs/mile)

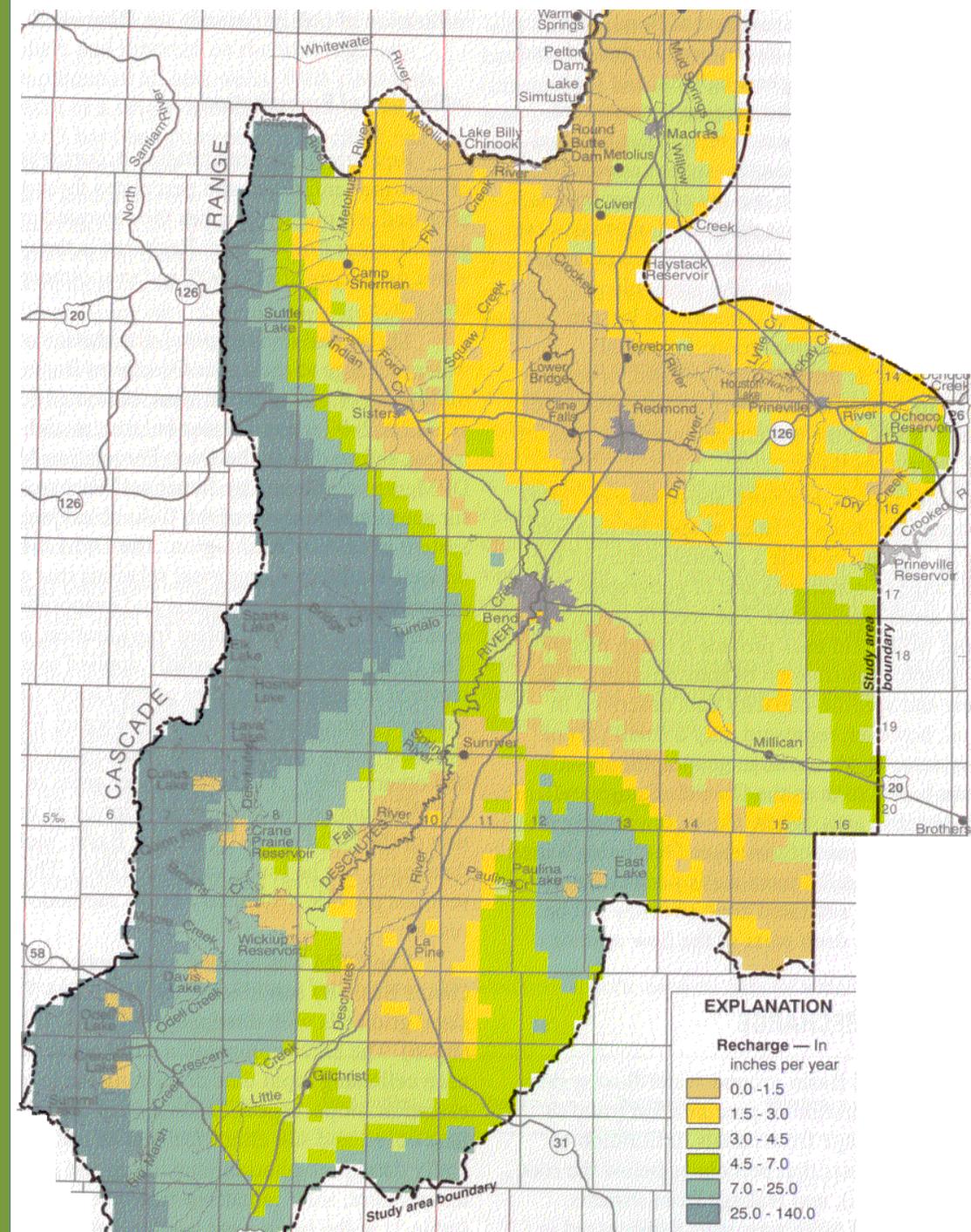
- 5 to -6
- 1 to -5
- 0 to -1
- 0 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 10 to 50
- 50 to 100
- 100 to 150



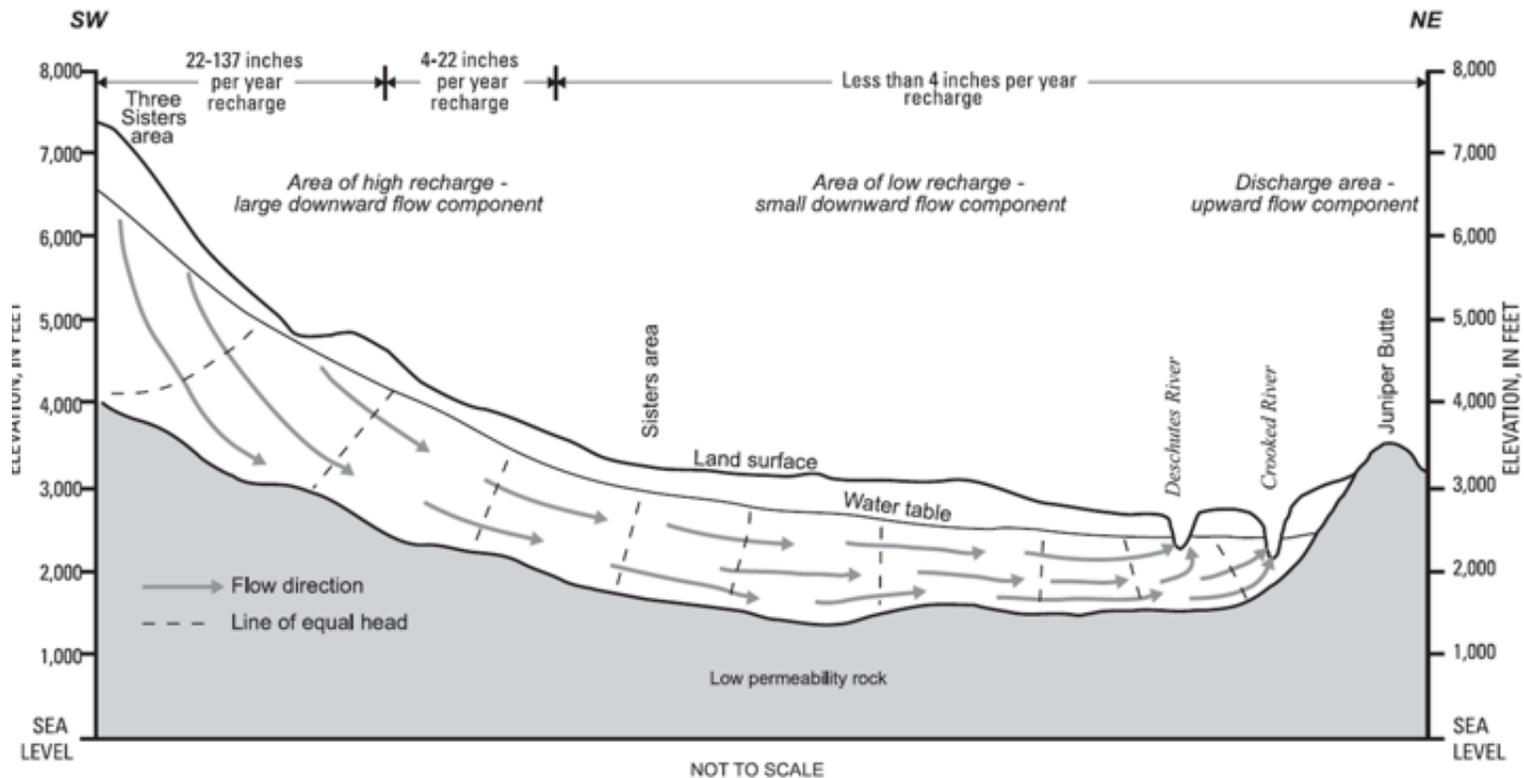
Groundwater Recharge

Where does aquifer recharge happen to give us our Deschutes River and robust aquifer?

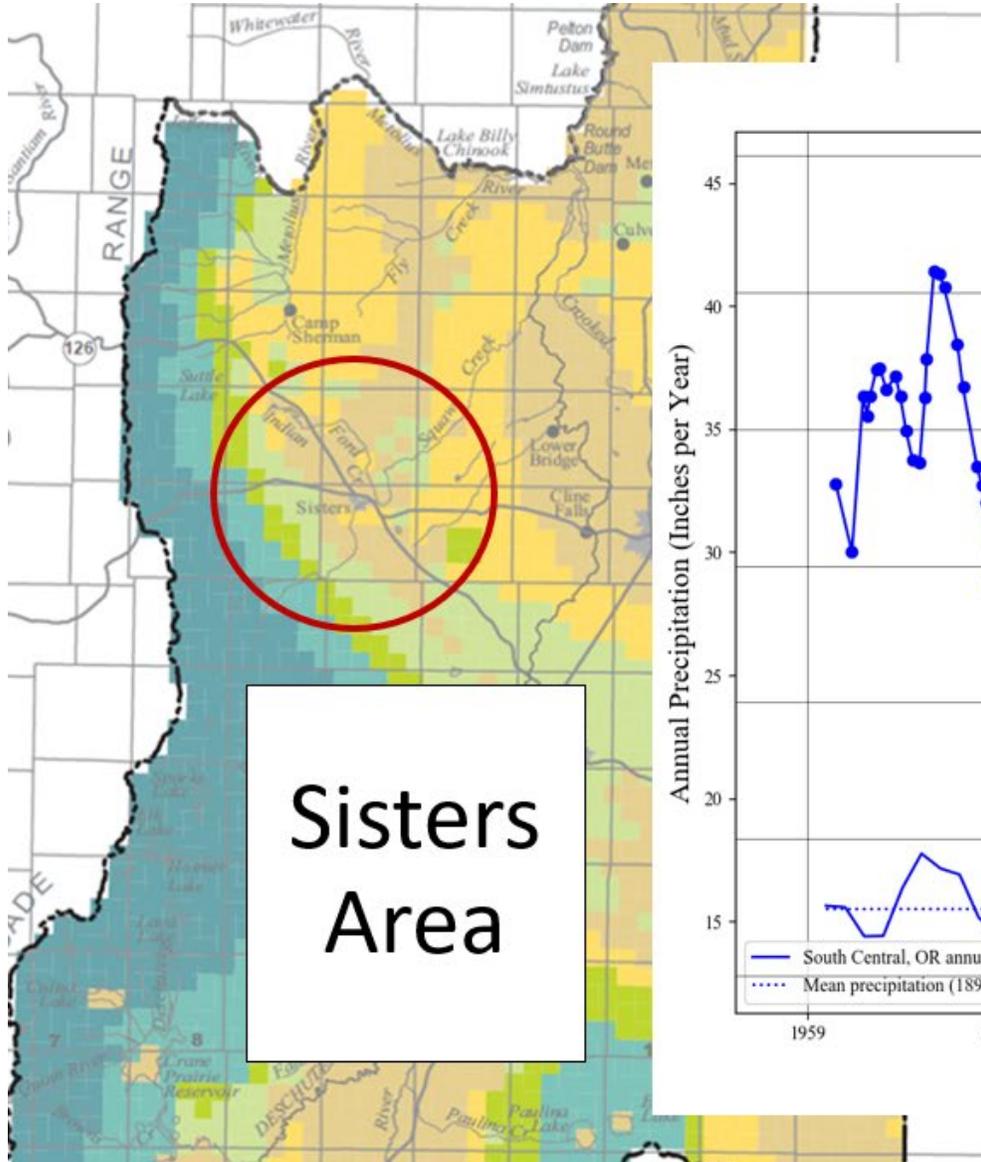
- Gains and Losses surface-groundwater in the upper watershed to Bend.
- Groundwater reemerges around Crooked River Ranch, Opal Springs area



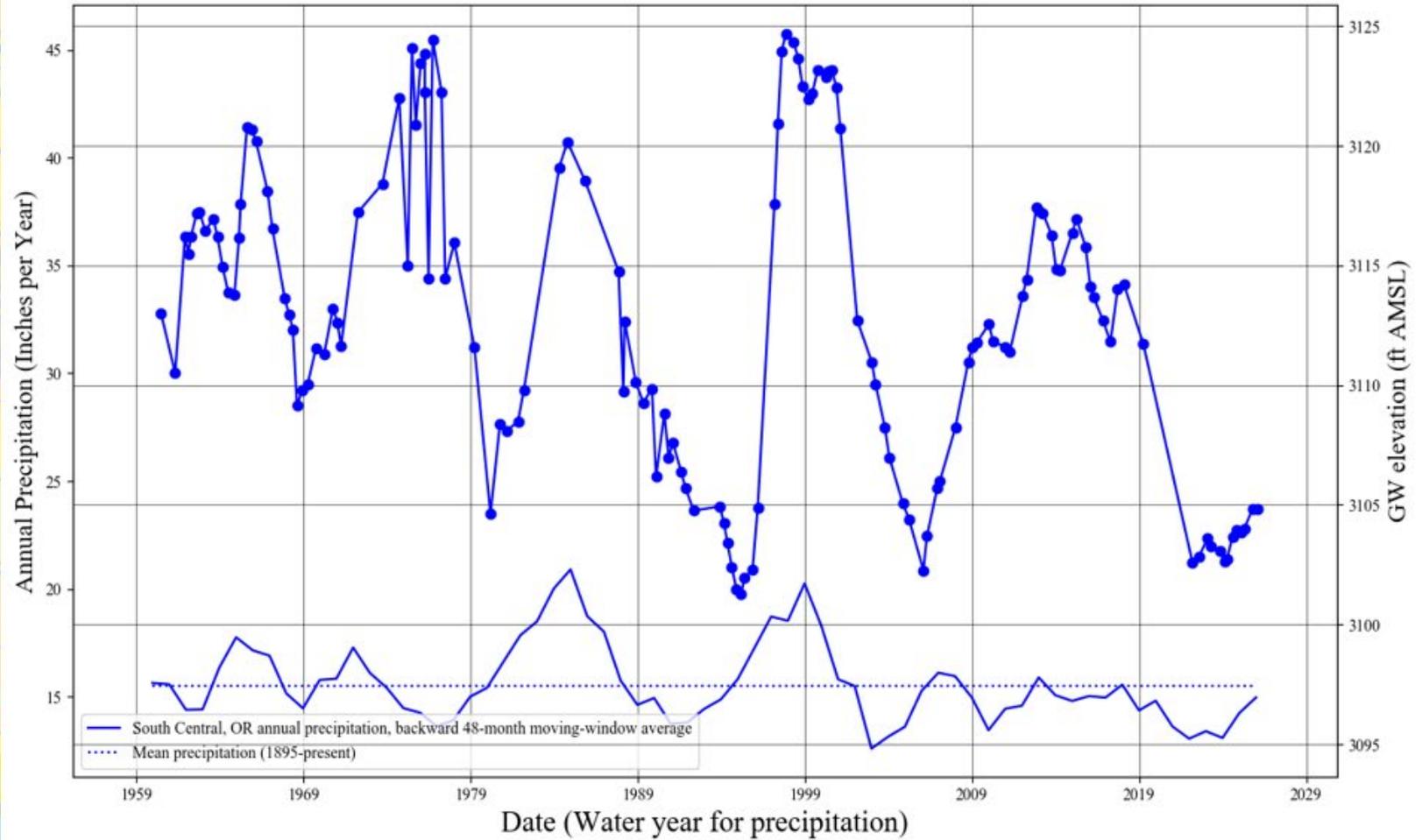
Deschutes Groundwater System



Source: Gannett, M.W., Lite, Jr., K.E., Morgan, D.S., and Collins, C.A., 2001, Ground-water hydrology of the upper Deschutes Basin, Oregon: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 00-4162, 74 p.

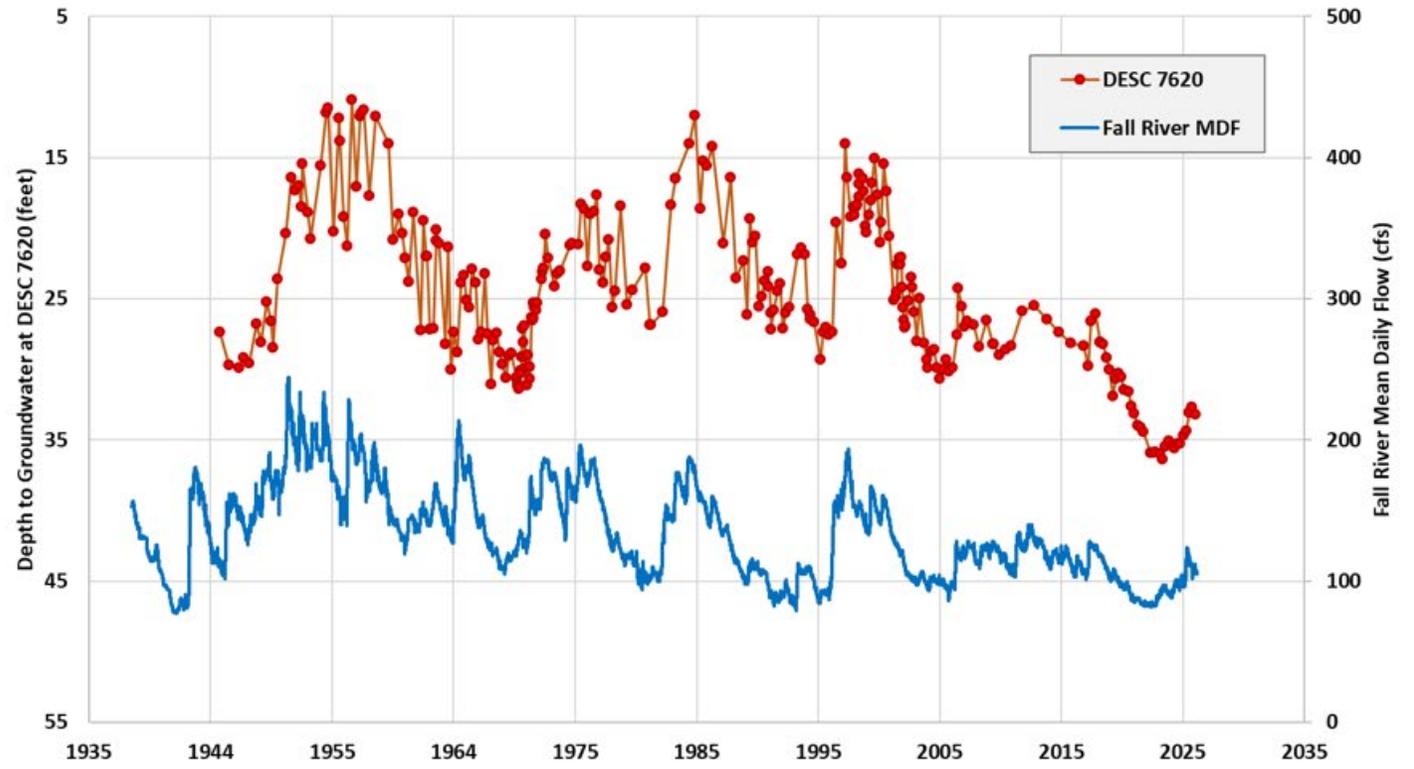


DESC 3016





La Pine Subbasin Hydrologic Indicators: Fall River and DESC 7620



La Pine Area

Basin Challenges: Water Scarcity and Competing Interests

Rising population, shrinking water: Central Oregon works to solve chronic water troubles

From the Growth in Central Oregon: A yearlong series series

By MICHAEL KOHN The Bulletin Mar 24, 2024 Updated Sep 27, 2024 0 6 min to read

Central Oregon FOLLOW 9 Followers

Irrigation districts, Deschutes River Conservancy promote canal piping as key amid drought, farmers' water crisis

SOURCE WEEKLY

CULTURE

NEWS & FEATURE

FOOD & DRINK

Water Woes For Farmers

Drought and river conservation measures have left Central Oregon farmers with less water — though some are harder hit than others.

BY HANNA MERZBACH

Group threatens to sue over federal plan for upper Deschutes, citing risks to imperiled frog



By Brian Bull (KLCC)

Jan 12, 2023 5:14 a.m.



Tug of water: Plan restores flows to Upper Deschutes but may fall short for threatened species

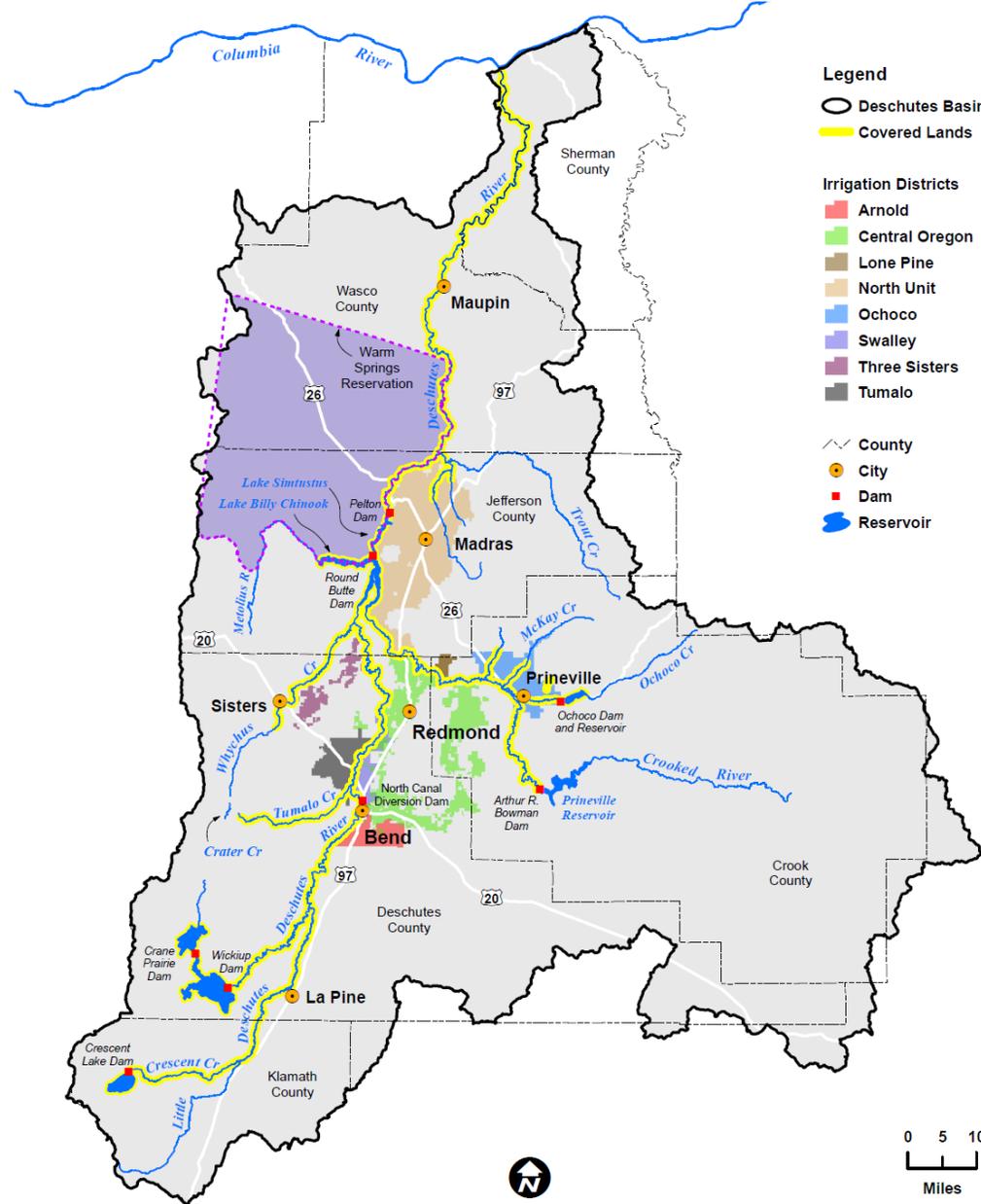


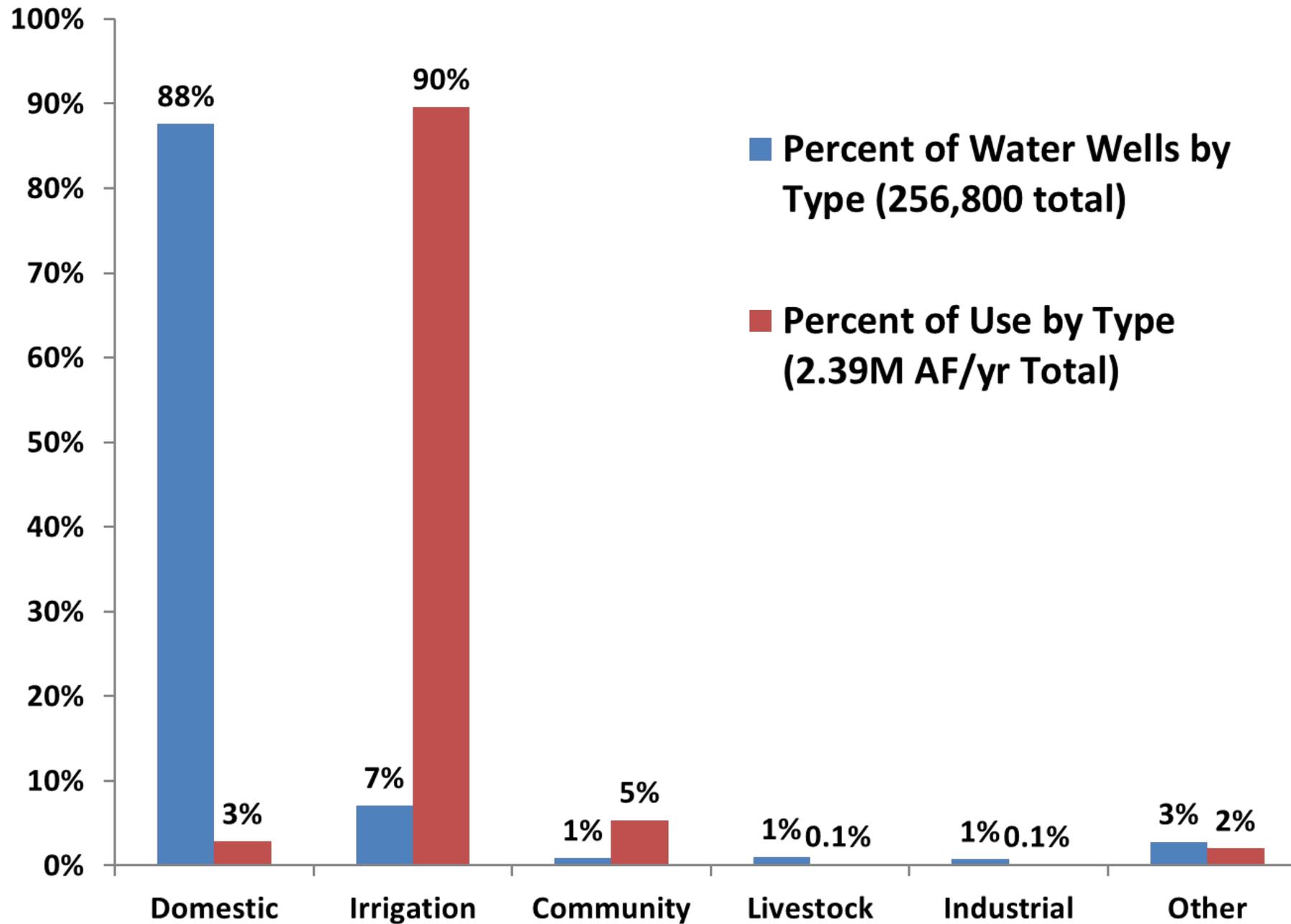
By Bradley W. Parks (OPB)
Bend, Ore. Dec. 2, 2020 6 a.m.

North Unit cuts water allotments to patrons amid historic heat wave

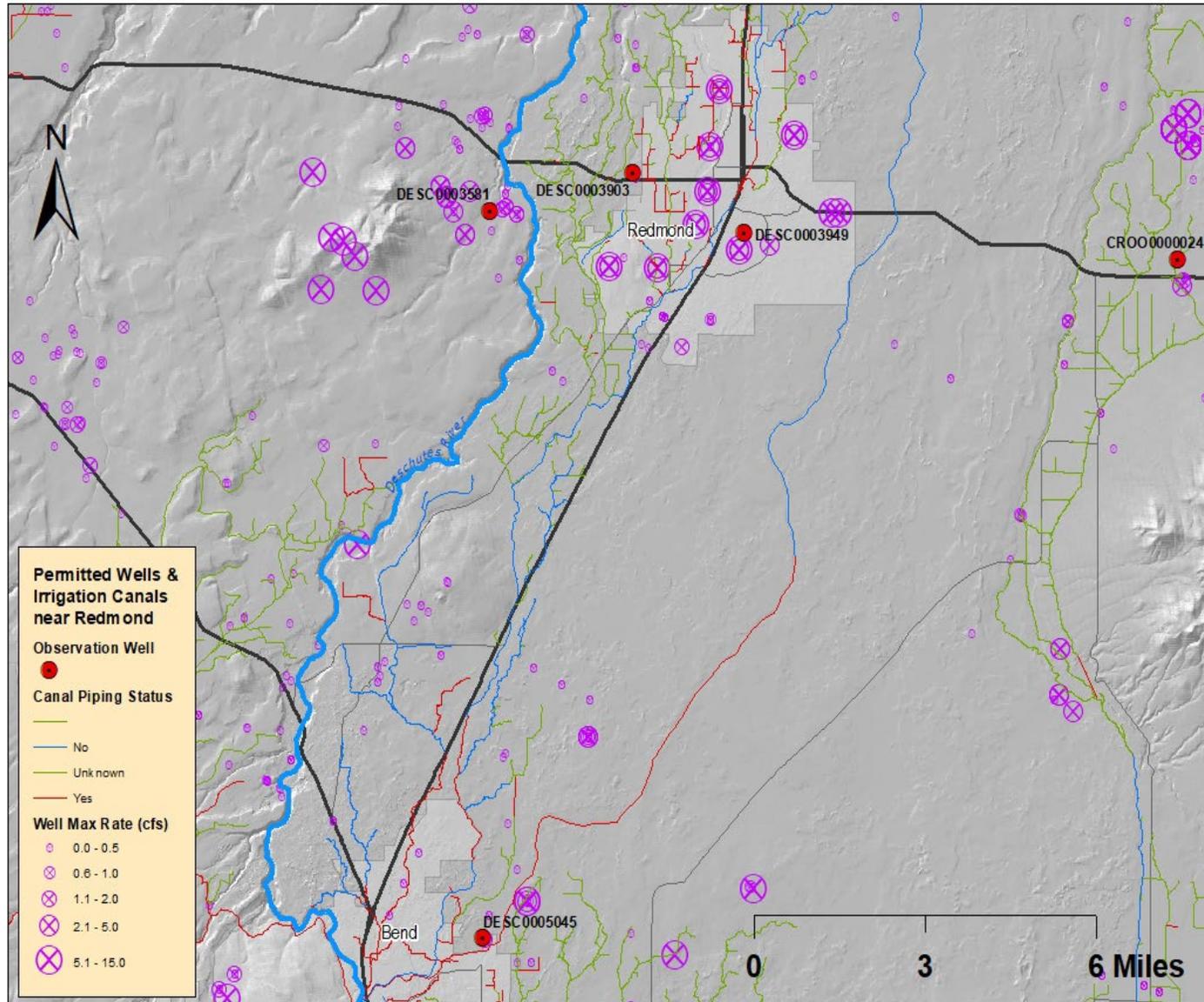
By MICHAEL KOHN The Bulletin Jul 1, 2021 Updated Aug 6, 2022 0

Agriculture in the High Desert

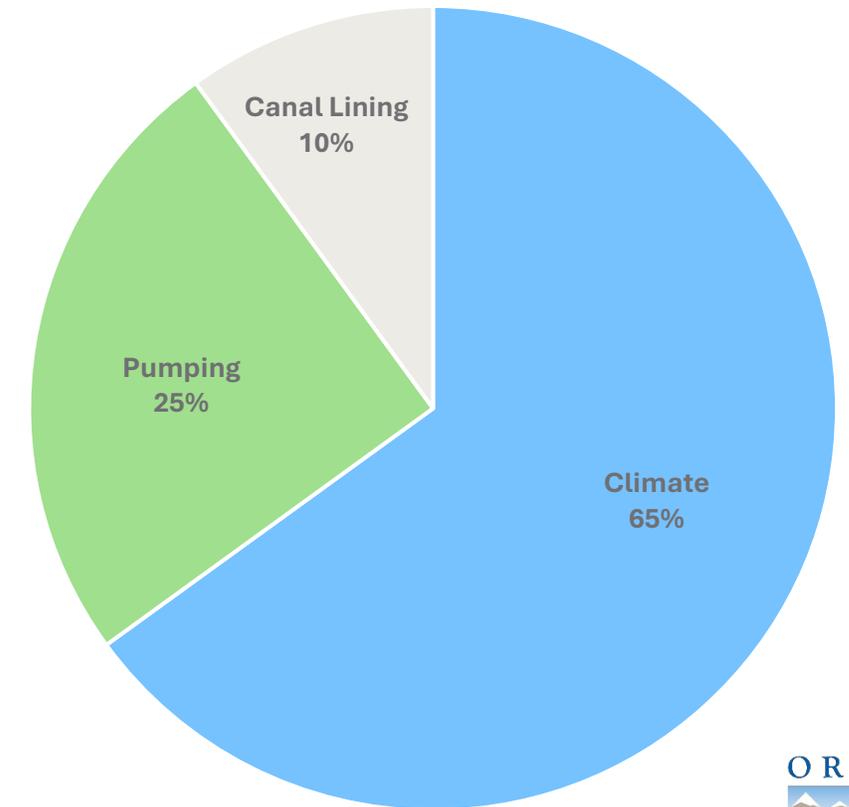




Groundwater Declines

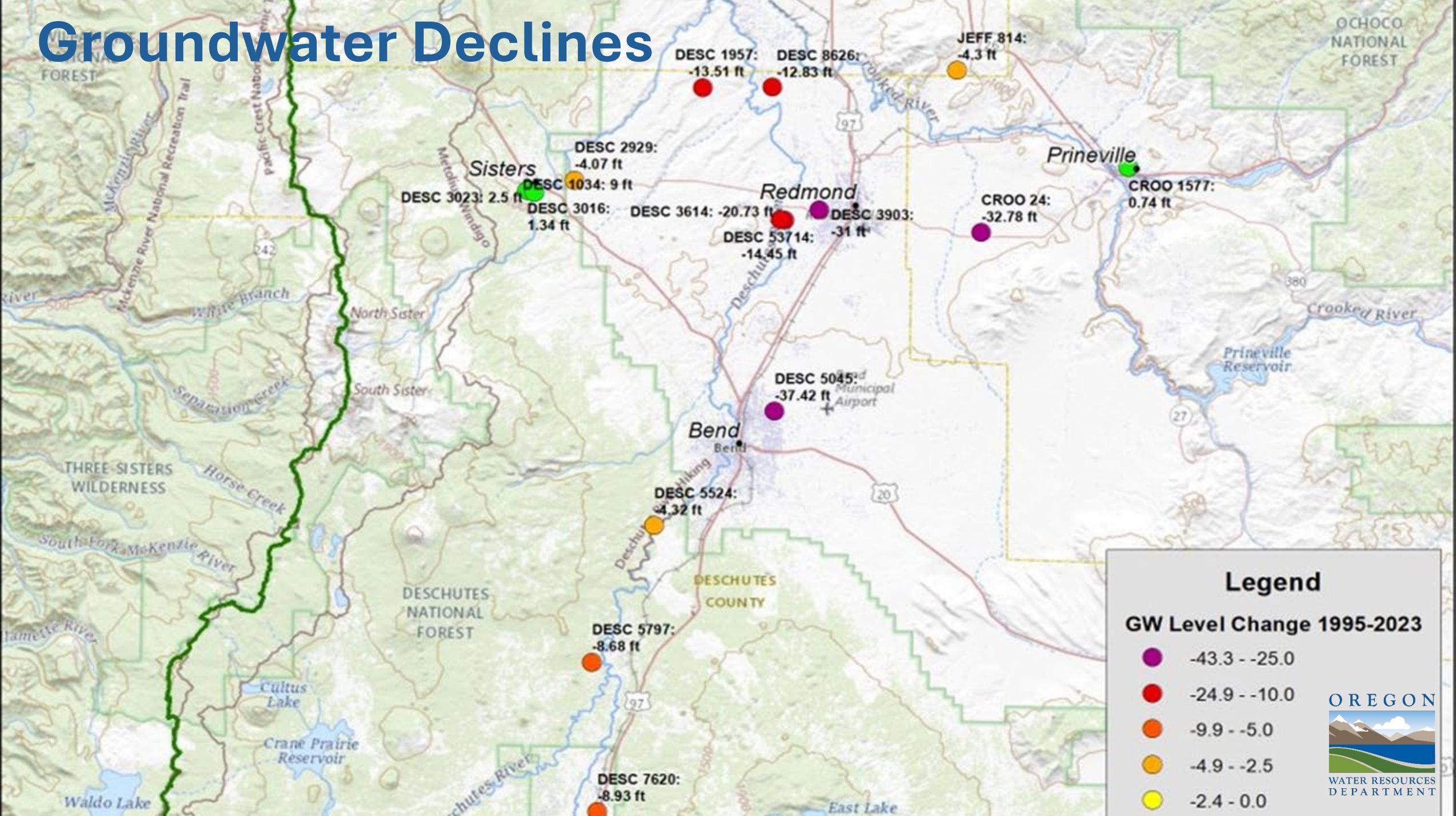


Estimated Relative Contribution to Groundwater Declines in Redmond Area (Gannett and Lite, 2013)



*Canal lining as of 2016

Groundwater Declines



Legend

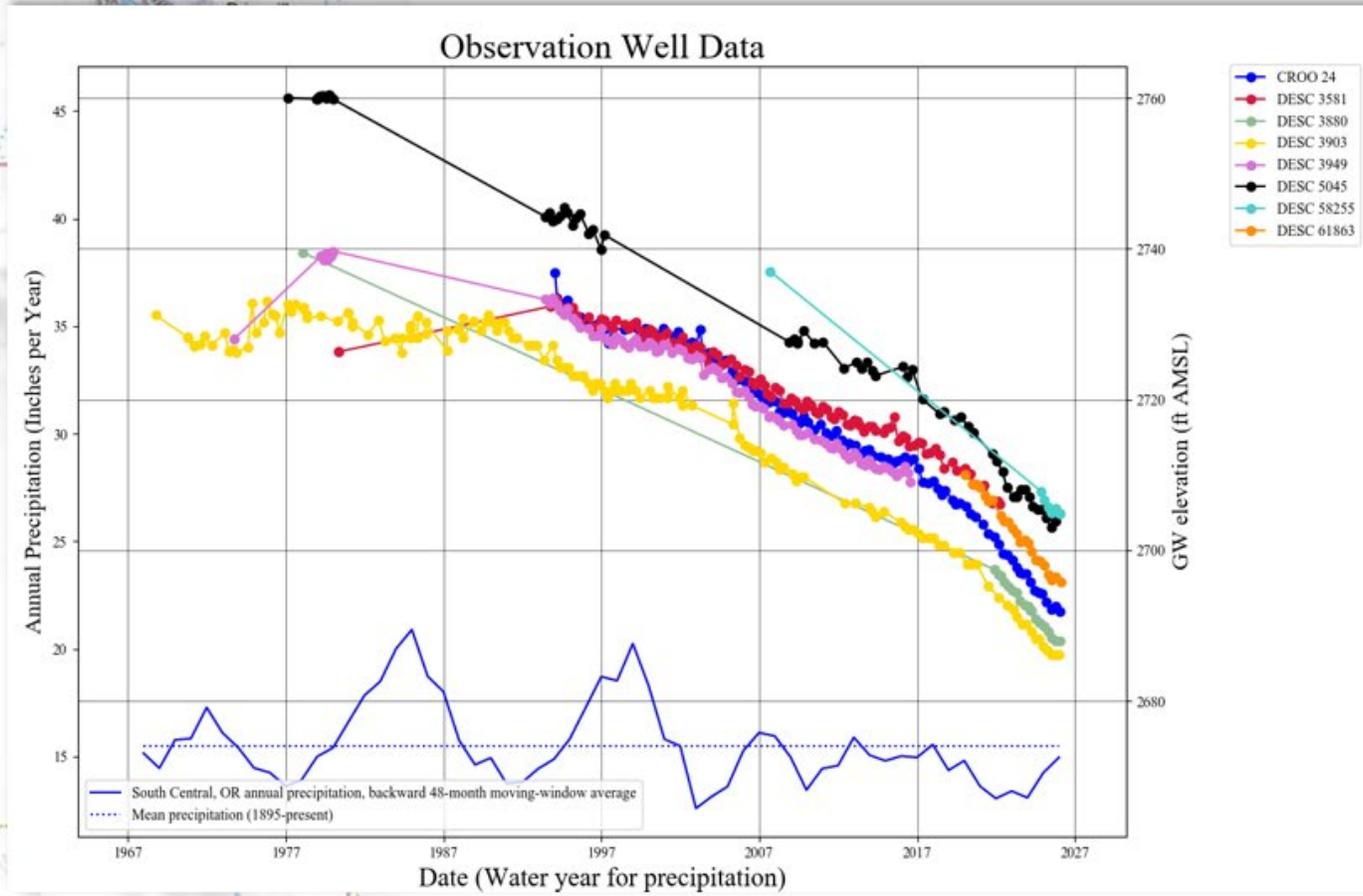
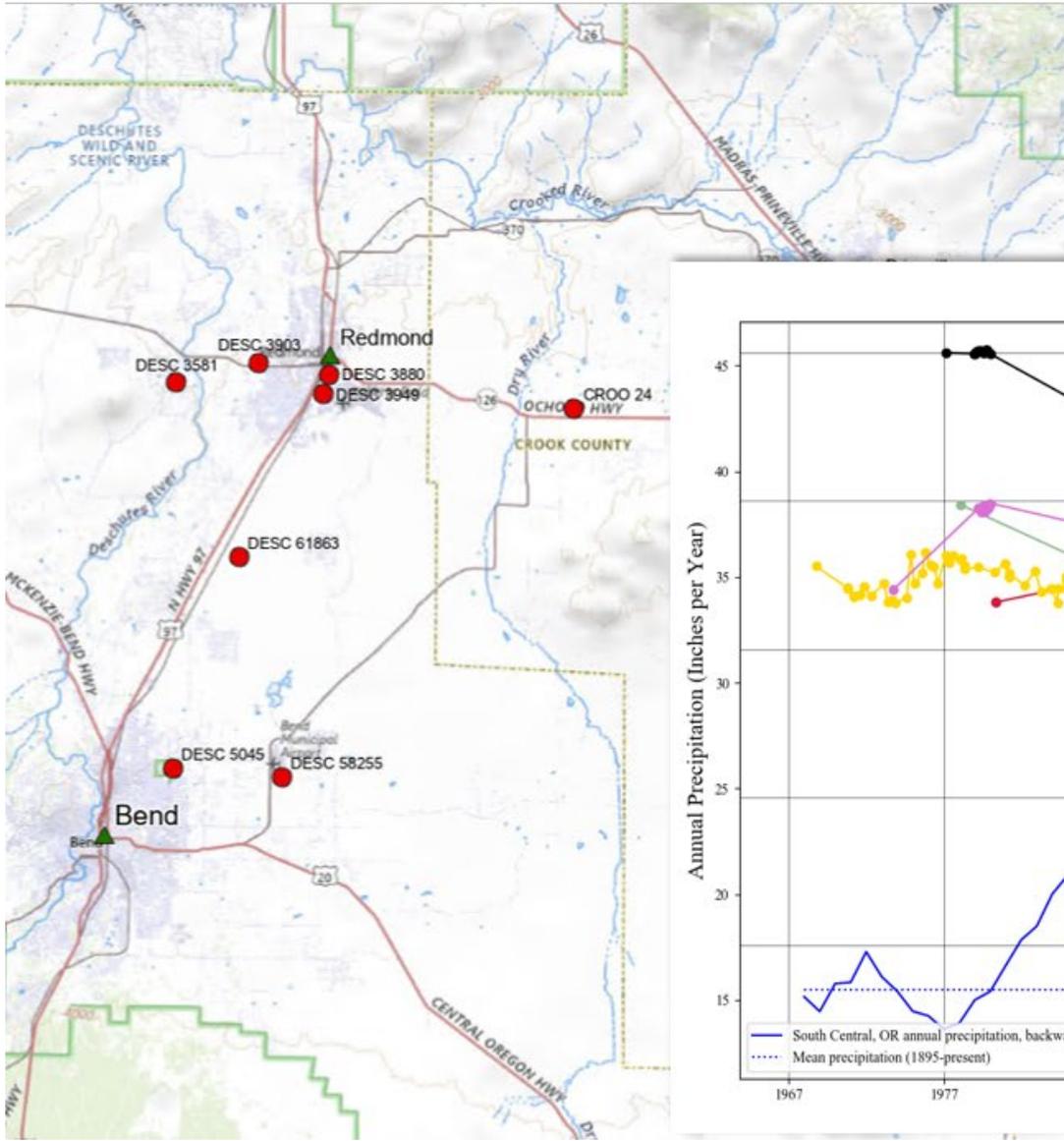
GW Level Change 1995-2023

- 43.3 - -25.0
- 24.9 - -10.0
- 9.9 - -5.0
- 4.9 - -2.5
- 2.4 - 0.0

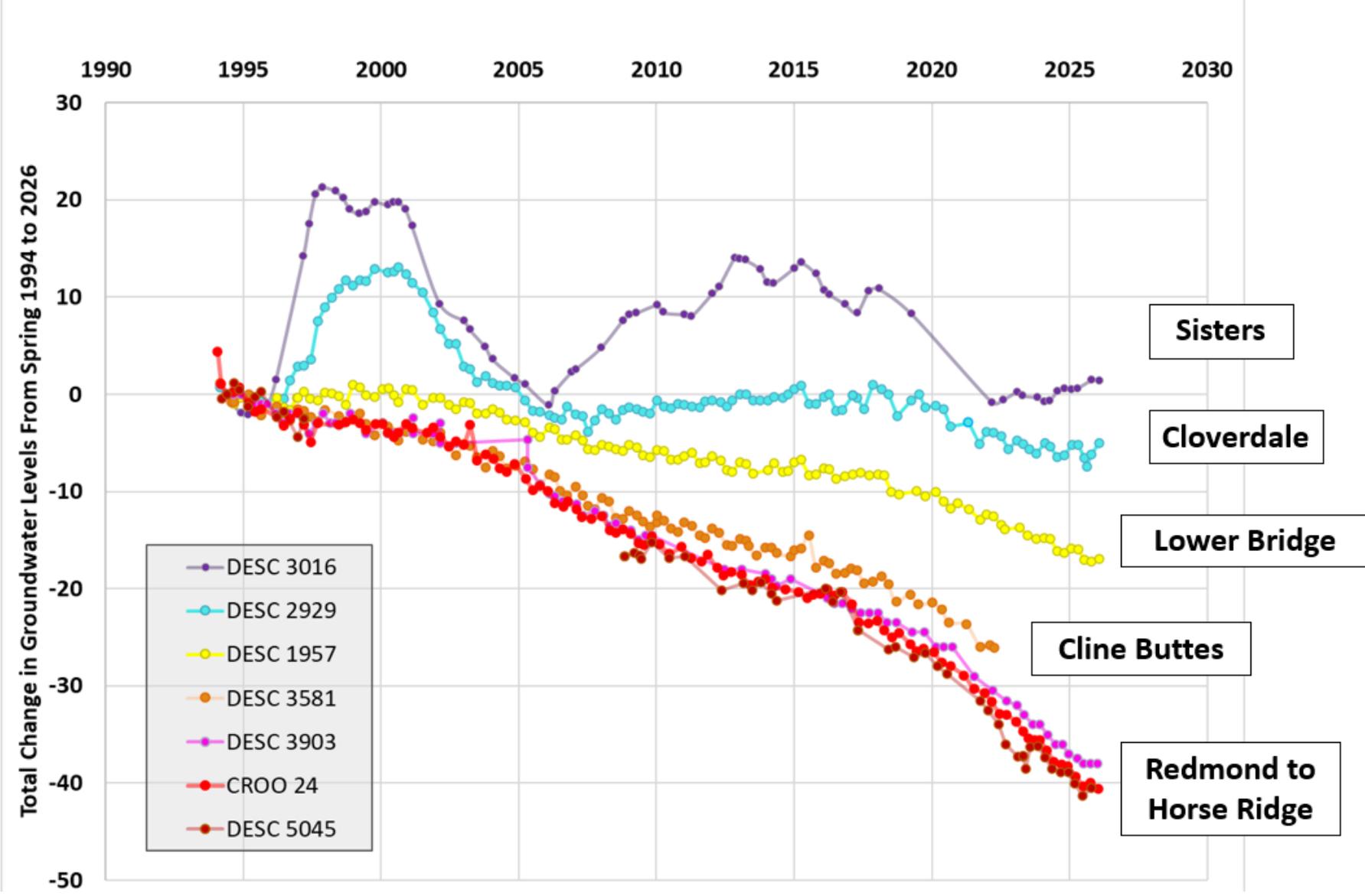


Groundwater Declines

Redmond to Horse Ridge

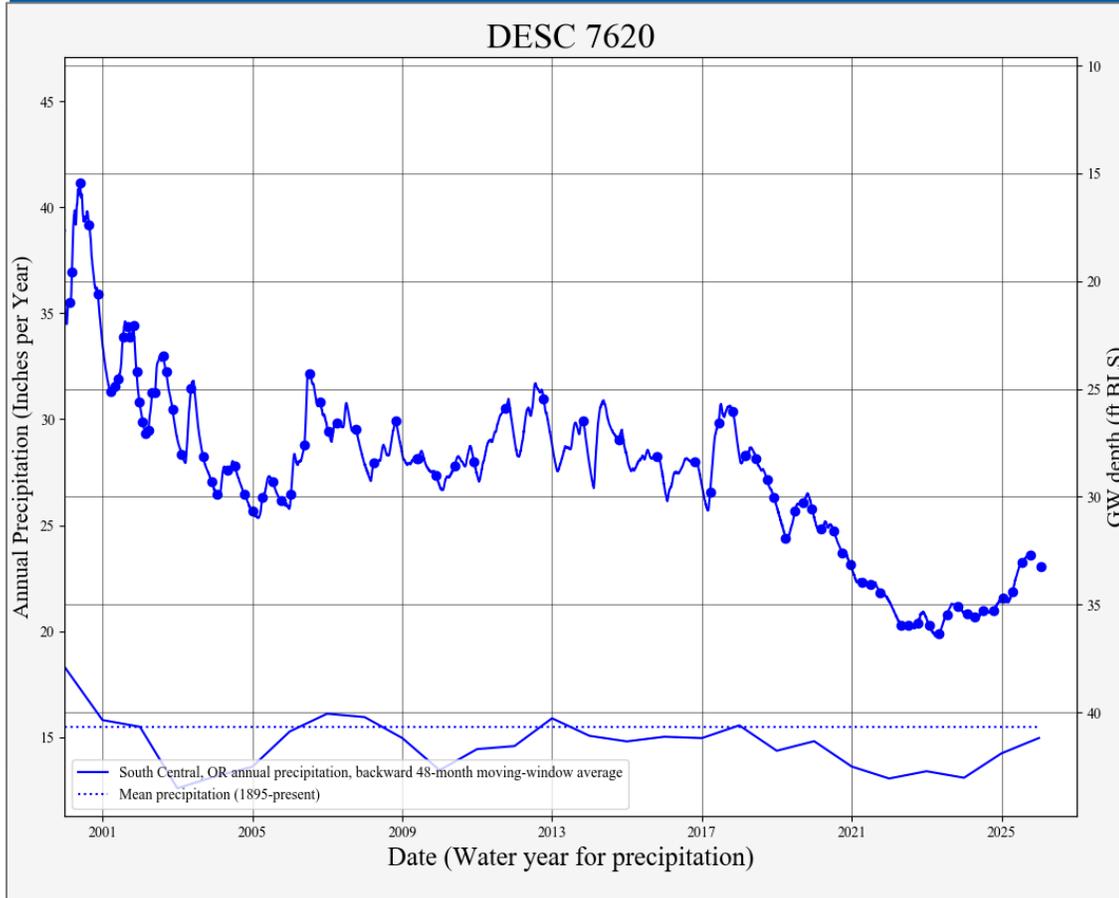


Groundwater Declines

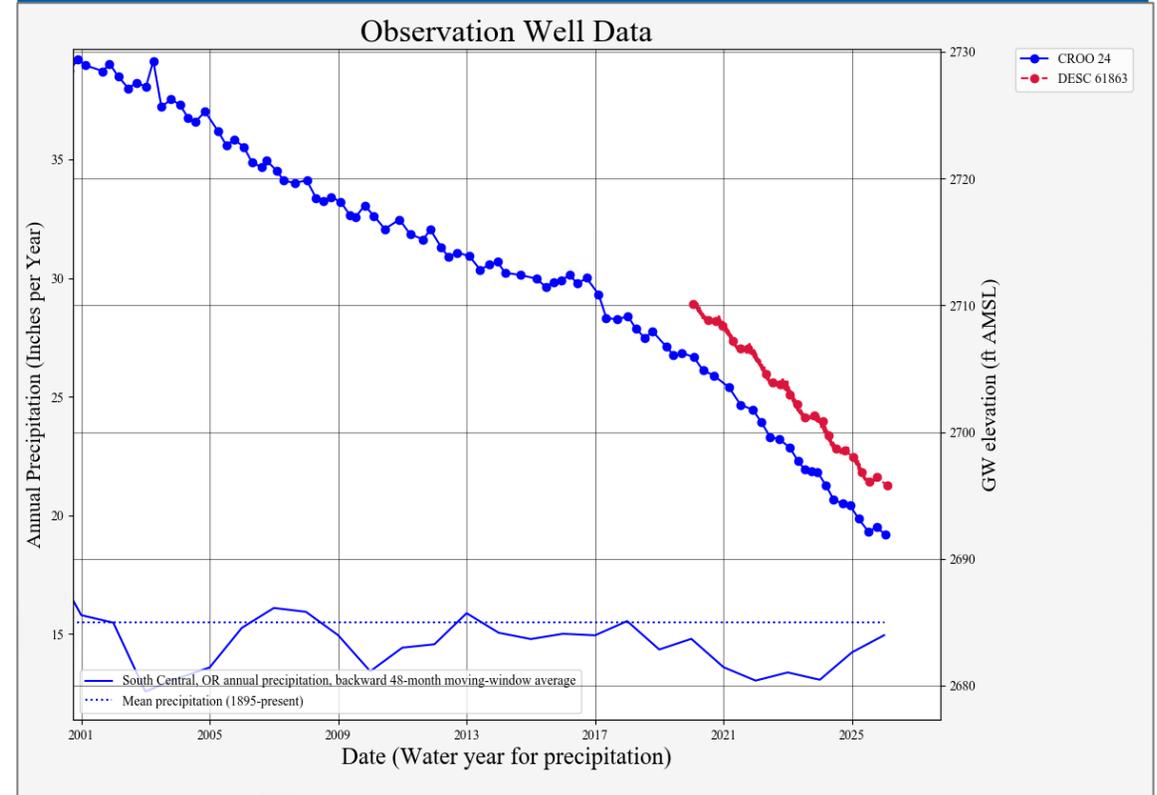


Groundwater Declines

Looking ahead: La Pine



Looking ahead: Redmond



Changing Legislative and Regulatory Landscape

Groundwater Allocation Rules: OAR Chapter 690, Division 8

OAR 690-008-0001 (9): “**Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels**” means that Annual High Water Levels, based on observed trends over time, remain within a range consistent with sustaining the function and character of a groundwater reservoir indefinitely, and:

1. The Annual High Water Levels as measured at one or more representative wells in a groundwater reservoir or part thereof:
 2. indicate no decline or an average rate of decline of less than 0.6 feet per year over any immediately preceding averaging period with duration between 5 and 20 years. Four Annual High Water Levels are required to calculate the rate of change; one must have been measured in the year to which the evaluation of reasonably stable applies, and at least one must have been measured between 5 and 20 years prior; and
 3. **have not declined by more than 25 feet from a reference level to the level in the year to which the evaluation of reasonably stable applies. The reference level shall be the highest known water level unless Annual High Water Levels have been measurably increased by human activity**, in which case the Department may set a different reference level using best available information.

Changing Legislative and Regulatory Landscape

- Need for more data and studies

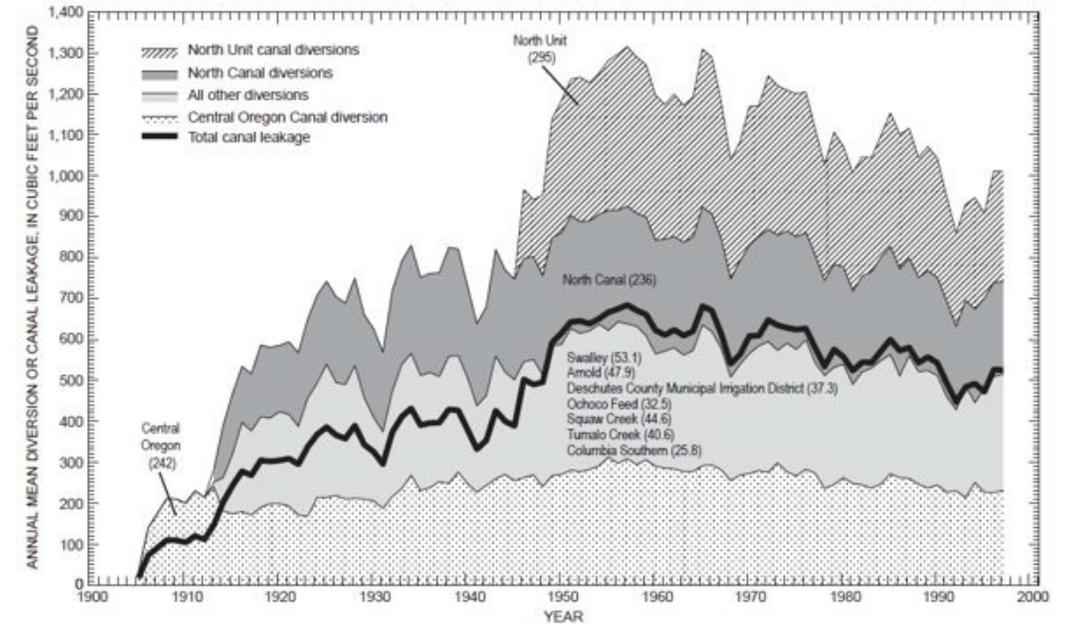
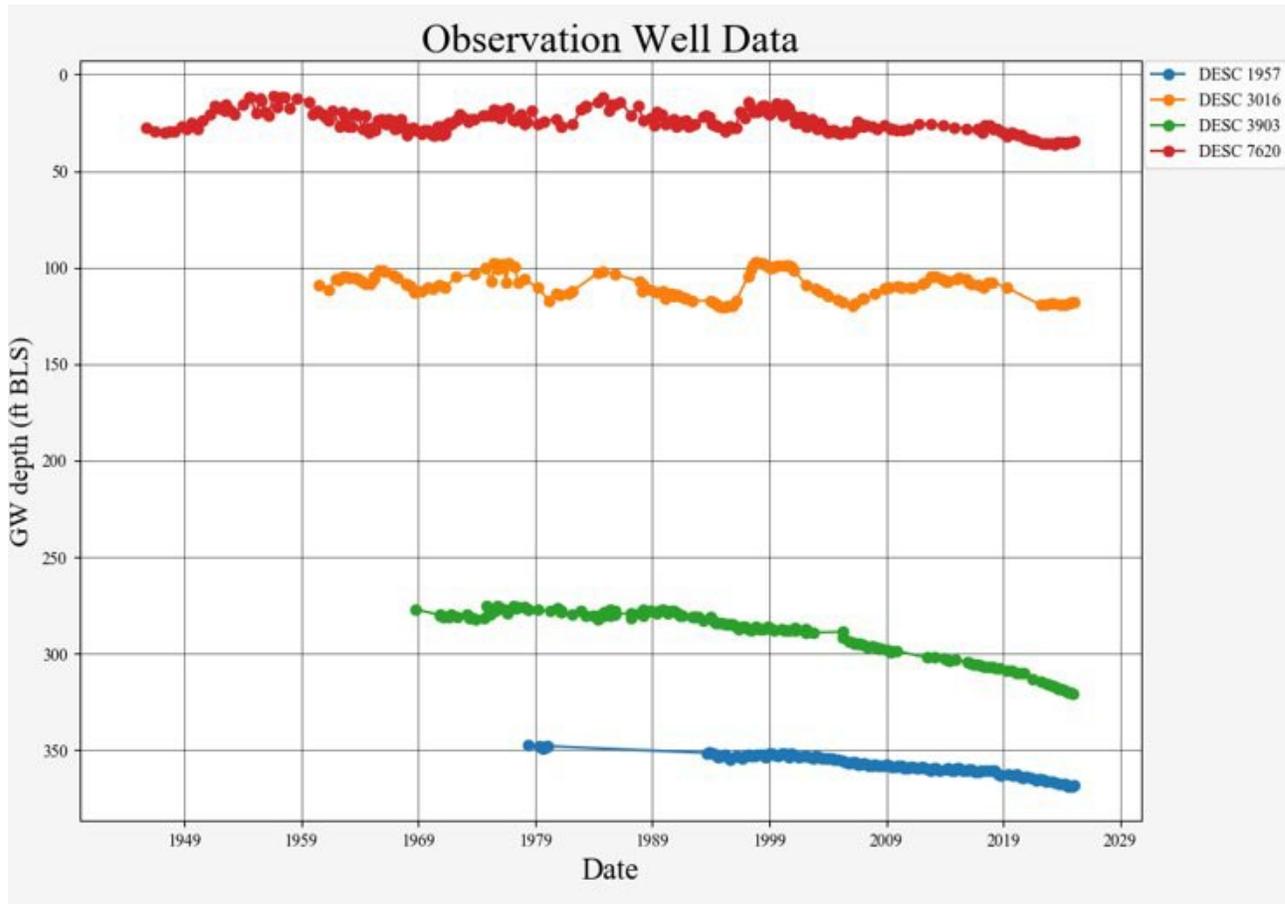
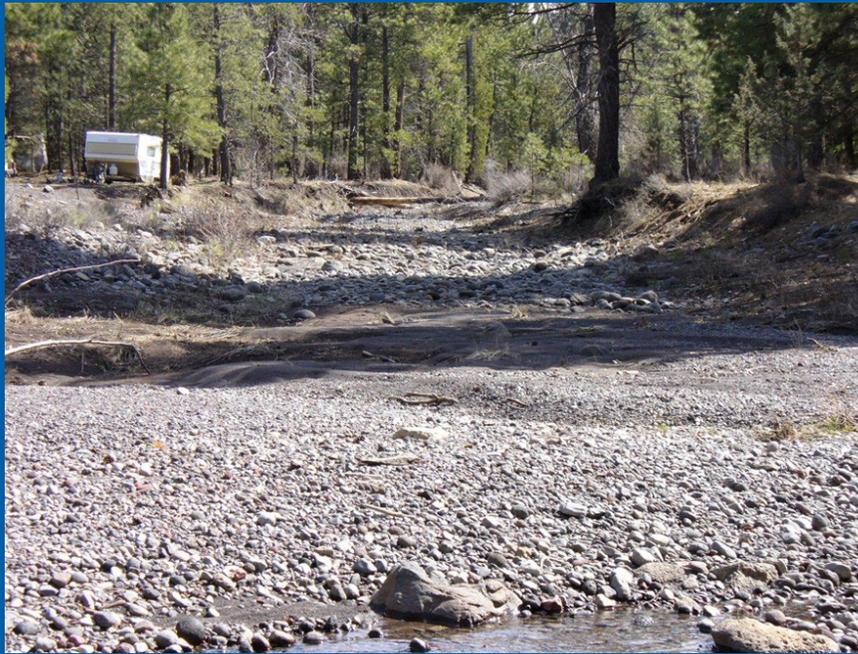


Figure 10. Annual canal diversions and estimated annual mean canal leakage in the upper Deschutes Basin, Oregon, 1905-97. (Mean annual discharge, in cubic feet per second, is shown in parentheses for the period of record for each diversion.)

Cultural Shift

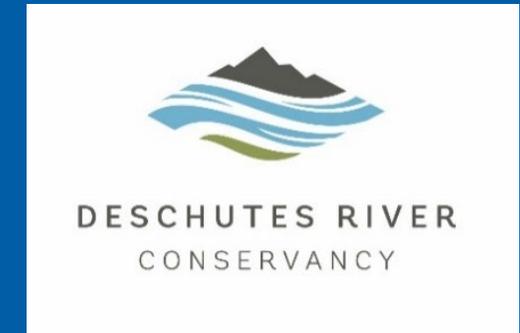
- Robust, engaged regional community
- Environmental and recreational interests
- Everyone wants to come to Central Oregon!



We've had to get creative...

- Deschutes Basin Mitigation Program
- Instream Transfers and Leasing
- Allocation of Conserved Water
- Deschutes Basin Alternative Pathway
- Organized Regional Partnerships
 - CTWS
 - DRC
 - DBWC
 - DBBC
 - WAG
 - COCO
 - COLW
 - Many more...

Regional Partnerships



Upper Deschutes Groundwater Study and Mitigation

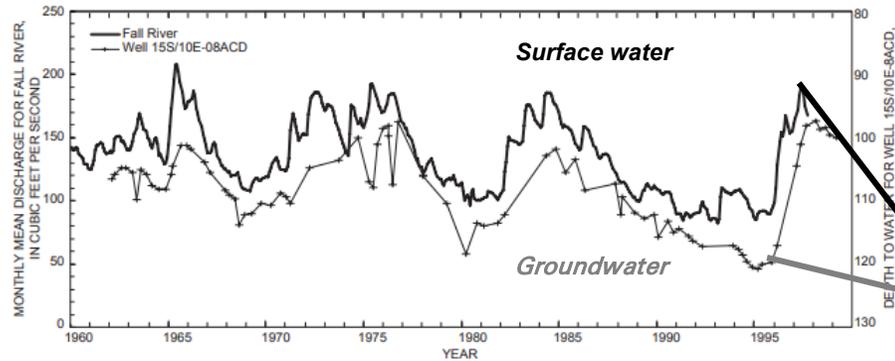
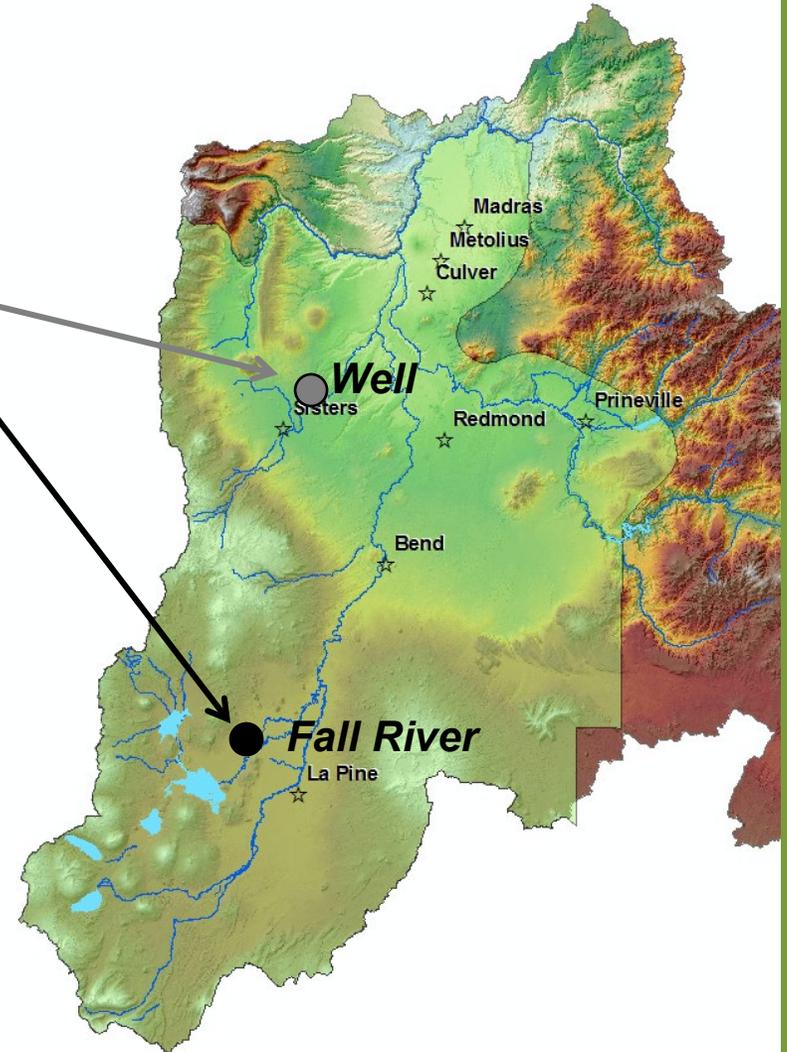


Figure 38. Relation between monthly mean discharge of Fall River and static water-level variation in a well near Sisters, Oregon, 1962-97.

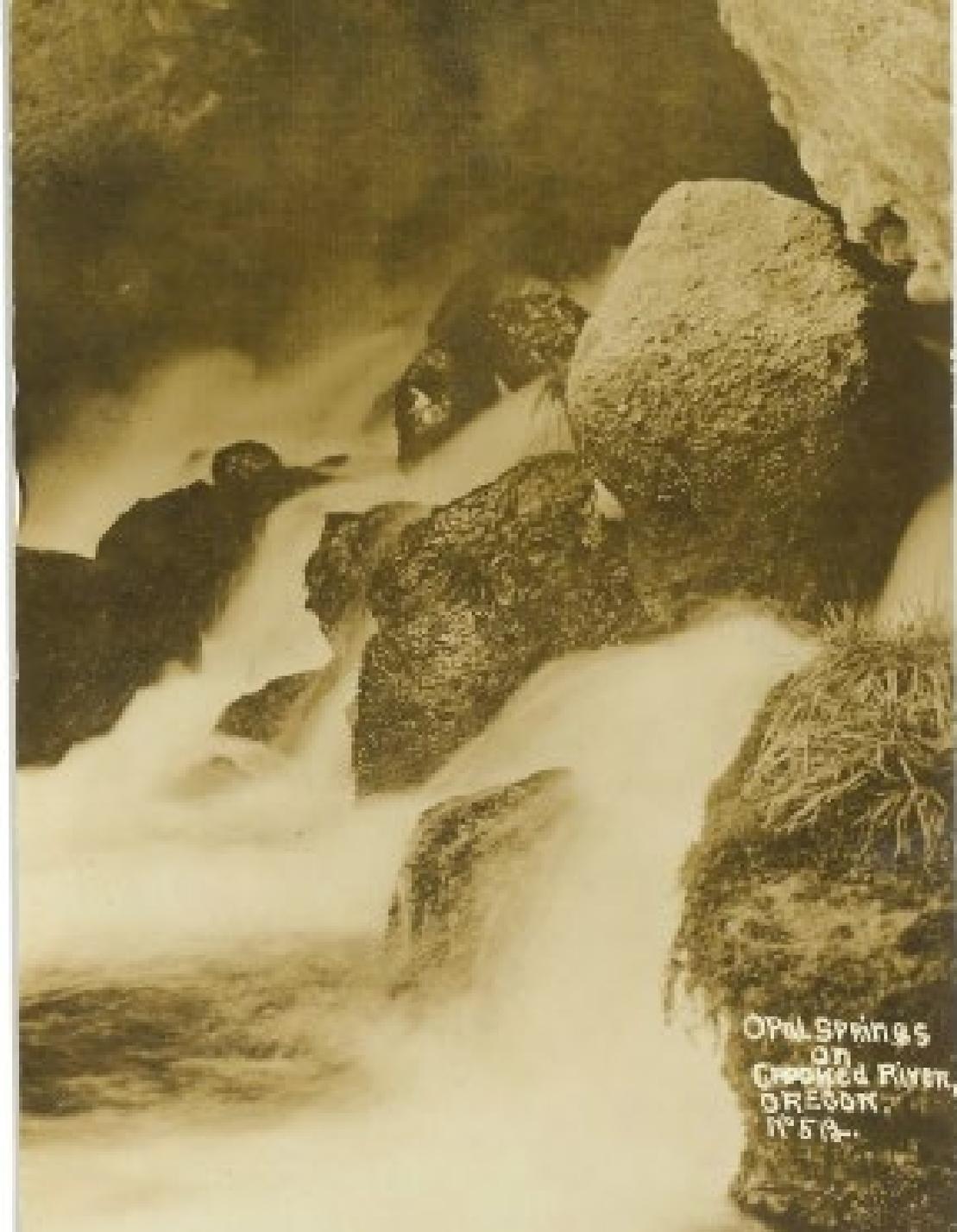
- USGS/OWRD Ground Water Study 1998
 - *direct connection between surface water and groundwater, thus Scenic Waterway would be affected by any new ground water rights.*
- Mitigation required for new ground water rights in the Deschutes Basin study area.
 - September 13, 2002 rules adopted for mitigation and mitigation banks (Division 505 and 521).
 - HB 3494 passed in 2005 confirming mitigation rules..



Upper Deschutes Zone of Impact

Deschutes Basin Mitigation Program

- Any new water right use in the “zone of impact” must be offset (i.e., mitigated)
- Mitigate for the consumptive use only (“bucket taken out, bucket put back in”)
- Domestic (exempt) wells are not included
- Offset new consumptive use with existing surface water right
- 2005 appeals ruling overturns rules
- HB 3494
- Originating surface water flow need to be present at least 50% of the time
- Established zones of impact
- 200 CFS mitigation cap



Whychus Creek below TSID diversion prior to 1998

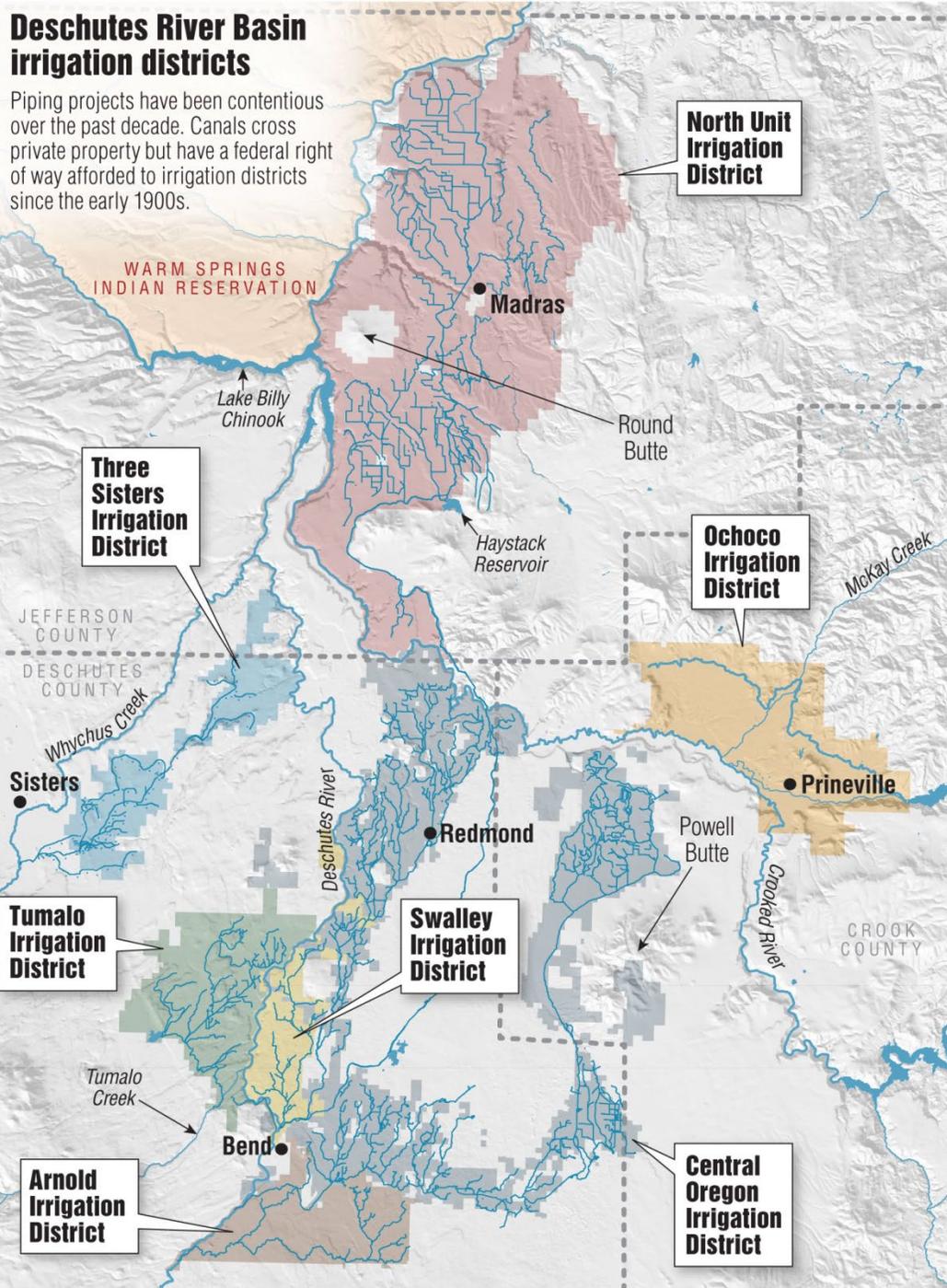
Instream Water Rights

- 1987 Instream Water Right Act
- Held in Trust by the State
- Applied for By State Agencies-Junior
- Bought transferred instream-Senior
- Over 200 in Deschutes Basin



Deschutes River Basin irrigation districts

Piping projects have been contentious over the past decade. Canals cross private property but have a federal right of way afforded to irrigation districts since the early 1900s.



Conservation: Leasing and Irrigation Districts

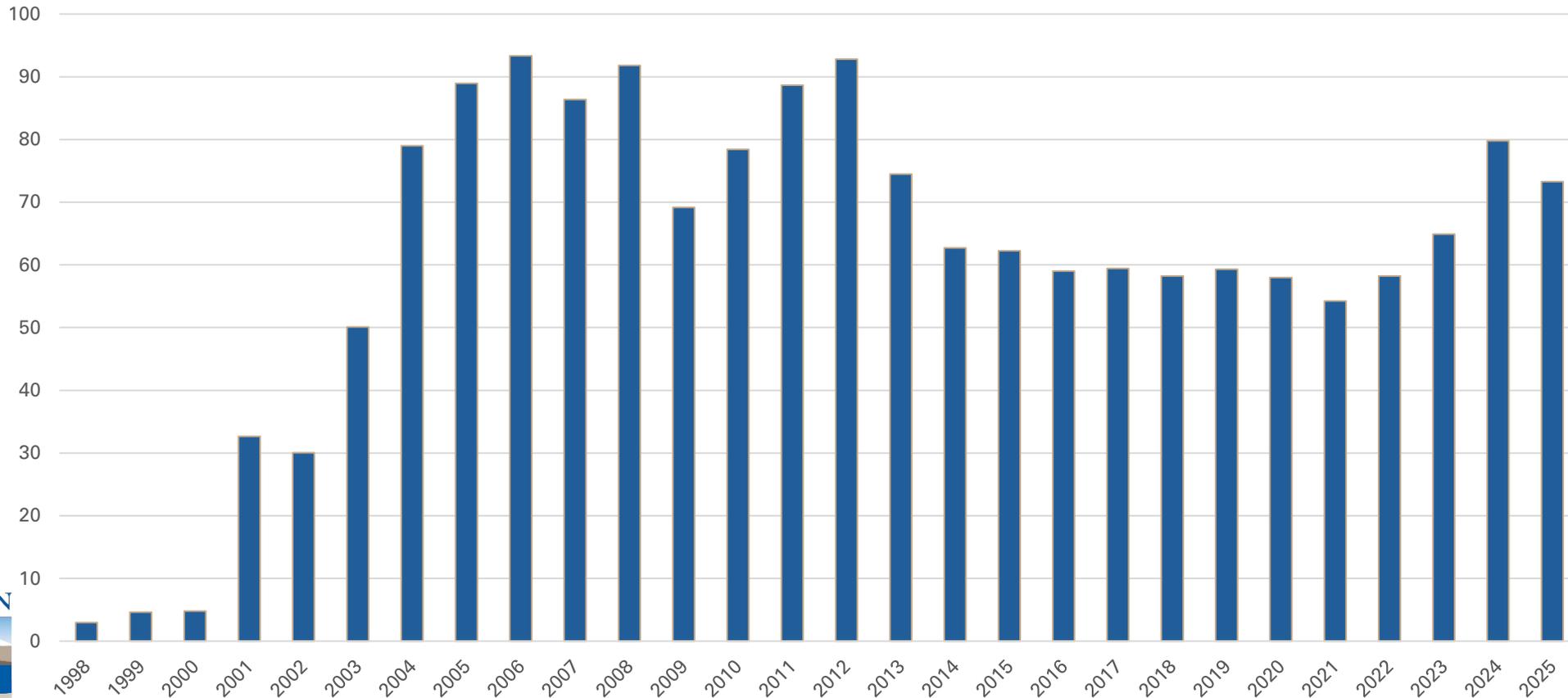
- Most of leasing is with irrigation districts
- 8 Districts in Central Oregon
- Divert about 95% of water
- Diversions have been decreasing since 1960's
- Sprinklers, measurement, lining, instream transfers and leases, **PIPING**

Conservation Efforts

Instream Leasing



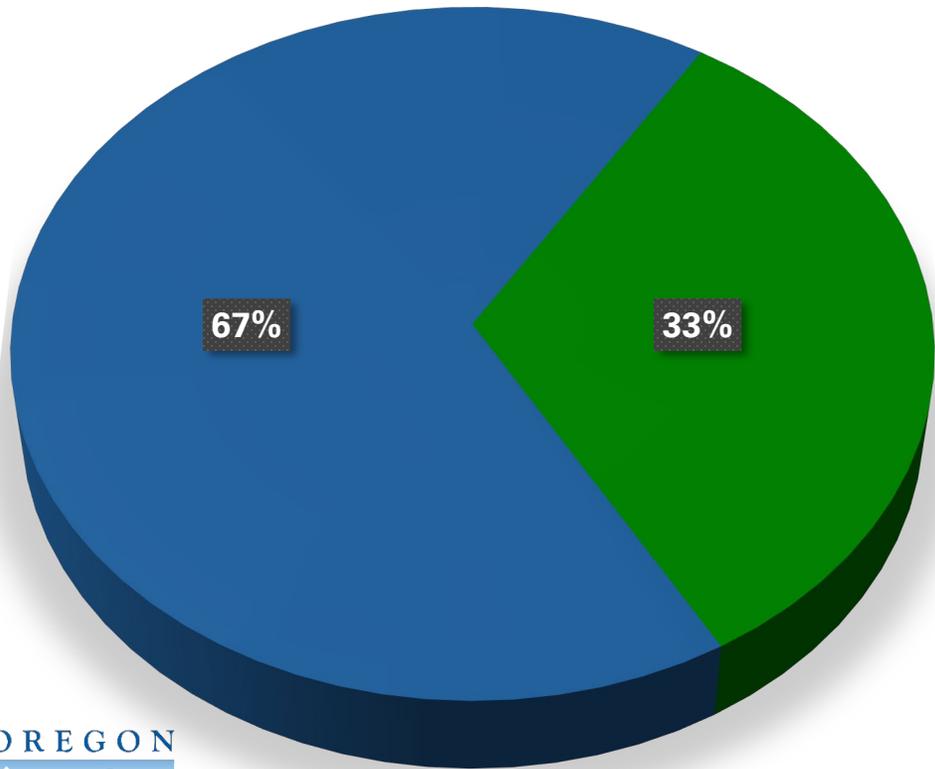
CFS Leased Instream Per Year- Central Region (1998-2025)



Conservation Efforts

Allocation of Conserved Water

Regional Contribution to ACW



■ Deschutes/Crooked-
183.511 CFS

■ All Other Basins-
115.124 CFS

- Legal enlargement
- Until the DBHCP, this program was the standard for water conservation in Central Oregon
- Middle Deschutes, Tumalo Creek and Whychus Creek hugely benefitted from ACW

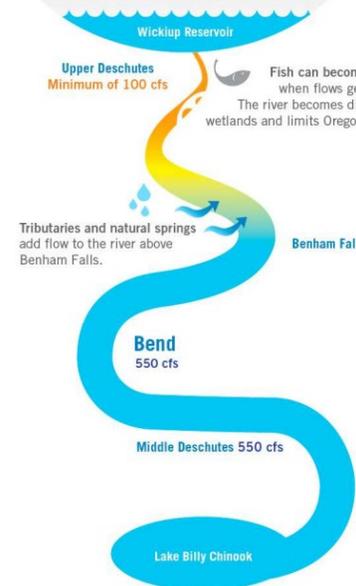
- **Deschutes Basin Habitat Conservation Plan sets instream flow targets**
- **Reservoir operations aligned with biological needs**
- **Quantified habitat actions (restoration, screening, passage)**
- **Monitoring & adaptive management**
- **ESA coverage for participating district**

The DBHCP



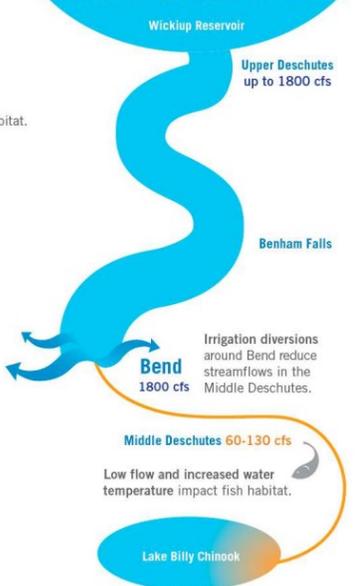
WINTER

Flows are held back in winter to fill the reservoir to ensure enough water is available for summer irrigation. Water is also being released to benefit fish and wildlife.

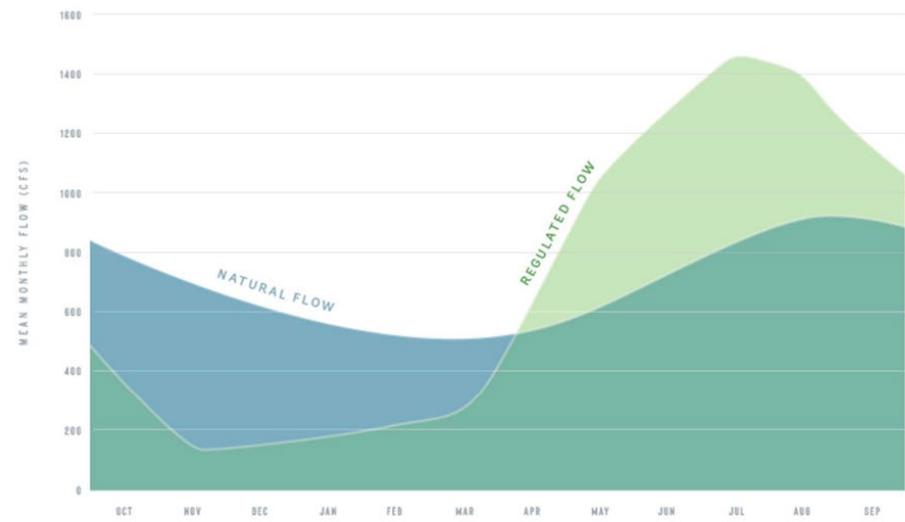


SUMMER

Dramatic seasonal high and low flows lead to degradation of fish habitat, river bank erosion, and, consequently, silt deposits downstream.



Hydrograph of Natural and Regulated Streamflows:
Deschutes River below Wickiup Reservoir (1983-present)

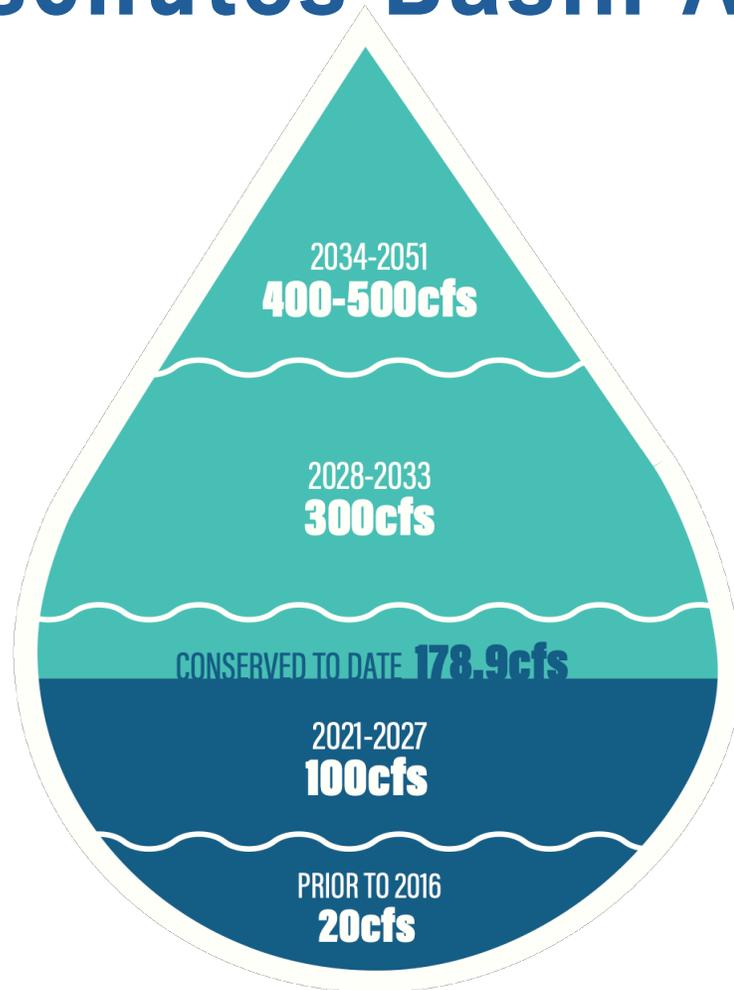


DBHCP Impacts: Restoring Balance

- **Wickiup winter flows**
 - Current: **100 cfs**
 - 2028: **300 cfs**
 - 2034: **400-500 cfs**
- **Wickiup stores the majority of NUID's irrigation water**
- **NUID is one of the most productive farming areas in the basin**
- **NUID is also the most junior district-
relies on Wickiup storage**

Conservation Efforts

Deschutes Basin Alternative Pathway



Voluntary pathway for conserved water projects in response to HCP requirements

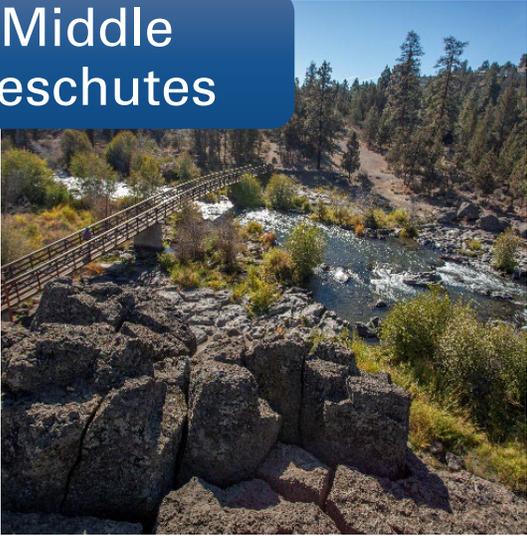
Conserved live flow goes to NUID for irrigation

Equivalent Wickiup storage released by NUID in winter for flow augmentation

Legal protections ensure water stays instream

Conservation Successes

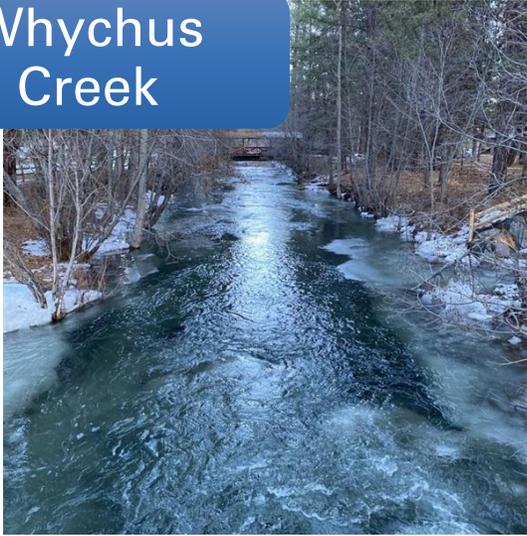
Middle Deschutes



Tumalo Creek



Whychus Creek



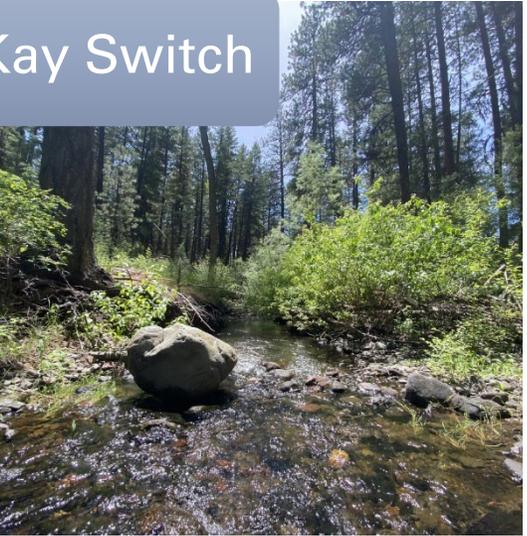
Alt Pathway



DBWC



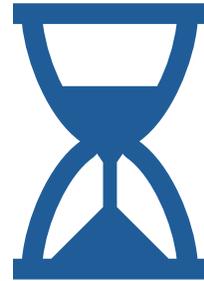
McKay Switch



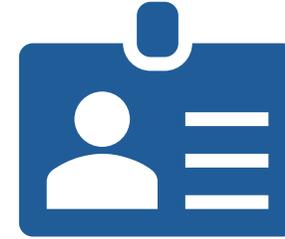
Conservation Challenges



Funding



Time



Staff Capacity



Legislation



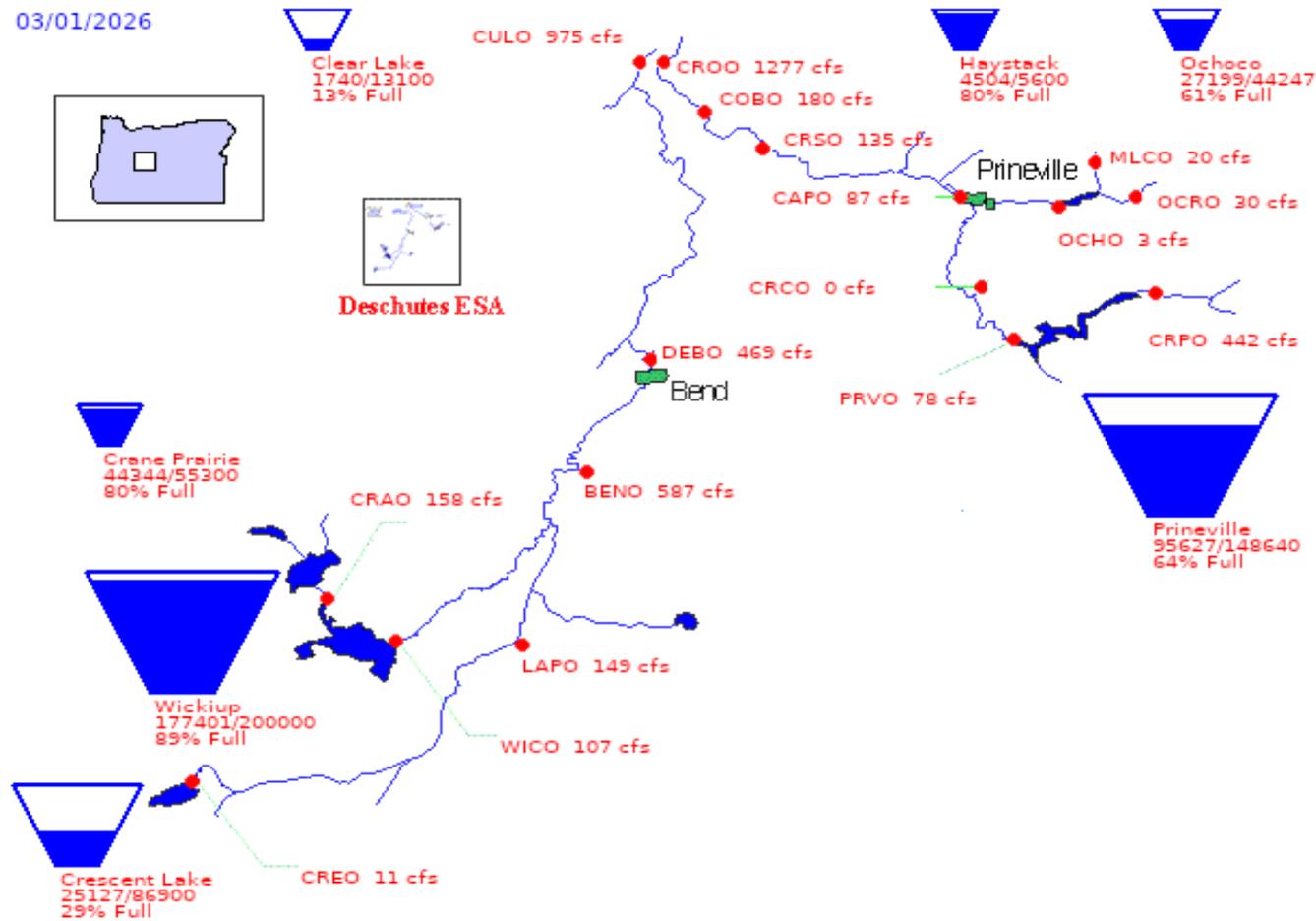
Process
Flexibility



Climate

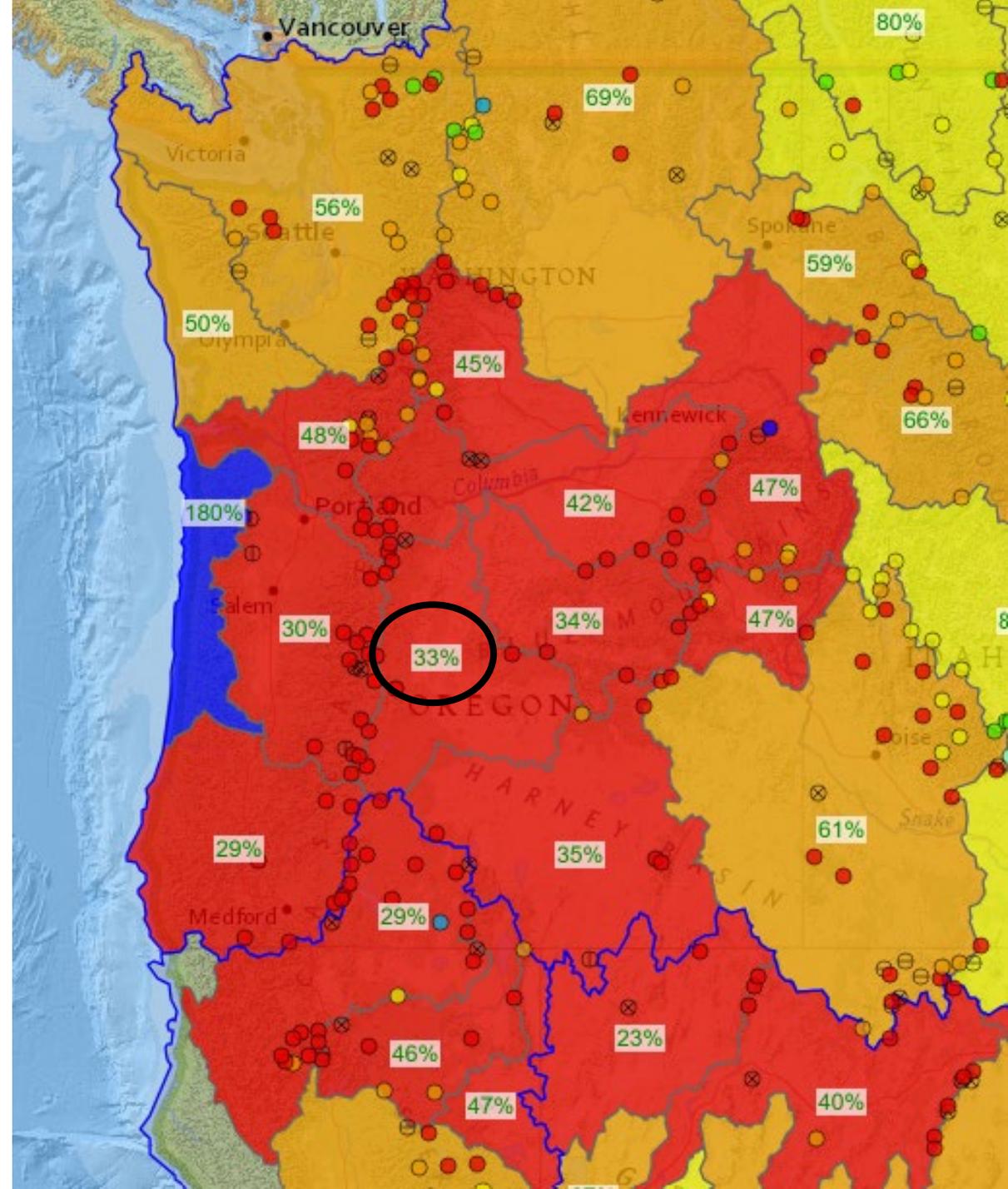
Current Conditions- 3/2/2026

US Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in the Deschutes River Basin



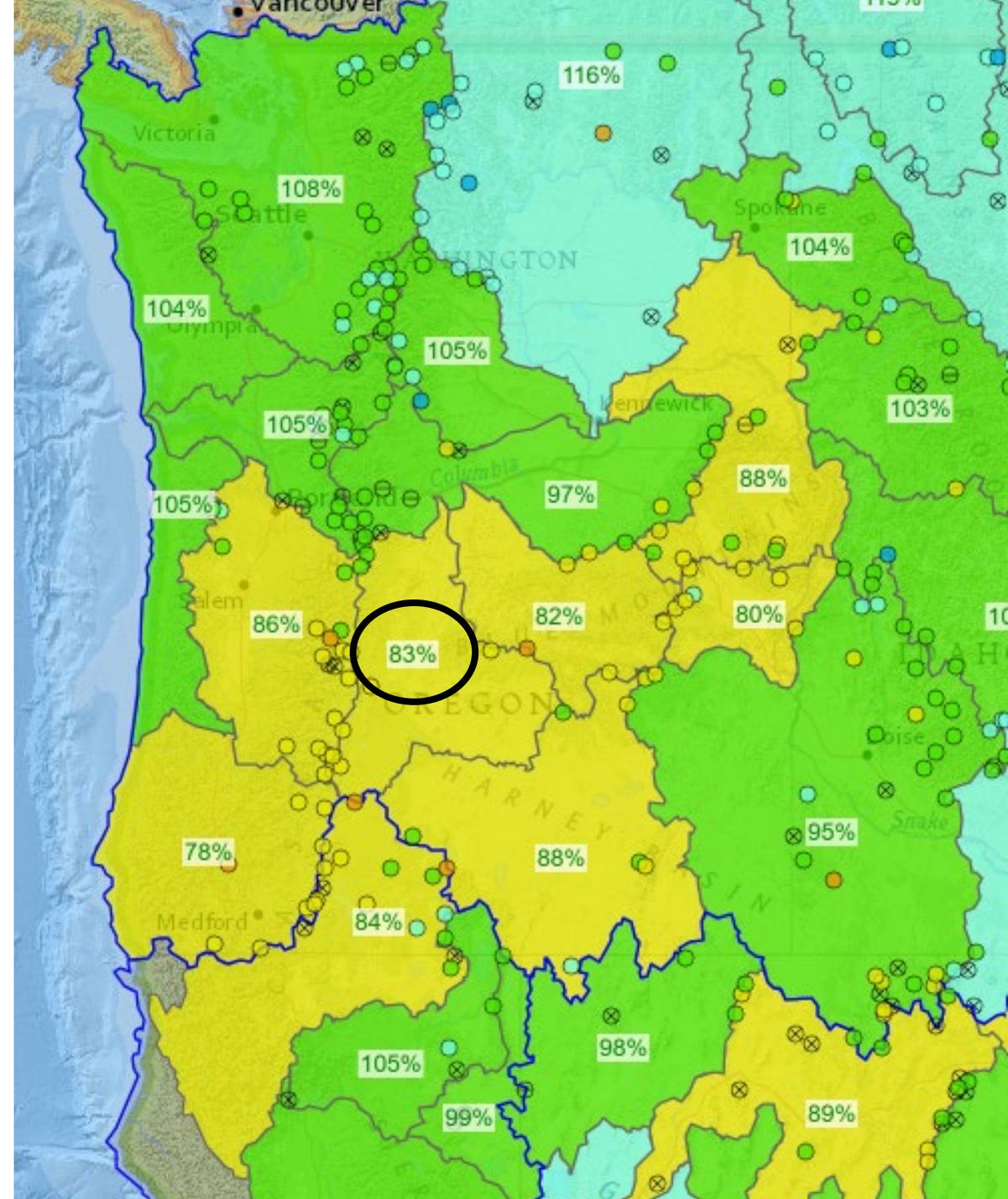
SNOWPACK in the PNW as of 2/27/26:

- Possibly the 3rd worst snowpack in the past 50 years

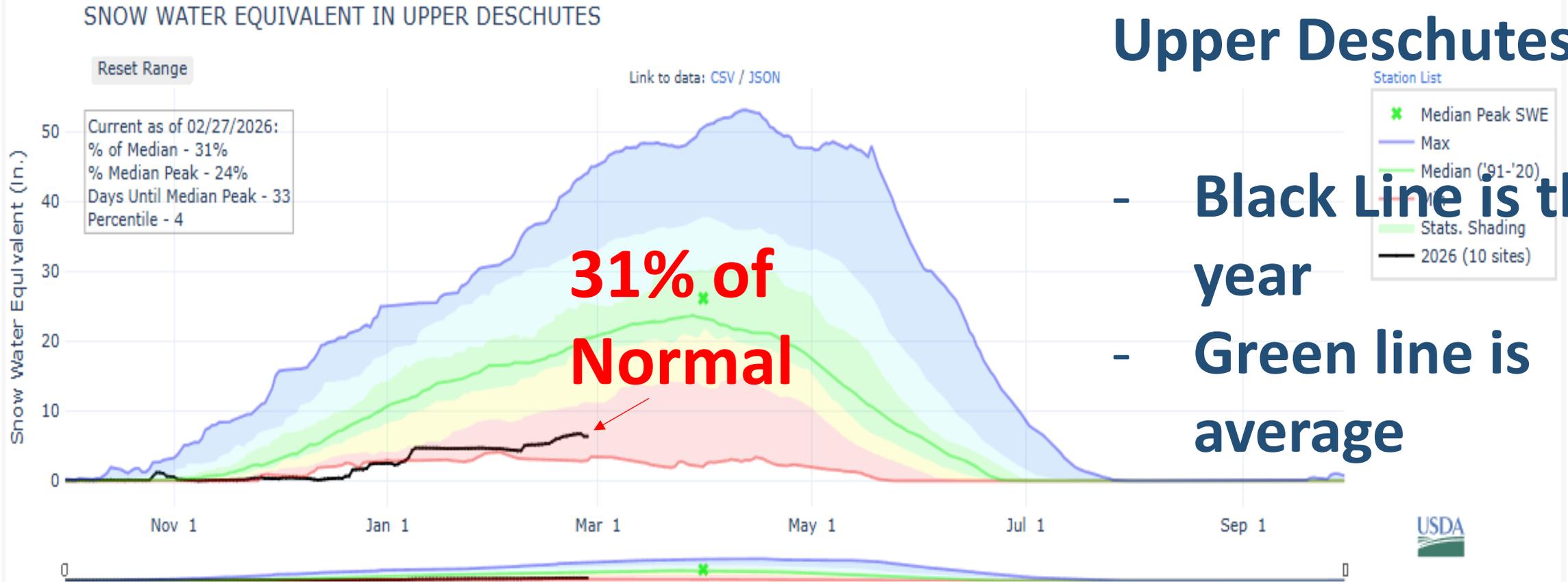


Water Year PRECIPITATION in the PNW as of 2/27/26:

83% for the
Deschutes



SNOWPACK in the Upper Deschutes



- Black Line is this year
- Green line is average

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th - 30th, 30th - 70th, 70th - 90th, and 90th - maximum.

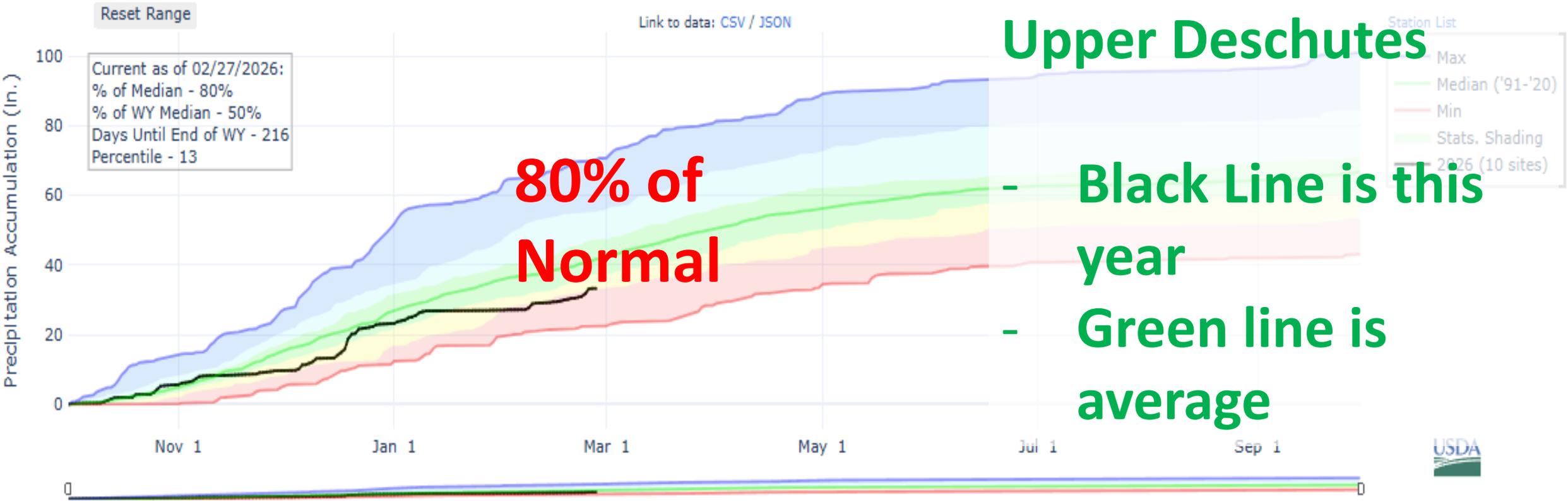
OREGON more information visit: [30-Year Hydroclimatic Normals](#)

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PRECIPITATION ACCUMULATION IN UPPER DESCHUTES

PRECIPITATION in the Upper Deschutes



Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th - 30th, 30th - 70th, 70th - 90th, and 90th - maximum.

OREGON information visit: [30-Year Hydroclimatic Normals](#)

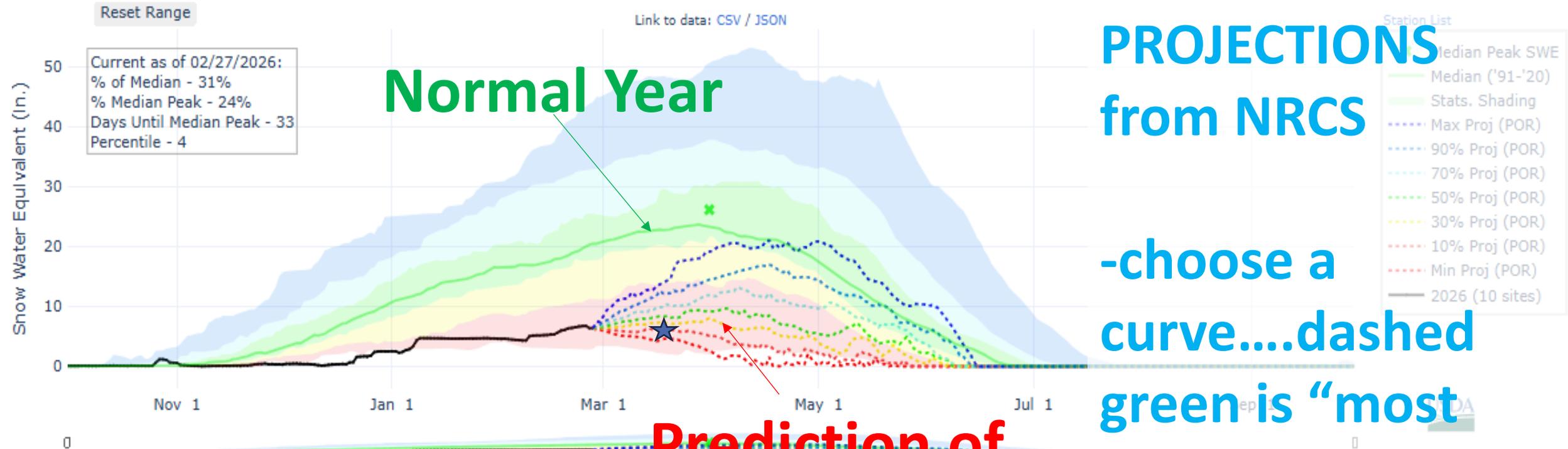
Friday, Feb 27, 2026 09 AM CST



UPPER DESCHUTES Prediction Today

SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT PROJECTION IN UPPER DESCHUTES

SNOWPACK PROJECTIONS from NRCS



Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th - 30th, 30th - 70th, 70th - 90th, and 90th - maximum.

For more information visit: [30-Year Hydroclimatic Normals](#)

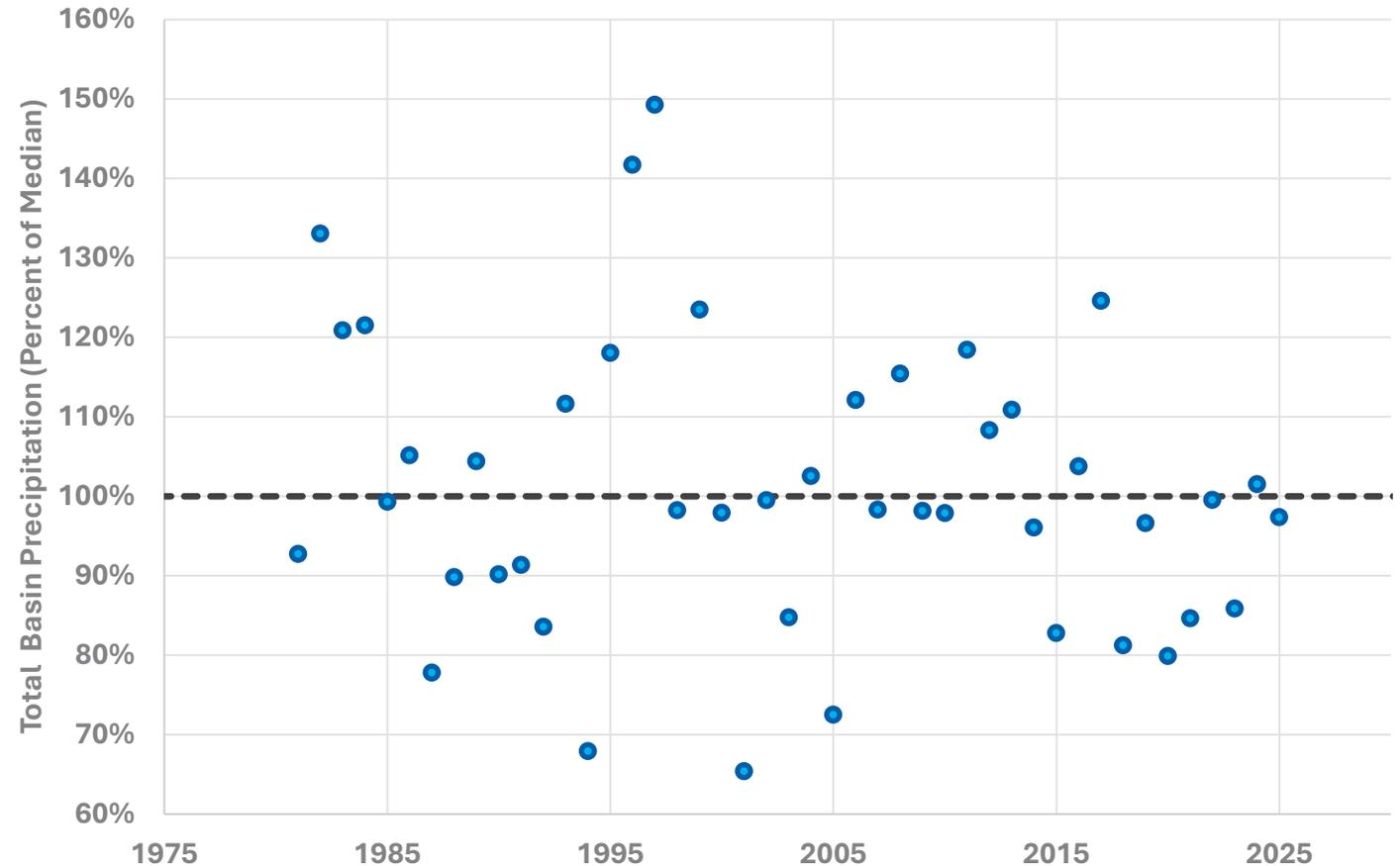
Friday, Feb 27, 2026 09 AM CST

Total Precipitation is the Key

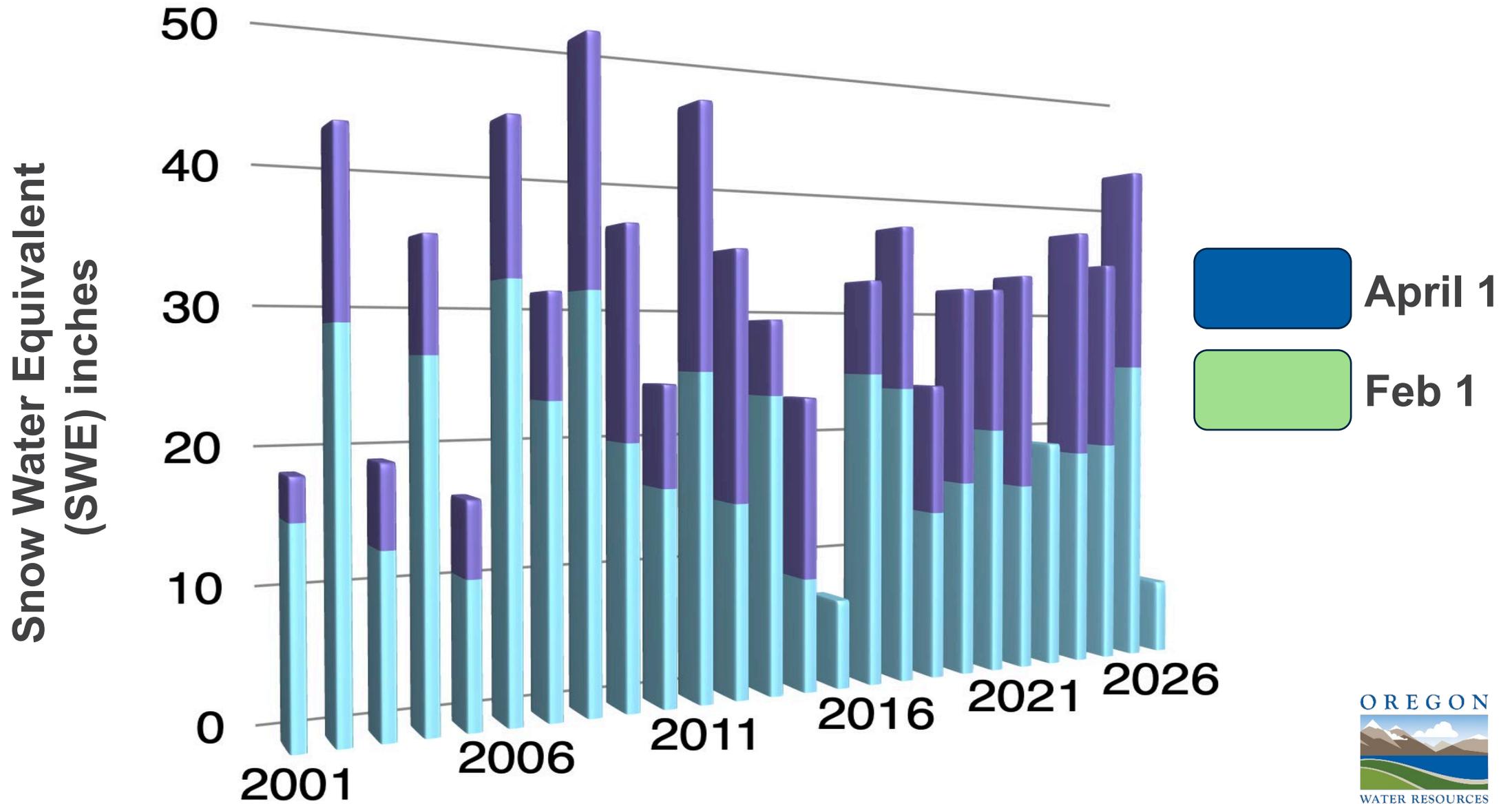
Since 2014:

- 4 years above 100%
- 8 years below 100%
- Current level: 83% as of Friday (2/27/26)

Deschutes Basin Total Precipitation, Percent of Median



If we get 30" of water in the snowpack at Cascade Summit by April 1st we will be alright.-Awbrey Perry Deschutes Watermaster 1933-1960.



Summary

There is no singular magic solution

- Central Oregon has a unique geologic, hydrologic, and cultural make up
- Climate trends continue to not be favorable
- Resources are stretched thin

HOWEVER...

- This is a region championed for collaboration and innovation
- Working together has been our only way forward

Questions?

www.oregon.gov/owrd (our website)

https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/sw/hydro_near_real_time/ (NRT)

www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/data/current.html (SNOTEL)

www.usbr.gov/pn/hydromet/destea.html (*Deschutes Basin Interactive Gages*)

Jeremy.T.Giffin@Oregon.gov

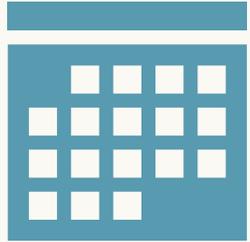
(541) 306-6885

Aubrey Perry (Watermaster 1933-1960) and Jack Frost (NRCS) measuring snowpack in Dutchman Flat area Circa 1940-1945.

Discussion & Feedback



Look ahead



April 1, 2026: Drainage and Density Implementation

11 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Hybrid Meeting (new Headquarters Building or MS Teams)

May 6, 2026: Stormwater Program Update and WaterWise/FireWise Discussion

11 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Hybrid Meeting (new Headquarters Building or MS Teams)

June 3, 2026: In-person Tour!

Thank you!



Language Assistance Services & Accommodation Information for People with Disabilities



Accommodation Information for People with Disabilities & Language Assistance Services

You can obtain this information in alternate formats such as Braille, electronic format, etc. Free language assistance services are also available. Please email accessibility@bendoregon.gov or call 541-693-2198. Relay Users Dial 7-1-1. All requests are subject to vendor processing times and should be submitted 48-72 hours in advance of events.

Servicios de asistencia lingüística e información sobre alojamiento para personas con discapacidad

Puede obtener esta información en formatos alternativos como Braille, formato electrónico, etc. También disponemos de servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística. Póngase en contacto en correo electrónico accessibility@bendoregon.gov o número de teléfono 541-693-2198. Los usuarios del servicio de retransmisión deben marcar el 7-1-1. Por favor, envíe sus solicitudes con 48-72 horas de antelación al evento; todas las solicitudes están sujetas a los tiempos de procesamiento del proveedor.