

From: [Marge](#)
To: [Sam Imperati Oregon Consensus Assessment](#); [Benton County Talks Trash](#); [REDICK Daniel](#); [NICHOLS Darren](#); [Brian May](#); [MCGUIRE Sean](#); [john deuel](#); [Joel Geier](#); [Ken Eklund](#); [ryanm](#)
Subject: Benton County Comprehensive Plan
Date: Sunday, December 11, 2022 5:50:48 PM
Attachments: [Benton Co Comprehensive Plan cp-goal 6.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Sam,

Attached is a copy of the Benton County Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2007 by SWAC/DSAC and used by the Planning Commission. I only recently became aware of its existence.

It is remarkably in line with the Benton County 2040 Vision that will guide our SMMP process. I believe this is an important document and should be front and center for the SMMP Subcommittee. It should probably be added to the Legal and Code Use Subcommittees' webpages as well. Actually, I am amazed that it is not prominently featured in our Workgroup document store. If it escaped my notice, please point me to its location.

Could you make sure it is posted on the SMMP Subcommittee webpage?

Thanks,

Marge Popp

GOAL 6

**AIR, WATER & LAND
RESOURCE QUALITY**

The residents of Benton County value clean air, water and healthy natural systems and recognize their importance in sustaining the quality of life that residents value for themselves, their children and grandchildren.

Benton County Comprehensive Plan Value Statement

GOAL 6 AIR, WATER & LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Overview

The maintenance and improvement of air, water and land resource quality are important considerations in all phases of land use management and planning. The policies in this section of the Plan provide the framework for evaluating land use actions for their potential impact on the county's natural environment and guide the management of County operations, consistent with Benton County's commitment to protecting these valuable resources.

Cooperation among all levels of government and citizens is critical to protecting air, water and land resources. State and federal agencies, including the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), have a primary role in monitoring and enforcing quality standards. The policies in this chapter define the responsibility of the County to work in partnership with others to achieve the highest level of air, water and land resource quality.

In developing these policies, the Steering Committee reviewed information provided by Benton County's Environmental Health Department and by the Oregon Departments of Environmental Quality, Agriculture and Water Resources as well as relevant information included in the Environmental Quality Background Report of 1979.



Marys River

GOAL 6

Statewide Planning Goal 6

To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

All waste and process discharges from future development, when combined with such discharges from existing developments shall not threaten to violate, or violate applicable state or federal environmental quality statutes, rules and standards. With respect to the air, water and land resources of the applicable air sheds and river basins described or included in state environmental quality statutes, rules, standards and implementation plans, such discharges shall not (1) exceed the carrying capacity of such resources, considering long range needs; (2) degrade such resources; or (3) threaten the availability of such resources.

Excerpt from
OAR 660-015-0000(6)

Benton County Goal

Air, Water & Land Resource Quality

To maintain and improve the quality of air, land, and water resources in a manner that will meet current needs and preserve resources for future generations.

Policy Sections

- 6.1 General Policies**
- 6.2 Water Resources**
- 6.3 Air Resources**
- 6.4 Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems**
- 6.5 Landfills and Solid Waste**
- 6.6 Noise and Glare**

Cross-References

Additional policies related to this goal:
Goal 5 Natural Resources
Goal 7 Natural Hazards

AIR, WATER & LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Policies

- 6.1.1** Benton County shall provide by example and leadership a commitment to air, water, and land resource quality by demonstrating sustainable, “best management practices” in all County operations and capital projects.
- 6.1.2** In cooperation with appropriate agencies, Benton County shall manage its air, water and land resources to insure their protection, conservation, restoration, or enhancement.
- 6.1.3** Benton County, in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Oregon Department of Human Services and other appropriate agencies, shall conduct periodic environmental health assessments and develop and update an environmental assessment priority list to identify, monitor and evaluate potential health hazards relating to sewage disposal, drinking water and solid waste. Benton County shall take appropriate steps to minimize resource degradation, and shall work with OSU Extension and others to increase public understanding and awareness around these issues.
- 6.1.4** In reviewing land use actions, Benton County shall evaluate potential impacts on air, surface water, groundwater, noise and glare levels, and land quality, where possible utilizing existing studies and prioritizations such as the County’s Environmental Assessment Priority List. Appropriate steps shall be taken to minimize degradation.
- 6.1.5** Benton County shall work with local citizens and appropriate local, state and federal agencies to establish partnerships to achieve enforcement of air, land, and water quality standards.
- 6.1.6** Through its maintenance and operations, Benton County shall demonstrate use of “best management practices” and promote their use through public education and awareness to assure that sediment transport is minimized and pesticides and herbicides are not dispersed so as to adversely affect human health and land and water resources.
- 6.1.7** Benton County shall consider the physical capacity of the land and water to accommodate land uses when planning for the location, type, and density of rural development.
- 6.1.8** Benton County shall place a high priority on public education and enforcement related to environmental rules and regulations.
- 6.1.9** Benton County shall use “green builder” construction methods and materials in the construction of County-owned buildings.
- 6.1.10** Benton County shall encourage the use of “green builder” construction methods and materials in private construction.

6.1 General Policies

County Boards & Committees

- Environmental Issues Advisory Committee
- Solid Waste Advisory Council/Disposal Site Advisory Committee

Defined Terms

- best management practices
- conservation
- green builder
- groundwater
- restoration
- sustainable
- watershed

See **Appendix** for definitions

GOAL 6

6.2 Water Resources



Alsea River

Policies

- 6.2.1** Benton County shall encourage collaborative efforts involving state agencies, municipalities, users of surface waters and environmental interests, to preserve and enhance surface water quantity during low-water periods.
- 6.2.2** Benton County shall incorporate vulnerability assessments and source protection for the public's water supply as part of the land use process. The source of such assessments and information shall be state agencies and other qualified entities.
- 6.2.3** Benton County shall assure that public water systems and private wells meet minimum water quality standards.
- 6.2.4** Benton County shall place a high priority on maintaining natural systems and processes as a biological method for maintaining and protecting clean water.
- 6.2.5** Benton County shall collaborate with others to promote watershed management practices that protect and enhance water quality and quantity.
- 6.2.6** Benton County shall require development to be designed or located in a manner that will result in no net degradation of water quality and quantity.
- 6.2.7** Benton County shall cooperate with and request state and federal agencies to undertake hydrological studies to determine the location, quantity, quality, and estimated consumption of groundwater within the county.
- 6.2.8** Benton County shall encourage protection of water quality by developing a septic management system to monitor existing systems and by working with DEQ, municipalities, and others to identify point and non-point sources of pollution and encourage effective abatement.
- 6.2.9** Benton County shall achieve efficient use of water and water conservation through the land use permitting process, operation of County-managed water systems, and a public information program.
- 6.2.10** Water resources shall be managed wherever possible on a watershed or landscape scale to assure continuity and integrity of practices to the waterway.

AIR, WATER & LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Policies

- 6.3.1** Benton County shall develop and implement programs necessary to meet or exceed air quality standards. This effort will include but not be limited to: considering air quality implications when reviewing capital improvement projects and making land use decisions, developing and implementing controls, reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and monitoring and promoting proper burning practices.

6.3 Air Resources

Policies

- 6.4.1** Benton County shall maintain standards for the siting of septic systems and promote proper use and maintenance through education and enforcement.
- 6.4.2** Benton County shall encourage the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission to adopt rules allowing flexible technologies for waste disposal and recycling, such as composting toilets and gray water systems.
- 6.4.3** Benton County shall work with county neighborhood groups, municipalities, and central water and sewer system providers to correct area wide health hazards caused by multiple septic system failures.
- 6.4.4** Benton County shall perform sanitary surveys and prioritize problem areas, as needed.

6.4 Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems



Courtesy Wren Community Club

GOAL 6

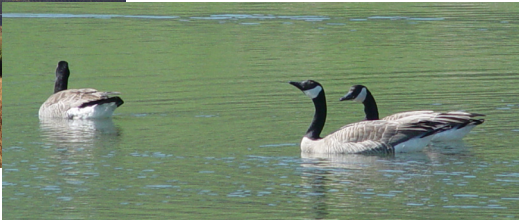
6.5 Landfills and Solid Waste

Policies

- 6.5.1 Benton County shall pursue a variety of approaches to waste reduction and recovery and strive to meet or exceed state-mandated goals for the recovery of waste materials.
- 6.5.2 Benton County shall assure compliance with county and state ordinances pertaining to the unlawful storage, collection, and disposal of solid waste materials.
- 6.5.3 Benton County shall increase, to the maximum degree possible, the salvage reclamation, recycling, and reuse of materials from solid waste.
- 6.5.4 Benton County shall provide for the safe, efficient, and sanitary storage, collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.
- 6.5.5 Benton County shall strive for the safe storage, collection, reduction, reuse, recovery, and appropriate disposal of hazardous waste materials.
- 6.5.6 Benton County shall plan for the safe and efficient transportation, storage, recovery, and disposal of disaster debris.
- 6.5.7 Benton County shall maintain a committee that advises the Board of Commissioners on solid waste and disposal site issues.
- 6.5.8 Benton County shall assure safe, accessible, and environmentally sound disposal of solid waste at the Coffin Butte Regional Sanitary Landfill.
- 6.5.9 Benton County shall explore incentives such as financial assistance to address cleanup of solid waste problem areas.



Coffin Butte Landfill



AIR, WATER & LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Policies

- 6.6.1** Benton County shall identify excessive noise sources and, with the cooperation of DEQ, develop and implement a noise ordinance to mitigate or eliminate those sources, when practicable.
- 6.6.2** Benton County shall not regulate sounds associated with generally accepted farming and forest practices in “Exclusive Farm Use” and “Forest Conservation” zones.
- 6.6.3** Benton County shall develop and maintain standards to minimize noise pollution and noise trespass as part of land use decisions.
- 6.6.4** Benton County shall develop and maintain standards to minimize light pollution, glare, and light trespass as part of land use decisions.
- 6.6.5** Benton County shall encourage public awareness and establish programs that promote energy conservation and lighting alternatives to minimize light pollution and glare.

6.6 Noise and Glare



GOAL 6

Findings and References

6.1 General

6.1.a The high value placed on clean air and water by Benton County residents is reflected in local commitments to plans and programs directed toward reducing air and water pollution.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.1.b The Benton County Environmental Health Assessment Priority List-2002 identifies areas and conditions in Benton County that represent known or suspected health hazards or environmental problems.
Benton County Environmental Health Division

6.1.c Benton County acts in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to assure land use activities are consistent with state and federal environmental regulations.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.1.d DEQ administers many air and water quality site and non-site specific programs that affect land use. To maintain consistency between DEQ regulations and Benton County land use decisions, DEQ is consulted before land use decisions are made. Also, an applicant for a DEQ air or water discharge permit must first demonstrate that the proposed use is consistent with the comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.1.e Benton County also cooperates with the Oregon Department of Forestry (Oregon Forest Practices), Oregon Water Resource Department, the Benton Soil and Water Conservation District, watershed councils, other counties, and local citizens and

jurisdictions in working to solve air, land, and water quality problems.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.1.f The Board of Commissioners adopted a “Benton County Sustainability Policy” in 2002: “ We must use, develop, and protect our resources at a rate and in a manner that enables people to meet their current needs and also preserve resource for future generations.

Admin. Policy No. 02-01

6.2 Water Quality

6.2.a The “Benton County Environmental Health Assessment Priority List” includes eight areas in the county with on-site sewage problems, seven drinking water problem areas, and other environmental problem areas including watersheds. A health hazard assessment is provided and proposed actions are recommended.

Benton County Environmental Health Assmt.
Priority List-2002

6.2.b The DEQ is required by the federal Clean Water Act to maintain a list of stream segments that do not meet water quality standards. This list is called the 303(d) List because of the section of the Clean Water Act that makes the requirements. These Benton County rivers and streams are on the List: Alsea River, Lobster Creek, Long Tom River, Luckiamute River, Marys River, Muddy Creek, and the Willamette River.

DEQ Water Quality Website

6.2.c Water quality has improved in the Willamette Valley as point sources have come under regulation in the past 30 years. However, recent studies have found that much of the Willamette River mainstem is still water quality limited for bacteria, fish

AIR, WATER & LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Findings and References

deformities, temperature, and dissolved oxygen (Leland et. al. 1997). With an increasing population, more industry, and a trend toward more intensive agriculture, non-point source pollution has become the major challenge.

Restoring the Willamette Basin.
Willamette Restoration Initiative.1999.

6.2.d Groundwater supplies 90% of rural residential drinking water in Oregon and 2,500 public water systems obtain water exclusively from ground water.

Oregon Ground Water Conditions, Oregon Dept. of Water Resources, 2003

6.2.e Oregon DEQ is preparing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations for the Willamette Basin for mercury, bacteria, and temperature. This will likely require Benton County to develop methods to limit additions of these pollutants to streams in the county.

Improving Water Quality TMDL in Oregon Fact Sheet. Oregon DEQ. January 2003

6.2.f Groundwater in the Willamette Valley shows signs of contamination by human activities, with early assessments showing a high percentage of wells with a high concentration of nitrate in the water, which poses a health risk. Potential nitrate sources include septic systems, agricultural amendments, confined animal feeding operations, fertilizers for lawns and golf courses, and bulk fertilizer facilities. The DEQ is in the process of declaring the area between Eugene and Albany a “Groundwater Management Area” because of contamination. The area in Benton County is bounded by Highway 99W on the west between Monroe and Corvallis.

Southern Willamette Valley Groundwater Summary Report, DEQ Water Quality Website, 2004

6.2.g Population growth, irrigated agriculture, and industry continue to place increasing demands on water supply and water quality in the Willamette Valley, including both surface and groundwater.

Oregon Department of Water Resources Website

6.2.h Groundwater contamination and surface water pollution suggest that siting of residential development is becoming more important in terms of water availability and protecting water quality. There is a lack of information pertaining to groundwater to assist in this effort.

Oregon Water Resources Dept,
Groundwater Supplies in the Willamette Basin
Sept.2002

6.3 Air Quality

6.3.a The Oregon Clean Air Act establishes air quality standards that exceed federal standards, to “protect public health” and to “provide for the public welfare.”

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.3.b The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, through its Air Quality Surveillance Network, monitors air quality throughout Oregon. Air sampling is conducted at a monitoring station in Corvallis located at Corvallis Fire Station #3. Benton County currently meets all federal ambient air quality standards and is less at risk than a number of other Oregon cities.

Benton County Environmental Health
Assessment Priority List-2002
Oregon DEQ

6.3.c In 2000, Corvallis had the second lowest particulate matter levels out of 21 cities. The highest level was in November, likely from wood stoves.

Benton County Environmental Health
Assessment Priority List-2002

GOAL 6

Findings and References

6.3.d Air pollutants of greatest concern in Oregon are ground-level ozone (smog), carbon monoxide (mostly from motor vehicles), and fine particulate matter (mostly from wood smoke and dust).

DEQ Website

6.3.e Industrial pollution is less significant in Benton County due to the amount and type of industry, but individual actions such as driving cars, using woodstoves, gas-powered lawn mowers and motorboats, and outdoor burning are major causes of most of the local air pollution.

Air Quality Data Summaries 1992-2002, DEQ

6.3.f Benton County is located in the Willamette Valley air shed, and because of geologic features, pollution generated in the valley often becomes trapped. Pollution from automobile emissions and industry in the metropolitan areas and from field burning, slash burning, and other agricultural and forestry practices in rural areas combine in the atmosphere and are dispersed the entire length of the valley.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.3.g Because of high air pollution potential for much of Benton County, land use decisions must consider effects on air quality. Automobiles, industry, and agricultural burning cause most of the air pollution problems, and therefore land use policies must be developed to minimize pollution problems.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.3.h More compact urban designs and proximity of jobs and services to residences are examples of land use issues that can limit pollution from the automobile, which is by far the largest polluter in Oregon.

To continue to meet air quality standards, Benton County residents must help change the way their automobiles are used.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.3.i In the past seven years, smoke intrusions from open field burning (thermal sanitation) have been reduced by the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Smoke Management Program, and by maximum allowable acreage set by the 1995 Legislature. Corvallis recorded no days of smoke impact attributable to open field burning in 2003. Several regional fires created a ban on field burning several times during the field burning season to protect the air shed from additional smoke impacts.

Summary of the 2003 Field Burning Season
Oregon Department of Agriculture

6.3.j Oregon has been identified as a "clean air corridor" providing clean air to the Grand Canyon and other Class 1 areas such as Crater Lake.

DEQ Air Quality Website

6.3.k The DEQ adopted the first Regional Haze Plan for Oregon in 2003, which requires tracking of sources, such as road dust, motor vehicle and industrial emissions, and forestry and agricultural burning, and development of pollution prevention strategies.

DEQ Air Quality Website

6.4 Subsurface Sewage Disposal System

6.4.a The Benton County Environmental Health Department is responsible as an agent for DEQ to assure that subsurface sewage disposal systems are located in areas where waste can be properly disposed and not endanger health, water sources, or waterways.

AIR, WATER & LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Findings and References

6.4.b The “Benton County Environmental Health Assessment Priority List” includes eight areas in the county with on-site sewage problems, seven drinking water problem areas, and other environmental problem areas including watersheds. A health hazard assessment is provided and proposed actions are recommended.

Benton County Environmental Health
Assessment. Priority List-2002
Benton County Health Dept. Website

6.5 Landfills and Solid Waste

6.5.a DEQ’s Underground Storage Tank Cleanup List includes approximately 226 underground storage and home heating tanks with reported releases of petroleum products in Benton County. Locations are predominantly in the Corvallis area, with sites also in Adair Village, Alesa, Monroe, and Philomath.

DEQ Underground Storage Tank Cleanup List
2004 Website

6.5.b Five Corvallis cleanup sites are listed on the DEQ Environmental Cleanup Program “Active Site List.” They include an electric power plant site, a fiber manufacturing plant, an industrial chrome plating company, and two dry cleaners.

DEQ Environmental Cleanup Program Active
Site List, 2004 Website

6.5.c Benton County successfully worked with the DEQ and the EPA’s Brownfield Program to remove contaminants from an abandoned auto wrecking site, which was acquired by the County through foreclosure. A Brownfield Corporation cleaned up the site in preparation for redeveloping the site for housing, and the DEQ released the site in 2001.

DEQ Brownfield Website

6.5.d Chemical waste disposal has potential for endangering human health, life, and property.

Lincoln County Comprehensive Plan

6.5.e Land use decisions at the Coffin Butte Sanitary Landfill have provided another 43 years of capacity to the site, continuing to serve as a regional landfill serving Linn, Polk, Lincoln, and Benton Counties.

Benton Co. Environmental Health Dept.

6.5.f The Coffin Butte Landfill is currently in compliance with permits and is heavily monitored by the County. Leachate is collected and treated. A leak detection system is in place to monitor the bottom liner of the landfill for leaks. Monitoring wells surround the perimeter of the landfill.

Benton Co. Environmental Health Dept.

6.5.g Illegal dumping occurs in the county. Sites that are reported to Benton County are investigated.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.6 Noise and Glare

6.6.a Exposure to excessive noise levels over prolonged periods can be a threat to health.

Background Report
1979 Benton Co. Comp Plan

6.6.b Excessive noise can reduce the livability of nearby dwellings; examples are wind turbines and rifle ranges.

DEQ Noise Website

GOAL 6

Findings and References

6.6.c The Oregon Noise Control Act authorizes counties to adopt and enforce noise ordinances and standards. DEQ's Noise Program was terminated in 1991 by the legislature as a cost-cutting measure, but regulations establishing allowable noise limits are still in effect that pertain to motor vehicles, ATVs, industrial and commercial noise sources, motor racing facilities, and airport-related noise.

DEQ Noise Website

6.6.d Engineers, medical professionals, and amateur astronomers are concerned about the effects of light pollution including health effects on humans and wildlife from not sleeping in total darkness, driving hazards from road glare, misdirected light, wasted energy, increase in crime rather than crime prevention, and light-polluted night skies. Specific effects of concern are from lighted billboards, unshielded lights, necklace lights, and floodlights.

Oregon Dark Skies Website
International Dark-Sky Association Website

6.6.e Satellite images dramatically reveal that roughly a third of the light used outdoors escapes upward, totally wasted, into the night sky. The International Dark-Sky Association estimates that each year in the United States, more than \$1 billion is spent to generate this wasted light -- resulting in the needless burning of some 6,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Sky and Telescope, October 24, 2002
6.6.f Excessive glare has become a safety concern, as well as wasteful unshielded lights near natural areas and homes. Advances in illumination are helping solve light pollution problems.

New England Light Pollution
Advisory Group Website

References

"Light at Night and Working the Graveyard Shift Linked to Increased Breast Cancer." *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 16 October 2001.

Barnett, Rick. "Raising Demand for Green Buildings." *Green Builder*. Corvallis, Oregon. 2002.

Benton County. Environmental Health Division. *Benton County Environmental Assessment Priority List*. 2002.

Benton County. Community Development Department. *Benton County Environmental Quality*. Background Report for the Comprehensive Plan. 1979.

City of Austin. Energy Star Program. *Green Building Program*. Austin, Texas City Connection. 2002.

City of Corvallis. *Corvallis Stormwater Master Plan*. September 2001.

Community Scorecard: Benton County. Environmental Defense Fund. 2003.

Light during Darkness, Melatonin Suppression and Cancer Progression. Laboratory of Experimental Neuroendocrinology/Oncology, Bassett Research Institute. July 23, 2002.

Light Pollution. Campaign for Dark Skies. A joint commission of the British Astronomical Association and the International Dark-Sky Association. 2004.

Oregon Dark Skies. The Rose City Astronomers. 2003.

Oregon. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division, Smoke Management Program. *Summary of the 2003 Field Burning Season*. 2003.

Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division. *Air*

AIR, WATER & LAND RESOURCE QUALITY

Findings and References

- Pollutants of Greatest Concern in Oregon*. 2001.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division. *Air Toxics in Oregon*. 2003.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division. *Finding Solutions to Noise Problems*. 2003.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division. *Oregon Air Quality Data Summaries*. 2002.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division. *Summary of the Oregon Section 309 Regional Haze Plan*. 2003.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division. *Land Quality Programs, Resources, and Databases*. 2004.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division. *Declaration of a Groundwater Management Area in the Southern Willamette Valley*. 2004.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division. *Draft Willamette Basin Total Maximum Daily Load and Water Quality Management Plan*. 2004.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division. *Southern Willamette Valley 2002 Groundwater Study, Final Report*. May 2003.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division. *Water Quality Limited Streams 303d List*. 2003.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division.
- Willamette River Basin Water Quality Study*. Ongoing.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality. *DEQ Environmental Cleanup Program Active Site List*. 2004.
- Oregon. Department of Environmental Quality. *DEQ Underground Storage Tank Cleanup List*. 2004.
- Oregon. Department of Human Services, Health Services Groundwater Coordinator. *Oregon's Drinking Water Protection Program*.
- Oregon. Department of Land Conservation and Development. *Goal 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources*. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
- Oregon. Department of Water Resources. *Oregon Groundwater Conditions Report*. 2003.
- Oregon. Water Resources Department and Department of Land Conservation and Development. *Groundwater Supplies in the Willamette Basin*. 2002.
- Water Protections and Restrictions: Managing water appropriations*, Online introduction to Oregon's water law and water rights system, 1999.

This page intentionally blank.