



Annual Report of the Aquatic Resource Management Program

*Navigating Challenges and Advancing Opportunities
Fiscal Year 2024*

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS

A photograph showing several hands of different people reaching up from a grassy field, each holding a small amount of dark, wet mud. The hands are arranged in a circle, with the mud being held in the palms. The background is a bright, sunny outdoor setting with green grass and some shadows.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 Meet The Program

4 Program Services

5 Fiscal Year In Numbers

6 Takeaways From This Report

- Meeting Oregon's Housing Needs
- Sending Money To Oregon Schools
- Protecting Oregon's Water

10 Strategic Plan Check-In

11 The Future

14 Appendix A

22 Appendix B: 5-Year Trend Data

MEET THE PROGRAM



The Aquatic Resource Management (ARM) program at Department of State Lands protects waters and wetlands for their many contributions to Oregon – streams for swimming and fishing, wetlands to clean water and reduce flooding, and rivers where commerce thrives. The program also manages uses of Oregon-owned waterways, such as for docks, marinas, and utility crossings, which protects the use of those waterways by the public and sends money to the Common School Fund and benefits our K-12 public schools.

This Annual Report of the Aquatic Resource Management Program for July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024 (Fiscal Year 2024), highlights balancing critical environmental protection with community needs and education funding.

ARM PROGRAM SERVICES

ABANDONED AND DERELICT VESSELS

We work with partners statewide to remove hazardous boats from Oregon waterways.

[More information](#)

REMOVAL-FILL PERMITTING

We issue permits for projects that add, remove, or move material to wetlands and other waters and include requirements so that negative impacts to people, fish, and wildlife are minimized.

[More information](#)

SUBMERGED LANDS ENHANCEMENT FUND

We fund projects benefiting the water quality, wildlife habitat, and waterway users of Oregon-owned waterways.

[More information](#)

MITIGATING PROJECT IMPACTS

We promote wetland and stream compensatory mitigation projects that can replace permitted impacts and provide benefits that will be sustained in perpetuity.

[More information](#)

OREGON-OWNED WATERWAYS

We manage many publicly owned rivers and lakes for everyone's enjoyment and authorize certain public, private, and commercial uses of these waterways, with revenues supporting K-12 education.

[More information](#)

ASSISTANCE FOR GOVERNMENTS

We provide technical assistance that helps cities and counties protect wetlands, estuaries, and coastal shorelands, and plan for responsible housing and economic development.

[More information](#)

ASSISTANCE FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

Our Wetland Ecologists help people identify where wetlands are and provide information that lets property owners know if a permit may be needed for a project.

[More information](#)

FISCAL YEAR 2024 IN NUMBERS

\$1.4M INVESTED

to support removal of hazardous boats to protect Oregon's waterways

\$341K PAYMENTS

to the Department to mitigate for losses of wetlands and streams due to development

700 ATTENDEES

at 44 presentations and trainings to support management and restoration of wetlands and waterways

\$4.8M GENERATED

from uses of Oregon-owned waterways

30 PROJECTS

providing wetland and stream habitat offsets that support development in the communities they serve

2,704 CUSTOMERS

served through agency decisions

The FV Tiffany—A 200-ton vessel containing PCBs, lead, and fuel—became a hazard when it sank in the Columbia River.

In October 2023, the Department facilitated the vessel's removal, deconstruction, and recycling.



TAKEAWAYS FROM THIS REPORT

MEETING OREGON'S HOUSING NEEDS

The Department plays a singular role in helping Oregon meet housing needs: Builders require special permits when wetlands are present.

PROTECTING OREGON'S WATER

The Department helps make sure that the environmental and community benefits of water are available for all Oregonians.

PROTECTING SCHOOL FUNDING

When revenue sources don't cover program costs, the statutory Common School Fund makes up the difference.

MEETING OREGON'S HOUSING NEEDS

The Department plays a singular role in helping Oregon meet housing needs: Builders require special permits when wetlands are present.

While this process ensures that irreplaceable benefits provided by wetlands (flood control, habitat for sensitive species, recreation, water quality) are preserved, **the Department is facing a challenge in meeting demand.** Sixteen statewide employees is insufficient to consistently meet all permitting demand, including housing.

1,139

wetland reviews for landowners & local governments

331

reports describing & mapping wetland boundaries

645

removal-fill permit decisions

30+

local governments supported through training

2

wetland approvals in support of urban expansion

CHALLENGE

Heavy workloads and resource gaps are impacting employee job satisfaction and well-being. In the 2023 Employee Survey, staff said they have more work than they can reasonably do and unmet resource needs, which impact both their satisfaction and ability to deliver service. Larger projects with significant impacts to wetlands and waters, like dam removals on the Klamath River or new undersea fiber optic cables, require permits that can be complex with lots of coordination and tight timelines. With eleven staff members statewide, complexity on one permit means longer wait times for other permits.

NEXT STEPS

Hiring more employees, particularly positions that directly deliver services—like reviewing wetland reports and permit applications—and managers that support those staff, were mentioned as urgent by many staff.

“ We had some delays in our project because of permitting. However, staff was very responsive once we communicated to them our tight timeline and I really appreciated that. ”

- Customer feedback during FY24

RESPONSE TIMES FOR PROCESSES WITH STATUTORY DEADLINES

PERMIT TYPE	AGENCY GOAL	AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME
Wetland notices from local governments	22 Days	25 Days
Wetland delineation reports	60 Days	81 Days
Individual permits	60 Days	94 Days

PROTECTING SCHOOL FUNDING

When application fees, lease payments, and other revenue sources don't cover program costs, the statutory Common School Fund makes up the difference.

Though the Department successfully reduced use of school dollars by securing initial funding for hazardous boat removals, work is ongoing to ensure revenue covers costs. **These efforts ensure Oregon's K-12 public schools can continue to count on Common School Fund dollars to support students.**

\$2.7 M

*average annual
shortfall of removal-fill
permit program*

\$18.8 M

*secured
to begin addressing
hazardous boats*

2

*processes launching
to ensure
fees cover costs*

24 PARTNERS

*collaborated on
the hazardous boat
program framework*

\$74.2 M

*sent to students
from the
Common School Fund*

CHALLENGE

Work in wetlands and rivers, streams, lakes, or other waters usually requires a removal-fill permit. Current fees for removal-fill permits and wetland delineations cover only 21% of the costs of the removal-fill program and have not been updated since 2007 beyond small annual adjustments. This means 79% of the program is being covered by the Common School Fund, an amount that is unacceptable to the Department, the Land Board, and legislators.

There is also fee discrepancy with waterway leases. Some uses of Oregon-owned waterways such as marinas, ports, floating homes and docks require authorization from the Department and compensation to the public for that use. Currently there are inconsistencies with lease rates and the application fees do not cover the administrative costs of processing them.

NEXT STEPS

In 2019, the Department asked the legislature to help increase fees for removal-fill, which resulted in the Department initiating rulemaking for a new fee structure in Summer 2024. While these increases will affect the fees for most permits and wetland delineations, fee increases are proposed to be higher for projects that require more staff time and have more impacts on aquatic resources. Fees alone may not remove all the burden from the Common School Fund as full cost recovery will require large increases in permit costs for developers.

In regard to waterway leases, rulemaking to address management of waterway leases is planned to begin in Winter 2024. These changes include establishing consistency in lease rate calculations, covering administrative costs with application fees, and mitigating unexpected financial liability for some uses of public lands.

“

Since 1859, Oregon students have counted on the Common School Fund as a reliable revenue source. We must do our best to protect this legacy.

”

- Director Vicki Walker

PROTECTING OREGON'S WATER

The Department helps make sure that the environmental and community benefits of water are available for all Oregonians. Our daily work strives to keep wetlands and waterways intact, healthy, and safe while promoting responsible use and development.

The Department is falling short of reaching some goals. To address this, the Department is aiming to boost efforts to meet conservation targets.

2

*mitigation specialists
working statewide*

23

*mitigation banks
selling credits*

24-ACRE

net loss of wetlands

11

*new mitigation banks
in process for FY25*

82

*general authorization
notices processed
(decrease from FY23)*

CHALLENGE

Landowners planning projects in wetlands and waterways need to work with the Department to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts to these resources – a concept known as mitigation. Mitigation ensures that the wealth of benefits wetlands and waterways provide to Oregonians—such as clean and healthy streams, diverse fish and wildlife, groundwater recharge, and resiliency to floods—are not lost. Oregon's wetland conservation goal is to maintain a stable resource base of wetlands. The Department did not meet the target in FY24 with a 24-acre net loss.

NEXT STEPS

The Department offers applicants a range of options for protecting the environmental and social benefits of wetlands, and some of these options do represent a net loss of wetlands. To achieve no net loss, the Department will be promoting wetland restoration and creation as better strategies to compensate for loss due to development as these strategies replace wetland acres.

Voluntary habitat restoration projects protect water and are supported through no- or low-cost project reviews. In FY24, The Department expanded general authorizations to cover more restoration activities. These notice-based authorizations streamline the Department's approval process and result in more restoration projects since critical project funding can go to on-the-ground benefits rather than more expensive permit processes.

In addition to voluntary projects, the Department can boost efforts to protect water by funding more mitigation projects using payments made to the Removal-Fill Mitigation Fund. The Department has struggled for several years to meet our target of dedicating collected funds to a project within a year. These unspent funds represent an ongoing loss of wetlands. This year, the Department contributed funding for the enhancement of 120 acres of tidal wetlands in Lillian Slough, a tributary to the Coos River, to restore fish habitat and improve stream conditions for Oregon Coast Coho.

“

We need to focus on restoring wetlands that were drained in the past and on creating new wetlands where reasonable.

”

- Mitigation Policy Specialist Melody Rudenko

STRATEGIC PLAN CHECK-IN

The Aquatic Resource Management program has been working towards completion of Strategic Plan projects.

Some examples of measurable objectives tracked by the plan include:

- Investments in research, projects and practices in climate change and wildfire resilience
- Trainings, presentations, and public meetings held
- Mitigation projects funded
- Publications, maps, GIS data, videos and story maps released

20

number of program projects

26%

program percent of total Strategic Plan projects

20%

percent of projects completed

45%

percent of projects in progress

35%

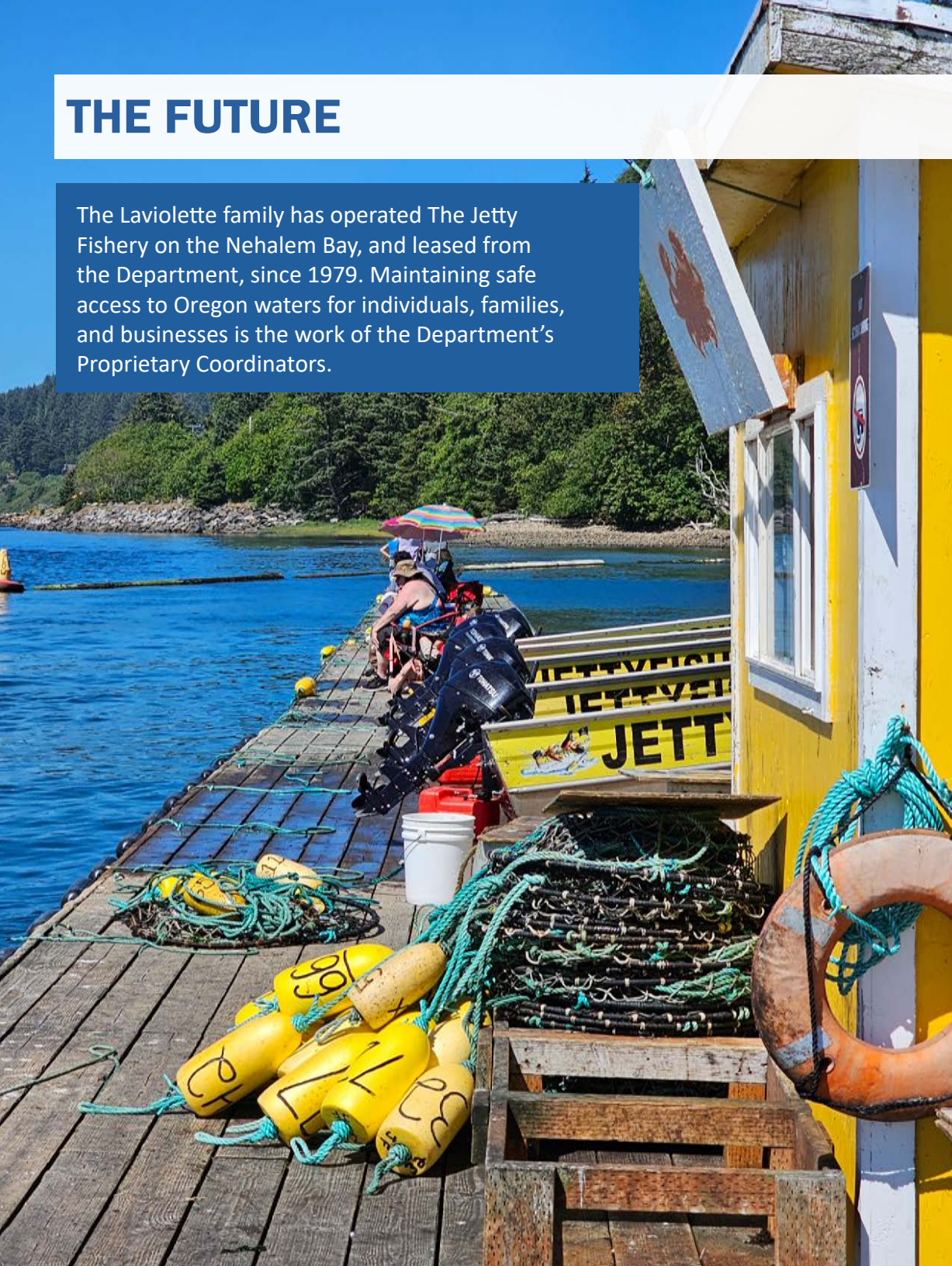
percent of projects not started

0%

percent of projects continuous

THE FUTURE

The Laviolette family has operated The Jetty Fishery on the Nehalem Bay, and leased from the Department, since 1979. Maintaining safe access to Oregon waters for individuals, families, and businesses is the work of the Department's Proprietary Coordinators.



The Department extends its gratitude to our dedicated staff and partners for their efforts in tackling challenges and seizing opportunities to enhance the management and preservation of Oregon's aquatic resources.

Looking towards the future, the Aquatic Resource Management program has identified seven actions to better achieve conservation goals, support public education funding, and manage Oregon's aquatic resources more effectively.

1

INCREASE STAFFING AND RESOURCES

Address staff capacity issues to improve response times for permit processing and support increased demand for wetland and stream management services. This includes hiring additional staff, if supported by the Department's budget, and investing in resources to handle the workload more effectively.

4

REVISE WATERWAY LEASE RULES

Begin rulemaking to revise lease rate calculations, adjust the application fee structure to cover Department expenses, amend or change financial assurance requirements, and clarify the initial term of a lease. This will affect for-profit and nonprofit activities such as seafood processing facilities, marina vending, marina servicing, salvage operations, and buildings.

7

UPDATE FEE STRUCTURES

Implement the planned rulemaking for a new removal-fill fee structure by January 1, 2026. This should involve setting fees that reflect the cost of permit processing and administration to reduce the financial burden on the Common School Fund.

2

INCREASE RESTORATION EFFORTS

To meet Oregon's no net loss target, the Department should prioritize and accelerate wetland restoration and creation projects. This will involve increasing support for restoration initiatives and improving outreach to engage more stakeholders in such projects.

5

MITIGATION DEVELOPMENT

Continue to support and expedite the development of new mitigation banks and expanding the Department's in-lieu fee programs to enhance capacity for wetland and stream mitigation, addressing the current shortfall in available credits for housing in some areas.

3

EXPAND GENERAL AUTHORIZATIONS

Encourage more widespread use of these notice-based authorizations by communicating recent expansions and the benefits provided by the simple application form, low fee, and 30-day review timeline.

6

IMPROVE HAZARDOUS BOAT MANAGEMENT

Implement the new statewide program for managing abandoned and derelict vessels, focusing on securing permanent funding sources and refining program details based on stakeholder feedback.



To accomplish the seven actions on page 12, the Department will need to increase opportunities through partnership:

1

STRENGTHEN COLLABORATIONS

Enhance partnerships with local governments, conservation groups, and other stakeholders to facilitate joint efforts in wetland restoration, hazardous boat management, and environmental conservation.

3

FOSTER OPEN COMMUNICATION

Maintain transparent and open communication channels to ensure partners are well-informed about new policies, rulemaking updates, and opportunities for collaboration.

2

PROVIDE RESOURCES AND TRAINING

Offer additional resources, training, and technical assistance to partners to improve their capacity to manage and restore wetlands and streams and navigate regulatory processes.

4

ENCOURAGE SHARED FUNDING

Explore and develop shared funding mechanisms to support joint projects and initiatives, making it easier for partners to participate in and benefit from conservation efforts.

By reinforcing these aspects of our partnerships, the Department aims to build a stronger network of collaborators dedicated to protecting Oregon's aquatic resources and advancing shared goals.

Sunrise on the Willamette River in North Portland, a tugboat going under a raised Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge



The Department reports information to the legislature annually as required by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) for removal-fill program activities (ORS 196.855 and ORS 196.910) and the Oregon Removal-Fill Mitigation Fund (ORS 196.910).

The number of removal-fill permit decisions, notice responses, and permit renewals the Department makes demonstrates workload and identifies where there may need to be changes, such as if a high number of denials are issued. Table 1 shows permits, notices, and permit renewals made in FY24, including in [Essential Salmonid Habitat](#) (ESH)-designated waterways. One individual permit proposing installation of 46 untreated pilings to create a fish trap/ commercial pound net in the lower Columbia River was denied.

Table 1

PERMIT TYPE	NON-ESH APPROVED	ESH APPROVED	NON-ESH RENEWED	ESH RENEWED	REQUEST NOT APPROVED
Individual Permit	46	44	145	103	1
General Authorization Notices	28	53	Not renewable	Not renewable	0
General Permit	24	13	35	19	0
Emergency Permit	1	19	Not renewable	Not renewable	0
Voluntary Restoration Notices	4	9	Not applicable	Not applicable	0
Total	103	138	180	122	1

* The Department also made 54 decisions that no state permit was required for the activity described in an application. The Department received 301 new permit applications and notices in FY24. Some are still being reviewed and therefore are not reflected in table 1.

The volume of fill and removal authorized in FY24 by authorization type is shown in Table 2, as well as the portion of this in Essential Salmonid Habitat (ESH)-designated waterways. The volume of material, shown in cubic yards, affects the fee charged for some types of permits.

Table 2

PERMIT TYPE	NON-ESH REMOVAL VOLUME	ESH REMOVAL VOLUME	NON-ESH FILL VOLUME	ESH FILL VOLUME	WETLAND REMOVAL VOLUME	WETLAND FILL VOLUME
Individual Permit	15,396,540	1,770,152	4,095,663	1,078,544	113,153,867	1,163,980
General Authorizations	518	342	1,310	436	96	282
General Permit	366,783	22,035	377,192	18,269	13,350	21,467
Emergency Permit	110	1,370	0	5,089	72	72
Total	1,5763,951	1,793,901	4,474,165	1,102,367	13,167,386	1,185,802

Oregon's wetland conservation goal is to maintain a stable resource base of wetlands. The Department reports wetland area gains and losses by permit type to see whether no net loss was achieved. While wetland losses are compensated in each removal-fill authorization, gains from mitigation banks and other Department-funded mitigation projects are recorded in the fiscal year they are approved, rather than when they are purchased. Gains from wetland restoration and creation are included, but not enhancement or preservation of existing wetlands. Table 3 shows there was a loss of 24 acres of wetland from permits and enforcements in FY24.

Table 3

PERMIT TYPE	WETLAND ACRES GAINED	WETLAND ACRES LOST	NET WETLAND ACRES
Individual Permit	14.43	63.48	-49.05
General Authorization	1.53	0	1.53
General Permit	0.02	2.05	-2.03
Emergency Permit	0	0	0
Mitigation Bank	25.7	0	25.7
Enforcement	2.74	3.08	-0.34
Total	44.42	68.61	-24.19



The Department selected ten percent of permits that closed in FY23 to monitor if they were compliant with the conditions described in the permit. Monitoring is important because it highlights potential issues with certain permit types that may require changes or additional guidance. Table 4 shows that 82% of the permits monitored in FY24 were compliant. Individual permits and emergency permits had the lowest compliance rates.

Table 4

PERMIT TYPE	NUMBER MONITORED	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT
Individual Permits	27	20 (74%)	7 (26%)
General Authorizations	34	31 (91%)	3 (9%)
General Permits	7	7 (100%)	0 (0%)
Emergency Permits	10	6 (60%)	4 (40%)
Total	78	64 (82%)	14 (18%)

Permits that have a site restoration requirement, such as replanting vegetation, or that have completed a compensatory mitigation site, are monitored for success by the permit applicant. Monitoring duration varies but is for a minimum of five years for compensatory mitigation. Table 5 shows 583 permits with monitoring requirements in FY24. The Department closed 34 permits in FY24.

Table 5

WATERWAY TYPE	NUMBER OF PERMITS WITH MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	OPENED FY24	CLOSED FY24
Wetland	267	17	16
Stream	316	36	18
Total	583	53	34



Violations of the Removal-Fill Law occur when the conditions of a permit are not met, or when there is unauthorized removal-fill activity (without a required permit). The Department monitors permits to ensure compliance with required conditions. Generally, the Department works with permittees to resolve permit non-compliance. The Department also uses enforcement to deter and correct these violations using fair, transparent, and consistent methods to achieve compliance and program integrity. Table 6 shows compliance checks and enforcement activities that occurred in FY24, including in Essential Salmonid Habitat (ESH)-designated waterways. Compliance checks, enforcement, civil penalties, and final orders do not necessarily occur in the same year. For example, civil penalties may be collected for enforcements opened in prior years, and the amount of civil penalties initially assessed may be higher or lower than the amount collected.

Table 6

	NUMBER OF COMPLIANCE CHECKS	ENFORCEMENT FILES OPENED	ENFORCEMENT FILES CLOSED	CIVIL PENALTIES ASSESSED	CIVIL PENALTIES COLLECTED	FINAL ORDERS
Permit Violation, non-ESH waters	83	1	5	\$32,000	\$6,000	2
Unauthorized Removal-Fill, non-ESH waters	133	51	45	\$203,114	\$214,510	19
Permit Violation, ESH waters	30	0	2	\$12,000	\$6,000	1
Unauthorized Removal-Fill, ESH waters	53	23	24	\$20,857	\$20,857	12

All counties and cities are required to notify the Department of certain development activities proposed in wetlands or waters that are mapped on the Statewide Wetlands Inventory. Local governments provide information through an online submittal form and the Department must provide a written response within 30 days to the applicant and local government as to whether the proposed action is likely to require a removal-fill permit and/or a more precise wetland boundary location, known as wetland delineation. Table 7 shows that staff responded to nearly 82% of notices within 30 days or less.

Table 7

RESPONSE TIME	RESPONSES
30 Days or Less	704
More than 30 Days	157
Total	861

Mitigation banks represent an important efficiency for both the Department and for permit applicants. Mitigation banks can provide greater ecological benefits and are more efficient for Department staff to manage than smaller mitigation sites. The economy of scale with larger mitigation projects adds to the profit margin for the bank sponsor's business venture and allows lower per-credit pricing. A mitigation banks map is available to the public to identify potential options in their area of interest. Table 8 shows location and cumulative sales and balances of the 23 wetland mitigation banks that were active in FY24.

Table 8

MITIGATION BANK	COUNTY	TOTAL POSSIBLE CREDITS	% OF CREDIT RELEASED	% SOLD TO DATE (OUT OF TOTAL POSSIBLE)	BALANCE OF CREDITS REMAINING (OUT OF TOTAL POSSIBLE)
Amazon Prairie	Lane	92.81	27.43%	11.42%	82.21
Butler	Washington	45.60	83.33%	60.90%	17.83
Claremont	Clatsop	11.62	99.91%	63.77%	4.21
Foster Creek	Clackamas	28.10	100.00%	99.11%	0.25
Dairy Creek	Washington	60.72	30.01%	1.93%	59.55
Garret Creek	Clackamas	15.49	80.70%	78.70%	3.3
Long Tom	Lane	61.14	100.00%	100.00%	0
Marion	Marion	34.09	100.00%	95.89%	1.40
Mary's River	Benton	71.41	70.00%	33.27%	47.65
Mid-Valley phase 2	Benton	4.73	90.06%	90.06%	0.47
Muddy Creek	Benton	59.08	89.98%	89.68%	6.1
Mud Slough phase 4	Polk	42.58	100.00%	89.44%	4.49
Oak Creek	Linn	38.98	58.00%	58.00%	16.4
ODOT Bobcat Marsh	Washington	5.26	100.00%	86.31%	0.72
ODOT Crooked River	Crook	5.32	90.04%	42.29%	3.07
ODOT Greenhill	Lane	8.11	60.05%	14.06%	6.97
ODOT Lost River	Klamath	13.41	80.00%	32.00%	9.1
ODOT Vernal Pool	Jackson	20.95	96.00%	55.00%	9.48
Rogue Valley	Jackson	24.70	80.00%	77.25%	5.62
South Santiam	Linn	50.49	70.09%	63.97%	18.19
Tualatin Valley	Washington	31.13	100.00%	99.00%	0.31
Wilbur Estuary	Lane	44.12	75.00%	26.68%	32.35
Yoncalla Creek	Douglas	26.49	34.96%	31.11%	18.25
Total Credits	—	796.33			347.93

Purchasing mitigation credits directly from the Department of State Lands is one mitigation option. DSL deposits credit payments to the Removal-Fill Mitigation Fund, which provides grants for mitigation projects that replace the resources lost. The Department offers two types of mitigation credits: payment in-lieu credits and in-lieu fee credits. Payment in-lieu credits satisfy state mitigation requirements and are available for all areas of the state. In-lieu fee credits satisfy both state and federal mitigation requirements and are available only in areas of the state approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Table 9 shows activities and credits sold through these programs in FY24.

Table 9

PAYMENT IN-LIEU (PIL) AND IN-LIEU FEE (ILF) CREDIT INFORMATION	
Number of Permits using the PIL Program	15
PIL \$ Totals	\$173,270.11
PIL Credits Sold	0.806
Number of Permits using the ILF Program	3
ILF \$ Totals	\$168,193.08
ILF Credits Sold	1.42
Mitigation Fund Deposits \$ Total	\$341,463.19
Total Mitigation Credits Sold	2.23



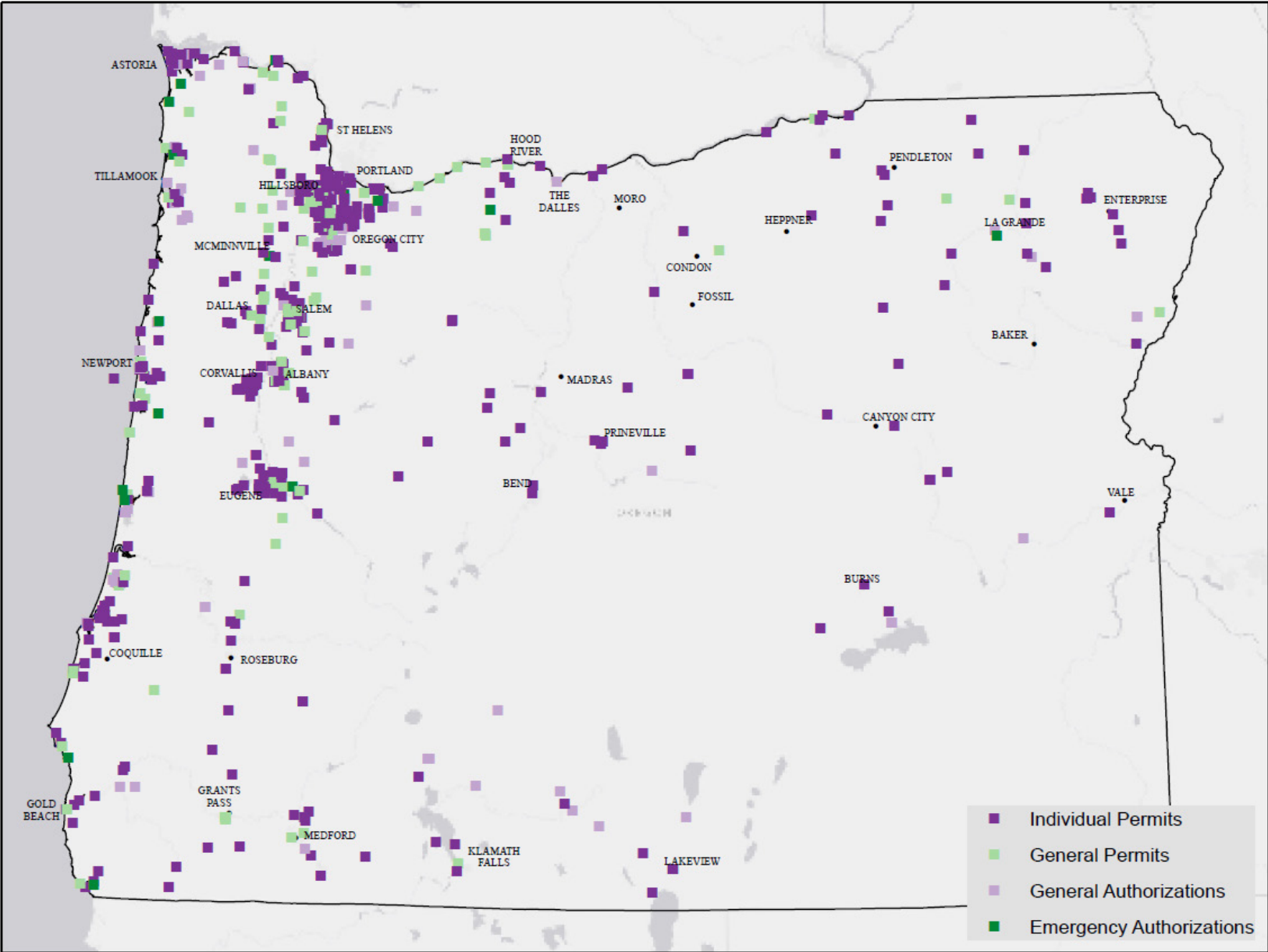
The Department’s in-lieu fee program approved by the Corps covers six geographic areas. A set number of credits are pre-approved for sale in each service area, and credits sold must be fulfilled through compensatory mitigation projects through credit releases. Table 10 shows the projects or service areas, how many credits have been released from a project, how many credits have been sold, and the balance. Numbers are cumulative. A negative balance of credits means these credits have not yet been fulfilled through a project or we are waiting on a credit release from the Corps. A mitigation banks map that includes these projects is available to the public.

Table 10

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	CREDITS RE-LEASED	CUMULATIVE CREDITS SOLD	BALANCE OF CREDITS REMAINING
Tamara Quays	Lincoln	2.16	1.81	0.35
Half Mile Lane	Washing-ton	13.24	8.3	4.94
Pixieland	Lincoln	4.02	2.52	1.5
Lower Columbia	Clatsop	0	5.42	-5.42
Umpqua Interior Foothills	Douglas	6.97	7.52	-.55
Kilchis (Wilson Trask Nestucca)	Tillamook	3.26	2.44	.82

Figure 1 shows removal-fill permits and authorizations, including renewals, were issued across the state in FY24, with concentration in urban areas in the Willamette Valley and on the Coast.

Figure 1



The Department reviews five-year trends on key processes of the Removal-Fill Program to understand when changes or additional resources may be needed.

Table 11 shows the number of wetland notices received from local governments and whether the Department's response time was within the 30-day statutory response time. While the number of notices received has decreased from a high in FY22, the percent of notices with a response within 30 days decreased in FY24. The staff that respond to notices also process determinations and delineations (table 12) so workload is high overall. Staff turnover was also a factor. The average response time for FY20 to FY24 was 23.7 days.

Table 11

RESPONSE TIME	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
30 Days or Less	761	1098	1036	849	704
More than 30 Days	43	82	192	155	157
Total	804	1180	1228	1004	861

Table 12 shows the number of jurisdictional determinations and delineation report reviews completed. Staff prioritize wetland delineations because there are fees and statutory deadlines associated with these reviews. Determinations are free and are completed as staff have time. Capacity to respond to determination requests has been low over the past several years.

Table 12

NUMBER OF REVIEWS	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Determinations	317	339	321	242	278
Delineations	296	318	344	360	331
Total	613	657	665	602	609

Table 13 shows the number of removal-fill decisions by permit or authorization type, including renewals (individual permits and general permits only), but not notices or decisions where no state permit was required. The data fluctuates but does not show strong trends beyond the relative number of permit type decisions made each year.

Table 13

PERMIT TYPE	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Individual Permit	369	377	381	416	339
General Authorization	96	113	88	94	81
General Permit	70	87	76	98	91
Emergency Permit	35	38	21	14	20
Total	570	615	566	622	531

Table 14 shows the number of waterways authorizations issued in FY24. Numbers for special licenses/permits and special use leases are not comparable across all years. These types of authorizations are also used for Oregon-owned uplands, but these were not removed from the waterways data prior to FY22. The numbers of authorizations in FY24 are higher than the last two years due to more registrations and short-term access agreements.

Table 14

AUTHORIZATION TYPE	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Public Facility License	1	1	0	0	1
Waterway Easement	19	16	15	13	6
Registration of Waterway Structures	44	15	14	18	28
Waterway Lease	3	2	4	4	1
Sand & Gravel	1	2	2	2	1
Short Term Access Authorization*	38	42	17	29	35
Special Use License/Permit*	19	13	0	0	1
Special Use Lease*	2	0	0	0	1
Temporary Use Permit	0	0	0	0	0
Total	127	91	52	66	74

Table 15 shows renewals of waterways authorizations by [type](#). The numbers of renewals in FY24 is the highest since FY20 and is driven by the high number of registrations.

Table 15

WATERWAY AUTHORIZATION TYPE	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Public Facility License	2	2	3	5	3
Waterway Easement	3	2	1	7	0
Registration of Waterway Structures	776	412	478	359	500
Waterway Lease	15	20	10	23	10
Sand & Gravel	4	0	2	2	2
Short Term Access Authorization	0	0	2	0	0
Special Use License/Permit	3	2	0	0	0
Special Use Lease	2	0	0	0	0
Temporary Use Permit	0	0	0	0	0
Total	805	438	496	396	515