WATER RIGHTS 101

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Okanogan River – Loup Loup Creek Project



PRESENTATION SUMMARY

- Washington Water Trust
- Water Right Fundamentals
- Protecting Your Water Rights
- Changing & Acquiring Water Rights
- Trust Water Incentives
- Examples



MISSION OF WASHINGTON WATER TRUST

We are a non-regulatory, nonprofit, dedicated to improving and protecting stream flows and water quality throughout Washington state. We use voluntary, market-based transactions and cooperative partnerships to create balanced solutions so fish, agriculture, business and wildlife—upon which we all depend—can thrive.



Salmon Creek – Dry (Photo by Jeff Gersh)

Fish Flows Return to Salmon Creek



Habitat and Stream Flow: What's the Connection? Biological Impacts of Low Flows

- Increased water temperature
- Decreased dissolved oxygen
- Low flow barriers to fish passage
- Fish stranding in disconnected pools
- Decreased amount of available habitat
- Decreased complexity of habitat





Making the Hydrograph Right Again





WHAT IS A WATER RIGHT?



- A water right is a :
 - Legal authorization to use a quantity of public water for a designated, beneficial purpose.
 - Usufructuary property right right to <u>use</u> a public resource.



Managed and regulated by the
Washington Department of Ecology
(Ecology) based on Washington
water law, administrative rules, and
case law.



WATER RIGHTS TYPES

- Water right claim
 - Predates the water permitting system (1917 for surface water, RCW 90.03; 1945 for groundwater, RCW 90.44).
 - 1967 Claims Registration Act WR's must be filed with State (RCW 90.14).
- Water right permit
 - Permission by the state to develop a water right (put to beneficial use);
 it is not a final water right, and must be perfected.
 - Rettkowsky v. Ecology (1993) Adjudication required as stated in RCW 90.03 – Ecology manages permits via "tentative" determinations.
- Water right certificate
 - Ecology issues a certificate after confirming that all the conditions of the permit have been met. Water right "perfected".
 - A Certificate of Water Right is a private right ("usufructuary").



ANATOMY OF A WATER RIGHT

that

Certificate of Water Right

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

That by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for Walla County , made and entered on the 19th day of September, 1929 , and recorded in Volume 18 of the Superior Court Journal of said County at page 1 , from which decree no appeal was taken, and which decree determined the rights of all known claimants to the use of the waters of the Touchet River , a tributary of the Walle Walle River .

> F. D. SHARP Box 91

> > Seaside, Oregon

for the purpose of ... irrigation of 110.0 acres of land.

That the amount of water to which said water jht is used is limited to the quantity which is reasonably and actually necessary for the pure is resaid and shall not exceed 1.466 second feet from April lat to Sept. 15th and 2.200 second feet from Sept. 15th to April lat , with the following exception:

After all rights scheduled in the above mentioned decree are filled, the surplus mater is allotted in the order of priority in amounts sufficient to increase the rate to the quantity allotted for the period from September 16th to April 1st. The total diversion call not exceed 6 acre feet per acre for any one year beginning - .ember 15t⁺

That the date of priority of said water right is 1912 the decree aforesaid establishes said right in Class Forty-one

That the point of diversion of said water right is as follows: The NET of the NW1, Sec. 2, Twp. 9 N., Rgs 35 E. W. M

and cannot be changed except as provided in Section 39, Chapter 117, Session Laws 1917.

That said water right was adjudged by said decree to be and is appurter i to the following described real property situated in **Walla Walla** County, Washington, to-wit:

Wh of NWt of NEt and Nt of NWt. Sec. 2. Twp. 9 N., Rgs 35 5. W. M. Also St of St of Sec. 35. Twp. 10 N., Rgs 35 E. W. M., less 2 rod strip off east side thereof. Also Nt of St of said Sec. 35. Original name on water right
Purpose of use
Season of use
Instantaneous quantity (Qi)
Priority date
Point of diversion (PoD)
Place of use (PoU)
Annual quantity/water duty (Qa)



WATER RIGHT FUNDAMENTALS

- First in time, first in right: priority based on seniority (prior appropriation)
- Subject to impairment: significant difference from land
- Use it or lose it: 5 yr+ of nonuse = relinquishment (RCW 90.14)
- Confirm and maintain through beneficial use: irrigation, domestic, municipal, stock, industrial
- Consumptive use vs. non-consumptive use water
- Place of use and point of diversion: water rights are appurtenant to land.
- All surface and groundwater withdrawals and rights must be permitted, except permit-exempt wells.
- Different elements of a water right can be changed, but Ecology rarely issues new water rights, given most water has already been allocated.



WATER RIGHT CHANGES

- Changes can be made to:
 - Point of withdrawal
 - Place of use (including selling and transferring right to other land)
 - Purpose of use
 - <u>NOT</u> quantity
- Apply to Ecology or the County Water Conservancy Board (expedited process)
- In making a decision to change a water right:
 - An extent and validity review of the water right is conducted;
 - That is, the legal basis of the water right and also the historical use of the right is investigated.
 - Ecology is authorized to decide via 4-part test of water availability, beneficial use, impairment and public interest (RCW 90.03.290).



PAPER VS. WET WATER RIGHT

Certificate of Water Right

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

7. D. SHARP Box 91 Seaside, Oregon

is entitled to use, subject to provisions set forth in said decree, and the laws of the State of Washington, the waters of said **Touchet River**

for the purpose of _____irrigation of 110.0 mores of land.

That the amount of water to which said water right is entitled in limited to the quantity which is reasonably and advails necessary for the purpose aforesaid and shall not acceed. 1.466. accord feet from April 1at ... a Bopt. 15th. and 8.200 ...second feet from Sept. 15th to April 1at ..., with the following exception:

After all rights scheduled in the above mentioned decree are filled, the surplus water is allotted in the order of priority in manual sufficient to increase the rate to the quantity allotted for the period from September 18th to April 1st. The total diversion shall not sched & arcs fors per acre for any one year beginning September 18th.

That the date of priority of said water right is 1912 ; to the decree aforesaid establishes said right in Class Forty-one

That the point of diversion of said water right is as follows:

The NET of the NW2, Sec. 2, Twp. 9 N., Rge 35 E. W. M.

and cannot be changed except as provided in Section 39, Chapter 117, Session Laws of 1917.

That said water right was adjudged by said decree to be and is appurtenant to the following described real property situated in **Walla Balla** County, Washington, towit:

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Actual Amount = Amount Beneficially Used

- Is the water right valid?
- If so, to what extent has it been put to beneficial use?
 - How much "wet water" do you have?



CARE AND FEEDING OF A WATER RIGHT

- Meter records (if possible)
- Pump records convert from
- -kwh used and pump specs
- Cropping/seed receipts
- Photographs of water use
- Affidavits of water use
- Season of use
- Aerial imagery (multiple years)
- Sufficient causes for non-use





What is illegal water use?

According to the Washington Water Code, it is illegal to:

Divert surface water or withdraw groundwater without a valid permit, certificate, or water right claim, unless it is a valid groundwater withdrawal under the permit exemption in <u>RCW 90.44.050</u>.

- Waste water
- Divert or withdraw water that prevents a senior water right from receiving their full measure
- Use water when ordered to halt
- · Willfully interfere with or destroy water works



What is illegal water use?

- Not comply with the conditions of your water right authorization, including:
 - divertor withdraw more water than authorized (annual and instantaneous quantity)
 - irrigate more acres than specified or outside the specified place of use
 - divertor withdraw water outside the season of use specified
 - use non-authorized locations to divertor withdraw water
 - use water for purposes other than those specified
 - fail to meter, record, and report water use, if required
 - use water in a manner that does not comply with permit and/or certificate provisions (such as instream flow restrictions, fish screen requirements, family farming, and others)



WA TRUST WATER RIGHTS PROGRAM



- Created in 1991 to hold and protect water rights for future uses while enhancing stream flows
 - Key: Stops the clock and protects water from relinquishment while benefiting people and the environment
- Managed by the Washington State
 Dept. of Ecology
- Retains priority date (seniority) and all other attributes
- Offers flexibility: Temporary, permanent, partial, entire



WATER RIGHTS AND INSTREAM FLOW



ASHINGTON WATER TRUST

WATER AND AG ECONOMICS DIVERSIFYING REVENUE

	Crop Budgeting Tool (version 1.0)					
				Corn		
Type:	Corn	Soybea		after		
	after	ns	Wheat	corn		Total
	1	3	5	2		
Acres	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00		1.00
Yield per acre	163	50	75	155		
Price per bu	\$2.20	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$2.20		
	\$ per acre				\$/far	
					m	
Crop revenue	\$359	\$250	\$225	\$341		\$304
Government						
payments	23	23	23	23		\$23
Conservation/Water						
Payments	??	??	??	??		??
Total Income	\$382	\$273	\$248	\$364		\$327





WATER AND AG ECONOMICS REDUCING EXPENSES/OVERHEAD

Where are the economic inefficiencies?

Expenses		\$ per acre				\$/farm
Fertilizer	Fertilizer	\$54	\$19	\$25	\$59	\$37
Pesticides	Pesticides	33	30	10	36	32
Seed	Seed	34	21	17	34	28
Misc	Misc	17	3	5	17	10
Total direct expense		\$146	\$78	\$60	\$154	\$112
Machine hire/lease, repair and Maint		31	25	16	31	30
Utilities		4	4	4	4	4
Mach. depreciation		30	25	14	30	28
Total power expense		\$65	\$55	\$34	\$65	\$60
Hired labor		\$8	\$8	\$7	\$8	\$8
Building repair and rent		3	3	3	3	3
Building depi	reciation	5	5	3	5	5
Insurance		5	5	5	5	5
Misc.		4	4	4	4	4
Interest		5	5	3	5	5
Total overhea	d	\$30	\$30	\$25	\$30	\$30
Total expense	S	\$241	\$163	\$119	\$249	\$202





WATER AND AG ECONOMICS Where are the economic inefficiencies?





TRANSACTION EXAMPLE: MITIGATION BANK *Dungeness River – Dungeness River*

Water Bank as Intermediary



Sellers: water right holders

Typical Functions

- Certifies validity of water rights
- Sets rules/criteria for bank
- Sets prices
- Matches buyers and sellers
- Determines priorities for banking transactions





DUNGENESS SUBBASINS





DUNGENESS WATER EXCHANGE *Domestic Mitigation Packages*

Package Description	Average Amount of Indoor Use (GPD)	Average Amount of Outdoor Use (GPD)	Amount of irrigated lawn Area (Square Feet)	Amount of irrigated lawn Area (Acres)
Indoor Only Package: \$1,000 (minimal incidental outdoor use only)	150	0	0	0
Indoor with Basic Outdoor Package: \$2,000	150	89	2,500 sq. ft. (approx. 50x50 ft)	.06 acres
Indoor with Extended Outdoor Package: \$3,000	150	200	5,625 sq. ft. (approx. 75x75 ft)	.13 acres



DUNGENESS WATER EXCHANGE *Stockwater Mitigation Packages*

Number of Stock	Pumping Volume in Gallons/Day	Pumping Volume in Gallons/Year	Pumping Volume in Acre Feet/Year	Cost
Up to 5				
Animals	60	19,500	0.06	\$1,300.00
Up to 10 Animals	120	39,000	0.12	\$1,800.00
Up to 15 Animals	180	58,500	0.18	\$2,200.00

Note: The amount of water consumed by stock animals varies considerably depending on the type of animal, the size of the animal, the temperature and climate and whether the animal is lactating. WWT worked with Department of Ecology to consult scientific information from the USDA on stock water consumption and choose 12 gallons per day as a conservative average for stock water consumption.



THANK YOU! QUESTIONS?





TEANAWAY RIVER – YAKIMA BASIN *Cumulative and Late Season*

21 partnerships from Headwaters to Mouth ~ 11.8 CFS





TRANSACTION EXAMPLE: SOURCE SWITCH *Taneum Creek – Yakima Basin*

- 2005 Restored 28.8 cfs to Taneum Creek through source substitution
 - Restored access to 30 miles of fish habitat
 - Water users sourced to groundwater
 - Changed 130-yr practice
- 2009 Bruton Ditch source substitution with fish barrier removal
 - 1.9 cfs summer flow





TRANSACTION EXAMPLE: STORAGE RELEASE Salmon Creek – Okanogan Basin

- Challenge For nearly 100 years, Salmon Creek ran dry to serve a 5,000 acre irrigation district.
- Strategy WWT worked with the Colville Tribes and the district to time reservoir releases to the critical flow periods needed for steelhead production.
- Results 1,200 acre feet/year of agreed releases have restored access to the highest-quality steelhead spawning and holding habitat in the Okanogan basin.



