

Clark Fork-Pend Oreille River Basin Adjudication



Idaho Department of Water Resources





Meeting Agenda

- Introductions
- Purpose of the Meeting
- History of Water Management in Idaho
- Why Adjudicate?
- Background of the Northern Idaho Adjudications
- General Adjudication Process
- How the CFPRBA Affects Water Users
- Next Steps for the Clark Fork-Pend Oreille River Basin Adjudication (CFPRBA)
- Questions



Introduction of IDWR Staff

IDWR State Office:

- Mathew Weaver Deputy Director
- Craig Saxton Adjudication Technical Analyst

Northern Region Office:

- Doug Jones Northern Regional Manager
- Evan Roda Water Rights Supervisor

Attorney Generals Office:

- Garrick Baxter Deputy Attorney General
- Jennifer Wendel Deputy Attorney General
- Suzy Cooley-Denny Paralegal



Introduction of Water Court

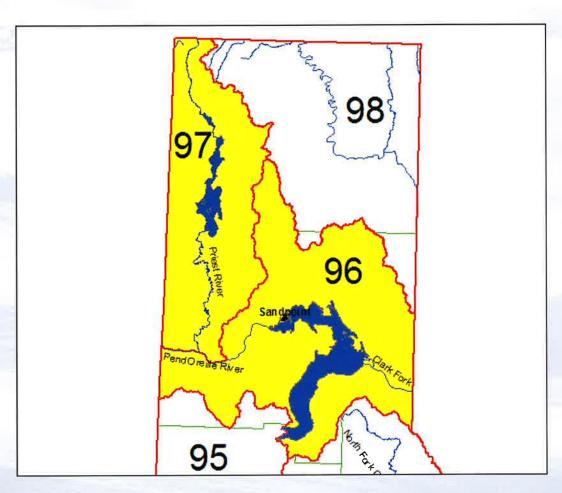
District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Idaho: (Twin Falls)

- Honorable Eric Wildman Presiding Judge
 - Paul Harrington Staff Attorney



Purpose of Today's Meeting

Clark Fork-Pend Oreille River Basin Adjudication





Water Management in Idaho

Idaho is a Prior Appropriation State

- "First in time is first in right."
- The earlier (senior) priority date rights must be satisfied before the later (junior) priority date rights can be delivered.
- This becomes important when the source (available supply of water) is not sufficient to meet the current demand.
- A water right allows the private use of Idaho's public water.



Mandatory Permit Dates

- Dates water right permits became mandatory:
 - March 25, 1963 Ground water diversions (except for domestic and/or livestock uses as defined in Section 42-111, Idaho Code)
 - May 20, 1971 Surface water diversions (except for watering livestock directly from streams as defined in Section 42-113, Idaho Code)
- Note: The domestic and/or livestock water uses that are defined in Section 42-111, Idaho Code are also referred to as de minimis water uses.



Beneficial Use Water Rights

- Beneficial use (aka constitutional or posted notice) water rights were developed without going through the permit process.
- The majority of water rights in Idaho were developed by this method.
- A water right adjudication is the only process available to secure the priority date of an early beneficial use water right.



What is an Adjudication?

Process to catalog and confirm through the court all water rights and to which property those water rights belong, binding all property owners and parties (including individuals, companies, Tribes, the US, and State agencies) to the court decree of those water rights.



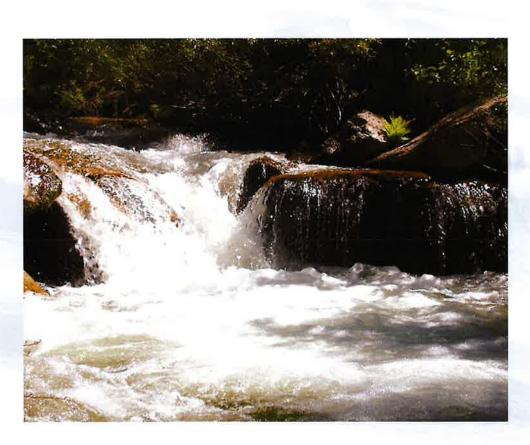
Balancing the Water Checkbook





Why Adjudicate Water Rights?

- Water is our most valuable resource in Idaho.
- Supplies are not always sufficient to meet all of the demands.
- North Idaho population projected to grow 19.5 % by 2026*





Water Management

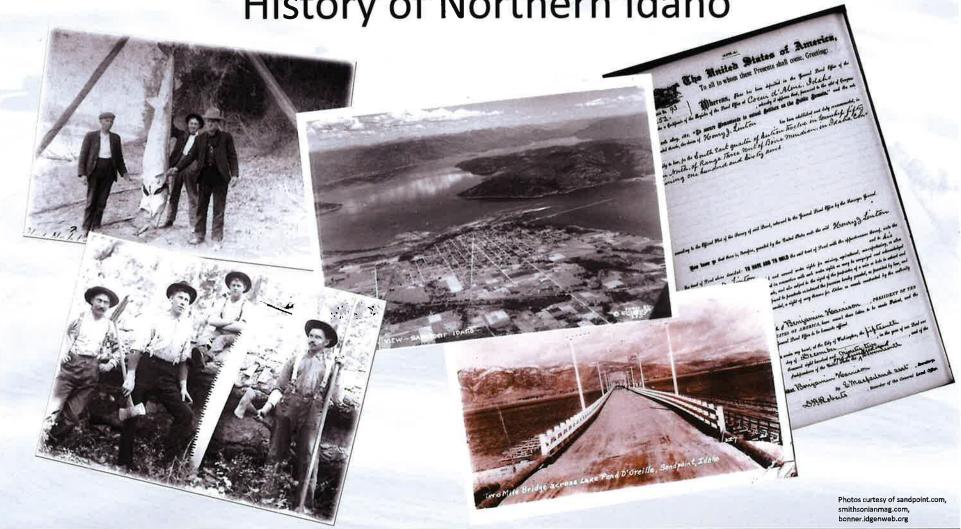
- Proper management requires resource quantification.
 - Sources used
 - Rates of flow
 - Volume diverted
 - Extent of uses (acres irrigated, municipal, recreation, etc.)
- Beneficial Use ("grandfather" or "constitutional) rights must be determined

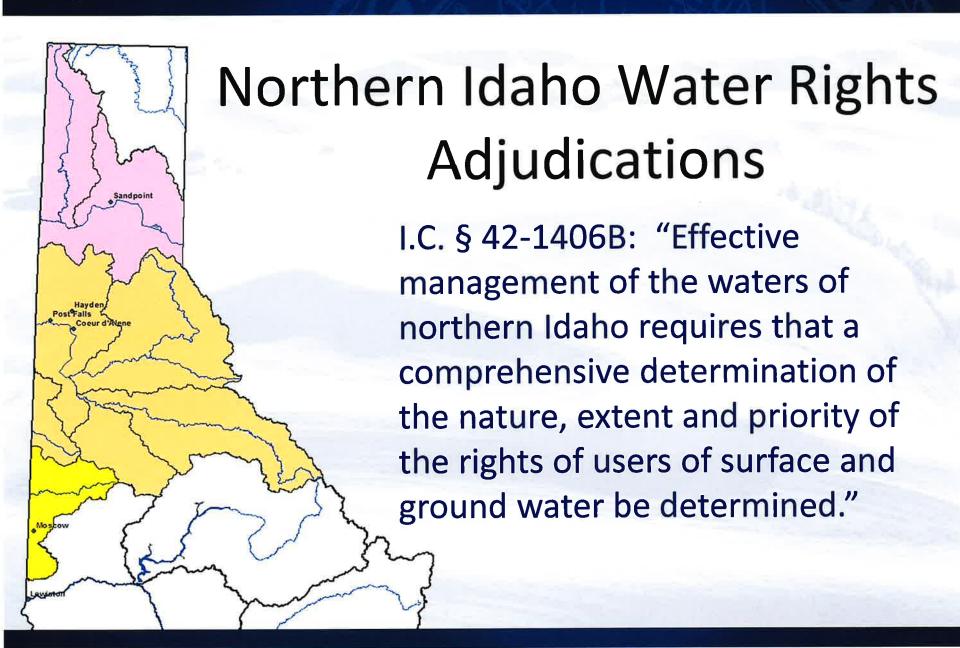


 Changes to water rights need to be clarified and "statutory claims" must be confirmed



Recording and Protecting the History of Northern Idaho





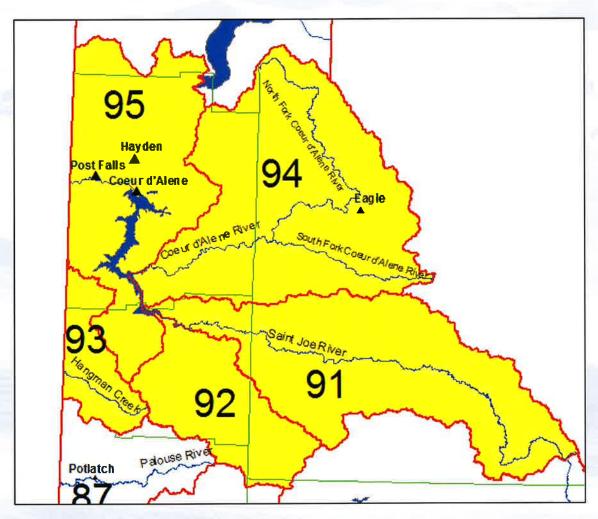


42-1406B. Northern Idaho Water Rights Adjudications

- Adjudication was split into three (3) phases:
 - Coeur d'Alene-Spokane River Basin (CSRBA)
 - Palouse River Basin (PRBA)
 - Clark Fork-Pend Oreille River Basins (CFPRBA)



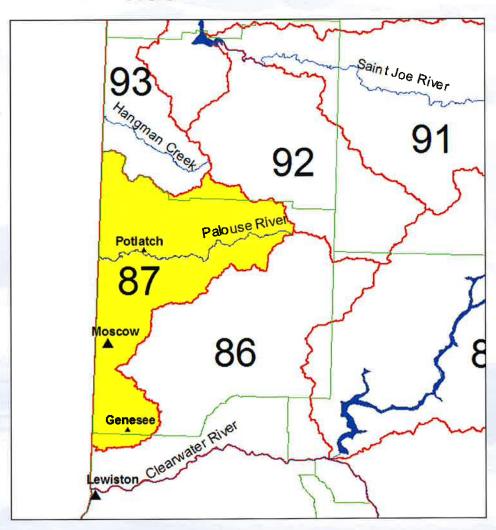
Phase 1 – Basins 91-95



Coeur d'Alene-Spokane River Basin

DAHO Department of Water Resources

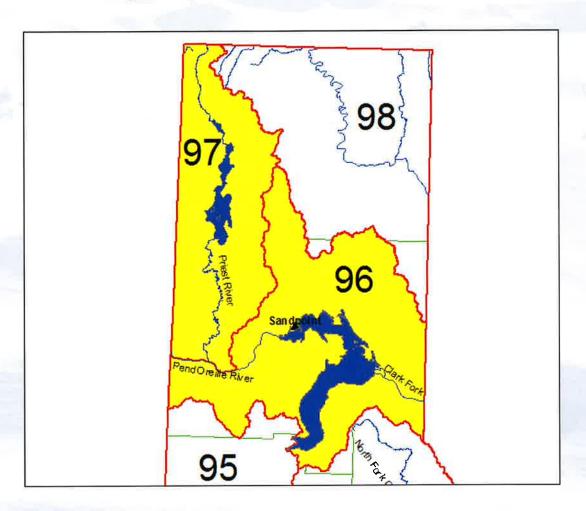
Phase 2 – Basin 87



Palouse River Basin



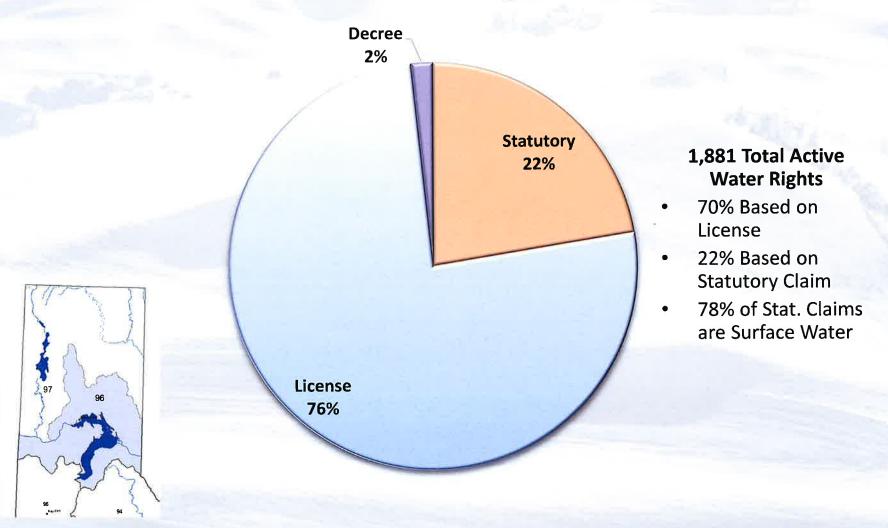
Phase 3 - Basins 96 and 97



Clark Fork-Pend Oreille River Basin

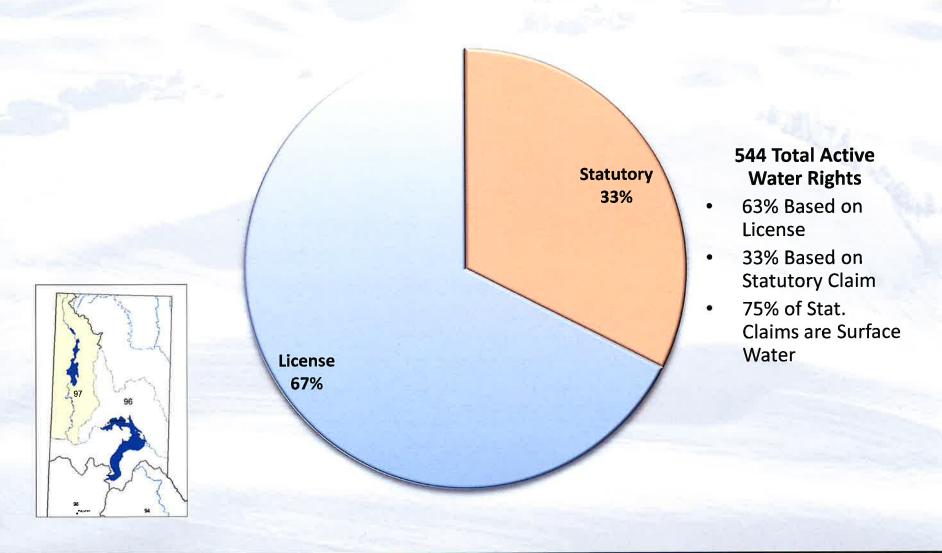


Basis of Active Water Rights in Basin 96





Basis of Active Water Rights in Basin 97





Benefits of an Adjudication for Statutory Water Rights

- Statutory Water Rights have not yet been proven up or investigated, and thus do not hold the same legal protections as licenses or decrees until they are adjudicated
- 25% of all active water rights in Basins 96-98 are based on Statutory Water Right Claims
- 87% of those Statutory Water Rights are from surface water sources
- Surface Water sources are most susceptible to impacts from outside influences, and most commonly in need of regulation



How the CFPRBA Adjudication will Affect Water Right Holders

- All water uses in the adjudicated areas, except for small domestic and/or stockwater, must be recorded.
 - Municipalities and municipal providers are responsible for filing their claims.
 - Water users can choose to defer (postpone) filing for small
 Domestic & Stockwater (42-111) rights
- The CFPRBA Court will issue a "partial decree" for each claim that appears in the Director's Report.
- Delivery of water (if or when required) will be based on the partial decree for each right.



Next Steps for the CFPRBA

I.C. § 42-1406B provides:

The filing of each petition shall be contingent on legislative funding approval.

IDWR intends to seek funding for adjudication in FY 2020

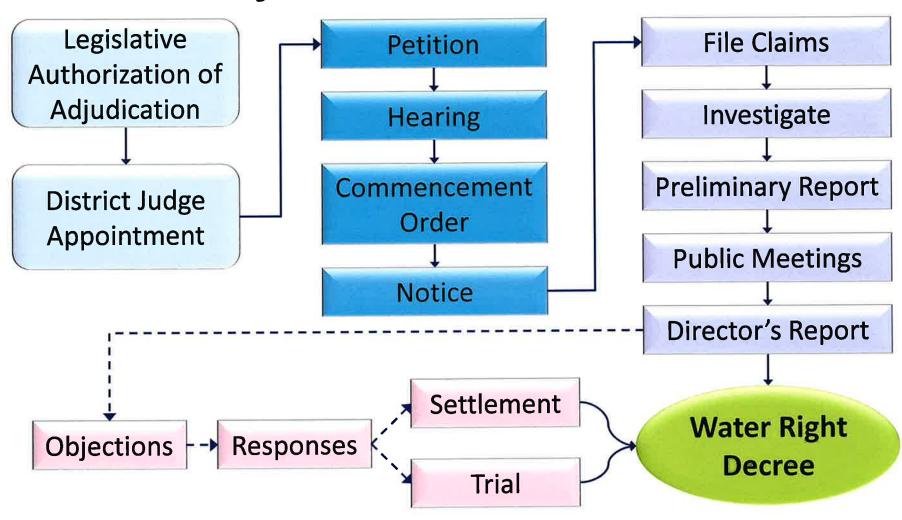
- Will include all surface and ground water uses
- Water users can choose to defer (postpone) filing for small Domestic & Stockwater rights (I.C. § 42-111)
- Federal agencies will be included

Upon approval from the legislature...

- The Attorney General's Office will petition the Adjudication Court to commence the CSRBA (Anticipated Fall 2020)
- Will begin taking claims in mid-summer 2021



Adjudication Process





Internet Access

IDWR

 www.idwr.idaho.gov

CFPRBA Court
 www.srba.idaho.gov

- CSRBA & PRBA information is also available here

DAHO Department of Water Resources

