



COMPREHENSIVE WATER REVIEW UPDATE WPIC 3.19.2024

Anna Pakenham Stevenson, Water Administrator



2023 WORKING GROUP

- Vicki Baker (irrigation)
- Jocelyn Cahill (irrigation)
- Krista Lee Evans (irrigation)*
- Spencer Woith (domestic, new development)*
- Mark Taylor (domestic, new development)
- Kelly Lynch (municipal)*
- Brian Heaston (municipal)*
- Ryan McLane (attorney multiple)*
- Nicole Rolf (stock water)
- Raylee Honeycutt (stock water)*
- Jan Thomson-Rouse (hydropower)
- Alan Olson (industrial)
- Arnold Bighorn (tribal)
- Abby Brown (attorney, multiple)*
- Andrew Gorder (conservation)*
- Clayton Elliot (recreation)
- Julie Merritt (consultant multiple) *
- Kurt Hafferman (federal projects)

ANNUAL ACRE FEET

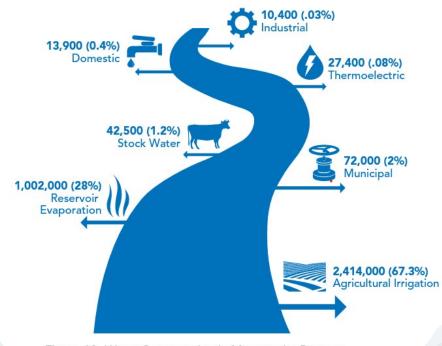


Figure 10: Water Consumption in Montana by Purpose



WORKING GROUP FOCUS



Statewide Adjudication Final Decree Transition- how do we transition from statewide water adjudication to longterm administration of water rights?



Water Planning, Growth, and Exempt wells- how do we meet our new water demands while protecting existing water rights?



FINAL DECREE TRANSITION

How do we transition from statewide water adjudication to long-term administration of water rights?



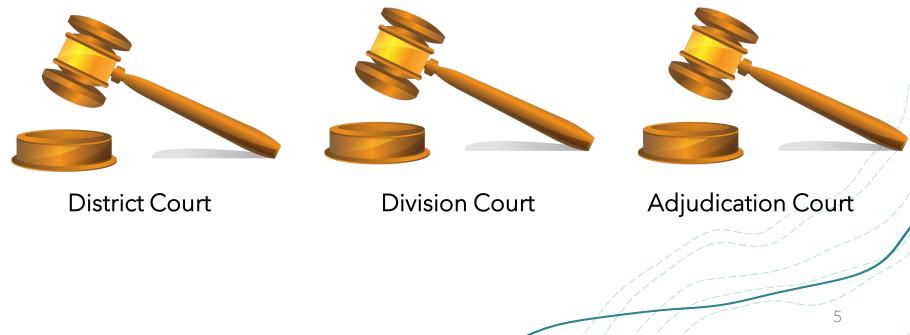


July 1,1973



JUDICIAL NEEDS

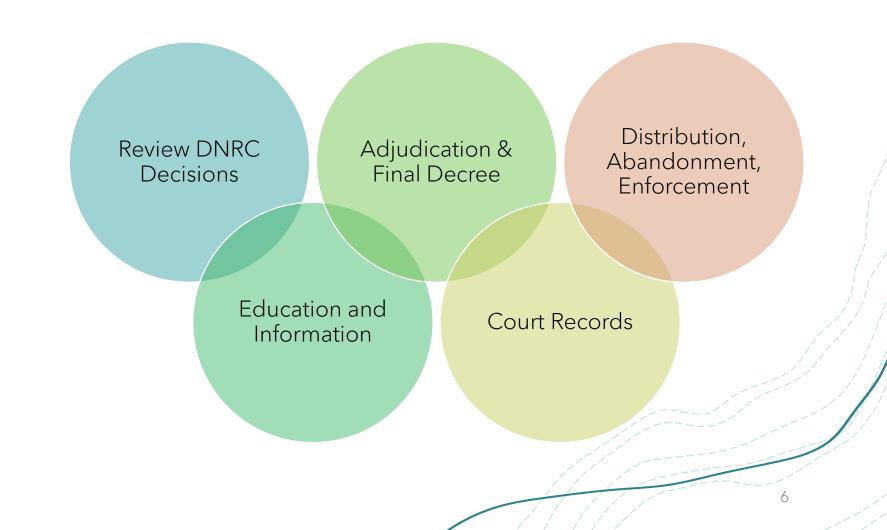
- 1. Clear roles and responsibility for water administration post final decree
 - Conflicting and uncertainty in statute today
 - Difficult for water users to have to navigate legal system





JUDICIAL NEEDS

2. One court to address all water issues





JUDICIAL NEEDS

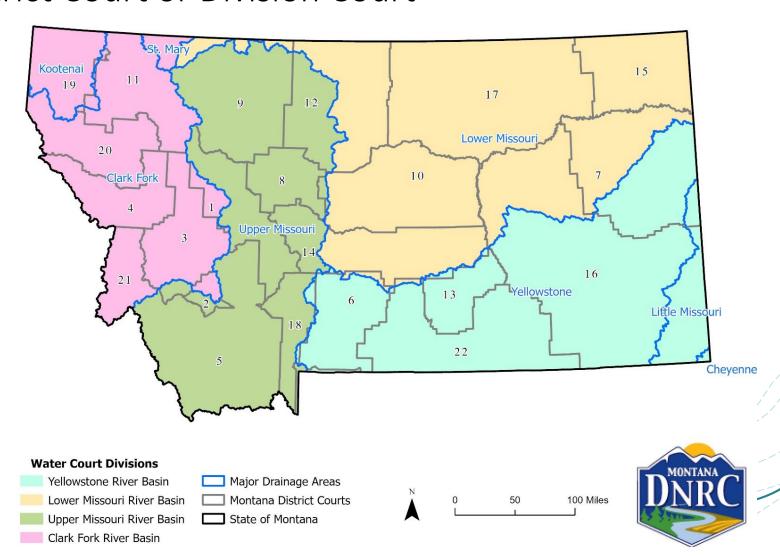
3. Stakeholders want timely, accountable, and efficient judicial water decisions





JUDICIAL OPTIONS

District Court or Division Court





CONCEPTS BEING DISCUSSED & REFINED

- Sunset the work of the Adjudication/Water Court
- What court does the conflict start with?
- Who and how someone becomes a judge for water administration?
 - District Court
 - Nomination, appointment, and senate confirmation
- How to substitute judges?
- How to address multi-jurisdictional water conflicts?



HARMONIZING PROVISIONAL PERMITS AND CHANGES WITH FINAL DECREES

Harmonizing provisional permits and changes with final decrees

- Need for clear and transparent process to ensure that water right change authorizations and provisional permits are consistent with final decrees
- Need certainty to provisional permit and change holders that there is a clear process to become certificates of water rights





July 1,1973

Adjudication

 The Montana Water Court adjudicates existing rights by basin and issues final decrees, recognizing and confirming water rights developed prior to July 1, 1973

New Appropriations

 New water rights (July 1, 1973, or newer) and changes to all existing water rights are administered by the DNRC through a permitting process



WATER PLANNING, GROWTH, EXEMPT WELLS

How do we meet our new water demands while protecting existing water rights?



CHOICE: PROACTIVE OR REACTIVE?

California

• "Even though California enacted sweeping legislation nearly a decade ago to curb excessive agricultural pumping of groundwater, new research predicts that thousands of drinking water wells could run dry...." (LATIMES SEPT. 20, 2023)

Idaho

• "Department of Water Resources order would force 900 groundwater users to curtail use. Department says <u>senior surface water rights holders would face shortfall without curtailment</u> that could affect eastern Idaho" (Idaho Capital Sun APRIL 28, 2023)

Oregon

• "The state had continued to approve <u>new wells in areas that were already overdrawn</u>, leaving irreversible damage." (OPB JAN. 8, 2024)

Washington

• "Up to \$40 million in grants ... to fund water storage projects, fish habitat improvements, water right acquisitions or improvements in water management and infrastructure. The law was in response to the Hirst decision, a 2016 Washington State Supreme Court decision that limited a landowner's ability to get a building permit for a new home when the proposed source of water was a permit-exempt well." (KXRO January 4, 2024)



HOLISTIC POLICY SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS

- Changing water needs
- Increase demand
- Decrease supply
- Changes in the timing of need and use
- New and existing needs for water



HOLISTIC SOLUTIONS (POLICY AND FUNDING)

Public Water Supplies

ExemptWells

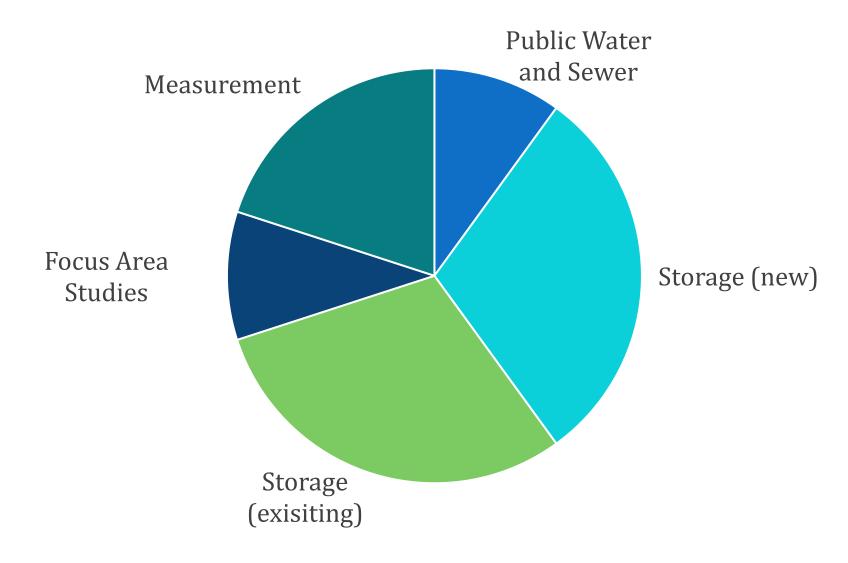
How do we meet our new water demands while protecting existing water rights?

Storage

Mitigation, banks, marketing

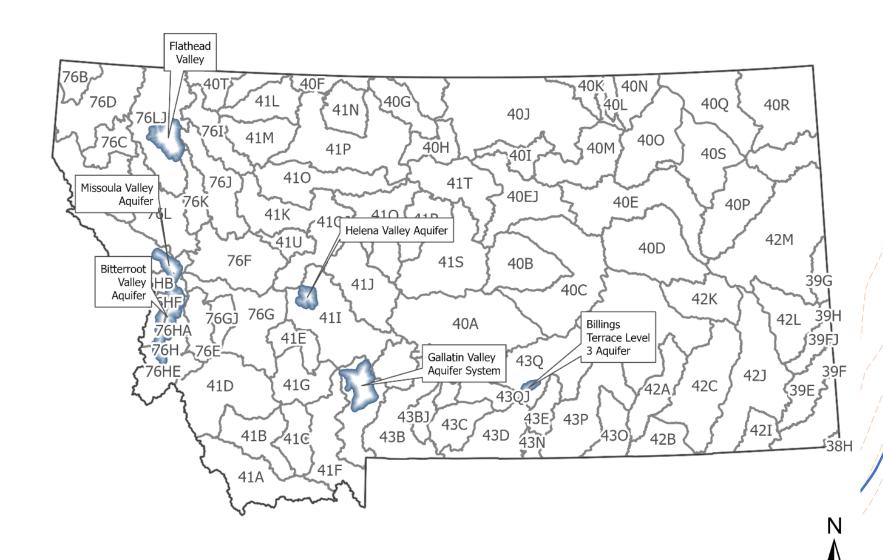


FUNDING NECESSARY FOR THE HOLISTIC PACKAGE



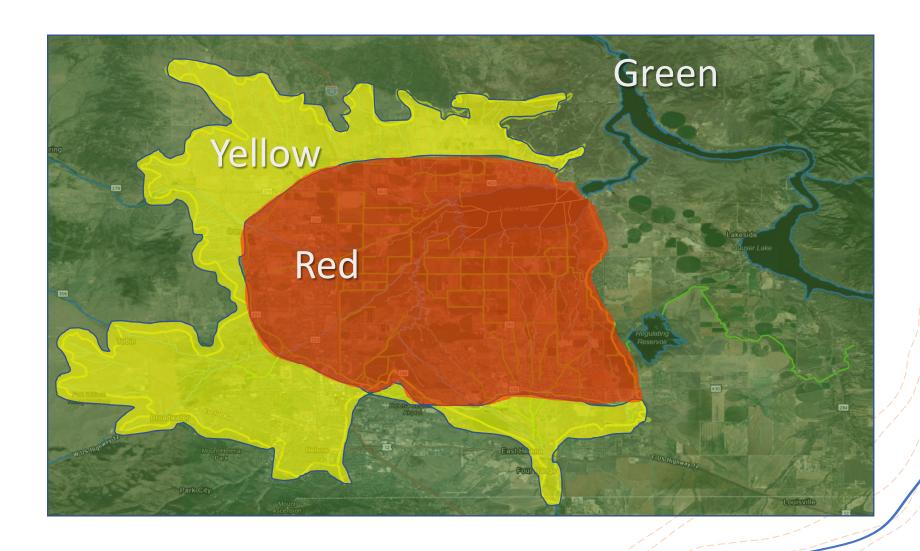


DIFFERENT EXEMPT WELL POLICIES BY GEOGRAPHY





DIFFERENT EXEMPT WELL POLICIES BY GEOGRAPHY





OPTION OF CONTROLLED GROUNDWATER AREAS

- § 85-2-506, MCA
- Controls can be defined for statewide application, i.e., all "Yellow" zones have same controls, all "Red" zones have same controls
- CGWA process is transparent and follows rulemaking and public comment process
- CGWA process can be initiated by many different agencies/groups



DRAFT POLICY IDEAS FOR CGWAS

Red (Problem)

- Metering & measurement requirements
- No exceptions: permitting process or hook up to PWS
- Exigent circumstances

Yellow (Study)

- Metering & measurement requirements
- Study only
- Could turn into red or green based on study
- Enforcement requirements Enforcement requirements

Green (Statewide)

- Metering & measurement requirements
- Status quo for exempt wells
- Address combined appropriation challenges
- Consider reducing volumes
- Evaluate DNRC standards
- Enforcement requirements

DRAFT CRITERIA FOR CGWAS DESIGNATION

	Category	Metric	Green Areas • No Documented Problem	Yellow Areas • Moderate documented problem	Red Areas • Significant documented problem
	GW Quantity Limitation	Groundwater Level Trends	- No decreasing trend	- A trend is observed but is statistically insignificant	- A statistically significant decreasing water level trend has been documented
		Recharge and Regional Groundwater flow	- Recharge is predominately from natural sources, is consistent or increasing, unaffected by extraction	- Natural or artificial recharge is decreasing or, recharge is reliant on induced infiltration	
		Aquifer storage potential	- Geologic formation or structure has large storage capacity or high potential for storage (e.g. alluvial aquifers)	- Formation or structure with limited storage or potential for storage (e.g., bedrock aquifers, perched or shallow aquifers)	
	GW/SW Connection with Legal Availability Limitation	Surface Water Legal Availability	Legal demand on connected surface water is at least 10% below the median of the mean monthly flow rate (physical availability) for all months	Legal demand on connected surface water is within 10% above or below the median of the mean monthly flow rate (physical availability) for all months.	Legal demand on connected surface water exceeds 10% of the median of the mean monthly flow rate (physical availability) for any month



APPROXIMATE TIMELINE AND MILESTONES

Time	SWG and DNRC Activities	Policy Milestones	
August 2023	Start SWG meetings		
Sept 2023	Work planning, prioritization, fact-	Formal HB 114 rulemaking process	
October 2023	finding, discussion, drafting of		
November 2023	recommendations		
December 2023			
January 2024		HB 114 rules go into effect	
February 2024			
March 2024			
April 2024	Public and legislative outreach and	Legislative proposal process	
May 2024	input on legislative concepts and		
June 2024	working group recommendations;		
	further refinement		
July 2024			
August 2024	Potential last SWG meeting		
September 2024	Additional outreach on SWG		
October 2024	recommendations and legislative		
	proposals		
November 2024		Legislative pre-introduction deadlines	
December 2024			
January 2025	2025 Legislative Session		



MEETING DATES

August 8-9	Helena	
September 12	Helena	
October 10	Helena	
November 14	Helena	
December 14	Helena	
January 9-10	Lewistown	
February 13	Helena	
March 12-13	Kalispell	
April 9-10	Miles City	
May 14-15	Glasgow	
June 5	Helena	
July 9	Helena	
August 19	Helena	

QUESTIONS?

https://dnrc.mt.gov/Water-Resources/

Get Involved: https://dnrc.mt.gov/Water-Review/

