

Lorah Super

Corrected attachment reflects that comments/suggestions made in Track Changes did not readily appear as originally sent.



Methow Valley Citizens Council

To: Ecology Water Resources Program Staff

September 19, 2021

Re: Public Comments on the July 19, 2021 draft Policy and Interpretive Statement Administration of the Statewide Trust Water Rights Program

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on this draft Policy and Interpretive statement. The Methow Valley Citizens Council (MVCC) raises a strong community voice for protection of the natural environment and rural character of the Methow Valley, known to water managers as Watershed Resource Inventory Area 48.

MVCC participated (through Program Director Lorah Super and volunteer Mary McCrea) in the 2020 Advisory Group on Water Trust, Banking and Transfers. We also participated in WRAC meetings during the summer of 2021 and provided verbal feedback during the proceedings. We have appreciated the opportunity to meet with interested parties from across the state to share perspectives on issues associated with the transfer of water rights out of the basin of origin, associated policies related to public and private water banks, and the role of the state's Trust Water Rights Program in facilitating transactions. Through these processes, our concerns have been heard and validated, if not (yet) resolved. We have found common ground with other participants while gaining understanding of differing perspectives, and look forward to continued dialogue.

Our comments and suggestions are most efficiently conveyed using the original text of the draft document; you will find suggested text changes, questions and concerns in redline below (via Track Changes). Please feel free to reach out for clarification or further discussion. Thank you again for the opportunity to participate in the process for adopting water resource policy changes that protect and enhance our communities.

Sincerely,

Lorah Super, MVCC Program Manager

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

Suggest making this Section 2 and leading with BACKGROUND as Section 1.

Donation – A gift of a water right from a water right holder to Ecology ~~without expectation of~~ with no monetary compensation.

- **Permanent Donation** – A donated water right held in the TWRP that has been deeded to Ecology.



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- **Temporary Donation** – A donated water right held in the TWRP for a specified non-permanent period of time.

Mitigation for out-of-stream uses – Measures that offset adverse effects on a water source to prevent impairment of other water rights and eliminate impairment and/or detriment to the public interest. Referred to herein as “mitigation.”

By using the term “measures” rather than “water right transferred to the TWRP to remain instream,” leaves open mitigation other than water-for-water. Is this the intention?

Mitigating rights – Water rights held in the TWRP that are used to augment instream flows¹ for the purpose of offsetting adverse impacts (from out-of-stream uses?) and/or serve as mitigation for out-of-stream uses of water.

- **Long-term mitigation** – Mitigation that is temporary in nature, but lasting for a period of five years or longer.
- ~~Mitigating rights – Water rights held in the TWRP that are used to augment instream flows² for the purpose of offsetting adverse impacts and/or serve as mitigation to allow out-of-stream uses of water.~~
- **Permanent mitigation** – Mitigation that will be in place in perpetuity.

Public interest Review – The consideration of impacts to the public at large that would result from the creation and operation of a water bank. As applicable, considerations should include environmental impacts, with emphasis on the protection, restoration, and recovery of threatened and endangered species; environmental justice; implications for public health and safety; aesthetic, recreational, and economic effects; and impacts on publicly owned resources and facilities. General guidelines for consideration of the public interests are set forth in the water resources fundamentals in RCW 90.54.020. The public interest can also be presumed to be reflected in watershed plans, ground water area management programs, related water supply plans, water conservation plans, Ecology administrative rules, and local land use plans and development regulations.

Trust water rights program (TWRP) – A statewide program created under chapter 90.42 RCW authorizing Ecology to hold and manage trust water rights.

- **Trust water right** – “Any water right acquired by the state under [chapter 90.42 RCW] for management in the state’s trust water rights program” (RCW 90.42.020(5)).
- **Trust water right agreement** – An agreement with Ecology for Ecology to hold and manage a water right in the TWRP.
- **Trust water right agreement for water banking purposes** – A specific type of trust water right agreement for the establishment and operation of water banks. These type of agreements are agreement is also referred to as a “water banking agreement.”

¹ For purposes of this policy, reference to instream flows also incorporates groundwater preservation.

² For purposes of this policy, reference to instream flows also incorporates groundwater preservation.



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Water bank – A contractual arrangement to use the TWRP to provide mitigation to enable water uses that could otherwise impair existing water rights and/or be detrimental to the public interest.

Water banking purposes – Any use of the TWRP to mitigate water uses that ~~ew~~ould otherwise impair existing rights and/or be detrimental to the public interest.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

Chapter 90.42 RCW establishes and governs the statewide Trust Water Rights Program (TWRP). Through the TWRP, Ecology may acquire a water right through donation, lease, purchase, or other means (RCW 90.42.080). Water rights held in the TWRP are not subject to relinquishment (RCW 90.14.140(2)(h)), and retain their original priority date (RCW 90.42.040). Under this program, Ecology holds and manages water rights for specified purposes, including but not limited to instream flows and mitigation for out-of-stream uses.

SECTION 3: ESTABLISHING A TRUST WATER RIGHT

A trust water right is established when Ecology agrees to hold a water right in the TWRP (see guidance for details on required ~~documentation~~documentation) Note: this guidance that has not yet been released. A decision to approve a water right change under RCW 90.03.380 or RCW 90.44.100 by itself does not establish a trust water right.

SECTION 4: WATER BANKING

Per RCW 90.42.100, Ecology may use the TWRP for water banking purposes. Ecology interprets *water banking purposes* to mean any use of the TWRP to mitigate water uses that ~~ew~~ould otherwise impair existing rights and/or be detrimental to the public interest. Water banks may include simple arrangements that use a single trust water right to mitigate for another use. Water banks may also include complex arrangements whereby one or more water rights is used to mitigate for many **new or existing uses.**

Q: when is a water bank used to mitigate an already existing use?

Ecology has discretion whether to hold and manage a trust water right for water banking purposes (see RCW 90.42.110).

1. Requests to Establish or Modify a Water Bank

An entity seeking to use the TWRP for water banking purposes must submit a request to Ecology through the *Request to Establish or Modify Water Bank* form (“water banking request”). A prospective water banker should submit their water banking request either before or in conjunction with the filing of one or more corresponding water right change applications.³

Responses on the form should, at a minimum:

- Describe the proposed water bank, including bank purpose, objectives, and timelines;

³ Water banking requests submitted in conjunction with a change application(s) will help elucidate the project plan and could aid in Ecology’s evaluation of the request.



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- Identify the water right(s) intended for mitigation;⁴
- Describe the anticipated demand to be served by the bank, including:
 - The geographic area for which the intended mitigated uses will be located;
 - The purpose of use, period of use, quantity, and source of intended mitigated uses; and
 - Any other information Ecology will need to evaluate the impacts from the potential new uses.
- Provide any relevant information that will assist in Ecology's evaluation of the public interest, including how the mitigating rights transferred to the TWRP for instream flows will be protected from diversion by junior water right holders; and
- Describe the anticipated public benefits that will result from water bank development.

The level of detail provided in the form should be commensurate with the complexity of the water bank. Providing more thorough information about the water bank at the time of the request will help Ecology and the public better understand the project.

Ecology will accept a water banking request for evaluation if it is complete and if Ecology determines that the proposed water bank merits consideration. The phrase "merits consideration" is too vague. Ecology will post accepted water banking requests on its website for public comment for a minimum period of 30 days.

2. Evaluation of a Water Banking Request

Upon acceptance of a water banking request, Ecology will evaluate whether to act upon the request. If it decides to do so, Ecology may choose to decline the request, defer a decision to a later date, or begin negotiating a *Trust Water Right Agreement for Water Banking Purposes* (water banking agreement). Ecology will consider all public comments received to inform our evaluation of the water banking request.

Ecology will consider the following criteria in evaluating a water banking request, along with any other relevant factors:

- *Administrative capacity within the Water Resources Program.* Creating and administering a water bank uses significant staff time and resources. Therefore, when determining whether to proceed with the water banking request, Ecology will evaluate whether adequate staff resources are available.
- *Alignment with Program priorities.* Ecology may prioritize water banking requests that align with program and agency goals and priorities. For example, this could include projects that:
 - Solve critical water supply problems by providing water for uses or users that would otherwise lack an available water supply;

⁴ If the water banking request is submitted in conjunction with a water right change application(s), the water banking request should reference the specific change application.



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- Provide permanent augmentation of instream flows in critical stream reaches where Ecology determines the water will be protected instream from diversion by junior water right holders; and/or
- Are supported by tribes and local communities.
- *Potential detriment or injury to existing rights* (see RCW 90.42.100(3) and RCW 90.42.040(4)). Evaluation of potential injury to existing rights will include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the extent and validity of the proposed mitigating right under RCW 90.03.380 and the water right's suitability to mitigate the proposed new or existing use(s). Same question re "existing uses."
- *Potential impairment of the public interest*. RCW 90.42.040(4) establishes that exercise of a trust water right may only be authorized if Ecology first determines that the public interest will not be impaired. Therefore, Ecology will assess whether exercise of the trust water rights (i.e., use of any mitigated water rights coming out of the water bank), is likely to impair the public interest.

If Ecology declines a water banking request, or decides to defer a decision to a later date, the applicant may choose to modify and resubmit their request form at any time. May the applicant also appeal a denial or deferral to the PCHB?

3. Agreements

If Ecology agrees to proceed with the water banking request, Ecology and the prospective banker will negotiate in an attempt to enter into a water banking agreement. The purpose of a water banking agreement is to establish mutually-agreed upon terms and conditions that:

- *Delineate roles and responsibilities of the water banking entity and Ecology*. For example, such terms could include but are not limited to establishing the process by which the water banking entity will allot mitigation to new or existing uses.
- *Protect against detriment or injury to existing water right holders*. For example, this could include quantitative or geographic limitations on the new uses that may be allotted for mitigation.
- *Protect against the impairment of the public interest*. For example, this could include requirements such as leaving a portion of a water right instream, ~~or~~ maintaining a portion of a water right for use in the basin-of-origin, or requiring new mitigated water rights be approved for use only in the basin of origin of the mitigating right.
- *Ensure that the proposed banking structure will not place an undue administrative burden on Ecology to oversee and assist in bank operations*. For example, this could include a limit on the number of applications for new mitigated permits Ecology will process during a given time period.
- *Outline the process and conditions for modifying or terminating the water banking agreement*.

Ecology will publish all final water banking agreements together with any associated final reports of examination for mitigating water rights on our website.



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4. Consideration of Impairment

RCW 90.42.100 establishes that water banking cannot be used in ways that cause detriment or injury to existing water rights. Additionally, RCW 90.42.040(4)(a) establishes that exercise of a trust water right may only be authorized if Ecology first determines that existing rights will not be impaired. Therefore, Ecology will adhere to the following to ensure protection for existing water rights:

- Any mitigated new water use must rely on a mitigating water right that has undergone a tentative determination of extent and validity under RCW 90.03.380, and has been authorized for instream flow and mitigation as purposes of use;⁵ and
- Any new permanent mitigated water use must rely on a mitigating~~ed~~ right that has been permanently transferred to the TWRP.⁶ Per RCW 90.42.100(3)(b), Ecology will not use water banking to “issue temporary water rights or portions thereof for new potable uses requiring an adequate and reliable water supply under RCW 19.27.097.”

Per RCW 90.42.040(4)(b), if impairment becomes apparent during the time the trust water right is being exercised, Ecology will renegotiate, amend, or terminate a water banking agreement.

5. Consideration of the Public Interest and Public Welfare

Ecology will evaluate the impact of a proposed water bank on the public interest and public welfare at the following junctures and per the following standards:

Document	Evaluation Standard and Statutory Citation
Request to establish or modify a water bank	Whether the proposed bank will lead to the exercise of a trust water right that impairs the public interest (RCW 90.42.040(4)(a)).
Water right change application Or Application to transfer a water right to the TWRP (see p.6)	Whether the proposed change or transfer will lead to the exercise of a trust water right that impairs the public interest (RCW 90.42.040(4)(a)). If the application is to change or transfer a groundwater right, Ecology will also evaluate whether the change is detrimental to the public interest (see R.D. Merrill Co. v. Pollution Control Hearings Bd., 137 Wn.2d 118, 969 P.2d 459 (1999)). <u>This box is confusing. Need to define “exercise of a trust water right” in the definitions section.</u>
Application for a new mitigated water right	Whether the new appropriation will be detrimental to the public welfare (RCW 90.03.290). <u>Also define “public welfare” and whether/how that differs from “public interest.”</u> Whether the new mitigated right will lead to the exercise of a trust water right that impairs the public interest (RCW 90.42.040(4)(a)).

⁵ Per the application of this policy on page 1, municipal water rights have unique attributes and allowances under the Municipal Water Law and are not covered by this policy.

⁶ Ecology may exercise discretion to approve permanent mitigation based on long-term leases.



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6. Water Right Changes to Create Mitigating Rights

To achieve the standards for mitigation in #4 above, most water rights intended as mitigating rights will have to undergo a change in purpose of use under RCW 90.03.380. The water right change application should include a description of the intended new uses to be served by the water bank (RCW 90.42.110(2)). This description should match that provided in the water banking request form submitted to Ecology.

A water right holder may not use, allocate, or exercise ~~a mitigating water right~~ without a water banking agreement with Ecology. Therefore, if a water right holder applies to change the purpose of use of a water right to instream flow and mitigation, and Ecology finds that the change meets the requirements under RCW 90.03.380, but the water right holder does not have a signed water banking agreement in place with Ecology,⁷ then ~~Ecology will issue a provisional approval~~ to change the purpose of use to instream flow and mitigation ~~issued by Ecology will be -provisional~~. If an agreement is not executed within 6 months of the change report of examination, the change will be cancelled and the water right will revert to the original purpose of use.⁸

In the rare circumstance that the prospective water banker does not need to change their water right,⁹ the prospective banker will need to submit an *Application to Transfer a Water Right to the TWRP* in conjunction with their water banking request. Per RCW 90.42.110, Ecology shall review the application under RCW 90.03.380.

Changes to water rights established as family farm permits under chapter 90.66 RCW shall comply with specific provisions in RCW 90.66.065.

Ecology's decision on a water right change application under RCW 90.03.380, and the decision on an Application to Transfer a Water Right to the TWRP under RCW 90.42.110, are ~~appealable~~ decisions ~~that may be appealed to the PCHB~~.

7. Water Conservancy Boards

An application for a water right change may be submitted to Ecology or a Water Conservancy Board, in those areas where Water Conservancy Boards have been established. Per RCW 90.80.055, a Water Conservancy Board may act upon an application to establish a trust water right. However, ~~as explained below~~, it is still at Ecology's discretion whether to create and hold a trust water right (see *Crown West Realty, LLC v. Pollution Control Hearings Board*¹⁰).

For applications processed by Water Conservancy Boards, a trust water right with instream flow and mitigation as purposes of use will only be *established*, and therefore protected from relinquishment under RCW 90.14.140(2)(h), upon:

⁷ The signed water banking agreement must include the water right proposed for change.

⁸ Ecology may elect to extend the provisional approval for additional time if warranted.

⁹ For example, this could occur if the water right has already been changed to instream flow and mitigation.

¹⁰ *Crown West Realty, LLC v. Pollution Control Hearings Board*, 7 Wn. App.2d 710, 721, 435 P.3d 288 (2019): "A conservancy board lacks final authority to authorize a transfer into the water trust program. RCW 90.80.055(1)(b). ~~Instead~~~~Instead~~, a water conservancy board processes a transfer application and issues a record of decision for the review of the Department of Ecology. RCW 90.80.070(4), .080(1). Ecology then renders a final decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the conservancy board's decision. RCW 90.80.080(4)."



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- (a) A Water Conservancy Board record of decision (“Board’s decision”) under RCW 90.03.380 and WAC 173-153-060 that is affirmed or modified by Ecology to approve a change of the water right; and
- (b) A corresponding trust water right agreement signed by the applicant and Ecology.

Therefore, when Ecology reviews a Board’s decision, Ecology will determine if the applicant has a signed water banking agreement in place.¹¹ If not, Ecology will modify the Board’s decision to ~~condition~~provision the approval of the change in purpose of use on execution of an agreement.¹² If an agreement is not executed within 6 months following completion of the appeal period under RCW 90.80.090, the change will be cancelled and the water right will revert to the original purpose of use.¹³ Note that if the Board’s decision already includes the ~~provisional~~conditional approval described herein, Ecology may affirm the decision.

8. Execution, Tracking, and Termination

A water bank will be officially created upon execution of a water banking agreement.

Depending on the nature of the new intended uses, Ecology may require that the mitigating right be conveyed to Ecology by recorded deed. In any event, if the new mitigated uses are permanent, Ecology will require that the water right conveyed to Ecology be recorded by deed.

Per RCW 90.42.170, Ecology will maintain information on its website on water banks that are allocating mitigation (i.e., banks that have assets available for mitigation).

If a water banking agreement is terminated, the water banker may only remove the portion of a water right(s) from the TWRP that is not yet obligated to a mitigated use. Any portion of a mitigation water right(s) that is serving as mitigation must remain in the TWRP for the duration of that mitigated use.

9. Changes to Water Bank Operations

An existing water bank that seeks to modify operations substantially from their existing water banking agreement will be required to submit a new water banking request form. Responses on the form should provide Ecology and the public with a thorough understanding of the proposed changes to water bank operation and administration. Upon acceptance of a new request, Ecology will follow the same procedure and evaluation as described in this section for new banking requests. If Ecology denies the request, may it be appealed?

SECTION 5: DONATIONS INTO THE TRUST WATER RIGHTS PROGRAM

Under RCW 90.42.080, a water right holder may donate all or a portion of their water right certificate or claim to the TWRP for the purposes of instream flow or groundwater preservation. A water right holder may choose to donate their right permanently or temporarily, although the vast majority of water right donations are done on a temporary basis. Water rights are temporarily donated to Ecology through submittal of the *Temporary Donation Form*, available on Ecology’s website.

¹¹ The water banking agreement must include the water right proposed for change.

¹² Provided that all other requirements under RCW 90.03.380 are met.

¹³ Ecology may elect to extend the provisional approval for additional time if deemed warranted.



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Per RCW 90.42.080, Ecology shall accept a temporary donation of a water right to hold in TWRP to assist in providing instream flows or to preserve surface water or groundwater resources on terms prescribed by the donor, provided that:

- The donated quantity of water will not exceed the highest quantity of water put to beneficial use over the most recent five-year period.¹⁴ Ecology may rely on attestation and information provided by the applicant to determine the quantity of water donated, or may conduct its own evaluation of water use for the previous five years to determine the quantity of water available for donation;
- **The donated quantity of water can be protected from diversion by junior water right holders;**
- Other applicable requirements of chapter 90.42 RCW are met; and
- The terms prescribed by the donor are relevant and material to protecting any interest in the water right retained by the donor.

Permit exempt uses under RCW 90.44.050 and water right permits are not eligible for donation to the TWRP.

Donations cannot be used for long-term or permanent mitigation because they have not undergone a tentative determination of extent and validity. A donation itself is not evidence of the extent or validity of the water right (RCW 90.42.080(4)).

Ecology will accept permanently donated water rights that meet the requirements in RCW 90.42.080(4) and are conveyed to Ecology in the form of a recorded deed. **Q: Since a donation is not “evidence of extent or validity of the water right,” what exactly is Ecology getting via the deed?**