Water Rights Implications for Stream and Wetland Restoration

Patrick Byorth, Montana Water Director



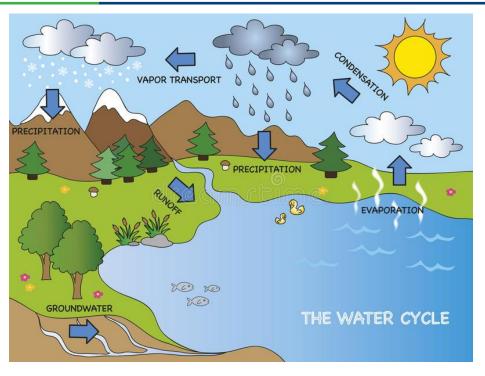




pbyorth@tu.org www.tu.org

The Water Cycle





https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-images-water-cycle-illustration-funny-image38776414

19th Century Law - 21st Century Problems

Prior Appropriations:

- First in Time, First in Right
- Use it or Lose it
- 80% Ag Water Use

But:

- Climate Change
- Geo-hydrology
- Restoration





In Practice:

- Whiskey's for drinkin', water's for fightin',
- Better to be upstream with a shovel, than downstream with seniority
- Take what you can, til you get caught



Pooh Sticks

When does an aquatic restoration project create an appropriation?



- **General Use or Appropriation?**
 - Beneficial Use
- Diversion or impoundment
- Status of Stream or wetlands
- Adverse Effects
- Source of water
- Water right necessary? or Advisable?

Use or Appropriation?



Montana Constitution Article IX(3)(3): "All surface, underground, flood, and atmospheric waters within the boundaries of the state are the property of the state for **the use of its people** and are **subject to appropriation** for **beneficial uses** as provided by law."

- General Use
- Non-exclusive use
- Indefinite quantity of water
- No permanent, artificial diversion
- Not defensible against other water rights
- Within natural water cycle

- Appropriative Use
- Exclusive use
- Defined quantity of water
- Specific beneficial purpose,
- Defined location and period,
- Often with permanent, artificial diversion
- Defensible against other water users in priority

Beneficial Use



- "Beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of all rights to use water." (McDonald v. State, 722 P.2d 598, 605, 220 Mont. 519, 530 (1986).
- Basis the beneficial purpose* of the water use
- Measure how much water is necessary for that purpose (specific quantity)
- Limit only the minimum amount to effectuate the beneficial purpose, without waste.

* All appropriations require beneficial uses but not all beneficial are appropriations

State of the Wetland – DNRC Guidance



- © Creation: New wetland/stream created outside historic footprint appropriation
- Restoration: Restoring within the historic footprint general use

Historical Land Use Practices

O'Dell Creek straightened and channelized in early 1950s

- Lowering of water table drained wetlands
- Incised channel morphology created unstable conditions
- Simplified habitat conditions for fish and wildlife



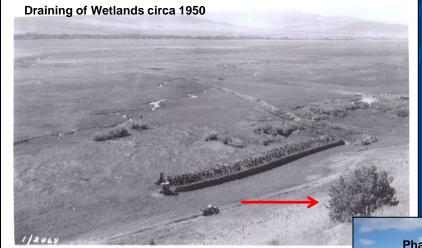


Thanks John Muhlfeld!

Before

After

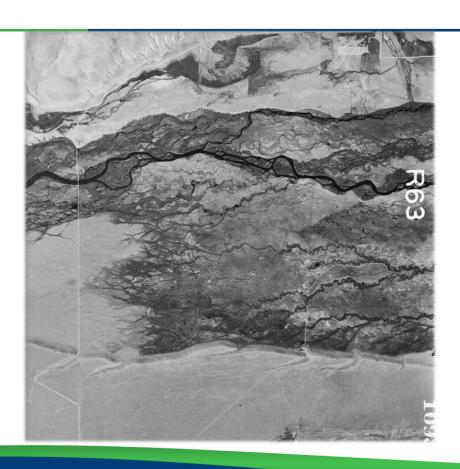
Draining the O'Dell Creek Wetlands Circa 1955





1947 Aerial Photograph _ Madison Floodplain





No Injury Rule – Adverse or Beneficial



- Water users are entitled to conditions that existed when they arrived on the source.
- Will the restoration activity deprive other water users of the reasonable exercise of their water rights?
- Basic calculation of increased consumptive burden in the affected area is warranted

Basic Adverse Effects – Due Diligence Analysis



- Project = 10 bda, over 300 yds,
- Add'l Volume = 2' x 14' x 28 ' = 784
 cuft; 10 x 784 cuft = 7840 cuft
- Baseflow = 3 cfs;
- Time to fill = 7840 cuft/3.0 cuft/s
- = 2613 sec/ 60 sec per min = **43.5 min**
- Water Rights
 - 3 on tributary, owned by landowner partner
 - 6 on mainstem (2 partner's)
 - Max 2-mile project reach



Adverse Effects Resources



- Soil Types and water holding characteristics: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx
- Water rights on a source: https://gis.dnrc.mt.gov/apps/WRQS/
- Hydrography water gaging: USGS
 https://waterdata.usgs.gov/mt/nwis/current?type=flow
 - DNRC https://gis.dnrc.mt.gov/apps/stage/gage-report/
- Consumptive Use calculations: ARM 36.12.1902
- Aerial Photographs: https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/ or https://nris.msl.mt.gov/

Source of Water Matters



- Surface water or groundwater in situ:
 - > May be appropriated
 - > DNRC administers
- > Waste Water from irrigation after beneficial use
 - May be appropriated for new beneficial use, but cannot be compelled to continue
 - (DNRC administers)
- Wastewater water carrying pollution after municipal, industrial, or agricultural uses
 - Generally associated with appropriative water right (e.g. municipal supply)
 - May be used after processing if within discharge permit (DEQ administers)
 - If new beneficial use after discharge, requires new appropriation

Waste Water or Wastewater



- Special classes of water under existing water rights:
 - Waste water = irrigation
 - Wastewater = treatment
- Special Requirements:
 - May be appropriated
 - May be covered under existing discharge permit
 - New beneficial uses require new right or change



Analysis Framework - Is a water right necessary for this restoration project?



- Is the objective to appropriate a specific amount of water for beneficial use, defend against others in priority?
- Permanent, artificial diversion structure or impoundment?
- Restoration within historic extent of wetland or stream?
- Does the project increase the burden on the source, to the extent that it might interfere with other water users?
- Does the source of water involve waste water, or wastewater or other special circumstance?
- Would a protectable water right be advisable to preserve the project against other potential appropriators?

Conclusions



- Nature-based restoration practices are designed to repair lost function to the water cycle, but may collide with appropriative water rights.
- © Depending on the type of restoration project, an appropriative water right may be necessary, especially if burden on source increased.
- Even if a water right is not necessary, acquiring a water right may be advisable through new permit, exemption, or change in use.





If interested in reviewing draft report, please email: pbyorth@tu.org