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Innovations in Managing Western Water: New Approaches for Balancing Environmental, Social and Economic Outcomes (Martz Summer Conference, June 11-12)

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SLIDES: Ag Water Sharing: Legal Challenges and Considerations

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AG WATER SHARING: LEGAL CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS

AG CONSERVATION AND SHARING

Why pursue ag conservation & sharing?

- Nearly all water appropriated
- Ag uses 80-95% across West
- Municipal demands continue to grow
 Municipal use more valuable than ag use
- Climate change
 - Variability the "new norm"

AG CONSERVATION AND SHARING

Why pursue ag conservation & sharing?

- BOR Colorado River Basin Study
 - 1 million a-f ag water needed by 2060

Oraft Colorado Water Plan

- Status quo projections for 2050
- Front Range "gap" up to 600,000 ac-ft
- Pot'l 500,000 acres add'l dry-up
 35% of South Platte irrigated ag

AG CONSERVATION AND SHARING

Why pursue ag conservation & sharing?

 Opposition to buy-and-dry
 WGA, WSWC, CWCB, IBCC, BRTs, Colo Water Plan: *minimize dry-up*

- Local economic, social and environmental harm of dry-up
 - Ag sharing can fund farm improvements, supplement income, hedge against commodity cycles, retire debt

AG CONSERVATION AND SHARING: CHALLENGES

19th Century laws

- Policies to encourage economic development
 - Farming fostered and still protected
- 20th Century infrastructure
 - Federal Reclamation projects
 - State water projects
 - Municipal provider projects
- 21st Century challenges
 - Urban population growth
 - Climate change

AG CONSERVATION AND SHARING: CHALLENGES

Change of water right required

- Type and place of use from ag to . . .
- Water Court (Colorado)
- Administrative (Western States)
 - Some limited Colorado ag sharing
- Ditch co. restrictions on moving water

State and local permitting requirements

TEMPORARY AG SHARING: LEGAL CHALLENGES

No-Injury Rule

- Any diminution of water available to a vested water right no matter how small or distant
 - Historical return flows must be maintained
 - Time, location and amount
 - Subsurface recharge req'd for lagged groundwater depletions

TEMPORARY AG SHARING: LEGAL CHALLENGES

- Quantification of Historical Consumptive Use and Return Flows
 - Fallowing, reduced CU cropping, deficit irrigation
- Computers have supplanted professional judgment
 - Virtually anything can model with a spreadsheet to x decimal places for x years is injurious
 - Calls for change
 - conservative standardized models to simplify engineering, reduce costs and protect vested rights
 - Pay up front (with water) rather than later
 - Burden shifting

TEMPORARY AG SHARING: CHALLENGES

Output Delivery to new place of use

- Usually upstream in Colorado from ag lands to front range municipalities
 - Requires upstream exchange
 - Limited exchange capacity
 - Water Court adjudication of exchange priority
 - Shepherding water past other diversions problematic
 - County constraints on transfers
 - Often requires storage
- Usually downstream in California
 - Wheeling right
 - CEQA if > one year
 - No unreasonable effects on fish or wildlife or other beneficial uses
 - Local rules to protect economies

TEMPORARY AG SHARING: LEGAL CHALLENGES

- Anti-speculation doctrines
 - Discourage long-range planning
 - Inhibit flexibility
 - Work against movement of water to area of greatest need

AG CONSERVATION LAWS

"Use it or lose it" major deterrent to conservation

 Many attorneys recommend diversion of full water right whether or not needed

 Many states protect conservation from CU diminishment, forfeiture, abandonment when enrolled in federal or state conservation program

TEMPORARY AG SHARING: LEGAL CHALLENGES

HIGH transaction costs

- Same process as a permanent transfer
 - Colorado water courts are civil courts with special rules
 - 2-4 years to adjudicate
 - \$400,000 and up legal and engineering fees for applicant
- Municipal disincentive compared to buy-and-dry
- Municipal discomfort with temporary supplies
- High bar for irrigator participation
- Third party "broker" required?
 - Lower Ark Valley Super Ditch (Colo.)
 - State water bank (Idaho)

- 1. HB 02-1414 Substitute Water Supply Plans (SWSPs)
- 2. HB 03-1334 Interruptible Water Supply Agreements (IWSAs)
- 3. HB 05-1215 Rotational Crop Management Contracts
- 4. HB 11-1068 Ag Water Transfers (withdrawn)
- 5. HB 13-1130 Expand IWSAs
- 6. HB 13-1248 CWCB Ag to Muni Fallowing-Leasing Pilot Program
- 7. SB 15-198 Expand CWCB Ag Fallowing-Leasing Pilot Program to Agricultural, Industrial, Environmental, Recreational

- Common elements of legislation
 - Administrative (State Engineer) approval
 - Finding of no injury to other water rights
 - Finding of no impairment of interstate allocations
 - Limited duration
 - Notice thru division (basin) SWSP notification list
 - Appeal available to water court
 - Expedited, limited to question of injury
 - Recently full APA review or de novo
 - Easier to tweak process than address fundamental problems with legal standards

HISTORY

- SWSP
 - 2004 and 2005 Aurora ~ 12,500 ac-ft
 - Approved w/o opposition, minimal terms and conditions
 - Successful, altho only ~ 9,500 ac-ft realized
 - 2012 Super Ditch 250 ac-ft
 - Conditional approval over strong opposition
 - 45 unprecedented and preclusive terms and conditions
 - Opponents sued State and Super Ditch anyway
 - Dry before could meet t&c, resolve litigation

HISTORY

Interruptible Water Supply Agreements

United Water 2012 (withdrawn)

• HISTORY

- Rotational Crop Management Contracts
 - None
 - 2 pre-existing decrees under 1969 statute
 Would be cost-prohibitive to adjudicate under current legal standards

HISTORY

• HB 13-1248 Ag-Muni Pilot Projects

- 2014 Lower Ark Super Ditch/LAVWCD
 - Highline Canal 2 farms
 - 250 ac-ft/year for Town of Fowler
 - Withdrawn after farmers threatened
- 2015 Lower Ark Super Ditch/LAVWCD
 - Catlin Canal 5 farms
 - 250 ac-ft/year for Town of Fowler
 - 125 ac-ft/yr ea for Fountain and Security
 - Approved by CWCB 26 Jan 2015
 - 60 tough but doable terms and conditions
 - Delivering water since March 1st

- HB 13-1248 CWCB Ag-Muni Fallowing-Leasing Pilot Program
 - Modeled on 2009 rainwater harvesting pilot program
 - Ltd to 10 projects 3 per 4 major river basins
 - Ltd to 10 years
 - No trans-mountain/Rio Grande exports
 - CWCB developed criteria and guidelines
 - Procedural and substantive
 - Lots of stakeholder participation
 - State Engineer must find no injury
 - State Engineer must find no impairment of interstate allocations
- SB15-198
 - Expanded to include Ag to Ag, industrial, environmental, recreational leases

AG CONSERVATION LAWS

 Recognize "conserved water" from efficiency improvements

Allow use or transfer of conserved water

- Instream flows
 - Oregon
 - Washington
 - Colorado (proposed)
- Other uses
 - California
 - Montana

COLORADO LEGISLATION FOR AG CONSERVATION

- Allow ag user to obtain right to "conserved water" from efficiency improvements
- I990s attempts
 - Reduced diversions = conserved water
 - Expansion of use/reduced return flows
- Recent legislation
 - Non-consumptive use between headgate and location of historical return flows
 - SB 13-019 stricken before passage
 - SB 14-213 Governor vetoed
 - SB 15-1222 Senate killed

AG SHARING FOR PERMANENT M&I SUPPLY

- Paired Conservation Easements & Municipal Option Agreements
- How the conservation easement works:
 - Purpose is to conserve irrigated land
 - Ties the irrigation water rights to the irrigated land
 - Can permit temporary transfer of water if it fosters preservation and protection of the conserved irrigated land
 - Additional crop (H2O) with predictable yield and price supports long term ag viability

AG SHARING FOR PERMANENT M&I SUPPLY

- Paired Conservation Easements & Municipal Option Agreements
- How the municipal option agreement works:
 - Conceptually/functionally /legally equivalent to municipal purchase of perpetual option from farmer/H2O owner for right to lease H2O in future under defined terms and conditions
 - Secures additional municipal supplies for future needs
 - Drought, drought recovery, climate change
 - Base supply?

CONCLUSIONS

- Temporary ag sharing critical for future of irrigated ag and West
- Water court process not conducive to testing
 Uncertainty=risk + Cost + Time
- Key strategy in Colorado River Basin Study
- Key strategy in draft Colorado Water Plan
 - Need to find out if/how it will work
 - Need to make simpler, cheaper than buy-and-dry
- Can pair with conservation easements for perpetual municipal supply

COLORADO LEGISLATION FOR TEMPORARY TRANSFERS

QUESTIONS?