Planning, Organizing and Implementing New Irrigation Projects

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University of Idaho Extension



What is a water right?

- The citizens of the State own the water resources within the State.
- A water right is created and maintained by controlling water and placing it to a 'beneficial use'.
- Most water use is recognized as beneficial use, as long as it is not wasteful.
- A new water right is established through an administrative process overseen by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) or Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD)

The elements of a water right

- Source
 - Ground water
 - Surface water
- Priority date
 - Usually the date of application or first use
- Quantity
 - Rate of flow, and/or
 - Volume

- Period of Use
 - Limited (e.g. irrigation season)
 - Year-round
- Purpose of Use
 - This is the beneficial use
- Point of Diversion
- Place of Use

The appropriation process - Idaho

How is a new water right created?

- 1. An Application for Permit is filed with IDWR.
- 2. Public notice is given in local newspapers.
- 3. Protests can be filed in the ten days following the date of final publication.
- 4. After resolution of any protests, IDWR issues a Permit to Appropriate Water.
- 5. Proof of Beneficial Use is submitted when development is complete.
- 6. A field exam is conducted to determine the extent of beneficial use developed under the *Permit*.
- 7. IDWR issues the Water Right License and the process is complete.

New Water Rights: Are They Available? Boise River Basin

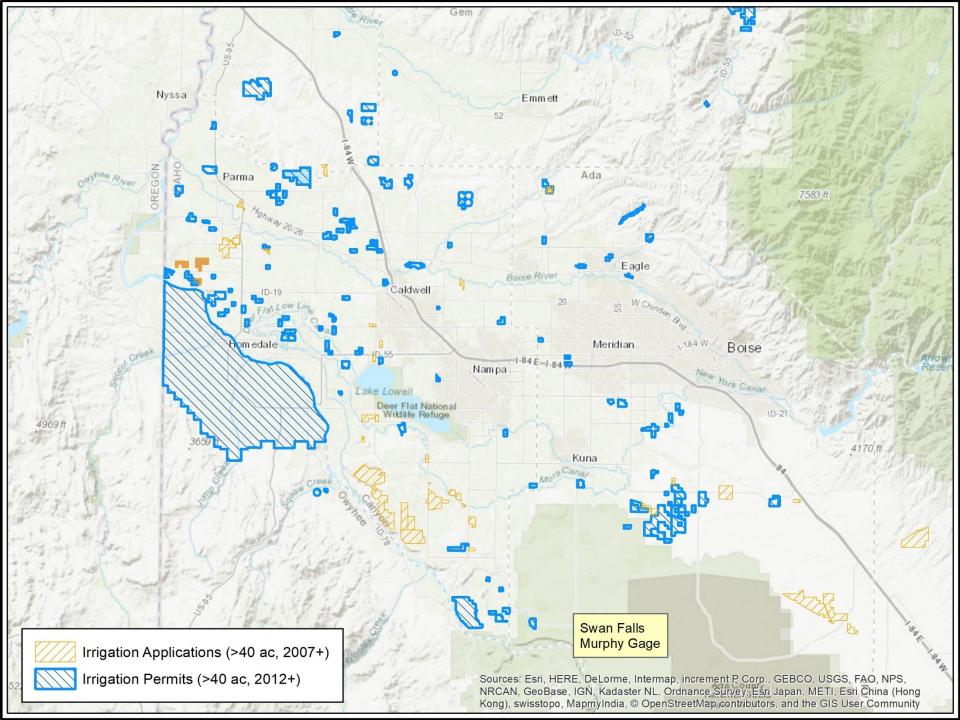
- Above Star Bridge: Groundwater below 200 feet
- Below Star Bridge
 - Groundwater
 - Boise River
 - Most Drains

New Water Rights: Are They Available? Payette River Basin

- Groundwater generally available
 - May need to rent storage if hydraulically connected to river
- Payette River Below Letha
- Storage Available

New Water Rights: Are They Available? Snake River

 New Snake River water rights are available downstream of the Murphy Gage at Swan Falls Dam.



New Water Rights: Are They Available? Eastern Oregon

- Groundwater is generally available, preferably at least ½ mile from surface water
- Surface water is generally unavailable (Snake River may have some availability)

Oregon: Allocation of Conserved Water

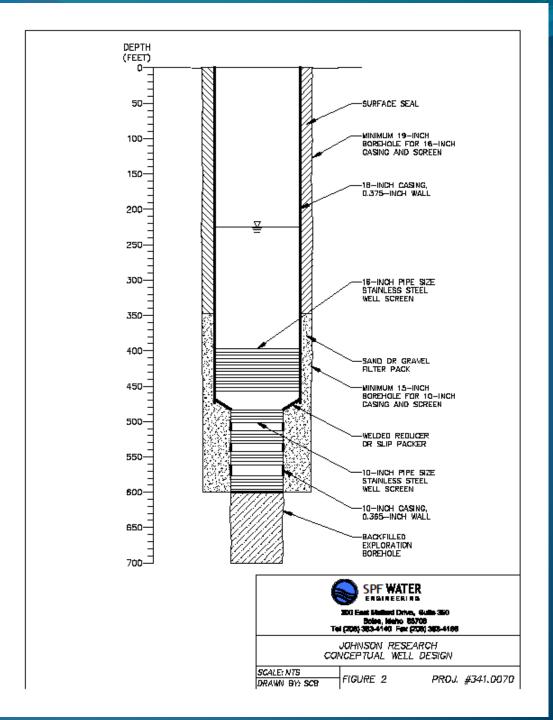
- New acres can be developed with efficiency improvements.
- Goals: address water supply and improve streamflow.
- Up to 75% of conserved water can be allocated for new irrigation, 25% left in stream and allocated to state.
- Water can be sold, transferred, left instream.
- Priority date same or advanced by one minute.
- The amount of non-repayable public funding can increase 25% allocation to state up to 75%

SPF's Role in Your Irrigation Project

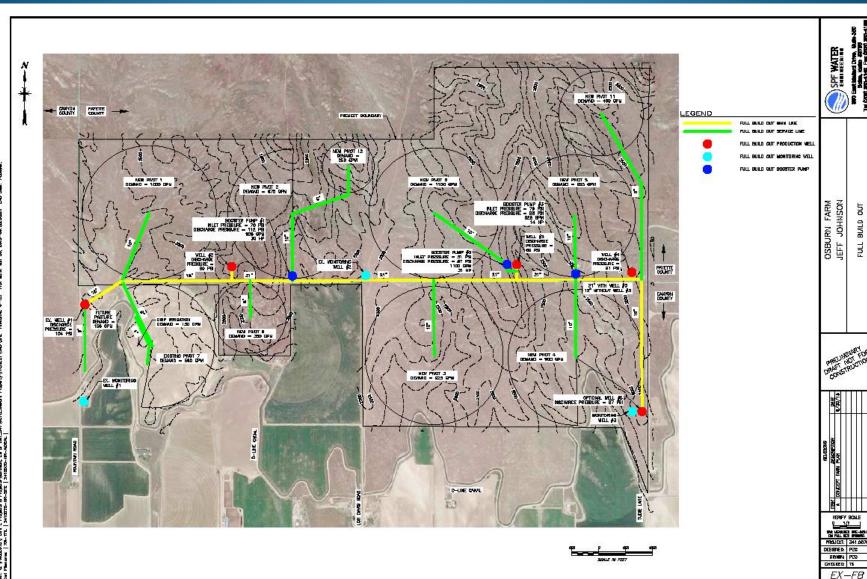
- Water Rights Applications
 - New Permits
 - Ownership Changes
 - Transfers (changes in use, location, source, etc.)
 - Mitigation / Monitoring Plans
 - Water Bank
- Licensing Exams
- Water Right Investigations
- Expert Witness Testimony
- Master Plans

Well Design

- Conceptual design
- Specifications
- Bidding
- Construction oversight
- Cuttings analysis
- Geophysical logging
- Zone testing
- Final design
- Development
- Monitoring and Maintenance



System Design



Related Services

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Hydrogeologic Investigations
 - Well Siting, Design and Development
 - Aquifer Studies
- Ground and Surface Water Monitoring and Modeling
- Irrigation System Supply and Engineering
- WaterCAD System Modeling
- Energy Efficiency Testing

Questions?



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