

Oregon Irrigators Meeting

March 30, 2012



Presented By Derek Sandison Office of Columbia River

Columbia River Basin Water Management (Development) Act - 2006

- Ecology directed to aggressively pursue development of new water supplies for both instream and out-of-stream uses
- Significant investment in new storage and conservation
 - Capital: authorization for bonds of up to \$200 million
 - Operating: \$2.1 million and 15 FTEs
- 2/3 of funds for study & construction of new storage & pump exchanges
 - I/3 of new storage for improving streamflows to benefit fish
 - 2/3 of new storage for new out-of-stream uses
- 1/3 of funds for all other water supply projects
- Legislative reporting on water supply and demand forecasts

Water Supply Development Account Uses

- Assess, plan, and develop new storage
- Improve or alter existing storage facilities
- Implement conservation projects
- Any other actions to provide access to new water supplies (e.g., acquisitions, leases, marketing)

RCW 90.90 – Statutory Focus

- Alternatives to groundwater for agricultural users in the Odessa subarea aquifer
- Sources of water supply for pending water right applications
- New uninterruptible supply of water for interruptible water right holders
- New municipal, domestic, industrial and irrigation water needs in basin
- Water for instream purposes







updated 4/13/2010



Accomplishments

- Developed about 100,000 acre-feet of water for agricultural, municipal and industrial uses.
- More than 50,000 acre-feet of water to support stream flows for fish in the Columbia River and tributaries.
- A dozen new M&I water rights issued
 December 2011
- Permits for the balance of the M&I water (about 80) will be issued in 2012 - benefit cities like Bridgeport, Pasco, Kennewick, Richland and West Richland.

Office of Columbia River Water Development Progress - 2011



- > Barker Ranch: 6,436 ac-ft
- > Columbia Basin Irrigation District Piping: 5,450 ac-ft
- > Donations: 6,066 ac-ft
- > Lake Roosevelt: 132,500 ac-ft
- > Potholes Supplemental Feed Route (conveyance)
- > Okanogan Water Right Acquisition: 79 ac-ft



- > Columbia Basin I.D.: 5,337 ac-ft
- > Conservation Commission I.E.: TBD
- > 508.14 Rule Change: TBD
- > Kennewick ASR: 318+ ac-ft
- > Lower Wenatchee: 1.493 ac-ft
- > Manashtash: 454 ac-ft
- > Odessa Subarea: 164.000 ac-ft
- > Peshastin I.D.: Piping: 360 ac-ft
- > Red Mountain: 20,423 ac-ft
- > Okanogan Water Right Acquistion: 958 ac-ft
- > SRB & Tribal Fisheries: TBD
- > Sullivan Lake: 14,000 ac-ft
- > White Salmon ASR: 145 ac-ft
- > Weber Siphon (conveyance)

Long Term Development (2016+)In-Stream **Out-of-stream** MILLIONS dcrp-te > Aquifer Storage & Recovery Exploration: TBD

- > Chelan PUD Pump Storage: 50,000 ac-ft
- > Conservation Commission Retiming: TBD
- > Foster C.D. Moses Coulee S.A.R.: TBD
- > Goose Lake & 9 Mile Flat Storage: 4,750,000 ac-ft
- > Klickitat County Horse Heaven Hills: 105,000 ac-ft
- > Lincoln CD Passive Rehydration: 300,000 ac-ft
- > Mill Creek Storage: between 2000-11,000 ac ft
- > Peshastin Pump Exchange: TBD
- > Spokane-Rathdrum Prairie A.S.R.: TBD
- > Walla Walla Pump Exchange: 30,000 ac-ft
- > Yakima River Water Enhancement: 450,000 ac-ft

Status of the \$200M Columbia River Basin Water Supply Account



The pie chart shows the current appropriation of funds from the Columbia **River Account. Under RCW** 90.90.010(2)(b), two-thirds of the account must be spent on storage & pump exchanges, and one third for "other purposes." The pie slices in the circle reflect the allocated and unobligated funds. The pie will grow in coming years as cost-recovery of water supply projects occurs.

Columbia River Basin Long-Term Water Supply and Demand Forecast

Demand Type	Estimated Volume (ac- ft)	Source
2030 Irrigation Demand (new irrigation, Odessa replacement, Yakima Basin supply, and Columbia River interruptibles)	800,000 – 1.1 Million	WSU Integrated Model, Odessa EIS, Yakima EIS, and Ecology 2001 Drought Database
2030 New Municipal Demand (including municipally-supplied commercial and self-supplied domestic)	108,500	WSU Integrated Model
Unmet Columbia River Instream Flows	I 3,400,000	Ecology data, McNary Dam, 2001 drought year
Unmet Tributary Instream Flows	500,000	Ecology Data, tributaries with adopted instream flows, 2001 drought year
2030 New Hydropower Demand	0	WSU Surveys and Planning Forecast Review

Office of Columbia River POLICY ADVISORY GROUP (PAG) Members

Dale Bambrick NOAA Fisheries – U.S. Dept of Commerce

> Brenda Bateman Oregon Water Resources Dept

> Dave Sauter Klickitat County Commissioner

Gary Chandler Association of WA Business

> Kathleen Collins Water Policy Alliance

Jon Culp WA State Conservation Commission

Jim Fredericks U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

> Michael Garrity American Rivers

Leo Stewart The Conf Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation **Bill Gray** Bureau of Reclamation

Tony Grover NW Power & Conservation Council

> Matt Watkins City of Pasco

Mike Leita Yakima County Commissioner

> Joe Lukas Grant County PUD

Mo McBroom WA Environmental Council

Darryll Olsen Columbia-Snake Rivers Irrigation Association

> Rudy Plager Adams County Commissioner

Gary Passmore The Conf Tribes of the Colville Reservation Lisa Pelly Washington Rivers Conservancy

> Rudy Peone Spokane Tribe

Phil Rigdon Yakama Nation

Mike Schwisow Columbia Basin Development League

Teresa Scott WA State Dept of Fish & Wildlife

Craig Simpson East Columbia Basin Irrigation District

> Rich Stevens Grant County Commissioner

John Stuhlmiller WA State Farm Bureau

Rob Swedo Bonneville Power Administration

Approach to Finding Alternatives to Groundwater for Odessa



- Supplemental Feed Route and Other Infrastructure Upgrades
- Lake Roosevelt Incremental Storage Releases
- Coordinated Conservation Plan
- Odessa Subarea Special Study
 - Banks Lake Re-Operation

Aquifer Decline



Columbia Basin Project, Washington

Map 2 Groundwater Level Decline in Aquifers of the Odessa Subarea, 1981 to 2007

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Potholes Supplemental Feed Route



Frenchman Hills Wasteway

- Additional Capacity
 - 25,000 acre-feet

Crab Creek

- Annual Capacity
 - 100/500 cfs
 - 126,000 acre-feet
- Spring Flow Capacity
 - 500 cfs
 - 54,000 acre-feet

Potholes Supplemental Feed Route



- Road C
- Brook Lake
 - 4x4 gate and outlet
- Road 16
- Acquisition
 - 64 Landowners
 - 123 Parcels

Lake Roosevelt Storage Releases

30,000 Acre-Feet of Water for the Odessa Subarea

- First large block of surface water for ground water replacement
- Weber Siphon under construction. It will allow the delivery of 21,000 acre-feet to the southern portion of the Odessa Subarea



Lake Roosevelt Incremental Storage Releases Permitting Process & Timeline







Coordinated Conservation

2009

Irrigation District	Туре	Length (ft)	AF/year saved
East District	Pipe	17,140	1,973
South District	Pipe	8,821	337
Quincy District	Lining	1,500	211
2010			
Irrigation District	Туре	Length (ft)	AF/year saved
East District	Pipe	16,078	977.3
South District	Pipe	29,450	1054.1
Quincy District	Pipe	8,860	898

Odessa Subarea Special Study Purpose and Need



- Replace current groundwater irrigation in Odessa Subarea with surface water
- Avoid economic loss and address declining groundwater for agriculture & other uses
- Fulfill obligation made by Reclamation and Ecology in the Columbia River MOU

Final EIS – Modified Partial Replacement Alternative Water Delivery Option - DRAFT

- Deliver water up to 70,000 acres
- I 64,000 acre-foot diversion from Columbia River
- Maximize use of existing infrastructure
- Provides replacement water both north and south of I-90
- Would allow phased construction





Water Supply Options

- Rocky Coulee Reservoir (new)
- Banks Lake
 Drawdown
- Lake Roosevelt



Sullivan Lake Reoperation

- OCR agreement with Pend Oreille County PUD to convert former hydropower facility to water supply operation.
- Creates 14,000 ac-ft of additional supply in NE counties.
 - 9,333 ac-ft for out-of-stream uses (at least 50% for municipals)
 - 4,667 ac-ft for instream uses
- \$14M=\$1,000 per ac-ft
- Schedule: 2012-2014 releases, with permits starting in 2013.



Red Mountain AVA Pump Project

The Project

Move Kennewick Irrigation District (KID) Diversion on the Yakima River 20 miles downstream from Prosser to Kiona.

Expected Outcomes

- Increased water supply will allow for additional 1,785 acres of wine grape vineyards to be planted.
- An additional 11,005 ac-ft of water will be added to Yakima River stream flows.

Timeline

Permitting decision in December 2011, construction in 2012, and new lands irrigated beginning in 2013.



<u>Cost</u>

– \$10.595 Million

Economic Benefits

- \$9.2 Million Annually
- 103 jobs added

Environmental Benefits

- 11,005 ac-ft of water added to a low-flowing stretch of the Yakima River (between Prosser and Benton City)
- 1,200 ac-ft of shrub steppe habitat protected
- Community Benefits
 - 1,785 acres of new irrigation

Quote

"It benefits the wine, the fish, the state, the landowners out there and our ratepayers," said Scott Revell, planning manager for KID.

Yakima River Integrated Water Resource Management Plan





- Basin size = 6,155 sq. miles
 - Irrigated cropland = 500,000 acres
- Avg. runoff = 3.3 MAF, Reservoirs store 1.0 MAF
 Deliveries = 1.7 MAF

Yakima Basin Storage Reservoirs

09/27/2010



Yakima Basin Background

- Surface water over-appropriated
- Droughts in 1992, 1993, 1994, 2001, and 2005
- Proratable irrigation districts reduced to as little as 37% of allotments
- Instream flows greatly reduced by out-of-stream diversions
- Climate change effects less snow, more rapid runoff

Yakima Basin Background

- Historic fish runs 300,000 to 960,000 anadromous fish
- 1981-1990 average fish runs 8,000
- Native sockeye, summer Chinook extirpated
- Spring and fall Chinook and coho seriously reduced
- Steelhead ESA Threatened species
- Bull trout ESA Threatened species

Climate Change Forecast

2040 Projected Climate Change Impact on Summer Flows by WRIA



Yakima River Basin Water Supply Efforts



YRBWEP Workgroup Members

- Washington Department of Agriculture
- NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
- Benton County
- Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board
- Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District
- Yakama Nation Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project
- American Rivers
- Kittitas Reclamation District
- Yakima County

- City of Yakima
- Kittitas County
- Yakima Basin Storage Alliance
- Kennewick Irrigation District
- Yakama Nation Natural Resources
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District
- Roza Irrigation District
- Bureau of Reclamation

Yakima Basin Integrated Plan Elements

- Water Supply
 - Market driven reallocation of water
 - Enhanced conservation
 - Surface storage
 - Aquifer storage (passive and active recovery
- System operation modifications
- Watershed/fish habitat improvements
- Fish passage



Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Market Reallocation Element

Near-term effort

- Build on existing water market programs
- Take steps to reduce barriers

Longer-term effort

- Focus on water transfers between districts
- Allow fallowing within district; leases to outside district
- Requires substantial changes to existing laws/policies



Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Enhanced Water Conservation Element

Agricultural Conservation – Up to 70,000 acre-feet

- Lining/piping canals and laterals
- Re-regulation reservoirs
- Irrigation efficiency reduce seepage, evaporation, and spills

Re-Regulation Reservoir



Municipal and Domestic Conservation Program

- Promote efficient landscape irrigation practices
- Expand education/incentives to encourage voluntary efficiency
- Establish best practice standards



Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Surface Water Storage

Wymer Dam and Pump Station

- 162,500 acre-foot-capacity reservoir
- Options for pump station at Thorp or upstream of Lmuma Creek

Lake Kachess Inactive Storage

- Access 200,000 acre-feet from inactive storage in drought years

Bumping Lake Enlargement

- Construct new dam for additional 164,500 acre-feet storage
- Provide carryover storage





Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Groundwater Storage Element

Groundwater storage actions would use surface water to recharge aquifers and store water for later withdrawal and use:

Aquifer Storage and Recovery



Shallow Aquifer Recharge

Divert water into designed ground infiltration systems (ponds, canals) during periods of excess runoff



Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Structural and Operational Changes Element

- Lake Keechelus-to-Lake Kachess Pipeline
- Aquifer Storage and Recovery
 - Lining and piping laterals mail canal and south branch canal
 - Construct re-regulation reservoir at Manastash Creek
 - Pump Yakima River water to Manashtash Creek irrigators
- Reduce power diversions at Roza and Chandler Dams – Fish
- Outmigration flows
- Wapatox Canal Piping/lining; diversions consolidations
- Raise Cle Elum Lake by 3-feet





Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Habitat/Watershed Protection and Enhancement Element

Targeted Watershed Protections and Enhancements

- Three key areas proposed for land acquisition actions
 - 46,000 acres in Teanaway River Basin
 - 15,000 acres in Yakima River Canyon
 - 10,000 acres at Little Naches River headwaters

Consider potential Wilderness and Wild and Scenic River designations







Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Reservoir Fish Passage Element

Cle Elum



Kachess

Provide upstream and downstream fish passage

Benefits:

- Increase anadromous species abundance
- Allow reintroduction of sockeye runs
- Provide greater genetic interchange for bull trout
- Providing access to high quality habitat at higher elevations

Bumping



Keechelus



Rimrock (Tieton Dam)



Challenges Ahead

- Spatial and temporal distribution of water makes it a scarce resource.
- Many competing demands for water some exclusive (consumptive), some non-exclusive (non-consumptive).
- Many parties with a stake in the game: tribes, federal, state, and local governments; agricultural groups; environmental groups.
- Columbia-Snake River System:
 - Extensively developed for hydropower, flood control, irrigated agriculture, municipal water supplies, navigation, and recreation.
 - Enormously important from ecosystem perspective (e.g., salmonids, resident fish).
- Uncertainties FCRPS BiOp, Canadian Treaty, yearly fluctuations in hydrology, long-term climate variability



Questions?