

Potatoes

New water rights.

nothing now

I think you covered the major issues well. I'm looking forward to diving deeper during the next meetings.

State/region coordination

none. Way too much alredy.

I'm concerned that the discussion about priorities and concerns didn't address property rights and the conflict between private property and a public resource. Also, what about a bifurcation of development rights and use rights?

None

I have none that you have not highlighted.





None

Reach based benefits

Can water transfers be reversed? Can relinquishment be reversed?

We haven't quite discussed local WRIA interaction, how does this intersect local WRIA plans/decisions, is there room for local WRIA review in tackling these water right related transactions and actions Constraining the sale of farm water, farm goods or farm equipment because you do not like or agree with the buyer's location

We're very concerned that the rules around water banking and out of basi transfers don't increase overall water use.

How climate change might impact these issues

How should counties that can't agree on how to manage scarce water approach that process?

None really



Who decides what public interest is, local. Basin or state?

Establishing locally controlled water banks supporting county comprehensive plans

The potential for misuse of donations to the TWRP.

What does Ecology do to protect water in trust for instream flows? Does it vary by region? What does Ecology need to be able to beef this up?

A barrier to an effective trust program and water banking is Ecology capacity. Do you anticipate another request to add capacity?

What is the role of conservancy boards.

Next steps to begin to discuss options for addressing concerns raised

Trust water right mitigation procedures in context of new applications.

Trust water as mitigation for first to achieve net ecological benefit





Recognizing different objectives of the TWRP - keeping that in mind as we look to changes

Increasing demand for water rights transfers due to uncertainty of exempt well status.

How will ECY keep the collaborative perspective of today moving forward? Will ECY set guidance in market pricing of water rights to control costs for purchasers and the broad spectrum of water users.

The role of Water Conservancy Boards and the level of support and guidance they get from Ecology. Use of WCBs as testing grounds for "novel" applications of the water code.

How the development of this work will affect the streamflow restoration planning work pending and due soon to be completed.

I am concerned about the "local interest" trumping the "public interest." Obviously, local concerns matter, but this is a State resource.

What uncertainties are there in the trust program for permanently increasing instream flows, both administrative and leaislative?

Off to a good start!

The real potential of "drying up" headwater basins, and how that impacts local planning efforts.





Following up on Dan Hallers comments we need more data on the amounts of water placed into trust; how much has been transferred out of basin; and what amounts are held as speculative.

Is the WA structure creating speculation, i.e. compared to ID?

...the need to be aware of and account for potential unintended negative consequences when we attempt to legislate solutions to one controversial circumstance (eg the situation addressed in the Seattle Times articles).

Actual data on trust water transfers

Increasing the efficiency of water markets in WA so that water availability is optimized across the state. There is also a need to make these processes simpler so that equitable access to water availability is better promoted.

Enforcement, follow up after sale of water rights to ensure proper use.

Economic equity of transfers. The complexity/cost of the process is inevitably going to concentrate water/power/influence into the highest profit crops and large corporate farms at the expense of diversity (geographic and crop type, etc)

Overall data management, databases and capacity at and among Ecology and banks: Water availabilty, priority, ground and surface water conditions, impacts of transfers on the water cycle/availability.

Application of real estate excise to sales of water rights separate from land sale.

Well run meeting

The TWRP is a valuable tool that needs to continue to be available for use.

Use of the trust water program and water banks for municipal uses. For example, The Stillaguamish in streamflow rule WAC 173 505, denied a muni res & directed muni's from transfers and Trust Water bank.

Mainstem versus tributary water availability and how that impacts the Trust Water Rights Program and any changes that are recommended.

I'll have more questions later.

How will the public interest test be addressed and by who?

How will exempt wells be accounted for in basin adjudications.

Senior-junior rights imbalance; new deal required?

Protecting individuals real and personal propert rights.





None. Thanks for making web based so more folks can participate!

World peace

moves us into a better way of addressing water rights and uses

Improvements and clarity to the Trust Program.

A broad understanding of the issues and what work needs to be done moving forward

Avoids creating new problems

A flexible way to meet needs and address widely varied interests

Not sure yet

Solid, broad education. No legislation. Spare the legislators.

Clear direction of how to facilitate water exchanges within basin and complement local priorities



Better understanding

At least 70% agreements

Local management of local basin water?

Increased competition and participation in water banking and shorter permitting timeframes

Clearer prioritization of public good vs private speculation

Ensuring that the price of water for basic domestic use is subject is some kind of oversight the way water from a public or private water utility is

How can transfers be done without metering current use. Data on usage.

Reasonable regulations that limit profit motives in water banking.

A consensus statewide on water law adjustments



Making recommendations that are ultimately included in approved legislation

Ecology vetting any new policies or legislative proposals

trust in the outcome. More common understanding of then why and how

Guidance to the legislature that results in a functional scheme for transfers that adequately protects the environment.

Some directives or purposes that lead to "positive" changes in water law, as opposed to more conflicts to solve.

a strong basis for effective legislation.

A more predictable process.

Clear process to protect water rights of sufficient quantities to ensure the sustainability of agriculture

DOE making a good decision on legislation moved forward.



More robust understanding by the public and the Legislature of the complexities and trade-offs involved in these issues

The purpose of relinquishment was intended to allow some one else to use the water. Now, relinquished water is essentially gobbled up by instream flows, never to be seen for out of stream use again. This seems to defeat the original intent of relinq

Better public understanding of complex issues regarding use twrp, and potential and consequences of unintended uses.

Avoidance of costly lawsuits that have unpredictable results and determine water law in the future

Meaningful and scalable solutions - not one size fits all to valid concerns about out of basin water transfers. Even better an interim solution for areas under the most pressure, or with the most to lose.

More equitable access to water rights.

Education and mutual understanding.

Identification of legal and regulatory barriers to more efficient markets/transfers, and possible solutions. Also need data and recommendations on better data management.

Recognition of reclaimed water and nonconsumptive uses for mitigation



No detrimental effects to Trust program

Something valuable for a holder of a water right.

Provide good snacks

keep it up, good meeting today

Educate!

Remember needs of small farmers and propertY owners on financial margins

How do we address specific basin issues?

Consider local WRIA plans and priorities when developing guidance/programs related to water rights and legal water access

Walk don't run. Look at real world examples from people with experience.

Make as data driven and longterm focused as possible

Put out questions in advance?



Develop a net benefits mitigation policy

Make decisions informed by actual data rather than fear Break these large topics into specific sub issues.

listen to the experts. Think long term. Be bold.

Send out pre meeting material

Make the process more affordable for average WR holders

approach discussion with an open mind. Especially for those of us steeped in these issues, it helps to try and approach it from a fresh perspective.

Continue

Be open minded.



Look at solutions that allow for the variety of situations across the state.

Acknowledge and consider the necessary overlap with Foster and Hirst issues, etc

Listen and understand the concerns and perspectives.

Not take control of the entire system - leave a place for local control/input, conservancy boards and private property rights.

Listen to the participants carefully. Take into account the background of the participants.

Keep legislature involved during advisory group meetings so they hear individual concerns

Continue broad engagement

Allow written feedback on topics in advance of the meetings

Speak in direct conversations with people who have been directly involved in sales and transfers.



Think about the reasons for speculation and look at solutions from that perspective.