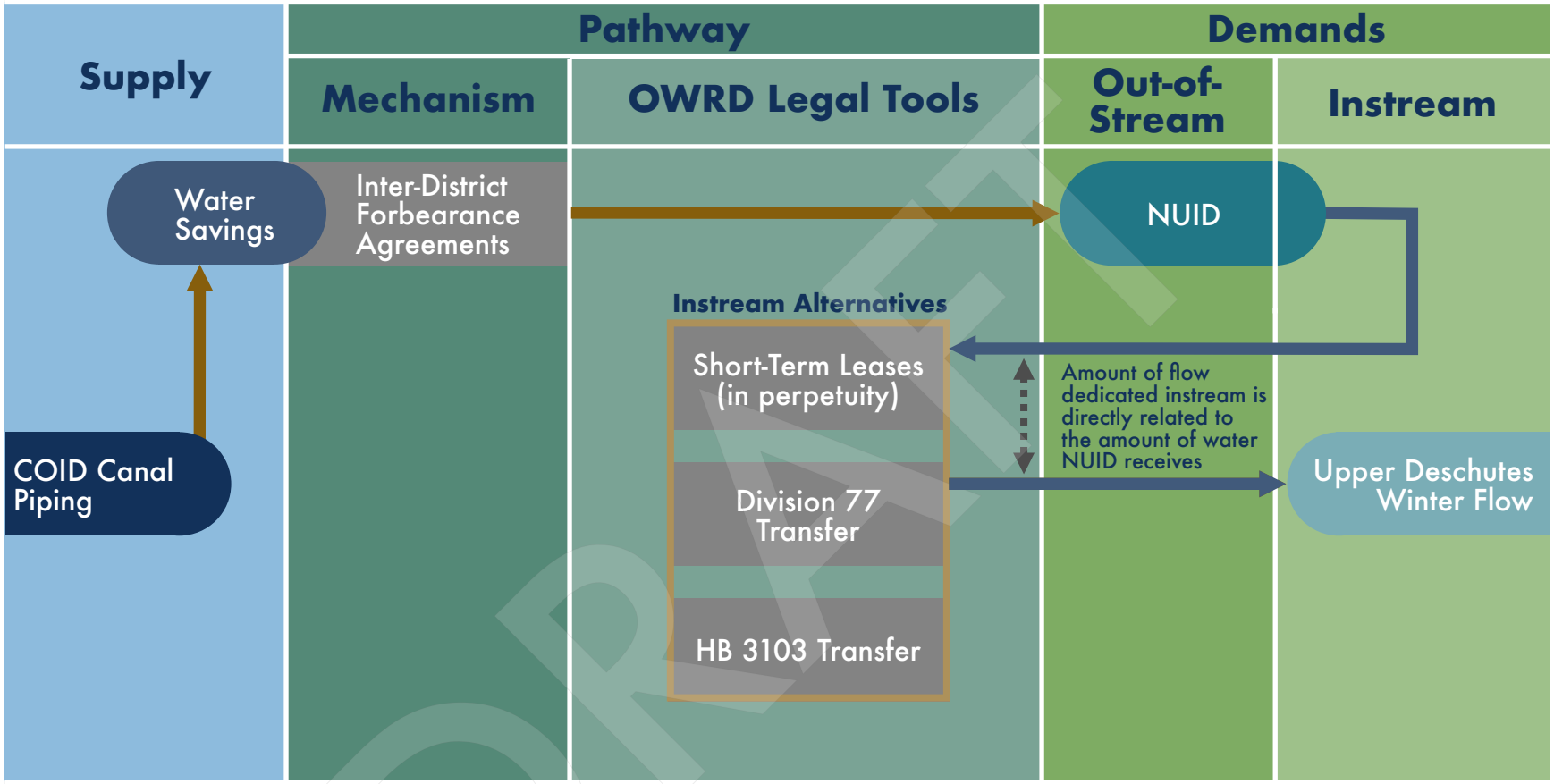
Framework for Action: COID Canal Piping



Key Issues to Address

- Clarification of COID's remaining right after water savings are returned to the system
- Protection of saved water from diversion by users senior to NUID
- Duration of both in and out of stream demands (HCP or permanent)
- If water is wheeled through COID system to NUID, agreement between the two districts on costs
- Flexibility to manage and shape water releases depending on OWRD tool used
- Storage of excess water in Wickiup above the volume of NUID's storage right and HCP obligations during periods of over-abundance
- Ability to generate GW mitigation credits from restored winter flow

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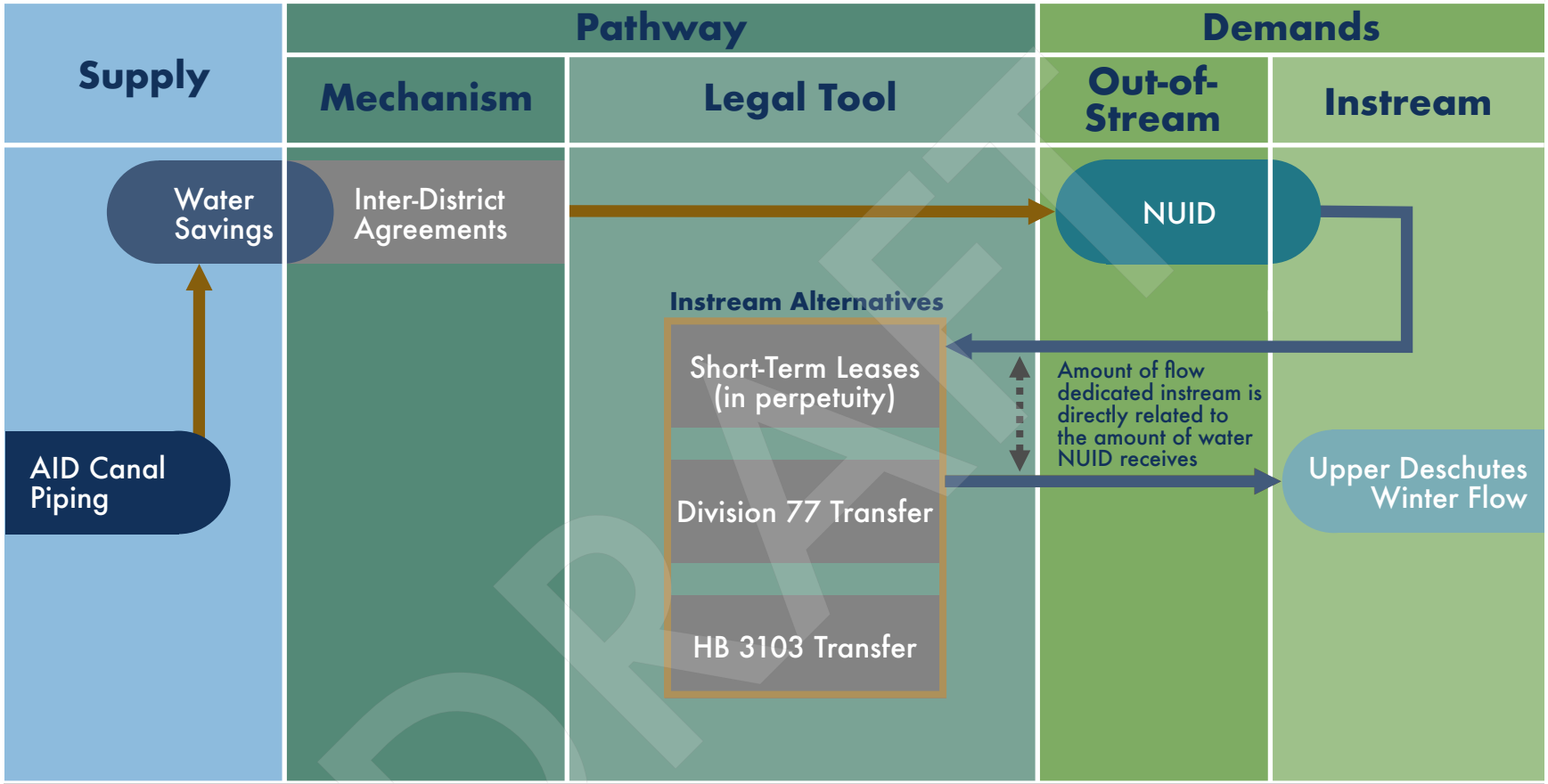
COID Canal Piping Projects
Annotated Pathway

Water Savings from COID Canal Piping Projects→Inter-District Forbearance Agreement→Firm NUID Supply→Instream Alternatives→Upper Deschutes Winter Flow

- COID bypasses diversion of a cumulative volume of water saved through completed piping projects and/or delivers the saved water to NUID at the bottom of its system
- Other districts agree to allow said volume of water to be diverted out of priority by NUID
- NUID agrees to release an equivalent volume of water from Wickiup through one of three alternative OWRD mechanisms (short-term lease, division 77 transfer, or HB 3103 transfer) to increase upper Deschutes winter flow

Framework for Action: Arnold Canal Piping



Key Issues to Address

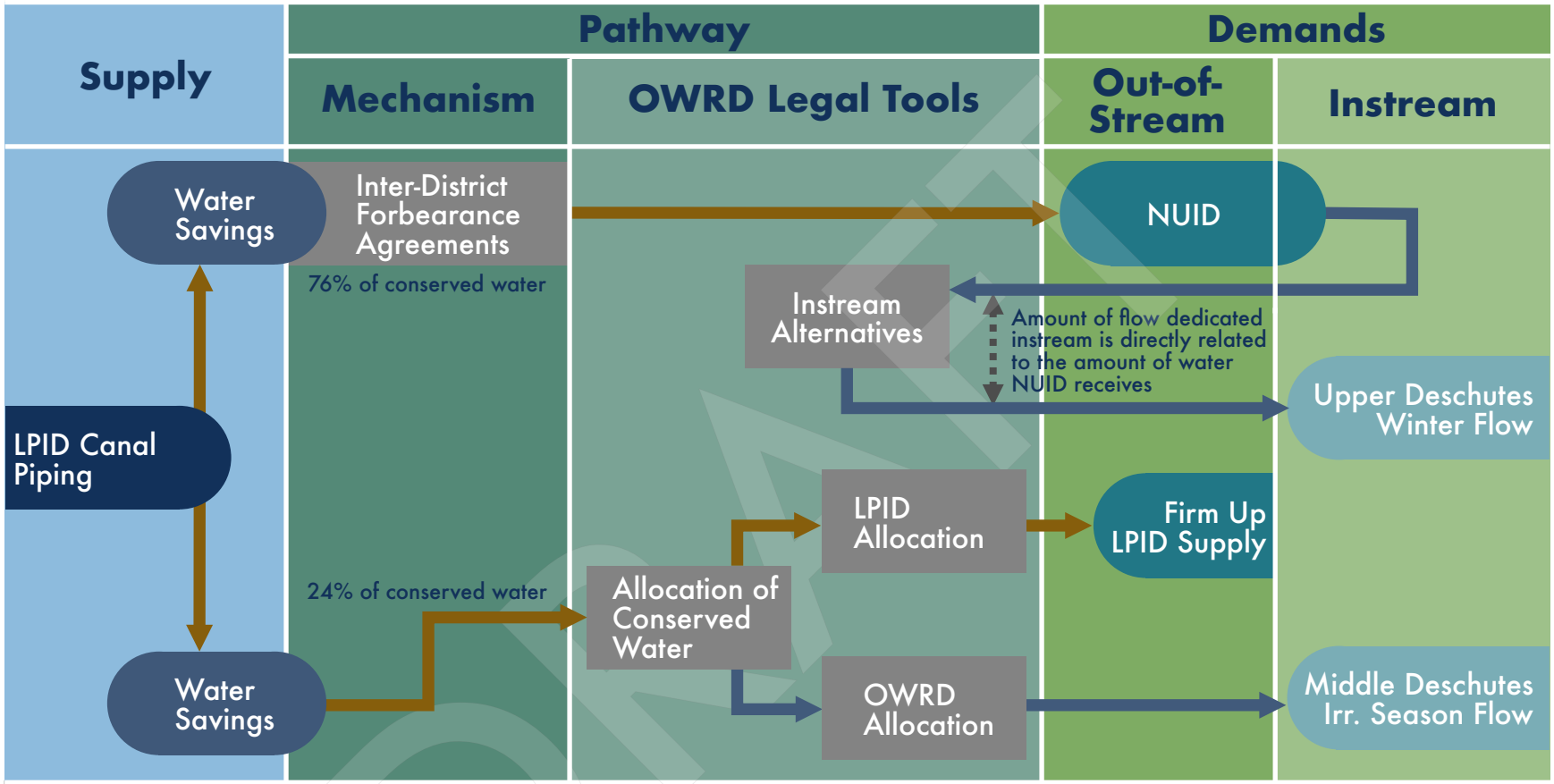
- Clarification of AID's remaining right after water savings are returned to the system
- Protection of saved water from diversion by users senior to NUID
- Duration of both in and out of stream demands (HCP or permanent)
- Flexibility to manage and shape water releases depending on OWRD tool used
- Storage of excess water in Wickiup above the volume of NUID's storage right and HCP obligations during periods of over-abundance
- Ability to generate GW mitigation credits from restored winter flow

AID Canal Piping Projects
Annotated Pathway

Water Savings from AID Canal Piping Projects→Inter-District Forbearance Agreement→Firm NUID Supply→Instream Alternatives→Upper Deschutes Winter Flow

- AID bypasses diversion of a cumulative volume of water saved through completed piping projects to NUID
- Other districts agree to allow said volume of water to be diverted out of priority by NUID
- NUID agrees to release an equivalent volume of water from Wickiup through one of three alternative OWRD mechanisms (short-term lease, division 77 transfer, or HB 3103 transfer) to increase upper Deschutes winter flow

Framework for Action: Lone Pine Canal Piping



Key Issues to Address

- Clarification of LPID's remaining right after water savings are returned to the system
- Protection of saved water from diversion by users senior to NUID
- Duration of both in and out of stream demands (HCP or permanent)
- Flexibility to manage and shape water releases depending on OWRD tool used
- Storage of excess water in Wickiup above the volume of NUID's storage right and HCP obligations during periods of over-abundance
- Ability to generate GW mitigation credits from restored winter flow

LPID Canal Piping Projects
Annotated Pathways

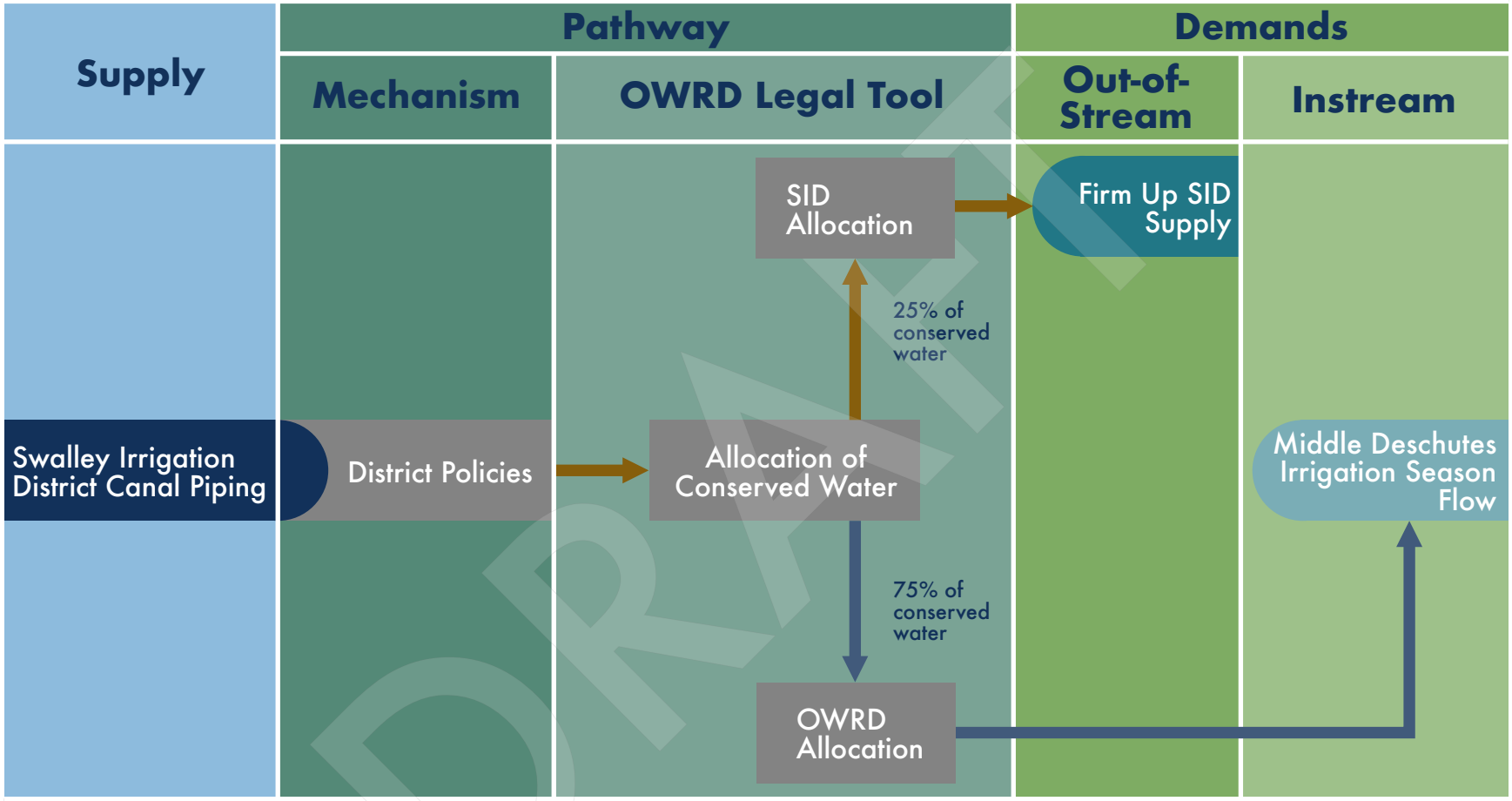
Water Savings from LPID Canal Piping Projects→Inter-District Forbearance Agreement→Firm NUID Supply→Instream Alternatives→Upper Deschutes Winter Flow

- LPID bypasses diversion of 76% of a cumulative volume of water saved through completed piping projects to NUID at the bottom of its system
- Other districts agree to allow said volume of water to be diverted out of priority by NUID
- NUID agrees to release an equivalent volume of water from Wickiup through one of three alternative OWRD mechanisms (short-term lease, division 77 transfer, or HB 3103 transfer) to increase upper Deschutes winter flow

Water Savings from LPID Canal Piping Projects→Allocation of Conserved Water→Firm Lone Pine Supply

- To be completed: is LPID using allocation of conserved water program to firm up its supply?

Framework for Action: Swalley Canal Piping



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Key Issues to Address

- Timing of instream use (April 1- October 31) with highest flow (15.20 CFS) from May 15 - September 14.

SID Canal Piping Projects
Annotated Pathways

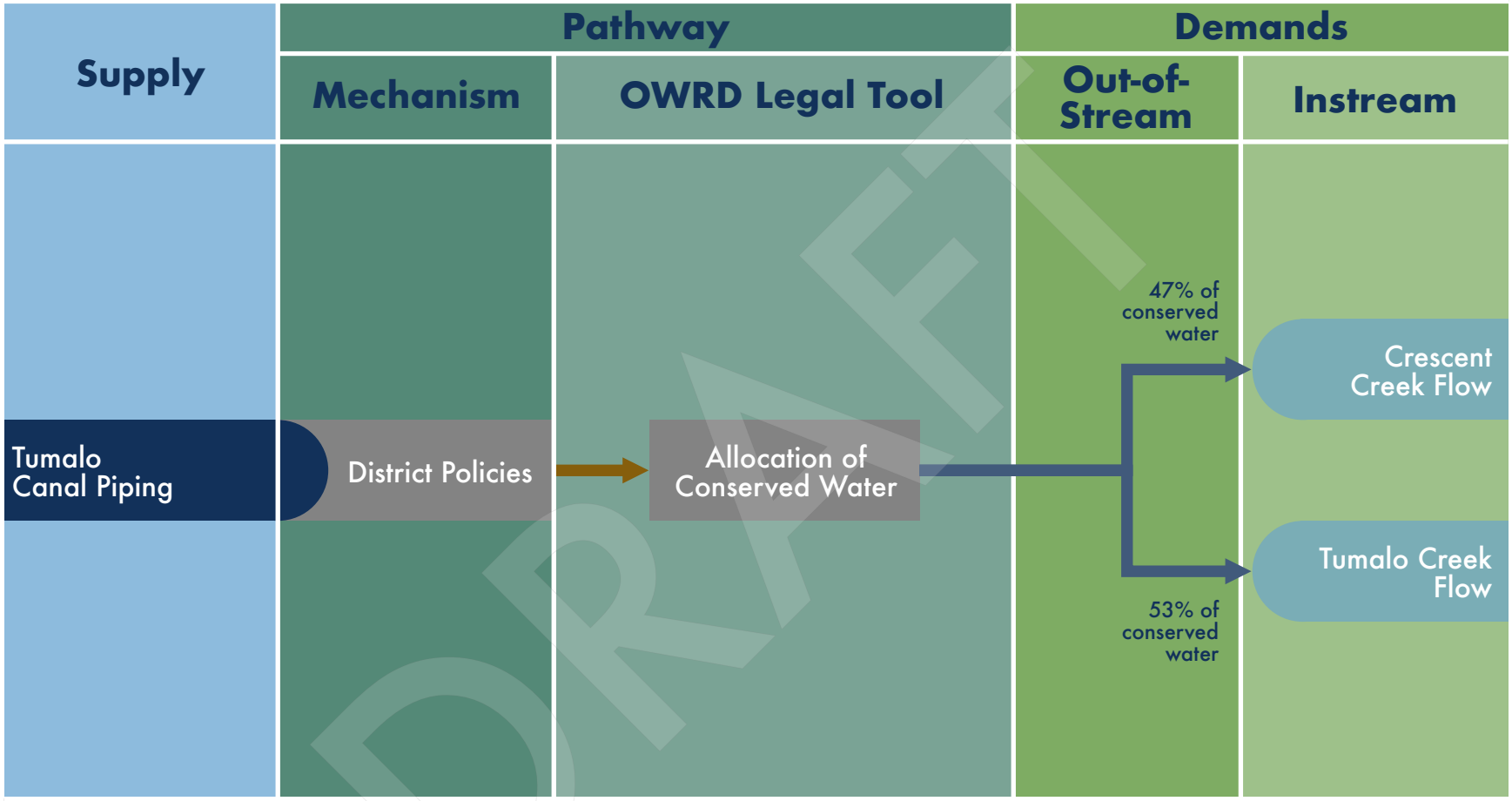
Water Savings from SID Canal Piping Projects→District Policies→Allocation of Conserved Water→SID Allocation→Firm Up SID Supply

- SID proposes an allocation of conserved water for a volume of water saved through completed piping projects
- For publicly funded projects, 25% of the saved water is allocated to firm up SID's irrigation supply

Water Savings from SID Canal Piping Projects→District Policies→Allocation of Conserved Water→OWRD Allocation→Middle Deschutes Irrigation Season Flow

- SID proposes an allocation of conserved water for a volume of water saved through completed piping projects
- For publicly funded projects, 75% of the saved water is allocated as an instream water right to improve middle Deschutes irrigation season flow

Framework for Action: Tumalo Canal Piping



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Key Issues to Address

- Timing of instream use (November 1 - March 31) on Crescent Creek and April 1 - October 31 on Tumalo Creek

TID Canal Piping Projects
Annotated Pathways

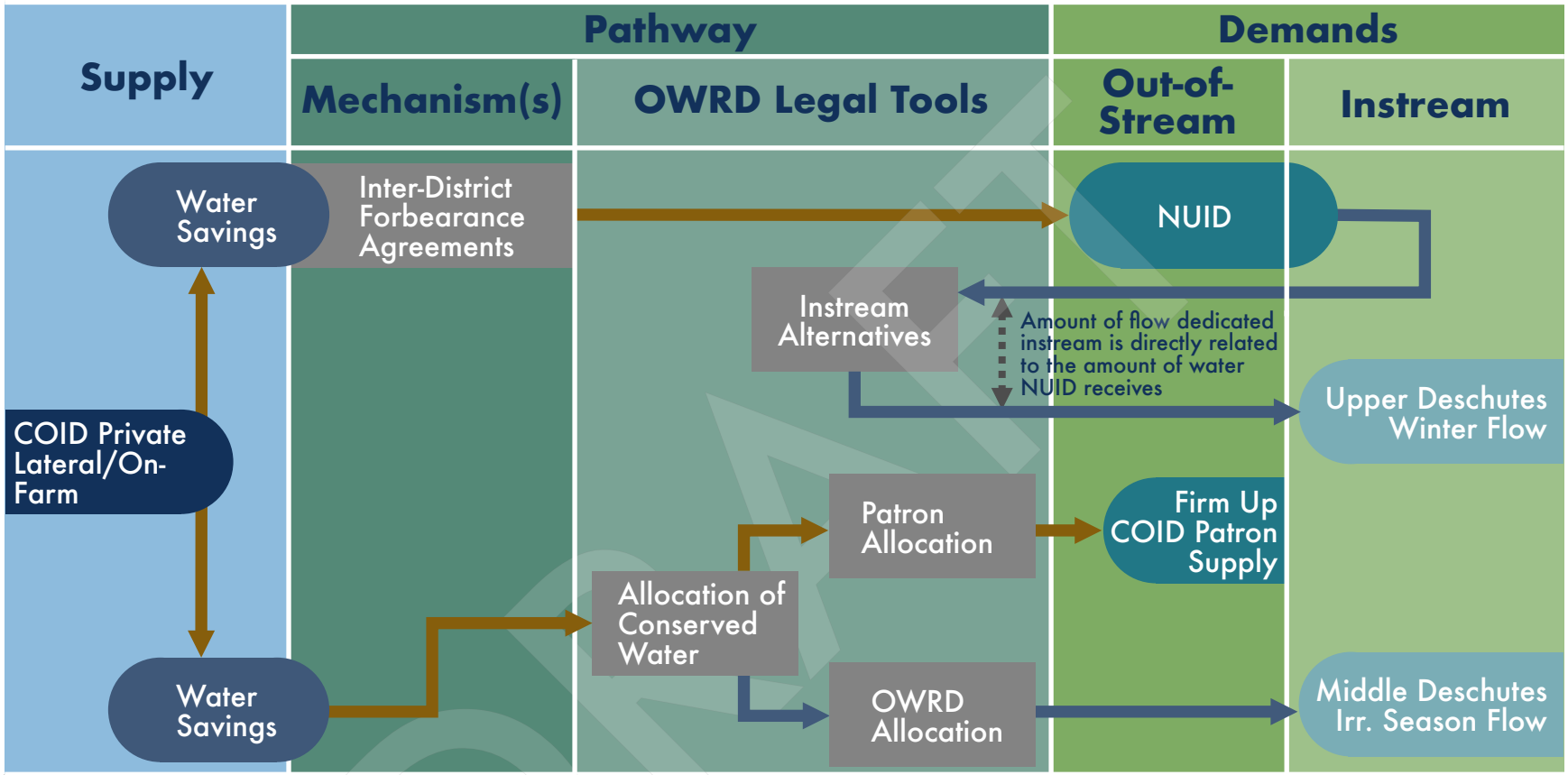
Water Savings from TID Canal Piping Projects→District Policies→Allocation of Conserved Water→Crescent Creek Irrigation Season Flow

- TID proposes an allocation of conserved water for a volume of water saved through completed piping projects
- 100% of the saved water is allocated as an instream water right
- Per district policies, 47% of the saved water is allocated as an instream water right on Crescent Creek

Water Savings from TID Canal Piping Projects→District Policies→Allocation of Conserved Water→Tumalo Creek Irrigation Season Flow

- SID proposes an allocation of conserved water for a volume of water saved through completed piping projects
- 100% of the saved water is allocated as an instream water right
- Per district policies, 53% of the saved water is allocated as an instream water right on Tumalo Creek

Framework for Action: COID Smith Rock-King Way Private Lateral/On-Farm Pilot



Key Issues to Address

- Basis for choosing between forbearance and allocation of conserved water pathways
- Ability to accurately quantify water savings from piping private laterals or improving on-farm efficiency, including as the basis for ACW
- Complexity (time and cost) of water rights administration given parcel specific variations in rate and duty, including clarification of remaining right and risk of forfeiture (upper path)
- Challenge (time and cost) of managing varying water supply amounts to specific parcels with variations in rate and duty
- Potential use of a water bank to facilitate movement of water
- NUID willingness to release an equivalent amount of water from Wickiup Reservoir in exchange for receiving allocation of saved water
- Even assuming NUID willingness, same set of issues as with COID canal piping pathway, including ability to generate GW mitigation credits

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COID Private Lateral Piping/On-Farm Efficiency Improvement Projects
Annotated Pathways

Water Savings from COID Private Lateral/On-Farm Projects→Inter-District Forbearance Agreement→Firm NUID Supply→Instream Alternatives→Upper Deschutes Winter Flow

- COID bypasses diversion of a cumulative volume of water saved through completed projects and/or delivers the saved to NUID at the bottom of its system
- Other districts agree to allow said volume of water to be diverted out of priority by NUID
- NUID agrees to release an equivalent volume of water from Wickiup through one of three alternative OWRD mechanisms (short-term lease, division 77 transfer, or HB 3103 transfer) to increase upper Deschutes winter flow

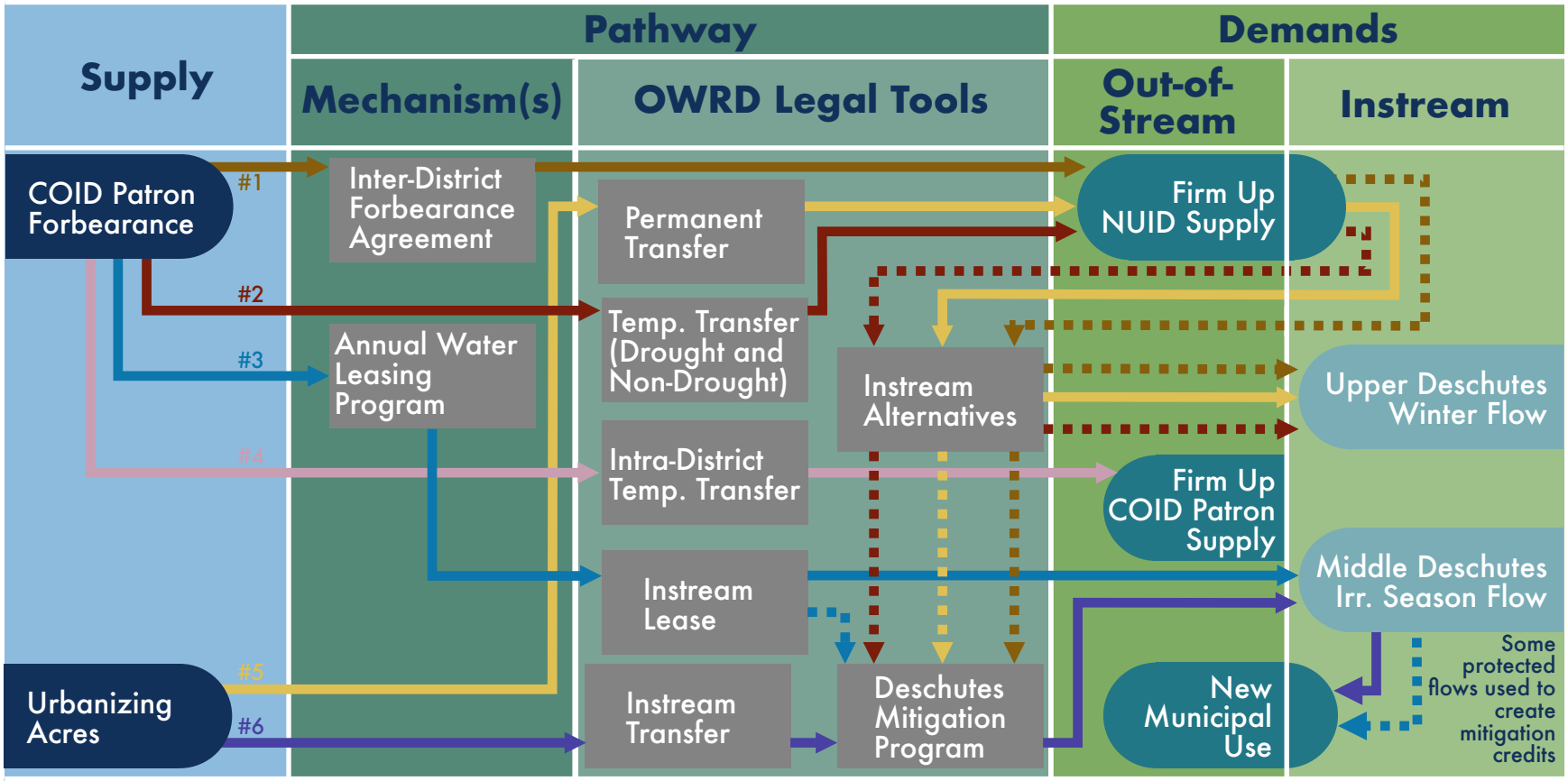
Water Savings from COID Private Lateral/On-Farm Projects→Allocation of Conserved Water→Patron Allocation→Firm Up COID Patron Supply

- COID proposes an allocation of conserved water for a volume of water saved through completed projects
- For publicly funded projects, up to 25% of the saved water is allocated to firm up COID patron's irrigation supply

Water Savings from COID Private Lateral/On-Farm Projects→Allocation of Conserved Water→OWRD Allocation→Middle Deschutes Irrigation Season Flow

- COID proposes an allocation of conserved water for a volume of water saved through completed projects
- For publicly funded projects, at least 75% of the saved water is allocated as an instream water right to improve middle Deschutes irrigation season flow

Framework for Action: Voluntary, Market-Based Reallocation from COID



Key Issues to Address

- Basis for choosing between forbearance, Div. 15 pathways (agreement w/NUID or COID patron), and Div. 77 pathway (agreement with DRC)
- Ability to accurately quantify paper water right and historical consumptive use for transfer applications (currently done by DRC for short-term leases)
- Challenge of managing water delivery if one or more parcels on a lateral is dry
- Financial implications for COID if patron sells water right to DRC or NUID and exits the district
- Potential use of a water bank to facilitate movement of consumptive use water
- NUID willingness to release an equivalent or other amount (in drought) of water from Wickiup Reservoir in exchange for receiving consumptive use water
- Assuming NUID willingness: 1) duration of instream use (HCP v. permanent); 2) flexibility to manage and shape storage releases depending on OWRD tool used; 3) storage of excess water in Wickiup above both the volume of NUID's storage right and HCP obligations; 4) ability to generate groundwater mitigation credits from restored winter flow

Voluntary, Market-Based Reallocation from COID
Annotated Pathways

1. **COID Patron (Annual) Forbearance→Inter-District Forbearance Agreement→Firm NUID Supply---->Instream Alternatives---->Upper Deschutes Winter Flow**
   - Based on 2021 pilot by which COID moved quit claimed water from urbanized acres to NUID but would shift to temporary patron forbearance moving forward
   - COID annually bypasses diversion of a volume of patron forborne water at its POD
   - Other districts agree to allow said volume of water to be diverted out of priority by NUID
   - NUID agrees to release an equivalent volume of water from Wickiup through a short-term lease with OWRD to increase upper Deschutes winter flow

2. **COID Patron (Annual) Forbearance→Inter-District Temporary Transfer→Firm NUID Supply---->Instream Alternatives---->Upper Deschutes Winter Flow**
   - COID temporarily transfers a volume of water to NUID for administration and allocation to patrons in order to firm up irrigation supply
   - OWRD expedites the review process and reduces fee schedule during declared droughts

3. **COID Patron (Annual) Forbearance→Annual Water Leasing Program→Instream Lease---->Deschutes Mitigation Program (assuming demand for temporary credits)→Middle Deschutes Irrigation Season Flow---->New Municipal Use (assuming demand)**
   - COID patrons agree to forbear water use in a given year
   - DRC administers the AWLP with COID and processes lease applications for OWRD approval
   - Temporary groundwater mitigation credits are generated, assuming demand
   - Flow is temporarily restored to the middle Deschutes River during the irrigation season

4. **COID Patron (Annual) Forbearance→Intra-District Temporary Transfer→Firm COID Patron Supply**
   - COID uses pilot authority from OWRD to temporarily move water from one patron's place of use to another's POU

5. **Urbanized Acres→Permanent Transfer→Firm NUID Supply→Instream Alternatives→Upper Deschutes Winter Flow**
   - COID permanently transfers water from urbanized acres to NUID to firm up supply
   - Point of diversion and POU are changed, priority date remains intact
   - NUID agrees to permanently release an equivalent volume of water from Wickiup through either a Division 77 or HB 3103 transfer to increase upper Deschutes winter flow

6. **Urbanized Acres→Instream Transfer→ Deschutes Mitigation Program→Middle Deschutes Irrigation Season Flow→New Municipal Use**
   - COID permanently transfers water from urbanized acres to restore flow to the middle Deschutes during the irrigation season
   - Permanent groundwater mitigation credits are generated, assuming demand

- Flow is permanently restored to the middle Deschutes River during the irrigation season