IN THE SENATE

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 106

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

A JOINT MEMORIAL

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CONGRESS, TO THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION REPRESENTING THE STATE OF IDAHO IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, AND TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

We, your Memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Idaho assembled in the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, do hereby respectfully represent that:

WHEREAS, approximately 63% of land in the State of Idaho is public land controlled by the United States, primarily by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, which makes the right to cross federal land for delivery of water rights to Idaho water users extremely important; and

WHEREAS, the law of the United States, since the 1866 Mining Act, has recognized that a water user in the arid West has the right to divert water from the rivers and streams across federal land for use on private property for, among other purposes, mining and agriculture. When the water user has a water right appropriated under state law, the law provides that a water user needs no approval from the federal government for the diversion and beneficial use of the water on the user's private property; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), as amended, in 1976, which explicitly recognizes and protects easements and rights existing on federal lands and recognizes under previous laws, such as the 1866 Mining Act, to deliver water appropriated under state law across federal land to private property; and

WHEREAS, Congress passed an amendment to FLPMA in 1986 known as the Colorado Ditch Bill Act, which explicitly directs the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a permanent easement for a water system involving reservoirs, canals, ditches, flumes, laterals, pipes, pipelines, tunnels, and other facilities and systems, for the impoundment, storage, transportation, and distribution of water traversing federal lands within the National Forest System when: (1) the water system is used for agricultural irrigation or livestock purposes; (2) the system that existed in 1976 has remained in operation; (3) any enlargement of the system after 1976 requires separate authorization; (4) the user has a valid state water right; and (5) the use involves some private land. The water users were to supply the Forest Service with evidence of the location of easements; and

WHEREAS, the state of Idaho has had a comprehensive method for recognizing the appropriation of waters of the state for beneficial use under the priority doctrine since before statehood; and

WHEREAS, the State of Idaho recognized in 1984 the need to adjudicate the water rights of this state and the Legislature directed the Department of Water Resources to initiate the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA), as

provided by Idaho law, to facilitate the effective management of the waters of the Snake River Basin and to engage in a comprehensive adjudication of all surface and ground water use in the basin; and

 WHEREAS, the United States was a party to the SRBA, is bound by the decrees of the SRBA court, and must recognize the water rights of the Idaho water users as decreed by the SRBA court; and

WHEREAS, the SRBA issued more than 167,000 water rights and issued its final unified decree in 2014, in which the SRBA court decreed water rights with priority rights dating back, in some instances, to the 1860s; and

WHEREAS, Congress further directed that applications under the Colorado Ditch Bill Act by easement holders be submitted by the end of 1996 to assist the Secretary of Agriculture in issuing permanent easements; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Agriculture has not issued or recognized many of these permanent easements, even though the water rights have been decreed by the SRBA court and the applications have been submitted as required by Congress more than 20 years ago; and

WHEREAS, certain interest groups are arguing that the secretary must take actions harmful to the pre-FLPMA easement holders because the secretary has not issued the mandated easements; and

WHEREAS, the vast majority of surface water rights in this state were decreed with priority dates that preceded the enactment of FLPMA in 1976, and those water uses are entitled to the right to cross federal lands to deliver their state water rights; and

WHEREAS, there are many Idaho water users, such as the members of the Salmon Headwaters Conservation Association, that properly complied with the easement requirements specified by the Colorado Ditch Bill Act to have their permanent easement recognized by the United States, but are now required to further expend resources on legal and administrative processes to defend and protect their valid existing Idaho water rights and associated rights-ofway across federal land.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, that we urge the President of the United States and Congress to take such action as necessary to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize valid easements existing pursuant to the 1866 Mining Act on lands under their respective administrations without requiring citizens of the United States to sue the government in order to enjoy the benefits of such validly existing easement rights.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President and Congress take such action as necessary to require the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize valid easements existing prior to FLPMA on lands within the National Forest System without requiring citizens of the United States to sue the government in order to enjoy the benefits of such validly existing rights.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in recognition that the Secretary of Agriculture has not acted on applications submitted more than 20 years ago, the President and Congress are urged to take such action as necessary to extend the deadline for filing applications under FLPMA for an additional two years.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President and Congress are urged to take such action as necessary to require the Secretary of Agriculture to refrain from interfering with the use of any decreed water right by attempting under any federal law to attach conditions on any 1866 Mining Act or FLPMA easements crossing federal lands, especially in a manner that restricts or conditions in any way the use of water on private land as authorized by state law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the Interior.