

Puyallup-White Watershed, WRIA 10

This focus sheet provides information on the availability of water for new uses in the Puyallup-White Watershed. This information provides a starting point for potential water users in determining the best strategies for securing water for a future project or proposal in this area.

The Puyallup-White Watershed is located in western Washington. This watershed includes three major rivers, the Puyallup, White, and Carbon, all of which originate from glaciers on Mt. Rainier.

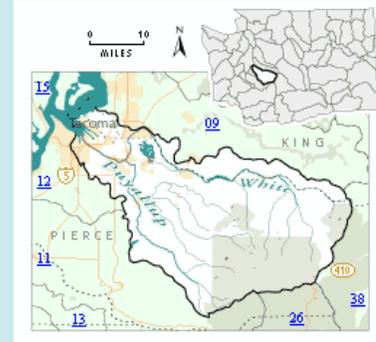
The annual precipitation in the Puyallup-White Watershed ranges from 30 to 40 inches per year in the greater Tacoma area to over 120 inches in the Cascade Mountains. Only a fraction of this precipitation becomes available for human and economic uses. Most of the precipitation arrives during the winter months, when water demands are the lowest. During the summer, the snowpack is gone, there is little rain, and naturally low stream flows are dependent on late summer glacial melting and groundwater inflow. This means that groundwater and surface water are least available when water demands are the highest.

Factors affecting water availability

This watershed is one of the most intensely populated and farmed basins in western Washington, and much of the water in the Puyallup-White Watershed has already been spoken for. There is limited water available for new uses, especially given that river levels need to be maintained to ensure adequate water quality and fish migration. Increased demands from population growth, naturally low summer and early fall streamflow levels, and impacts from climate change add to the challenge of finding new water supplies in WRIA 10.

Instream Resources Protection Program rule

WRIA 10 has an Instream Resources Protection Program rule ([WAC 173-510](#)). The rule establishes instream flows on the Upper and Lower Puyallup River and the Carbon River, including all tributaries. All future water withdrawals are subject to the instream flows. All water uses that have impacts to surface waters will be interrupted when stream flows fall below levels set in rule unless the impacts are offset through mitigation.



Definitions

Aquifer: A rock formation that is capable of storing and transmitting groundwater.

Instream flow: A stream flow protected in a rule. These rules specify the amount of water needed in a particular place for a defined time, and typically follow seasonal variations. They are the flow levels needed in the river to protect and preserve instream resources and uses.

Mitigation plan: A plan intended to avoid impairment to existing water rights or provide offsets to surface water depletion.

Seawater intrusion: The movement of salt water into freshwater aquifers.

There is a need to better address instream flows in the Carbon River. No new permits will be issued in the Carbon River subbasin until the rule is amended.

Closures

The rule closes certain streams to all new withdrawals, and partially closes others.

Indian Tribes' review

Both the Muckleshoot and Puyallup Indian Tribes are very concerned about maintaining flows and fish habitat in the watershed. By request, Ecology notifies the tribes of all new water right applications and decisions.

Seawater Intrusion near Puget Sound

Water uses in some areas near Puget Sound may have the potential for seawater intrusion. Coastal applicants may need to develop an adequate mitigation plan to address this risk.

Water supply available for new uses

Potential water supplies in the Puyallup-White watershed include existing municipal suppliers and private water companies.

The groundwater permit exemption allows certain users of small quantities of groundwater (most commonly, single residential well owners) to construct wells and develop their water supplies without obtaining a water right permit from Ecology. In a recent decision, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled that counties must ensure new uses of water (including permit-exempt wells) will not impact instream flows or closed water bodies when it approves building permits or subdivision applications. Even though the rule adopted by Ecology for this watershed does not limit the use of permit-exempt wells, counties are required under the Growth Management Act to protect streams and other waterbodies in their county. Counties may not issue permits for projects that will rely on a permit-exempt well, unless it determines that the water use will not impact instream flows or closed water bodies.

For more information on the decision, visit <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/WR/nwro/hirst.html>. For more information on the groundwater permit exemption, visit <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1511016.pdf>.

For more information on how instream flow may impact county approvals, visit Department of Ecology's [Domestic Water Availability Maps](#) and contact your county to find out how these restrictions apply to your project.

If an applicant is not able to connect to an existing system, then the water right application may be processed through the [Cost Reimbursement Program](#). The applicant will likely need to develop a mitigation strategy to offset any impacts their water use will have on surface waters.

For more information on other options, refer to "[Alternatives for Water Right Application Processing](#)."

Pending water right applications in this watershed

Washington water law is based on the “prior appropriation” system, often called “first in time, first in right.” Applications for water from the same source must be processed in the order they are received.

Ecology asks anyone who needs a water right (new, change, or transfer) to submit the pre-application consultation form and meet with us to review your water supply needs and project proposal.

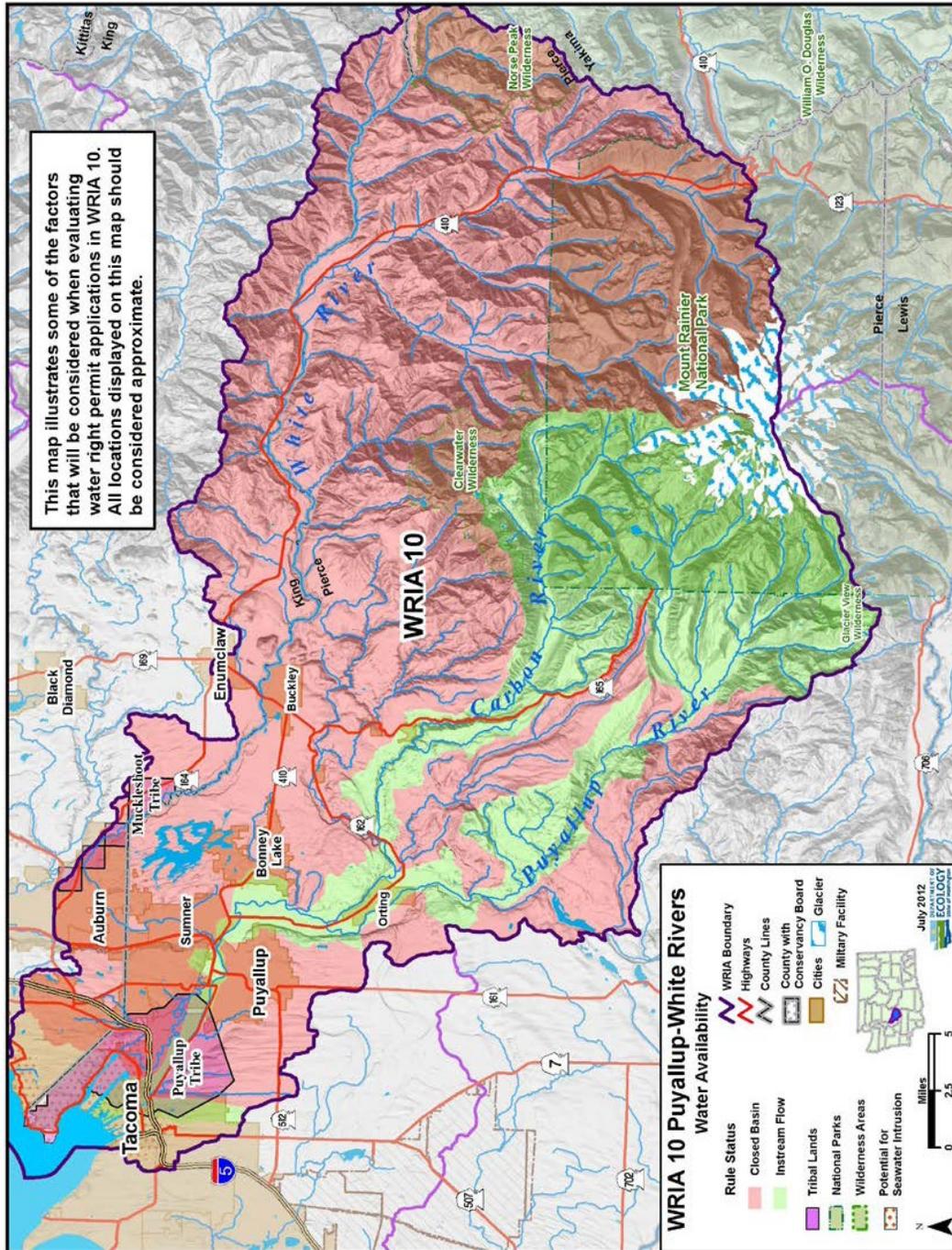
- Apply for a New Water Right
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/rights/newrights.html>
- Apply to Change or Transfer a Water Right or Claim
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/rights/change_transfer_use.html

The map in this document shows some of the factors that will be considered when evaluating water right permit applications. Here are some information sources to assist you with your research:

- Locate and research water rights on land parcels anywhere in the state (Water Resource Explorer)
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/info/webmap.html>
- Pending Water Right Applications by County
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/rights/tracking-apps.html>
- Subscribe to a water right application RSS feed for a county or WRIA
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/rights/wr_app_rss.html
- WRIA map showing the total number of water right claims, certificates, permits and applications
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/rights/Images/pdf/waterright-wria-maps.pdf>
- Search and view well reports using a variety of search tools
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/waterresources/map/WCLSWebMap/default.aspx>

For more information

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