



Fact Sheet: Federal Reserved Water Rights

What are federal reserved water rights?

Federal reserved water rights may be created when federal lands are withdrawn from the public domain (e.g. national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests).

Federal reserved water rights are different from state appropriated water rights. They:

- May apply to both instream and out-of-stream water uses;
- May be created without actual diversion or beneficial use;
- Are not lost by non-use;
- Have priority dates established as the date the land was withdrawn; and/or
- Are for the minimum amount of water reasonably necessary to satisfy both existing and foreseeable future uses of water for the primary purposes for which the land is withdrawn.

Water rights for other federal purposes must be obtained under AS 46.15.

How are federal reserved water rights adjudicated?

Federal reserved water rights are a judicial creation. The United State Supreme Court first recognized federal reserved water rights in Winters v. United States, 207 U.S. 564 (1908), an Indian reservation case. Since that time, court cases have extended the Winters Doctrine to other types of federal land withdrawals such as national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges.

Federal law, the McCarran Amendment (43 U.S.C. 666), allows judicial adjudication of federal reserved water rights in state court. However, the adjudication must include all water rights in a basin, including all claimed federal reserved water rights and all state administered water rights.

In 1986, the Alaska Legislature amended the Alaska Water Use Act to establish procedures for state court basin-wide adjudication of federal reserved water rights. The amendments also establish procedures for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to conduct administrative basin-wide adjudication, including federal reserved water rights, if the federal government consents to have its

federal reserved water rights administratively adjudicated by DNR.

How much land in Alaska may have federal reserved water rights?

Of the 367.7 million acres in Alaska, almost 49 percent, or more than 178 million acres, are reserved federal lands, which may have federal reserved water rights. These federal lands are made up of lands management by:

- Military - 2.5 Million acres
- Forest Service - 23.2 Million acres
- Bureau of Land Management - 26.1 Million acres
- National Parks - 51 Million acres
- Fish & Wildlife Service - 76 Million acres

Why are federal reserved water rights important to you?

Federal reserved water rights may take priority over the water rights of individuals whose application dates are established later than the date of the federal withdrawal – even if the individuals are using the water at the time of withdrawal. If you use water in an area where there are or may be federal land withdrawals, it is especially important that you file for water rights to protect your water use. If a basin-wide adjudication is started for your area, you can then be assured of being included in the adjudication.

Why is the Department of Natural Resources concerned about federal reserved water rights?

Because most federal reserved water rights are unquantified, the Department of Natural Resources does not know how much water is needed or used for the primary purposes of federal land withdrawals in Alaska. Water resources cannot be efficiently managed or allocated if the Department of Natural Resources does not know how much unappropriated water is available from water sources.

For the Department of Natural Resources to efficiently manage and allocate the state's water and to adjudicate water rights, it is necessary to have federal reserved water rights in Alaska inventoried and quantified by the federal land management agencies in cooperation with the State of Alaska. The state can then integrate the federal reserved water rights with state administratively adjudicated water rights and manage water sources with greater certainty.

What other water resources authorizations are available from the Department of Natural Resources?

- Water Appropriation: A permit or certificate is required for diverting, impounding, or withdrawing a significant amount of water for beneficial use from a surface or ground water source. An application form and the fee listed in 11 AAC 05 should be filed with the Department of Natural Resources.

- Instream Flow: A certificate is required for maintaining a specific flow in a portion of a stream or water level in a lake. An instream flow reservation can be made to protect fish and wildlife habitat, migration, and propagation; recreation and park purposes; navigation and transportation purposes; and sanitary and water quality purposes. An application form and the fee listed in 11 AAC 05 should be filed with the Department of Natural Resources.

Where can I get more information?

More information is available in the Department of Natural Resources' fact sheets on Water Rights in Alaska, Administrative Service Fee, Dam Safety in Alaska, Reserving Water for Instream Use, Glacier Ice Harvesting in Alaska, Alaska Water Resources Board, and Alaska Hydrologic Survey. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the following offices or visit our web site www.dnr.alaska.gov.

Division of Mining, Land & Water
Water Resources Section
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1020
Anchorage, AK 99501-3562
Phone: 907-269-8600
Fax: 907-269-8947

Water Resources Section
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709
Phone: 907-451-2790
Fax: 907-451-2703

Water Resources Section
400 Willoughby Avenue, 4th Floor
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 907-465-3400
Fax: 907-586-2954

Statewide TTY – 711 for Alaska Relay or 1-800-770-8973