

1 **Water Rights Amendments**

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: David Shallenberger**

Senate Sponsor:

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2 **LONG TITLE**3 **Committee Note:**

4 The Legislative Water Development Commission recommended this bill.

5 Legislative Vote: 10 voting for 0 voting against 4 absent

6 **General Description:**

7 This bill addresses water rights and the state engineer's actions related to water rights.

8 **Highlighted Provisions:**

9 This bill:

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- 11 ▶ addresses actions related to an application to appropriate public water;
- 12 ▶ modifies the extent to which the state engineer may consider a protest;
- 13 ▶ addresses temporary applications;
- 14 ▶ modifies the grounds that the state engineer may consider in approving or rejecting an application, including what the state engineer may consider related to public welfare;
- 15 ▶ clarifies who is an aggrieved person for purposes of seeking judicial review; and
- 16 ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

17 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

18 None

19 **Other Special Clauses:**

20 None

21 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**22 **AMENDS:**23 **73-3-1**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 1924 **73-3-7**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1995, Chapter 1925 **73-3-8**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 23326 **73-3-14**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 165, 38227 **73-3d-102**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 126

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28 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

31       Section 1. Section **73-3-1** is amended to read:

32       **73-3-1 . Appropriation -- Manner of acquiring water rights.**

33       (1) A person may acquire a right to the use of the unappropriated public waters in this state  
34       only as provided for in this title.

35       (2) The appropriation of public waters in the state shall comply with the requirements of  
36       this title.

37       (3) Except as provided in Subsection (7), a person obtaining, initiating the use of, or  
38       providing notice of intent to appropriate a water right shall comply with the  
39       requirements of this chapter.

40       (4) An appropriation may be made only for a useful and beneficial purpose.

41       (5)[(a)] Between appropriators, the one first in time is first in rights.

42       [(b) ~~A use designated by an application to appropriate any of the unappropriated waters~~  
43       ~~of the state that would materially interfere with a more beneficial use of the water~~  
44       ~~shall be dealt with as provided in Section 73-3-8.~~]

45       (6) A person may not acquire a right to the use of water either appropriated or  
46       unappropriated by adverse use or adverse possession.

47       (7) Notwithstanding Section 73-3-2, a person may directly capture and store precipitation as  
48       provided in Section 73-3-1.5.

49       Section 2. Section **73-3-7** is amended to read:

50       **73-3-7 . Protests.**

51       (1) [Any] Subject to Subsection (2), a person interested may file a protest with the state  
52       engineer:

53       (a) within 20 days after the notice is published, if the adjudicative proceeding is  
54       informal; and

55       (b) within 30 days after the notice is published, if the adjudicative proceeding is formal.

56       (2) The state engineer shall:

57       (a) consider [the] a protest only to the extent the protest addresses a basis for which the  
58       state engineer may approve or reject the application; and [shall]

59       (b) approve or reject the application.

60       Section 3. Section **73-3-8** is amended to read:

61       **73-3-8 . Approval or rejection of application -- Requirements for approval --**

62       **Application for specified period of time -- Filing of royalty contract for removal of salt or**  
63       **minerals -- Request for agency action.**

64       (1)(a) [It shall be the duty of the] The state engineer [to] shall approve an application if

65 there is reason to believe that:

- 66 (i) for an application to appropriate, there is unappropriated water in the proposed  
67 source;
- 68 (ii) the proposed use will not impair existing rights[ or interfere with the more  
69 beneficial use of the water];
- 70 (iii) the proposed plan:
  - 71 (A) is physically and economically feasible, unless the application is filed by the  
72 United States Bureau of Reclamation; and
  - 73 (B) would not prove detrimental to the public welfare;
- 74 (iv) the applicant has the financial ability to complete the proposed works;
- 75 (v) the application was filed in good faith and not for purposes of speculation or  
76 monopoly; and
- 77 (vi) if applicable, the application complies with a groundwater management plan  
78 adopted under Section 73-5-15.

79 [(b) If the state engineer, because of information in the state engineer's possession  
80 obtained either by the state engineer's own investigation or otherwise, has reason to  
81 believe that an application will interfere with the water's more beneficial use for  
82 irrigation, municipal and industrial, domestic or culinary, stock watering, power or  
83 mining development, or manufacturing, or will unreasonably affect public recreation  
84 or the natural stream environment, or will prove detrimental to the public welfare, the  
85 state engineer shall withhold approval or rejection of the application until the state  
86 engineer has investigated the matter.]

87 [(e)] (b) If an application does not meet the requirements of this section, [it shall be  
88 rejected] the state engineer shall reject the application.

89 (2)(a) [An] The state engineer may approve an application to appropriate water for  
90 industrial, power, mining development, manufacturing purposes, agriculture, or  
91 municipal purposes[ may be approved] for a specific and certain period from the time  
92 the water is placed to beneficial use under the application, but in no event may the  
93 state engineer grant an application[ be granted] for a period of time less than that  
94 ordinarily needed to satisfy the essential and primary purpose of the application or  
95 until the water is no longer available as determined by the state engineer.

- 96 (b) At the expiration of the period fixed by the state engineer the water shall revert to the  
97 public and is subject to appropriation as provided by this title.
- 98 (c) No later than 60 calendar days before the expiration date of the fixed time period, the

99 state engineer shall send notice by mail or by any form of electronic communication  
100 through which receipt is verifiable, to the applicant of record.

101 (d) Except as provided by Subsection (2)(e), the state engineer may extend [any] a  
102 limited water right upon a showing that:  
103 (i) the essential purpose of the original application has not been satisfied;  
104 (ii) the need for an extension is not the result of any default or neglect by the  
105 applicant; and  
106 (iii) the water is still available.  
107 (e) An extension under Subsection (2)(d) may not exceed the time necessary to satisfy  
108 the primary purpose of the original application.  
109 (f) [A] An applicant shall file a request for extension of [the] a fixed time period [must be  
110 filed] in writing in the office of the state engineer on or before the expiration date of  
111 the application.

112 (3)(a) Before the approval of [any] an application to divert water from a navigable [lakes  
113 or streams] lake or stream of the state that contemplates the recovery of salts and  
114 other minerals or elements, as defined in Section 65A-17-101, [therefrom] from the  
115 navigable lake or stream by precipitation or otherwise, the applicant shall file with  
116 the state engineer a copy of:

117 (i) a contract for the payment of royalties to the state; and  
118 (ii) any mineral lease.  
119 (b) The state engineer shall reverse the approval of an application [shall be reversed] if  
120 the applicant fails to comply with terms of the royalty contract or mineral lease.

121 (4)(a) The state engineer shall investigate [all] a temporary change [applications]  
122 application.  
123 (b) The state engineer is not required to publish notice of a temporary change application  
124 under Section 73-3-6.

125 [(b)] (c) The state engineer shall:  
126 (i) approve the temporary change if the state engineer finds there is reason to believe  
127 that the temporary change [will] does not impair an existing right; and  
128 (ii) [deny] reject the temporary change if the state engineer finds there is reason to  
129 believe the temporary change would impair an existing right.  
130 (d) If the state engineer rejects a temporary change application, the applicant may file a  
131 permanent or fixed time change application.

132 (5)(a) With respect to a change application for a permanent or fixed time change:

133 (i) the state engineer shall follow the same procedures provided in this title for  
134 approving an application to appropriate water; and  
135 (ii) the rights and duties of a change applicant are the same as the rights and duties of  
136 a person who applies to appropriate water under this title.

137 (b) The state engineer may waive notice for a permanent or fixed time change  
138 application if the application only involves a change in point of diversion of 660 feet  
139 or less.

140 (c) The state engineer may condition approval of a change application, including to:  
141 (i) prevent an enlargement of the quantity of water depleted by the nature of the  
142 proposed use when compared with the nature of the currently approved use of  
143 water proposed to be changed; and  
144 (ii) ensure that the recognition and subsequent use of saved water, as defined in  
145 Section 73-3-3:  
146 (A) is quantified, reported, and verified;  
147 (B) does not lead to an enlargement of the depletion or diversion amounts in the  
148 underlying water right that serves as the basis of the saved water, or an increase  
149 in the authorized number of irrigated acres unless depletion is accounted for  
150 and regulated in the condition;  
151 (C) is limited to the net decrease in depletion and net reduction in diversion of the  
152 underlying water right that serves as the basis of the saved water;  
153 (D) is limited to the volume of water that will be is sustained over time from the  
154 net decrease in depletion or net reduction in diversion of the underlying water  
155 right that serves as the basis of the saved water;  
156 (E) does not violate an existing water agreement; and  
157 (F) when based solely on a net reduction in diversion, the subsequent use is  
158 limited to nonconsumptive beneficial uses and does not increase the depletion  
159 allowed by the underlying water right that serves as the basis of the saved  
160 water or otherwise cause quantity impairment to an existing water right when  
161 the saved water is beneficially used separate from the underlying water right.

162 (d) Except for an application proposing to quantify saved water, a condition described in  
163 Subsection (5)(c) may not include a reduction in the currently approved diversion  
164 rate of water under the water right identified in the change application solely to  
165 account for the difference in depletion under the nature of the proposed use when  
166 compared with the nature of the currently approved use.

167 (6)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), the state engineer shall reject a  
168 permanent or fixed time change application if the person proposing to make the  
169 change is unable to meet the burden described in Subsection 73-3-3(5).

170 (b) If otherwise proper, the state engineer may approve a change application upon one or  
171 more of the following conditions:  
172 (i) for part of the water involved;  
173 (ii) that the applicant acquire a conflicting right; or  
174 (iii) that the applicant provide and implement a plan approved by the state engineer to  
175 mitigate impairment of an existing right.

176 (c)(i) There is a rebuttable presumption of quantity impairment, as defined in Section  
177 73-3-3, to the extent that, for a period of at least seven consecutive years, a portion  
178 of the right identified in a change application [has not been] is not:  
179 (A) diverted from the approved point of diversion; or  
180 (B) beneficially used at the approved place of use.  
181 (ii) The rebuttable presumption described in Subsection (6)(c)(i) does not apply if the  
182 beneficial use requirement is excused by:  
183 (A) Subsection 73-1-4(2)(e);  
184 (B) an approved nonuse application under Subsection 73-1-4(2)(b);  
185 (C) Subsection 73-3-30(7); or  
186 (D) the passage of time under Subsection 73-1-4(2)(c)(i).  
187 (d) The state engineer may not consider quantity impairment based on the conditions  
188 described in Subsection (6)(c) unless the issue is raised in a:  
189 (i) timely protest that identifies which of the protestant's existing rights the protestant  
190 reasonably believes will experience quantity impairment; or  
191 (ii) written notice provided by the state engineer to the applicant within 90 days after  
192 the change application is filed.  
193 (e) The written notice described in Subsection (6)(d)(ii) shall:  
194 (i) specifically identify an existing right the state engineer reasonably believes may  
195 experience quantity impairment; and  
196 (ii) be mailed to the owner of an identified right, as shown by the state engineer's  
197 records, if the owner has not protested the change application.  
198 (f) The state engineer is not required to include all rights the state engineer believes may  
199 be impaired by the proposed change in the written notice described in Subsection  
200 (6)(d)(ii).

201 (g) The owner of a right who receives the written notice described in Subsection  
202 (6)(d)(ii) may not become a party to the administrative proceeding if the owner has  
203 not filed a timely protest.

204 (h) If a change applicant, the protestants, and the persons identified by the state engineer  
205 under Subsection (6)(d)(ii) come to a written agreement regarding how the issue of  
206 quantity impairment shall be mitigated, the state engineer may incorporate the terms  
207 of the agreement into a change application approval.

208 (7)(a) To determine whether a proposed plan would not prove detrimental to the public  
209 welfare under Subsection (1)(a)(iii), the state engineer may consider only issues  
210 directly related to:

211 (i) the beneficial use of water; or  
212 (ii) the quantity, quality, or availability of water in the state.

213 (b) The state engineer may not consider or rely on detriment to the public welfare as a  
214 basis for the rejection of an application if:

215 (i) the prevention, regulation, or mitigation of the detrimental effect is reserved to,  
216 reasonably within the scope of authority of, or better suited to be addressed by  
217 another regulatory agency;

218 (ii) except as provided in Subsection (7)(c), the detriment to the public welfare is  
219 based on the volume of water on or flow of water across sovereign land, as  
220 defined in Section 65A-1-1, based on the land's status as sovereign land; or

221 (iii) the factors supporting a finding of a detriment to the public welfare:

222 (A) are not directly associated with the interests described in Subsection (7)(a); or  
223 (B) are primarily related to indirect or negligible environmental, economic, social,  
224 or other effects of the proposed plan.

225 (c) The state engineer may consider the water present on or flowing across sovereign  
226 land, as defined in Section 65A-1-1, when addressing whether a proposed plan is  
227 detrimental to the public welfare if directed or authorized to do so by a statute other  
228 than this section.

229 Section 4. Section **73-3-14** is amended to read:

230 **73-3-14 . Judicial review of state engineer order.**

231 (1)(a) A person aggrieved by an order of the state engineer may obtain judicial review in  
232 accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, and this  
233 section.

234 (b) A person is aggrieved by an order of the state engineer approving or rejecting an

235 application under Section 73-3-8 only if the person has suffered or will suffer a  
236 particularized injury from an action taken by the state engineer in accordance with  
237 Section 73-3-8.

238 [b)] (c) Venue for judicial review of an informal adjudicative proceeding is in the  
239 county in which the water source or a portion of the water source is located.

240 (2) [The-] A person who files a petition of judicial review shall join the state engineer [shall  
241 be joined] as a respondent in a petition to review the state engineer's decision, but [no] a  
242 court may not award a judgment for costs or expenses of the litigation [may be rendered]  
243 against the state engineer.

244 (3) A person who files a petition for judicial review as authorized in this section shall:  
245 (a) name the state engineer as a respondent; and  
246 (b) provide written notice in accordance with Subsection (5) to each person who filed a  
247 protest in accordance with Section 73-3-7 of:  
248 (i) the filing of the petition for judicial review; and  
249 (ii) the opportunity to intervene in accordance with Utah Rules of Civil Procedure,  
250 Rule 24.

251 (4) In addition to [the requirements of] complying with Subsection (3), a protestant in the  
252 adjudicative proceeding who files a petition for judicial review shall also name as a  
253 respondent the person:  
254 (a) who requested the adjudicative proceeding; or  
255 (b) against whom the state engineer brought the adjudicative proceeding.

256 (5) [The-] A written notice required by this section shall:

257 (a) be mailed:  
258 (i) within the time provided for by Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 4(b); and  
259 (ii) to the address on record with the state engineer's office at the time the order is  
260 issued; and  
261 (b) include:  
262 (i) a copy of the petition; and  
263 (ii) the address of the court in which the petition is pending.

264 (6) If a person who files a petition for judicial review fails to provide notice as required by  
265 this section, the court shall dismiss the petition without prejudice upon:  
266 (a) the motion of a party;  
267 (b) the special appearance of a person who:  
268 (i) participated in the adjudicative proceeding; and

- (ii) is not a party; or
- (c) the court's own motion.

(7) A person who files a petition for judicial review is not required to:

- (a) notwithstanding Subsection 63G-4-401(3)(b), name a respondent that is not required by this section; and
- (b) notwithstanding Subsection 63G-4-402(2)(a)(iv), identify all parties to the adjudicative proceeding.

Section 5. Section **73-3d-102** is amended to read:

### **73-3d-102 . Scope of chapter.**

(1)(a) The powers vested in the governor under this chapter are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other emergency powers otherwise statutorily vested in the governor, including the power of the governor to authorize the use of water sources as necessary for fire suppression under Subsection 53-2a-204(1)(o).

(b) An executive order of the governor declaring a temporary water shortage emergency under this chapter is not a declaration of a state of emergency under Section 53-2a-206 and is not subject to Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 2, Disaster Response and Recovery Act. To exercise an authority granted under Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 2, Disaster Response and Recovery Act, related to a declaration of a state of emergency, the governor shall issue an executive order that is separate from an executive order declaring a temporary water shortage emergency.

(2) Nothing in this chapter modifies:

- (a) the statutory duties of the state engineer under this title; or
- (b) except as specifically provided in an executive order declaring a temporary water shortage emergency, Subsection [73-3-1(5)(a)] 73-3-1(5) or Section 73-3-21.1.

(3) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to extend or enlarge the powers of the governor except as specifically stated in this chapter.

## Section 6. Effective Date.

This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.