WATER 101: WATER RIGHTS

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The lifeblood of the state



WATER RIGHTS

PHYSICAL CATEGORIES

- Surface Water
- Groundwater

LEGAL CATEGORIES

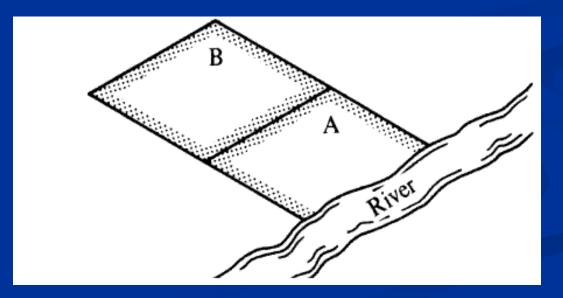
Rights acquired through LAND OWNERSHIP
Rights acquired through ACTIONS (USE)

SURFACE WATER



RIPARIAN RIGHTS

Land ownership ADJACENT to watercourse
 Deed establishes right: NO PERMIT NEEDED
 No fixed quantity: REASONABLE



RIPARIAN RIGHTS

NO FIXED QUANTITY: Reasonable Use

Example: Riparian uses 500 AFY to grow Crop A. Can she switch to Crop B, which requires 600 AFY?

<u>Answer</u>: Yes, without any additional water rights, as long as water is reasonably used, and not wasted.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS

- Land based: Not lost for non-use
- Limited to use on riparian property in watershed
- Limited to NATURAL FLOW of watercourse
- **NO STORAGE** (over 30 days)

Equitable sharing of shortages: CORRELATIVE

1848-49 Gold Rush

Cornucopia of the World

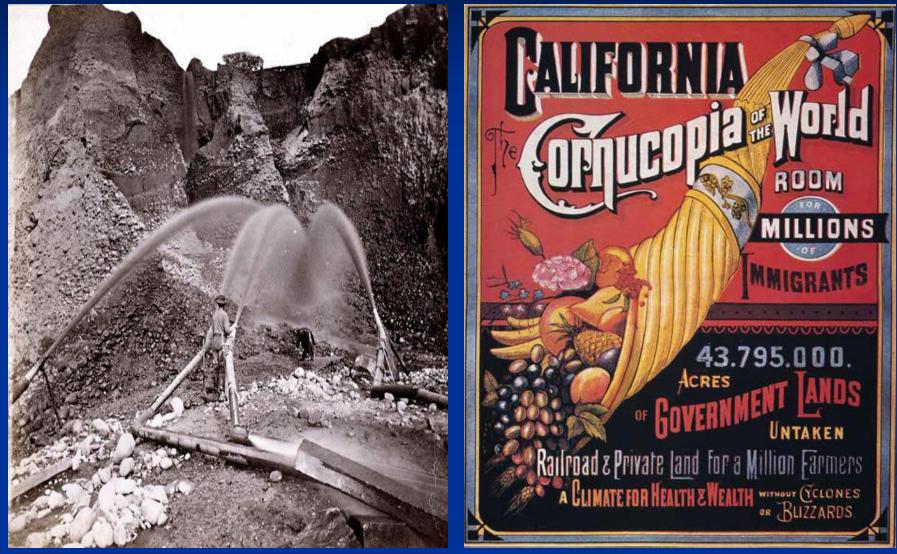


Photo courtesy of USGS

APPROPRIATIVE RIGHTS

- BENEFICIAL USE (not land ownership)
- 5 Years Non-Use = Forfeit (USE IT OR LOSE IT)
- FIXED QUANTITY
- **STORAGE** allowed belongs to appropriator
- Shortage: PRIORITY

PRIORITY

First in time First in right

SENIOR

JUNIOR

Prior Appropriation: an example "First in time, first in right"

"Junior User" 1970 Water Right

This water right is regulated back to meet the downstream need of the senior water right.

"Senior User" 1910 Water Right This water right gets water first during times of low streamflow.

An example of prior appropriation at work

Prior appropriation ensures that the first water user to obtain water rights has first access to water in times of shortage. If a "downstream" landowner has the earlier priority date (they initiated their water right in 1910) the "upstream" landowner may have to let the water pass unused to meet the needs of the senior, downstream water right holder.

APPROPRIATIVE RIGHTS

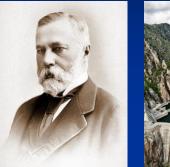
PRE-1914 RIGHTS

- Common law rights
- Divert and beneficially use water

POST-1914 RIGHTS

- Requires water permit or license
- Permit to License: Diligent "development" aka use

LUX V. HAGGIN (1886)





HYBRID SYSTEM

Riparian & Appropriative Riparians usually senior as a class

James Ben-Ali Haggin

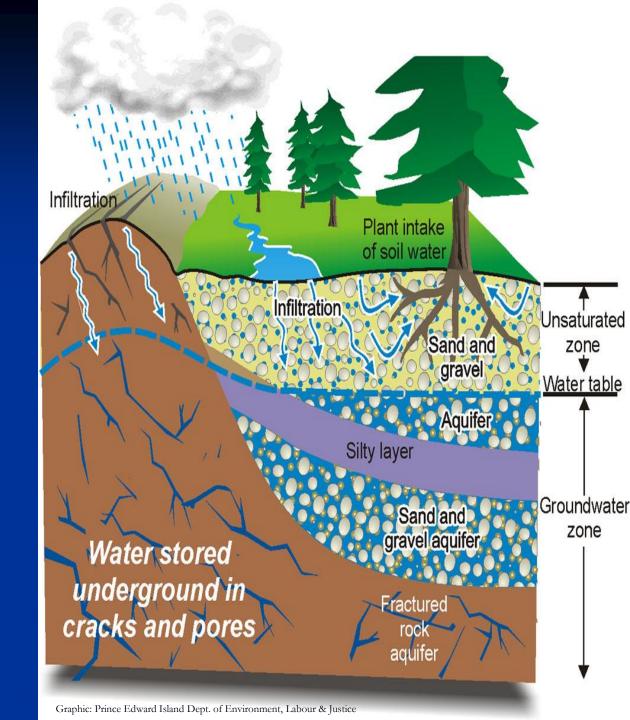
Kern

River



Miller & Lux

GROUND WATER



GROUNDWATER

Water Code Section 1200 (permitting system): Water refers only to surface water and to "Subterranean streams flowing through a known and definite channel"

NOT "percolating groundwater"



WATER UNDER THE GROUND

SUBTERRANEAN STREAM = Surface Water Law Riparian Right (overlying) Appropriative Right* * After 1914, need SWRCB permit

PERCOLATING = Groundwater Law Overlying Right Appropriative Right No SWRCB permit

SUBTERRANEAN STREAM FLOWING THROUGH KNOWN & DEFINITE CHANNEL

North Gualala Water Co. v. SWRCB (2006)

Subsurface channel must be present
Relatively impermeable bed and banks
Course determined by reasonable inference
Groundwater flowing in channel (not across)

■ No "Impact" Test



ALICE IN WONDERLAND

"[C]lassification disputes in this field quickly take on an Alice-in-Wonderland quality because the legal categories are drawn from antiquated case law and bear little or no relationship to hydrologic realities."

"PERCOLATING" GROUNDWATER

Land-Based: OVERLYING Right
 Overlying land ownership: analogous to riparian
 Use on overlying land, no forfeiture: NO PERMIT

Use-based: APPROPRIATIVE Right
 Use outside the basin or by public agency
 Priority system & "use it or lose it": NO PERMIT

"PERCOLATING" GROUNDWATER

ADJUDICATION
OVERDRAFT & SAFE YIELD
PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHTS
SELF HELP
Court Decree
Watermaster: post decree management

LOCAL AGENCIES

COUNTY ORDINANCES

"PERCOLATING" GROUNDWATER

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
Local management with state backstop
Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
Groundwater Sustainability Plans
Sustainable Yield
If fail, SWRCB action

TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS

Express treaty rights

Implied *Winters* Rights: primary purpose
 Priority: date of reservation
 Not lost for non-use

Aboriginal rights: "time immemorial"

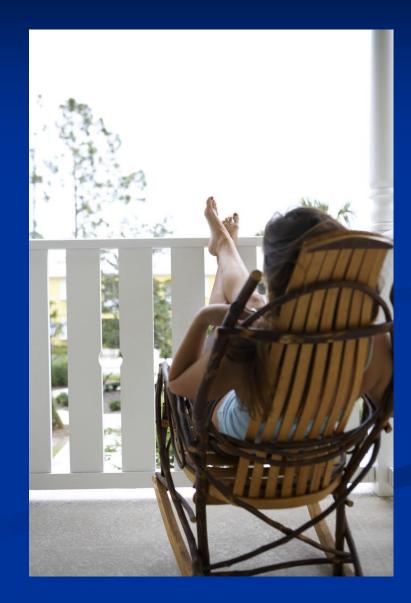
GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

HERMINGHAUS V. SO. CAL EDISON (1926)

Riparian relied on heavy spring flows to flood irrigate

So Cal Edison wanted to construct upstream hydropower reservoirs, reducing peak flows

Held that Reasonable Use does not apply between riparian & appropriator



CAL CONST. ART. 10 § 2 (1928)

FULLEST EXTENT

CA water shall "be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which [it is] capable"

REASONABLE USE

Amount "reasonably required for beneficial use"

WASTE & UNREASONABLE USE

No right where water wasted or used unreasonably

"What is a reasonable amount varies with the circumstances of each particular case and also varies from year to year, for the amount which might be reasonable in a season of plenty might be manifestly unreasonable in a season of drought."

PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

By the laws of nature These things are common to mankind The air, the sea, and consequently The shores of the sea

-Institutes of Justinian

Mono Lake, Eastern Sierra



PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

CA acquired bed & banks of navigable waters & tidal waters @ statehood (EQUAL FOOTING)

 Title to navigable and tidal resources impressed with "public trust" obligation

 Public Trust values: Navigation, commerce, fishing, environmental, recreation, scientific

Public Trust Doctrine

Lake level dropping

Ecosystem impacts

LA: water right cannot be changed



PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

 Court: Both water rights and public trust must be accommodated

Public Trust Doctrine: state can & must protect trust values where FEASIBLE

Feasibility: environmental, economic, cultural, scientific, legal

PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

NATIONAL AUDUBON (1983)
 Non-navigable tributaries

SCOTT RIVER (ELF v. SWRCB) (2014)
 Percolating groundwater
 (Sacramento County superior court)
 County well permitting

PUBLIC INTEREST

PUBLIC INTEREST: California Water Code

SWRCB governing principle

- Allocation of water
- Terms and conditions of permits and licenses
- Changes to permits and licenses
- SWRCB must consider and value all interests:
 Environmental, economic, cultural, etc.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BD

Five members, appointed by governor
Staff: Division of Water Rights

WATER PERMITS & LICENSES
 Initially Limited Jurisdiction
 Only Surface Water & Subterranean Streams
 Only post-1914 appropriations
 Not: pre-1914, riparian, or percolating GW

GOVERNANCE: SWRCB JURISDICTION

Not: pre-1914, riparian, or percolating GW

Exceptions – currently evolving:

Cal. Const., Article X section 2
 Light v. SWRCB, 2014

Enforcement

> Young v. SWRCB

Public Trust Doctrine
 > ELF v. SWRCB (Scott River case)

GOVERNANCE: SWRCB EVOLUTION

DROUGHT MANAGEMENT 2014-16

Information orders
Conservation requirements
Curtailments

Litigation

COURTS

Concurrent jurisdiction
All water rights
Post-1914 permits & licenses

Challenges and appeals

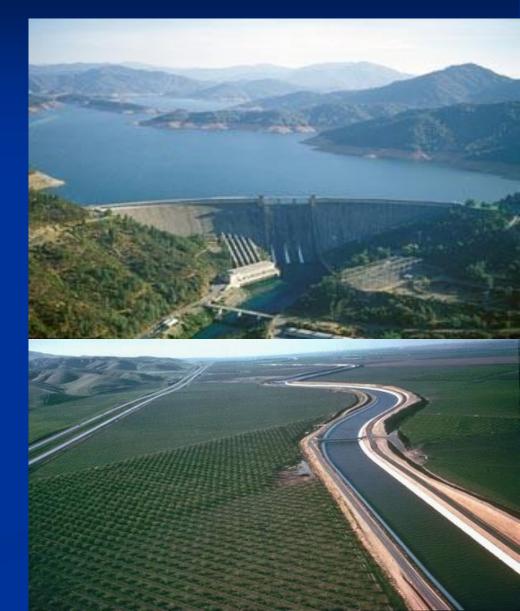
LOCAL AGENCIES & WATER SUPPLIERS

- Cities and counties
- Special districts
- Investor-owned utilities (CPUC)
- Mutual water companies

Water rights or water contracts
May own and operate local projects
Local rules and regulations

PROJECTS

Federal (CVP)
State (SWP)
State water rights
Supply contracts



QUESTIONS?