CALIFORNIA WATER RIGHTS LAW 101

WATER SUPPLY ADVISORY COMMITTEE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ NOVEMBER 21, 2014

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ROADMAP

- Some colorful historical background
- ► Types of rights and their major features
- Changes to water rights
- ► Relationship to environmental laws
- ► Governance and regulation
- City's water rights summary
- ▶ Policies and problems

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- Our water laws come from England
- Contrasting hydrology and climate

SURFACE WATER RIGHTS

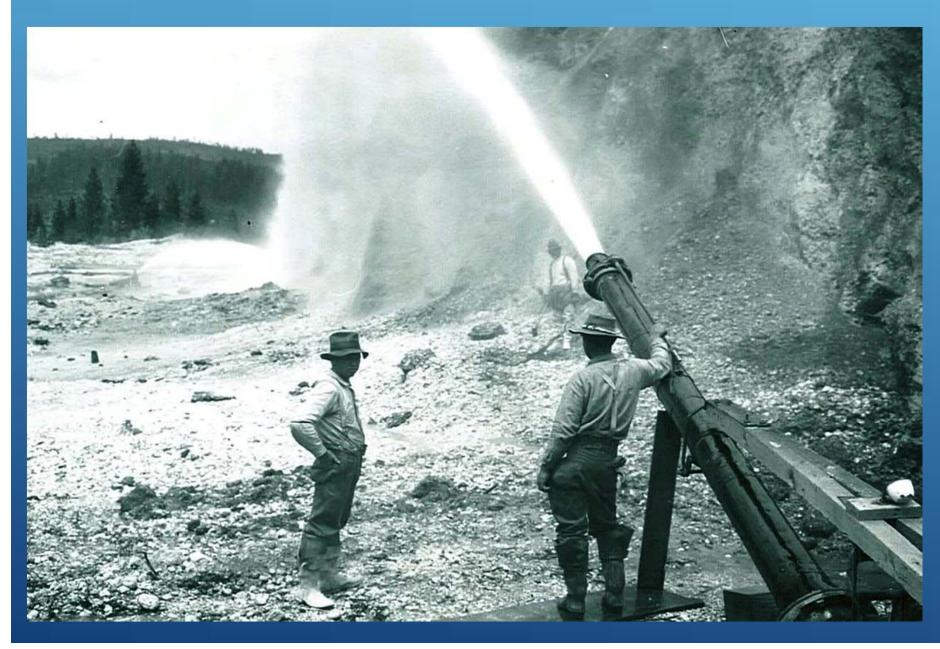
Riparian rights

- Appurtenant to the land
- Correlative share of the flowing water
- "Springing" right continuous use not required*
- Limited changes cannot export
- Donnybrook -- 1926 Herminghaus ruling overruled by 1928 Constitutional amendment

Appropriative Rights

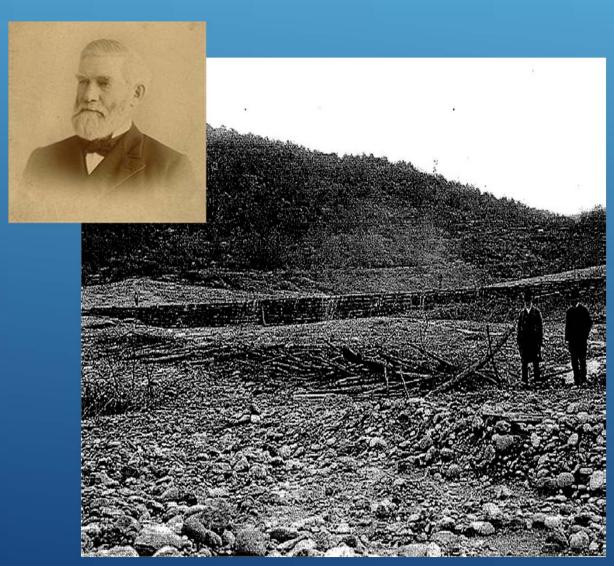
- Chronological priority
- Continuous use required
- Point of diversion, place of use, defined
- Can use water far from the source (transferable)
- Basis for development of our State
- ► (Think CVP and SWP)

THE GOLD RUSH = EXPLOSIVE CONFLICT



- Water rights
- Agricultural vs mining economy
- Environmental impacts

FEDERAL JUDGE LORENZO SAWYER WOODRUFF v BLOOMFIELD GRAVEL MINING COMPANY (1884)



- Incredible fortitude of an individual
- Ultimately a fatal blow to hydraulic mining
- One of our earliest environmental rulings that trumped water rights

- ▶ Pre-1914 just use it **OR** follow Civil Code posting and requirements
- ▶ 1913 legislation State regulation of surface water
- Post 1914 Permits & approvals from State required for new diversions, changes to diversions
- Recent litigation SWRCB jurisdiction over pre 1914 water rights defined
- Contrast riparian rights

PRE AND POST 1914 APPT' V RIGHTS (SURFACE WATER RIGHTS)

GROUNDWATER

- > 30% 45% of total state supply
- Drought conditions have caused overdraft and land subsidence
- True or percolating ground water versus subterranean water legally treated as surface water



- Depends on the type of right
- Limited changes to riparian rights
- Appropriative rights are far more flexible
 - Pre-1914
 - No injury rule
 - No administrative process; must litigate to challenge
 - Post-1914
 - SWRCB change petition process cost, time and risk
 - Cannot increase volume, season, or rate; consumptive use req't
 - ► Can now also change method of diversion (courtesy of your City); and other conditions (e.g., TUCP)





RECYCLED WATER – WHO OWNS IT?

- State statute: owner of the wastewater treatment plant
 - Unless there are contracts to the contrary
- Decreased river discharge may require SWRCB approval

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS: WATER LAWS

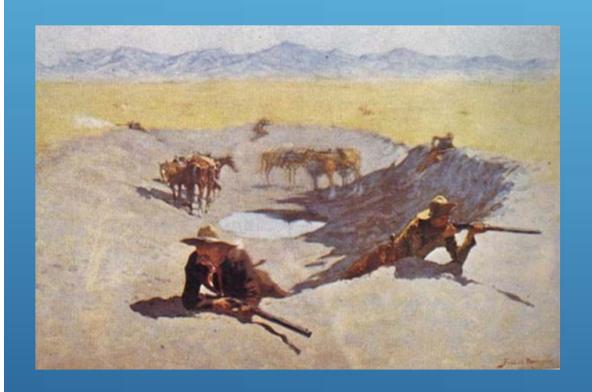
- Many environmental laws apply not withstanding how senior or solid your water right is
- Examples
 - ► CEQA
 - State and Federal ESA's

GOVERNANCE AND REGULATION

- Depends on type of right
- Riparian Courts, and limited SWRCB regulation
- Pre -1914 appt'v Courts and limited SWRCB oversight
- Post -1914 appt'v Extensive SWRCB permitting and oversight
- Groundwater (true) Counties (their option); groundwater management plans; and new state requirements

CITY RIGHTS SUMMARY

- Pre-1914 coastal streams
- ► San Lorenzo River post 1914 appropriative
 - ▶ Tait
 - Felton
 - Newell Creek Reservoir TUCP
- Groundwater
- ► Notes:
 - Storage-limited
 - Water Rights Conformance Project pending



Frederic Remington 1901 - Fight for the waterhole

- Policy issues abound
 - Reasonable and beneficial use is the common requirement
 - The seniority system of appt'v rights in times of drought
 - Inconsistent and burdensome regulatory treatment
- Persistent problem tragedy of the commons

POLICY AND ACHILLES TENDONS