





# Water Rights in Adjudicated and Unadjudicated Basins and Implications for Stormwater Capture and Storage

June 15, 2016

UCLA – Room 2355

Luskin School of Public Affairs

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## Summary

- Basic Water Rights
- Adjudications
- Rights to Store Water Underground
- Rights to Recapture Stormwater



## "Ownership" of Water

• The State of California owns all the water in California (*Central and West Basin WRD v. SoCal Water and California v. Superior Court*)

 Water rights holders obtain a usufructuary ("use") right



### Reasonable Use

- All use of water in California must be reasonable (Article X, section 2)
- What is reasonable depends on the facts and circumstances of each situation and can vary over time and geographically (*Tulare v. Lindsay-Strathmore ID and Joslin v. Marin MWD*)

### Reasonable Use

- Reasonable use can modify priority
- The doctrine of reasonable use has allowed water rights to adapt over time
- In California courts start with priority but often don't end with priority



## **Basic Groundwater Rights**

- Overlying right to pump water for use on overlying land
- Appropriative right to pump water surplus to overlying needs for use within or outside the basin

Municipal users are appropriators



## Basic Groundwater Rights-Prescriptive

Appropriator pumps adversely (basin in overdraft)

- Notice (actual-falling water levels subsidence or constructive – should have known)
- Five consecutive years



## Adjudication Dynamic

- Groundwater law has been pump until a judge tells you not to – no permitting or regulation
- Unequal priority to groundwater between overlying and appropriative (municipal and agricultural uses)
- A serious problem such as overdraft, salt water intrusion or subsidence

## Adjudicated Basins - General Pattern

- All users brought into litigation (sometimes prospective users as well)
- Technical committee of parties' experts seeks consensus on hydrology
- Court determines hydrology



## Adjudicated Basins

- Faced with having to prove their water rights, many parties settle
- Trial of water rights of non-settling parties
- Court enters a judgment with a "physical solution"

## Storage Rights

 Reasonable use of water is the prime consideration

 Storage space is a public resource (Central and West Basin Replenishment Districts v. Southern California Water Company (2003))



## Storage Rights

- Judgments vary on allocation of storage space
- Parties and non-parties that intervene can likely store if they do not interfere with production, storage or create nuisance issues
- Seeking to control unused storage space is likely unreasonable (at least without clear plan to put it to use)

- Stormwater
  - Temporary surface water runoff and drainage generated by immediately preceding storms
     Water Code § 10561.5(b)



- Rainwater defined (Water Code § 10573(c):
  - "precipitation on any public or private parcel that has not entered an offsite storm drain system or channel, a flood control channel, or any other stream channel, and has not previously been put to beneficial use"



#### Classification Bookends

- Water flowing in a channel requires permit for appropriation (Water Code § 1201)
- No permit required for Rainwater collected from rooftops (Water Code § 10574)

- Diffused (unchannelized) surface water
  - By its nature, water that reaches ground as freshly fallen rain is unappropriated
  - Generally, no permit required to capture, store or use it

Surface water

- Stormwater that enters into a channel becomes surface water subject to appropriation. Diversion from channel requires permit
  - Note: Is it already appropriated?



### Stormwater and NPDES Permits

- CWA specifically authorizes regulation of stormwater discharges
- Stormwater defined under CWA:
  - Stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage
- In practice: EPA and State treat just about anything coming out of MS4 as non-stormwater
  - Stormwater: What comes out of sky
  - Non-stormwater: Anything co-mingled enroute to a surface water must be controlled

#### Stormwater and NPDES Permits

- NPDES permit requirements for discharges from MS4s (municipal separate storm sewer systems)
  - Shall include a requirement to <u>effectively prohibit</u> nonstormwater discharges into storm sewers, and
  - Shall require controls to reduce discharge of pollutants into storm sewers to "maximum extent practicable"
  - Discharge of pollutants is regulated without regard to the source
  - BMPs and adaptive management practices are encouraged
    - BMPs: Proven practices to manage stormwater



## **Drivers of Stormwater Capture**

- Physical Drivers
  - Population and economic growth
  - Drought and water shortages
- Legal Drivers
  - Designated beneficial uses of a waterbody
  - Water quality control
  - Water rights
- Financial Driver
  - Value of increased water yield may offset some costs of MS4 compliance projects ("new" water)

## **Proposed Stormwater Capture** Legislation (AB 2594)

 A public entity that captures stormwater before the water reaches a natural channel shall be entitled to use the captured water



## Arguments for AB 2594

Clarifies that public agencies can capture and use stormwater

 Consistent with federal and state policy to prevent stormwater from entering streams for water quality reasons

Creates a right in captured stormwater



## Arguments Against AB 2594

- Not needed, covered by existing law
- Violates judgments that allocate "all water in watershed"

Creates confusion



## Water Rights and Stormwater - Issues

• Where is it? – in stream or not

Does it flow to the ocean?

Does it eventually percolate into a basin?

 What if diminishing downstream user and they claim damages?

## Thank you for attending

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