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What Are We Going to Talk About Today:

- 1. Things happening in the U.S. & Colorado
- 2. Water Law of Ancient Cultures
- 3. Water Law of Colorado
- 4. Buying and selling water rights in Colorado
- 5. Other future challenges

Stele of Hammurabi, Louvre Museum, Paris





King Hammurabi, BCE 1795-BCE 1750, organized laws of Babylonia (Mesopotamia) into the "Code of Hammurabi"

If a man has released waters and so has let the water carry away the works on his neighbor's field, he shall pay 10 gur of corn for every bur (of land) flooded.

JUSTINIAN CODE

Although the Code of Hammurabi was one of the earliest sets of laws, the Romans were the first civilization to view law as a science. They also organized and established extensive bodies of law for Roman citizens and their property.⁴

In A.D. 528 Roman Emperor Justinian I (483–565) ordered the compilation of all existing Roman laws, including those for water allocation, which had evolved over the previous 13 centuries. This set of Roman law was called the Justinian Code (also known as the Corpus Juris Civilis, or Body of Civil Law) and was the most elaborate system of law in the world up to that time.⁵

The Justinian Code is the basic premise for all modern civil law.



Frederic Remington, Fight for the Waterhole, oil on canvas, 1903. The painting is on display at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas.

In some ways, we continue to guard precious water resources today as we have in the past.

FIRST POSSESSION

Another method of ownership that has been around for thousands of years is **first possession**. This term could also be called "finders keepers," or "first come, first served."

This concept states that the claim of property ownership should remain with the person that initially gained control before other potential claimants.

The rule of first possession is used today with abandoned property, intellectual property, land, radio frequencies, satellite orbits, and water rights.

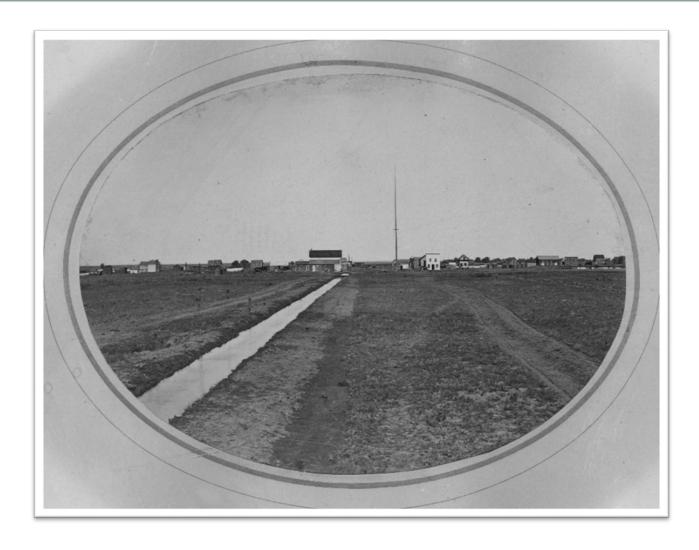
Centuries ago, it was often used to acquire the best land, prime location on a river, and access to water.

The rule of first possession is a fundamental component of rule-making and social order around the world, and evolved into the concept of water rights.



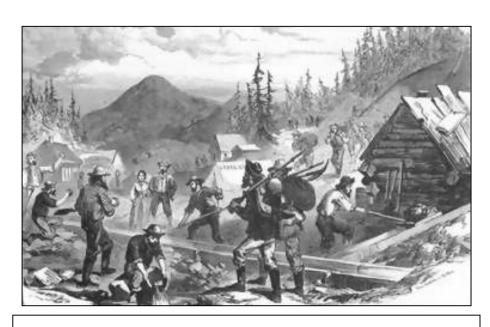
Placer mining, probably somewhere in Colorado.

Prospectors are shoveling gravel and other sediments from a streambed into a sluice box. In later years, huge crushing machines were transported up steep mountain roads to mining camps to replace this labor-intensive process.



The beginnings of the Greeley Number Three Ditch and the City of Greeley can be seen in this 1870 photograph. Notice the distinct lack of trees and dry landscape.

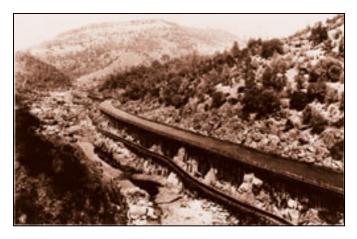
Colorado Gold Mining



1859 – Gold Rush in Colorado

1876 – Colorado becomes a state, and a strict Doctrine of Prior Appropriation is adopted, an Innovative idea for its time.





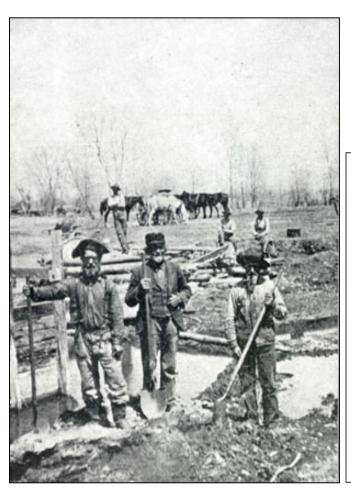
Tin Mining in the United Kingdom 1300 A.D.



Leats (canals) were used to divert water to tin-rich regions away from streams.

This etching shows the removal of overburden and the washing away of unwanted gravel to separate out the heavier tin ore.

Colorado Water Development History



Hundreds of irrigation ditches (canals) were constructed between 1860-1890 along the South Platte River and across Colorado.

Under the
Doctrine of
Prior Appropriation,
irrigation ditches
received a
river diversion
priority date, such as
May 2, 1863 for
75 cubic feet/second.
Wells received no
priority date.



Who Controls the Water?





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jR8oARgIDms
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V33GoE-fzSA

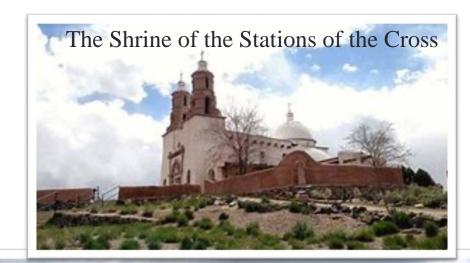




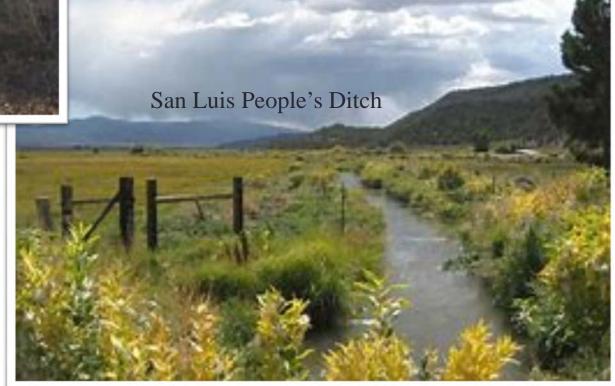


Water rights are similar to Broncos football season tickets.





San Luis People's Ditch 1852 - Colorado





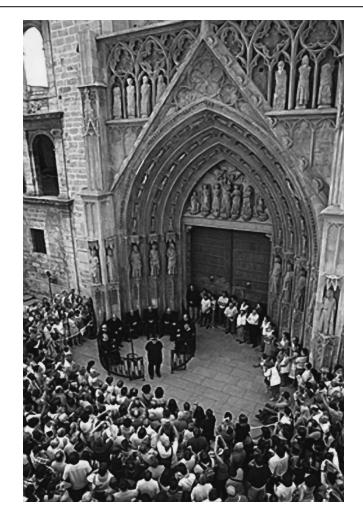
Cleaning the San Luis People's Ditch in the Spring



The seven members are elected by local farmers and the hearings are held without oaths, written records or lawyers. The Court sits on a circular velvet couch to listen and render judgment in the local Valencia dialect. The Court was created by Moorish farmers.

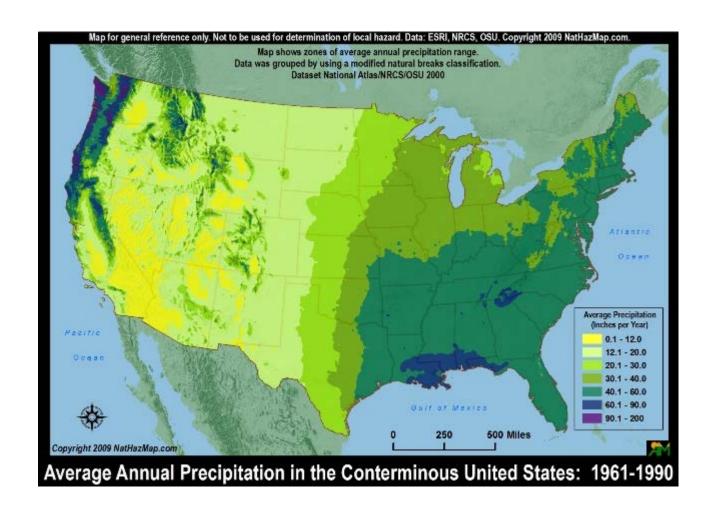
The Water Court (Tribunal de Las Aquas) has been sitting in the Cathedral of Valencia, Spain, since 961, every Thursday at

11 AM, to resolve farm border, irrigation and other water-related disputes between local farmers.



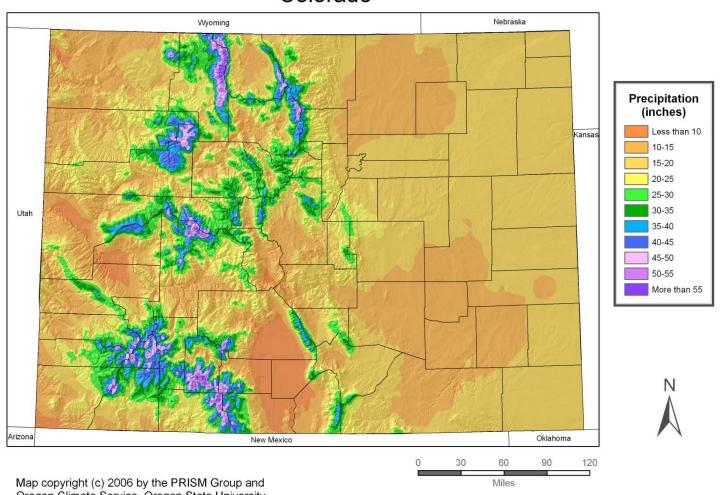


Division One Water Court in Greeley, Colorado - a relatively new innovation in the West



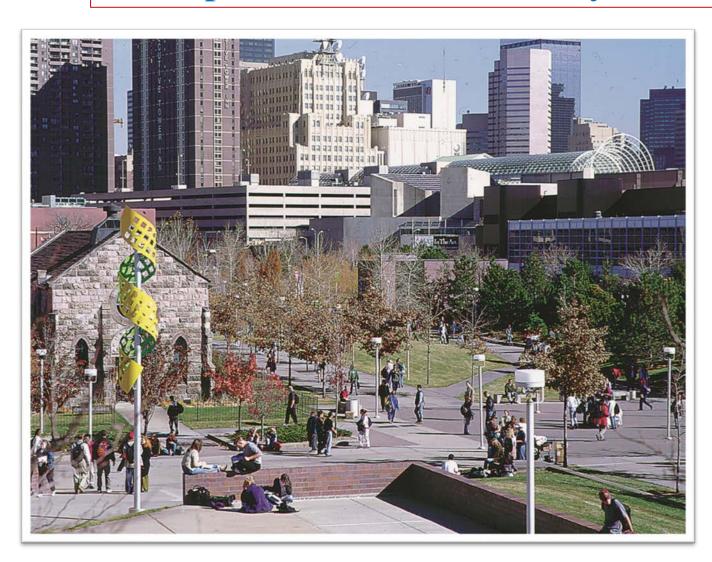
Average Annual Precipitation of Colorado: 18-127 cm

Average Annual Precipitation, 1971-2000 Colorado



Map copyright (c) 2006 by the PRISM Group and Oregon Climate Service, Oregon State University.

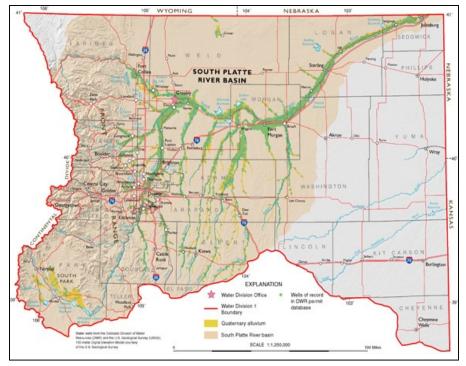
Metropolitan State University of Denver



40,000 students on Auraria campus

157 acre campus at Speer Blvd.

Established in 1965



South Platte River Basin Facts

Colorado Population – 5.0 million 2030 projection – 7.1 million Denver Metro Population – 2.4 million (30% growth since 1990) Denver projected 2030 projection – 3.9 million



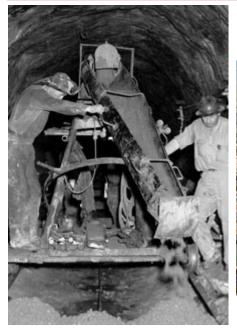
Water shortfall by 2030 in the South Platte Basin 410,000 acre-feet (134 billion gallons)
Acres of irrigated land expected to be dried up by 2030 in the South Platte Basin – 133,000 – 226,000 acres

Channel 7 News Report

https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=water+rights&&view=detail&mid=5C9FCFBDF65A3E9792D05C9FCFBDF65A3E9792D0&&FORM=VRDGAR

Historic Options Used for New Water Supplies for the Front Range of Colorado

West Slope Diversions



New Reservoir Construction



Buy & Dry

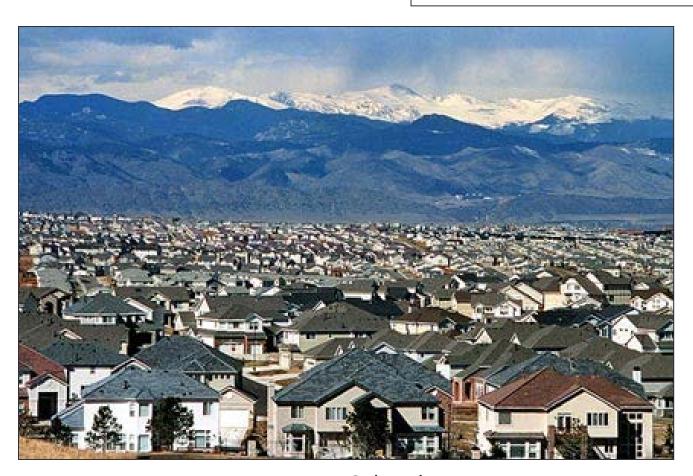




Improved Water Conservation

Future Challenges

1. Population Growth



Denver, Colorado

Future Challenges

North Campus Prairie Waters Project Schematic Proposed Pipeline Route E-470 Easement Aurora Reservoir WPF

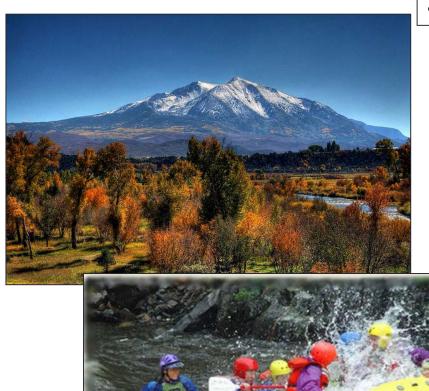
2. Loss of irrigated agriculture

Aurora Prairie Waters Pipeline



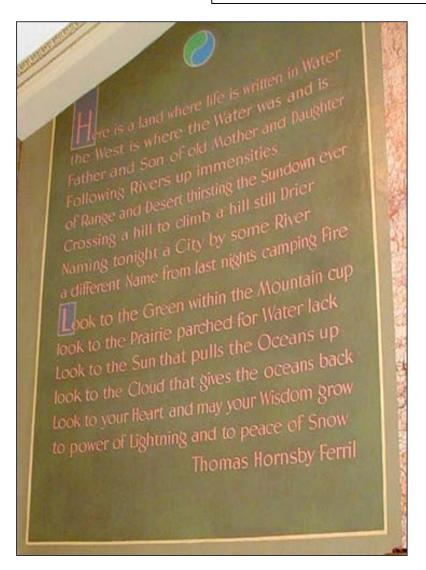
Future Challenges

3. Protecting the Environment





Colorado State Capitol Murals









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