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12	BEFORE THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD		
13	DEFORE THE STATE WITTER		
14	ENFORCEMENT ACTION ENFO1949 DRAFT CEASE AND DESIST ORDER	OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, OR IN THE	
15	REGARDING UNAUTHORIZED DIVERSIONS OR THREATENED	ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY ADJUDICATION	
16	UNAUTHORIZED DIVERSIONS OF	,	
17	WATER FROM OLD RIVER IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	,	
18		Hearing Officer: Frances Spivy-Weber	
19	Westlands Water District ("Westlands") op	oposes The West Side Irrigation District's ("WSID")	
20	motion for summary judgment, or in the alternative, summary adjudication of the Enforcement Action		
21	ENF01949 ("Enforcement Action"). Westlands' involvement in the Enforcement Action stems from		
22	its interest in protecting Central Valley Project ("CVP") water from unauthorized diversion.		
23	WSID has misstated the applicable law.	There are limits on WSID's ability to divert that	
24	undercut WSID's claims regarding water availa	bility and its ability to divert commingled water.	
25	WSID has failed to present the evidence it would need to prevail on its motion under the applicable		
26	law. Therefore WSID is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law.		
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	Opposition to Motion for Summary Judgmen	t, or in the Alternative, Summary Adjudication	

I. ARGUMENT

A. WSID Is Not Entitled To Judgment as a Matter of Law Regarding Water Availability

WSID argues that because the State Water Resources Control Board's ("Water Board") water availability analysis did not include the Sacramento River as a primary source of supply available to WSID under License 1381, the Prosecution Team cannot establish that no water was available to divert for WSID after May 1, 2015. (Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motions for Summary Judgment or Alternatively for Summary Adjudication, and Motions To Dismiss ["WSID Mem."] at 5:3-10.) This argument fails. First, WSID's water right license (License 1381) identifies the source of water for WSID's diversions as Old River, a tributary of the San Joaquin River. The presence of Sacramento River water at WSID's point of diversion does not automatically entitle WSID to divert Sacramento River water as an additional source of supply under License 1381, and WSID does not establish that any Sacramento River water present is abandoned and available for appropriation. Second, there are limits on WSID's diversion of water, including the rule that WSID may not divert previously stored water. Because WSID misstates the law regarding available sources of supply and fails to present the evidence it would need to prevail on its claim regarding water availability, the Hearing Officer should deny WSID's motion.

1. WSID Has Not Established that the Sacramento River Is a Source of Supply for License 1381

Water right permits and licenses are associated with specific sources of supply. Thus, an application for an appropriative water right must identify the source of supply (Wat. Code, § 1301, subd. (d)), and the Water Board must identify the source of supply in any permit or license ultimately granted. The permit or license "gives the right to take and use water only to the extent and for the purpose allowed in the permit." (Wat. Code, § 1381; see Wat. Code, §§ 1605, 1610.) In practice as well, a water right is generally limited by the quantity of water associated with the water source or sources for that right. (See *Turner v. James Canal Co.* (1909) 155 Cal. 82, 90-91, 95; Hutchins, The California Law of Water Rights at p. 186.) While foreign water may be a source of supply for appropriators, appropriators may only divert foreign water if the water is abandoned, with no intention

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on the part of the one abandoning the water to recapture it. (Hutchins, The California Law of Water Rights at p. 69.)

License 1381 identifies Old River, a tributary of the San Joaquin River, as WSID's source of supply. (WSID0005.) Consistent with License 1381, a 1985 Water Board inspection report identifies the San Joaquin River as the source of supply, and its direction of origin as from the south. (WSID0009.) Neither document identifies the Sacramento River as a source of supply for WSID. Nor has WSID cited any evidence that Sacramento River water was a source of supply considered by the Water Board when it evaluated whether to issue a permit leading to License 1381. In fact, Prosecution Team witness Kathy Mrowka indicates that "only the waters of Old River, and not Delta tidal flows, were considered in determining whether to issue a permit leading to License 1381 . . . " (WR-7 at p. 13.) WSID argues that "Sacramento River water has historically been a source of supply available to WSID under its License" (WSID Mem. at 5:6-7, citing UMF ¶3), but Bulletin 21, which is cited as support, is not evidence of the source of supply considered by the Water Board when it considered the original application for an appropriative water right. Bulletin 21 was prepared by the Department of Public Works, not the Water Board, and was published in 1929, several years before the Water Board issued License 1381.

WSID is not entitled to divert Sacramento River water that is present at its point of diversion simply by virtue of its presence in Old River. WSID points to model simulations of 1931 to support the concept that "the Sacramento River and agricultural runoff were the dominant source of water in the summer months [in 1931]." (WSID UMF 12; BBID384 at pp. 12-13.) The modeling in exhibit BBID384 apparently indicates that "[d]uring the summer of 1931, the water present at WSID's intake consisted of approximately 35% to 50% Sacramento River water . . ." (BBID384 at p. 83.) More modeling purports to establish that "approximately 65% to 75% or more of the water present at the WSID intake during the irrigation season in 2015 originated from the Sacramento River or from agricultural return flows . . . " (WSID UMF 13, BBID384 at p. 15.) It appears that the modeling for 2015 was not done on a without CVP and State Water Project basis, and did not account for the presence of stored water. (See BBID388 at ¶ 21.f.vii; BBID384 at pp. 96-97.) Even assuming the accuracy of this modeling, the presence of Sacramento River water in Old River in 1931 or even in

2. There Are Limits on WSID's Ability To Divert Water Present at its Point of Diversion, Including that WSID Has No Right To Divert Stored Water

WSID has no right to divert previously stored water. Appropriators such as WSID are limited to diverting either natural flow or abandoned flow. (Wat. Code, § 1202; *United States v. SWRCB* (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 82, 116.) Water that is released from CVP storage and travels through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ("Delta") to meet water quality standards and/or for export is not "abandoned" flow that may be diverted. (*City of Los Angeles v. City of Glendale* (1943) 23 Cal.2d 68, 77; *Stevens v. Oakdale Irr. Dist.* (1939) 13 Cal.2d 343, 352.) WSID's post-1914 appropriative water right does not entitle it to divert water that was previously stored by the CVP. (*El Dorado Irrigation Dist. v. SWRCB* (2006) 142 Cal.App.4th 937, 976; *Phelps v. SWRCB* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 89, 107, 111; SWRCB Order WR 2004-004 at pp. 16.)

This limitation on WSID's appropriative water right is significant. When the CVP releases previously stored water into the Delta for the purpose of satisfying water quality standards and/or for diversion in the south Delta, and those supplies are diverted by water users alleging senior water rights, CVP contractors, including Westlands, are injured. The unauthorized diversion of previously stored water forces the CVP to release more stored water into the system than it would otherwise be required to do to satisfy water quality and other regulatory standards. Without the unauthorized diversions, some additional quantity of water would be available for CVP purposes.

WSID does not address whether its modeling shows stored water was present at its point of diversion in 2015. But, if water at WSID's point of diversion includes Sacramento River water that was previously stored by the CVP, that stored water is not "available" to WSID. It was not error for the Water Board to exclude stored water from its water availability analysis.

In sum, WSID has not established that Sacramento River water is a source of supply under License 1381. It has not established whether all or some portion of the Sacramento River water that is present at WSID's point of diversion is abandoned, and therefore subject to appropriation. Nor has WSID established whether all or some portion of the water that is present at WSID's point of diversion is previously stored water, which is properly excluded from any water availability analysis.

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27 28 For these reasons, the Hearing Officer should deny WSID's motion as to its claims regarding water availability.

WSID's Ability To Divert Commingled Water Is Limited В.

WSID argues that its diversion of drainage water from its Intake Canal is authorized by California case law and Water Code section 7075.1 (WSID Mem. at 8:15-10:25.) WSID overstates the law. As explained above, WSID's water right does not entitle it to divert water from all sources of supply that may be present in the WSID Intake Canal. Moreover, there are specific limits on a water user's right to divert commingled water. First, a water user is only entitled to divert water that may be put to reasonable and beneficial use. Second, a water user may not divert commingled water if the diversion diminishes another water user's ability to exercise his water right. WSID misstates the law and fails to present the evidence it would need to prevail on its claim regarding its ability to divert commingled water. Accordingly, the Hearing Officer should deny WSID's motion.

> WSID Is Not Entitled To Better Water Quality than Would Exist Under 1. Natural Conditions, and Cannot Divert Water that May Not Be Put To Reasonable and Beneficial Use

Water users are not entitled to divert water that may not be put to reasonable and beneficial use. (Cal. Const., Art. X, § 2; Joslin v. Marin Municipal Water Dist. (1967) 67 Cal.2d 132, 143.) Further, water users are generally only entitled to "substantially the same quantity and quality with which nature provided [their] land." (Crum v. Mt. Shasta Power Corp. (1931) 117 Cal.App. 586, 610.) There is no entitlement to better water quality than would exist under natural conditions. (See Wright v. Best (1942) 19 Cal.2d 368, 378-79.)

WSID admits that drain water from the Bethany Drain may commingle with Old River water in the Intake Canal. (UMF ¶ 23.) Old River water includes Sacramento River water and stored water, which WSID admits are present in the Delta in the summer months. (WSID Mem. at 5:4-7; see BBID384 at pp. 67-68.) WSID essentially argues that it is entitled to the benefit of the higher quality

WSID includes with this claim arguments that (1) the fact that WSID's drainage water derives from several sources has no bearing on WSID's right to recapture, and (2) the fact that the Bethany Drain travels outside the WSID boundaries has no bearing on WSID's right to recapture. (WSID Mem. at 9:10-10:25.) Westlands does not take a position on these argument, nor does it take a position on the claims in WSID's motion to dismiss. (WSID Mem. at 11:1-19:16.)

Sacramento River water and stored water present in the Intake Canal. It argues that even if there were evidence "that the quality of the water being discharged from the Bethany Drain is any different from the quality of water in the Intake Canal that WSID pumps . . . it would not matter." (WSID Mem. at 8:21-23.) WSID is mistaken.

Quality matters, because if drain water from the Bethany Drain is of insufficient water quality to be put to reasonable and beneficial use, then WSID is not entitled to divert that water. (Cal. Const., Art. X, § 2; *Joslin v. Marin Municipal Water Dist.* (1967) 67 Cal.2d 132, 143.) WSID has not offered any evidence regarding the quality of water from the Bethany Drain in 2015. But the 1985 Water Board inspection report indicates that the quality of water in the Intake Canal at the time of inspection was "poor; 800 to 1000 T.D.S." (WSID0009.) This evidence at least suggests that the quality of drain water from the Bethany Drain may be lower, given the quality after the drain water was commingled with other sources. However, on the current record, it is impossible to determine whether WSID could put water from the Bethany Drain that it is entitled to divert to reasonable and beneficial use, absent its commingling with other sources.

Nonetheless, if the quality of water in the Intake Canal is better than the quality of water being discharged from the Bethany Drain, it is likely that the water in the Intake Canal includes stored water and other non-abandoned fresh water sources that WSID may not divert. WSID is not entitled to divert higher quality water just because it includes water from Bethany Drain.

2. WSID Cannot Divert Commingled Water in the Intake Canal if Doing So Diminishes Another Water User's Ability to Exercise His Water Right

While Water Code section 7075 permits a water user to commingle and reclaim his water, the water user may not do so if the diversion "diminishes" the "water already appropriated by another." (Wat. Code, § 7075.) Diminishment under Water Code section 7075 includes diminishment of water quality. Contrary to WSID's representation otherwise (WSID Mem. at 9:7-9), *Butte Canal & Ditch Co. v. Vaughn* (1858) 11 Cal. 143, 148, does not support WSID's argument that a difference in water quality "would not matter." In *Butte*, the defendants added water to a stream where it commingled with other water, and then diverted the commingled water over the prior appropriator plaintiffs' objections. The California Supreme Court noted the difficulties involved with "determining with

exactness the quantity of water which parties are entitled to divert" (11 Cal. at p. 152), but explained:

If exact justice cannot be obtained, an approximation to it must be sought, care being taken that no injury is done to the innocent party. The burden of proof rests with the party causing the mixture. He must show clearly to what portion he is entitled. He can claim only such portion as is established by decisive proof. The enforcement of his right must leave the opposite party in the use of the full quantity to which he was originally entitled.

(*Id.* at pp. 152-53, emphasis added.) The Court went on to further clarify that the party causing the commingling could not diminish the <u>quality</u> of the prior appropriator's water right:

The first appropriator of the water of a stream passing through the public lands in this State, has the right to insist that the water shall be subject to his use and enjoyment to the extent of his original appropriation, and that its quality shall not be impaired so as to defeat the purpose of its appropriation. To this extent his rights go, and no further. In subordination to these rights, subsequent appropriators may make such use of the channel of the stream as they think proper, and they may mingle with its waters other waters, and divert an equal quantity, as often as they choose. Whilst resting in the perfect enjoyment of their original rights, the first appropriators have no cause of complaint.

(*Id.* at pp. 153-154.)

Under *Butte*, WSID cannot commingle water from Bethany Drain with water from other sources if in doing so, it effectively depletes the quantity of higher quality stored water and other non-abandoned fresh water sources in a manner that impairs other water uses by water users that are entitled to use that water. For example, if the Old River water in question is comprised of previously stored CVP water, and WSID's diversion of the commingled water reduces the quality of water remaining in the Intake Canal, then WSID may be interfering with Reclamation's exercise of its water right by impairing Reclamation's ability to meet water quality objectives and serve other CVP purposes. WSID is not entitled to diminish Reclamation's exercise of its water rights in this way.

In sum, WSID has not established that its diversion of drainage water commingled with other sources in the Intake Canal is authorized under California law. WSID has not established whether it could put the drainage water from Bethany Drain to reasonable and beneficial use. Nor has WSID established that it has any entitlement to stored water or other non-abandoned fresh water sources that may be present in the Intake Canal. California law precludes WSID from diverting commingled water if the diversion diminishes another water users' ability to exercise his water right. For these reasons,

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the Hearing Officer should deny WSID's motion as to its claims regarding commingling. II. CONCLUSION Westlands respectfully requests the Hearing Officer deny WSID's motion for summary judgment, or in the alternative, for summary adjudication. KRONICK, MOSKOVITZ, TIEDEMANN & GIRARD Dated: February 22, 2016 A Professional Corporation By: Daniel J. O'Hanlon Rebecca R. Akroyd Attorneys for Westlands Water District

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PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in the County of Sacramento, State of California. My business address is 400 Capitol Mall, 27th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

On February 22, 2016, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as **OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY ADJUDICATION** on the interested parties in this action as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION: I caused a copy of the document(s) to be sent from e-mail address sramirez@kmtg.com to the persons at the e-mail addresses listed in the Service List. The document(s) were transmitted at or before 12:00 p.m. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 22, 2016, at Sacramento, California.

Sherry Ramirez

SERVICE LIST THE WEST SIDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT CEASE AND DESIST ORDER HEARING

2	THE WEST SIDE RANGATION DISTRICT CEASE AND DESIGN OF CHARACTER AND DESIGN OF C	
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