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7   8	BEFORE THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
9   10	In the matter of Administrative Civil Liability Complaint and Draft Cease and Desist Order Issued Against Nancy K. Donovan and Stephen J. Peters  Prosecution Team Pre-Hearing Brief
11   12	I. INTRODUCTION
13	The Prosecution Team for the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board),
14	Division of Water Rights (Division) submits this pre-hearing brief in support of an administrative
	civil liability (ACL) complaint (Complaint) and draft cease and desist order (Draft CDO) against
15	Nancy K. Donovan and Stephen J. Peters (collectively Diverters). The Complaint (Prosecution
16	Team Exhibit WR-1.1) recommends an ACL of \$40,000 for the unauthorized diversion and use of
17	water during a drought period by failing to file a Statement of Water Diversion and Use
18	(Statement) and by storing and using water in two unauthorized reservoirs. (Id.) The Draft CDO
19	includes corrective actions necessary for the Diverters to cease the unauthorized diversion or use of
20	water. (Id.)
	II. BACKGROUND
21	A. The Diverters' Property
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23	The Diverters own approximately 160 acres of agriculture land located at 21451 Highway
24	128 in Yorkville, Mendocino County (APN 049-080-55-00) (The Property). (WR-12; WR-37;
25	WR-39; WR-51.) The Property includes a 3,000 square-foot residence, a 2,400 square-foot horse
26	barn, a 720 square-foot hay barn, and an 8 acre vineyard. (Id.) The Property is contiguous to three
	streams – Maple Creek to the north, Rancheria Creek to the west, and Lost Creek to the south.
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<sup>1</sup> Further references to Prosecution Team exhibits will be "WR-[Exhibit Number]."

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Maple Creek and Lost Creek are tributary to Rancheria Creek, thence the Navarro River. (WR-12; WR-13; WR-39.)

The Property includes at least two springs that form the headwaters for an unnamed ephemeral stream (Unnamed Stream) tributary to Maple Creek. (WR-10; WR-12; WR-39.) The Property also includes two reservoirs that store water using compacted earthen dams. (*Id.*) The Diverters built the reservoirs in the late 1980's. (*Id.*) They store and spill water during the wet season. (*Id.*) The unnamed stream fills the "upper reservoir" (Reservoir No. 2), which then flows back into the channel and fills the "lower reservoir" (Reservoir No. 1).<sup>2</sup> (*Id.*) Reservoir No. 1 then flows back into the channel and into Maple Creek. (*Id.*) Reservoir No. 2 is 15 acre-feet and Reservoir No. 1 is 16 acre-feet.<sup>3</sup> (*Id.*) Reservoir No. 1 is used for recreation and fire protection. Reservoir No. 2 is used for fire protection and for irrigating the vineyard. (*Id.*)

## B. The Diverters' Water Right History

On July 29, 1999 the Diverters filed Application 30926 with the Division to appropriate 30 acre-feet of water per annum through collection to storage in the two reservoirs for irrigation, stock watering, frost protection, and fire protection purposes. (WR-3; WR-10; WR-12.) The Diverters planned to irrigate 40 acres. The diversion season was for November 1 through May 1. (WR-3; WR-10.) Both reservoirs existed at the time the application was filed. (WR-10; WR-12.) On May 23, 2006, the Diverters, the Diverters' consultants, and the Division, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to guide the processing of Application 30926, which included submittal of necessary environmental documents and public trust analyses. (WR-3; WR-11.) By letter dated September 25, 2008, the Diverters' consultant withdrew as the listed MOU consultant/representative for the Diverters, because they could not reach a contract agreement with the Diverters for the necessary environmental studies. (Id.) On October 22, 2008, the Division acknowledged the termination of the MOU and requested Applicants contact the Division and submit a new MOU by December 6, 2008. (Id.) The letter contained a warning that failure to submit the information requested within the time period provided could result in the cancellation of the application under Water Code section 1276. (Id.) The Division did not receive the required information. (Id.) On May 29, 2009, the Division requested a new MOU and notification of Applicants' intent to pursue the application, pursuant to Water Code section 1275, by June 28,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The reservoir numbering has been inconsistent over the history of the Diverters' water right application and subsequent investigations, with Reservoir No. 1 sometimes referred to as Reservoir No. 2 and vice-versa. However, the upstream reservoir has consistently been referred to as the upper reservoirs and the downstream reservoir as the lower reservoir.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This estimate is based on the most recent field inspection, conducted on August 9, 2016. (WR-2; WR-39.)

2009. (*Id.*) The letter again contained a warning that failure to submit the information requested within the time period provided would result in the cancellation of the application without further notice under Water Code section 1276. (*Id.*) Once again, the Division did not receive the required information. (*Id.*)

On August 5, 2010, the Division issued an Order canceling Application 30926 due to the Diverters' failure to submit the requested information in accordance with California Water Code section 1276. (WR-3; WR-11.) The Order and transmittal letter were sent to the Diverters via certified mail. (*Id.*) The Order informed the Diverters of their responsibility to remove or modify any diversion works or impoundments to ensure that water was no longer diverted, of the potential liability of \$500 per day if unauthorized diversions continued, and of the requirement to file a Statement for water diverted under claim of riparian or pre-1914 water rights. (*Id.*) Due to postal delivery problems, the Diverters did not receive the Order until September 28, 2010. (WR-19.)

Water Code section 768 requires that a petition be submitted within 30 days of the date of the Order and be based on one or more of the causes listed in that section. The Division has no record of receiving any petition for reconsideration of the Order, nor a statement or new application to appropriate water having been filed by the Diverters. (WR-3; WR-11.) The Diverters have no other water rights on file with the Division. (WR-3.)

# C. Inspections of the Property

Division Staff (Staff) conducted an on-site compliance inspection of the Property on September 15, 2010. (WR-12.) During the inspection, Staff found both reservoirs still existed and stored water collected annually during the rainy season from the Unnamed Stream. (*Id.*) There was no inflow into the reservoirs at the time of the inspection and Mr. Peters, in addition to explaining how the reservoirs worked, confirmed that no other source of water diverted to the reservoirs. (*Id.*) Staff measured both reservoirs and estimated the capacity of each. (*Id.*) Division staff notified the Diverters of the requirement to file a Statement and of the potential penalties for failure to file a Statement. (*Id.*) Mr. Peters also stated that they no longer intended to plant the additional acreage applied for in Application 30926. (*Id.*)

Staff noted in the September 15, 2010 inspection report that the Diverters did not receive the Order due to postal delivery problems. (*Id.*) While discussing the Order, Mr. Peters indicated that he did not want his application cancelled. (*Id.*) Staff subsequently contacted the local Post Office to ensure delivery of the Order to the Diverters and emailed the Order to the Diverters. (WR-15; WR-16; WR-17; WR-18; WR-19.) After the inspection Staff contacted the Diverters to confirm receipt of the Order. (WR-19.) Mr. Peters questioned why he had to do environmental

studies were necessary, expressed frustration with the permitting process, and asked for a specific list of items necessary to complete his water right application. (*Id.*) Staff then explained that the Diverters could write a letter to the Division requesting reconsideration of the Order, but also explained that requesting reconsideration would not preclude potential enforcement and that filing an application did not translate to a water right. (*Id.*)

On August 9, 2016, Staff returned to the Property and met with the Diverters. (WR-2; WR-39<sup>4</sup>.) Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff accompanied Division Staff. (WR-5; WR-40.) Conditions have not substantially changed since the September 15, 2010 inspection. (WR-2; WR-39.) Both reservoirs continue to store water for recreational use and fire protection and the Diverters continue to re-divert water from storage in the upper reservoir to irrigate the vineyard without a valid basis for right. (WR-2; WR-39.) The Diverters provided no evidence they had taken any corrective actions since the ACL Complaint and Draft CDO were issued in 2012. (WR-2; WR-39.)

# D. Policy for Maintaining Instream Flows in California Northern Coastal Streams

The Property falls within the area regulated by the Policy for Maintaining Instream Flows in Northern California Coastal Streams (Policy). <sup>5</sup> (WR-3; WR-26.) The State Water Board adopted the Policy in 2014. (*Id.*) The Policy includes principles and guidelines for maintaining instream flows in northern California coastal streams as part of state policy for water quality control, for purposes of water right administration. (*Id.*) The State Water Board adopted the Policy as a requirement of Water Code section 1259.4, which was added by Assembly Bill 2121 (Stats. 2004, ch. 943, § 3). (*Id.*)

The geographic scope of the Policy, the "Policy Area," extends to five counties—Marin, Sonoma, and portions of Napa, Mendocino, and Humboldt counties and encompasses (1) coastal streams from the Mattole River (originating in Humboldt County) to San Francisco, and (2) coastal streams entering northern San Pablo Bay. (*Id.*) Coastal streams within the Policy Area provide habitat for steelhead trout, Coho salmon, and Chinook salmon. (*Id.*) The National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) have listed steelhead

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In the August 9, 2016 inspection report, staff refers to the upper reservoir as Reservoir No. 1 and the Lower Reservoir as Reservoir No. 2. (WR-39.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Policy was first adopted by the State Water Board on May 4, 2010. (State Water Board Resolution No. 2010-0021.) On October 16, 2012, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2012-0058, vacating the Board's adoption of the Policy, as required by the Alameda County Superior Court in *Living Rivers Council v. State Water Resources Control Board* (Sup.Ct. Alameda County, 2012, No. RG10-54392). On October 22, 2013 the State Water Board readopted the Policy without any significant changes. (State Water Board Resolution No. 2013-0035.) The readopted Policy became effective on February 4, 2014.

trout and Chinook salmon as "threatened" under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), respectively. (*Id.*) Coho salmon are listed as "endangered" on both the ESA and the CESA lists. (*Id.*) Water diversions result in a significant loss of fish habitat in California. (*Id.*) Construction and operation of dams and diversions can create barriers to fish migration, thereby blocking fish from access to historical habitat. (*Id.*) Dams also disrupt the flow of food (i.e., aquatic insects), woody debris, and gravel needed to maintain downstream fish habitat. (WR-3; WR-5; WR-26.)

Illegal reservoirs are existing facilities that collect water from surface streams without the right to do so. (WR-3; WR-26.) If water flowing in a surface stream is diverted to a storage facility during a time when flow is high for use during a time when flow is low or does not exist, then the diverter is appropriating water to storage that is subject to the State Water Board's permitting authority and a water right must be obtained. (WR-3.) Regulatory measures such as specifying a season of diversion and/or minimum bypass flow requirements limit diversions to times when water is available and help eliminate impacts to the environment and other legal users of water by keeping water instream that would otherwise have been diverted illegally. (WR-3.)

E. The State Water Board Issues the ACL Complaint and Draft CDO.

In response to the inspections and investigation by Staff, the State Water Board issued the ACL Complaint and Draft CDO on June 14, 2012. (WR-1.) The State Water Board noticed a hearing for July 1, 2015. (WR-28.) It later rescheduled the hearing for October 12, 2016. (WR-62.)

## III. KEY ISSUES

- A. Key Issue 1 Whether the State Water Board Should Impose Administrative Civil Liability Upon the Diverters For Trespass and, If So, In What Amount and On What Basis
  - 1. The Diverters Divert and Use Water Subject to the State Water Board's Permitting Authority Without Authorization

The unauthorized diversion or use of water constitutes a trespass within the meaning of Water Code section 1052, subdivision (a), and the failure to file statements constitutes a violation within the meaning of California Water Code section 5107, subdivision (c)(1). The impoundment of water behind the dam constitutes a diversion of water. (Wat. Code, § 5100, subd. (c).) Although the Diverters' property may have an associated riparian right to divert natural flow from the Unnamed Stream, water may not be seasonally stored and then diverted for consumptive use under a riparian right. (*City of Lodi v. East Bay Mun. Utility Dist.* (1936) 7 Cal.2d 316, 335.) The Diverters have diverted, stored, and used water subject to the State Water Board's permitting

authority since at least 1999. (WR-12; WR-39.) They have failed to file statements for each reservoir and they have no appropriative right for either reservoir. (WR-12; WR-39.)

#### 2. Water Code section 1052 Establishes the Maximum Liability for Trespass

In 2014, the Legislature amended section 1052 to increase administrative civil liabilities during drought conditions, including periods when the Governor has issued a proclamation of a state of drought emergency. Water Code section 1052 now provides that the maximum civil liability that can be imposed by the State Water Board in this matter for the unauthorized diversion and use of the water during a drought period is \$1,000 for each day of trespass plus \$2,500 for each acre-foot of water diverted or used in excess of that diverter's water rights. The Governor proclaimed a drought in 2014. (WR-2; WR-29.) The Governor renewed the drought proclamation in 2015. (*Id.*)

Evidence demonstrates that between 1999 and the date of the ACL Complaint the Diverters collected water from the Unnamed Stream and continuously held water in storage for irrigation, aesthetics, and recreational uses for at least 11 years (4,015 days). (WR-1; WR-2.) Therefore, the maximum administrative civil liability under Water Code section 1052 for the diversion and/or use of water at each reservoir when the Division issued the ACL Complaint would be about \$4 million. (WR-1.)

The Diverters have continued using the reservoirs in the more than four years since the Division issued the ACL Complaint. (WR-2; WR-29.) The Diverters have claimed they drain the reservoirs each year and conservatively estimate that water was collected or stored without authorization in the reservoirs every day between January 1 and October 1 in 2013, March 1 and October 1 in 2014, January 1 and October 1 in 2015, and January 1 and August 9 in 2016, for a total of 273 days before March 1, 2014 and 708 days since March 1, 2014. (*Id.*) The maximum civil liability the State Water Board may impose for unauthorized diversions in 2013 is \$273,000. (*Id.*) The maximum civil liability the State Water Board can impose for unauthorized diversions in 2014, 2015, and 2016 under the enhanced penalty for unauthorized diversions during a drought emergency is \$1,416,0008 for each reservoir plus \$155,000 for the acre-feet of water diverted of a total of \$1,571,000. (*Id.*)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 4,015 days x \$500/day x2 reservoirs = \$4,015,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> 273 days x \$500/day x 2 reservoirs = \$273,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> 708 days x \$1,000/day x 2 reservoirs = \$1,416,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 62 acre-feet x \$2,500/acre-foot = \$155,000

In addition, the Diverters failed to file a Statement for the diversions and uses that occurred at each reservoir after January 1, 2009. (WR-1; WR-2.) Water Code section 5107, subdivision (c)(1), provides that the State Water Board may administratively impose civil liability pursuant to section 1055 in an amount not to exceed \$1,000, plus \$500 per day for each additional day on which the violation continues if the person fails to file a Statement within 30 days after the State Water Board has called the violation to the attention of that person. When the ACL Complaint was issued, the maximum liability that could be considered for the Diverters' failure to file statements was \$1,000 for each of two reservoirs, or \$2,000. (WR-1; WR-2.)

## 3. Recommended ACL Penalty Under Water section 1055.3 Discretion

In determining the amount of civil liability, California Water Code section 1055.3 requires that the State Water Board consider all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs, and any corrective action taken by the violator.

In this case, the Diverters collected and stored water from unnamed tributaries to Maple Creek and subsequently used that water for aesthetics and irrigating vineyards. (WR-12; WR-39.) The Diverters have failed to pursue corrective action by failing to diligently pursue their project for Application 30926. (WR-2; WR-39.) They were made aware of actions they needed to take to continue processing Application 30926, given ample time to take those actions, and failed to take any corrective action. (*Id.*) In the four years since the Division issued the ACL Complaint, the Diverters have continued using the reservoirs, in substantially the same manner, without corrective actions. (*Id.*)

The development of onstream storage and vineyard by Nancy Donovan and Stephen Peters was implemented without the benefit of permitting from the State Water Board and the Department. (WR-5.) As such, there are no measures in place to protect fish and wildlife resources. (*Id.*) Although adverse impacts of unauthorized water diversions on the steelhead trout fishery have not been quantified for this case, no mitigations protect listed onsite aquatic life or downstream salmonids. (*Id.*) Based on its inspection, DFW believes minimum bypass flows are necessary to the beneficial use of cold, freshwater habitat for the Maple and Rancheria creeks and the Navarro River. (WR-5; WR-40.) Since there are no minimum bypass flows, these beneficial uses have been harmed by the Diverters' unauthorized diversion and use of water.

The Diverters received an economic advantage over other legitimate water diverters in the area by foregoing the costs of pumping groundwater from a well, acquiring an appropriative water right, and paying annual water right fees. (WR-2.) An initial filing fee for a permit application

would have cost the Diverters \$2,150 based on the State Water Board's current fee structure and annual fees would have been about \$151. (WR-3.) Two registrations, one for each reservoir, would have cost the Diverters \$250 each and a recurring quinquennial fee of \$100.00 each, for a total fee of \$200.00 every five years. (*Id.*) These estimates do not include costs for consultants or for any other necessary permits or approvals. (*Id.*)

The Division estimates that its staff cost to review the existing project and develop the enforcement documents was \$5,511. (WR-2.) If this matter goes to hearing, it is estimated that the additional staff cost to prosecute this case would be approximately \$10,000. (*Id.*)

Having taken into consideration the factors described above, the ACL Complaint recommends an ACL in the amount of \$40,000. (WR-1.) However, the Diverters have previously indicated their finances are severely constrained. (WR-24; WR-35.) The Prosecution Team therefore requested financial information from the Diverters and also searched public records for information regarding the Diverters' finances. (WR-4; WR-38.)

Ms. Donovan currently owns the Property. (WR-4; WR-37; WR-51.) Its last assessed value, in 2016, was \$515,068. (Id.) However, the tax assessed value may understate the value of the Property, because it only includes structures and land and does not include the value of the vineyard or of the water rights. (WR-4.) Although the Property currently has 8 acres of planted Pinot Noir grapes, it has 25 additional plantable acres that are currently unused. (*Id.*) Based on other winery property currently listed for sale in the region, which list prices per planted acre in excess of \$80,000, the Property could be worth as much as \$2.6 million. (*Id.*) In 2012 a real estate company listed the Property for more than \$3 million. (WR-4; WR-53.) The staff search found no liens or mortgages attached to the Property. (WR-4.)

Mr. Peters operates a business, Lost Creek Vineyards. (*Id.*) Research indicates the 8 acres of vineyards consist of strictly Pinot Noir grapes. (*Id.*) In 2015, the California Department of Agriculture found the average price in Mendocino County to be \$3,022 per ton. (WR-4; WR-59.) Assuming the same tonnage and a yield of 5 tons per acre, which is typical for a small vineyard, the 2015 gross sales could have exceeded \$120,000. (WR-4; WR-60.) The Diverters state a lower taxable income due to net losses carried over from previous years, but this does not affect their base cash flow. (*Id.*)

The Diverters responded to the Prosecution Team's request with the financial data request form and tax returns for the years 2011 through 2013. (WR-54; WR-55; WR-56; WR-57.)

However, they did not provide information such as bank statements from past years, tax records for 2014 and 2015, business profit and loss accounting, cash flow statements, or a balance sheet. (WR-

4.) As a result, the Prosecution Team has a less than complete picture of the Diverters' finances. (*Id.*)

Nonetheless, based on available information it appears the Diverters can pay the ACL. (WR-4.) Whether the Diverters can also pay for corrective actions is uncertain, because exact corrective actions have not yet been determined. (*Id.*) However, they hold a significant unleveraged real estate asset (i.e. the Property) they could use as collateral for a loan and likely have sufficient cash flow. (*Id.*)

B. Key Issue 2 – Whether the State Water Board Should Adopt, With or Without Revision, the Draft Cease and Desist Order Against the Diverters.

The State Water Board may issue a CDO to "any person ... violating, or threatening to violate ... the prohibition set forth in Section 1052 against the unauthorized diversion or use of water subject to this division." (Water Code § 1052, subd. (a), (d)(1).)

The Property falls within the area regulated by the Policy. (WR-3; WR-5; WR-26.) As a result, corrective actions must conform to the Policy's requirements, as well as legal and regulatory requirements that would apply to diversions and reservoirs generally. The corrective actions in the Draft CDO include: filing for and diligently pursuing an appropriative water right permit that would authorize the diversion and use of water at the reservoir; and submitting an interim operational plan that demonstrates how the reservoir will be operated in conformance with the requirements set forth in the Policy. (WR-1.) In addition, the Draft CDO specifies that should the State Water Board not issue a water right permit, the Diverters shall either render the reservoir inoperable or incapable of storing water subject to the permitting authority of the State Water Board. (*Id.*) The Prosecution Team recommends adoption of the Draft CDO.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The Prosecution Team respectfully requests that the State Water Board issue an ACL Order imposing liability of \$40,000, and issue the Draft CDO.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth Petruzzelli

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

Attorney for the Prosecution Team

#### 1 SERVICE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 2 Nancy K. Donovan and Stephen J. Peters Administrative Civil Liability Complaint and Cease and Desist Order 3 (August 19, 2016, Revised 08/24/16) 4 5 6 **Participants** 7 THE FOLLOWING PARTICIPANTS HAVE INDICATED THEIR INTENT TO 8 PRESENT WITNESSES TO TESTIFY AT THE HEARING 9 10 THE FOLLOWING MUST BE SERVED WITH WRITTEN TESTIMONY, EXHIBITS AND 11 OTHER DOCUMENTS. (All have AGREED TO ACCEPT electronic service, pursuant to the 12 rules specified in the hearing notice.) 13 **DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS** NANCY K. DONOVAN 14 PROSECUTION TEAM 21451 Hwy 128 Kenneth P. Petruzzelli, Attorney III Yorkville, CA 95494. 15 State Water Resources Control Board n.donovan@LIVE.COM Office of Enforcement (Revised 08/24/16) 16 1001 I Street, 16th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814 17 kenneth.petruzzelli@waterboards.ca.gov John.Prager@Waterboards.ca.gov 18 19 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, Northern Region 20 Jane Arnold 619 Second Street. 21 Eureka, CA 95501 22 Jane.Arnold@wildlife.ca.gov 23 24 25 26 27 28