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CITY OF OJAI'S RESPONSE TO VENTURA'S "SUPPLEMENTAL" LEGAL BRIEF REGARDING SCOPE OF ISSUES FOR RESOLUTION IN PHASE 1

### I. **INTRODUCTION**

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At the October 18, 2021 Status Conference, this Court asked the parties to submit a legal brief summarizing: (1) what issues of fact and law should be a part of the Phase one trial, (2) the significance of the interconnectivity of surface water sources and the groundwater basins, and (3) the proposed sequence of trial of the issues. On November 23, 2021 the City of Ventura ("Ventura") asked this Court to file a one-page citation in a supplemental brief in response to issues raised by the City of Ojai's brief. Ventura filed and served a five page "supplemental" brief on November 30, 2021.

The initial legal briefing was done in response to the Court's request for information to assist it in getting up to speed on, and to help determine the scope of, the legal issues the parties believed to be relevant to Phase 1. The purpose of this "response" is thus limited to the issues raised in Ventura's "supplemental" brief. It is not intended to operate as a response, rebuttal or reply to the substance of Ventura's initial brief and the City does not waive any objection or defense to any of the issues raised in Ventura's initial brief.

As briefly explained below, Ventura's supplemental brief is irrelevant and mischaracterizes the facts and cases that it cites.

# HISTORICAL COMMONLAW ADJUDICATIONS THAT OCCURRED II. BEFORE PASSAGE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER ADJUDICATION STATUTE ARE IRRELEVANT TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE STATUTE PERMITS COMBINING MULTIPLE GROUNDWATER BASINS INTO ONE ADJUDICATION.

Ventura's representations about City of Barstow v. Mojave Water Agency (2000) 23 Cal.4th 1224 ("Mojave") ignore the relevant facts and the legal arguments put forth by Ojai. The Mojave case was initially filed in 1990, more than two decades before the Comprehensive Groundwater Adjudication Statute (CGAS) was enacted. In addition to the Supreme Court's opinion, publicly available information, such as the Mojave Water Agency's website, provides

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helpful summaries of the history of the litigation as well as the underlying judgment. This information is relevant to demonstrate that the litigation and underlying judgment not only occurred decades before enactment of the CGAS, the procedural statute at issue in this case, but also decades before the 2003 update to Bulletin 118 first defined the boundaries of all of California's groundwater basins.

As Ventura's supplemental brief acknowledges, the relevant update to Bulletin 118 was published in 2003 -- three years after the Supreme Court's decision in Mojave. Therefore, when Ojai posed and answered the following question: "Has Any Case Authorized Combining Multiple Bulletin 118-Defined Groundwater Basins into One Statutory Adjudication? No." (See Ojai Brief at 5:9-11 [emphasis added].) Ojai was also correct when it added the following statement:

none of these cases [were] brought under the comprehensive groundwater adjudication statutes that Ventura has invoked in this case. Thus, none of these cases interpreted or applied Code of Civil Procedure sections 830, et seq. --- the statutes that establish the framework for, and control, this action. Mojave, Santa Maria, and Antelope Valley were not constrained by Code of Civil Procedure sections 830 and 832, which limit an adjudication brought under that statute to the boundaries of a single Bulletin 118 basin.

(See Ojai Brief at 5:14-19)

Ventura cannot expect this Court to ignore the relevant timeline demonstrated by these indisputable facts. That timeline demonstrates that the *Mojave* case was filed in 1991, the underlying judgment was entered in 1996, and the California Supreme Court rendered its decision in 2000 -- three years before the Bulletin 118 update that established the groundwater basin boundaries, and 15 years before the enactment of the controlling statute in this case, the CGAS.

Because Ventura pled its Third Amended Cross-Complaint under the CGAS, Code of Civil Procedure sections 830, et seq. (Adjudication Statute), it cannot combine four separate Bulletin 118-defined groundwater basins into one consolidated adjudication. For example, if the Court combined four separate basins and issued one judgment defining each water users' water

https://www.mojavewater.org/history.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://www.mojavewater.org/judgment\_summary.html {00260517.3}

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rights, how could it possibly determine the priority of a water rights holder in one basin relative to a water rights holder in another basin? The *Mojave* case directs courts to apply the fundamental "first-in-time, first-in-right" principle in their judgments adjudicating the rights to extract groundwater. How can this Court do so, and ensure that water users are cut off, in times of shortage, in order of their priority, when the Court has combined four separate sets of groundwater rights to four separate water sources, and another set of surface water rights to the Ventura River? How can the Court determine which water users are senior to which others across five different water sources? As this is impractical and would contravene all the well-established "first-in-time, first-in-right" principles of California law, the CGAS does not permit such combinations. Rather, the statute specifies that the adjudication can define all the rights to one groundwater basin.

## III. THE COURT IN SEASIDE DID NOT REJECT OJAI'S LEGAL ARGUMENT

California American Water v. City of Seaside (2010) 183 Cal. App. 4th 471,474 (Seaside) has no bearing on whether the Legislature has granted OBGMA exclusive authority to regulate the groundwater within the Ojai basin. Seaside, like Mojave, involved a suit (in 2003) seeking an adjudication of groundwater rights prior to the enactment of CGAS. (Seaside, supra, 183 Cal.App.4th at p. 474.)

Moreover, Seaside involved a Water Management District, not a Groundwater Management Agency like OBGMA. The Seaside Court found:

the District possesses certain authority, which it is free to exercise according to the legislative mandate which created it. However, it is apparent [that] the [L]egislature did not intend that all of the powers it granted to the District be held exclusively by the District, [or] else it would not at a later time have created the Monterey County Water Resources Agency and endowed it with many of the powers granted to the MPWMD.

(Id. at 476). Seaside recognizes that the acts creating the water agencies are the key to interpreting their powers. But Seaside did not interpret the OBGMA Act and cannot be cited as an interpretation of OBGMA's exclusive power to regulate the groundwater of the Ojai Basin.

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As will be set forth in more detail in Ojai's motion for judgment on the pleadings, under OBGMA's authorizing act, it has different purposes, function and authority than the Water Management District considered in *Seaside*.

Additionally, *Seaside* determined that Water Code section 10753 "precluded any local agency's adoption and implementation of groundwater management plans to the extent that its service area is already managed by 'a court order, judgment, or decree.'" (*Id.* at 475-476.). In contrast, through the OBGMA Act, and as Ojai will explain further in its motion for judgment on the pleadings, the Legislature vested OBGMA the exclusive authority to adopt groundwater management plans within the Ojai basin. The *Seaside* case has no bearing on how the Court will interpret the terms of the OBGMA Act.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The authorities cited in Ventura's supplemental brief are inapposite. As will be further explained in subsequent filings, the Court cannot impose one judgment and one physical solution across four separate Bulletin-118 defined groundwater basins, particularly when the Legislature has vested OBGMA with exclusive authority to regulate the use of groundwater within the Ojai basin.

Dated: December 8, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan, PC

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