BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP 1021 Anacapa Street, 2nd Floor Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2711

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 22, 2022, the Honorable Stanford E. Reichert, having considered the briefing submitted and all supporting documents filed concurrently therewith, and having heard any oral argument from counsel, entered its ORDER and RULINGS re City of Chino Motion and Corrected Motion for Reimbursement of Attorney Fees and Expenses Paid to the Agricultural Pool, a copy of which is attached to this Notice as Exhibit A.

Dated: April 27, 2022

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By:

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER

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CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

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APR 22 2022

BY KIMBERLY BEHAN, DEPUTY

SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER)
DISTRICT,
Plaintiff,

CASE NO. RCV 51010

Plaintiff,
vs.
CITY OF CHINO, et al.,
Defendants

ORDER and RULINGS re City of Chino Motion and Corrected Motion for Reimbursement of Attorney Fees and Expenses Paid to the Agricultural Pool

Date: April 22, 2022 Time: 1:30 pm Department: S35

I. RULING: For the reasons set forth herein, the court denies the City of Chino (Chino) motion and corrected motion for reimbursement of attorney fees and expenses paid to the Agricultural Pool. In short, the court finds that the Terms of

Agreement settlement is valid, binding on all App Pool members, and resolves all issues of Chino's motion and corrected motion.

- II. Documents reviewed: Miscellaneous rulings
 - A. Motion and responses
 - 1. Dated December 31, 2021, City of Chino (Chino) motion for reimbursement of attorney fees and expenses paid to the Agricultural Pool (AgPool) and the corrected motion also dated December 31, 2021.

City of Chino Motion and Corrected Motion
For Reimbursement of Attorney Fees and Expenses
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- Dated January 24, 2022, Watermaster's response to Chino corrected motion, including declaration of Joseph Joswiak.
- 3. Dated January 24, 2022, Appropriative Pool (App Pool) response to Chino corrected motion.
- 4. Dated January 24, 2022, AgPool opposition to Chino's corrected motion; declaration of Tracy Egoscue in support.
- 5. Dated January 28, 2022, Chino reply to AgPool opposition
- B. Joinders in Chino motion
 - Dated January 6, 2022, Monte Vista Water District and Monte Vista Irrigation Company.
 - a. Dated January 24, 2022, AgPool opposition.
 - AgPool argues the Monte Vista Water District and Monte Vista
 Irrigation Company joinder was untimely and provided no additional evidence or argument.
 - (a) Dated January 24, 2022, State of California (AgPool member) joinder in AgPool opposition to the joinder by Monte Vista Water District and Monte Vista Irrigation Company.
 - (1) RULING: State of California joinder granted
 - RULING: The court grants the joinder of Monte Vista Water District and Monte Vista Irrigation Company.
 - 2. Dated January 10, 2022, City of Ontario (Ontario) joinder in Chino motion.
 - a. Ontario's joinder seeks:
 - Ontario's share of \$61,132 of the \$300,000 assessed and paid for AgPool attorney fees and expenses for fiscal year 2019-20;
 - ii. Ontario's share of \$63,314 assessed and paid for AgPool special projects for fiscal year 2019-20 that was transferred by Watermaster to the AgPool's legal budget to pay for AgPool attorney fees and

- expenses for fiscal year 2019-20 as calculated by Watermaster;
- iii. Reimbursement from AgPool for \$102,557 to Watermaster's administrative reserve funds that were used to pay AgPool's legal expenses for fiscal year 2020-21.
- b. Dated January 24, 2022, AgPool objection and opposition to Ontario's joinder
 - Aside from the appellate stay argument, the AgPool argues that the joinder was untimely and seeks different relief than that of Chino.
 The AgPool incorporates as arguments from its opposition to Chino's corrected motion.
- c. Dated January 28, 2022, Ontario's reply:
 - i. Ontario argues there has been no waiver and the AgPool cannot establish the elements of estoppel.
- d. RULING: The court grants the joinder. The court will address the substantive issues below.
- 3. Dated January 24, 2022, State of California (California) joinder in AgPool's opposition to the Monte Vista Water District and Monte Vista Irrigation Company joinder in Chino's corrected motion
 - a. RULING: The court grants the joinder.
- 4. Dated January 24, 2022, California joinder in AgPool's opposition to Chino's corrected motion.
 - a. RULING: The court grants the joinder.
- C. Contested settlement documents
 - 1. Dated March 24, 2022, AgPool and App Pool joint statement regarding their settlement
 - 2. Dated April 1, 2011, Ontario, Chino, Monte Vista Water District and Monte Vista Irrigation Company (the parties/dissenters) rebuttal brief and objections rejoint statement including declaration of Scott Burton and

declaration of Jimmy Gutierrez

- 3. Dated April 6, 2022, Watermaster limited response to rebuttal brief and objection re joint statement, etc., including declaration of Peter Kavounas
- 4. Dated April 14, 2022, the parties/dissenters' surrebuttal to Watermaster's limited response
- 5. Dated April 18, 2022, Watermaster response to the parties/dissenters' surrebuttal to Watermaster's limited response.
- 6. Dated April 14, 2022, App Pool's surrebuttal to rebuttal and objections re settlement including declarations of John Bosler, Chris Diggs, and John Schatz
- 7. Dated April 14, 2022, AgPool's surrebuttal to rebuttal brief and objections re: joint statement including declaration of Tracey Egoscue
- 8. Dated April 18, 2022, the parties reply to App Pool and AgPool surrebuttals including declarations of D. Crosley, A. Robles, and S. Burton

III. Chino motion--Summary/Analysis

- A. On behalf of the Appropriative Pool (App Pool), Chino seeks reimbursement of the assessments to the App Pool for the AgPool's attorney fees and expenses totaling \$483,202.55 for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- B. Also on behalf App Pool, Chino seeks reimbursement of assessments to Watermaster \$102,557.12, or, in the alternative, to order Watermaster to refrain from seeking the collection of \$102,557.12 from the App Pool members including Chino.
 - 1. The \$102,557.12 is what Watermaster paid to the AgPool from Watermaster reserve funds for which Watermaster seeks reimbursement from either the App Pool or the AgPool.
 - 2. The court notes that Watermaster has released the escrow funds, according to the AgPool's opposition to Chino's original motion, dated

January 24, page 8.

- C. Chino argues that the AgPool 1) never showed any invoices that 2) demonstrate that the AgPool's legal services were of benefit to the App Pool or at least not adverse to the App Pool.
 - 1. For fiscal year 2019-20, the App Pool submitted a \$300,000 budget for legal services. There was no specification for the amount payable by each App Pool member.
 - a. Page 5 of Chino's motion and page 5 of Chino's corrected motion has a breakdown of the contribution of each App Pool member for the \$300,000.
 - b. On December 13, 2019, Chino paid \$447,841.58 for its total Watermaster assessment for fiscal year 2019-20, which included Chino's portion of the App Pool \$300,000 legal budget. According to page 6, line 1, Chino paid \$16,379 as its portion of the 2019-20 AgPool \$300,000 legal budget.
 - c. Later in fiscal year 2019-20, the AgPool increased its 2019-20 legal services expenditures or budget by \$229,008.75. Watermaster then transferred \$63,314 from the AgPool special projects fund (8471) into the AgPool legal fund (8467) and invoicing the difference of \$165,694.75 to the App Pool.
 - In response, some App Pool members deposited their allocated amounts totaling \$161,070.09 into an escrow account held by Watermaster.
 - Marygold, Norco, SAWC and WVWD up paid a total of \$4624.66 directly to Watermaster.
 - iii. At the hearing on November 5, 2021, Watermaster agreed to return the \$161,070.09 to the App Pool members whose deposits made up that amount. The court did not address the \$4624.66 owed to the 4

appropriators.

d. So the total fiscal year 2019-20 amount looks to the court like the amount set forth on page 6 on the corrected motion:

\$300,000	Paid for the 2019-20 AgPool legal services budget
\$63,314	Transferred from the AgPool special projects
•	fund (8471) to the AgPool legal fund (8467)
\$4624.66	Made by the 4 members of the App Pool to
	Watermaster
Total: \$367,938.66	

e. Ontario's joinder contained this chart of AgPool legal expenses for fiscal year 2019-20 (amounts rounded to the nearest dollar):

AgPool legal expense budget	Assessmen ts issued by Watermast er for Ag legal expenses	Payments made for Ag legal expenses	Ontario's share of payments made	Explanation of Ontario's share of payments made
\$300,000 Initial budget	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$61,132	Ontario paid these assessments to Watermaster Watermaster did not separately itemize the \$300,000 on assessment invoices; the motion calculates share using

				information from Watermaster
\$229,008 Retroactive legal budget increases, formally objected to by App Pool	N/A	\$63,314 Transferred by Watermaster from AgPool special projects fund to AG pool legal budget	Watermaste r should provide Ontario's share	AgPool special projects fund is funded by Watermaster assessments on App Pool members, including Ontario
	\$165,000	\$4625 \$161,070 Paid into escrow by App Pool members	\$0.00	Ontario paid its share of these additional assessments into escrow: funds in escrow were addressed by the December 3, 2021 court order

- 2. For fiscal year 2020-21 the AgPool submitted a \$500,000 budget for legal services. Watermaster allocated the \$500,000 budget to App Pool members and invoiced each member.
 - a. Additionally, for fiscal year 2020-21, Watermaster paid \$102,557.12 for AgPool legal expenses from Watermaster administrator reserve funds, for which Chino now seeks reimbursement on behalf of Watermaster.
 - i. Chino argues that the App Pool is not obligated to refund the \$102,557.12 because the AgPool 1) never showed any invoices that City of Chino Motion and Corrected Motion For Reimbursement of Attorney Fees and Expenses

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- 2) demonstrate that the AgPool's legal services were of benefit to the App Pool or at least not adverse to the App Pool. [This is the same argument Chino uses generally.]
- ii. Some App Pool members refused to pay the Watermaster assessment for the \$500,000 budget, others paid.
- iii. Pages 7-8 -of the original and corrected motions have a breakdown of the contribution of each App Pool member to the \$500,000 AgPool budget, showing a total of \$115,263.89. Chino again makes its general argument that it is not obligated to pay the AgPool legal expenses.
- iv. The reimbursement claim for fiscal year 2020-21 is \$115,263.89 representing the total amount the 11 App Pool members paid for legal services to the AgPool.
- b. Chino also cites the court's May 28, 2021 order and as the basis for its motion, and argues that the AgPool has waived its right to the fees due to its failure to comply with the court's May 28, 2021 order.
- 3. Chino's total amount claimed breaks down as follows:

\$300,000	Fiscal year 2019-20 AgPool legal budget	
\$63,314	Fiscal year 2019-20: Transferred from special projects	
	fund (8471) to AG pool legal budget/fund (8467)	
\$4624.66	Fiscal year 2019-20: paid by 4 App Pool members	
	directly to Watermaster	
\$115,263.89	Fiscal year 2020-2021: paid by 11 App Pool members	
	for the AgPool legal budget.	
Total: \$483,202.5	5	
Additionally, for fiscal year 2020-21, on behalf of Watermaster, Chino seeks		

Watermaster administrator reserve funds Corrected Motion

the \$102,557.12 which Watermaster paid for AgPool legal expenses from

 4. Ontario's joinder, has the following chart for AgPool Legal expenses for fiscal year 2020-21 rounded to the nearest dollar:

AgPool	Assessments	Payments	Ontario's	Explanation of
legal	issued by	made for Ag	share of	Ontario's share of
expense	Watermaster	legal expenses	payments	payments made
budget	<u></u>		made	
\$500,000	\$500,000	\$115,264	\$0.00	Watermaster
Initial				separately itemized
budget				the \$500,000 on
_				assessment
			}	invoices; Ontario -
				withheld payment
				pending resolution
				of the dispute
		\$102,557	Uncertain	Watermaster has
		Watermaster		indicated that it will
		used funds		look to the AgPool
		from		or App Pool to
		Watermaster's		repay the
		administrative		transferred funds;
		reserves		Watermaster
		(Ontario		administrative
	1	seeks this		reserves are funded
		amount in		by assessments on
		repayment)		the App Pool and
				Nonagricultural
				Pool, but not the
				AgPool

- D. Ontario's initial motion filing on September 13, 2020, page 10, has the following chronology based on the declaration of Scott Burton and the request for judicial notice.
 - 1. The Storage Contests challenge applications for Local Storage
 Agreements submitted by certain members of the App Pool. Initially the
 AgPool opposed approval of the applications asserting that the Safe Yield

reset was pending and water in storage accounts exceeds the safe storage capacity of the Basin which the AgPool argued would cause a material physical injury to the Basin. The Storage Contests were consolidated for hearing and assigned to Mr. Kurt Berchtold as the Hearing Officer.

- 2. The AgPool incurred significant legal and expert expenses to prosecute the Storage Contests against certain App Pool members contributing to an overrun of the AgPool's Watermaster approved budget for the present Fiscal Year 2019-20. The overrun resulted in the AgPool's then recent request to Watermaster for a budget increase and transfer to cover unpaid legal and other expenses of the AgPool.
 - a. The AgPool requested this increase for its Fiscal Year 2020-21 for legal expenses upward from the previously approved amount of \$300,000 to \$500,000. Burton concludes that this increase request reflected the AgPool's "intent to continue with the same conduct resulting in excessive charges to the App Pool."
- 3. Despite resolution of the Pools' 2009 dispute the AgPool has continued to assert an unreasonably broad interpretation of Section 5.4(a) in connection with the present dispute. Specifically the AgPool asserts that the App Pool must pay all legal and expert expenses incurred by the AgPool for any purpose whatsoever. The AgPool also takes the position that redacted details of the expenses need not be revealed to the payor, *i.e.*, the App Pool because of attorney-client privilege.
 - a. The court again notes that the resolution of the 2009 dispute is irrelevant to the instant motion and ruling.
- 4. On June 30, 2020 the AgPool took action demanding that the App Pool pay the AgPool's unbudgeted legal and expert expenses in the amount of approximately \$167,000. According to the AgPool pursuant to the terms of the Peace Agreement, Section 5.4(a), all assessments and expenses of the

AgPool shall be paid by the App Pool. The AgPool further demands that Watermaster amend the AgPool budget as appropriate and necessary to cover all pending invoices.

- 5. Objecting to the unbudgeted legal and expert expenses and the overrun and without any detail regarding the basis of such fees and expenses App Pool members asked Watermaster to provide the appropriately redacted supporting documentation and objected to Watermaster's payment of the AgPool's invoices until the App Pool had an opportunity to review the information. Watermaster responded that it treats AgPool legal invoices as attorney-client privileged communications and as such Watermaster neither reviews AgPool legal invoices nor would it release the invoices (redacted or otherwise) to the payor of said invoices (i.e. the App Pool).
- 6. The App Pool memhers then directed their request for appropriately redacted invoices to the AgPool. The chairman of the AgPool Committee responded on the AgPool's behalf. His letter stated that the AgPool will not provide the redacted invoices and that if the App Pool does not pay its expenses then the AgPool will sue the App Pool members. On September 10, 2020, the Watermaster acknowledged during an App Pool meeting that the AgPool provided no hackup for its claimed expenses and Watermaster did not ask for any. Thus the App Pool has been denied any opportunity to review the basis of the expenses being passed on to determine whether the expenses are appropriate as contemplated under Section 5.4(a).
- 7. On August 25, 2020 the Watermaster Board voted to issue invoices to the App Pool for the \$165 694.75 that the Ag Pool incurred in legal and expert fees in excess of its budget. The AgPool's response to the App Pool and the resulting Watermaster-issued invoice necessitated the App Pool members' instant motion.
- IV. Watermaster response to Chino corrected motion--Summary/Analysis

- A. The purpose of Watermaster's filing is to provide the court with an accurate statement of facts regarding Watermaster's accounting for the funds at issue.
- B. On December 7, 2021, Watermaster issued a refund for \$161,070.90 to 15 members of the App Pool.
- C. From July 2022 December 2020, Watermaster paid \$217,821 to the AgPool legal counsel only after receipt of the necessary information as to the invoices to be paid and direction from the AgPool chair. \$102,557.12 is the difference between the \$217,821 paid to AgPool legal counsel and \$115,263.88 collected from the November 19, 2020, assessment invoices paid by the App Pool.
- D. Watermaster expects that Watermaster's administrative reserve funds will be refunded \$102,557.12, paid from Watermaster administrative reserve funds for AgPool attorney fees and expenses for fiscal year 2020-21. The funding may come from either the App Pool or the AgPool, depending upon the court's ruling. (As noted, the refund has been made.)
 - E. Regarding the \$63,314:
 - 1. In fiscal year 2019-20, when the AgPool increased its 2019-20 legal services expenditures budget by \$229,008.75, Watermaster did *not* transfer \$63,314 from the AgPool special projects fund (8471) into the AgPool legal fund (8467). The AgPool controls both these accounts and directed this transfer, but with the \$63,314 being spent on legal expenses during fiscal year 2019-20.
- F. Regarding the \$161,070.09 deposited into the escrow account, and the \$4624.66 paid in fiscal year 2019-20:
 - 1. The App Pool paid \$161,070.09 and \$4624.66 to Watermaster and from there into AgPool funds.
 - 2. 15 parties gave instructions to place the funds in escrow, but 4 did not (totaling \$4624.66). App Pool gave clear instructions that the parties needed to indicate whether they wanted funds deposited to escrow or whether they

wanted the funds deposited directly into AgPool funds.

- V. App Pool response to Chino motion--Summary/Analysis
 - A. The App Pool supports Chino's motion.
- VI. AgPool opposition¹--Summary/Analysis
 - A. The AgPool argues that
 - Chino seeks reimbursements that exceed the court's May 28, 2021, and December 21, 2021, orders.
 - a. The AgPool points out that the only support for this proposition is Chino's opposition to the AgPool's original motion filed September 17, 2020 and the App Pool's opposition thereto.
 - i. Chino is inappropriately attempting to reach back in time to recoup assessments not in issue.
 - 2. Chino has not appropriately pled the reimbursement process for the \$4624.66 paid by the 4 App Pool members.
 - 3. Chino has waived any right to payments it approved and authorized prior to the dispute and is estopped from claiming reimbursement.
 - a. The AgPool points to paragraph seven of the court's order filed May 28, 2021. In that order, the court noted that the court concluded the AgPool and the App Pool had been agreeing to a determination about payments of "litigation expense." Furthermore, the court stated "now that the dispute has arisen, the procedure should include the AgPool providing the Appropriative Pool with the AgPool's attorney fee bills."
 - 4. Chino first objected to the AgPool's expenses in August 2020, which was after the Appropriative Pool authorized the \$300,000 for the budget of fiscal year 2019-20.
 - a. In Ontario's motion filed September 13, 2020, memorandum of points and authorities, page 10, line 20, Ontario notes that "on June 30, 2020, the

AgPool took action demanding that the App Pool pay the AgPool's legal and expert expenses in the amount of approximately \$167,000."

- i. The court concludes that was about then that the legal basis started to take shape for the AgPool's attorney fee motion filed August 2, 2021 under the Peace I Agreement, paragraph §5.4(a). It is that motion that started the legal basis and procedure upon which the court is ruling in the instant order.
- 5. The AgPool also points out paragraph 5 of the court's May 28, 2021 order in which the court states "the ruling of the court on the instant motion for attorney fees is intended to apply only to the specific attorney fee dispute between the AgPool and the App Pool. It is not intended to have any general effect on any other party or pool, or to give the App Pool any legal basis to object to any other aspect or any other budget item."
- 6. The AgPool also points out the order paragraph 8.C.II. which states: If the AgPool does not file its motion on or before July 25, 2021, as ordered, then the court will consider the AgPool to have waived its current claims for attorney fees and expenses, and the court will order vacated the assessments subject to the current dispute reimbursed to the paying party.
 - (a) The court notes exhibit A to the declaration of John Schatz filed May 24, 2021, "Appropriative Pool Special Assessment of \$165,694.75" which appears to the court to itemize the assessments to App Pool members, and the court would use that list as the basis of the reimbursements.
- 7. The AgPool also argues that Chino waived its right to repayments for the 2019-20 fiscal year budget because the payment issue for that fiscal year has been concluded and therefore cannot be litigated in the instant motion.

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VII.	Chino	replySummary,	/Analysis ²
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- A. Chino argues that its motion targets reimbursement for the payments made by the App Pool for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21 because the AgPool did not produce invoices for those years.
- B. Chino also argues that the AgPool has failed to establish any right to retain the payments of the App Pool members.
- C. Chino also argues that the AgPool failure to produce the invoices denies fundamental fairness and due process to pay the AgPool expenses under Peace Agreement paragraph 5.4(a).
- D. Chino also argues to refute the AgPool position that the prior orders of the court do not require the AgPool to reimburse App Pool members beyond the funds in escrow.
 - Chino points out that the court's May 28 order refers to the Schatz declaration about the special assessments of \$165,000 that the court would consider for reimbursement, but the order does not set a limit on what payments are reversible.
 - Chino argues that paragraph 7 of the May 28 order does not make a statement about reimbursement or preclude reimbursement for a particular period.
 - 3. Chino argues that paragraph 5 of the May 28 order does not limit the scope of the App Pool reimbursement motion to \$165,694.75.
 - a. Chino argues that this limitation would frustrate the courts purpose in authorizing Chino to bring its motion for reimbursement.
 - b. Chino points out that the court asked Mr. Gutierrez, Chino's attorney, to address any money that somehow got paid that is not in escrow. [Transcript page 33:1-6.]
 - 4. Chino argues that the court did not limit its motion to \$4624.66.

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² Again, because the AgPool abandoned its appeal, the court will not address Chino's arguments regarding the state. For Reimbursement of Attorney Fees and Expenses

- 5. Chino argues that there is no evidence to support waiver or estoppel because Chino's December 13, 2019 payment of Watermaster's 2019-20 total invoice for \$447,841. The invoice did not show the portion attributable to the AgPool's special project in legal expenses.
 - a. Chino further argues that the payment of the 2019-20 Watermaster is not a basis for estoppel.
- VIII. Joint statement regarding settlement between App Pool and AgPool regarding Peace Agreement paragraph 5.4(a)--Summary/Analysis
- A. Chino's motion was originally scheduled for hearing on February 4, 2022. It was continued to April 8, due to the parties telling the court that settlement negotiations were underway. Then on April 8, upon being told that there were objections to the settlement, the court continued the hearing to April 22.
- B. Dated March 24, 2022, Tracy Egoscue, attorney for the AgPool, and John Schatz, attorney for the App Pool, submitted the joint statement regarding settlement. The joint statement contains "terms of agreement (TOA)." App Pool Chair Eduardo Espinoza signed the agreement on 3/22/22, and AgPool Chair Robert Feenstra signed the agreement on 3/18/22. There were no other signatories to the agreement.
- IX. Rebuttal brief and objections re: joint statement regarding settlement between App Pool and AgPool including declarations of Scott Burton and Jimmy Gutierrez-Summary/Analysis
- A. Ontario, Chino, and Monte Vista Water District and Monte Vista Irrigation Company (the parties or the dissenters) filed this brief.
 - 1. The parties voted against the terms of agreement (TOA) and "registered their objections to it on the record."
- B. The parties argue that the TOA provides for payment of many hundreds of thousands of dollars for legal expenses for which the AgPool has never complied

with the court's May 28 order.

- C. The parties argue that the App Pool members themselves are not parties to the reimbursement motion and the App Pool has no authority to settle on behalf of the parties.
 - 1. The parties point out that App Pool member agencies, not the App Pool, brought the original motion filed September 18, 2020. The result of this motion was the court's order of May 28, 2021.
 - 2. The May 28, 2021 order set the rules which the court would apply to determine whether the AgPool (really the AgPool members) would be entitled to reimbursement of their attorney fees and expenses pursuant to the Judgment Paragraph 5.4(a).
 - 3. The parties point out that there is no basis in law or in the Judgment by which membership in the App Pool can compel App Pool members to abide by the TOA.
 - a. The parties also point out that the parties individually signed the Peace Agreements, the TOA would constitute an amendment to the Peace Agreement, and unanimous approval is required to amend the Peace Agreement.
 - i. The parties note even though a majority of the App Pool and the AgPool members voted for the TOA, it is not binding on all the member parties for the reasons the parties list, such as no legal basis to compel all the App Pool members to abide by the TOA, that is, to bind the parties.
 - 4. The parties also point out that they were not involved in any settlement negotiations with the AgPool. The TOA was negotiated with other members of the App Pool.
 - 5. The parties also objected to the TOA because;
 - a. They did not consent to it;

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- b. There is no legal authority authorizing the App Pool to enter into an agreement on their behalves;
- c. It is a modification of the court's May 28 order.
- d. Its terms are vague.
- 6. The parties also objected to the joint statement because:
 - a. It falsely characterizes the App Pool as the "sole obligor" under Peace Agreement, paragraph 5.4(a);
 - b. It purports to be a complete resolution of the fee issues, when it does not.
 - c. It purports to be a comprehensive resolution of the AgPool's appeal, when it is not.
- X. Watermaster limited response to rebuttal brief and objections rejoint statement, etc., including declaration of Peter Kavounas--Summary/Analysis
- A. Watermaster argues that each of the pools has acted in a representative capacity since their entry into and the court's approval of the Peace Agreement. If individual members of the App Pool believe their rights are harmed, then the member or members can pursue remedies under the Peace Agreement or seek review of Watermaster's actions.
 - 1. The court agrees with the statement that App Pool members can seek remedies through the court under the Peace Agreement. The parties are doing so here.
- B. The parties argue that unanimity is a requirement for the App Pool, or any pool to act, allowing a party to "opt out" of a proposed action.
 - 1. Watermaster argues that if an appropriator can "opt out" of a pool proposed action, then the Restated Judgement cannot be managed efficiently and cost-effectively.
- XI. The parties' surrebuttal to Watermaster's limited response--Summary/Analysis
 - A. The parties argue that Watermaster's argument gives the App Pool "carte

blanche" to act in a representative capacity for its members and bind members to the TOA without their consent.

- 1. They argue that there is no support for Watermaster's position in the Judgement or the Peace agreement.
- 2. They point out Peace Agreement Section 10.14 that "no amendments' may be made to this [Peace] Agreement without the express written approval of each Party to this Agreement."
- 3. Their response contains an analysis of Paragraph 38, 41, and 43 of the Judgment.
- 4. They also argue that Watermaster's interpretation would unlawfully expand the pools' function and repeat that the TOA would result in an illegal gift of public funds. There is also an argument that the TOA is against public policy.
- XII. Watermaster response to moving parties' surrebuttal to Watermaster's limited response--Summary/Analysis
- A. Watermaster points out that the App Pool is a party to the Peace [I] Agreement, paragraph 5.4(a).which provides that the AgPool invoices will be "paid by the App Pool."
 - 1. The parties each voted in favor of Resolution No. 2000.09 which authorized the App Pool's execution of the Peace Agreement and participation as a "Party."
 - 2. Watermaster's role re Section 5.4(a) is ministerial, as the court has previously ruled. Watermaster notes that the parties' position that the App Pool had the authority to instruct how the provision would be implemented but not how to resolve a dispute arising the same clause is difficult to reconcile.
 - a. The court re-affirms that Watermaster's role re Section 5.4(a) is ministerial.

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XIII. App Pool's surrebuttal to rebuttal and objections re settlement including declarations of John Bosler, Chris Diggs, and John Schatz--Summary/Analysis

A. The App Pool argues that Peace Agreement, section 5.4(a) expressly makes the App Pool the sole obligor for payment of the AgPool's attorney fees and costs.

- 1. The Judgment App Pool pooling plan enables the App Pool to act collectively and thereby empowers its members by majority vote to exercise the App Pool's authority to enter the TOA.
 - a. The court orders did not address the permissible scope of settlement or an administrative process for considering and processing AgPool expenses set forth in the TOA.
- 2. The court orders addressed a motion for attorney fees under Peace I, not a settlement agreement.
- 3. The parties'/dissenters' position regarding the lack of App Pool's binding authority would nullify provisions of the Judgment, namely §§15, 31, 38, 41, 43-46, and exhibit H.
- 4. The parties'/dissenters' public policy arguments lack legal basis.
- 5. The App Pool's surrebuttal reprises a history of the case.
- XIV. AgPool surrebuttal to rebuttal brief and objections re: joint statement including declaration of Tracy Egoscue-Summary/Analysis
- A. The AgPool argues that the TOA settles the fee dispute and makes further proceedings moot. The TOA does not limit any individual appropriator's rights and also is not an unlawful gift of public funds.
- B. The AgPool surrebuttal outlines the procedure in which the pools reached the TOA.
- C. The AgPool argues that the settlement TOA is consistent with the court's May 28 order and is an appropriate remedy for the dispute hetween the App Pool and the AgPool. It also resolves the reimbursement of \$4624.66 not currently held in escrow.

D. The TOA is also consistent with the Peace Agreement and the court orders.

E. Finally, the settlement is valid and preserves the rights of the pools' and their members. It also provides for flexibility to maximize the beneficial use of the Chino Basin water.

XV. The parties/dissenters reply to App Pool and AgPool surrebuttals including declarations of D. Crosley, S. Robles, and S. Burton-Summary/Analysis

A. The parties/dissenters still object because they have not received any of the bills from the AgPool. They still consider the TOA to be essentially a blank check. They still argue that the TOA is an unprecedented overreach of the pools' limited power under the judgment and pooling plan.

B. The parties/dissenters argue that imposing the TOA on them will bring a new era of basin governance by re-imagining that pools' governing bodies with unforeseen superpowers to enter into contracts on behalf of their members in violation of the law when their members include indicated governmental entities.

RULINGS AND ANALYSIS

I. Ruling: For the reasons set forth herein, the court denies the Chino motion and corrected motion for reimbursement of attorney fees and expenses paid to the AgPool. As set forth above, the court finds that the TOA settlement is valid, binding on all App Pool members, and resolves all issues of Chino's motion and corrected motion.

II. Ruling analysis

A. The original AgPool motion filed August 2, 2021, sought reimbursement of \$460,723.63 as reasonable attorney fees to the AgPool and \$102,557.12 paid to the Watermaster administrative reserve account for a total of \$563,280.75.

III. After the court's May 28, 2021 order which outlined the legal procedure and requirements that the AgPool had to follow to seek reimbursement of its attorney

expenses, on August 2, the AgPool filed its motion for attorney fees. On December 3, 2021, the court signed the order which denied the AgPool's motion entirely.

A. At the hearing where the court denied the AgPool's attorney fee motion, it appeared to the court that there might be additional attorney fees which parties had paid for AgPool attorney expenses, but which should be reimbursed pursuant to the court's decision and order. The court suggested the City of Chino file that motion, and the result was Chino's filing of the motion and the corrected motion for reimbursement under consideration in this order.

- 1. The court notes some confusion in the amounts the various parties have been seeking.
 - a. In its motion, the AgPool sought legal expenses of \$460,723.63 plus \$102,557.12 from the Watermaster administrative reserve account for a total of \$563,280.75.
 - b. In this motion, Chino sought reimbursement of 483,202.25 for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21 and reimbursement to Watermaster \$402,557.12.
 - c. The charts set forth above in sections III.C.1, III.C.2, III.C.3, and III.C.4 above were not much help to the court is resolving its confusion.
- 2. Because the court is finding that the settlement agreement between the AgPool and the App Pool resolves all these issues, the court does not need to reconcile the figures.

IV. The TOA resolves the issues of the Chino's motion and corrected motion, and the court finds that the TOA is valid because:

- 1. The App Pool and the AgPool who signed the TOA are also signatories and thereby recognized as parties in the Peace I Agreement.
- 2. The court finds that the TOA does not contradict the court's interpretation of Section 5.4(a) for the following reasons:
 - a. The court's May 28 ruling applied to set rules and procedures for the

AgPool to follow if the AgPool sought the court's approval of its attorney fees and expenses. The court's ruling did not address any issue of settlement of the AgPool and the App Pool regarding the AgPool's attorney fees and expenses (attorney fees). The court has not prohibited any settlement between the AgPool and the App Pool.

- 3. The TOA addresses a dispute that has arisen only between the Ag Pool and the App Pool regarding the AgPool's attorney fees and expenses. The TOA does not affect any other parties or Pool on any other issue. Therefore, the TOA is not an amendment to the Peace Agreement.
- 4. The court finds that the TOA does not contradict the court's interpretation of Section 5.4(a) for the following reasons:
 - a. The court's May 28 ruling applied to set rules and procedures for the AgPool to follow if the AgPool sought the court's approval of its attorney fees and expenses. The court's ruling did not address any issue of settlement of the AgPool and the App Pool regarding the AgPool's attorney fees and expenses (attorney fees). The court has not prohibited any settlement between the AgPool and the App Pool.
 - b. Section 5.4(a) provides that the App Pool pay the AgPool's legal fccs any expenses. There is no further specification of a payor, so the court concludes that the App Pool, qua pool, pays the AgPool's attorney fees. The court May 28 order was only one way to accomplish this, and the court did not rule out any other procedure or method, such as settlement.
- 5. The court concludes that the parties/dissenters must contribute as App Pool members to the settlement of the AgPool attorney fees for the following reasons:
 - a. The June 29, 2000 Peace Agreement was signed not only by the individual parties but also by representatives of the AgPool and the App Pool (not to mention the Non-Agricultural Pool). To the court, this

demonstrates that the Peace Agreement recognized the AgPool and the App Pool as parties to the agreement.

- 1) The Peace Agreement's recognition of the App Pool as a party is also demonstrated by the simple reference of the App Pool in Section 5.4(a.).
- b. So, for the last 20+ years, the court concludes that all the parties, including the pools themselves, and the members of the respective pools, recognized the 3 pools. Those pools have developed legal relationships over the years not only among the members of the pools but also between the pools themselves.
- 6. The court concludes that the App Pool has been paying the AgPool legal expenses for the 20+years since the Peace Agreement went into effect, or at least the App Pool had the legal obligation to do so. Except for one objection to the 2019-20 budget, there has been silence about those legal relationships until now. Now the parties/dissenters have challenged the legal relationships between the pools and their members.
 - a. The court concludes that the parties/dissenters challenge is substantively a challenge to the amount of the AgPool's legal expenses. The parties/dissenters continually raise the issue that they have never seen the AgPools legal fee bills. The court challenge of the parties/dissenters started with the amount of the bills and the budget that increased greatly between fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020/21. That remains one of the parties/dissenters' arguments that the TOA is invalid.
 - b. There was no follow up to the objection to the 2019-20 budget. In order for the objection to have any legal effect, the objector would have to file a motion with the court. There was no such motion, and the instant motion is an untimely remedy for that one objection, even without the TOA.

- 7. The court concludes that the basis of the parties/dissenters objections to the TOA, and everything else about the AgPool's legal expenses, is a quantative one, not a legal qualitative one because they App Pool has never sought the court's intervention for more than 20 years.
- 8. Furthermore, the length of time that the parties/dissenters have failed to raise their qualitatively legal objections in court to the App Pool's payment of the App Pool's legal expenses has the following consequences:
 - a. They are barred by laches.
 - b. They are waived.
- 9. The App Pool might not have all the legal elements for a legal estoppel, but the court finds the parties/dissenters are estopped from raising their legal arguments now because all the parties and pool have not changed their positions over the last 20+ years in reliance on the App Pool paying the AgPool legal expense pursuant to the Peace Agreement. To the court, that is the essence of an equitable estoppel.
- 10. Furthermore, with the standard operating procedures of the parties in place from the Peace agreement for more than 20 years, without objection raised to the court, and such things as the innumerable assessment packages and the operational involvement of Watermaster, the court finds a basis for an implied-in-fact contract that the App Pool members abide by the majority vote on decisions of the App Pool. Furthermore, in the context this 40 year old case including such things as the Judgment, Peace Agreement I and Peace Agreement II, the court judgments and rulings, the OBMP, the court finds an implied-in-law contract that the App Pool members abide and are bound by the majority vote on decisions of the App Pool.
 - a. The court finds that the only way, in reason and in law, that the App Pool can act qua pool pursuant to Peace I is through the weighted voting system currently in place.

- 1) The App Pool surrebuttal brief, dated April 14, 2022, starting on page 6, outlines the how votes are assessed in the App Pool.
 - a) The App Pool is not governed on the proposition that it is merely the sum of its members each exercising equal rights. Rather the Pooling Plan: assigns voting power to each member according to its share in the Operating Safe Yield (OSY) and assessments paid to Watermaster; appoints an advisory committee representative for each major appropriator and two representatives for the remaining appropriators; apportions assessments according to different formulas for each member's water production; and reallocates unallocated OSY water to the members based on their different operations. The App Pool argues that all App Pool members are bound by the judgment, including is voting provisions.
 - (1) In a footnote on page 6, the App Pool points out that regarding the voting power assigned to each member, the Exhibit H to the Judgment, Section 3, states in relevant part:
 - (a) The total voting power of the pool committee shall be 1000 votes. Of these, 500 shall be allocated in proportion to decreed shares in Operating Safe Yield. The remaining 500 votes shall be allocated proportionally on the basis of assessments paid to Watermaster during the preceding year Affirmative action of the Committee shall require a majority vote of the voting power of the members in attendance, provided that it includes concurrence by at least one-third of its total members.
- 2) The App Pool surrebuttal brief, dated April 14, 2022, starting on page 7 outlines the procedure followed by the App Pool in approving the TOA.
 - a) Beginning May 10, 2021, principals of the AgPool and principals

of certain App Pool members conducted five settlement meetings. Ontario [one of the parties/dissenters] was represented in each of the meetings, and Monte Vista's [also one of the parties/dissenters] representative helped draft substantive provisions of the Terms of Agreement. . . . In the late stages of the negotiations, each Pool appointed negotiators, but the App Pool gave instructions to its negotiators in confidential meetings in which all App Pool members and their counsel were given a chance to participate.

- b) Ultimately, the AgPool and App Pool resolved their dispute regarding the AgPool's attorney's fees and other expenses which underpinned the attorney fee motions for App Pool, AgPool, and Chino. On March 18, 2022, the AgPool approved the Terms of Agreement. On March 22. The App Pool approved the Terms of Agreement by 59.363% of the weighted votes of thirteen App Pool members, which is substantially more than the required concurrence by 33% of the App Pool members.
- 3) The declaration of App Pool Chair John Bossler, dated April 13, 2022, shows that Scott Burton representing Ontario and Monte Vista Water District General Manager Justin Scott-Coe were involved in the settlement discussions. The court must conclude that the Chino's voice was also heard during the settlement negotiations (either directly or indirectly).
- 4) Pomona City Water Resources Director Chris Diggs states in his declaration dated April 12, 2022 that all App Pool members, including the parties/dissenters, were provided an opportunity to participate in the confidential App Pool settlement meetings; and

- the parties/dissenters input was fully considered in working out the TOA.
- 5) Additional details of the vote are contained in the declaration of Chino City Utilities Engineering and Operations Manager David Crosley, dated April 18, 2022. He states that on March 22, 2022, he attended the App Pool Committee meeting where the TOA was discussed and voted on. On behalf of Chino, he voted against the TOA. There were a total of 974.406 weighted votes cast, and 593.628 weighted votes of App Pool member votes were in favor of the TOA, that is, 59.363%. Crosley notes that in addition to the public entity votes App Pool member votes in favor of the TOA, there were an additional 178.739 App Pool member votes in favor of the TOA.

Public Entities voting in favor of the TOA	
Chino Hills City	36.950
Cucamonga Valley Water District	73.887
Jurupa Community Services District	93437
Pomona City	167.197
Upland City	41.418
Total Public Entity Votes in Favor of the TOA	414.889

- b. With the votes of other public entities in favor of the TOA, the court must conclude that the legal arguments raised by the parties/dissenters are disputed by other public agencies such as Chino Hills, Pomona, and Upland, and other water districts such as Cucamonga Valley Water District and Jurupa Community Water District.
- 11. The TOA resolves all the issues raised by Chino's motion and corrected motion.
 - a. The TOA references the court's May 28, 2021 order and addresses the reimbursement of the \$102,557.12 to Watermaster.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER Case No. RCVRS 51010 Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Chino, et al.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I declare that:

I am employed in the County of San Bernardino, California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action. My business address is Chino Basin Watermaster, 9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730; telephone (909) 484-3888.

On April 27, 2022 I served the following:

	1. NOTICE OF ORDER
/ <u>X</u> /	BY MAIL: in said cause, by placing a true copy thereof enclosed with postage thereon fully prepaid, for delivery by United States Postal Service mail at Rancho Cucamonga, California, addresses as follows: See attached service list: Master Email Distribution List
//	BY PERSONAL SERVICE: I caused such envelope to be delivered by hand to the addressee.
//	BY FACSIMILE: I transmitted said document by fax transmission from (909) 484-3890 to the fax number(s) indicated. The transmission was reported as complete on the transmission report, which was properly issued by the transmitting fax machine.
<u>/ X</u> /	BY ELECTRONIC MAIL: I transmitted notice of availability of electronic documents by electronic transmission to the email address indicated. The transmission was reported as complete on the transmission report, which was properly issued by the transmitting electronic mail device.

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

Executed on April 27, 2022 in Rancho Cucamonga, California.

By: Janine Wilson

Chino Basin Watermaster

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