

1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
3	DEPARTMENT H HON. J. MICHAEL GUNN, JUDGE
4	
5	CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL ) WATER DISTRICT, )
6	Plaintiff, )
7	vs. ) Case No. RCV-51010
8	CITY OF CHINO,
9	Defendant.
10	)
11	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF ORAL PROCEEDINGS
12	re: Motion to Continue Hearing Date
13	Motion to Disqualify Counsel  Motion to Appoint Nine-Member Panel
14	Tuesday, June 18, 1996
15	Idesday, Julie 16, 1996
16	APPEARANCES: For the Plaintiff: CIHIGOYENETCHE, GROSSBERG
17	& CLOUSE
18	By: JEAN CIHIGOYENETCHE Attorney at Law
19	Palmbrook Corporate Center 3602 Inland Empire Boulevard Suite C315
20	Ontario, CA 91764
21	For the Defendant: NOGCANAN CUMUNIO
22	For the Defendant: NOSSAMAN, GUTHNER, KNOX & ELLIOTT
23	By: FREDERIC A. FUDACZ Attorney at Law
24	Thirty-First Floor  445 South Figueroa Street
25	Los Angeles, CA 90071-1602
26	Reported by: HEATHER R. PARIS, C.S.R. Pro Tempore Reporter, C-10294

1	ALSO PRESENT:
2	
3	JIMMY L. GUTIERREZ
4	Attorney at Law 12616 Central Avenue
5	Chino, CA 91710
6	BRUNICK, ALVAREZ & BATTERSBY
7	By: STEVEN M. KENNEDY Attorney at Law
8	1839 Commercenter West San Bernardino, CA 92412
9	M-CODMICK KIDMAN C DEUDENC
10	McCORMICK, KIDMAN & BEHRENS By: ARTHUR G. KIDMAN
11	Attorney at Law Imperial Bank Building 695 Town Center Drive, Suite 1400
12	Costa Mesa, CA 92626-1924
13	BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN
14	By: MARK D. HENSLEY Attorney at Law
15	611 West Sixth Street, Suite 2500 Los Angeles, CA 90017
16	Hos Angeres, CA 90017
17	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL By: MARILYN H. LEVIN
18	Deputy Attorney General Department of Justice
19	300 S. Spring Street, Suite 500 Los Angeles, CA 90013
20	los migeres, en 50015
21	ALVAREZ-GLASMAN & COLVIN By: ARNOLD M. ALVAREZ-GLASMAN
22	Attorney at Law 200 E. Beverly Boulevard, 2nd Floor
23	Montebello, CA 90640
24	
25	
26	

ĺ	
1	ALSO PRESENT(continued):
2	
3	NOSSAMAN, GUTHNER,
4	KNOX & ELLIOTT By: John Ossiff
5	Attorney at Law Thirty-First Floor
6	445 South Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90071-7800
7	
8	COVINGTON & CROWE By: ROBERT E. DOUGHERTY
9	Attorney at Law 1131 West Sixth Street
10	Post Office Box 1515 Ontario, CA 91762
11	
12	McPETERS, McALEARNEY, SHIMOFF & HATT
13	By: THOMAS H. MCPETERS Attorney at Law
14	615 Brookside Avenue, Suite"B" P.O. Box 2084
15	Redlands, CA 92373
16	TIMOTHY J. RYAN Attorney at Law
17	11142 Garvey Avenue El Monte, CA 91733
18	DECE DECE S KDIECED
19	BEST, BEST & KRIEGER By: GENE TANAKA
20	Attorney at Law 800 North Haven Avenue, #120
21	Ontario, CA 91764-4914
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	

1 RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1996; 2 A.M. SESSION DEPARTMENT H HON. J. MICHAEL GUNN, JUDGE 3 4 APPEARANCES: 5 (Appearances as noted on the appearance pages.) 6 7 (Heather R. Paris, C.S.R., Pro Tempore Reporter, 8 C-10294)9 10 THE COURT: Chino Basin Municipal Water District versus the City of Chino. All right. Very slowly and 11 12 carefully as soon as we find out -- if we have not received your business card, please give it to the 13 Bailiff. Hold it up in the air and the Bailiff will come 14 15 up and get it. Now, all of you have not checked in with the Clerk. Whoever has not checked in with the Clerk, why 16 don't you go ahead. 17 18 (Brief pause.) All right. Let's start with 19 THE COURT: 20 Mr. Cihiqoyenetche and we will work our way around and get 21 your names. 22 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Morning, Jean 23 Cihigoyenetche on behalf of Chino Basin Municipal Water 24 District. MR. GUTIERREZ: Jimmy Gutierrez on behalf of the 25 City of Chino. 26

1 MR. KENNEDY: Steven M. Kennedy on behalf of 2 Three Valleys Municipal Water District. 3 MR. KIDMAN: Arthur G. Kidman on behalf of Monte Vista Water. 4 MR. HENSLEY: Mark D. Hensley on behalf of the 5 City of Chino Hills. 6 7 MR. FUDACZ: Fred Fudacz with Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliot --8 9 THE COURT: How do you pronounce that? 10 MR. FUDACZ: Fudacz. I'm stuck with that. 11 MS. LEVIN: Marilyn H. Levin for the Office of 12 the Attorney General representing the State of California. 13 THE COURT: What was your first name? MS. LEVIN: Marilyn Levin. 14 MR. ALVAREZ-GLASMAN: Arnold M. Alvarez-Glasman 15 16 for the City of Pomona. 17 MR. OSSIFF: John Ossiff of Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliot for Chino Basin Watermaster. 18 19 MR. DOUGHERTY: Robert E. Dougherty representing 20 the City of Ontario. 21 MR. MCPETERS: Thomas H. McPeters representing 22 Fontana Union Water Company and Monte Vista Irrigation 23 Company, not the district. 24 MR. RYAN: Timothy J. Ryan for the Fontana Water 25 Company. 26 MR. TANAKA: Gene Tanaka of Best, Best, and

Krieger on behalf of Kaiser Resources, Cucamonga County Water District, Jurupa Community Services District, and Western Municipal Water District.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Excellent. Okay. Not all of you were here last time. I know Mr. Gutierrez and Mr. Cihiqoyenetche. I don't think I know Mr. Kennedy. know Mr. Fudacz was here last time, also, if my memory is correct.

Anyway, let me, since not everybody was here last time, expose some potential conflicts. I see no problem with me doing this case. I'm prepared. got a lot of hours in this case, but there are some potential conflicts.

I have talked them over with Judge Kayashima. He, Judge Kayashima, being the supervising judge, doesn't think it prevents me from sitting on this case, but they should be disclosed. And then I would accept late affidavits if somebody had a problem.

I notice George Borba on the proof of service that somebody had floating around here. I think it was Mr. Cihigoyenetche's mailing list. Judge Borba is exactly right below this courtroom here; and she -- I think that's her uncle.

> MR. GUTIERREZ: That's correct.

There's also a Georgie Borba. THE COURT:

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: I don't know. THE COURT: Anyway, when it said George Borba, I don't know which one it is. I know there's a George Borba related to our judge.

There's potential conflict number one.

Also, my sister worked for who? I left a message on her phone.

THE BAILIFF: She called in and said her job title was administrative assistant to public affairs; and she's certified grade level two.

THE COURT: With whom, Southern California Water District?

THE BAILIFF: She just said you asked for her title.

THE COURT: I think it's Southern California
Water District -- Water Company. Is anybody familiar with
that? They're not a party to this suit.

Then my brother-in-law -- everybody is related around here, right, and property owners and such. My brother-in-law is on the board at Three Valleys Water District. So does anybody see a problem with that? I don't take direction from any of them. I make my own decisions. I think I can do this case, but if someone sees a problem, I would entertain late affidavits.

MR. KENNEDY: Your Honor, on behalf of Three Valleys Municipal Water District, we'll waive any conflict.

THE COURT: Mr. Cihiqoyenetche?

Я

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Hearing no problem, I'll give an intended. I'll then let the attorneys argue against the intended and offer any suggestions. Along with the intended I'm going to voice some concerns that I have and let you address those.

Okay. The Motion to Disqualify an Attorney Due to Conflict of Interest should be the first thing determined by the Court. Although intriguing, I found this to be an illusion. In that Nossaman represents the Watermaster, he was instructed to give advice to the Chief of Watermaster Services, which was Traci Stewart. The Advisory Committee and Stewart want the nine-member panel appointed. Chino Basin Municipal Water District, although the present Watermaster, is fulfilling the duties of the office and has a very able and capable attorney,

Mr. Cihigoyenetche. So I don't see that there is a conflict of interest in that respect.

Okay. Let's handle that motion first. Okay. Who wants -- obviously, Mr. Cihigoyenetche, you want to argue that.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Yes, your Honor, I would.

Your Honor, we would argue that indeed there is
a conflict of interest that has substantial significance
in this case to the extent that Nossaman's office has

found itself in the capacity of a dual representation. We have to start with the basic tentative. If you ask me if there's monetary damage or material damage, I would have to honestly represent to the Court there is not. The law does not require evidence of that. The problem that we're faced with here is that dual role.

The dual representation has, basically, affected a relationship; that is the attorney/client relationship, which should remain inviolate according to the California Supreme Court, en banc. And the problem can be clearly illustrated by this very case, your Honor. For example, we have one attorney who is acting and submitting documents as Watermaster counsel. We have him playing another role as bringing a motion on behalf, and at the advice of, the Advisory Committee, which is in direct conflict with the position taken by the Watermaster.

That's undisputable.

We have made known this conflict and our objection to this dual role of representation, but what the Supreme Court, in all its decisions, illustrates is that the primary concern is to maintain inviolate the attorney/client relationship. That is the basic premise of our entire judicial system is that the attorney and the client have an unbridled communication whereby the client can disclose all of the information to the attorney. And to affect or in somehow impede that relationship is so

basic or fundamental to our judicial system that we won't look to the practical effects of representation or not, we're going to disqualify right there ab initio without any further discussion. And this case is the perfect example why.

In this case, number one, as an example, last week after the hearing -- or two weeks ago after the hearing, if you will recall, I raised some concern on the part of the Watermaster as to payment or satisfaction of certain invoices and obligations. And the Court justifiably said you hadn't reviewed the petitions and weren't in a position to rule. After the hearing we went back and Larry Rudder, who is the financial officer for Chino Basin as well as the Treasurer for Watermaster asked me the question, do I pay them or do I not pay them? I recommended to Mr. Ruder to contact -- or send a request for legal opinion to Mr. Fudacz, which he did.

He sent that letter to Mr. Fudacz saying, I want a legal opinion as to what I do with respect to paying these particular invoices. And a legal opinion was offered, pay some, not necessarily pay all of them in light of the circumstances pending before the Court. But the important fact is that that communication was transmitted to Mr. Fudacz by the Watermaster in a representation of the attorney/client situation.

And what we have here is that very letter being

in turn transmitted to the Advisory Committee, attached to the Declaration of Traci Stewart and submitted to the Court under the letterhead of Mr. Fudacz to support the contention that the Watermaster, Chino Basin, is acting punitively in paying some invoices and not the others. In other words, attorney/client information was channeled through the adverse party. That is a direct conflict of interest; and it also places any future Watermaster which this Court may appoint in a very precarious position.

The Court, by setting this precedent, has said that the attorney for the Watermaster quote, unquote has also the capacity to channel any confidential information directly back to the Advisory Committee which can be used against the Watermaster for any purpose that the Advisory Committee sees fit. That violates the entire tenant of what the Supreme Court and the Appellate Courts have iterated and reiterated.

And you'll see it couldn't be better said than in the <u>Truck Insurance Case</u>, which I quoted. You know the pages 1056 and 1057. The Court states, "In contrast to representation undertaken adverse to a former client, representation adverse to a present client must be measured not so much against the similarities in litigation, as against the duty of undivided loyalty, which an attorney owes to each of his clients." It has citations.

If this duty of undivided loyalty is violated, public confidence in the legal profession and the judicial process is undermined. And that tenant is fundamental to the Supreme Court's ruling. And this basic principle is reiterated in the Supreme Court case that I cited in my pleadings. I think I cited it as **Splatt**. I think it's actually **Flatt**.

1.3

Basically, we're not talking about practical effects of what might happen. I will agree with that.

This transcends beyond the mere decision of the Watermaster here. It goes to some fundamental principles of the judicial system that are directly affected.

Nobody can argue that Mr. Fudacz has taken the middle of the road of two adverse roads. He should have taken two precautions. Number one, secured the written waiver of any conflict of interest from the Watermaster and the Advisory Committee and proceeded as he wished. Number two, and probably most logically, he could have said, I represent the position of Watermaster. You are asking me to take an advisory role and I have to remain neutral. I recommend you seek independent counsel to represent your interests.

Under Professional Conduct Rule 3-310, he should have taken one of those three roads, and he didn't. We find ourselves in a very compelling decision and it's then going to affect this. I would implore the Court to

reconsider.

1.3

THE COURT: Do you find it any different than a corporation who has general counsel and a dispute arises, and the President, in performing his duty as President of the corporation, consults with the attorney. The President is then ousted by the board of directors of the corporation. Do you think the corporation now has to get new general counsel?

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: No. But I think the position taken by the opposing party citing that corporation law speaks for itself. It is interesting to note in that direct quotation -- and I forget what page it falls on. It's right here on page nine of the response papers. The citation states the <u>Meehan</u> case. It states the attorney for a corporation represents it, it's stockholders, and it's officers in their representative capacity.

In this position, Chino Basin is submitting its position to the Court in its representative capacity as Watermaster. The individual officers are not bringing this action independent of the position of Watermaster.

Now, I have brought it on behalf of Chino Basin Municipal Water District because the documents have been filed in the name of Watermaster by Mr. Fudacz. Basically, he has used that as his own identification.

Even in the representative capacity that counsel

represents both the corporation and stockholders and the officers, it would be similar to general counsel representing an individual stockholder and suing a board member or trying to eliminate a board member at the retention of the stockholder and using information he obtained in his confidential relationship with that shareholder to oust the board member at the whim of the shareholder. That would be a direct conflict of interest.

THE COURT: Let's hear from Mr. Nossaman. I would be interested in a second for both of you to -- well, I mean, the Nossaman firm.

MR. FUDACZ: Mr. Nossaman is dead, your Honor.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: I'll submit.

MR. FUDACZ: He's not going to be making any appearance today.

THE COURT: I was looking for some divine intervention about midnight last night when I was still going over the paperwork.

Interestingly enough, it appears that the Watermaster is an employee of the advisory group and the relationships are -- although not obfuscated, tend to flow through the producers, etc. Let's hear from them.

MR. FUDACZ: We obviously agree with your Honor. It's hard not to get a little personally involved in this motion. I try to avoid making that too apparent.

This motion is simply a tactic. It's an attempt to disrupt the will of the majority of the producers, the parties to this litigation, to appoint a new Watermaster.

There is really no dispute about what happened here and how Watermaster counsel operates. There is no dispute. Everything we have done in connection with this case has been at the specific direction of the Chief of Watermaster Services, which is the chief executive officer of our client, Watermaster. We have received no countervailing instruction from the Watermaster board.

We don't represent Chino Basin Municipal Water District. Mr. Cihigoyenetche represents Chino Basin Municipal Water District. We represent the Office of Watermaster. That is an instrumentality of our Judgment and of this Court. There isn't any adversity of interest as between Watermaster and the Advisory Committee in that regard.

The only function -- the only rational for having a Watermaster is to administer this Judgment and to do that properly. And because the Watermaster has authority to name -- rather, the Advisory Committee has the authority to name Watermaster at any time, it really is the obligation of the Watermaster board to go along with that. If there's any doubt about that, there is the 80 percent mandate operative here.

We have seen a 96.56 percent vote of the

Advisory Committee to name a new Watermaster board as Watermaster in this basin. And under the Judgment, the Watermaster is obliged to go along with any decision of the Advisory Committee that support it by more than an 80 percent vote. I would submit this motion is an improper attempt to avoid that mandate insofar as confidential information is concerned.

1.3

With regard to a motion before this Court, there is no confidential information. I mean, Watermaster is an extension of this Court itself. To say that somehow there's information that should be withheld from this Court is totally inconsistent to the notion of a Watermaster. It's clear our firm has followed acting consistently with the direction of the Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee is the policy-making body for this basin. That's been already determined by Judge Turner in the 1989 decision. It is the Board of Directors. The Watermaster is in the position of an ousted president trying to use corporation counsel to get his job back. Clearly, that is improper.

And as the policy-making body, the Advisory

Committee has the responsibility and the duty to control

the staff and control counsel and make sure that what they

do is consistent with the policy that we dictate. That's

what happened here. That's why we filed this motion. The

very method by which we were selected indicates that.

When our firm -- when I was selected as
Watermaster counsel, I wasn't interviewed by the
Watermaster Board. They have never given me one
instruction. I was interviewed and selected in an
Advisory Committee meeting, a public meeting. When I was
selected, I was told to follow the instructions of the
Chief of Watermaster Services; and we have done so.

THE COURT: As a matter of fact, I think you were special counsel and resigned in the spring and low and behold on July 1st you became general counsel to the ---

MR. FUDACZ: That's correct.

THE COURT: -- Chino Basin -- well, to the --

MR. FUDACZ: Watermaster.

THE COURT: Okay. Before I get to

Mr. Cihigoyenetche, does anybody else wish to be heard on this issue?

## (No response.)

THE COURT: Okay. No one. I'm going back to Mr. Cihigoyenetche.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Briefly in reply.

First of all, there seems to be some feeling that Chino Basin Municipal Water District is battling vehemently to maintain the position of Watermaster.

That's simply not true. The position is stated in our

papers. We are willing to assume the position of Watermaster if that's the finding of the Court. We are ready to make an ordinary and good transfer of authority to the appropriate body.

1.0

The only thing we object to is the intermingling of Advisory Committee members and Watermaster members.

That's our position. But, the issue is not who counsel takes direction from; the issue is the fiduciary relationship between the attorney and the client. Despite who tells him what to do, to follow counsel's logic would be to say that if the Advisory Committee instructs him to do something, no matter what, he is obligated to do it.

There is nothing in the adjudication that dictates how counsel is supposed to conduct its affairs. It would be improper to do that. It is counsel's responsibility to recognize the conflict of interest in the fiduciary relationship and to advise all parties of that conflict of interest and to conduct himself accordingly. He has failed to do so.

A majority vote has no significance to the breach of fiduciary relationship. If they had a majority and they instructed him to go rob a bank, he would not do that, nor would that make it right. That's exactly the point. It seems a little fishy, that's exactly the point I'm trying to make. He needs to try to make that distinction, not the Advisory Committee who are not

attorneys. He is supposed to advise them.

1.3

Number two, they argue that by virtue of the services agreement between the Watermaster and the district they're supposed to take their counsel and advice from them. Yet, at the same time, and I believe it's also an exhibit to the motion, part of Exhibit H to the response, April 29th of 1996, Ms. Stewart wrote a letter to the district stating that the services agreement was terminated unilaterally by the committee. Is it in effect terminated? What effect is that?

Number two, that agreement, as aptly cited in the responsive papers, deals with all district employees. Now, that also is a double-edged sword for counsel.

Number one, he was never a district employee. He is not on district payroll. He did not work at the services of Chino Basin Water District.

First of all, that agreement does not apply to counsel. Secondly, if it does apply, he is even in a worse situation because now he has admitted away he is a district employee. He has a fiduciary obligation as attorney or house counsel, if you will, to Chino Basin Water District not to taking the actions. So he is in double jeopardy in that situation. The point of the matter is, they're arguing both sides of the story because they're in an extricable conflict of interest they can't get out of. And I believe that it would be in the best

interests of all served that the State of California rulings be upheld.

THE COURT: Okay. You write very well. I was impressed with that. And it was well-argued. This kind of reminds me of in law school when you're told that the father comes to you with a check and asks you to represent his son and you have to make it clear to him, of course, that you are representing the son thereafter and you're not representing the father even though he gave you the money.

Mr. Fudacz -- or the Nossaman checks may have come from the Chino Basin Municipal Water District, but I don't find that dispositive of the issue. An interesting -- it is an interesting issue and an issue that had to be brought up. I feel that there was not a conflict of interest. And I'm so ruling on that issue.

Next, the Motion to Continue. I'm not sure you waived that or not?

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: It is probably moot by now.

THE COURT: You're going to waive that.

Then we have the Motion to Approve the Nine-Member Panel. That's a more perplexing issue and an issue that caused the Court great concern. And I'm going to voice some of my concerns. And I'll give you an intended, but it's not a hard and fast intended at this time until after you have argued.

First of all, on the issue of checks and balances. I, as all of you probably have, have gone back several times and read the 1978 decision and also the Turner ruling. Even looking at the title, Chino -- City of Chino versus the Chino Basin Municipal Water District, the parties involved -- inherent in the whole case has been the fact that these are interested parties. And checks and balances seems to have disinterested parties being at checks and balances against one another. In this case you don't have that.

1.0

Does that mean you don't need a check and balance? Does that mean that Howard Wiener, who was the one who originally wrote the decision as to this case, intended for there to be a check and balance or did Judge Turner, another legal luminary in our past in this county, did he intend for a check and balance? I am not so sure that they did, and for this reason:

They have the board of directors of a corporation, for example, you have then often times the president of the corporation is also chairman of the board. Your board sets policies. The president executes the policy of the board. Tangentially, there is a check and a balance. The board could decide to oust the president because they don't feel the president is doing an adequate job. That president may still be a member of the board of directors because the shareholders have voted

on the -- the board of directors.

This issue is intriguing. And I will most intently listen to your arguments on the issue of checks and balances. Chino Basin Municipal Water District has brought up the -- brought up this subject in their papers in that they don't want anybody from the advisory group being a member of the Watermaster.

My tentative is it's analogous to a corporate situation; and it is permissible. That although there is some crossover from the advisory group to the Watermaster, there is both good and bad to that. The good is that the -- the Watermaster would have direct lineage to the advisory group who is setting policy and better able to advise the other members of the Watermaster as to the intent of the advisory group.

ruling says that the Court, unless there is compelling reasons, shall change the Watermaster if a majority of the -- of the advisory group so vote. Not an 80 percent. The Watermaster takes its direction at 80 percent from the advisory group, but the Court takes its direction at a majority. That was the ruling, absent compelling reasons otherwise. The compelling reasons otherwise, obviously, that's where your checks and balances come in. Is that a compelling reason? And I'll hear argument on that.

Another compelling reason might be that there was one member of the Watermaster that hadn't been selected when the papers were given to me, and then somebody was speculating it would be a certain individual. And I don't know if that individual has, in fact, been selected. One of the water companies — by the way, if that person be a felon, speak now or forever hold your peace. Now would be a time to bring that up. There might be compelling reasons in that area. So if there is a complete list, I would want to see to that.

And Mr. Cihigoyenetche, at the end I may even have a ruling that's intended to be in your client's favor on the nunc pro tunc and interim, also. The other arguments seem to be irrelevant. If I would have selected somebody better, if there is somebody that would be more suitable, it seems to me that I am -- I have to be within the parameters of the Judgment.

The Judgment says the advisory group selects the Watermaster with a majority vote; and the Court has to follow that vote, absent compelling reasons. And so far, I don't see compelling reasons. I am intrigued by the concept that Mr. Cihigoyenetche, among other people, the Chino Basin Municipal Water District has brought up on the issue of crossover or checks and balances. So with that, those thoughts in mind and those concerns voiced, who wants to argue first?

**"#** 

U

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Briefly. I don't have much to add to my pleadings. I think -- I think there is a

Do we want to start with Mr. Cihiqoyenetche?

little bit of a misconception when I read the adjudication or maybe I am under a misconception. When I read the adjudication, I think we have the roles reversed as to who

advises who and who takes action. When I read the various

provisions of the adjudication, it says, the Watermaster

shall, upon approval by the Advisory Committee in several

paragraphs under required duties that the Watermaster

does, which tends to indicate to me that the Watermaster

basically sets the course for policy and the Advisory

Committee reacts or recommends whether that policy is

appropriate as far as they're concerned or not.

And I'm trying to articulate that I think the Watermaster is the initiating body, and the Advisory Committee basically responds to what the Watermaster initiates. That's because the adjudication basically enumerates the specific authorities that the parties have, not the least of which is the retainer of counsel. The reason the Advisory Committee has no right to obtain counsel, the Watermaster does. That's enumerated. To that extent, I think it is imperative that you maintain the neutrality of the position of Watermaster.

As we have cited in our papers, that might be a nine-member board comprised of -- I don't know who. Chino

Basin's position is the nine-member board, at all costs, should not include the advisory board members. It may be Chino Basin; it may be somebody else. We don't object to that. The problem is they're policing themselves. The reason for the adjudication was the overdraft by the producers in the Chino Basin.

THE COURT: Initially.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Initially. And nothing has changed except the imposition of the adjudication. And Chino Municipal Basin Water District's position as Watermaster has prevented any further abuses. The risk we're taking if we put the Advisory Committee or proceedings back in charge is we go back to the position we were in in the first place; and we have some people overdrafting; and we have no checks or balances or no one to supervise it.

They're policing themselves under no scrutiny whatsoever, probably not even by this Court. If they come in with a substantial vote, once again, as pointed out, of course, they came out with a 90 percent vote, they're voting themselves into power. That shouldn't be any Advisory Committee. The compelling reason should be looking behind the scenes, looking for the true intent behind this.

There really was no serious deficit or dereliction on the part of Chino Basin Municipal Water

District. At best, perhaps, a disagreement to the conduct of one person on the board, but that's it. I think it is imperative we maintain the neutrality. I will defer to my colleagues.

1.3

THE COURT: Mr. Gutierrez, you seem to have stood up a millisecond ahead of the other counsel.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Your Honor, as you know, the City of Chino opposes a nine-member board. I want to articulate to you the best way I can the real reasons we would believe the Court should not approve this request. And to some extent you touched on them. I know you read my moving papers. This is a meaningful position.

I'd like to start out first with the fact that at this point in time the appropriators take out about 75 percent of the water from the basin; and the appropriators, for the most part, are public entities. As you know, public entities are charged with displaying all their activities. I'm sure you have read in the paper all the criticisms of the local paper against a number of public entities for not bringing matters forth to the public. Yet, the Brown Act specifically requires any item that effects a public entity to place — to place those items on a public agenda, act on them in public, and allow for public input.

One important reason why we object to this particular appointment is because that process was totally

bypassed. There was -- and there is also another fact.

That is that this particular motion was not even sent to some of the parties that are parties to this action. The City of Chino Hills, for example, isn't even listed on the proof of service. They succeeded to the interest of County Water Works 8. And I don't think they knew about the motion until I made them aware of it.

1.3

The City of Upland still receives it's notices through Don Marony. I think everybody knows he hasn't been the city attorney for some time.

Likewise with the City of Norco. They receive their notices through John Harper, who is still the city attorney, but he changed his address years ago. I think everybody knows that.

Those parties were never notified. I want to point out that one of the basis of our objection is because this process was not respected. Let me get back to what I think is a more fundamental reason. The Court correctly states that the Judgment says that the Court shall appoint the Watermaster selected by the Advisory Committee, unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary. Well, your Honor, I think there are compelling reasons.

And the essential reason is that this proposal that is before the Court eliminates or changes the structure that I think was intended by this Judgment.

Obviously, all of us have a different opinion about what was intended and what the language means, but I think that one fair reading of the Judgment is that the -- that the intent, if you will, of the Judgment was to provide for a Watermaster who was -- other than the parties to the Judgment -- a Watermaster who was someone other than someone that had the right to extract and buy water from the basin.

As Mr. Fudacz's papers point out, there is nothing in the Judgment that precludes the Court from appointing parties. That's correct. I have to agree with that.

On the other hand, if you read the structure of the Judgment, it goes on and on and talks about the powers of the Watermaster and what they do. It talks about the parties to the Advisory Committee of an advise and consent procedure. It gives the Advisory Committee certain powers to bring forth their objections if they're not satisfied. But nowhere in the judgement does it says that the parties have an interest in being the Watermaster. I think for good cause. That is this:

That I think what was intended was this -- and I may be wrong. I think that the language and the absence of certain language specifies one element was desired to be eliminated from the decision-making process of the Watermaster. That is interest. By -- at the current time

the Chino Basin Municipal Water District Board has been the Watermaster for 18 years and continues to be the Watermaster until the Court rules to the contrary.

The Chino Basin Board, under the Judgment, has no interest in extracting water. It has no rights. It has the right to purchase it, but has no pumping rights, per say. Everybody else in this courtroom does, your Honor. My feeling and my belief is that what was originally intended was that that factor not be allowed.

Now, to have a board comprised of the parties introduces the factor of their own selfish, competing interests in the decision-making process. And I think a board of the parties are going to live to regret that decision. Also, your Honor, I think that something else is important. That is the motion that's before this Court. If you will, the motion before this Court, as I read it, is by the Advisory Committee. That motion to you states a number of reasons why this change needs to be made. Yet, there is nothing in the record that supports that those reasons were the case. The only record before the Court is a transcript of the January 25th meeting that discussed what the reasons were for making this change.

And for those reasons I think it can fairly be represented as being that some employees of some of the members of the Advisory Committee believed that the Watermaster process was being interfered with by one

member of the Chino Basin Board.

1.3

1.7

And secondly, that some of those employees of some of those entities did not want public scrutiny; they did not want elected officials, saying that would politicize the process. In effect, they wanted to avoid public scrutiny.

At no time during that entire discussion at the January 25th meeting was there any statement, your Honor, that there was an intent to take these grievances before the Chino Basin Board. It was a vote solely as it is, yet we have the motion before you replete with reasons. None of those reasons were ever discussed, your Honor.

I think if we're looking for compelling reasons, we can see on the one hand there really is a change in structure here; that we're going to a situation whereby as an interest becomes a factor of the decision-making process and where spurious reasons -- and I will use that strong term -- are advanced as a reason for the change. There's nothing in the record that supports those reasons.

Also, your Honor, I recognize that the moving papers state that the requirement of a majority vote and a super majority vote have taken place. I think the process to get that vote was tainted. First of all, I have already set out by way of declaration, by way of minutes of the January 25th meeting, and the meetings that led to

this particular vote, that the agenda items did not fully discuss these items. The agenda items did not give a public entity time to place these items, as required by the Brown Act, on an agenda and vote upon them.

In the January 25th meeting the reasons were all personal. The question that I have in my mind is always this, what is it about the structure that currently exists -- or what was it about the Chino Basin Board's activities that created the necessity to change? None was ever articulated. It was all personal. And yet here we are in an attempt to change the structure. Judge Turner, in his decision -- I've forgotten the date of the decision --

THE COURT: '89.

MR. GUTIERREZ: -- chastised the City of Chino who actually brought those motions in that court because they failed to go through the practices of the Advisory Committee to get input on the issue they wanted and instead went straight to court. The Judge felt you need to go through those practices. Yet here, your Honor, there was never any attempt by those members -- or those employees of the members of the Advisory Committee to take the issue they thought they had with respect to structure or the issue they thought they had with interference by one board member to the Chino Basin Board. They didn't do that. They bypassed that.

I think there's much more involved here than simply the will of the majority. I think it is the will of a minority. If you look at the proposed nine-member board, you will see that there is a transfer of authority from what the Judgment provides. The Judgment provides for a very clear basis of calculating the authority of all the members as they're represented on the Advisory Committee, yet the proposed nine-member board is giving authority to parties that don't even have an interest in the Judgment.

Specifically, the Chino Basin Municipal Board is given 11 percent interest. They have no interest in the judgement. The Three Valleys Municipal Water District, likewise, they have no interest. Although, I understand they represent the City of Pomona and the interest is probably equated. The same thing is true for Western District Municipal. They're not a party. Yet, they have a 3 percent interest.

There are three at-large members that have 33 percent of the voting power. If we would theorize, they could be from the appropriator's pool who really have the authority under the Judgment and add those to the one that's delegated specifically to the appropriator's pool. Then the appropriators have a total of 44 percent of the voting power. Yet, the appropriators currently under the Judgment have approximately 75 percent of the voting

power. So there's a complete shift of the power to parties that are not interested.

It's not coincidental that those parties that did not have authority to vote and now have authority to vote are fully supporting this proposal. I think, your Honor, the rational is just as to acquire power and to avoid public scrutiny. I think that the transcripts that I provided to you of the January 25th meeting have clearly stated that those members who moved this very motion, who moved this very proposal stated, we do not want the politicians involved. Of course not. They don't want public scrutiny, your Honor, there's much more to this than suggests.

I would suggest you deny the motion to appoint a nine-member panel and direct the Advisory Committee to go back and select -- or go through a process that complies with the Brown Act that gives everybody specific notice and that results in the selection of someone that is truly neutral in the sense that they have no interest in the water rights under the Judgment.

Your Honor, I think that is the preferred policy. I think that gives everybody equal footing. And it gives an opportunity to correct the wrongs that were created in this process. I think those reasons are compelling, your Honor. I think we owe it to the public. Ultimately, it's the public that pays.

I would submit it, your Honor.

1.3

THE COURT: You seem to have gotten to the second page of some of my concerns.

One of the thoughts that I had is that -- and I'll let you argue in just a second so you all can argue -- was that you have a committee overlying a committee. And if we were to send this to the Wharton School of Business or USC Graduate School or UCLA -- one of the colleges, I doubt if they would recommend this as an optimum procedure. Yet you have so many interested parties involved.

One of the things that concerned me with having so many committees is arriving at a consensus, and that you guys might want to limit -- if you did, in fact, have a nine-member board, limit it to maybe a year and then have a review date.

Also, then another thought that occurred to me is on the unusual issue of notice. I thought about that, too. The Daily Bulletin has had no fewer than three articles about it. There is an editorial and two articles in it. If the cities were interested, I'm sure they would have read those articles.

Sure, it's not legal notice pursuant to the Code of Civil Procedures, but they are papers of general jurisdiction. And perhaps, in this case it would be within my power to find that there has been adequate

notice of this hearing today. The thought occurred to me, though; and it is interesting that you brought it up, that perhaps I should send everybody to a meet and confer conference at someplace such as Chaffey Auditorium -- if it's still available. It might be under renovation.

We could have everybody meet and confer on these issues of checks and balances. Make sure there is adequate notice. Have you guys update the mailing list and find out what the real problems are. Because nobody really addresses what the real problems are in their moving papers.

I think there are some issues mentioned about a lawsuit one time. The Chino Basin Municipal Water District was a defendant. The Chino Basin Municipal Water District says that the -- that the Watermaster attorney should defend it. And after the Watermaster attorney comes in and has a Motion for Summary Judgment granted, then Chino Basin Municipal Water District still uses that attorney and pays it out of Watermaster funds. There was that one dispute that I noted in there.

Generally speaking, I was wondering where -- you know the commercial -- where's the beef? What is the real problem driving these people in this case? Nobody has really been forthright to the Court in their moving papers as to what the real controversy is requiring the people to come to court and request a dramatic change in the

Watermaster at this late date.

Another concern that I want the attorneys to address, too, is what provisions -- say I made this change. Is there insurance in place? Certainly there would be a transition period necessary where insurance and vehicle transfers could be made. There are a number of concerns. There would have to be some type of transition period or else we might not have an orderly transfer of power. If I, in fact, made that decision today.

Okay. You were next. You were standing up.

And I'll hear you. Can you each give your name again
before you start talking.

MR. KIDMAN: My name is Art Kidman. I represent Monte Vista Water District. Monte Vista Water District has filed a partial opposition to the motion by the Advisory Committee to appoint the nine-member board. The basis for that, that is the nine-member panel to be Watermaster, the basis for Monte Vista's opposition is that after the Advisory Committee decided that they wanted to do the nine-person panel, then the people to populate that panel were selected. And that is --

That selection violated the understanding that

Monte Vista had at the time they were part of this 96

percent vote. I think today that we would not be anywhere

near a 96 percent vote. The reason why Monte Vista is

concerned about it is the interlocking membership of the

Advisory Committee and the nine-member panel as currently proposed.

Now, before I give you what I think are my three compelling reasons why this appointment should not be made in the manner proposed, I want to indicate that I, too, was pouring over some of these papers at midnight last night and was very surprised to see how far Mr. Fudacz and Mr. Nossaman, if you will, were willing to go in their argument that this is really a private enterprise that the -- that it's like a Wednesday night poker game.

They set rules 18 years ago for that poker game. The private parties get to decide who plays, who operates under this private agreement; the game is determined, what game they're going to play; and the chips in the game are the water rights. All of this is done as though it's simply a private arrangement.

And the Advisory Committee is the board of directors in that the Watermaster is really the executive for this board of directors. And that turns everything totally upside down, and not only in this case, but at every water rights adjudication I can think of, in every single case that has recommended use of continuing jurisdiction of the Court and a Watermaster, the Watermaster is not the executive for the Advisory Committee.

The Watermaster is an arm of this Court, just

like any other special master. The Watermaster works for the Court. The Watermaster doesn't work for the Advisory Committee. And this whole process -- the whole argument today has turned all of that upside down. And one of the things that -- since I didn't really realize how far the Nossaman firm was prepared to go in argument on this point; and I didn't really realize how far the Court might be willing to go in accepting this construction that the Advisory Committee is a board of directors and that the Watermaster is an executive of the Advisory Committee --

THE COURT: All right. Listen to this phrase on page 12 of the Judgment of 1978. "Watermaster may be changed at any time by subsequent order of the Court on its own motion or on the motion of any party after notice and hearing. Unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary, the Court shall" -- emphasize added -- "shall act in conformance with the motion requesting the Watermaster be changed if such motion is supported by a majority of the voting power of the Advisory Committee."

MR. KIDMAN: What I would like to request —
it's your will when we're done today listening to all the
arguments, you took this matter under advisement and that
you give us a chance to really brief what the proper
function and office of a Watermaster is under all the
precedent in this state because I think we have sort of
gotten pretty far afield from this. Let me give you the

three compelling reasons.

1.3

THE COURT: Before you go to those, let me respond to your statement. I am not bound by the Judgment of 1978 and '89.

MR. KIDMAN: You have continued jurisdiction.

You have discretion under the Judgment to say that you are compelled, as has been suggested, somehow mandated, to do the will -- to do the bidding of the Advisory Committee.

I think that is upside down, but let me give you the compelling reasons anyway.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me respond to that.

I don't do anybody's bidding, but I follow judgments. And I believe in stare decisis. And I'll follow the cases on the stare decisis. And when you have two very fine judges as you have had precede me in this case, Judge Wiener, now a justice and a retired justice and Judge Turner, two very, very fine judges, I am not going to second-guess them at this late stage in the game. They have got a Judgment here. And it's very easy to look to the Judgment. If a new lawsuit is filed, it's a different matter. We're dealing with this lawsuit and this Judgment. And this Judgment has been in place, as you say, for 18 years. Okay.

MR. KIDMAN: Your Honor, I'm prepared to go and work within the judgement.

THE COURT: All right.

1 MR. KIDMAN: The question of what reasons are 2 compelling or not compelling is something that is of discretion for the Court to determine. I don't think that 3 you are bound, absolutely, to follow the advice of the

Advisory Committee no matter what the vote was. 5

4

6

7

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

THE COURT: You've given no compelling reason. I'm listening for your compelling reasons. I'm interested in that meet and confer. I actually envision sending all you guys to -- I haven't totally abrogated the thought from my mind. I don't even know if Chaffey Auditorium is still available.

MR. GUTIERREZ: We would volunteer the City of Chino City Counsel Chambers. It's adequate.

I envision sending you to some large THE COURT: We will send you all there and say, you guys meet and confer. You're saying they have had since January. had heard that argument. And that if they haven't done it now, they'll never do it.

Mr. Gutierrez has very aptly brought up the subject of notice of this very hearing. There are a lot of concerns I have why -- maybe this is not right. Yet on cutting the other way, we have a new fiscal year starting July 1st. This might be the perfect time to make this move. And specifically, in thinking in terms of the taxpayers, if we're having crossovers, crossovering with a new fiscal year that is going to necessitate additional

accounting that might not otherwise be required. I have thought of a lot of other things on this matter. Go ahead. Let's hear your compelling reasons.

MR. KIDMAN: Number one, first of all, under our water rights law in California, water rights are not private chattels. They are not poker chips in a Saturday night game to be dealt with by rules that are decided at the beginning of each hand. Water is a public resource, the use of which is subject to the state Constitution, our highest law; also, to statutes and Court decisions.

Article X, Section 2 of the Constitution provides that because of the water scarce conditions prevailing in this state, "the general welfare" -- I'm quoting -- "the general welfare requires that the water resources be put to beneficial uses to the fullest extent of" --

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, Counsel, can you start over and slow down.

MR. KIDMAN: More slowly. "The general welfare requires that the water resources of this state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable. And that the waste and unreasonable use of or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented" -- and this is the key phrase -- "and that the conservation" -- and I think in our current nomenclature, if we were to write this today instead of 1914 or 1927 when it was written, we would say management rather than conservation,

but the provision says that -- "the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare." That is the end of my quotation.

1.8

There is nothing in that Constitutional provision that says that the conservation or management of water in the State of California is to be done in the interest of the water users in Chino Basin as determined by a majority vote of the Advisory Committee. The charge of this Court and the charge of this Court's Watermaster is to make sure that the management of the waters of this basin are carried out in the interest of the people of the State of California and for the public welfare.

This is not a Saturday night poker game. This is an issue where the highest public interests of the State of California are involved. And the parties are before this Court to get the Court's assistance in carrying out that highest public interest. To a point, these private water rights holders, to make these important public decisions, I think, becomes -- creates a great potential for miscarriage of those important public policies. There needs to be somebody neutral, not involving members of the Advisory Committee, in between the Court and the producers who are represented on the Advisory Committee. That is the check and balance. I

think the Constitution requires it.

THE COURT: An intriguing concept, but where in the Judgment does it say that?

MR. KIDMAN: I'm sure that it's not possible for any of us to argue, even Mr. Fudacz, that this takes precedence over the Constitution of California.

Secondly, my second reason is, even if these are private -- if there is some private water right aspect of the case because of the use of water that has been made in the basin heretofore, and that's something like private property, even if it is that, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California both require that before any of those property rights can be taken or affected, we must have due process of law.

Now, our position is that there is a fundamental precept of due process that is being violated by the idea that the same party does the reviewing that has made the decision that is being reviewed or where you have the potential that four or five members of your Watermaster -- even six members of your Watermaster could all be members of the Advisory Committee.

That doesn't seem like due process. What if the vote is 99 percent and one? Does that mean that your property rights get to be taken away without due process? I don't think so.

1.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

THE COURT: Let's go back to the original lawsuit and -- you have some interesting arguments. What you're suggest is that the Court, through the Constitution, has the inherent power to modify the Judgment. But if it's modified in one aspect, it might necessitate modification in others. But let's go back to the original Judgment. And at that time part of the reason that -- that I gather -- that Chino Basin Municipal Water District was selected as the Watermaster was that they had facilities in place. They had staff in place and something was needed right away. Therefore, the parties stipulated that Chino Basin Municipal Water District, they had 70 percent of the activity in the area at that time, they would be the Watermaster. And because they had this organization in place, they could do the payroll; they could do the accounting; and they could be -- they could hit the ground running. Am I correct or am I wrong?

MR. KIDMAN: Excuse me, your Honor, I am not in a position to give you all of that background. I can say that I think it's important to understand the intentions of the parties at the time that they entered into the Stipulated Judgment. But what you are really faced with here is a dilemma that other courts have already faced and there are precedents.

Is it stipulated jurisdiction or just a contract that needs to be enforced by the Court according to it's

terms or is it a Court Judgment? And especially where this continued jurisdiction, as is proper in this sort of case, can the Court either interpret the internal provisions of that Judgment or modify it in some way to carry out justice or carry out the interest expressed by the highest law of the state? There is precedent; and we can talk about that. Does the Watermaster work for the Court or does it work for the producers? I think we could go through that. We didn't, because I didn't realize that anybody had that much question about what the proper function of a Watermaster should be in a case like this. I haven't briefed it, but I'd sure love to.

The -- there's been some talk about checks and balances. And one reason that was advanced why we don't need checks and balances in this case is because the Advisory Committee has some kind of absolute authority to replace the Watermaster at whim or will at any time that it wants. Well, that argument is --

THE COURT: Subject to 30 days' notice.

MR. KIDMAN: -- pretty ridiculous.

THE COURT: Wouldn't you agree that was in the judgement?

MR. KIDMAN: That's akin to saying that under the Constitution of the United States we don't need checks and balances between our three great branches of government because the President appoints the Supreme

Court. Therefore, the Court should not have any function to review the decisions of the executive branch. That's the argument that's being made here, your Honor. It's not a good argument. There needs to be independent enforcement here, some independent enforcement between your Watermaster and the producers, who are the parties and who are subject to that Judgment.

1.0

2.1

The third and last argument I want -- compelling reason that I want to try to advance here is that there needs to be some check -- some independent -- some way to deal with the possibility of political intrigue, gamesmanship, and double-cross, because here we had over 96 percent of the Advisory Committee, including Monte Vista Water District, that were in favor of this thing. And now Monte Vista Water District and others, who probably comprise between 5 to 30 percent of this Judgment, are standing here in opposition.

There was -- I know it's kind of a strong statement -- but there was a double-cross here. There were promises and understandings that, yes, we will have this nine-member Advisory Committee; and that was a compromise. It's been thoroughly pointed out there were lots of different alternatives looked at.

There was an understanding that at least brought some of those 96 percent into agreement; and that was that we would not have members of the Advisory Committee

sitting on the Watermaster panel. Now, that somehow got lost right away from the translation here. And that's why you have opposition to this when previously there was 96 percent in favor.

1.3

THE COURT: So are we down to the 71 percent that's been suggested by the briefs?

MR. KIDMAN: Well, I think by the time you get done hearing the people, we're down that far.

THE COURT: That's still greater than 50 percent, still 51 percent of the Advisory Committee is wanting a change.

MR. KIDMAN: Still, correct.

THE COURT: Then I still look back to page 12, the Court must take the Advisory Committee's decision, absent compelling reasons.

MR. KIDMAN: I'll go back.

you're trying to bootstrap your compelling reasons. And I disagree with your analogy of the President appointing the Supreme Court. Marbury versus Madison gave judicial review of the President. This is a different situation. This Court created a Watermaster and wrote a Judgment. And in its wisdom it put in that Judgment an inherent check and balance. That was the compelling reasons.

MR. KIDMAN: That's what's being destroyed by what's being proposed, your Honor. What this proposal is

doing is turning the Judgment on it's head and turning the whole concept of water law on it's head and putting the Watermaster Advisory Committee above the Court saying that you must follow -- and the reason you must follow is apparently because 18 years ago people agreed you should follow unless there were compelling reasons. And that went into a Stipulated Judgment that was approved by the Court.

Well, they don't get to, by agreement, confer that kind of jurisdiction or take away that kind of jurisdiction. The Court is the one that has the ultimate responsibility under the words that you quoted. The Court is the one that has the responsibility to appoint the Watermaster. It can do that on the motion of any party. The Watermaster is the servant of the Court to administer this Judgment.

The Advisory Committee is to bring to bear upon the Court's appointed Watermaster the feelings and the advice of the producers. The producers aren't the Board of Directors; they're an Advisory Committee. That's why it's called an Advisory Committee, to bring the points of view forward to the Watermaster, the points of view of the water producers to the Watermaster. It's not -- it's being turned upside down here, your Honor. I'll be glad to answer any questions you might have.

THE COURT: I might have some later. Right now

I think I have taken out a machine gun and been blasting away. Who's next? We're running short of time.

1.7

MR. HENSLEY: Mark Hensley for the City of Chino Hills.

Briefly, for two reasons I would request the Court either deny the motion or grant a 60-day continuance here -- or continue the motion for 60 days.

The first reason is, I represent the City of Chino Hills which incorporated in 1991, some 12 or 13 years after the Judgment was rendered. I did not have any knowledge of these proceedings until approximately two weeks ago when I heard of them through an employee at the city. We had not been served with any of the papers. I did not have any knowledge of prior hearings that were being held on this matter.

At that time I contacted Mr. Fudacz. He has provided me with some of the documentation. I still don't have all of the pleadings relating to this. In conjunction with not having all the pleadings, this goes back to adjudication of 1978, some 18 years ago, I need the opportunity to review those documents and review the adjudication. I have a client, a public entity; I would have to properly notice a meeting with my client to discuss these issues. I really haven't had an opportunity to do that meaningfully at this point in time.

The other issue that is clear is if this doesn't

get continued -- and I favor your idea of sending us somewhere to discuss this matter further, I think if you don't do that what's going to happen is you're going to have 12 attorneys in front of you on a daily basis and more motions will be brought. In the position being taken in January or today, part of that can be contributed to what Mr. Gutierrez has described. There wasn't adequate notice of that January meeting and what was going to occur; so public agencies or entities really didn't fully understand what was going to occur. In fact, didn't until well after the fact, perhaps, understand what was occurring.

I can say as I stand here, I still don't have all the information I need to talk to my client meaningfully about what's occurring; and I would suggest that we do continue this for some period of time to allow the parties to get together. I think it is a compelling reason to give us that time to do that. Otherwise, the Watermaster function, the basin itself, is going to be dragged down by continuing court proceedings rather than some meaningful discussions in trying to resolve these issues. That's all I have to say.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Who's next?

MR. FUDACZ: Hopefully, I am, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Feeling the sting of certain

attacks.

ĸ

MR. FUDACZ: It's hard to sit there after this wave of counsel comes on with these allegations.

First of all, the double-cross -- the Monte

Vista double-cross; you heard Mr. Kidman talk about that.

It's interesting that after Monte Vista voted in the

Advisory Committee to approve the nine-member panel there

was an election held for representatives and the Monte

Vista representative voted for an Advisory Committee

member. If they're concerned about having Advisory

Committee members, why did they vote for one? That seems

a very strange opposition to take.

Notice. Everyone in this lawsuit has received notice. They have had designated representatives under the Judgment. Every party is required to have a designated representative for service. Those parties have been served. We have filed the declarations to that effect.

As to the notice of the meeting. Notice has been given pursuant to the rules and regulations of Watermaster. There isn't any declaration before your Honor to indicate that that didn't happen. What the people are complaining about is they don't like the rules we have been playing under for 18 years. They never bothered — they never had the initiative to come in and say, we ought to change those rules. And now at the last

moment they come into the Court and say somehow we didn't have notice. They are people that have been attending meetings for 18 years and did have notice and participated in this and clearly don't have any standing to raise this issue.

1.8

When all is said and done, I think your Honor is quite right in how to analyze this problem. It really comes down to a very simple proposition. The Judgment. The document that controls all the activities of the parties. And indeed the Court under its continuing jurisdiction says that Watermaster is to be appointed by the Advisory Committee where it acts with the majority vote. Paragraph 16 is very clear. Watermaster can be changed at any time.

And two, the Court must -- shall act in conformance with the motion to change Watermaster that's supported by a majority vote of the Advisory Committee unless the Court finds compelling reasons to the contrary. And I would submit to your Honor, when the Court made that decision it had the Constitution in mind; and all of these considerations about water law and the west that Mr. Kidman articulated, that's the document we have been living with for 18 years and has served us relatively well.

In that Judgment, there is no restriction on who the Advisory Committee can nominate as the Watermaster.

There is nothing that says a party to the litigation that just happens to be on the Advisory Committee can't also be on the Watermaster board. There is nothing that says that that Advisory Committee has to be all politicians.

There's nothing, in fact, that says it has to be independent of producers as indicated by counsel's arguments.

What the Court -- what the judgement does say is that the Watermaster, who works by the Advisory Committee, which is a representative assembly to the parties to the litigation -- parties to this adjudication of water rights. It is clear that the Advisory Committee has acted in accordance with paragraph 16.

Your Honor should appreciate the remarkable achievement of the parties to this adjudication in coming up with this nine-member panel vote. They got everyone around the table after months of meetings, and we say four months of meetings, but this thing has been brewing for years now, the concerns about Chino Basin.

The fact it really isn't neutral has never been pursued, but has been festering since 1992, if not earlier. In fact, there was a suggestion by Chino Basin that somehow they should be accorded 18,000 acre feet of water to support an operation that they have in the basin. 18,000 acre feet of water that might otherwise go to other parties to this Judgment. 18,000 acre feet of

water has to be worth 40 million dollars. That's why we're here today.

1.0

1.2

1.3

In light of this, everyone that's talked to you today, perhaps with the exception of the City of Chino, has agreed we need a change. The question is just what the change should be. I would submit this consensus, almost 97 percent, was relatively remarkable. And it shows that the process did work. Initially, there was a proposal to have the Advisory Committee appointed as Watermaster, which I think the Advisory Committee could have done under the judgement.

The parties to the judgement -- the Advisory

Committee is just the parties to this Judgment acting in

their own representative interests. They try to

accommodate those dissenters and that process of

accommodation, which we extended over four months, which

everyone had a right to participate in and resulted in

this nine member proposal. A proposal that's widely

representative of the interest in the basin.

It last -- each pool has a representative on it. The three water districts that operate in this basin, and clearly have an interest in what goes on and that are publicly elected bodies, they're represented and on the Advisory Committee. They don't have a vote, even though they are parties to the Judgment and certainly Chino Basin is a party to the Judgement.

Notwithstanding what Mr. Gutierrez says, if you just look at the caption, they're the Plaintiff in the Complaint that brought the action. Certainly they're a party to the action. Given this remarkable consensus that reflects the effects and the good will of a lot of folks in this basin, there should be a very strong showing before this Court that upsets that consensus. What we find is essentially four or five parties not attacking the basic premise of change, but having a very narrow objection to the proposal.

1.5

Chino Basin MWD and Monte Vista are saying there shouldn't be advisory members on the Watermaster board, but the city of Ontario, on the other hand, says, well, the Advisory Committee members aren't represented well enough on the board. I heard Mr. Gutierrez say that today, too. So we see that the objections, not only are they limited, they're narrow, but the people that are objecting can't even agree on what they want. And now they're asking for more time to work this out. It seems absurd in light of the process that we have undertaken.

THE COURT: Speaking of time. Suppose -- and I am going to hear from everybody before I make my decision -- suppose that I agreed with the new nine-member panel. Could they have all the necessary insurance and all the transfers of title completed by July 1st -- actually by close of business on June the 30th?

MR. FUDACZ: That process is already under way. We have the Chief of Watermaster Services in the audience. She can address that for your Honor. Already that transition has started to take place.

2.1

The Watermaster staff has moved. We have an interim services agreement. We're processing the PERS application. All of that has been done. We thought we had a consensus. We didn't really expect this opposition. And I'm not going to surmise on what's creating the opposition, but it is very limited.

That process is in place. We can do it. If we don't have a change in Watermaster -- if you submit to the kind of temptation to -- let's talk about it some more, that's when we're going to have the problems, because that interim services agreement expires on July 1, 1996. The status of staff at that point is somewhat up in the air; and we have a very confused state of affairs.

THE COURT: Hold that thought. I have to give my court reporter a break.

MR. FUDACZ: Indeed she's been working overtime.

THE COURT: We will be in recess until 11 minutes after 10.

## (A recess was taken at this time.)

THE COURT: Okay. We're back on the record. I don't see anybody that did not come back.

THE BAILIFF: The attorney from the City of

Pomona. He said this doesn't have anything to do with him.

THE COURT: The City of Pomona representative is now gone. Does anybody know anybody else who is not here?

## (No response.)

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Fudacz.

MR. FUDACZ: In recommencing, your Honor, I'd like to address the so-called checks and balances concern. A concern that has been based by Chino Basin MWD and the City of Chino that somehow there shouldn't be parties to the litigation that happen to be on the Advisory Committee also on this new nine-member board. The notion is that somehow the new nine-member board simply reflects the will of the Advisory Committee and you'd have to have the fox in the chicken coop argument. This simply isn't the case.

First of all, the nine-member board is distinctly different than the Advisory Committee. It should be noted at the outset that while there are Advisory Committee members on it as presently constituted, there's an election every year. And it's certainly within the ambit of the parties to elect a board that has one or two or none of the parties that are also on the Advisory Committee.

In addition, this nine-member board represents

different parties that aren't represented on the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee has 23 members from the various pools. It doesn't have as voting members any of the three water districts that have an interest in the basin and are parties to the Judgment. This nine-member board does allow those parties to have representation; and indeed Chino Basin, itself, will have a representative.

THE COURT: What about the that is then; this is now argument? Chino Hills was only thought of as some future development in those days. If, in fact, they have even received proper notice to be here today.

MR. FUDACZ: You know, I am not exactly clear on the evolution. I believe they were represented by Community Services District who had the water rights.

We're talking about water rights adjudication. And they were initially a party to this. They succeeded to the water rights, gave notice of the Judgment, intervened, and went through the court process to become a party. And they became subject to all the Judgment. I know their representative. He attends all the meetings. If he were in the crowd I would recognize him.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: He's not.

MR. FUDACZ: Terry Kimbro. He has been involved in the process. I think the problem that Chino Hills is pointing out is a lack of communication, perhaps, between their representative and some other parties, perhaps their

city attorney to this matter. That isn't an impediment in what we have done. That is an internal problem for the particular party. And the Judgment is very clear.

We have 400 parties. Your Honor, if we had to supervise every city and water district and agricultural enterprise to make sure all these people are attending the meetings --

THE COURT: You might have to wear a black robe.

MR. FUDACZ: I might have to be a judge, exactly right. The Judgment anticipated that problem. It's very specific that these parties have the responsibility to keep Watermaster informed as to who they want notice to be served on. That is the way the game has been played for 18 years.

the developments down in the Chino Basin. Why do you think the Judgment was written with continuing jurisdiction of the Court? Do you think that now retired Justice Wiener -- do you think that Judge Don Turner, they thought about the development of -- future development of Chino Hills? What other developments have taken place since 1978 and 1989 that we don't -- haven't even been brought to our attention? Do you think there is continuing jurisdiction of the Court so this Judgment can be modified. No one has asked that the Judgment be modified. And that's not an issue before the Court, but

that's one that definitely intrigued me since this motion has been filed, the that was then, and this is now argument.

MR. FUDACZ: Right.

THE COURT: How do you address that?

MR. FUDACZ: You're absolutely, right, your Honor. It's very common. In fact, I represent the San Gabriel Basin Watermaster. And the Court has continuing jurisdiction there. And there have been amendments to deal with changing conditions. When you have a judgement that's a living and breathing document like we have here, it's apt to change; and there are developments. Change has to take place in accordance with the dictates of the Judgment. What the Judgment provides for in here, it is contemplated from the very outset that there might be a change in Watermaster, and that was provided for.

THE COURT: Could that -- could change not be a compelling interest to go along with one of the arguments that was proffered earlier? Could not the change in the population, the demographics, etc., could that not be a compelling circumstance not to appoint the nine-member panel as presently constituted?

MR. FUDACZ: I don't think it is a compelling consideration. If you're going to change the judgement, you're going to have to come into court and make a motion to change the Judgment and do that in accordance with the

provisions of the document we have before us. Obviously, it is a living, breathing document. It's not clear to me how that change -- the emergence of Chino Hills is a compelling consideration one way or another on the nine-member board. They have -- they sit on the Advisory Committee. They have an opportunity to vote for all of the representatives that are at-large on this nine-member board.

THE COURT: At first I thought nobody wanted Rudy Favila in there. I noted he was next in line according to the percentage there.

MR. FUDACZ: Precisely.

THE COURT: I was wondering about Ontario. And I'll talk to Ontario about that. I got the impression that they were somewhat underrepresented. I'm not positive on that.

MR. FUDACZ: That's certainly something that can be provided -- we provided elections take place every year and -- you know, frankly, there are all kinds of political currents.

THE COURT: Not that I'm suggesting Rudy

Favila. I just noticed that was a name in there. Believe

me, I'm not suggesting anybody.

MR. FUDACZ: One thing you should understand, your Honor, this nine-member board votes in a very different way than the Advisory Committee votes. The

nine-member board is proposed as a one-person, one-vote board. It's distinctly different than the Advisory Committee, which I can't even begin to explain to you the complicated formula that you have to go through to calculate the votes there.

.3

Suffice it to say, 75 percent of the votes are in the appropriate. That isn't the case with the nine-member vote. The composition voting power is different. It is independent in the sense of the Advisory Committee.

Having said that, the Court clearly should understand that it was never the intent of the Judgment that Watermaster be some independent supervisory agency over the Advisory Committee. That just wasn't the case. The supervising agency in -- entity in this Judgment is, your Honor, this Court.

The Judgment is very clear that the Advisory

Committee is the policy-making body; and that's been found

by Judge Turner. And it's the producers, as a result,

that have had control over that through their

representative, but subject to the continuing jurisdiction

of the Court. And the scheme that's been envisioned is

one of checks and balances where all the parties, be they

public entities, private agricultural producers or

industrial concerns, they all have different interests.

They all have their water rights that are at

stake. They have agreed to a system where essentially they tax themselves. You have to understand these parties voluntarily agreed to assessments whereby if they produce water above their water right allotment they are assessed. And then that money is collected and used to buy water to correct the overdraft.

Having agreed to that scheme, they obviously wanted to have control over the situation and not have kind of a taxation without representation scheme. Again, the supervising entity is the Court as contemplated by the judgement. And there's certainly not Constitutional impediment with having the Court supervising all these activities.

In sum, I think it's -- the Court should recognize this proposal for what it is, a remarkable achievement. Any time, in this kind of situation, when you have gotten 97 percent of the vote, the parties have really shown a lot of goodwill. They have compromised; and this court proceeding has tested that compromise. And we have seen some backing away from positions. In that meeting when we were able to get everyone together and good will prevailed, we did have a compromise, a good --

THE COURT: What did we back away to?

MR. FUDACZ: What?

THE COURT: What percentage do you think?

MR. FUDACZ: Probably 80 percent or something.

They say 75. We still have a remarkable consensus.

THE COURT: I know we're in the heat of the summer and water evaporates quickly, but if I sent you back to meet and confer, Mr. Gutierrez being authorized by the City of Chino to volunteer their auditorium --

MR. GUTIERREZ: The City Counsel Chambers is adequate for this group.

THE COURT: What if I sent you to meet and confer? I know your argument would be they have had since January. There have been several meetings but nobody can get together. Then all of the sudden you dropped it on the Court's lap for really short notice for something as monumental as what everybody is contemplating. Nobody can agree. Even if we took your 96 percent, absent the Chino vote of 3.44, was it?

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Even if it was 96 percent, that 96 percent can't agree on what the change should be. And it's -- I have gotten the impression -- maybe it won't be Chaffey Auditorium, maybe at some other large area where we can get everybody together and hash this thing out once and for all with proper notice to everyone. Clearly this is supposed to be a noticed proceeding. And --

MR. FUDACZ: There has been notice.

THE COURT: The last time you were all here -- I know you were here; Mr. Cihigoyenetche was here -- I went

over the notice. In going over the notice again last night I looked and I saw that Three Valleys is -- wasn't on that one notice that I looked at. They're here. Chino Hills wasn't even contemplated when the Judgment was made. They're here. Who is missing? And even with the fact they're here, have they really been given adequate notice? Chino Hills says, no. They only found out a few weeks ago.

MR. FUDACZ: Terry Kimbro, Chino Hills, is on the proof of service, 14575 Pipeline Avenue, Chino.

MR. HENSLEY: Mark Hensley. City of Chino Hills.

THE COURT: There are a couple of proofs of service floating around.

MR. HENSLEY: That's a county address from when it was where the county offices were. That's why we don't have them. I suspect the address is wrong.

THE COURT: I need to designate one of you to redo the list with input from everyone and maybe have the Watermaster publish a notice in the local newspaper of the next meeting -- a formal legal notice of either a meet and confer or a continued court appearance or both. That thought is definitely going through my mind.

MR. FUDACZ: Can I address that, your Honor?

THE COURT: That's why I bring it up. I knew
you would with the amount of vehement opposition thereto.

MR. FUDACZ: Obviously, the reason is the Judgment is very specific about this. It places the obligation on the parties to keep their notice -- the designation of addresses and where notices are to be sent -- current with the Watermaster. The Watermaster can only deal with what the parties have given us. That's provided for under the Judgment. To the extent the parties don't provide that notice, they are the ones that have violated the Judgment, not Watermaster staff in sending out the notices.

1.7

If that were the case -- we have 400, 500 parties. It's not only Chino Hills and the City of Ontario. They know what's going on. I mean, clearly they read the papers. The thing has been brewing since January at a high visibility level.

We also have hundreds of farmers and agricultural concerns. They move all the time. And we are always trying to update the list. It's a very difficult task. That was contemplated at the time the Judgment was entered into; and the obligation was placed on the parties to keep their notice of addresses current with the Watermaster.

And all we have done is send out notice in accordance with their dictates to exactly who they represented. If that's inaccurate, that's because they have failed to notify Watermaster appropriately. It is

obviously a problem whenever you have a huge number of parties to a piece of litigation. I would submit that the Judgment should control that. If we delay things, your Honor, there are going to be some serious consequences.

THE COURT: What, other than the accounting?

MR. FUDACZ: We have -- we have the interim

services agreement. We also, right now, unfortunately,

have a situation where monies are still being disbursed by

Chino Basin Municipal Water District.

THE COURT: I note your fee hadn't been paid.

MR. FUDACZ: My fee hadn't been paid. That

isn't my largest concern at all. My concern is that it

has interfered with the operation of the basin.

Literally, Watermaster staff has gone out and had to use

their own money to help effect the move in anticipation of

this transition.

We can argue about who is right and who is wrong, but what it does indicate is there is an unhealthy adversarial between Chino Basin Municipal Water District and Watermaster and its staff; and things aren't getting done that should be getting done because of that. Until this Court acts in accordance with the will of the parties in this Judgment to install a new Watermaster, we're going to continue to have this problem.

THE COURT: Do I really know what the will of the parties is? They want change.

MR. FUDACZ: They want change. In consensus with the Chief, we had 19 noticed meetings that considered this in a period of four months. This is not something that was lightly considered.

THE COURT: Did Chino Hills go to those?

MR. FUDACZ: You bet they were there. I think

at every one.

THE COURT: How about Monte Vista?

MR. FUDACZ: Monte Vista was at every one.
Ontario and Chino Basin Municipal Water District was
certainly invited to every one.

And now if the Court has any concern about this, if problems come up with this nine-member board, if it doesn't function properly for some reason, you will hear about it. We have a situation with Watermaster that can be changed at any time. And I suspect that if there is a problem that you will hear about it immediately. I don't anticipate that.

Frankly, I don't understand this whole controversy. In the greater scheme of things in this basin, this is not that significant of a matter. There will be significant matters before your Honor, but who Watermaster is given the control exercised by the Advisory Committee isn't of astronomical importance except for the fact it interferes with the day-to-day administration of this basin because of uncertainty. That's the important

thing.

1.3

We have got to get beyond that to address the real issues like getting a desalter agreement to clean up the water coming in, dealing with storage limits in this basin. This basin is a huge resource. It should be utilized for the benefit of all the people in this basin in terms of the storage capacity that it has.

THE COURT: Didn't Judge Wiener --

MR. FUDACZ: He talked about that. That's in the judgement.

THE COURT: The water level goes up, the salts get mixed in.

MR. FUDACZ: That could happen. That storage space is a resource that could generate money for this basin that would help offset the cost of water to the basin. We need to address that. We need to do well with inspections.

THE COURT: Didn't those need to be addressed since 1978? What's so different?

MR. FUDACZ: If we can get a new arrangement, a new Watermaster, I think the parties are very able.

THE COURT: You're going to have the same executive, Traci Stewart, right?

MR. FUDACZ: That's correct.

THE COURT: It was Traci Stewart before, Traci

26 | Stewart after?

MR. FUDACZ: Correct.

1.3

THE COURT: You're talking about a nine-member board. According to the judgement, they get \$25 a meeting. And there's no --

MR. FUDACZ: Everybody's been wanting to get on that board, your Honor.

THE COURT: Clearly, the compensation, in terms of per meeting, is not a major factor here. I wonder about accounting and such as an extra expense. When we're talking 40 million dollars in water, that seems insignificant in comparison. And we are at an inopportune time at the beginning of summer here. It is hot outside and water is going to be important. Let me go on.

MR. FUDACZ: We are at --

THE COURT: I want to go to Mr. Tanaka. He was involved with the Kaiser -- California Steel Industries.

Mr. Tanaka, Mrs. Schneider -- wasn't it
Mrs. Schneider the special Watermaster that was appointed
the last time?

MR. FUDACZ: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: This came before Judge Liesch. And Judge Havens heard this case before on some issues regarding Kaiser being able to sell the land but not the water rights, etc. Anyway, let's hear from you. And then I'm going to hear from everybody. You'll all have a chance to be heard.

MR. TANAKA: Does your Honor have any specific questions you would like me to address in connection with the prior Kaiser proceedings?

THE COURT: I was impressed with the way you handled it before. And the fact that -- in looking over events that have happened in the past -- and there was a special -- special Watermaster, not only a Watermaster, but a special Watermaster. And I believe it was a woman by the name of Schneider if my memory is correct.

MR. TANAKA: That's correct.

THE COURT: She was able to advise -- she was a specialist in this area as to what changes might be necessary. And going to my that was then, and this is now statement, can you address those --

MR. TANAKA: Sure.

THE COURT: -- issues?

MR. TANAKA: Well, your Honor is entirely correct. We did have a special Watermaster, if you will, or advisor come in, in part because the Court felt the issues were so complex and involved that it was necessary to have somebody to devote a lot of attention to it. But concurrent with that, as your Honor may have noted with the papers that were filed, we also have had to wrestle with service issues and notice issues. And I would say that we followed the Judgment and proceeded that way because the Judgment spells all those issues out. That

was the approach we took and tried to adhere to.

And your Honor has raised the issue of a meet and confer. I would point out that this is not like a discovery proceeding where the parties are before the Court. And there is not — other than the Code of Civil Procedure, there's not really a method to resolve these situations. To the contrary, the Judgment has layer upon layer of opportunities to deal with and address the process. And if that process has been followed and is followed in the future, presumably, there's opportunity for the parties to work together and reach consensus if they have or have not.

Your Honor, I was going to be very, very brief.

I didn't want to repeat what everybody else has said and what's in my papers. You have heard a lot. I just wanted to emphasize the diversity of interests that have supported and continued to support the motion for the nine-member panel.

I represent Kaiser, which is a member of the overlying non-agricultural pool. They have water rights in the basin.

I represent Western, which, as I understand, is not on the Advisory Committee in a voting capacity, but they would be on the nine-member panel.

And finally, I represent Jurupa Community
Services District and Cucamonga County Water District

which are water districts in the basin.

К

And all four of those entities have supported and continued to support the motion. That's a reflection of the type of consensus Mr. Fudacz was referring to that still stands behind the motion. Unless your Honor has any other questions, I would submit at this point.

THE COURT: What do you have to say about this being a Judgment that has a life of its own to be modified due to a change in circumstances and, specifically, I'm thinking about the attorney from Chino Hills saying, well, we didn't even come into existence until 1991. What do you have to say about that?

MR. TANAKA: I would agree with Mr. Fudacz and with your Honor; it is a living document. It can be modified. I think the fact that it is living and can be modified is an argument in favor of why the process has to play through. If there is no opportunity to modify the document, then we would be dealing with an entirely different situation.

Having set out the parameters on how to modify the Judgment, just as they set out the parameters on how to choose the Watermaster, those should be followed. And that opportunity was there and is there and will be there for all of the parties to which there is a change. And that's exactly, in an analogous way, what played out with Kaiser and C.S.I.

THE COURT: You think that's a separate proceeding? That issue is not before the Court, even though it is a living document; and I'm incumbent upon the attorneys to bring the motion to modify the Judgement. They haven't seen fit up until now. The only issue before the Court is the approval or non-approval of the nine-member panel. And with reference back, specifically, to paragraph 16, but taking into consideration the whole Judgment as the Court should and how the whole judgement reflects back onto paragraph 16 --

MR. TANAKA: That is correct, your Honor. If there weren't an opportunity to change the Judgment, then we might be in a different situation. When that spells it out, that's the procedure that should be followed out by everybody, as the procedure for Watermaster must be followed.

THE COURT: Who's next?

MS. LEVIN: Marilyn Levin, Deputy Attorney
General, representing the State of California. What I
wanted to say, also, in addition to Gene is very brief.

I agree with -- I should first tell you that the State of California owns property in the Chino Basin. I represent the various departments -- correctional departments as well as CalTrans and the Department of Fish and Game. All of those parties were part of the original Judgment. We are a member of the agricultural pool, the

overlying rights to water in the basin.

THE COURT: You would actually have a member on the nine-member panel?

MS. LEVIN: That is correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LEVIN: Based on the arguments that were made today, I felt compelled that I had to say a few words. I agree with a number of people who have made statements to the Court. That's why I wanted to clarify.

The first thing I want to say is I do agree with Mr. Fudacz. And we have filed a Memorandum of Points and Authorities and a Declaration in Support of Appointing the Nine-Member Board at this time. I agree that this particular nine-member board, at this particular time, is a remarkable achievement. And I agree that there is a diversity of interests on the board; and that this Court should grant the motion.

I agree with your Honor, however, that -- and what some of the other parties have said is that you do have some authority; the Watermaster is an extension of the Court; and you can, independently, look at compelling reasons why, at some future date, either another nine-member board composed of different members or another suggestion for example, is having the Advisory Committee as the Watermaster, which the State of California opposed at the first vote, but would be in your jurisdiction and

your ability to review and determine whether or not there was a compelling reason not to appoint the Advisory

Committee as the Watermaster.

1.3

However, at this particular time, the members of the nine-person board and the votes that have been taken -- there has been adequate notice. All the diverse parties that have been a part of the judgement have had an opportunity to review what was going on at the meetings and vote. And it is appropriate, at this point, not to send this out for a meet and confer; I agree with Mr. Tanaka. At this point, to use the word, I think it would be disastrous for Chino Basin.

Mr. Fudacz is right. This has been brewing for more than four months. It has been brewing for years. There is consensus. Your honor mentioned something early on at 8:30; and that is that you were thinking about limiting it to one year.

There is nothing in the papers that say that, but the State of California has always taken the position, let's see how this works. In reality, the Watermaster has functioned as Mr. Fudacz has described it. Over the years the Advisory Committee, in reality, has been the policy-making board of the Chino Basin. Let's see how this works with this particular nine-member board for a year; and let's have a review date.

I agree with Mr. Tanaka. There is no reason to

meet and confer because the Judgment itself has the layer upon layer of the agricultural pool meetings, the appropriative pool meetings, the notice of the Advisory Committee, and then the notice of the Watermaster board.

б

Very few people probably over the 18 years have ever attended the Watermaster meeting at which the recommendations of the Advisory Committee have been adopted. That's the reality of how this judgement has operated in the past. However, I don't disagree that at some future point this nine-member board or some other vote taken by the Advisory Committee where perhaps they put all of themselves in as the members, it may not be —it may be appropriate to look at that at a future time.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt one second. What do you think about this strict construction view that this Judgment says that the Watermaster is appointed for a 5-year term? And one way of looking at it is that 5-year term started in 1993 and would expire in 1998. How do I -- if I am to strictly construe this contract without a modification, without the Court having the power to modify this judgment -- did I call it a contract? I meant Judgment -- without the Court having the power to modify this Judgment, if I strictly construe I'm limited to five years, there is some question of whether that five years started in '93 or '90 or now.

But do I even have the power to reduce this to

one year, which is intriguing?

Δ

MS. LEVIN: Actually, I think everyone here is somewhat circumspect in making any statements. They don't want to affect how this basin is going to be operated.

Quickly, I remember reading two of the passages. And one, is the Watermaster is appointed for a 5-year term.

However, there are provisions that allow a vote of the Advisory Committee to change the Watermaster with the appropriate vote. And the Court, of course, is compelled to adopt that change.

It seems to me it's not limited to that 5-year term because for practical reasons if there were some major problem with the Watermaster, you're not going to be relieved of any jurisdiction since the Watermaster is an extension of the Court to change that.

THE COURT: How about this? The Court, on it's own motion, could change the Watermaster; and the Court could notice it now for one year from now. Would the Court have to give notice to whom they wish to -- as to whom they wish to replace the Watermaster with?

MS. LEVIN: That's an interesting question, your Honor. If you granted the motion subject to certain conditions, and perhaps it were a 5-year term subject to review in a year, that would give parties enough notice -- enough time that if the board were going to be only appointed for a year there could be a noticed motion and

that would be brought before the Court. I'm trying to figure out some practical way to approach that. I don't know if I have an answer, specifically, to your question.

THE COURT: Maybe you have told me that the meet and confer idea is not such a bad idea.

MS. LEVIN: No. I have actually said the opposite. I think all of us know how this Judgment operates; and all pools have been meeting and conferring.

Nothing — it isn't like a discovery situation, nothing of any substance will come out of a meet and confer except total chaos in the Chino Basin.

THE COURT: Continue standing. I'm going to interrupt.

MS. LEVIN: I'd like someone else to jump up. I am supporting Mr. Fudacz's motion that the nine-member board be appointed today --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. LEVIN: -- because of the possible chaos in the Chino Basin.

THE COURT: No matter what I do, nobody has given me any opposition to Mr. Cihigoyenetche's motion for a nunc pro tunc as far as the Chino Basin Municipal Water District. No one, including Mr. Fudacz. Mr. Fudacz's paper suggests that the Court will find reasons for change. Nobody has, other than Mr. Cihigoyenetche -- has moved the Court to make that change. Yet nobody has

opposed it. And I presume that there is no -- there is proper notice and, perhaps, a waiver, then, on everyone that at least the Municipal Water District -- the Chino Basin Municipal Water District.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: They call them the CBMWD.

THE COURT: It will be an interim appointment.

THE COURT: It will be an interim appointment. We have some housekeeping to do. Let me, while you're making that argument, ask anybody if they have any objection.

Mr. Fudacz?

MR. FUDACZ: I must express a little bit of concern and perhaps start out with a clarification. We have made as part of our motion, a request that the Court essentially appoint Chino Basin MWD as Watermaster nunc pro tunc to the point in time where this new nine-member board is --

THE COURT: Let me --

MR. FUDACZ: -- is put in place.

THE COURT: Every judge is a little nervous at a nunc pro tunc. What is out there floating around that I don't know about? What contracts are there that have been signed? What disputes are going to arise? Nobody saw fit to come to the Court. And then all of the sudden three years later they're coming to the Court and saying, we want a nunc pro tunc.

Is there something floating around out there

that I should know about? Speak now or forever hold your peace or should I have that part of this notice for the meet and confer, if I have a meet and confer.

MR. FUDACZ: I would suggest this was a very unfortunate circumstance. I don't exactly know what happened. I wasn't here at the time. I don't know what happened that caused this failure. Essentially, what we have had is a de facto Watermaster. A Watermaster acting at the sufferance of the committee.

THE COURT: On April 25th I approved a report of the Watermaster.

MR. FUDACZ: Precisely.

THE COURT: It was unopposed. The parties came into court; and it was unopposed.

MR. FUDACZ: And those reports -- each year those reports have been circulated throughout the basin -- the agendas.

THE COURT: That was 94/95, by the way, wasn't it, Mr. Cihigoyenetche?

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: 93/94.

MR. FUDACZ: We are behind.

THE COURT: The processes under the Judgment have been ongoing. There have been countless meetings of the various pools as Ms. Levin has pointed out. There is process beyond your wildest dreams. You have pointed out the fact that this isn't the -- some McKenzie consultant

wouldn't come out and devise a scheme this way. We have advisory meetings. We have standing committees of the Advisory Committee. We have three pool meetings. We have Watermaster meetings. It looks bizarre from the outside.

THE COURT: Unless you are proposing a nine-member Watermaster to overlay --

1.0

MR. FUDACZ: The reason is, your Honor, is that's what the parties feel comfortable with. That has allowed us to avoid coming in here with regularity. Honestly, the thing has worked remarkably well. Despite this cumbersome procedure, the parties have really striven to achieve consensus; and most everything has been done in that fashion. And the process, you can go through the records, it is unbelievable the amount of process we have.

THE COURT: Unless you're giving me something new, let someone else speak. I want to hear from Ontario, for sure.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Robert Dougherty representing
Ontario, your Honor. I think we have to separate several
things.

First off, should the Chino Basin continue in the future to be Watermaster? And then the second issue is who should be appointed as the new Watermaster? I think on the issue of replacing Chino Basin, what it amounts to is 15 -- or 18 years ago when this Judgment was first entered, I was there. I was part of the team that

negotiated on behalf of Ontario. I did not submit a declaration on my own as to those facts. As to the request for the new Watermaster, Lloyd Michael and Mr. DePeal (phonetic spelling), who were also there and could indicate that at the time Chino Municipal Basin Water District was picked for several reasons, none of which had any relation to do with this check or balance concept that is now being discussed before the Court.

1.8

Chino Basin was the plaintiff. They were the plaintiff more or less by consensus because we knew as producers we had to have a managed basin. We had to have them for several reasons. Number one, the water level and ground water quality problems. We also wanted to be able to bring in Metropolitan Water District water at the time and store it in this basin for several reasons. One, is it would help with the water table level. Second, it would provide for water that would be available in dry years.

Metropolitan Water District would not store water in an unmanaged basin, one not adjudicated, for the simple reason there was no control. If they put it in and anyone could pump it out, it would certainly not be a wise thing. That was one of the reasons why all of the procedures in the basin were gone through. We have the agricultural interests, the municipalities, the overlying land owners that used to, for industrial purposes, get

together and ultimately, under the leadership of Don Stark, who unfortunately was killed a number of years ago in an accident, were able to put something together that everyone agreed to. And we agreed to it in the form of a Stipulated Judgment with the ultimate authority being the Court.

So instead of likening this whole thing to the Constitution of the United States, I kind of look at the Court as a benevolent dictatorship with the advice of and consent of the Advisory Committee. Where does that put the Watermaster in this whole scheme of things? The Watermaster was supposed to be able to be the body that implemented the day-to-day actions. And we picked Chino Basin for the reason they were there; they had the facilities; they had the staff; they had the attorney who put the whole thing together, more or less, Don Stark. And they did not have their own agenda. They were simply there to handle it for the best interests of all the producers.

Eighteen years later we find that we have a change of circumstance; and that change being that, at least in the perception of some of the parties, Chino Basin Municipal Water District has developed an agenda of its own. Whether that perception is correct or incorrect, we have got at least 96 percent of the producers as represented by the Advisory Committee saying, we no longer

wish to have Chino Basin Municipal Water District as our Watermaster.

Now, I think that in and of itself that vote of no confidence is a compelling reason, if we had to have one, for the Court to replace Chino Basin Municipal Water District as the Watermaster. The Judgment says that there has to be compelling reasons why the Court would not follow that direction. Chino Basin has now shown up today, they are arguing against the nine-member board.

And, in effect, I think what they're really arguing against is their replacement as Watermaster, because technically, if they're not the Watermaster, and if they are not producing water from the basin, which -- and if they have no water rights, which they do not, they really have no standing to urge this Court to appoint any entities or group of entities or persons as the Watermaster. They should simply bow out and go away, but they haven't done that. So I submit that the Court should replace Chino Basin as the permanent Watermaster.

Now, when it gets to this nine-member board, what we have seen in the past is something that started out 18 years ago that we thought we could all live with at the time and has changed; and it has changed because we do not have Chino Basin Municipal Water District as a representative in the sense that they are advocating the same interests as the producers in the basin. And we

believe that that is important to avoid further conflict.

Я

In other words, if we had this nine-member board as presently constituted, we have entities that -- and it's been explained, I think, in some detail by

Mr. Fudacz -- that really don't represent producers. It contains representative entities that have no water rights in the basin. It also contains one spot for Chino Basin Municipal Water District, the very entity that 96 percent of the parties want to have replaced.

We believe that to avoid future conflict that it is necessary that whatever board or group that the Court appoints, and it is in your discretion to make the appointment, whatever group you appoint should represent fairly all of the producers in the basin. Certainly, we're not talking about checks and balances because as I said, you are the ultimate authority. If any party does not care for what the Watermaster does, they can come to the Court; and the Court can change what is done. So we would submit that — that the nine-member board as presently constituted is not what Ontario supports, but we do definitely wish to see the Chino Basin replaced.

THE COURT: Could you live with the nine-member board for a year? It seems like either or. To me at this point it's either the nine-member board or Chino Basin Municipal Water District. That's what's been thrust into my hands to decide, to pick one or the other.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Am I correct on that your other alternative, your Honor, is to throw it back open to the parties to reopen negotiations? That was our original suggestion in our responding papers.

THE COURT: So you would agree I should send you guys back to meet and confer --

MR. DOUGHERTY: I agree you could.

THE COURT: -- at the City Counsel Chambers --

MR. DOUGHERTY: I agree you could.

THE COURT: -- in Chino.

MR. DOUGHERTY: And it certainly is your decision on what to do. Ultimately, though, when we read the judgement -- what is in the Judgment itself, you can appoint the Watermaster and change the Watermaster on your own motion. I just want to address one point. This is the issue that was brought up by the City of Chino Hills. My recollection -- and I know Mr. Michael is in the audience. Perhaps he can correct me if I'm wrong. I do recall that Chino Hills incorporated in the area that I think was served by County Water Works District Number 8. And I believe that's referred to in Exhibit 8 of the Judgment, on page 61, as the West San Bernardino County Water District.

MS. STEWART: Not with San Bernardino.

MR. DOUGHERTY: I thought they represented an allocated, as a water right -- as a predecessor. I could

be mistaken in that. I have nothing further.

THE COURT: 1.75 of the -- no, 1.175 of the safe yield. If it was not the West San Bernardino County Water District, then it was the predecessor. They have a 925.5 appropriative acre fee.

MR. HENSLEY: I'm told it was Pomona Valley
Water and Park Water that is now what is Chino Hills.
Your Honor, I have been told that what was Pomona Valley
and Park Water Company are the predecessors of what is now
the City of Chino Hills insofar as water rights are
concerned.

MR. DOUGHERTY: There was another entity between those Water Works Number 8 which succeeded to those interests, and there has been several successions in that.

THE COURT: You want change, but you're not opposed to meeting and conferring. You don't want the nine-member panel as presently constituted. If you had to choose between the Chino Basin Municipal Water District and the nine-member panel, how does the City of Ontario vote?

MR. DOUGHERTY: On a permanent basis? On a permanent basis, I believe we would pick, definitely, the nine-member board. On an interim, we would prefer to see Chino Basin because they are in place; and the issue of composition of a new board be revisited.

THE COURT: Okay. Yes, sir.

2.3

MR. McPETERS: I represent Fontana Unified Water Company who is the third largest appropriator in the pool and Monte Vista Irrigation Company which is the smallest appropriator in the pool. Both of those entities strongly support the motion. Both of those entities fully understand the issues. We are opposed to a meet and confer. I had some involvement with the Chino Basin Judgment as a younger, if not young, lawyer.

THE COURT: I'm getting older by the minute here myself.

MR. McPETERS: There are not many in this room that I recognize, but I would say in support of the judgement; that was greatest meet and confer proceeding that I have seen. The attorneys met in subcommittees assigned to issues. The number of parties were in the hundreds. It was a -- the Judgment is a remarkable achievement and has worked very well. So I support the Judgment as written.

I think the Court should proceed to appoint the Watermaster. This is not something that has been lightly taken by any of the parties, you know, to this proceeding. The issues have been brewing for a long time. The only changed circumstance, as I can see it, is the relationship between the present Watermaster and the Advisory Committee. That has undergone a series of

tensions in recent years.

It is difficult for me to understand what a meet and confer would do. With respect to balance of interests, which I have heard a lot about this morning, my observation over 30 years, is that nobody should worry about people with water rights not looking after their interests. I have been reading water rights opinions back into the 1860s; and they are clearly the most litigious group, you know, in society, prior to the automobile industry, but they don't need any checks and balances. That's what this Judgment is.

I have never seen anything with so many checks and balances. Every provision is a compromise and was hashed over by these people. There's a long history of looking out for your own interests in water. It's law based on self help. Everything is based on what you did and who did it first and how long you did it.

THE COURT: I notice there was even some bombings up north. Talk about self help.

MR. McPETERS: I have read opinions in this area -- they're representatives are not in this room. They had nothing to do with this. There have been gun fights and murders all documented over water rights and how to dip buckets into streams and at different places along the way.

The balancing of interest, I think, is nobody

can come up with anything that is any more balanced than is what is already there. These people are well-informed as to their rights. They're well-informed as to their issues; and they have a history of standing up for what they believe in. It's worked remarkably well because of that. It's complex and maybe the Wharton School people would not recommend it, but the Wharton School people would have never been able to get this judgement. They'd still be talking about it because it wouldn't be acceptable to the parties.

People with water rights will not give up too much control. They just simply won't. So this is a well-balanced Judgment; there are interested people well-grounded in what the issues are. There are no changed circumstances.

THE COURT: So even if I send them out for a meet and confer I could probably make an interim decision for a year and they still wouldn't have arrived at a decision because they're strong-willed. Would that be your position?

MR. McPETERS: They are strong-willed. And they have learned a long time ago if you have a water right, you must protect it. And you protect it against other people's use and other things you do. They know you can lose them or have degradation of quality if you don't. So I think it's exceedingly well-balanced, exceedingly

well-balanced.

If it weren't for the good statesmanship of people like Don Stark, who had a tremendous influence on this whole process -- and there were others who understood and had been fighting these water wars, you know, for a long time. They understood the process. This was not the first Judgment that they participated in. Those lawyers who put that together, including Mr. Dougherty, were participants in most of the water adjudication in our area and some of them going back into -- participants in adjustments going back as far as 1924, 1930.

They were smart people. They were skilled people. And they did a good job. This is one of the better judgments. They took the time to do what it took to get it. It works well. It should continue to work well. And let's not worry about the parties running rough shot one over the other. That's not going to happen, your Honor.

THE COURT: The City of Fontana -- or the Fontana area is growing like, perhaps, the Chino Hills area. I don't know which one has grown the most; both of them have grown by leaps and bounds. So you would still favor --

MR. McPETERS: Yes, Fontana Union is a neutral water company and serves it's stockholders. It doesn't serve the City of Fontana. The City of Fontana, I would

say, is served by Mr. Ryan's company, Fontana Water
Company, which is an investor-owned public utility. They
are one of the major stockholders of Fontana Union, but,
from what they do with their water when they get it
delivered is up to them. They don't get it until Fontana
Union says they can have it. And Fontana Union will tell
them how much.

THE COURT: Speaking of protecting water rights.

MR. McPETERS: Yes. That's correct. So you

find these relationships, you know, throughout. You find
a mixture of private and public. And a lot of the
entities that are referred to as public here at one time
were private.

Water was not developed by the public in the State of California. Water was developed by the pioneers through private mutual water companies and people like Cucamonga County Water District, for example, was formed. And on the date they were formed they did not have any water rights, but over the years they acquired water rights by folding in mutual water companies. I think I participated in the sale of roughly 15 of those mutual water companies to Cucamonga Water District selling them all to Mr. Michael. So many of these City of Ontario — all of these people acquired water rights from this collection of mutual water companies.

Rancho Cucamonga at one time had about 25 mutual

water companies, and they don't exist anymore. So this is all judge made self help; look after your own interest, you know, field of law, and it's gotten over into the public sector, but the idea of looking after your own water rights is an old tradition and it will continue, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RYAN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Then there was.

MR. RYAN: Last but not least. I sat her for a reason.

Your Honor, I'm Timothy Ryan representing

Fontana Water Company, a party in this action, and one of
the largest appropriators, a member of the appropriative
pool. I'll be very brief because I can say you can put
the Fontana Water Company down as being in full agreement
with all of the arguments and comments of counsel

Mr. Fudacz and Mr. Tanaka and Mr. McPeters.

Fontana Water Company believes that the issue before this Court, the beginning and end of the analysis, would be Section 16 of the Judgment, which as this Court has already indicated in it's tentative, is unequivocal and clear with respect to the power conferred upon the Advisory Committee to change the composition of Watermaster at any time and directs this Court, as a matter of fact, to act in conformance with the majority

vote of that Advisory Committee.

Had there been any intent to put any restrictions or limitations upon the ability of the Advisory Committee to name the Watermaster, the Court surely could have spelled those restrictions and/or limitations out in the Judgment. And as we know, it did not do so. So the Fontana Water Company would strongly urge this Court to appoint a nine-member board and do so forthwith. And we agree that it would be futile to order the parties back to a meet and confer session. Thank you.

THE COURT: What if I did this. What if I took the reverse perversion of Mr. Dougherty's suggestion and appointed the nine-member board, ordered a meet and confer for November, ordered a review in court in January; and because I think enough lead time is necessary so that we don't ever get in a situation where we're two weeks before the end of a fiscal year, which I am now in, and have 12 or 13 attorneys come into Court with such a monumental problem for me to make the decision on.

What do you have to say about that?

MR. RYAN: Well, I would -- as any attorney, I would like to see the proposal in writing.

MR. GUTIERREZ: He wants notice, your Honor.

MR. RYAN: Having not considered that proposal, your Honor, I would again say that Fontana Water Company is here today to express it's support for an immediate

change in accordance with the vote of the Advisory 1 2 Committee. And to the extent any problems arise --3 THE COURT: There will be. MR. RYAN: -- subsequent to that appointment, 4 the Judgment has adequate means which any party, any 5 agreed party can come back into court and seek review of 6 7 any actions taken by that Watermaster and/or at any time file a motion to change the Watermaster. So that could 8 take place prior to November or prior to the end of the 9 next fiscal year should any party feel that another change 10 11 is necessary. 12 THE COURT: We're never waiting to the last 13 minute again I can quarantee you that. MR. RYAN: I have taken that feeling. 14 This has taken it's toll on me. 15 THE COURT: Let me address Mr. Gutierrez a second. 16 17 think that if I did have a meet and confer that would be okay -- you know, once before I said you were authorized 18 by the City of Chino, I was being facetious. 19 You think that's within your authority? 20 21 MR. GUTIERREZ: Definitely, your Honor. THE COURT: It seems like Traci Stewart is a 22 23 common thread that goes through all of the management of 24 the Chino Water Basin; am I correct? Does anybody 25 disagree with that?

(No response.)

26

THE COURT: It really doesn't matter who -- if I had an interim Watermaster, it doesn't matter who the interim Watermaster is, pretty much things -- there is going to be a smooth transition. And not too much is going to happen other than on the policy level. There's going to be no dramatic upheavals in personnel.

Especially the people whose immediate job is dependent upon the Watermaster, for example, that are working in this new building that has been leased or whatever it has been. So all we're talking about is the nine-member board versus the Board of Directors of the Chino Basin Municipal Water District; right? We're just replacing one --

К

MR. GUTIERREZ: Not necessarily, your Honor. I don't think that's the only option. My point is one, it would be my view that if we're going to fight this, we need a general not a committee. We already have the Advisory Committee. I think it should be one person. I think that's something we would like an opportunity to discuss.

THE COURT: And that you shall, with the proposition to the Court, that thought has gone through my mind. What is also going through my mind -- and I know you guys want to be heard. We have beat this to death by now. We have a document that two very fine judges have participated in writing and interpreting. And -- on short notice it's -- it seems either I find a compelling reason

or I don't find a compelling reason. If I don't find a compelling reason, then the nine-member board is the one.

Is there a compelling reason? Several people have argued. And there he is standing up again. This argument is the Constitution supersedes the document. And the document should be construed as a whole. This is a living document. The Court has the ultimate supervision. The Watermaster works for the Court, not for the litigants here in the Court. Is there anything else?

MR. KIDMAN: I'm glad you understand the points that were made earlier. I won't repeat them.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KIDMAN: I think, though, that in considering this matter in -- in the all or nothing way is a disservice to some of the positions that we can take. There is another alternative, at least, that's been advocated here. That is there's nothing wrong with the nine-member panel. Not even anything wrong with the composition of a nine-member panel having six producer representatives, three of those of ours, three of them representing each pool, and three additional representatives representing each of the municipal water districts.

My client does not object to that composition.

They do object to the appointment of the same person to sit on the Advisory Committee and to sit on this

nine-person committee. So at least one other alternative is there. And that, I think, the Court has within it's discretion would be to say, I'll appoint the nine-member committee, but, Folks, go back and appoint -- make sure there's not interlocking appointments here of the same person on both panels.

That is the reason why -- Monte Vista is here.

I know Mr. Fudacz took a lot of umbrage with the idea of a double-cross. It wasn't him, I'm sure -- I hope he doesn't think I'm accusing him of the double-cross, but it still occurred.

It is true what he said that the Monte Vista representative did vote for somebody to serve on the Advisory -- or excuse me, on the Watermaster panel who was already then serving on the Advisory Committee, but that was with the understanding that the person would withdraw and resign from the Advisory Committee. And I don't even think that person was the double-crosser. The people involved, I know, and I wouldn't accuse them of that. I think that what they said is, we'll resign from the Advisory Committee if all the others that are appointed from the Advisory Committee resign. When that didn't happen, they stayed.

So we have a situation here where you have the great potential for a conflict of interest. If people don't like checks and balances, let's talk about conflict

of interest where you have the same person reviewing the decision that they have already recommended.

THE COURT: I was surprised you didn't bring up the fox in the chicken house.

MR. KIDMAN: It's not in the Constitution, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am intrigued by that check and balance argument as being a compelling interest -- compelling reason.

MR. KIDMAN: I think just to say we started asking these questions after some of us already had our peace. We think that you can manage the interim administration questions, insurance, and so on, and housing, and making sure that people that have gone in their pocket can be reimbursed, those can be done on an interim basis. It's not all that red hot that you have to make this all-or-nothing decision today. It can be -- you can find an interim arrangement; and we can deal with some of these issues more fully.

THE COURT: You're saying you would agree with a meet and confer?

MR. KIDMAN: Yes.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: I would concur, your

Honor. And I would concur on what he says. And I find it

somewhat inequitable and unfair if I can say this. In the

bantering about of the fact that we're not making the

payments as Watermaster; and the innuendo is we're mucking up the whole works just so we can make sure everything is screwed up. That's not the case. When I was here in April, I asked for authority and some direction and the Court couldn't give it to me. And I understand why. I don't dispute that.

Then we went to Mr. Fudacz who gave us the instructions in writing. He advised us to pay some of them and not all of them. Here we are again getting it back in our face. I think that's grossly inequitable. I think in the attempt to meet the demands, our position remains the same. We don't have any vested interest in being Watermaster. We gain nothing monetarily or proprietary by being Watermaster. If we weren't, we wouldn't spend the money of being here today.

We are Watermaster. In that position we do have a responsibility to this Court when we see something we feel is amiss to bring it to your attention; and the Court can do with it what it will. I will concur with Mr. Kidman, a meet and confer will be agreeable; and in the interim, we would be acceptable to maintaining status quo.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Can I add one other thought, your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Status quo. I think we should

maintain the status quo. There hasn't been anything said by anyone today that compels a change. There is no reason why Chino Basin cannot continue to serve for the interim period until we get an opportunity to meet and confer through the existing Judgment process and come to some better resolution and bring it back to you.

The second thing is, I think it's very significant that once light has been shed on the development that brought this motion forth some of the parties who apparently agreed have bailed out. And I think that that's because, as Mr. McPeters stated, once the parties really saw how this was affecting their interests, they decided to take a second look.

And the most -- without casting aspersions,

Mr. Teal of the City of Ontario was the one that led the

charge of the January 25th meeting to displace the Chino

Basin Board. Mr. Teal has since been replaced in that

capacity by the City of Ontario. And the City of Ontario

is arguing, we don't want this nine-member board. And I

think, there are other parties that would do likewise once

they have an opportunity to do so.

I can represent to the Court that I have communicated with some of the parties who had no idea that this was going on. They're not here because, frankly, they haven't had a chance to look at it. I think the bottom line is there's nothing that says status quo should

not go forward. Let the parties revisit this with full notice to one another so next time we come before the Court the Court doesn't have to arbitrate such a dispute.

THE COURT: How much additional money are we talking about maintaining the status quo if I have a meet and confer but change Watermaster in the fall?

MR. GUTIERREZ: I can't respond to that. It would have to be Mr. Cihigoyenetche or Mr. Fudacz.

MR. FUDACZ: Your Honor, maybe I should suggest that you might want to hear from Traci Stewart on this subject. She is essentially the one that runs the day-to-day operations of the Watermaster, if that would be helpful.

THE COURT: This not an evidentiary hearing.

Perhaps one would be required under certain

circumstances. I notice she had a declaration. I had

read her declaration which was submitted by you.

What would she add?

MR. FUDACZ: Well, I think to the extent you have concerns about --

THE COURT: I assume that everybody is happy with the job she is doing, and that the Chino Basin Municipal Water District hired her and had her in place and the new people would hire her and have her in place. I assume everybody -- she is acceptable to everybody and that is the one common thread that goes through all of

this. Although, I don't know, how long has Traci Stewart been doing this job?

MR. FUDACZ: It was in her declaration.

MS. STEWART: Two years.

1.3

THE COURT: So after 1993 when the date was missed to have somebody come back and ask for judicial permission for a Watermaster, so she's not responsible for that?

MR. FUDACZ: No, not at all.

THE COURT: That thought just went through my mind in looking over this with selecting a Watermaster, when the previous Watermaster failed to come to court and ask for permission, somebody was asleep at the switch, obviously.

I'm intrigued by this idea of having everybody get together. I know that definitely in reading your points and authorities you're against it. I have read it and predicted you would say that. You told me what you were going to tell me. And now you're going to tell me again. We're running out of time here. There's other people; and I have got to do their cases today. I know what your position is on that.

The compelling reason would be the -- the issue of checks and balances. Whether or not one of the Advisory Committee should be a member, also, of the Watermaster, whether that's advisable or not. I think you

guys are going to have to meet and confer and actually really discuss that issue when you know what I'm focusing on.

1.8

I know the State of California is opposed to it. Everybody is opposed to everything on this case. It seems like there are some additional items that need to be briefed.

Does this judgement need to be modified? Is it advisable to have a check and balance? A strict interpretation of the Judgment -- if I strictly construe the Judgment, it does not appear to me right now that it's necessary, but it might be necessary. That idea certainly intrigued me. Nobody briefed it thoroughly, if at all. And if there are going to be crossovers, then fine, but let's discuss it first amongst yourselves. Meet and confer on that issue.

Should the Chino Basin Municipal Water District still be the Watermaster in the interim? The idea -- I toyed with the idea of having the nine member be the interim. I don't think you guys can agree on anything, but you haven't met and conferred at my direction, yet, and the specific issues that I'm concerned about. And it could be that if there is no consensus, if there is no agreement, then I'm just going to strictly construe the Judgment was written by two very fine legal scholars and accede to the wishes of the Advisory Committee, because

that's what the Judgment says, "absent compelling reasons."

Nobody has thoroughly briefed the compelling reasons of checks and balances. That's the issue that I'm concerned about. Is it advisable? Is there a compelling reason to have a member of the Advisory Committee not on the Watermaster?

Now, it would appear that if I just turn you guys loose now you would never get together. What days are this auditorium that has generously been offered available? I am going to have Mr. Gutierrez -- I was going to have you prepare the Judgment here today -- the ruling here today.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Your Honor, it is available most of the time during the day and the evenings. There is a schedule for the City Counsel and Recreation Commission.

Absent those, it's widely available.

THE COURT: And the daytime would probably be best?

MR. GUTIERREZ: And we have the ability to videotape the meetings; and we have microphone systems, so it should be very easy for everyone to hear and get a transcript or tapes of the meetings.

MR. FUDACZ: We do have Watermaster facilities.

They are available for this purpose. And we --

THE COURT: I am anticipating a large crowd

might want to hear what is said. The facility should be made available. If people wish to show, they can show, if they don't, then they have been forewarned.

I would direct the Watermaster, out of the Watermaster's budget, to publish a notice of the date and time of this meeting which we'll determine in a second, and also the date and time of the next court appearance. And that should be in a paper of general jurisdiction in this area.

We're at the beginning of the summer. I'm reluctant to have you come back to court and make any changes until after the summer is over, but I want you to meet in 60 days. Have the meet and confer in 60 days. And have you come back to court -- actually, I want you to meet before 60 days. Everybody check their calendars and look at July 31st.

Mr. Gutierrez, get on the phone and clear it with the City of Chino, July 31st at 10:00 in the morning.

MR. DOUGHERTY: That's one bad date.

THE COURT: Let's get another date. That whole week is bad for you, Mr. Dougherty?

MR. DOUGHERTY: I'll be here Monday the 29th, but I'll be --

THE COURT: How about July 29th? Everybody check their schedules right now. And I will grant the Motion to Appoint the Chino Basin Municipal Water

District, nunc pro tunc, very trepidatiously, because I don't know what's out there, since nobody has opposed to it, but I want to -- I might vacate that order if something comes up at the -- at this meeting on the meet and confer. Okay?

MR. FUDACZ: Your Honor, I'm unaware that there are any problems with appointing them nunc pro tunc. I think it's simply a housekeeping matter. We did not oppose that. We just all assumed they were able to function, and now we're trying to dot our I's and cross our T's in that regard.

THE COURT: In case there is something I don't know about out there, I'll retain jurisdiction to vacate that order if there's something that's been concealed that I don't know about. Otherwise, you need -- you've been functioning -- you need to do some housekeeping and clean up what was just an inadvertence, I assume, in making this ruling.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I will approve that for the interim. You have got 30 days -- your 30 days' notice. It's notice that it is not a 5-year appointment. And I will review that appointment on the next court appearance date.

MR. FUDACZ: Your Honor, can we set that date now so we know?

THE COURT: We definitely are. We're waiting on 1 Mr. Gutierrez. 2 3 Mr. Cihigoyenetche, you're going to get with 4 Mr. Gutierrez to make sure the judgement reflects this. 5 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Very well. 6 THE COURT: So the Judgment will be prepared by 7 you. 8 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: So if I understand 9 correctly, you are appointing Chino Basin until further 10 order of the Court? 1.1 THE COURT: Correct. But I am also giving you 12 notice that that further order of the Court could change at the next court appearance. 13 14 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: I understand that, your 15 Honor. 16 THE COURT: So nobody is going to -- I don't 17 want you accepting this decision and leaving this 18 courtroom and then coming back at the next court 19 appearance and saying, Judge, you gave us a 5-year 20 appointment pursuant to the judgement. I don't want that 21 to happen. That's not my intent. And I'll state that 22 right now. 23 MR. FUDACZ: Your Honor, as a matter of clarity, 24 could we have the order submitted to at least the parties 25 here? 26 THE COURT: Approved as to form and content?

1 MR. FUDACZ: Correct. 2 THE COURT: I want Mr. Gutierrez and Mr. Cihigoyenetche to work on it to begin with because 3 Mr. Cihigoyenetche is concerned -- I am concerned that it 4 come from his hand that this is not a 5-year appointment. 5 Have you cleared the date, Mr. Gutierrez? 7 MR. GUTIERREZ: Yes, your Honor. I have dates in July and August -- actually, any date. 8 July 18th is 9 available. 10 THE COURT: July 29th? 11 MR. GUTIERREZ: That date is available. 12 THE COURT: 10:00 in the morning. That's to be the City of Chino -- and you call it the Counsel 13 Chambers? 14 MR. GUTIERREZ: The City of Chino City Counsel 15 16 Chambers, 13220 Central Avenue, Chino. 17 THE COURT: I am assuming there's no charge for 18 the use of those chambers? 19 MR. GUTIERREZ: No charge, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. Then the next court appearance will be in late September. That will give you 21 22 guys sufficient time to have another meet and confer if 23 your first meet and confer winds up in frustration. 24 The next court appearance, give me a date, 25 Wanda, will be in late September. September the 25th.

And so that we don't have somebody waiting for a name

26

```
change like we have been waiting now because they weren't
1
      quite ready, let's have that at 10:00 in the morning
2
 3
      instead of 8:30. I'll specially set it.
 4
                Is there anything else?
                MR. FUDACZ: That week isn't -- I'm going to be
5
      on vacation.
 6
7
                THE COURT:
                            The 25th of September?
                                                    Let's make
      it the 3rd of October or the 2nd of October.
8
9
                MR. FUDACZ:
                             Is there a way to do it earlier?
10
      I'd rather do it earlier than later.
11
                THE COURT:
                            September the 18th?
12
                MR. FUDACZ: That's good for me.
                THE COURT: A good date for us, Wanda?
13
14
                THE CLERK:
                            Yes.
15
                THE COURT:
                            September 18th.
                                             Mr. Gutierrez.
16
      you're going to work with Mr. Cihigoyenetche on the
17
               It will be sent to the other attorneys for
18
      approval as to form and content.
19
                MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Notice to all parties, I
20
      presume?
21
                THE COURT: Now, we're going to have the
22
      attorney for Chino Hills --
23
                What was your name again?
24
                MR. HENSLEY: Mark Hensley.
25
                THE COURT: You're going to work on updating a
26
      mailing list.
```

1 MR. HENSLEY: Yes, your Honor. Bearing in mind any new entities 2 THE COURT: 3 that might have come into existence since 1978. give that -- circulate that mailing list amongst the 4 5 attorneys for their approval as to form and content. After you received their approval back at your office, 6 7 then you'll mail the original to the Court. 8 MR. HENSLEY: Yes, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: It will be typed, okay? 10 MR. HENSLEY: Yes, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: At least 10 point pica, right? 12 Is there anything that I have not covered at 13 this time? 14 MS. STEWART: Our agreement expires on the 30th 15 of June. 16 THE COURT: I will assume the Watermaster is 17 going to enter an interim agreement on that. The order is 18 to include the Watermaster is ordered to pay the Nossaman 19 fee -- not Mr. Nossaman. 20 MR. FUDACZ: He is dead. 21 THE COURT: We'll get his burial expenses in 22 there -- including the Nossaman firm's expenses, unless 23 they're contested. Let's clean up any accounts payable. 24 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: I would assume on the

interim services agreement that would be more in the line

of extension of the existing agreement?

25

26

1 THE COURT: I think that would be appropriate rather than enter into a new long-term agreement that 2 3 would bind -- assuming that I change the Watermaster. I will indicate to you I'm inclined to change the 4 Watermaster. So this is a Judgment that nobody is going 5 6 to be happy with, but a Judgment that I see fit at this I will see everybody in September. You'll see each 7 8 other the 29th of July, 10:00, at the Chino City Counsel 9 Chambers. 10 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Thank you, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Briefs by September the -- well, 12 actually, make them by August the 30th if anybody wants to 13 submit briefs for the September hearing. 14 (Proceedings in the above-entitled matter 15 were concluded.) 16 --000--17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

1.	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
3	DEPARTMENT H HON. J. MICHAEL GUNN, JUDGE
4	
5	CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL, )
6	WATER DISTRICT, ) Plaintiff, )
7	vs. ) Case No. RCV-51010
8	CITY OF CHINO, ) Defendant. )
9	)
10	/
11	STATE OF CALIFORNIA ) ss
12	COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO )
13	
14	I, Heather R. Paris, Pro Tempore Reporter of the
15	Superior Court of the State of California, for the County
16	of San Bernardino, do hereby certify that the foregoing
17	pages numbered 1 through 110, comprise a full, true, and
18	correct transcript of the proceedings held in the
19	above-entitled matter on <u>Tuesday, June 18th, 1996</u> .
20	Dated this 19th day of July, 1996.
21	
22	
23	Alex floor
24	tarrellaro c.s.R.
25	Pro Tempore Reporter, C-10294
26	