

| ĺ | SUPERIOR & MUNICIPAL COURTS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA |
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| 2 | FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO |
| 3 | DEPARTMENT H (RC) HON. J. MICHAEL GUNN, JUDGE |
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| 5 | CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL) WATER DISTRICT, |
| 6 | Plaintiff, |
| 7 | vs.) Case No. RCV-51010 |
| 8 | j · |
| 9 | CITY OF CHINO, |
| 10 | Defendant.) |
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| 12 | REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF ORAL PROCEEDINGS |
| 13 | Monday, March 3, 1997 |
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| 1 | RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA; MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1997; |
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| 2 . | A.M. SESSION |
| 3 | DEPARTMENT H (RC) HON. J. MICHAEL GUNN, JUDGE |
| 4 | APPEARANCES: |
| 5 | (Appearances as noted on the title page.) |
| 6 | (Heather R. Paris, C.S.R., Official Reporter, C-10294) |
| 7 | THE COURT: Why don't we do the Watermaster case |
| 8 | first; that's case number RCV-51010. |
| 9 | When everybody gets here we'll start announcing |
| LO | from one direction or the other. It doesn't matter. |
| l1 | We'll see what would be easier. Why don't we start to the |
| L2 | right over here with Mr. Gutierrez, I guess. |
| 13 | Are there other people sitting down, other parts |
| L4 | of the Watermaster? |
| l5 | MR. GUTIERREZ: Good morning, Jimmy Gutierrez |
| L6 | representing the City of Chino in opposition to the |
| L 7 | current motion. |
| L8 | MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Jean Cihigoyenetche on |
| 9 | behalf of Chino Basin. |
| 20 | MR. KIDMAN: Arthur Kidman here on behalf of |
| 21 | Monte Vista Water District. I have my associate David |
| 22 | Boyer here as general counsel for Bruce Lance. |
| 23 | MS. LEVIN: Marilyn Levin, Deputy Attorney |
| 4 | General, representing the State of California in support |
| !5 | of the motion today. |
| .6 | MR FIDACT: Fred A Fudage on bobalf of China |

1 Basin Watermaster; and because there's some controversy, I 2 want to be precise. I am here at the direction of 3 Watermaster Services, pursuant to a 91.243 percent vote of the Advisory Committee. MR. DOUGHERTY: 5 Robert E. Dougherty for the City 6 of Ontario. MR. HILL: Boyd Hill on behalf of Markman, Arczynski, Hanson & King on behalf of the City of Upland 8 9 in support of the motion. 10 MR. TANAKA: Gene Tanaka of Best, Best & Krieger 11 on behalf of Kaiser Resources as well as Cucamonga County Water District, also, in support of the motion. 12 13 MR. ADAMS: Richard Adams on behalf of the City 14 of Pomona in support of the motion. 15 MR. RYAN: Timothy Ryan, general counsel for 16 Fontana Water Company, in support of the motion. 17 Good morning. MR. McPETERS: Tom McPeters in 18 support of the motion appearing on behalf of Fontana Union 19 Water Company, Monte Vista Irrigation Company, San Antonio 20 Water Company, and West End Consolidated. 21 THE COURT: And echoing your comments, when it 22 comes to water, people will fight. 23 This is set again for next Tuesday, right, a week from today? 24 25 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: That's correct. 26 THE COURT: Not the Tuesday after tomorrow.

Anyway, I am going to let you argue. I have read almost everything. Monte Vista had a late filing. This is my preliminary thought on this matter:

I came down here yesterday. And to give you my tale of woe, I know it looks like I've been in a fight. I have got scratches on my face; my hand is all swollen up.

I don't know if any of you have heard of the National Charity League. I was one of the guys who moved the cactus. Something bit me; and my hand was so swollen; and I started to feel like I had the flu when I came down to work on this stuff, so I didn't quite get finished.

I was down here a considerable amount of time working on this. It is a close call. And what I want to do is hear your arguments, and I want to reflect. I haven't read Monte Vista's paperwork yet. And I guess Ossiff went beyond the 10 pages, but had a Declaration in there.

So which direction do you want to start with?

Should we start with Kaiser or Mr. Gutierrez and work our way down?

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: For purposes of convenience, I would like to argue the issue of disqualification of counsel. First and foremost, I submitted some Declarations this morning. I argued disqualification of counsel in my Opposing Papers; and I submitted additional Declarations to the Court this

morning.

And Chino Basin Municipal Water District, who as you're aware, also sets as the Board of the Watermaster, they would object strongly and vehemently to Mr. Fudacz' arguing any motions in light of the fact he has a clear conflict of interest as outlined in our moving papers, as well as the fact that last week he was discharged as attorney for the Watermaster. He had no written retainer agreement in force and effect at that time.

The Chino Basin Watermaster felt they were not receiving legal representation, which I concur with entirely. And they felt Mr. Fudacz had taken an adversarial position to their position by representing the Advisory Agency, as he is doing here today, according to his statement earlier. The conflict of interest is quite an egregious one, one that compels, I believe, the Court to disqualify Mr. Fudacz from arguing the motion at this point in time or even the motion presently scheduled for the 11th.

The authorities are quite clear, I believe, under the <u>Flatt</u> case. It was put in as the Flap case last time. I guess I don't speak clearly into my dictaphone. The <u>Flatt</u> case basically says, when you have simultaneous representation, which is exactly what you have here, the disqualification of counsel is mandatory. It is not subject to the Court's discretion.

1 We would argue that that case is applicable 2 3 4 5

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It is interesting, in reading Mr. Fudacz's Reply brief last night on the issue of disqualification of counsel, he refers to the Rules of Professional Conduct 3-600, but he doesn't refer to the entire rule. think the subsequent sections of that provision are directly applicable to that case. I couldn't think of a better example.

And I don't know if the Court has had an opportunity to review it or not, but section -- in citing the provision, I think the pertinent provisions are Subsection C, D, and E. In fact, as you will recall, six months ago I know we argued this motion, but I think there is new evidence.

THE COURT: You could read my mind. I've got that, is this old wine in a new bottle look on my face.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Every time the -- by the filing of a new motion or the new taking of an adversarial position of Mr. Fudacz -- and the problem is that his duty was to resign when this adversarial proceeding began; and that is supported by 3-600, Subsection C, which basically acknowledges that under certain circumstances an attorney is going to be representing several parties of a corporation, but it also says as follows:

"If, despite the member's actions in accordance with paragraph B, the highest authority that can act on

behalf of the organization insists upon action or a refusal to act, that is a violation of law and is likely to result in substantial injury to the organization. The member's response is limited to the member's right, and where appropriate, duty to resign in accordance with Rule 3-700."

Now, Subsection D addresses the specific issue we're dealing with here. It says, you're going along quite fine representing the Advisory Committee in the Watermaster, and sure, your identity would be to render legal opinions and advice as to the day-to-day operation, but when there is a change of power or threatened change of power, now you're placed in an adversarial position. At that point in time -- and Subsection D states that, and it cites that particular situation. And if you go down to the discussion notes, it basically states as follows:

"Rule 3-600 is not intended to create or validate artificial distinctions between entities and their officers, employees, or members, nor is it the purpose of the rule to deny the existence or importance of such formal distinctions. In dealing with a close corporation or small association, members commonly perform professional engagements for both the organization and its major constituents. When a change in control occurs or is threatened, members are faced with complex decisions involving personal and institutional relationships and

loyalties and have frequently had difficulty in perceiving their correct duty." And then it goes to citations.

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And then it states, in conclusion, "In reserving such multiple relationships, members must rely on case law." And the language of loyalty is very important, because it throws us right back into the Supreme Court decision of <u>Flatt</u> wherein it says, "In instances of simultaneous representation, loyalty and fiduciary duty is the principal element to be considered, because it is presumed that a party cannot serve two masters," which is exactly what is attempting to be accomplished in this case. And let me give you the example of this case:

Here we have an attorney who has, by either intention or omission, allowed the Watermaster Board to ratify conduct — to ratify actions of the Advisory

Committee that have come about by an 80 percent vote or greater. He has never advised the Watermaster Board as to their responsibilities or separation of powers under the Adjudication. He has allowed ultra vires acts, such as the signing of a lease agreement by the director of Watermaster Services, to be ratified by the Watermaster Board, at no time rendering legal advice to that board stating, this is an ultra vires act, you should not ratify it, but at best refer it back to the advisory agency for formal approval and sign the lease agreement upon your own.

The director of Watermaster Services has no such authority. But what has happened -- that's just one example wherein such ratification has occurred. What has happened now is that through lack of advice from counsel, the Chino Basin Watermaster has acquiesced and basically become the rubber stamp of the Advisory Committee.

Now, for a long overdue occurrence, the Watermaster has sat up and taken notice and stated, hey, wait a minute, who is the fiduciary here? We are approving acts of the Advisory Committee on matters of financial importance -- on investments and disbursement of funds. We're rubber stamping under the 80 percent rule, but are we the fiduciary; or is the Advisory Committee the fiduciary?

And at that point in time, the Watermaster begins to object to the budget. They object to some of the conduct of the Advisory Committee; and Mr. Fudacz then takes the position on behalf of the Advisory Committee to remove the Watermaster. Why as he cites in his pleadings, if you go to his Reply Brief, at page 13, lines 19 through 22, he refers to the role of counsel for the Watermaster as follows:

"Counsel's role is to advise each body as to the requirements it must follow. If there is a disagreement between the different bodies, there is no conflict of interest on the part of counsel in advising each body as

to the procedures it must follow." That does not address the issue of taking an adversarial position. Then, if we move on to page 21 of the Reply, we find the problem, page 21 at lines 18 through 20, counsel states, "Given the failure of Chino Basin Municipal Water District to fulfill its obligations as Watermaster, the need for a replacement is obvious." In other words, Chino Basin Watermaster has relied on legal counsel to act as the rubber stamp authority for the Advisory Committee. In seeking to oust Chino Basin, legal counsel states that by acting as a rubber stamp they have failed miserably as the Watermaster.

Those are the grounds that are now being pursued to oust them. That is a conflict of interest. It was counsel's responsibility to tell them not to be a rubber stamp. He failed to do that. They act as a rubber stamp; and he wants to oust them. Under the rule of <u>Flatt</u>, a distinct conflict of interest has arisen.

Mr. Fudacz has taken an adversarial position, which has been reconfirmed by appearing on behalf of the Advisory Committee. He cannot serve both masters. Disqualification is mandatory under the law and is not subject to discretion. And I would plead for the Court that this is truly a serious issue to my client; and they would implore the Court to follow and disqualify Mr. Fudacz.

THE COURT: Heather, I want a transcript of this, okay?

THE COURT REPORTER: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Fudacz.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, can the rest of us speak to this point?

THE COURT: Sure. Let me go over to Mr. Fudacz. We'll try to go back.

MR. FUDACZ: I don't think there's any need to defend myself. I am reminded of a quote from Yogi Berra. "This is like deja vu all over again." It strikes me we were here about last year when these same issues were raised before the Court. The same arguments were made. The same Flatt case was cited.

All of this was considered by the Court; and the ruling was issued denying the then pending Motion to Disqualify our firm on these same grounds. And there is no motion before the Court at this point. There's simply argument and a Brief.

But to recapitulate, our role is to represent
the Office of Watermaster. And as we have indicated in
our Pleadings and our past Pleadings, this Judgment set up
a very unique management structure to deal with the
Basin. It set up a Watermaster, a Watermaster Advisory
Committee, and various pool committees, all of which had a
responsibility to work toward the implementation and the

administration of this Judgment.

As Watermaster counsel, we, in essence, represent the entity, or organization as if we were general counsel representing a corporation. Who the top dog in all this is has been decided in the 1989 order that Judge Turner issued that was before the Court in 1996. And we resubmitted it to the Court as part of our Pleadings. Judge Turner found that it is the Advisory Committee that is the controlling body -- the policy-making body, the Board of Directors, if you will.

And given that situation, if there is a dispute about how the Judgment is to be implemented by these entities, focus on the fact we're not talking about partisan entities. We're talking about entities that are supposed to be the Watermaster's only job. Their job isn't to advocate the interests of the Chino Basin Municipal Water District, their partisan interests; that can be done by Mr. Cihigoyenetche. And he does it capably. Their job is to implement the Judgment.

The Judgment makes it very clear, when the Advisory Committee acts by an 80 percent vote, that is a mandate to the Watermaster. When we were hired, that was what we were presented with. We were hired in a public meeting of the Advisory Committee. And we were told we were to follow the direction of the Chief of Watermaster Services, who, in turn, is directed by the Advisory

Committee, the policy-making, controlling body of this entity.

We're in a similar situation as if we were general counsel to a corporation -- or the Board of Directors is saying one thing and the administrative officers are saying something else. We're obviously obliged to follow the directions of the Board of Directors, in this case, the Advisory Committee. As to this tactic that I was supposed to withdraw these motions or face firing; and then I walk into a Watermaster meeting and I am fired, I think the transparency of this tactic is rather clear.

We're talking about the district trying to promote it's own interests and maintain it's position as Watermaster in a partisan way. And this action was taken only in contradiction to a mandate from the Advisory Committee. Again, at the beginning of the meeting they were told, by 90 percent, the Advisory Committee had voted that you not take any action with regard to the legal services contract.

There is a motion made by a member of the Chino Basin Board to follow the Advisory Committee mandate. That was defeated on a two to three vote. It was only after that that this alleged vote, contrary to the mandate of the Advisory Committee, was taken to remove me from office. Based upon your prior point -- based upon the

clear language of the Judge -- based upon Judge Turner's interpretation of what that language means, I don't think I have any duty other than -- and I have a duty to follow the dictates of the controlling body in administration of this Judgment, and that is the Advisory Committee.

In this context, we're not talking about partisanship here, even though partisanship has creeped in. Chino Basin has the right to try to maintain itself as Watermaster; but it has to do that as the district and not acting as Watermaster. When the Advisory Committee tells it not to do something in a discretionary manner, and it tells it to do something with more than an 80 percent vote, it has to abide. Similarly, as Watermaster counsel, I am forced, and I am dutybound, to follow that direction.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Kidman, I will go to you, unless Mr. Gutierrez wants to be heard.

MR. GUTIERREZ: I will let Mr. Kidman go first.
MR. KIDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Arthur G. Kidman for the Monte Vista Water District. We're here to join in opposing this motion concerning the cost of the audit. Since we're first talking about qualification -- or disqualification of counsel, let me address that.

With all do respect to Mr. Fudacz, this is the most bizarre thing I have ever seen in water law; and I

practice water law all the time. Even in water law, this is bizarre. We have the Watermaster counsel with the card at the top of the Pleadings purporting to act on behalf of the Watermaster, challenging an action of the Watermaster. I have never seen anything like it.

And to have the attorneys stand up and say that he doesn't have a conflict of interest is just beyond belief. Every legal ethics course I have ever attended emphasizes that the first thing that has to be done in any analysis of this type is to determine who is the client. Here over the last year, year-and-a-half, we have seen Mr. Fudacz claim, in various respects, that he represents the Watermaster. Certainly the papers are filed on behalf of the Watermaster today. And by action last June, you did appoint the Chino Basin Municipal Water District to continue to act as the Watermaster.

He has, at other times, taken the view that
the -- his client is the Advisory Committee. He has at
other times taken the parent position, as he just did this
morning, that he's here representing the Chief of
Watermaster Services. And on still other occasions, he's
talked about representing the Watermaster sort of as a
metaphysical thing, representing all of the producers -or the majority of the producers, or some will that is
somehow disembodied from the Court, disembodied from the
appointed Watermaster or the Advisory Committee to

somehow --

This motion today really illustrates how far astray this Judgment -- or the administration of this Judgment has gotten. Mr. Fudacz talks about the controlling body being the Advisory Committee. The Judgment doesn't say that. And I dare say the ruling he refers to from several years ago doesn't say that either.

The Advisory Committee, at most, when it acts by a 50 percent or an 80 percent margin on discretionary — underline discretionary — items has some binding impact. Discretionary is defined in the Judgment, at least by implication to me, as matters that relate to the management of the water resources. It doesn't have to do with administrative items, like the appointment of counsel. It doesn't matter if the Advisory Committee acts unanimously on administrative items as compared to discretionary items. The Watermaster is not bound by those. The Advisory Committee is not the controlling body under the Judgment, when it comes to administrative items on the one hand, as compared to discretionary items.

Now, the reason that we're here today, as you have seen from the papers, is that there were reports of financial irregularities within the Watermaster system.

THE COURT: I might mention to you, I have read it in the local newspaper, too, but I don't think anybody hasn't around here.

MR. KIDMAN: These rumors and reports, as well as official reports by the Chief of Watermaster Services to the Advisory Committee, at least raised an issue, a concern, about whether there was some fire where that smoke was coming from. The Watermaster, as a fiduciary—the Watermaster body, here, being the Board of Directors of Chino Basin Municipal Water District, did the only thing that they reasonably could as a fiduciary, and that was to engage an independent auditor. That is clearly an administrative action. That is not a discretionary action as defined under this Judgment.

And the Advisory Committee simply has no -- no standing -- no Brief, no ability to make objections to administrative decisions by the Watermaster.

THE COURT: Mr. Kidman, I know when I came out here I said that I would let you argue, and then I would take it under submission and rule next Tuesday when everybody is here, but in light of the fact that Mr. -- there is a claimed conflict of interest, do you think it would be appropriate for me to hear argument?

MR. KIDMAN: With respect to the underlying audit?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KIDMAN: I am only trying to make the point that this is part of a power struggle that has been going on for some two or three years between the Advisory

Committee and the Watermaster; and the underlying motion that we're here on today really illustrates the completion of a coup d'etat of the Advisory Committee. They have done several other steps culminating in this one. They have removed --

THE COURT: My question to you is, does anybody mind me taking argument on the motion that was originally scheduled for today? See, there is a Motion to Disqualify Mr. Fudacz. If he is disqualified, then somebody else would have to argue his position.

MR. KIDMAN: We would like to have a ruling on the preliminary matter, first.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Robert Dougherty representing
Ontario. Maybe to the extent that I have been around the
last 20 years of the operation of the Judgment, and also
had knowledge of how the Judgment came into existence, and
why it came into existence may have relevance on
Mr. Fudacz's situation and his ability to represent any
party who is in this particular Judgment. I don't have
any objection to Mr. Kidman making the statements he made
if I have my opportunity to disagree with him in the same
context. I would like to have the argument fully heard
today.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Your Honor, I have submitted my objection in that regard.

MR. GUTIERREZ: Your Honor, may I be heard?

Jimmy Gutierrez for the City of Chino. I would really like the Court to rule on the disqualification.

If I may, first of all, the statement that this is deja vu all over again. It is not deja vu. And I will point out why in a few minutes. But what is interesting is what he says. He says he's here representing the Office of Watermaster.

Well, the Judgment only names one Watermaster; and specifically appoints Chino Basin to fulfill that function for the Court. Then he says that he's here at the direction of the Chief of Watermaster Services, that person is Tracey Stewart. She is here today. Tracey Stewart is an employee of Chino Basin Municipal Water District, who is the Watermaster. Why he is taking direction from an employee, I don't know.

The last thing he says is he's here for the Advisory Committee. When he started talking, he acknowledged that the Watermaster has several entities; and what is before us today in both of these motions shows a conflict of the first one is a request by the Advisory Committee through Mr. Fudacz that the audit that's been commissioned not be paid out of the funds that all the parties contribute to; and the Chino Basin should pay for them.

The second motion is that Chino Basin should no longer be the Watermaster. It is clear there is an

adversarial proceeding on both of those issues between the Advisory Committee and Chino Basin Municipal Water District on the other.

Let me revisit the deja vu. We were here before you on June 18th of last year when you heard that motion. I did not join in that motion at that time. I said nothing at that time. Frankly, I was confused, because I had assumed that Mr. Fudacz was representing the Advisory Committee, who was then making the motion and calling itself the Chino Basin Watermaster.

I believed that because I was -- I was told that there was a contract to that effect. Subsequently, I learned that there was a contract between Mr. Fudacz' firm and the Advisory Committee in 1993 signed by the Advisory Committee; and that agreement acknowledges that the Advisory Committee is an entity under the Judgment.

But on January 31st of this year I learned for the first time there was a second agreement. And that agreement was with Mr. Fudacz' firm and Chino Basin Municipal Water District. Now, when we were in court on June 18th, 1996, we all assumed that Mr. Fudacz was representing the Advisory Committee only. Now, I had questions in my mind at that time as to the authority of the Advisory Committee to even hire a lawyer; but that wasn't before the Court.

Reflecting back now, I realize that Mr. Fudacz

lied. He lied to all of us. And he lied to this Court, because at that time he knew that he had entered into a contract with Chino Basin Municipal Water District, and he failed to disclose that fact. I think if this Court knew at that time that he had two contracts, one with the Advisory Committee, and one with Chino Basin, the Court would have looked at that differently.

Today we know that those documents are before you. And as a matter of fact, he had a conflict then; and he has a conflict now; and he continues to insist that he can go forward.

The concern of the City of Chino is this: We're footing the bill. And it's not really the city. It is all the water users, because we pass on the assessments to the water users and increase the water costs. Meanwhile, Mr. Fudacz' legal firm keeps churning out bills and churning out bills to actually create this fight and make it bigger. He's the one that's been advising the Advisory Committee they have authority under paragraph 38(b) of the Judgment, because he benefits from it.

This is the most blatant example of a lawyer having a conflict of interest; and I believe it is the Court's duty to disqualify him and disqualify him before any other motion is heard.

MR. FUDACZ: Can I respond, your Honor?

THE COURT: Let's hear from some of the other

people, and then I will come back to you.

Going down the line it would be Mr. Lance's turn, now.

MR. LANCE: I will defer to Mr. Kidman. And I pass.

MR. BOYER: I would join with Mr. Kidman.

THE COURT: We have heard from Mr. Dougherty, briefly.

MR. DOUGHERTY: I did want to have more, your Honor. I was just addressing the issue of whether you should reach the disqualification or should you also hear the motion on a straight calendar.

I have been at this from, I think, well before the Judgment. I have been at the meetings about the Judgment, and even negotiated that. I was at the court proceedings when the Judgment was rendered. Basically, we do not have a Judgment in the classical sense; that is, where we have parties come before the Court and present evidence and the Court makes it's rulings on evidence and issues a Judgment which is then binding; and one side is a winner, perhaps, and one side is a loser, perhaps.

What we had was a situation where the 400 plus producers in the basin realized that if they did not come up with some way of managing the basin that they would continue perhaps, to be competing; and they didn't want that for a number of reasons, not only the management of

the basin, and the proper management of the water resource, but the fact that we did have the opportunity to have storage of a Metropolitan Water District in the aquifer, their water, that would be stored only if we had a managed basin. And seeing the benefits of that, the parties got together and over a period of years negotiated what I would characterize more as a contract among themselves than an actual Judgment in the classical sense.

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And this contract did set up a mechanism for reserving issues that the parties could not agree on.

There came a time when the Watermaster had to be chosen.

And there is the issue of why we did pick Chino Basin as the Watermaster. I remember those discussions quite well. The farthest thing from anyone's mind was the fact that Chino Basin was composed of an elected body.

The five members of the Chino Basin Board were elected officials, and that somehow was a magic thing that should allow them to act as Watermaster. The fact is at the time the Judgment began, Chino Basin Municipal Water District was not a producer of water from the basin, and not being a producer, they were not eyed by the other producers as having any particular agenda of their own. In addition, Don Stark, who is the attorney who represented Chino Basin at the time, was respected by all of us; and he was really the prime mover at being the

master of ceremonies, so to speak, at this series of negotiations which led to the Judgment.

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Not only did we have in mind how the various water claims or water rights of the respective parties would be handled and protected and utilized; there was a distinct desire on the part of all the producers not to give anything up; that they were not going to surrender their water rights; they were willing, perhaps, to some degree, not insist on everything that they might insist on in a court proceeding where evidence was produced; but primarily they were to preserve — they wanted to preserve their water rights.

So they set up the formulas as they did. And one of the major ways in which they acted is to protect their water rights, which they owned, under California law. I mean, these are not water rights that exist out there in a vacuum; they are property rights, in a sense, or at least they have been treated as property rights — was to set up what we call an Advisory Committee. Now, I think one of the most unfortunate decisions in connection with this Judgment was to name that committee an Advisory Committee, because that's certainly not what they do in terms of a practical matter.

Everyone realized you could not exercise day-to-day management of a water basin by a committee.

You have too many captains invented as a result of that.

And so in that respect an entity had to be picked -- or a person. And I submit that there is no requirement that a Watermaster under the jurisdiction of the Court has to be a publicly elected body or privately appointed body; it could be an engineer who is familiar with water; it could be any number of people or entities who would serve as the Watermaster.

And the Judgment was set up very uniquely. And I can't really characterize it or equate it to a corporation in the sense that you have these classic interests that are competing, multi-million dollar salaries, versus somebody else's virtual potential multi-million dollar salary. In fact, I think the Chino Basin Municipal Board gets \$30 a meeting. And as I recall, there is also a limitation on the total compensation of anyone here. It is not that kind of a financial thing.

But the Judgment was set up so that you, as the Court -- or whoever happened to have sat in your seat in the past, Don Turner, Mr. Ziebarth --

THE COURT: Howard Weiner.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Carl {sic} Weiner, very definitely.

The ultimate authority and the ultimate jurisdiction would be vested with the Court. And if a dispute did work its way up to you, that dispute would

come up in a proper method under the method set up by the Judgment.

Now what has happened is, the method that was chosen was for the Advisory Committee to act on matters that are determined to be discretionary in those situations. If the Advisory Committee acts by a 50 percent vote, by less than 80 percent -- or maybe 50, but less than 80, then the Watermaster has two choices, the Watermaster, if it intends to go along with the Advisory Committee -- if it agrees with the Advisory Committee -- I won't use the word rubber stamp, I think that is inappropriate -- but decides it is appropriate to follow the majority, they will simply do so.

On the other hand, if the Watermaster determines that the Advisory Committee recommendation should, for some reason, either be rejected or modified or not followed as given, then the procedure is that the Watermaster must hold a public hearing; it must give 30 days' notice — at least 30 days' notice of the hearing. It must take evidence; and it must make findings that would support it's decision. So what happens if that happens?

The Advisory -- the Watermaster makes a decision after that public hearing, and any party to the Judgment who is dissatisfied with it can call that up on a motion to have the Court review it.

Now, the 80 percent vote. The Advisory

Committee, if they act on a discretionary matter by 80

percent or more, it becomes a mandate. That means that

Chino Basin is taken out of the loop in the sense that

Chino Basin, as Watermaster, cannot overrule the Advisory

Committee; but the Judgment expressly provides that if the

Advisory Committee gives direction by an 80 percent vote,

that the Chino Basin, acting as Watermaster, can itself

ask the Court to review the decision.

So really, when it comes to the buck stopping, and this checks and balances theory, which really exists only in the minds of the people that wish to perpetuate the Chino Basin as Watermaster, the ultimate determination is made by the Court in all occasions. I think it is rather, shall we say, ludicrous, to try to label as administrative the actions that were taken by the Watermaster in connection with not only Mr. Fudacz, but in connection with the audit and everything else.

In a sense you have -- I think, if I remember my rock, my mineral, vegetable, animal, in the context of what we do in life as people -- a board can take one of three actions. It can either take a judicial action. I don't think anyone is going to argue Chino Basin as Watermaster acts in a judicial capacity. You're the Judge. You act in the judicial capacity. They don't act in a legislative capacity. They cannot act and change the

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They can't vote, as that body of five can, or Judgment. do anything at all that could effect this Judgment or how this Judgment is handled.

So everything they do is administrative. Administration breaks down into two things. You have a mandatory duty. Well, a mandatory duty is something that a statute tells you you must do. So if the statute says you must do something, and you are given no choice at all about doing it, then if you have a choice to do A or B, and perform the mandatory duty, your choosing A or B becomes discretionary.

On the other hand, if the statute says, you will lock the door every night before you go home, that act of locking the door having been mandated, it is now administerial. You don't have a choice as the person who is commanding. You have to lock that door or whatever act is administerial.

I think the attempt to distort the classifications by counsel in opposition to the motion here is not appropriate. I also heard everything blamed on Mr. Fudacz' firm for all the reasons why the Chino Basin Board has not appropriately reviewed everything that the Advisory Committee has done over these years. is all his fault. I assume to gather from this that the Chino Basin Board didn't wake up and start opposing Advisory Committee actions before all of that -- I believe

Mr. Fudacz has only been around for about three years of the approximate 20 years that this Judgment has been in effect. And we had Mr. Don Stark before him. We had Mr. Smith after Mr. Stark, and before Mr. Fudacz. And I don't think that is the problem.

So getting back to -- and I think I digressed quite a bit to Mr. Fudacz and whether or not he should be disqualified. Again, I think this is a unique situation that you can really put into a pigeon hole. Mr. Fudacz, quite frankly, your Honor, is what I consider an officer of this Court. The Judgment, although by stipulation, is a product of this Court. And Mr. Fudacz, ultimately owes his responsibility to this Court. And I, quite frankly, think he has discharged it in an exemplary manner.

MR. HILL: Boyd hill on behalf of the City of Upland. I will be brief inasmuch as I don't have as many gray hairs as the gentlemen to the left of me. With my five years in water law, I am beginning to gain those.

Your Honor, a few simple points. The Advisory Committee, with an overwhelming majority, approved the bringing of this motion. This is not a motion that is going to go away just because of a procedural tactical battle over who represents the Advisory Committee. This is a motion that is timely; that is in front of the Court that cries out for being heard. Clearly, the Advisory Committee has the authority to bring this motion under

Section 38(b) where it states, "The Advisory Committee shall have the duty to study, and the power to recommend, review, and act upon all discretionary determinations made or to be made hereunder by Watermaster."

There is no distinction, as has been pointed out previously, between discretionary actions to administration, or whatever in this language. It is very broad, your Honor. So we do have a motion properly brought that has been adequately briefed that is in front of the Court. What has not been adequately briefed is the Motion to Withdraw as Counsel. This is a motion not timely brought up, not clearly briefed or before this Court; and I will discuss the merits of that motion briefly at the end of my comments.

But the action that was taken by the Chino Basin Watermaster was clearly thought authorized under the Judgment once an Advisory Committee had made it's 80 percent plus recommendation. In the interest of judicial economy, and to avoid having to come back to Court and rebrief this motion, we believe that the motion before the Court should be heard, not the Motion to Disqualify, that raises several other issues which have not been adequately briefed; and this motion will be brought at this point by whoever the Advisory Committee --

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you one moment.

How many people were aware there was going to be a Motion

to Disqualify today?

Mr. Kidman?

MR. HILL: I was not until I got here.

MR. GUTIERREZ: It was in his Opposition.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, I might say that we knew Chino Basin had taken the position, the Chino Basin Board, that Mr. Fudacz resign, that was the position they had taken. As far as knowing they were going to assert a disqualification and raise it by way of an oral motion, no, I didn't know.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: It is in my Pleadings.

THE COURT: It is in your Opposition.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: It is in my Opposition.

MR. DOUGHERTY: The problem is if that's what you intended, you didn't give the 30-day notice as required.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. HILL: May I proceed?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HILL: The real issue here, which is the issue that the Advisory Committee is wrestling with, is the payment of fees on behalf of Chino Basin Municipal Water District trying to bring audits to -- to bring about it's political purposes; and the cities are being asked to pay these fees as if they were authorized Watermaster expenses. And we believe that the 80 percent plus

recommendation of the Advisory Committee against this, prior to the audit, speaks clearly to that issue. And that there is no -- there is no basis for Opposition to the motion before the Court. That is the true concern of the public entities that are in support of the action of the Advisory Committee.

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Further, your Honor, with respect to the -- to the motion -- purported motion on attorneys -- or on disqualification of counsel, I would cite your attention to paragraph 38(c) of the Judgment, which does not give as clear a situation as would have been represented by the moving parties as to the disqualification motion. It states, "Watermaster, the Advisory Committee, or any Pool Committee shall be entitled to employ counsel and expert assistance in the event Watermaster or such Pool or Advisory Committee seeks Court review of any Watermaster action or failure to act. The cost of such counsel and expert assistance shall be a Watermaster expense." This is not a clear case, as counsel would represent might be under the facts of the <u>Flatt</u> case.

This is not the <u>Flatt</u> case, nor is the provision that you will find in many -- I would believe any other judgments in the state of California in water-related judgments. I know, personally, in the Mojave case we did not give our Advisory Committee such authority to appoint counsel. This is a rather novel provision and deserving

of further briefing, and also as to the issue of disqualification of counsel.

Thank you, your Honor.

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MR. TANAKA: Your Honor, at the heart of the motion -- or effort to disqualify; at the heart of the motion on the audit; and the heart -- at the heart of the motion coming up next week, is the issue of who's in control. Is it the Advisory Committee? Is it Watermaster? Are there checks and balances. There has been a lot of rhetoric, some of which I feel is inappropriate. I would express, the language of the Judgment -- I think the issue is really clear as to this point. If you'll permit me, your Honor, may I approach counsel and the Court, I have copies of very short sections of the Judgment?

Your Honor, the inquiry begins in Section 38(b), the introductory language is clear beyond question. It says, "The Advisory Committee shall have the duty to study, and power to recommend, review, and act upon all discretionary determinations made or to be made hereunder by Watermaster." It does not say some, or specify which part. It says, "all discretionary decisions."

In (b)(1) and (b)(2) it defines with further specificity how that power of the Advisory Committee is to be exercised. Under (b)(1), as the title says, "It is committee initiative, this deals with when the water --"

Excuse me,"-- when the Advisory Committee has acted." And there are two scenarios. If the committee acts with less than 80 percent of the authority, the Watermaster, acting contrary to that, must therefore hold a hearing and have

written decisions with findings.

On the other hand, as in this case where the Advisory Committee acts with 80 percent authority, it is called a mandatory action; and then the Watermaster must go to Court under Section 38(c).

Finally, your Honor, under (b)2, where the committee has not acted, then you're in a committee review situation. And the Watermaster must give the committee 30 days' notice before it takes any action. This is not checks and balances. This is not two separate entities. This is a separate entity that quite clearly contemplates that the Advisory Committee is in charge.

Let me address another issue which seems to keep popping up, which is the straw man argument. The argument is made by the other side that discretionary decisions are designed under Section 41 of the Judgment, that's page 23; and it is in that handout that I just provided everybody. If you will note, your Honor, that argument has two problems.

The first is it is an entirely different section, section 6 dealing with the physical solution.

And it talks about the Watermaster's authority with the

advice of the Advisory Committee as to creating a physical solution for the basin. There is nothing within that that says there is the exclusive definition of discretion. There is nothing that indicates that this section is intended to apply to all the other separate and different sections. That is the first problem.

But the second problem is, even if you take their arguments at face value and assume that they are correct, the discretionary decision is designed at creating a management program. If that is all the discretion they have, then they have no ability to oppose what's going on here. So for two reasons, that argument just doesn't fly.

Finally, your Honor, I want to address very briefly the Watermaster's authority. A lot of argument is made as to the different authority they have. If you'll look at Section 20 on page 13; it talks about their authority to employ experts, but it says, that authority is quote, "Appropriate in the carrying out of its producers." So again, that's designed by whatever power the Watermaster is designed to have. Again, on the next page, Section 25, it provides, "The Watermaster may enter into contracts for the performance of any powers herein granted." As I have just indicated, your Honor, Section 38(b) answers the question as to what the powers are and who exercises them.

Finally, your Honor, there is an argument made that the only way any Watermaster action can be reviewed is by coming to court. And that's not entirely true. If your Honor will look, please, finally to Section 31(b) on page 16, it talks about the Watermaster's authority. As to any mandated action, the Watermaster can go to court. The point I am trying to make on the mandated action is a designed term under Section 38(b). And 38(b) contemplates a prior administrative proceeding.

In other words, yes, the Watermaster can go to court and challenge a mandated action. That is all in the context. And it clearly contemplates the administrative proceedings that have gone on here and have been properly followed.

THE COURT: Anybody else wish to be heard?

MS. LEVIN: Yes. Marilyn Levin, State of

California, just very briefly. What Mr. Tanaka said, I

had my Judgment open to the exact same pages. I would

urge the Court in two areas.

One, you asked whether or not we should go ahead and make arguments on the audit issue because we're here. And I believe that we have not addressed substantively those arguments. And I would support this morning having those arguments heard; most of us have either briefed that issue or joined in the motion. And, your Honor, we need an answer.

Secondly, at some point we would like to proceed with the substantive audit issues.

THE COURT: Let me ask you -- let me interrupt you just a second. And I want to get this put to bed as soon as possible, too, but just because Mr. Cihigoyenetche had it in his Opposition, it really wasn't a motion that is before the Court today.

MS. LEVIN: That was my second -- that was going to be my second point.

THE COURT: It is something that, I guess, comes with the territory; and it may effect in hindsight whatever we do today. That's the only problem I have.

Go ahead.

MS. LEVIN: My second point was that -- what

Mr. Fudacz first said. One, that this motion -- the

actual motion was made before your Honor ruled on it. And

nothing has changed since then. I don't believe that

raising such an important issue in an Opposition is

adequate notice for all the parties if they want to

respond to that in the context of the language of the

Judgment.

I think Mr. Tanaka has correctly pointed out that most of this is an interesting Judgment; and to make any kind of decision, even with respect to disqualification, one has to look at the Judgment.

I made a comment at a public meeting a couple of

days ago; and I would just like to restate it. in my opinion, Mr. Fudacz does represent, in a global sense, the Office of the Watermaster. I think he has been straightforward in that position. The Judgment did anticipate that in certain instances where there is a mandated action, it is not a rubber stamp, as Mr. Tanaka indicated and cited you to the section; it is simply the Watermaster following a mandated action or choosing not to follow a mandated action. And I agree, conceptually, it sounds a little strange. And so in those situations, Watermaster -- and the section is 38(c). situations where Watermaster -- and that is the Board sitting as Watermaster -- as to a mandated action shall be entitled to employ counsel and expert assistance in the event Watermaster, such Pool, or Advisory Committee seeks Court review of any Watermaster action.

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In other words, your Honor, there were anticipated certain situations where the Watermaster, as to it's own action -- mandated action, did not agree with it's own action. And in those limited situations the Watermaster could hire counsel. And I don't know if you agree at this point, but that is exactly what you said at the last hearing. You said Chino Basin Municipal Water District, whatever entity it was, whether it was or was not Watermaster, was adequately represented here in court.

And I think the disqualification argument -- and I am not going to give it the respect of a motion; that is really missing the point. Within the context of the Judgment, we are here on a limited issue. We are here on the audit issue. As to that issue, the Watermaster that you appointed as an interim Watermaster has hired an attorney. He is here adequately representing the Chino Basin Municipal Water District in whatever entity they are at this point.

Mr. Fudacz has been previously hired as the attorney representing the Office of the Watermaster; and in my opinion, that involves all of the Pools and the Advisory Committee in its mandated action. And there are sub-issues that you can get to -- and I think the Judgment is very clear that the Advisory Committee is not prohibited, even if your Honor determined that somehow an audit -- a Request for an Audit were some type of administrative action, which is not defined in the Judgment; it doesn't preclude the Advisory Committee from acting in certain activities -- certain discretionary activities that also may be considered administrative.

I guess what I am saying, your Honor, you can get to those issues, but it seems to me we're here on a very limited issue. That is the Motion for the Audit; and that Mr. Fudacz is adequately representing the Office of the Watermaster. He has written letters to the Board

indicating what procedures they were required to follow, in his legal opinion.

Under the Judgment in this particular situation with respect to the audit, the Watermaster Board chose not to follow the procedures in the Judgment or interpreted them differently, and they hired an attorney; and they're adequately represented here. So it seems to me you can hear all of the arguments today; and that there are enough of the -- of us here that can address the second issue and support Mr. Fudacz in his arguments.

THE COURT: So if anything, we're over represented is you're argument, right? There may be people here who would agree with that.

Certainly, everybody is a very competent advocate.

MR. FUDACZ: Your Honor, I would like to correct one thing. Mr. Gutierrez made a charge that somehow we misrepresented our situation to the Court when we were here back in June of 1996; and if the Court looks at those filings that we filed at that time, and I have them in front of me, the Response to the motions of Chino Basin Municipal Water District for disqualification of Watermaster Counsel, which we filed June 11th, we specifically indicated that we had an agreement to be Watermaster General Counsel.

We specifically indicated that we had been

previously hired as counsel for the Advisory Committee; and, in fact, we attached as Exhibit D to that filing the minutes of the Watermaster's quarterly meeting where they approved, quote, "an agreement with the firm of Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliot to provide general counsel services for the fiscal year 1994 through 1995." We couldn't have

THE COURT: Okay. I am going to go past the disqualification -- I am not ruling on the merits of it, though. In other words, there may or may not be something. If this is old wine in a new bottle, then, of course, my ruling would be the same, of course, as it was before.

been more clear about it, your Honor.

I wasn't prepared, really, to address it as a motion today. And, in fact, when I came in yesterday — for whatever reason — maybe it was that cactus; maybe it was my turn to go south mentally, or yeah, mentally and physically, I guess.

What I would rather do is go to the merits of the motion; and I will rule on it. I will give you a ruling next Tuesday, though. My general thoughts are — and I will let everybody address them. When you get to paragraph 38, you're talking about the physical solution. When you're down toward paragraph 20, you're talking about administrative functions.

And there are several things that concern me.

And I am not really prepared to rule today, so I could be persuaded one way or another. Presumably at this point I was concerned, if there is a problem, why did you just go ahead and hire the experts incurring a \$30,000 expense

I guess the counterbearing argument, I thought that may effect that would be, then we're going to the Court seeking advisory opinions.

Mr. Tanaka points out, though, that the Judgment says on page --

MR. TANAKA: 22, your Honor.

rather than come to court ahead of time.

THE COURT: (c), you can come to court. So apparently, the Judgment says you can come to Court seeking advice. So I will leave it at that. Those are the three main areas that kept on conflicting with each other in my mind as I was going over it, but I promise you a ruling next Tuesday. I will let anybody argue on those issues. I have heard Mr. Tanaka's argument.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: With all do respect, before we get into argument, I would like to make a record that I believe to allow argument on this issue would create irreparable harm to my client in light of the fact we can't unring the bell. And I would like to have a ruling on the issue of disqualification before we proceed further. And if indeed, number one, I believe that the issue is one of standing; that is, can Mr. Fudacz even

have standing to bring the motion he has brought.

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And if it is the Court's inclination not to disqualify Mr. Fudacz, I would respectfully request the Court for a stay of this proceeding to at least consolidate it to the 11th that we may Petition the Court of Appeal on a Writ of Mandate. And I don't want to court any irreparable harm to get to my client if we get into the thick of the argument as to the underlying motion. That's my concern.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, to the extent that Mr. Fudacz may not have standing -- and we don't agree with that at all -- the motion has been joined in by the City of Ontario; and I think practically every attorney here, with the exception of the attorneys representing Monte Vista Water and Chino -- I mean, Chino Basin Municipal Water District.

I would submit that the Motion to Tax the Audit Expense to Chino Basin as their motion, as well as the Advisory Committee's motion; and it would really be rather pointless, in view of the work that has been done already, for me to be told, Mr. Dougherty, go back and plagiarize Mr. Fudacz' Moving Papers and Points and Authorities and resubmit them. I agree with what he said. I don't think I could have said it any better.

I am an attorney. I won't say I couldn't have said it any better -- or at least I won't say it here. In

HEATHER R. PARIS, C.S.R.

any event, we believe the motion should proceed on the merits. It is simply a stalling tactic in trying to keep it from being heard today.

THE COURT: I am not so sure it is properly before the Court at this time, either.

MR. KIDMAN: Your Honor, may I inquire? I don't mean to be obsequious, but are you okay? Sometimes you have an allergic reaction to cactus; and you seem to --

THE COURT: Well, I did, but I am feeling like I am mentally okay to hear your arguments. Yesterday I was physically ill. Yesterday I came down here and it started getting worse and worse. My hand is still red and swollen, but it was bigger; and it was -- I was really concerned whether I should actually go to the doctor.

I don't know if something bit me, but I feel fine today. I can move my hand. And mentally I feel that I can consider your arguments today. It's just that I was prevented from preparing as thoroughly as I would have liked to prepare for today. That's the reason I want to hold off on this.

I attempted to articulate to you the areas of concern, the earlier parts of the Judgment versus the later parts; the physical solution versus the administrative solution of the Watermaster.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, if it would serve -if it would give you the opportunity to read everything,

I, certainly speaking for Ontario, wouldn't have any 1 2 objection coming back on another day. The whole issue is so important; if there is any concern about proceeding 3 today, then we should certainly put it over. For example, 4 the issue of whether or not paragraph 38, you know, comes 5 6 under the physical exclusion, we disagree. The physical 7 solution begins with paragraph 39. 8 MR. HILL: Yes. 9 THE COURT: Follows it. You're right. 10 MR. DOUGHERTY: So 38 would apply to everything 11

at least that has gone before; and 39 is where you get into that physical solution.

THE COURT: If you guys want, I will put everything over until next Tuesday.

> MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: That would be fine.

THE COURT: That would give you time to do some more briefs. Everybody is going to be back next Tuesday And it would be better for me. I was away at the end of last week at a court mandated -- court school. Sunday was my only shot at getting up to speed on this. And I blew it with the cactus.

That's fine. We'll just do it next Tuesday.

The Points and Authorities, including Mr. Kidman's, will be considered, though, that have been You were a little bit late, but --

> MR. KIDMAN: I think we intended to file a

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Joinder; and I believe that's all you have.

MS. LEVIN: Your Honor, may I query? Are you intending to allow Chino Basin Municipal Water District to file some sort of motion now? It seems to me if you are --

THE COURT: He's not going to file a motion with me. His remedy is with the Court of Appeal. It is between him and the Court of Appeal. And I certainly can't tell him, you can't file a Writ of Prohibition. If he feels that's necessary, I am not going to tell him, hey, you can't go to the Court of Appeal and appeal something that I am doing. I don't think that's appropriate for me to do.

MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Your Honor, I don't know if I have a ruling to appeal from at this point in time. And I am concerned that we're going to ring the bell; and we can't unring the bell.

THE COURT: I intend to go ahead with the motion. I will let you know that. I intend to get on with the motion -- your Motion to Disqualify. I don't think it is properly before me today. I think the motion, with respect to the hiring of the experts, is properly before me today. So that's the problem we have with respect to your -- it is in your Opposition.

MR. KIDMAN: Your Honor, I don't want to put words in your mouth on this important issue; but am I

understanding you then to say you're not going to rule on 1 2 the disqualification at all? 3 THE COURT: Well, to the extent that I am saying that Mr. Fudacz is not disqualified at this point, I don't 4 5 think it's properly before me, then I guess it is a ruling, if that's what you want me to say. 6 I intend to go 7 ahead with the motion, which I think is before me on 8 Tuesday, a week from tomorrow. 9 So as far as Mr. Fudacz, I don't think there is 10 a motion before me. There was an oral motion this morning, but -- I don't think it's timely. And it is 11 12 denied, then, if you want that. Although, there are some interesting things in Mr. Cihigoyenetche's argument. 13 14 he argued well. 15 MR. KIDMAN: I think so, too. 16 THE COURT: All right. We'll see everybody next 17 Tuesday. 18 How about notice, though, of the continuance of 19 the motion; who is going to give that? 20 MR. FUDACZ: We can do it, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Well, under the circumstances, why 22 don't we have Mr. Cihigoyenetche do it this time. 23 MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: Okay, your Honor. 24 MR. KIDMAN: Thank you, your Honor. That's at 25 8:30? 26 THE COURT: Let's specially set it for later so

| 1 | we can get everybody out of here first. Let's set it for |
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| 2 | like 9:30; is that okay? |
| 3 | MR. CIHIGOYENETCHE: That's fine, your Honor. |
| 4 | MS. LEVIN: That would relate to the other |
| 5 | motion as well, the nine-member board? |
| 6 | THE COURT: Certainly. |
| 7 | That's already set for 8:30. I will put it over |
| 8 | to 9:30. |
| 9 | (Proceedings in the above-entitled matter |
| 10 | were concluded.) |
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| 1 | SUPERIOR & MUNICIPAL COURTS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO DEPARTMENT H (RC) HON. J. MICHAEL GUNN, JUDGE |
| 3 | CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL |
| 4 | WATER DISTRICT, Plaintiff, |
| 5 |) Case No. RCV-51010 |
| 6 | CITY OF CHINO, |
| 7 | Defendant.) |
| 8 |) |
| 9 | STATE OF CALIFORNIA) |
| 10 | COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO) |
| 11 | |
| 12 | I, Heather R. Paris, Official Reporter of the Superior |
| 13 | & Municipal Courts of the State of California, for the |
| 14 | County of San Bernardino, do hereby certify that the |
| 15 | foregoing pages numbered 1 through 47, comprise a full, |
| 16 | true, and correct computer-aided transcription of the |
| 17 | proceedings held in the above-entitled matter on |
| 18 | Monday, March 3, 1997. |
| 19 | Dated this 4th day of March, 1997. |
| 20 | |
| 21 | |
| 22 | Heather Klans c.s.R. |
| 23 | Official Reporter, C-10294 |
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| 26 | |