

Michael Duane Davis, State Bar #93678 1 Marlene Allen-Hammarlund, State Bar No. 126418 GRESHAM SAVAGE NOLAN & TILDEN, 2 a Professional Corporation 3 3750 University Avenue, Suite 250 Riverside, CA 92501-3335 (951) 684-2171 Telephone: 4 Facsimile: (951) 684-2150 5 Attorneys for Cross-Defendant, SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY, INC. 6 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA 8 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 9 10 **Judicial Council Coordination** 11 Coordination Proceeding Proceeding No. 4408 Special Title (Rule 1550(b)) 12 ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER Santa Clara Case No. 1-05-CV-049053 CASES Assigned to the Honorable Jack Komar 13 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND **Including Actions:** 14 AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY'S Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 15 MOTION TO BE EXCLUDED FROM 40 v. Diamond Farming Co. Superior Court of California, County of Los THE ANTELOPE VALLEY 16 GROUNDWATER ADJUDICATION, Angeles, Case No. BC 325 201 OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, FOR 17 **RECOGNITION OF ITS PRIOR** Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. RIGHTS TO THE WATERS OF SHEEP 40 v. Diamond Farming Co. 18 Superior Court of California, County of Kern, CREEK Case No. S-1500-CV-254-348 19 DATE: October 3, 2008 TIME: 9:00 a.m. 20 Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc. v. City of **DEPT: 17** Lancaster 21 Diamond Farming Co. v. City of Lancaster [Filed concurrently with Notice of Motion, Diamond Farming Co. v. Palmdale Water Dist. Superior Court of California, County of Request for Judicial Notice, Declarations of 22 Michael Duane Davis, Chris Cummings and Riverside, consolidated actions, Case Nos. RIC Dr. Ram Arora, Hydrogeologist, and 353 840, RIC 344 436, RIC 344 668 23 Proposed Order AND RELATED CROSS-ACTIONS. 24 25 /// 26 /// 27

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY'S MOTION TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER ADJUDICATION, ETC.

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GRESHAM SAVAGE
NOLAN & TILDEN
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
3750 UNIVERSITY AVE, SUITE 250
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-3335
(951) 684-2171

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY'S MOTION TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER ADJUDICATION, ETC.

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I. INTRODUCTION

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The purpose of this Motion is to request that the court exclude Sheep Creek Water Company (hereafter "Water Company") from the Antelope Valley Groundwater Adjudication (the "Adjudication") or, in the alternative, to recognize the Water Company's prior judicially recognized rights to produce water from Sheep Creek Canyon and below the confluence of Sheep Creek and Swarthout Creek, so that it can continue to provide domestic water service to its customers in the community of Phelan in San Bernardino County. If this Motion is not granted, the Water Company will be unnecessarily required to participate in this Adjudication when the water it seeks to transport to its customers originates outside of the groundwater basin area that is the subject of this Adjudication. The jurisdictional boundary of this Adjudication was established solely for purposes of this litigation, and it includes some areas which are not within the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin. The Water Company is located in one of these areas, to the east of the eastern boundary of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (just inside the Los Angeles County line), such that its use of the water it seeks to transport to its customers will not affect the supply of water that is the subject of this Adjudication. If the Water Company is prevented from transporting water to its customers, it is likely that the Water Company's service area will not have sufficient water to meet the domestic needs of its customers.

Sheep Creek Water Company is a small mutual water company that has been the sole water provider to its members for over one hundred (100) years. In 1924, the Water Company applied to the Division of Water Rights to secure the rights to water in order to serve its customers' domestic needs. On August 24, 1926, Decision No. 3883-D-119 was issued in favor of the Water Company, approving its right to three thousand (3,000) acre feet per annum (the "1926 Decision"). Thereafter, certain parties, including the County of Los Angeles, filed an action challenging the 1926 Decision. In 1931, the Water Company, the County of Los Angeles and the other parties entered into a Stipulated Judgment that transferred the location of the Water Company's production of water from the point at the mouth of Sheep Creek to the area down gradient from the confluence of Sheep Creek and Swarthout Creek (the "1931 Judgment"). Since that time, the Water Company has produced water from these locations.

In 2004, the Water Company was compelled to place severe conservation restrictions on its users and to initiate a plan for additional water production. As part of this plan, it purchased a parcel of real property on the Los Angeles / San Bernardino County line, to be used as a water production site from which to transport water, by means of a pipeline, to the Water Company's service area. The Water Company was forced to transport water from outside of its service area, because it was excluded from the Mojave Basin Area adjudication. The Water Company selected the property that is situated just inside the Los Angeles County line and directly west of Mojave Basin adjudicated boundary, because it is the recipient of the waters of Sheep Creek. However, as the Water Company was closing escrow, it became aware of this Adjudication. The Water Company requests that the rights it obtained in the 1931 Judgment be recognized by this Court, and that it be continually permitted to transport water to serve its domestic customers. Otherwise, it will not be able to provide adequate water to thousands of people who are dependent on the Water Company for its domestic water needs.

As set forth herein, the Water Company should be excluded from this Adjudication. If the Court determines not to exclude the Water Company from this Adjudication, the Water Company requests that this Court take judicial notice of the 1931 Judgment and pleadings in the case of *Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank v. Sheep Creek Water Company*, in addition to the 1926 Decision, and that this Court permit the Water Company to transport water from its property to its service area in Phelan, to meet the domestic needs of its members.

#### II. RELEVANT FACTUAL BACKGROUND

#### A. HISTORY OF SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY.

Sheep Creek Water Company is a private mutual water company, formed in 1914 to provide water to the people in the community of Phelan, in San Bernardino County. Los Angeles County, and the others opposing the Water Company's 1924 application to extract water, sought the court's assistance to determine the parties' water rights and to enjoin the Water

See Request for Judicial Notice (hereafter "RJN"), Doc. 2, Complaint. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

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Company from drilling a tunnel. [RJN Doc. 2]<sup>2</sup> In 1931, the parties entered into a Stipulated Judgment regarding the rights of Sheep Creek and Swarthout Creek. The Water Company exchanged its rights to extract water from the mouth of Sheep Creek for other water rights that ensured it would be able to continue to provide adequate water to its Service Area.<sup>3</sup>

The Stipulated Judgment specifies that the Water Company is to have rights to the waters of Sheep Creek, including those that: (1) feed into the creek; (2) compose the surface waters of the creek; and, (3) exist as sub-surface waters hydrologically connected to the creek.

The waters of Sheep Creek and Swarthout Creek reside in a hydrogeologically separate and distinct basin from the waters of the Antelope Valley Basin.<sup>4</sup> Both the Department of Water Resources (hereafter "DWR") and the State Water Resources Control Board (hereafter "SWRCB") have recognized that there is a separate basin<sup>5</sup> and watershed<sup>6</sup> between the Antelope Valley Basin and the Mojave River Basin, known as the El Mirage Valley Basin. **JExhs. C & D**]<sup>7</sup> The source of natural recharge water to the aquifer beneath the Sheep Creek Water Company properties include precipitation, Sheep Creek and the Sheep Creek Wash, alluvial fans, and other surface and subsurface sources.<sup>8</sup> Both the Water Company's property in Los Angeles County (hereafter "Property") and its Service Area are located within a single hydrogeologic area or basin.<sup>9</sup> The waters from Sheep Creek in El Mirage Basin are not integral to the Antelope Valley Basin.<sup>10</sup> There is no evidence to indicate that extraction of these waters would adversely

See RJN Doc. 2, Complaint, p. 11, lines 14-21. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See Cummings Decl. ¶ 4.

See Declaration of Ram Arora, PhD, Hydrogeologist (hereafter "Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl.") ¶ 8.c. and h.

DWR defines a groundwater basin to be "an area underlain by permeable materials capable of furnishing a supply of groundwater to wells or storing a significant amount of water." See http://www.groundwater.water.ca.gov/bulletin118/basin\_maps/definition.cfm

The State Water Resources Control Board defines a watershed to be "the land area extending from the topographic high points where water collects, such as ridges, down to the topographic low point where the area drains into a creek, river, bay, ocean, or other waterbody." See http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/watershedmanagement.htm

See Exhibit C, Dep't of Water Res., Bulletin 118 California's Groundwater, pp. 192-193 fig. 41 (2003); Exhibit D, Cal.Reg'l Water Quality Control Bd., Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region, fig. Plate 1B, all attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 5 & 6.

See Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶ 8.a., c., f., g. and h.

See Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶ 8.c., d., h. and j.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>0</sup> See Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶ 8.d.

### B. THE JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY IS NOT BASED ON THE HYDROLOGY OF THE ANTELOPE VALLEY BASIN.

The Antelope Valley Basin's jurisdictional boundary was established for practical, rather than hydrological reasons; i.e., to ensure that there was not a gap between the Antelope Valley Basin jurisdictional boundary and the Mojave Basin jurisdictional boundary. [Exh. M]<sup>12</sup> The Water Company's Property is literally bounded on the east by the court selected jurisdictional boundary of the Antelope Valley adjudication area, but it is <u>not</u> within the commonly recognized <u>hydrogeologic</u> basin boundary. [Exhs. H, N & O]<sup>13</sup> The Property is located in the northeast quarter of Section 24, of Township 5 North, Range 8 West of the San Bernardino Meridian, [Exh. P]<sup>14</sup> which location has been plotted on a map containing the USGS basin boundaries. [Exhs. H and O]<sup>15</sup> The map shows that the Water Company's Property is not within the hydrogeologic boundary of Antelope Valley Basin. [Exhs. H and O]<sup>16</sup>

See Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶ 8.c. and j.

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See Exhibit M, Revised Order After Hearing on Jurisdictional Boundaries, signed by Judge Jack Komar, March 12, 2007, p. 4, lines 17-22, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 9.

See Exhibit H, composite of six (6) USGS / National Geographic 1:30,750 scale maps of the El Mirage Basin and southeastern Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, overlain with Bloyd, Carlson et al, Carlson & Phillips and Scalmanini Basin boundaries; Exhibit N, Map of Antelope Valley Jurisdictional Boundary with Property location; Exhibit O, Joseph C. Scalmanini et al., Technical Memorandum Ground-Water Basin and Subbasin Boundaries Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basin (2002), fig. Plate 1 [Antelope Valley court document, parties: Bunn, Thomas, Filing date 5/3/06], attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶¶ 10 & 11 respectively.

See Exhibit P, County of Los Angeles Assessor's Map, bk. 3089, p. 12, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Cummings Decl. ¶ 5; and Davis Decl. ¶ 12.

See Exhibit H, composite of six (6) USGS / National Geographic 1:30,750 scale maps of the El Mirage Basin and southeastern Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, overlain with Bloyd, Carlson et al, Carlson & Phillips and Scalmanini Basin boundaries; Exhibit N, Map of Antelope Valley Jurisdictional Boundary with Property location; Exhibit O, Joseph C. Scalmanini et al., Technical Memorandum Ground-Water Basin and Subbasin Boundaries Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basin (2002), fig. Plate 1 [Antelope Valley court document, parties: Bunn, Thomas, Filing date 5/3/06], attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 11.

See Exhibit H, composite of six (6) USGS / National Geographic 1:30,750 scale maps of the El Mirage Basin and southeastern Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, overlain with Bloyd, Carlson et al, Carlson & Phillips and Scalmanini Basin boundaries; Exhibit N, Map of Antelope Valley Jurisdictional Boundary with Property location; Exhibit O, Joseph C. Scalmanini et al., Technical Memorandum Ground-Water Basin and Subbasin Boundaries Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basin (2002), fig. Plate 1 [Antelope Valley court document, parties: Bunn, Thomas, Filing date 5/3/06], attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 11.

# C. SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE MOJAVE BASIN ADJUDICATION AND CANNOT RECEIVE WATER ALLOCATIONS FROM IT.

The Water Company's Property also borders the western jurisdictional boundary of the Mojave Basin Area Adjudication (the "Mojave"), as adjudicated in 1996.<sup>17</sup> The Los Angeles/San Bernardino County Line was selected as the western boundary instead of Mojave's natural hydrologic boundary. [Exh. Q]<sup>18</sup> This jurisdictional area includes Sheep Creek and a portion of the El Mirage Basin. [Exh. Q]<sup>19</sup>

Even though the Water Company's Service Area is within the jurisdictional boundary of the Mojave, it was excluded from the Mojave because its water production facilities are located south of that jurisdictional boundary. [Exh. Q]<sup>20</sup> Because the Water Company was excluded from the Mojave, it cannot extract any water from the Mojave; [Exh. R]<sup>21</sup> and, currently, the only way for the Water Company to provide additional water to its customers is by importing water from outside of the Mojave.<sup>22</sup>

### D. SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY HAS OPERATED FOR 75 YEARS UNDER ITS RIGHTS ESTABLISHED IN THE 1931 JUDGMENT.

After the 1931 Judgment, the Water Company continued to produce water from the tunnel and began pumping water out of a well field in the Sheep Creek Valley. [Exh. S]<sup>23</sup> For decades, the Water Company transported the water from that location to its Service Area.<sup>24</sup>

In 2004, due to a shortage of water, the shareholders were notified that there would be a moratorium on all building permits and their annual draw would also be reduced from 4,000

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<sup>17</sup> See Davis Decl. ¶ 13.

See Exhibit Q, Mojave Basin Adjudication Appendix A with Service Area and Production Area overlaid, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 14.

See Exhibit Q, Mojave Basin Adjudication Appendix A with Service Area and Production Area overlaid, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 14.

See Exhibit Q, Mojave Basin Adjudication Appendix A with Service Area and Production Area overlaid, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 14; and Cummings Decl. ¶ 6.

See Exhibit R, County of San Bernardino, Phelan/Pinon Hills Community Plan, February 2007, p. 35, ¶ 3, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 15; and Cummings Decl. ¶ 6.
 See Comming Page ¶ 7.

See Cummings Decl. ¶ 7.

See Exhibit S, Map of the Water Company's Well Field, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Cummings Decl. ¶ 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> See Cummings Decl. ¶ 9.

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cubic feet per share to only 1,000 cubic feet per share. [Exh. R]<sup>25</sup> The Water Company's shareholders and Board Members approved a three-part project to provide an adequate water supply to its Service Area. [Exh. R]<sup>26</sup> The first part of the project was to develop another well in the Sheep Creek Valley of San Bernardino County; the second part was to develop a new well in Los Angeles County; and, the third part was to construct a nine and one-half (9½) mile pipeline to transport that water from the Los Angeles County well to its Service Area. [Exh. R]<sup>27</sup>

Sheep Creek has determined that it is not feasible to develop additional wells at the Sheep Creek well field site. Additionally, the Water Company could not extract water underlying its Service Area because it was excluded from the Mojave.<sup>28</sup> Therefore, the closest place to pump water was directly west of Mojave's adjudicated boundary. The Water Company purchased a piece of property, located just inside the Los Angeles County line, but still within the flow of Sheep Creek waters.<sup>29</sup> It was purchased as a water production site for its Service Area.<sup>30</sup> The Water Company was closing escrow when this Adjudication proceeding was beginning.<sup>31</sup> Now that the Court has indicated that the parties will not be allowed to transport water outside of the basin, the sole reason for the Water Company acquiring that Property is being defeated -- which is to provide domestic water for its customers.

#### III. ARGUMENTS

## A. EQUITY REQUIRES THAT SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY BE ABLE TO TRANSPORT WATER TO ITS SERVICE AREA.

Courts possess broad equitable powers and should exercise them so as to do substantial justice. *Tulare Irrigation District v. Lindsay-Strathmore Wright*, 3 Cal. 2d 489, 574 (1935). In

See Exhibit R, County of San Bernardino, Phelan/Pinon Hills Community Plan, February 2007, p. 35, ¶ 3, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 15; and Cummings Decl. ¶ 10.

See Exhibit R, County of San Bernardino, Phelan/Pinon Hills Community Plan, February 2007, p. 35, ¶ 3, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 15; and Cummings Decl. ¶ 11.

See Exhibit R, County of San Bernardino, Phelan/Pinon Hills Community Plan, February 2007, p. 35, ¶ 3, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 15; and Cummings Decl. ¶ 11.
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 See Cummings Decl. ¶ 14.

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See Section II above for supporting facts.

33 See Cummings Decl. ¶ 15.

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transport water to its customers outside the jurisdictional boundary, for the following reasons: The Water Company Exchanged Its Production Point for the Right of 1. Guaranteed Water for Its Service Area in Reliance on the 1931 Judgment. In the 1931 Judgment, the Water Company exchanged its right to extract water at

water cases, the courts often work out physical solutions using suggestions to the problems as

suggested by the parties. Id. In this case, the Water Company is asking the Court to allow it to

the mouth of Sheep Creek for the right to extract and divert Sheep Creek waters below the confluence of Swarthout Creek and Sheep Creek. The provisions of the 1931 Judgment clearly demonstrate that the Water Company was to have rights to the waters of Sheep Creek, including those that feed into the creek, compose the surface waters of the creek, and exist as sub-surface waters that are hydrologically connected to Sheep Creek.<sup>32</sup>

Most of the Sheep Creek waters are within San Bernardino County, and the 1931 Judgment recognizes this. However, the hydrogeology of the area also shows that those waters also slightly cross the San Bernardino County line. The Water Company's Property is still overlying Sheep Creek waters, and therefore, the Water Company's right to extract and divert them should continue to be honored. The Water Company relied on the promises made in the 1931 Judgment that ensured that it would have the ability to extract and divert the waters of Sheep Creek.

#### Denying the Motion would deprive the Water Company of the Principal 2. Benefit of Its Purchase pursuant to the 1931 Judgment.

In reliance on its rights from the 1931 Judgment, the Water Company purchased the Property in Los Angeles County.<sup>33</sup> The court has previously stated that if a piece of property is purchased for the use of its water supply, "it does not seem reasonable or just to adopt a rule that would deprive the buyer of such land of the principal benefit of his purchase and the land of its chief element of value." Burr v. Maclay Rancho Water Co., 154 Cal. 428, 436 (1908). The Water Company purchased its Property for the sole purpose of extracting water and transporting

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it to for domestic use to the thousands of people in its Service Area. [Exh. R]<sup>34</sup> In accordance with its rights and the restrictions existing at the time of purchase, it selected that Property because it was: (1) located within the flow of Sheep Creek waters; (2) *not* within the Mojave; and, (3) the closest location to the Service Area outside of the adjudicated Mojave Basin.<sup>35</sup> If the Water Company is not allowed to transfer water from its Property, it will be deprived of the principal benefit of its purchase.

- 3. The Water Company Cannot Supply Enough Water to Meet the Domestic Needs of the People in Its Service Area without the Water from Its Los Angeles County Property.
  - a. No More Water can be Pumped from Its Well Field.

The Water Company's main water production area has historically been in a well field near the mouth of Sheep Creek. [Exh. S]<sup>36</sup> However, the Water Company has now maximized the amount of water that can be extracted in that small area; and, additional wells in that well field would not yield sufficient additional water.

### b. It is Impractical to Now Seek Water from the Mojave Basin Adjudication.

Since the Water Company was excluded from the Mojave adjudication, it cannot obtain water from the land where its Service Area is located.<sup>37</sup> To get water from the Mojave Basin, the Water Company would have to go back and request to become a stipulating party to the Mojave adjudication. This could require a reconfiguration of the Mojave physical solution that took years to develop and involves hundreds of parties. It would be impractical for the Court to reallocate the waters of the Mojave, when the waters of Sheep Creek can be allocated to the Water Company, either by excluding it from this Adjudication, or by honoring the prior 1931 Judgment and granting it permission to transport the water from its Property to its Service Area.

Sheep Creek Water Company currently provides one thousand two hundred and seventy (1,270) connections. See Exhibit R, County of San Bernardino, Phelan/Pinon Hills Community Plan, February 2007, p. 35, ¶ 3, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 15; and Cummings Decl. ¶ 13.

See Cummings Decl. ¶ 16.

See Exhibit S, Map of the Water Company's Well Field, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Cummings Decl. ¶ 8.

See Cummings Decl. ¶ 6.

If the Water Company is restricted from transporting water across the Los Angeles – San Bernardino County line, it will essentially be deprived of taking any more water to serve the thousands of people in Phelan that depend on the Water Company for their domestic water uses.<sup>38</sup> The Water Company's customers will remain under severe conservation restrictions until the water from the Property in Los Angeles County can be supplied to them.<sup>39</sup> The Water Company must be able to produce and transport water from its Property, or it will simply not be able to provide enough water for its customers' domestic needs.

### 4. The Water Company Would Be Able To Transfer The Water If The Jurisdictional Boundary Was The Hydrogeological Boundary

The jurisdictional boundary of the Basin is the only legal bar to the Water Company's ability to transport water to its Service Area. The Court's jurisdictional boundary places the Water Company's Property within the Antelope Valley Basin for purposes of the Adjudication, but the hydrogeologic evidence shows that it is not within that hydrogeologic unit. **[Exhs. H, N & O]**<sup>40</sup>

The 1931 Judgment allows the Water Company to extract and divert waters of Sheep Creek. The Property overlies the El Mirage Basin, which is connected to the Sheep Creek waters. Furthermore, the 1931 Judgment allows the Water Company to transport water across the Los Angeles/San Bernardino County line for use within the same watershed. Since Swarthout Valley and Sheep Creek Valley comprise the same basin, the Water Company should continue to be able to transport the water across the County line, despite the artificial jurisdictional boundary established in this Adjudication which divides this hydrogeologic area.

In summary, even if the Water Company were to be allocated water from the Antelope Valley Basin, such a ruling would essentially be useless to the Water Company unless

<sup>8</sup> See Cummings Decl. ¶ 2.

<sup>39</sup> See Cummings Decl. ¶ 17.

See Exhibit H, composite of six (6) USGS / National Geographic 1:30,750 scale maps of the El Mirage Basin and southeastern Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, overlain with Bloyd, Carlson et al, Carlson & Phillips and Scalmanini Basin boundaries; Exhibit N, Map of Antelope Valley Jurisdictional Boundary with Property location; Exhibit O, Joseph C. Scalmanini et al., Technical Memorandum Ground-Water Basin and Subbasin Boundaries Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basin (2002), fig. Plate 1 [Antelope Valley court document, parties: Bunn, Thomas, Filing date 5/3/06], attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 10 & 11 respectively; and Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶ 8.a., c., f. and h.

impaired solely because of the jurisdictional boundary for the Adjudication. First, the Water Company was prevented from producing water in the Mojave Basin area due to the Mojave adjudication. Now, years later, despite its acquisition of property which will enable it to produce water for its customers, it is now being told it cannot have water due to this Adjudication.

that water can be delivered to its Service Area. The Water Company's right to transfer water is

The principles of equity mandate that this Court exercise its discretion to ensure the Water Company is able to continue to provide water to its Service Area by allowing it to transfer the water it pumps on its Property to its Service Area, across the County line.

### B. SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY HAS PRIMARY RIGHTS AS AN OVERLYING OWNER.

#### 1. The Production Point and the Area of Use are Within the Same Basin.

An overlying owner has the right to take water from the ground underneath his land for use on his land which lies within the watershed or basin. Orchard v. Cecil F. White Ranches, 97 Cal. App. 2d 35, 42 (1950). Watersheds represent the surface water drainage, and basins represent groundwater flow and storage. Since groundwater and surface water are inextricably linked in the hydrologic cycle, it is essential that those resources are managed together. [Exh. C]<sup>42</sup> In linking the terms "watershed and basin," the law seeks to designate a hydrological connection between surface and groundwater in a particular area.

The Sheep Creek fan of sediments in the geologic record shows the historic patterns in the Sheep Creek Wash, which is a source of natural recharge water to the aquifer beneath the Property. The waters of Swarthout Creek and Sheep Creek flow north, northeast [USGS Water Resources Investigations Report 03-43-4314; Flow Path 3 includes Sheep Creek's Service Area], and northwest (in the direction of the Property); and, are contained within the El Mirage Valley Basin (6-43) which is a hydrogeologically distinct and separate basin from the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin. [Exhs. T and H]<sup>43</sup>

See Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶ 7.a.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Exhibit C, Dep't of Water Res., Bulletin 118 California's Groundwater, p. 3, ¶ 5, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 5.

See Exhibit T, USGS Geological map Data for El Mirage Area, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and Exhibit H, composite of six (6) USGS

Moreover, the use of water by an overlying owner is superior and paramount to that being taken for use on non-overlying lands. City of Pasadena v. City of Alhambra, 33 Cal. 2d 908, 926 (1949). The Water Company's Property is located in the El Mirage Basin, a separate basin from the Antelope Valley Basin. As an overlying owner of the waters in that Basin, it has a primary right to those waters. By extracting water out of a distinct and separate basin and using that water on its Service Area within that same basin, it is exercising its primary rights as an overlying owner.

Additionally, overlying owners are entitled to the protection of the courts against any substantial infringement of their rights in water which they reasonably and beneficially need. City of Pasadena v. City of Alhambra, 33 Cal. 2d 908, 926 (1949). Allowing the waters of this basin to be used by others in the Antelope Valley Basin, who are not overlying owners, violates established water law. The Court has indicated that the Water Company will not be able to export water out of the adjudicated basin under general basin adjudication rules. For established water law principles to be upheld, either the Water Company must be excluded from the Adjudication, or the area of the Water Company's Property must be treated as a sub-basin with the Water Company being given permission to transport the water it produces on its Property to its Service Area.

### 2. The Water Company Provides Water For Domestic Use.

As an overlying owner, the Water Company is only entitled to water that is being put to a reasonable and beneficial use. *Peabody v. City of Vallejo*, 2 Cal. 2d. 351, 383 (1935); *California Constitution*, Art. X, § 2. The Water Company provides water to its customers in Phelan for domestic use, which is deemed to be the most important reasonable and beneficial use. *California Water Code* §106.

Therefore, the Water Company, as an overlying owner in that basin, has a primary right to extract water from the ground underneath its Property for domestic use in its Service

<sup>/</sup> National Geographic 1:30,750 scale maps of the El Mirage Basin and southeastern Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, overlain with Bloyd, Carlson et al, Carlson & Phillips and Scalmanini Basin boundaries; See also Davis Decl. ¶ 3 and 16; and Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶ 7.a., b., c. d. and j. and 8.a., c., e and f. and g.

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## C. SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY IS ENTITLED TO THE SHEEP CREEK WATERS PURSUANT TO THE 1931 JUDGMENT ON THE BASIS OF RES JUDICATA.

Res judicata applies when: (1) the issues decided in the prior adjudication are identical with those presented in the later action; (2) there was a final judgment on the merits in the prior action; and (3) the party against whom the plea is raised was a party or was in privity with a party to the prior adjudication. Lyons v. Security Pacific National Bank, 40 Cal. App. 4th 1001, 1015 (1995).

### 1. The Issues Decided In The Prior Adjudication Are Identical To The Issues In This Action.

The issue decided in the 1931 case is the same issue in the current action. In the 1931 case, "the nature of the action [wa]s to determine rights in certain waters." [RJN Doc. 5]<sup>44</sup> Those certain waters included those hydrologically connected to Sheep Creek. The current action is also to determine the water rights to produce waters from property (now within the jurisdictional boundary of the Antelope Valley adjudication), which receives waters from Sheep Creek. [Exh. N]<sup>45</sup> Therefore, the issue to be decided in both cases is the right to the Sheep Creek waters.

#### 2. There Was a Final Judgment on the Merits in the Previous Action.

There was a final judgment on the merits in the 1931 action. A settlement agreement has been deemed a final judgment on the merits by the Court. Citizens for Open Access Etc. Tide v. Seadrift Ass'n, 60 Cal. App. 4th 1053, 1066 (1998). The parties to the 1931 action ended the litigation with a Stipulated Judgment. [RJN Docs. 7-9]<sup>46</sup> Therefore, the previous action is deemed to have ended with a final judgment on the merits.

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<sup>25 44</sup> See RJN Doc. 5, Memorandum of Motion to Set Cause for Trial, lines 7-8. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See Exhibit N, Map of Antelope Valley Jurisdictional Boundary with Property location, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 10.

See RJN Doc. 7, Agreement of Parties In Connection With Stipulation For Judgment; RJN Doc. 8, Stipulation for Permanent Injunction; RJN Doc 9, Judgment. Documents are attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

### 3. The Party against Whom the Plea is Raised was a Party or was in Privity with a Party to the Prior Action.

In the current action, the parties against whom res judicata is being raised were a party or were in privity with a party to the 1931 action. The plaintiff in the previous action was the County of Los Angeles; and, plaintiffs in the current action include the County of Los Angeles, cities within the County of Los Angeles, and special districts that provide community services on behalf of the County of Los Angeles. [Exh. U]<sup>47</sup> The general rule is that a prior judgment will bar the parties to the earlier lawsuit and those in privity with them. Nevada v. United States, 463 U.S. 110, 135 (1983). Since the doctrine of res judicata is being raised against plaintiffs that were a party or are in privity with a party to the prior adjudication, the 1931 Judgment is res judicata not only Los Angeles County, but also against the other related parties.

### 4. Binding Authority Compels This Court To Apply The Doctrine Of Res Judicata To This Case.

The facts surrounding the 1931 Judgment and the present Antelope Valley Adjudication action are nearly identical to the facts in *Nevada v. United States*, 463 U.S. 110 (1983). In *Nevada v. United States*, two parties entered into a settlement agreement that apportioned their water rights to the Truckee River and Watershed. Years later, both of the parties, in addition to a number of other parties, were again in a lawsuit regarding the rights to the water of the Truckee River. In its decision, the Court found that in the first lawsuit, the parties intended to adjudicate all rights and claims in and to the waters of Truckee River. Therefore, the cause of action of both lawsuits sought to establish a water right from a single source of water supply. Because the first action ended in a settlement agreement, and the parties in the second action were the same as, or were in privity with, the parties from the first action, all the elements of res judicata were satisfied and the complaint was dismissed.

Similarly here, the facts of this lawsuit satisfy the elements for the doctrine of res judicata to apply. In the 1931 case, Sheep Creek and the County of Los Angeles entered into a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See Exhibit U, Cross Complaint, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 17.

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settlement agreement that apportioned their water rights to Sheep Creek and its Watershed. Decades later, Sheep Creek and the County of Los Angeles, along with a number of additional parties, are again in a lawsuit regarding the rights to a portion of the waters of Sheep Creek included within the Antelope Valley Basin jurisdictional boundary.

The parties in the 1931 action sought to establish their rights and claims in and to the waters of Sheep Creek. The parties in the 1931 action declared that their settlement agreement "disposed of all matters of dispute between the parties as to their respective [water] rights." [RJN Doc. 8]<sup>48</sup> Additionally, the parties stated in the Stipulated Judgment that "the water rights and water interests of the parties hereto shall be for all time settled and determined for themselves and for their successors." [RJN Doc. 7]<sup>49</sup> By the clear language of the parties, they intended to establish all rights of and claims in and to the waters of Sheep Creek.

Therefore, the causes of action in the 1931 case and in the current case seek to establish a water right from a single source of water supply, i.e., the waters of Sheep Creek. The 1931 action ended in a Stipulated Judgment regarding the rights to these waters. The County of Los Angeles, and those entities which are in privity with the County of Los Angeles, and the Water Company are the same parties in the 1931 case and in this case. [RJN Doc. 2; Exh. U]<sup>50</sup>

Because our facts are indistinguishable from Nevada v. United States, 463 U.S. 110 (1983), the Court should similarly hold that all the elements of res judicata are satisfied and, thus, bar the relitigation of the rights to the waters of Sheep Creek.

#### COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL BARS THE CLAIM OF WATER RIGHTS ON D. SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

If the Court does not find that res judicata applies to this case, then the doctrine of collateral estoppel still precludes relitigation on the issue of rights to the waters of Sheep Creek. An issue has been previously adjudicated when the following requirements are satisfied: (1) The

See RJN Doc. 8, Stipulation for Permanent Injunction, lines 16-17. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See RJN Doc. 7, Agreement of Parties In Connection with Stipulation for Judgment, p. 2, lines 2-3. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See RJN Doc. 2. Complaint. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith; Exhibit U, Cross Complaint, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 17.

issue sought to be precluded is identical to that decided in a prior proceeding; (2) the issue was actually litigated; (3) the issue was necessarily decided in the prior proceeding; (4) the decision in the former proceeding was final and on the merits; and, (5) the party against whom issue preclusion is asserted must be the same as or in privity with the party to the prior proceeding. *Pacific Lumber Company v. State Water Resources Control Board*, 37 Cal. 4<sup>th</sup> 921, 944 (2006).

A settlement agreement (i.e., Stipulated Judgment) constitutes collateral estoppel when it is clear that the parties intend their agreement to have such an effect. State of Arizona v. State of California, 530 U.S. 392, 414 (2000).

## 1. The Issue Sought To Be Precluded Is Identical To That Decided In The Prior Proceeding.

In the 1931 case, the issue was what rights each party had to the surface water and groundwater of a certain waters, including those of Sheep Creek and Swarthout Creek. [RJN Doc. 5]<sup>51</sup> In the current case, the issue of those same water rights is again in question. In this Adjudication, some of the parties allege that the Antelope Valley Basin is divided into subbasins, which are "sufficiently hydrologically connected to justify treating them as a single source of water for purposes of adjudicating the parties' water rights." [Exh. U]<sup>52</sup> However, the El Mirage Basin which contains the waters of Sheep Creek has been identified as a hydrologically separate basin from the Antelope Valley Basin. [Exhs. C, D & H]<sup>53</sup> The rights to the waters from that Basin, with regard to the waters of Sheep Creek and Swarthout Creek, were already determined by the 1931 Judgment.

#### 2. The Issue was Actually Litigated in the Prior Proceeding.

The parties negotiated the terms regarding the use of the waters of Sheep Creek

See RJN Doc. 5, Memorandum of Motion to Set Cause for Trial, lines 7-8. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See Exhibit U, Cross Complaint, ¶ 20, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. See also Davis Decl. ¶ 17.

See Exhibit C, Dep't of Water Res., Bulletin 118 California's Groundwater, pp. 192-193 fig. 41 (2003); Exhibit D, Cal.Reg'l Water Quality Control Bd., Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region, fig. Plate 1B, all attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; Exhibit H, composite of six (6) USGS / National Geographic 1:30,750 scale maps of the El Mirage Basin and southeastern Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, overlain with Bloyd, Carlson et al, Carlson & Phillips and Scalmanini Basin boundaries; See also Davis Decl. ¶8 & 6; and Dr. Arora, Hydrogeologist, Decl. ¶8.c. and h.

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and Swarthout Creek, and documented those terms in the provisions of the Stipulated Judgment. [RJN Doc. 7]<sup>54</sup> Each party agreed to the water rights that each party would have; each party agreed to refrain from certain activities that would interfere with the water rights of the other party; and, each agreed to the ways the parties could access the water and utilize those rights. [RJN Doc. 7]<sup>55</sup> Thus, the issue of water rights was actually litigated through these negotiations.

### 3. The Issue Regarding the Parties' Water Rights was Necessarily Decided in the Prior Proceeding.

The issue regarding each party's rights to the waters of Sheep Creek were determined in the Stipulated Judgment. [RJN Doc. 9] <sup>56</sup> The parties declared that their agreement "disposed of all matters of dispute between the parties as to their respective [water] rights." [RJN Doc. 8] <sup>57</sup> Thus, the issue of their respective water rights was necessarily decided by that proceeding.

#### 4. The Decision in the Prior Proceeding was Final and On The Merits.

The judgment in the previous action was a Stipulated Judgment. A stipulated judgment is a final judgment on the merits of the case. Citizens for Open Access Etc. Tide v. Seadrift Ass'n, 60 Cal. App. 4th 1053, 1066 (1998). For collateral estoppel to apply to a stipulated judgment, the parties must intend to be bound by it. Cal. State Auto. Ass'n Inter-Ins. Bureau v. Superior Court, 50 Cal. 3d 658, 664 (1990). In the Stipulated Judgment, the parties stated that "the water rights and water interests of the parties hereto shall be for all time settled and determined for themselves and for their successors." [RJN Doc. 7]<sup>58</sup> The selected language shows the parties' clear intention to be permanently bound by the Stipulated Judgment.

<sup>54</sup> See RJN Doc. 7, Agreement of Parties In Connection With Stipulation For Judgment. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See RJN Doc. 7, Agreement of Parties In Connection With Stipulation For Judgment. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See RJN Doc. 9, Judgment. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See RJN Doc. 8, Stipulation for Permanent Injunction, lines 16-17. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

See RJN Doc. 7, Agreement of Parties In Connection with Stipulation for Judgment, p. 2, lines 2-3. Document is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice, filed concurrently herewith.

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### 5. The Party against whom Issue Preclusion is asserted is the Same as or is In Privity with the Party to the Prior Proceeding.

Collateral estoppel is being asserted against the County of Los Angeles, a party to the 1931 lawsuit, and those in privity with the County of Los Angeles. Case law holds that a prior judgment will bar the parties to the earlier lawsuit and those in privity with them. *Nevada v. United States*, 463 U.S. 110, 135 (1983). The 1931 action was brought by the County of Los Angeles against Sheep Creek Water Company. In the present action, again, the County of Los Angeles is cross-complaining against Sheep Creek Water Company. The plaintiffs in the current action are the County of Los Angeles, cities within Los Angeles County, and special districts that provide community services on behalf of the County of Los Angeles. Therefore the plaintiffs against whom collateral estoppel is being asserted are the same as, or are in privity with, the parties to the 1931 proceeding. Because all of the elements for issue preclusion are met, the Court should bar re-litigation of the rights to the waters of the Sheep Creek sub-basin to which the Water Company is entitled.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Sheep Creek Water Company requests that this Court exclude it from the Antelope Valley Groundwater Adjudication or, in the alternative, requests that this Court take judicial notice of the 1931 Judgment and the 1926 Decision, and permit the Water Company to transport water from its Property to serve its domestic customers in the Service Area. The 1931 Judgment establishes that the Water Company has the right to take and use all the water from the mouth of Sheep Creek to the ends of the outflow and drainage of those waters.

The waters of Sheep Creek are in the El Mirage Basin, a hydrogeologically separate and distinct basin from those in the Antelope Valley Basin. While the Water Company's property is located in the artificially established jurisdictional boundary for Antelope Valley Basin Adjudication, the hydrogeology shows that the water that would be extracted on its Property is derivative of the waters of Sheep Creek. Therefore, allowing the Water Company to export water from its Property would not adversely affect any of the other parties to the Adjudication.

The Water Company should continue to be able to produce water from its Property located in Los Angeles County, for the purpose of serving the people of the Sheep Creek Water

Company in San Bernardino County based on: (1) the rights allotted in the 1931 Judgment, pursuant to res judicata and/or collateral estoppel; (2) the seventy-five (75) years of reliance and operation in accordance with the 1931 Judgment; (3) the fact that the Water Company's property and the Service Area are in the El Mirage Basin, a hydrogeologically separate and distinct basin from the Antelope Valley Basin; (4) the principles of equity and the lack of alternative water sources; and, (5) the Water Company's primary rights to the water as overlying owners.

Thus, the Water Company should be excluded from the Antelope Valley Groundwater Adjudication and relieved of any restriction to transport water across the Los Angeles and San Bernardino County line. This Court should uphold the previously established water law rights and recognize that the area of the Water Company's Property should be excluded from this Adjudication.

Dated: September 9, 2008.

GRESHAM SAVAGE NOLAN & TILDEN, A Professional Corporation

By: //www.lina.com/

Marlene L. Allen-Hammarlund Attorneys for Cross-Defendant,

SHEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY, INC.