

# **EXHIBIT C**

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Coordination Proceeding  
Special Title [Rule 1550(b)]

ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER  
CASES

Included Actions:

Los Angeles County Waterworks District No.  
40 v. Diamond Farming Co.  
Los Angeles County Superior Court  
Case No. BC 325 201

Los Angeles County Waterworks District No.  
40 v. Diamond Farming Co.  
Kern County Superior Court  
Case No. S-1 500-CV-254-348

Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc. v. City of Lancaster  
Diamond Farming Co. v. City of Lancaster  
Diamond Farming Co. v. Palmdale Water  
District  
Riverside County Superior Court  
Consolidated Action, Case Nos.  
RIC 353 840, RIC 344 436, RIC 344 668

AND RELATED CROSS-ACTIONS

Judicial Council Coordination  
Proceeding No. 4408

**REVISED ORDER AFTER  
HEARING ON JURISDICTIONAL  
BOUNDARIES**

Hearing Date: October 10, 2006  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Department: 1, Room 534

Judge: Hon. Jack Komar

1 On the court's own motion, the order entered November 3, 2006, is revised to read as  
2 follows:

3 This matter came on for hearing on October 10, 11, and 12, 2006 for purposes of  
4 establishing the geographical boundaries for the ground water adjudication of the Antelope  
5 Valley coordinated cases. The court heard the testimony of expert witnesses called by the  
6 various parties, admitted exhibits into evidence, and heard oral argument.

7 The relief sought in this coordinated case is the adjudication of the claims of all parties  
8 who assert a right to the ground water within the Antelope Valley basin based upon the various  
9 causes of action and defenses stated by the parties. The court must have jurisdiction of all  
10 parties who may have a claim to the ground water at issue and accordingly must determine the  
11 geographical boundaries of the ground water basin. All overlying land owners with correlative  
12 usufructuary rights and appropriators who produce water from the aquifer are necessary parties.

13 The United States is a major overlying land owner within the basin and has been made a  
14 party to this litigation. The United States waives its sovereign immunity pursuant to the  
15 McCarran Amendment and may be sued in litigation which involves rights to surface or ground  
16 water *only* when the adjudication will be a comprehensive adjudication of all the rights in a  
17 river or other water source. 43 *U.S.C.S.* Section 666(a), *United States District Court for Eagle*  
18 *County* (1971) 401 U.S. 520, *United States v. Oregon, Water Resources Dep't* (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.1994)  
19 44 F. 3d 758.

20 The Watershed

21 The purpose of the comprehensive adjudication requirement of the McCarran  
22 Amendment is to ensure that the United States is not subject to piecemeal litigation. It is argued  
23 that the jurisdictional boundaries must therefore include the watershed in order to satisfy the  
24 McCarran Amendment because the watershed does in fact constitute the primary source of  
25 natural recharge of the basin aquifer. Hydrologic connection alone is not sufficient. *United*  
26 *States v. Eagle County*, *supra*. The rights claimed in the watershed must be such that without  
27 adjudicating those rights in the instant action, the United States (and other parties) would be  
28 subject to further, separate litigation regarding other *claims of right* affecting their rights to



1 water within the aquifer. It should not be a potential claim based on some theoretical future  
2 conduct, but rather an actual claim based upon an existing right. The focus of this  
3 comprehensive litigation is the determination of rights to water that is within the ground water  
4 basin. And the watershed is not part of the aquifer within the ground water basin.

5 The parties produced evidence at the hearing concerning the hydrology of the basin,  
6 including surface water and ground water, the hydrology of the watershed, and the extent of the  
7 relationship between the basin aquifer and the watershed.

8 The Little Rock Creek Reservoir, which controls significant recharge into the Antelope  
9 Valley aquifer, and which the court understands is operated by the Palmdale Irrigation District  
10 and the Little Rock Creek Irrigation District, is in the watershed and not within the ground  
11 water basin. Those districts are properly parties to the litigation because they claim rights to  
12 that water and because they exercise discretionary control over the release of the reservoir  
13 water for recharge. Any other parties who are similarly situated should also be joined in this  
14 litigation.

15 Other *nominal* users in the watershed whose use is fixed by permit or regulation have  
16 no rights to water within the aquifer and need not be joined absent some evidence that they  
17 have a claim as an appropriator, or otherwise, or are claiming a right to act beyond the  
18 parameters of their permit or regulated use to interfere with recharge of the basin aquifer in a  
19 material way.

20 Thus, the court declines to define the jurisdictional boundaries to include the watershed  
21 area and will limit the boundaries to the basin aquifer itself. However, to the extent that any  
22 other identified parties outside the boundaries of the ground water basin make a claim to  
23 ground basin water, or who claim a right to control basin recharge water from the watershed,  
24 they may be joined as parties upon motion to amend a complaint or cross complaint.

#### 25 The Ground Water Basin

26 The principal area of disagreement in defining the basin relates to the area north of the  
27 Willow Springs/Cottonwood fault lines. The specific issue is whether the fault line or bedrock  
28 is so impermeable that it constitutes a northerly barrier so no water flows south of the fault line;

1 or on the other hand, whether there is sufficient conductivity between the area north of the fault  
2 and the balance of the Antelope Valley that the more northerly area should be included within  
3 the jurisdictional boundaries for this adjudication.

4 There are some additional areas of dispute involving the North Muroc area on the  
5 northeastern boundary of the basin, and the Leona Valley, and related areas, where there are a  
6 number of wells pumping from fractured bedrock.

7 The court concludes that generally the alluvial basin as described in California  
8 Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118-2003 should be the basic jurisdictional boundary  
9 for purposes of this litigation. In addition to the alluvial basin, the adjacent valleys, including a  
10 portion of the North Muroc area and the Leona Valley, also may have conductivity and  
11 potentially some impact on the aquifer. The evidence presently before the court is that the  
12 amount of flow at the present time and historically has been nominal and in some cases  
13 virtually nil, and will likely remain so for the indefinite future. The court will exclude them at  
14 this time from the jurisdictional boundaries. *De minimus non curat lex*. However, any party  
15 who believes that there is measurable impact on the aquifer so that particular parties in those  
16 areas should be joined may seek leave to do so.

17 The eastern boundary will be the jurisdictional line on the east which was established as  
18 the westernmost boundary in the Mojave litigation.

19 A map and verbal description of the jurisdictional boundaries established by this order  
20 are attached hereto as Exhibit A. These boundaries are established for purposes of ensuring that  
21 the most reasonably inclusive boundaries will be used to ensure a complete and final  
22 adjudication of rights to the ground water.

23 As the litigation in this case progresses certain geographical areas, upon further  
24 evidence, may appear to lack any real connection to the Antelope Valley aquifer and such areas  
25 may ultimately be excluded. Other areas may be added as evidence establishes a claim adverse  
26 to the rights of the other parties involved in this groundwater adjudication.  
27 Again, any party who believe that parties who are not within the jurisdictional bounds should  
28 be joined may make application to the court to file a cross complaint, or amended complaint or

1 cross complaint (as the case may be) to include such parties.

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4 SO ORDERED.

5 Dated:

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Judge of the Superior Court

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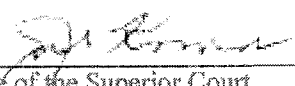
SO ORDERED.

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Dated: MAR 12 2007

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Judge of the Superior Court

JACK KOMAR

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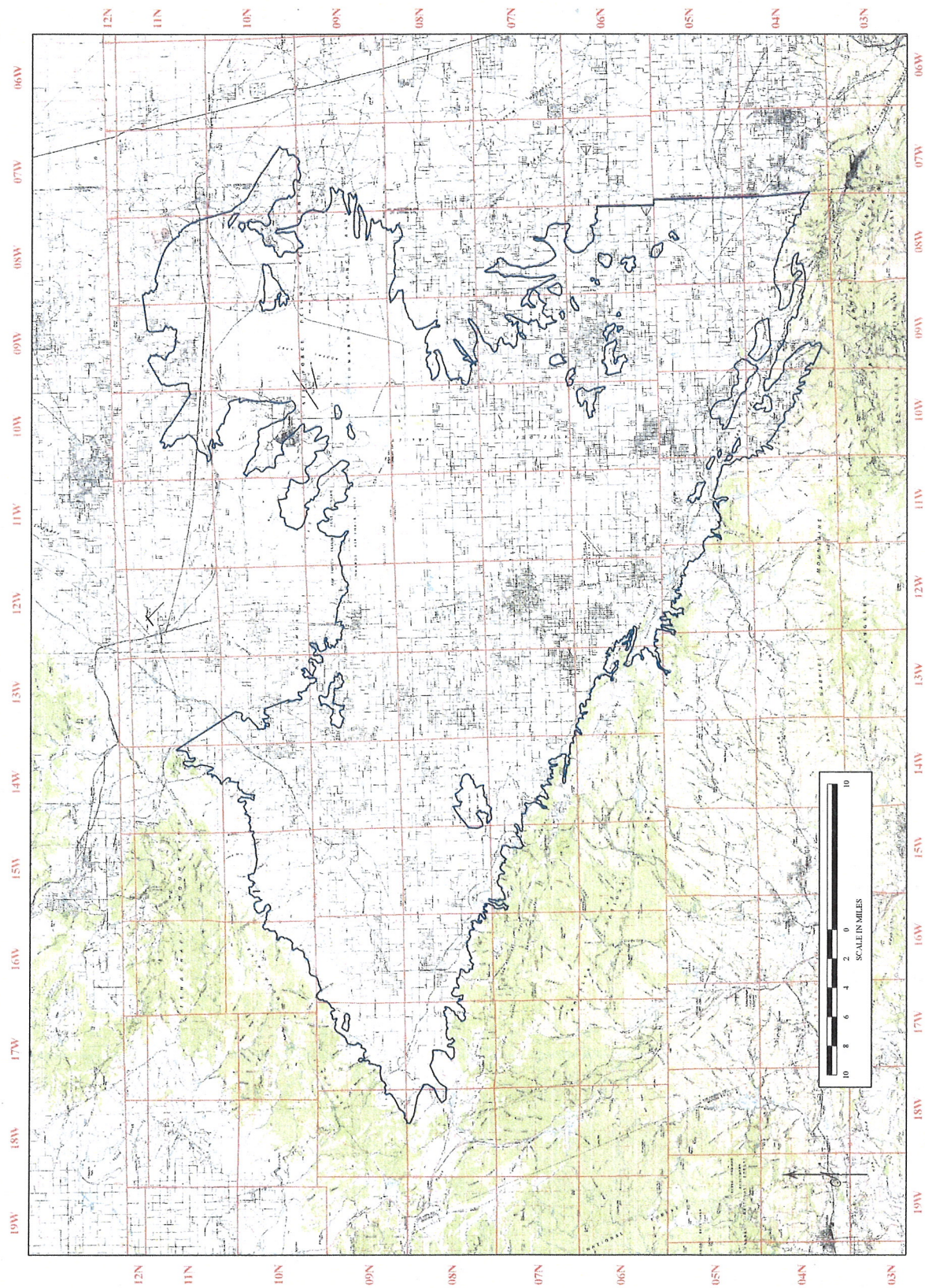
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*Antelope Valley Groundwater Cases (JCOP 4408)  
Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC 325 201  
Order After Hearing on Jurisdictional Boundaries*

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# **EXHIBIT A**





**Jurisdictional Boundary**  
**Antelope Valley Groundwater Adjudication**

## **Jurisdictional Boundary Description**

### **Antelope Valley Groundwater Adjudication**

Beginning in the southeast corner of the basin (where “basin” is intended to mean adjudication area), and proceeding clockwise around the area, the southerly boundary is largely comprised of the mapped extent of bedrock contact to the north of, and generally parallel to the San Andreas Fault. Along the entire southerly boundary, the boundary line cuts across two locations where surface drainage occurs above alluvium that is narrowly connected to the main Antelope Valley and/or is known or thought to be very thin or limited in extent. Those two locations are at the mouth of Soledad Canyon and the mouth of Leona Valley.

From the southwesterly corner of the basin, the westerly boundary is entirely comprised of the mapped extent of bedrock contact to the southeast of, and roughly parallel to the Garlock Fault complex. The northwesterly corner of the basin is along that bedrock contact near the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon. From that northwesterly corner, the basin is bounded on the north by a southeasterly trending line to Middle Butte; the basin boundary follows the westerly side of that bedrock contact and then crosses an alluvial gap to bedrock outcrop of Gem Hill and the Rosamond Hills, which it then follows to the northwest corner of the dry Rosamond Lake bed.

From the northwest corner of Rosamond Lake (dry), the basin predominately follows bedrock contact along the Rosamond and Bissell Hills, generally on the west side of Edwards Air Force Base, to the Muroc Fault where it follows the Fault/bedrock contact. The boundary arbitrarily crosses some narrow gaps between rock outcrops in the Rosamond and Bissell Hills, where the gaps represent small connections with the Fremont Valley Groundwater Basin to the west. Similarly, to the north of Edwards AFB and on the east side of Rogers Dry Lake, the boundary arbitrarily crosses some narrow gaps between rock outcrops, the most notable of which is a narrow neck that isolates the Peerless Valley to the north.

On the east side of the Antelope Valley, the basin is bounded by bedrock contacts along the entire so-called Hi-Vista area of bedrock outcrops. Where that contact reaches the Los Angeles-San Bernardino County line along the southeast side of the basin, the groundwater basin is arbitrarily bounded by the County line, which is recognized to be the western boundary of the adjudicated Mojave Water Agency area in San Bernardino County.