

1 ANDREW K. WHITMAN (SBN 128358) 821 N. Signal St. 2 Ojai, CA 93023 (805) 444-5671 In Pro Per and Attorney for Heidi A. Whitman, Nancy L. 4 Whitman and John R. and Nancy 5 L. Whitman Family Trust 6 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 10 11 SANTA BARBARA CHANNELKEEPER, Case No. 19STCP01176 a California non-profit corporation, Assigned to Judge William F. Highberger 12 Dept.: 10 13 Petitioner, Complaint filed: September 19, 2014 14 BRIEF OF WHITMAN CROSS-DEFENDANTS RE SCOPE OF PHASE 1 15 STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL TRIAL AND PRELIMINARY 16 BOARD, A CALIFORNIA STATE AGENCY: DETERMINATIONS FOR NOVEMBER CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA, a 15, 2021 STATUS CONFERENCE 17 California municipal corporation, incorrectly named as CITY OF BUENAVENTURA, 18 19 Respondents. 20 CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA, a California municipal corporation, 21 22 Cross-Complainant, v. 23 DUNCAN ABBOTT, an individual, et al. 24 25 Cross-Defendants. 26 27 TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

BRIEF OF WHITMAN CROSS-DEFENDANTS RE SCOPE OF PHASE 1 TRIAL AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATIONS FOR NOVEMBER 15, 2021 STATUS CONFERENCE - 1

28

It is my understanding that the Court has invited input as to the management of the initial phase of a trial of the 6<sup>th</sup> cause of action of the Third Amended Cross-Complaint. My belief is that the Court has been led down a primrose path by the primary voice in the litigation – the City of San Buenaventura (hereafter VENTURA). VENTURA has been given the lead voice in dictating this Court's activities and this fact has distorted the procedure that VENTURA and this Court are marching towards. This statement is not intended to be critical of the Court as this is a difficult, complicated case and the scope of issues that can be litigated at this point is not an easy issue to tackle. Unfortunately, armed with millions of dollars for attorneys' fees and with millions of dollars of developers' fees at stake VENTURA has created a void of accurate information and then stepped into the void to distort the issues while the POWOGW (Property Owners Who Overlie a Ground Water Basin)cross-defendants have only been parties to the litigation since 2020 or 2021 and are still getting their bearings.

My clients are (wrongfully) participants in this litigation because they are POWOGW of the Ojai and the Upper Ojai groundwater basins. There are distinct legal issues to resolve as to similarly situated OWOGW cross-defendants. There are other issues to be resolved as to cross-defendants who overly the Ventura River basins or take water via the riparian rights system. These distinctions are critically important because the rights held by the cross-defendants are completely different whether they are POWOWG or have water rights based upon some other basis (appropriation, prescription, riparian, etc.) Just to be clear VENTURA does not have POWOGW status for the Ojai or Upper Ojai groundwater basins. VENTURA wants the Court to meld the issues of the separate basins and the separate types of rights holders and thereby avoid the application of superior groundwater rights enjoyed by POWOGW cross-defendants under California's correlative rights concerning groundwater.

MY FIRST RECOMMENDATION to the Court is to give the CITY OF OJAI (hereafter OJAI) a lead role in guiding and briefing the court on the procedure that should be followed concerning adjudication of the Ojai and Upper Ojai groundwater basins. Currently VENTURA is ringleader and puppet master with respect to all litigated issues in the case. The reason that

cross-defendant OJAI is a logical and more appropriate choice to lead the discussion concerning procedure concerning the Ojai and Upper Ojai groundwater basins) is that OJAI, as I understand it, does not lay claim to any rights to the Ventura River or to the groundwater basins of the Ventura River. It is further my understanding that this cannot be said of the cross defendants that are water districts that are primary players in the litigation (as distinguished from the "pip squeak" cross defendants as characterized by this court). The State of California and its agencies also appear to be disinterested in the groundwater basins or the preservation of POWOGW groundwater rights (their interest seems focused on waterflow in the Ventura River only).

VENTURA is also not the logical lead litigant for the Ojai and Upper Ojai groundwater basin adjudications. VENTURA is the wrongdoer in these proceedings. They are the party that has been called out for overuse and abuse of water flowing in the Ventura River such that the survival of the Steelhead Trout in the river is threatened. I have said this before, but to allow VENTURA to control and direct procedure in this case is like having the fox guard the hen house. VENTURA has and will distort the issues to the Court to its advantage. The current proposed scope of trial is an example of that effort to distort the law.

I do not propose that the court remove VENTURA from the lead role with respect to litigation of the Ventura River groundwater basins or the litigation of riparian water flow issues in the Ventura River. I think that Casitas Municipal Water District could make a good case for taking the lead role over those aspects of the litigation, but that is their decision. My clients are non-parties to the Ventura River and the Ventura River groundwater basins.

Another reason OJAI should take the lead role with respect to describing appropriate procedure concerning the Ojai and Upper Ojai groundwater basins is that OJAI is a groundwater extractor from the Ojai basin and VENTURA is not. OJAI has an appropriate government entity stake in the Ojai groundwater basin. Ojai should be given the benefit and should not be doubted that it has the interests of overlying groundwater users at heart since it is a POWOGW. Whatever water use claims are made by VENTURA are not based upon being a POWGOW of the Ojai or Upper Ojai groundwater basin. VENTURA does not even own an extraction facility that takes

12

13

14 15

17 18

16

19 20

22

2.1

24

23

2526

27

28

water directly from either of those basins. As discussed below whatever rights VENTURA may claim that it has those rights are subservient to POWOGW rights which are superior to any other form of groundwater rights under the California correlative groundwater rights law. Finally, there does not appear to be a "big player" with respect to POWOGW for the Upper Ojai groundwater basin. However, it seems apparent that POWOGW for Upper Ojai should have a unity of interest in getting the law and procedure correct as relates to adjudication of a ground water basin even if Ojai and Upper Ojai are distinct basins. Therefore, OJAI is a preferrable spokes person or leader to VENTURA and I urge the court to remove VENTURA from their assumption of a lead role with respect to adjudication of the Ojai groundwater basin and the Upper Ojai groundwater basins.

MY SECOND RECOMMENDATION is that the Court separate out the litigation into distinct groundwater basins or at least as to the Ojai and the Upper Ojai basin. This provides two advantages. First, it is the law. I will not repeat the well stated legal arguments advanced by the OJAI. The statutory intent is clear that adjudication of a groundwater basin is a singular undertaking for each distinct groundwater basin. It also makes sense as to the Court's duty to preserve the rights of POWOGW cross-defendants. The law is absolutely clear that POWOGW have priority over any other claimants to a groundwater basin. VENTURA seeks to muddle varying sources of groundwater rights into a physical solution that ignores or erodes the priority of rights given to the POWOGW cross-defendant. Again, this recommendation only relates to the Ojai and Upper Ojai basins. If the cross-defendants from the Ventura River groundwater basins and the riparian cross-defendants want to litigate the issues together in a single adjudication that is their choice, but any single cross-defendant joined to the litigation based upon POWOGW who is an owner of land overlying a groundwater basin should be able to object and halt the adjudication of more than one groundwater basin at a time. On behalf of my clients, I object to litigating more than one groundwater basin at a time or litigating with the Ventura River issues intertwined. The Ojai groundwater basin (where some of my clients are owners overlying the groundwater basin) and the Upper Ojai basin (where other of my clients are allegedly overlying owners – patently false allegation) each should be litigated separately.

MY FINAL RECOMMENDATION is that the Court stay and/or continue the trial as to the Ojai and Upper Ojai groundwater basins and that the Court look carefully at VENTURA's standing to sue the POWOGW cross-defendants in these basins. These groundwater basins include hundreds of litigants who have been drug into the litigation kicking and screaming. The circumstances, procedural history and the law of correlative groundwater rights are such that perhaps not a single one of these POWOGW cross-defendants is a legitimate cross-defendant to the third amended cross-complaint's 6<sup>th</sup> cause of action. The reason for this bold statement finds its source within the appellate court decision in this case and the law of correlative groundwater rights.

This Court needs to keep at the forefront the fact that VENTURA's attempt to cross-complain was initially rejected by the predecessor trial court. That trial court believed that the issue framed by the Channel keeper complaint was limited to VENTURA's overuse and abuse of Ventura River water that imperiled the river's steelhead trout population.

The trial court's rejection of the cross-complaint was the subject of an appeal, but the manner in which that ruling was reversed does not contemplate or endorse nearly so broad of a cross-complaint as the current Third Amended Cross-Complaint. The Court of Appeal cited the fact that when one defendant is singled out as a bad actor they are not required to be the sole source of compensation to the injured party who equitably should **share the blame**.

See Santa Barbara Channelkeeper v City of San Buenaventura (2018) 19 Cal.App.5th 1176, 1189-90 "[A] defendant is generally authorized to file a cross-complaint against a concurrent tortfeasor for partial indemnity on a comparative fault basis, even when such concurrent tortfeasor has not been named a defendant in the original complaint." (Id. at p. 607, 146 Cal.Rptr. 182, 578 P.2d 899.) By analogy, the City is authorized to file a cross-complaint against other water users in the Ventura River watershed, where it alleges that other users are partially responsible for the reduced waterflow in reaches 3 and 4 during summer months."]

Therefore, the Court of Appeal allowed the cross-complaint but in doing so specified who could be held to blame. Those potential cross-defendants were limited to persons who (1)

8

5

9 10 11

13 14

12

15 16

17 18

19

2021

2223

25

24

2627

extracted water from the watershed and (2) whether the extraction is in an amount that was "unreasonable" and resulted in the reduction of water in the Ventura River. *Id.*. The court of appeal also addressed the importance of priority of users. None of these issues are addressed by the proposed initial phase of the trial and this is a problem because it leaves in the case many cross-defendants who are not even alleged to be active extractors and it fails to distinguish between extractors who comply with the rule of reasonableness and those who do not.

Under California law, the POWOGW cross-defendants enjoy the highest priority of right to the use of underlying groundwater. Other users of groundwater who are not POWOGW hold lesser rights, including those who can be said to have appropriative rights or prescriptive rights to the groundwater (as alleged by VENTURA). Furthermore, California law forbids the adjudication of future use of groundwater by a POWOGW. [A trial court cannot not define or otherwise limit an overlying owner's future unexercised groundwater rights, in contrast to this court's limitation of unexercised riparian rights. In re Waters of Long Valley Creek Stream System (1979) 25 Cal.3d 339, 358–359] Therefore, for most of the cross-defendants an adjudication of their rights has not been properly framed or invoked by the Third Amended Cross Complaint. This is particularly true of an owner overlying groundwater who does not currently extract **groundwater from the basin.** There are hundreds of cross-defendants who fall into this category and who have been duped into entering into stipulations concerning their groundwater rights. VENTURA has never had a right to litigate the rights of a POWOGW of the Ojai or Upper Ojai groundwater basins who does not extract groundwater. Furthermore, these POWOGW who do not extract groundwater cannot possibly be a contributor to deficits in Ventura River stream flow. Therefore, they cannot possibly be a proper cross-defendant as has been narrowly allowed by the court of appeal.

The situation is similar but different with respect to cross-defendants who overlie the groundwater basin and actually have extraction facilities (i.e., a well). For those users there could be claim allowed by the court of appeal but only if their use of groundwater is determined to be "unreasonable" and can be shown to contribute to a deficit of water in the Ventura River. The

Third Amended Cross-Complaint is not so limited. The Third Amended Cross-Complaint asserts a right to an adjudication as to any POWOGW without regard to whether they are an extractor and even if they are an extractor, without regard to whether there use of the groundwater underlying their property is unreasonable. This is not the scope of "comparative fault" issues that the Court of Appeal was willing to carve out for VENTURA.

A first step to the litigation of the Ojai and Upper Ojai groundwater basins should be a determination of which cross defendants are extractors and of those extractors which can be shown to use an unreasonable amount of groundwater. Any of the cross-defendants who cannot be shown to be (1) an extractor of groundwater, (2) who uses an unreasonable amount of groundwater and (3) the use reduces the amount of water in reaches 3 and 4 of the Ventura River should have judgment entered in their favor. In addition, VENTURA's priority status as compared to POWOGW cross-defendants should determines as this may preclude any claim made by VENTURA with respect to POWOGW.

Finally, this Court has the legal authority to require that VENTURA find a separate water source for all further development. That would put an appropriate end to the litigation. This is an equitable action. VENTURA is the bad actor and cannot demonstrate the clean hands that are required to obtain a declaration of rights of users who are not constantly, year after year adding to the destruction of the Ventura River habitat by its reckless and continuous issuance of unsustainable development permits.

Dated: November 8, 2021

23

24

25 26

27

28

BRIEF OF WHITMAN CROSS-DEFENDANTS RE SCOPE OF PHASE 1 TRIAL AND PRELIMINARY

DETERMINATIONS FOR NOVEMBER 15, 2021 STATUS CONFERENCE - 7

/s/ Andrew K. Whitman

ANDREW K. WHITMAN, in pro per, and

NANCY L WHITMAN FAMILY TRUST

L. WHITMAN and the JOHN R and

attorney for HEIDI A. WHITMAN, NANCY