TRI-VALLEY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT PO Box 936

Benton, CA 93512

e-mail tvgmdsec@gmail.com

website tvgmd.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Carol Ann Mitchell, Chairperson
Phil West, Vice-Chairperson
Marion Dunn, Secretary
Richard Moss
Frank Ormiston
Dr. Dave Doonan
Fred Stump, District 2 Supervisor

MEETING AGENDA

March 27, 2019 at 6:30 p.m. Benton Community Center

Call Meeting to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

- 1. Roll Call
 - 2. Public Comment
 - 3. Approval of Minutes January 23,2019
 - 4. Approval of Warrant List of Expenditures (if any)
 - 5. Correspondence

[SEE ATTACHMENT A: Notice of Violation of the Lahontan Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan), 2017 Fish Mortality Events in the Lower Owens Watershed, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Inyo County]

- 6. District Board of Directors brief report of activities
- 7. Staff Update and Discussion of Mono County and Sierra Club's CEQA Litigation Against LADWP Related to Dewatering of Long/Little Round Valleys [SEE ATTACHMENT B: Order Overruling Demurrer to First Amended Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate; ATTACHMENT C: Respondent City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's Answer to First Amended Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate]
- 8. Staff update and discussion of actions and activities of the Owens Valley Groundwater Authority

- 9. Staff update on status of revised District Bylaws and Rules
- 10. Presentation on Inyo-Mono Integrated Resources Water Management Program by Holly Alpert, Inyo-Mono IRWM Director
- 11. Discussion and recommendation to Mono County Board of Supervisors for appointment of new member to District Board of Directors
- 12. Staff update and discussion on Coyote Springs' Request for District and Mono County approvals related to groundwater extraction and export activities
- 13. Schedule next meeting April 24, 2019 at 6:30 PM at the Chalfant Community Center
- 14. Adjournment

ATTACHMENT A

Notice of Violation of the Lahontan Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan), 2017 Fish Mortality Events in the Lower Owens Watershed, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Inyo County

[Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, March 19, 2019]





Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

March 19, 2019

CERTIFIED MAIL: 70091410000179385236

Clarence Martin, Aqueduct Manager Los Angeles Department of Water and Power 300 Mandich Street Bishop, CA 93514 Clarence.Martin@ladwp.com

Notice of Violation of the Lahontan Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan), 2017 Fish Mortality Events in the Lower Owens Watershed, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Inyo County

The purpose of this letter is to inform the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) that Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan Water Board) staff is alleging that LADWP has violated the Lahontan Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan) by allowing water resource management activities to result in hypoxic (low dissolved oxygen) conditions that led to fish mortality events in the Lower Owens River and in several off-channel lakes (Goose Lake, Billy Lake, and Twin Lakes) in 2017.

These violations are subject to enforcement, including administrative civil liability (fines) of up to \$10,000 per day for each violation pursuant to the California Water Code, section 13385, subdivision (a)(4) for violation of the Basin Plan Prohibitions. LADWP's response to this Notice will be taken into consideration by Lahontan Water Board staff when determining if and what additional enforcement to take.

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

The Basin Plan (Chapter 4) prescribes the following region-wide waste discharge prohibition.

"The discharge of waste that causes violation of any numeric water quality objective contained in this Plan is prohibited."

The Basin Plan (Chapter 3) prescribes the following water quality objective for dissolved oxygen that applies to all surface waters.

"The dissolved oxygen concentration, as percent saturation, shall not be depressed by more than 10 percent, nor shall the minimum dissolved oxygen

PETER C. PUMPHREY, CHAIR | PATTY Z. KOUYOUMDJIAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

concentration be less than 80 percent of saturation. For waters with the beneficial uses of COLD, COLD with SPWN, WARM, and WARM with SPWN, the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than that specified in Table 3-6."

Table 3-6
WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR
AMBIENT DISSOLVED OXYGEN CONCENTRATION^{1,2}

	Beneficial Use Class								
	COLD & SPWN ³	COLD	WARM & SPWN ³	WARM					
30 Day Mean	NA ⁴	6.5	NA	5.5					
7 Day Mean	9.5 (6.5)	NA	6.0	NA					
7 Day Mean Minimum	NA	5.0	NA	4.0					
1 Day Minimum ^{5,6}	8.0 (5.0)	4.0	5.0	3.0					

1 From: USEPA. 1986. Ambient water quality criteria for dissolved oxygen. Values are in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

3 Includes all embryonic and larval stages and all juvenile forms to 30-days following hatching (SPWN),

4 NA (Not Applicable).

5 For highly manipulatable discharges, further restrictions apply.

The Owens River below Tinemaha Reservoir is assigned the following beneficial uses: municipal and domestic supply (MUN); agricultural supply (AGR); groundwater recharge (GWR); contact and noncontact water recreation (REC-1, REC-2); commercial and sportfishing (COMM); cold freshwater habitat (COLD); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); and spawning, reproduction, and development (SPWN). Goose Lake, Billy Lake, and Twin Lakes are all considered minor surface waters in the Lower Owens Hydrologic Area (watershed) and are assigned the following beneficial uses: MUN; AGR; industrial service supply (IND); GWR; REC-1 and REC-2; COMM; warm freshwater habitat (WARM); COLD; WILD; RARE: and SPWN.

In 2017, total snowpack was the second highest in recorded history. LADWP's perceived risk to Los Angeles Aqueduct System (LAAS) infrastructure (primarily infrastructure on Owens Dry Lake) caused LADWP to divert/spread large volumes of water beginning May 6, 2017, into adjacent basins and pastureland to attenuate peak flows. The spreading releases peaked on July 1 and ended by August 30. Flow within the Lower Owens River inlet peaked at 325 cfs on June 26, 2017, and remained high through July 26, 2017. California Department of Fish and Wildlife began receiving reports of fish kills throughout the Lower Owens River in June 2017. California Department of Fish Wildlife staff investigated these reports on June 20 and July 11, 2017, and documented large numbers of dead largemouth bass, sunfish, carp, bullhead catfish, and red swamp crayfish in the Lower Owens River and in the off-channel lakes (Goose Lake, Billy Lake, and Twin Lakes). No living fish, with the exception of western mosquitofish, were observed at any locations; note that mosquitofish are able to extract

² These are water column concentrations recommended to achieve the required intergravel dissolved oxygen concentrations shown in parentheses. For species that have early life stages exposed directly to the water column (SPWN), the figures in parentheses apply.

⁶ All minima should be considered as instantaneous concentrations to be achieved at all times.

oxygen from the air-water interface, allowing the species to survive hypoxic conditions. Dissolved oxygen and water temperature data were collected in the field at each location during those investigations.

Lahontan Water Board staff was provided water quality monitoring data collected at various locations along the Lower Owens River (between Mazurka Canyon Road, four miles west of Independence, to the Lower Owens River Pump Back Station south of Lone Pine Lower Owens River) between March 22 and July 21, 2017 (Enclosure), as well as photo-documentation of fish mortality at some of these locations. The monitoring data documents severe declines in dissolved oxygen concentrations and the onset of hypoxia within the Lower Owens River beginning in mid-June 2017, which coincides with the timing of LADWP's spreading activities. For the temperature ranges observed during 2017, California Department of Fish and Wildlife staff have indicated that the fish species present in the Lower Owens River would have become stressed at dissolved oxygen concentrations around 1.0 mg/L, and would not survive prolonged exposure to oxygen levels below 0.5 mg/L. Based on the data provided, dissolved oxygen concentrations declined to lethal levels by June 20, 2017, at most locations being monitored and culminated in the fish kills documented by California Department of Fish and Wildlife staff on June 20 and July 11, 2017.

On February 20, 2019, LADWP informed Water Board staff that spreading activities were being initiated in the Big Pine area and from the Owens River into the McNally canals (east of Bishop) in anticipation of a higher than normal runoff event in 2019. Water Board staff expressed concern with respect to mobilizing sediment and nutrients during spreading activities and the potential for water quality impacts to result from return flows discharging directly to the Owens River and/or other surface waters. On February 22, 2019, Water Board staff recommended to LADWP that it develop and implement a water quality monitoring plan for surface waters that could potentially be affected, either directly or indirectly, by spreading activities. On February 25, 2019, LADWP verbally agreed to prepare and implement such a plan. As of the date of this notice, LADWP has not provided any documentation or notification that a water quality monitoring plan has or is being developed or that water quality monitoring is being implemented to monitor its ongoing spreading activities in the Big Pine area or the McNally canals.

LADWP's spreading activities, in combination with its management of waters, which has led to unmitigated potential for hypoxic conditions, resulted in lethal levels of dissolved oxygen and fish mortality events in the Lower Owens River and in several off-channel lakes (Goose Lake, Billy Lake, and Twin Lakes) following the 2017 snowmelt runoff event. By discharging sediment and nutrients during the spreading activities, LADWP violated the Basin Plan water quality objective for dissolved oxygen, which constitutes a violation of the waste discharge prohibition cited above.

The above-referenced alleged violations are serious, and repeat violations are not acceptable. LADWP has not conducted a comprehensive evaluation of potential options and mitigation available to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts from spreading water. Water Board staff continue to assess the alleged violations and may pursue

enforcement action as necessary, depending on LADWP's response and actions regarding this Notice of Violation.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (760) 241-7404 (patrice.copeland@waterboards.ca.gov) or Jan Zimmerman, Senior Engineering Geologist, at (760) 241-7376 (jan.zimmerman@waterboards.ca.gov).

Patrice Copeland, P.G.

Supervising Engineering Geologist

Enc: Water Quality Data (March – July 2017)

cc: Katherine Rubin, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (Katherine.rubin@ladwp.com)

Heidi Calvert, California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Nancee Murray, Senior Staff Counsel, California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Elizabeth Beryt, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Council
Doug Smith, Assistant Executive Officer, Lahontan Water Board
Jan Zimmerman, Senior Engineering Geologist, Lahontan Water Board
Jeff Brooks, Enforcement Coordinator, Lahontan Water Board
Naomi Kaplowitz, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Enforcement

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ENCLOSURE

Water Quality Data (March – July 2017)

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YS1-55-DO/T sensor used; device calibrated before each field event
Empty cells have no data collected on given day
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ismilligrams per liter; temperature (Temp) in degrees contigrade
Dead fish noted starting from 6/9/17 to 6/28/17 (carp, bass, catfish, crayfish) from Mazourka Road Bridge to Pumpback Station
Varoius degrees of Hydrogen sulfide odor were noted at lower DOs around/below 0.5 mg/L

ATTACHMENT B

ORDER OVERRULING DEMURRER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

[California Superior Court for Alameda County, February 22, 2019]

SERVICE LIST County of Mono v. City of Los Angeles, et al. Case No. RG18923377

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Jason Canger, Deputy County Counsel
COUNTY OF MONO
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SIERRA CLUB

Anomeys for Real Party in Interest CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Attorneys for Real Party in Interest CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

I declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct

Executed on February 22, 2019 at Oakland, California.

Chad Finke

Executive Officer/Clerk of the Superior Court

by Can go

Pam Williams Deputy Clerk



FILED ALAMEDA COUNTY FEB 2 0 2019

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

COUNTY OF MONO et al,	Case No. RG18-923377
Petitioners,	
v.	ORDER OVERRULING DEMURRER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, et al.	FOR WRIT OF MANDATE.
Respondents.	DATE 1/18/19 TIME 9:00 AM DEPT 15

The demurrer of the City of Los Angeles et al (collectively "the City") to the petition of the County of Mono et al (collectively "Mono") for a writ of mandate directing the City to comply with CEQA came on for hearing on 1/18/19, in Department 15 of this Court, the Honorable Evelio Grillo presiding. After consideration of the briefing and the argument, IT IS ORDERED: The demurrer of the City to the petition of Mono is OVERRULED.

ALLEGATIONS IN COMPLAINT

The City owns land. (1AP, para 14.) The land is the habitat of the Bi-State Sage Grouse. (1AP, para 17-24.)

The City leased 6,400 acres and the leases included 5 acre-feet/acre. (1AP, para 14.)

This would result in the land receiving up to 32,000 acre-feet. (1AP, para 25.) The City

historically provided an average of 3.9-4.7 acre-feet for a total of 35,000-30,000. (1AP, para 15.)

In March 2018, the City proposed new leases that provided no water. (1AP, para 25.)

Mono and the City exchanged correspondence on the proposed new leases. (1AP, para 26-27.)

On 5/1/18, the City notified Mono that the City would offer leases for 2018 that would be at 0.71 acre-feet/acre, or 4,600 AF for the 6,400 acre area. (1AP, para 28.) Mono made a competing proposal. The City maintained its position that the leases would be offered at 0.71 acre-feet/acre. (1AP, para 29-30.)

The City did not initiate or complete any administrative process or CEQA review before or as part of its decision to cease the historic practice of offering leases with 5 acre-feet/acre and to commence offering leases with 0.71 AF/acre. (1AP, para 31, 36-37.)

The 1AP asserts a single cause of action under CEQA alleging that the City's change in the terms of its proposed leases for the 6,400 acres was a "project" under CEQA (PRC 21065), that the project was subject to discretionary approval (PRC 21080; 14 CCR 15378(a)(1)), that this required CEQA review, and that the City did not conduct CEQA review. (1AP, para 42-53.)

REQUEST FOR JUDICAL NOTICE

The City's RJN filed 11/9/18 asks the court to take judicial notice of (A) a Notice of Preparation dated 8/15/18 and (B) a LADWP Approval Board letter dated 2/2/10 with attached Ranch Leases and LADWP Resolution 010-217 dated 2/2/10. The City seeks permissive judicial notice under Evid Code 452. The requests are DENIED.

Petitioner's RJN filed 1/8/19 asks the court to take judicial notice of (A) a letter from the LADWP dated 6/6/18 and (B) a letter from the City of Los Angeles dated 5/1/18. Petitioners seek permissive judicial notice under Evid Code 452. The requests are DENIED.

The court denies the requests because the City is effectively turning the demurrer into an evidentiary hearing. "The hearing on demurrer may not be turned into a contested evidentiary hearing through the guise of having the court take judicial notice of documents whose truthfulness or proper interpretation are disputable." (*Fremont Indem. Co. v. Fremont General Corp.* (2007) 148 Cal.App.4th 97, 114.) "[A] court cannot by means of judicial notice convert a demurrer into an incomplete evidentiary hearing in which the demurring party can present documentary evidence and the opposing party is bound by what that evidence appears to show." (*Fremont*, 148 Cal.App.4th at 115.) (See also *Richtek USA, Inc. v. uPI Semiconductor Corporation* (2015) 242 Cal.App.4th 651, 660.)

If the court were to have granted the requests, the documents do not compel the conclusion that the City exhausted the CEQA procedure in 2010. The LADWP Approval Board Letter dated 2/2/10 is a recommendation by the LADWP to the City Board. This is not a City resolution. This is a staff letter that would be in a CEQA administrative record. (City RJN, Exh B. page 12.) The Letter implies states that the City Attorney determined that the Ranch Leases are categorically exempt from CEQA under "the City of Los Angeles Guidelines for the implementation of [CEQA]." It is unclear what effect the court is to give to an opinion based on compliance with the City of Los Angeles Guidelines for CEQA. (City RJN, Exh B. page 19.) The City's Resolution dated 2/2/10 makes no express CEQA finding. The Resolution states only that the leases were "approved as to form and legality by the City Attorney." (City RJN, Exh B, page 20.) If the court did consider these documents, then the court would construe them in favor

of petitioners at the demurrer stage and find that the City did not make a CEQA finding in a City resolution.

If the court were to have granted the requests, noticeably absent in the City's request for judicial notice is a Notice of Determination under Pub Res Code 21552(b). The City relies on City of Chula Vista v. County of San Diego (1994) 23 Cal.App.4th 1713, 1719, for the proposition that the court can take judicial notice of CEQA documents. In City of Chula Vista, the court could take judicial notice of a city resolution, which defined a service contract as a CEQA project and a notice of determination, which set a clear starting point for the CEQA statute of limitations. In this case, in contrast, the City made no express finding that the Ranch leases were CEQA exempt and the City apparently did not file a Notice of Determination.

DEMURRER BASED ON UNCERTAINTY

The demurer is OVERRULED to the extent it is based on uncertainty.

The City asserts that Mono must identify the leases with greater certainty – dates, parties, properties, etc. The allegations in the complaint are adequate. The City's demurer states that for purposes of the demurrer it has identified "the only operative leases in Mono County that the FAP could be referencing." (Dmr at 11:7-8.) Therefore, although the petition could be more specific, the petition has placed the City on notice of the allegations against it.

DEMURRER BASED ON STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The petition alleges that the City did not initiate or complete any administrative process or CEQA review before or as part of its decision to cease the historic practice of offering leases with 5 acre-feet/acre and to commence offering leases with 0.71 acre-feet/acre. (1AP, para 31,

36-37.) Therefore, the court applies the 180 day CEQA statute of limitations. A lawsuit must be filed "within 180 days from the date of the public agency's decision to carry out or approve the project, or, if a project is undertaken without a formal decision by the public agency, within 180 days from the date of commencement of the project." (Pub Res. Code §21167(d); 14 CCR 15112.)

The petition alleges that the City's "decision" was the 5/1/18 notification. (1AP, para 28.) Construing all the factual allegations in support of petitioners, this is supported by the factual allegations. The petition was filed on 9/27/18, which is within 180 days.

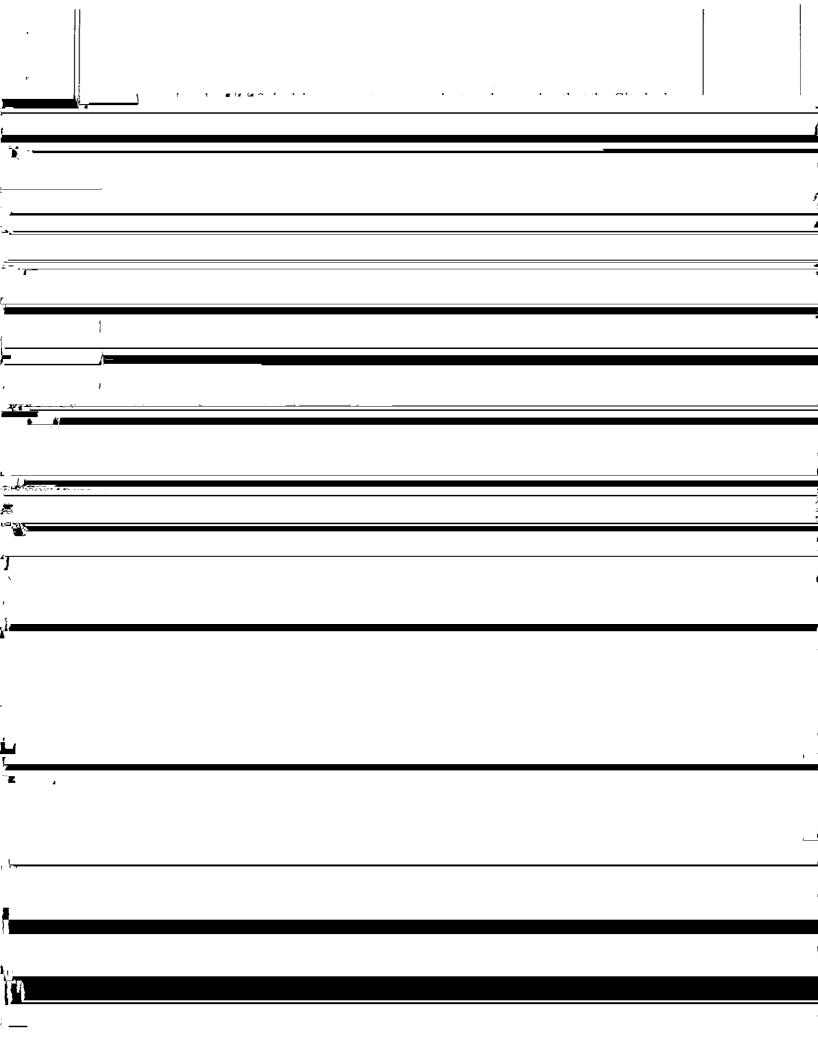
The City asserts that the 5/1/18 decision was not a new project and was instead a continuation of the City's 2010 decision to approve the Ranch Leases and related Resolution.

This is plausible, but the City's 2010 decision to approve the Ranch Leases is not alleged in the complaint and the court denied the City's request for judicial notice.

A change in water use can be the continuation of a prior project or a new CEQA project. In *County of Inyo v. Yorty* (1973) 32 Cal.App.3d 795, the court held that the court should read the word "project" broadly and that a change in plans for water acquisition can be a new CEQA project. In *County of Inyo v. City of Angeles* (1977) 71 Cal.App.3d 185, 195, the court again stated that a proposed change in water acquisition and use can be a CEQA project. The court was very specific:

The project which forms both the scope of his litigation and the subject of the EIR mandated by this court is the department of water and power's program for increasing the average rate of groundwater extraction and use (both for export and in-valley use) above the baseline rate reasonably representing the average rate of groundwater extraction and use (both for export and in-valley use) preceding the second aqueduct's availability for use.

(71 Cal.App.3d at 196.) This is a demurrer, so the court construes the factual allegations in favor of petitioners. The 5/1/18 decision was arguably a new project.



allocation. (Reply at 12:9-10.) In *Communities for a Better Environment v. South Coast Air Quality Management District* (2010) 48 Cal.4th 310 ("*CBE*"), the project proponent,

ConocoPhillips, argued that "the analytical baseline for a project employing existing equipment should be the maximum permitted operating capacity of the equipment, even if the equipment is operating below those levels at the time the environmental analysis is begun." (*CBE*, 48 Cal.4th at 316.) The Supreme Court disagreed and unanimously held that CEQA requires that the baseline should reflect "established levels of a particular use," and not the "merely hypothetical conditions allowable under the permits...." Therefore, even if the court had taken judicial notice of the leases, it would not have changed the conclusion that the petition adequately alleges that the City decided to initiate a CEQA project on 5/1/18.

Finally, and again if the court had taken judicial notice of the Ranch Leases, then Mono's theory is not that the leases were improperly approved pursuant to a categorical exemptions in 2010 (which would be barred by the 180 day statute of limitations) but that the City in 2018 made a change of policy and practice regarding the removal of water from lands and habitat. (Ptn, para 28.) Under *CBE*, 48 Cal.4th 310, a contract that reserves discretion to use "up to" a certain amount does not preclude a CEQA challenge to a change of policy or practice within a contractual grant of discretion.

The court has found no authority suggesting that a grant of discretion in a contract can excuse compliance with CEQA. The City relies on *City of Chula Vista v. County of San Diego* (1994) 23 Cal.App.4th 1713, 1721, for the proposition that if a contract permits a range of actions then any action within the contractually permitted range is not a new CEQA project. This reading of *City of Chula Vista* would appear to be contrary to the Supreme Court's subsequent decision in *CBE*, *supra*. In addition, *City of Chula Vista* concerned the different

different. In *City of Chula Vista*, the contract permitted an increase from 1,300 drums to 2,000 drums and the board of supervisors' resolution specifically approved an agreement providing for storage of up to 2,000 drums. That is different from the issue in *CBE* and (arguably) in this case of whether a contractually permitted proposed change requires CEQA review because it is a substantial change from an established environmental baseline.

CONCLUSION

The demurrer of the City to the petition of Mono is OVERRULED. The City must file an answer on or before 3/15/19.

Dated: February <u>\$\mathcal{U}\$</u>, 2019

Evelio Grillo

Judge of the Superior Court

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL CCP 1013a(3)

CASE NAME: COUNTY OF MONO v. CITY OF LOS ANGELES, et al. RG18-923377

I certify that the following is true and correct: I am the clerk in Dept. 15 of the Superior Court of California, County of Alameda and not a party to this cause. I served ORDER OVERRULING DEMURRER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE by placing copies in envelopes addressed as shown below and then by sealing and placing them for collection, stamping or metering with prepaid postage, and mailing on the date stated below, in the United States mail at Alameda County, California, following standard court practices.

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ATTACHMENT C

RESPONDENT CITY OF LOS ANGELES AND LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER'S ANSWER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

[City of Los Angeles, et al., March 15, 2019]

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney (SBN 111529) JOSEPH A. BRAJEVICH, General Counsel Water and Power (SBN 156144) JULIE C. RILEY, Deputy City Attorney (SBN 197407) DAVID EDWARDS, Deputy City Attorney (SBN 237308) 221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 1000 Los Angeles, CA 90012 Telephone: (213) 367-4513 Facsimile: (213) 367-4588 Email: julie.riley@ladwp.com 6 EXEMPT FROM FILING FEES AMRIT S. KULKARNI (SBN: 202786) GOV'T CODE § 6103 JULIA L. BOND (SBN: 166587) SHIRAZ D. TANGRI (SBN: 203037) EDWARD GRUTZMACHER (SBN: 228649) MEYERS, NAVE, RIBACK, SILVER & WILSON 707 Wilshire Blvd., 24th Floor Los Angeles, California 90017 Telephone: (213) 626-2906 10 Facsimile: (213) 626-0215 Email: akulkarni@meyersnave.com ibond@meyersnave.com stangri@meyersnave.com 12 egrutzmacher@meyersnave.com 13 Attorneys for Respondents CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER, and LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER BOARD OF 16 COMMISSIONERS SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 17 18 **COUNTY OF ALAMEDA** 19 COUNTY OF MONO and SIERRA CLUB. Case No. RG18923377 ASSIGNED FOR ALL PURPOSES TO: 20 Petitioners JUDGE EVELIO GRILLO, DEPT. 15 21 RESPONDENTS CITY OF LOS CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES ANGELES AND LOS ANGELES 22 DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER; DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF 23 POWER'S ANSWER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION FOR WATER AND POWER BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS; and DOES 1 through 20; WRIT OF MANDATE 24 Trial Date: None Set 25 Respondents 26 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH 27 AND WILDLIFE; and DOES 21 through 40 28 Real Parties in Interest

RESPONDENTS CITY OF LOS ANGELES AND LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER'S

ANSWER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

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Defendants and Respondents the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (collectively, "the City" or "City") hereby answer the First Amended Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate ("Petition") brought by Petitioners County of Mono and Sierra Club (collectively, "Petitioners") in the above-captioned action. For ease of reference, certain headings in the Petition are repeated, but should not be construed as an admission or adoption of any part of the Petition. Accordingly, the City admit, deny and allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

- Answering Paragraph 1, the City alleges that the allegations in this Paragraph constitute a characterization of Petitioners' claims, to which no response is required and the Petition speaks for itself. Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically, the allegations in Paragraph 1 of the Petition.
- Answering Paragraph 2, the City alleges that the allegations in this Paragraph constitute a characterization of Petitioners' claims, to which no response is required and the Petition speaks for itself. The City alleges that the Petition purports to concern approximately 6,400 acres of land owned by the City in Mono County ("Property"). Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically, the allegations in Paragraph 2 of the Petition.
- Answering Paragraph 3, the allegations are comprised of characterizations of Petitioners' claims and Petitioners' legal conclusions, which requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 3.
- Answering Paragraph 4, the allegations are comprised of the allegations are comprised of characterizations of Petitioners' claims and Petitioners' legal conclusions, which requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 4.

PARTIES

Answering Paragraph 5, the City admits that Petitioner County of Mono is a political subdivision of the State of California. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every remaining allegation in Paragraph 5.

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- 6. Answering Paragraph 6, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 6 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 7. Answering Paragraph 7, the City admits that it is a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of California and the Charter, and that it is the owner of the Property. Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically the allegations in Paragraph 7 of the Petition.
- 8. Answering Paragraph 8, the City admits that Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is a political subdivision of the City, and is responsible for control and management of the Property. Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically the allegations in Paragraph 8 of the Petition.
- 9. Answering Paragraph 9, the City admits that Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is governed by its Board of Commissioners. Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically the allegations in Paragraph 9 of the Petition.
- 10. Answering Paragraph 10, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 10 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 11. Answering Paragraph 11, the City admits that Real Party in Interest California Department of Fish and Wildlife is a political subdivision of the State of California. Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically the allegations in Paragraph 11 of the Petition.
- 12. Answering Paragraph 12, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 12 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

13. Answering Paragraph 13, the City admits that it owns over 62,000 acres of property, including senior water rights, in Mono County. Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically the allegations in Paragraph 13 of the Petition.

- 14. Answering Paragraph 14, the City admits that it has entered into several lease agreements over portions of the Property. These leases speak for themselves and no response regarding their contents is required. Except as expressly alleged herein, the City denies, generally and specifically the allegations in Paragraph 14 of the Petition.
- 15. The City denies, generally and specifically the allegations in Paragraph 15 of the Petition.
- 16. Answering Paragraph 16, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 16 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 17. Answering Paragraph 17, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 17 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 18. Answering Paragraph 18, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 18 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 19. Answering Paragraph 19, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 19 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 20. Answering Paragraph 20, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 20 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 21. Answering Paragraph 21, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 21 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
- 22. Answering Paragraph 22, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding the allegations in Paragraph 22 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.
 - 23. Answering Paragraph 23, the City lacks sufficient information and belief regarding

the allegations in Paragraph 23 of the Petition, and on that basis denies, generally and specifically, those allegations.

- 24. Answering Paragraph 24, the City alleges that the case *Desert Survivors*, et al. v. *U.S. Department of the Interior* (2018) N.D. Cal., Case No. 3:16-cv-01165-JCS speaks for itself. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 24.
- 25. Answering Paragraph 25, the City admits that the leases entered into in 2009 expired on December 31, 2013 and have been in "holdover" status since January 1, 2014. The leases speak for themselves and no response regarding their contents is required. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 25.
- 26. Answering Paragraph 26, the City alleges that the April 19, 2018 Correspondence from Mono County to Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti speaks for itself and no response regarding its contents is required. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 26.
- 27. Answering Paragraph 27, the City alleges that the May 1, 2018 Correspondence from Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti to Mono County speaks for itself and no response regarding its contents is required. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 27.
- Answering Paragraph 28, the City admits that on or about May 1, 2018, it notified the lessees in Mono County Leases that they will be provided with approximately 4,600 acre feet of water. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 28.
- 29. Answering Paragraph 29, the City alleges that the May 3, 2018 Correspondence speaks for itself and no response regarding its contents is required. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 29.
- 30. Answering Paragraph 30, the City admits that it provided lessees in Mono County with water in 2018. The City further admits and avers that it has never committed to providing

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lessees with a guaranteed amount of water and has maintained its discretion regarding the amount of water, if any, to provide to lessees. The City further avers that it distributed over 7,400 acrefeet of water onto lands in Long Valley in 2018. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 30.

- 31. Answering Paragraph 31, the City admits that it spread water in 2018 to benefit B-State Sage Grouse habitat. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 31.
- 32. Answering Paragraph 32, the allegations are comprised of characterizations of Petitioners' claims and Petitioners' legal conclusions, which requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 32.
- 33. Answering Paragraph 33, the allegations are comprised of characterizations of Petitioners' claims and Petitioners' legal conclusions, which requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 33.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 34. Answering Paragraph 34, the allegations are comprised of legal conclusions requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 34.
- 35. Answering Paragraph 35, the allegations are comprised of legal conclusions requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 35.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES AND INADEQUACY OF REMEDY

- 36. Answering Paragraph 36, the allegations are comprised legal conclusions requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 36.
 - 37. Answering Paragraph 37, the allegations are comprised of characterizations of

Petitioners' claims and Petitioners' legal conclusions, which requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 37.

- 38. Answering Paragraph 38, the City alleges that the document attached to the Petition as Exhibit A speaks for itself. The remaining allegations are comprised of characterizations of Petitioners' claims and Petitioners' legal conclusions, which requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 38.
- 39. Answering Paragraph 39, the allegations are comprised of legal conclusions requiring no response. The City denies that Petitioners are entitled to the relief requested or any relief whatsoever. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 39.
- 40. Answering Paragraph 40, the allegations are comprised of legal conclusions requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 40.

STANDING

41. Answering Paragraph 41, the allegations are comprised of legal conclusions requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 41.

CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)

- 42. Answering Paragraph 42, the City re-alleges and incorporated by reference each and every preceding Paragraph of this Answer as if fully set forth herein.
 - 43. The City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 43.
- 44. Answering Paragraph 44, the City alleges that California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), and specifically Public Resources Code section 21065, speaks for itself. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in

 45. Answering Paragraph 45, the City alleges that CEQA Guidelines, and specifically CEQA Guidelines § 15378(a)(1), speak for themselves. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 45.

- 46. Answering Paragraph 46, the City alleges that CEQA Guidelines, and specifically CEQA Guidelines § 15352(a), speak for themselves. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 46.
- 47. Answering Paragraph 47, the City alleges that CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, and specifically Public Resources Code, §§ 21100, 21002, and 21002.1(a), and CEQA Guidelines §§ 15070 and 15081 speak for themselves. The City further alleges that the allegations are comprised of legal conclusions requiring no response. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 47.
- 48. Answering Paragraph 48, the City alleges that the case *Mountain Lion Foundation* v. Fish & Game Com. (1997) 16 Cal.4th 105, 112 speaks for itself. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 48.
- 49. Answering Paragraph 49, the City alleges that CEQA Guidelines, and specifically CEQA Guidelines § 15003, speak for themselves. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 49.
- 50. Answering Paragraph 50, the City alleges that CEQA, and specifically Public Resources Code section 21061, speaks for itself. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 50.
- 51. Answering Paragraph 51, the City alleges that CEQA and the case *Laurel Heights Improvement Ass'n of San Francisco v. Regents of the University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376 speak for themselves. Except as specifically admitted, alleged or denied herein, the City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 51.
 - 52. The City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 52.
- 53. The City denies each and every allegation in Paragraph 53. The City further denies that Petitioners are entitled to the relief requested or any relief whatsoever.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

54. Answering subparagraphs "1" through "4" of the Prayer, the City denies all of the allegations in those paragraphs, denies that Petitioners are entitled to the relied requested or any relief whatsoever, and denies that the City has engaged in any unlawful practices.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

As separate and distinct answers and defenses to the First Amended Verified Petition as a whole and to each cause of action set forth therein, the City alleges as follows below. By alleging the separate and additional defenses set forth below, the City is not in any way agreeing or conceding it has the burden of proof or the burden of persuasion on any of these issues.

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition fails to allege facts sufficient to state a cause of action against the City.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred by all applicable statutes of limitation, including, but not limited to, California Code of Civil Procedure sections 343 and 1094.6 and Public Resources Code section 21167.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred due to Petitioners' failure to exhaust administrative remedies. The Petition is barred by the separation of powers doctrine, the common law exhaustion of administrative remedies doctrine, and statutory provisions.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred due to the fact that Petitioners lack standing to sue.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The City has, at all times relevant hereto, proceeded under and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred due to the fact that the relief sought is not in the public interest.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred by the doctrines of estoppel and waiver.

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EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred by the doctrine of laches, in that Petitioners unreasonably delayed raising the claims set forth in the Petition in a manner that has resulted in prejudice to the City.

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Petitioners are not entitled to any relief in equity, because the balance of harms does not warrant equitable relief.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred by the doctrine of unclean hands, as well as other applicable equitable doctrines, for reasons which include, but are not limited to, Petitioners' purpose in filing this action is to use the action for improper purposes.

ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The Petition is barred by the fact that the controversy averred therein is moot.

TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The relief requested in the Petition would require the Court to unconstitutionally intrude into the functions reserved to the legislative branch of government and would violate the doctrine of separation of powers. Accordingly, this Court lacks jurisdiction to grant the requested relief.

THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Petitioners have failed to join as parties numerous persons or entities who have or may have substantial vested rights which may be impaired or lost entirely by virtue of this action. Loss or impairment of the substantial rights of these persons or entities could subject the City to a multiplicity of lawsuits relating thereto, and could result in the imposition of inconsistent legal obligations.

FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

With respect to all actions referred to in the Petition and the whole thereof, the City proceeded in the manner required by law, did not act arbitrarily, capriciously, or wholly without evidentiary support, and did not abuse its discretion. The City made all required findings, which both supported the City actions and were supported by substantial evidence.

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Power Board of Commissioners

ANSWER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and **not a party to this action**. I am employed in the County of Alameda, State of California. My business address is 555 12th Street, Suite 1500, Oakland, CA 94607.

On March 15, 2019, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as RESPONDENTS CITY OF LOS ANGELES AND LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER'S ANSWER TO FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE on the interested parties in this action as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

BY MAIL: I enclosed the document(s) in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the persons at the addresses listed in the Service List and placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with Meyers, Nave, Riback, Silver & Wilson's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that the correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on March 15, 2019, at Oakland, California.

Melissa Bender

SERVICE LIST County of Mono v. City of Los Angeles, et al Case No. RG18923377

County of Mono v. C Case No. 1	ity of Los Angeles, et al. RG18923377
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ATTACHMENT D

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER PRESS RELEASE REGARDING 2019 IRRIGATION SEASON [Los Angeles Department of Water and Power March 8, 2019]

News Release



LADWP Announces Plans to Spread Water In Long Valley During Spring Runoff

BISHOP, CA – Earlier this evening, the Inyo Mono Alpine Cattlemen's Association's Spring Tour Dinner Meeting was held at the Talman Pavillion. The meeting included updates on information relevant to ranching interests at the local, regional, state, and federal levels. Staff members from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) were in attendance and announced that LADWP plans to spread 30,000 acre-feet of water in Long Valley starting this coming May 2019.

In a statement shared by LADWP staff at the dinner, LADWP Senior Assistant General Manager of Water System Rich Harasick said, "It has been a great year for rain and snowfall in California – after recent storms the Eastern Sierra snowpack is 166% of normal as of March 5th. LADWP continues to work on its operational plans and is preparing for the upcoming spring runoff. Efforts are already underway with water spreading started in Inyo County."

Consistent with past practices, LADWP plans to provide water to its lessees based on LADWP operational needs. In prior years when the Eastern Sierra runoff exceeded the capacity of the aqueduct system, LADWP spread water to its leased lands in the southern Mono area. This was the case during the 2017 record precipitation, when as much water was spread as the land could handle.

LADWP is evaluating this year's anticipated runoff while also considering the demands of the overall water system, which include customer needs, environmental commitments and hydroelectric generation. Taking these factors into account, LADWP is committed to maximizing the beneficial use of runoff water to the fullest extent and working with its lessees and ranching community to use water efficiently. In order to keep residents and partners of the Eastern Sierra informed of the steps being taken to manage runoff, LADWP will continue to issue additional updates as conditions and operations progress.

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