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8	CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD			
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10	In the matter of the Brait Coase and Besist	LIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF		
11		TER RESOURCES' MOTION FOR OTECTIVE ORDER		
12	2 and			
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14	In the Matter of the Administrative Civil Liability Complaint issued to			
15	Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, Enforcement ActionENF01951.			
16				
17	California Danartment of Water Pecources ("DI	WR") requests that the Hearing Officers in		
18	the above-referenced enforcement actions issue protective orders pursuant to Code of Civil			
19	Procedure sections 2019.030 and 2025.420 prohibiting the deposition of Paul Marshall and			
20	accompanying requests for production of documents s	served by Byron-Bethany Irrigation District		
21	("BBID") and the Central Delta and South Delta Wate	er Agencies (referred to jointly as		
22	"CDWA") The denocition and production of decume	"CDWA"). The deposition and production of documents are unreasonably duplicative and		
23	cumulative, would impose undue burden, and the noticing parties are able to obtain the			
24	information from a more convenient, less burdensome	e, and less expensive source during cross		
25	evenination that will easur during the hearing which	commences in three weeks. Indeed, DWR		
26	already produced some of the documents that RRID of	nd CDWA requested in response to requests		
27	for production of documents that were included in pri	or notices for the deposition of Mr.		
28	Marshall, which were cancelled.			
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I. INTRODUCTION

Even though all written direct and rebuttal testimony and exhibits have been submitted at this point in the enforcement actions and DWR has already produced documents, BBID and CDWA are again¹ demanding a deposition of Mr. Marshall to occur before March 21, 2016 when Phase I of the hearings begins. In the recent deposition notices, they also seek from Mr. Marshall duplicative and additional documents.² The rebuttal testimony of Mr. Marshall in most part responds to misrepresentations or inaccuracies of BBID and WSID that are outside the scope of the enforcement actions. DWR also objected to extraneous and irrelevant arguments in the legal briefs submitted by the parties, but nevertheless was compelled to correct the record. Filing rebuttal to irrelevant direct testimony does not result in the waiver of the original objection or request that the unresponsive legal briefs be struck from the record. These same parties are looking to use the discovery process this late in the process to further develop erroneous arguments and expand the scope.³ These efforts will not further the efficiency and expediency of these hearings, but will result in additional confusion of relevant issues. A more efficient and less burdensome process is for BBID and CDWA to rely on the upcoming hearing process and cross-examination of witnesses.

In an attempt to meet, confer, and compromise regarding the recent Deposition Notices and Requests for Production of Documents, a conference call between BBID, CDWA, DWR, and State Water Contractors ("SWC") occurred on February 25, 2016. (See Declaration of Robin McGinnis in Support of DWR's Motion for Protective Order ("McGinnis Decl."), at ¶ 16). It became clear from statements made during the call that the noticing parties intend the scope of the proposed deposition to be unlimited.

parties decided not to depose Mr. Marshall.

original deposition notices.

¹ BBID and WSID previously set the Deposition of Mr. Marshall to occur on November 24, 2015, along

² On December 7, 2015, DWR responded to document requests by the parties that were included in the

with a Request for Production of Documents. After DWR changed its participation as a party to a limited role, the

³ For example, BBID requested documents concerning or relating to the *current and/or historical* diversions of water by BBID, which is not relevant to the question of whether it was legally diverting water during June of 2015, the period subject to curtailment and the enforcement action.

In her October 23, 2015 procedural ruling in the WSID matter, Hearing Officer Spivy-Weber indicated the parties could seek a protective order to prohibit or postpone the deposition of a particular individual based on undue burden, the unreasonably duplicative or cumulative nature of the request, or the ability of the noticing party to obtain the information from a more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive source. This Board has prevented depositions in previous proceedings when the information sought had already been or would be provided pursuant to the Board's hearing procedures and was thus obtainable from a more convenient, less burdensome, and less expensive source.⁴

The undue burden and expense of producing Mr. Marshall for deposition and production of a potentially large volume of documents, many of which are not relevant, most of which are not in the possession and control of Mr. Marshall, and some of which have already been produced, weeks before the commencement of the hearing, far outweighs any purported importance of such discovery to the noticing parties. Moreover, any information sought from Mr. Marshall at his deposition would be duplicative of the information the noticing parties have already obtained through the exchange of rebuttal testimony and exhibits and could obtain through the opportunity for cross-examination of rebuttal witnesses afforded by the evidentiary hearing process that will soon commence. Therefore, good cause exists for the issuance of DWR's requested protective order.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On July 16, 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board ("Board") issued a draft Cease and Desist Order to The West Side Irrigation District ("WSID") pursuant to Water Code Sections 1052 and 1831. In response, WSID requested a formal hearing on August 7, 2015. On July 20, 2015, the Board issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint to BBID pursuant to Water Code Sections 1052 and 1055. In response, BBID requested a formal hearing on August 6, 2015.

⁴Water Right Hearing Regarding Proposed Cease and Desist Order Against Millview County Water District, Thomas P. Hill, and Steven L. Gomes, December 3, 2009, available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/hearings/millview/docs/hearofficerruling120309.pdf.

The initial hearing notices issued in the enforcement actions did not contemplate submission of rebuttal evidence prior to the commencement of the evidentiary hearing. (See Notices of Public Hearing dated August 19, 2015 (BBID) and September 1, 2015 and November 10, 2015 (WSID).) On October 2, 2015, via e-mail, the hearing officer in the BBID matter continued the hearing date to March 21, 2016 and set a deadline for submission of written testimony and exhibits for cases-in-chief of January 18, 2016 and a deadline for submission of written rebuttal testimony and exhibits of February 22, 2016. A revised notice of public hearing was issued on October 20, 2015 correcting the deadline for submission of cases-in-chief to January 19, 2016. By ruling on December 16, 2016, the hearing officer in the WSID matter consolidated the proceeding with the BBID matter adopting the deadlines for submittal of cases-in-chief and rebuttal testimony. A Notice of Revised Schedule for Public Hearings for both proceedings was issued on January 8, 2016.

On September 2, 2015, DWR submitted a Notice of Intent to Appear in ENF01951 indicating that Mr. Marshall would be an expert witness and testify regarding "Effects of Delta Diversions." (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 4.) On October 2, 2015, DWR submitted a Notice of Intent to Appear in ENF01949 indicating that Mr. Marshall would be an expert witness and testify regarding "Effects of Delta Diversions." (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 5.) BBID, CDWA, and WSID noticed the deposition of Mr. Marshall for November 24, 2015, reset the deposition for December 30, 2015, and reset it again for February 2, 2016. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 6–8.) On December 7, 2015, DWR produced documents in response to requests for production of documents included in the original notices of deposition. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 9.) On January 19, 2016, DWR submitted an Amended Notice of Intent to Appear indicating that it would participate in the hearing on cross-examination and rebuttal only. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 10.) On January 28, 2016, BBID, CDWA, and WSID notified DWR that they did not "see a need to depose Paul [Marshall] at this point." (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 11.) On February 22, 2016, DWR submitted its rebuttal testimony and exhibits relied on. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 12.)

On February 23, 2016, CDWA served a "Notice of Taking Deposition of Paul Marshall," which included a request for production of documents. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 13.) In CDWA's notice, they request documents including those: describing the "controlling factor" for State Water Project Delta Operations for each day from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015; explaining or computing "Net Channel Depletions to meet Delta Consumptive Use"; explaining or identifying "authorized in-basin needs"; relating to how "Project operators adjust the exports scheduled at the SWP and CVP pumping plants to further prevent salinity incursion into the Delta"; explaining when, during 2014 and 2015, DWR failed to meet the "modified salinity objectives"; and relating to how "in-Delta users will continue to impact delta water quality despite the tools available to Project operators." (*Ibid.*)

On February 24, 2016, BBID served an "Amended Notice of Deposition of Paul Marshall and Request for Production of Documents." (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 14.) In BBID's notice, it requests documents including those: concerning or relating to water right curtailments in 2015⁵; and concerning or relating to the *current and/or historical* diversions of water by BBID. (*Ibid.*)

In both, the deposition is noticed for March 3, 2016 at 9:30 a.m. in the same location. DWR made a reasonable and good faith attempt at an informal resolution of the issues raised in this motion with BBID and CDWA as required by Code of Civil Procedure section 2025.420, subsection (a). (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 15.) DWR, SWC, BBID, and CDWA had a teleconference on February 25, 2016, but were unable to reolve the issues raised in this motion. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 16.) On February 26, 2016, I notified BBID and CDWA that the deposition cannot go forward until there is a ruling on this motion. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 17.)

III. ARGUMENT

The Water Code governs the Board's hearing and discovery procedures, and incorporates elements of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Civil Discovery Act (Title 4 [commencing with Section 2016.010] of Part 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure). (See generally Wat. Code, § 1100; Gov. Code, § 11400 et seq.; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §§ 648, 648.4.) The Board or any

⁵ BBID argued in its Jan. 25, 2016 "Notice of Position" that the Board's authority to curtail pre-1914 water rights is not at issue in this proceeding.

party to proceedings before the Board may take depositions of witnesses in accordance with the Civil Discovery Act. (Wat.Code, § 1100.)

But the right to discovery is not unlimited. The Hearing Officer may issue a protective order prohibiting or limiting depositions in order to protect a party or deponent from undue burden and expense. (Code Civ. Proc., § 2025.420, subd. (b).) The Hearing Officer may issue a protective order if the discovery sought would be "unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive." (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 2025.420, subd. (b), 2019.030, subds. (a), (b).)

Board Hearing Officers have issued protective orders or otherwise limited discovery in other Board proceedings. In the Water Right Hearing Regarding Proposed Cease and Desist Order Against Millview County Water District, Thomas P. Hill, and Steven L. Gomes, the Hearing Officer denied Millview, et al.'s request for pre-hearing discovery including depositions. (Hearing Officer's Ruling dated December 3, 2009.) The Hearing Officer found that a protective order was warranted because the discovery sought was obtainable from a more convenient, less burdensome, and less expensive source. (Id., at p. 2.) The Hearing Officer explained that the information sought by Millview, et al. had already been or would be provided pursuant to the Board's hearing procedures. (*Ibid.*) Formal discovery was not warranted because the Prosecution Team identified its expert witnesses and would have to serve its written testimony and exhibits in advance of the hearing. (*Ibid.*) Thus, the information sought could be obtained in a less burdensome manner and formal discovery was unnecessary. (Id., at p. 3.) The Court of Appeal upheld the Millview Hearing Officer's ruling. (Millview County Water Dist. v. State Water Resources Control Bd. (2014) 229 Cal. App. 4th 879, 906, as modified on denial of reh'g (Oct. 14, 2014), review denied (Dec. 17, 2014).) Similary, here the Board has a strong basis to issue the requested protective orders, finding that the upcoming hearing process and cross-examination provides an efficient, less burdensome, and less expensive method to obtain the information. ///

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A. Additional Discovery Following Submission of All Written Testimony and Exhibits Was Not Contemplated by the Parties or Hearing Officers.

No allowances were made for the conduct of discovery after the submittal of rebuttal testimony just prior to the hearing. Generally, written rebuttal testimony and exhibits are not required to be submitted prior to the start of the hearing. (See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 648.4(f).) For example, in the enforcement proceeding against WSID, submission of rebuttal testimony was initially scheduled after the commencement of the evidentiary hearing. (See Notice of Public Hearing dated November 10, 2015, at p. 2.) As stated by Hearing Officer Doduc, the purpose of requiring the submittal of written rebuttal testimony and exhibits before presentation at hearing was to improve hearing efficiency. (September 25, 2015 Pre-Hearing Conference Transcript, at p. 45:10-16.) To now allow depositions of rebuttal witnesses does not further efficiency but increases the likelihood of introducing irrelevant evidence and inappropriately expanding the scope of the hearings.

Further, no party proposed to conduct discovery after the submission of all written testimony and exhibits. In the prehearing conferences, a number of parties argued for time to conduct extensive discovery prior to the submission of testimony to enable the preparation of their cases-in-chief, the timing of which was opposed by the Prosecution Team. (See e.g., September 25, 2015 Pre-Hearing Conference Transcript, at pp. 18:24–20:3, 38:11–39:4; October 19, 2015 Pre-Hearing Conference Transcript, at pp. 16:7–18:14, 23:7–24:13.) Dan Kelly, attorney for BBID, stated that he anticipated completing all discovery prior to the submittal of BBID's direct written testimony. (October 19, 2015 Pre-Hearing Conference Transcript, at p. 43:8–24.) In fact, continuances of the hearing dates were provided, in part, to specifically allow the parties discovery prior to the submission of direct written testimony. (See October 2, 2015 hearing officer's email addressing procedural issues in the BBID enforcement proceeding, at p. 1; October 23, 2015 procedural ruling in the WSID enforcement proceeding, at p. 2.) Now that all direct testimony has been submitted, as well as written rebuttal to this testimony, the hearing should proceed where all parties can ask questions through cross-examination, making further depositions unnecessary.

B. The Information Sought by Noticing Parties through the Deposition of Paul Marshall is Duplicative of Information Already Available in a More Convenient, Less Burdensome, and Less Expensive Manner.

As required by hearing procedures, Mr. Marshall will be made available to all parties for cross-examination on his rebuttal testimony at the evidentiary hearing, providing parties with the opportunity to question him concerning the bases for his testimony. Thus, the hearing procedures adopted for the enforcement proceedings fully provide the noticing parties with the ability to gain the information sought regarding Mr. Marshall's rebuttal testimony in a more convenient, less burdensome, and less expensive manner than noticing a continuing deposition of Mr. Marshall with an extensive request for the production of documents. (Code Civ. Proc. § 2019.030, subd. (a)(1); McGinnis Decl., at ¶¶ 13–14.) As of the date of service of the deposition notices, BBID and CDWA were already in possession of Mr. Marshall's submitted written rebuttal testimony, documents relied on therein, and documents produced by DWR on December 7, 2015 in response to the original notices of deposition.

For these reasons, the information sought by the noticing parties is duplicative of information already available to the parties in a manner more convenient, less burdensome, and less expensive, namely the submission of written rebuttal testimony prior to the evidentiary hearing, the opportunity to cross-examine all rebuttal witnesses during the hearing, and the previous document production. (Code Civ. Proc. § 2019.030, subd. (a)(1).) As Hearing Officer Doduc noted in her November 25, 2016 procedural ruling (p. 5), because the Board's hearing procedures require disclosure of evidence in advance, allow cross-examination of witnesses not limited to the scope of their direct testimony, and do not strictly follow the rules of evidence applicable to civil actions, the burden and cost of pre-hearing discovery and the likelihood that the same information could be obtained through other, less expensive means, typically outweigh the expected benefit to the discovering party.

C. The Noticed Deposition Constitutes an Undue Burden and Expense on DWR that Will Not Lead to the Discovery of Admissible Evidence.

DWR will and hereby does object to the requests for production of documents to the extent they seek documents in the possession of DWR and any "representative" of DWR not in the

possession or control of the deponent. The deposition of Mr. Marshall and the request for production of documents constitute an undue burden and expense that far outweigh the likelihood that any of the information sought will lead to the discovery of any further admissible evidence. (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 2017.020(a); 2025.420(b).) At this point in the proceedings, all of the direct and rebuttal written testimony and exhibits have been submitted in the consolidated proceedings per the adopted procedural rulings. Nothing in the documents or the deposition testimony sought to be produced will contribute to the admission of additional evidence, in particular for the cases-in-chief. (See Notices of Public Hearing dated August 19, 2015 (BBID) and September 1, 2015 (WSID); October 2, 2015 hearing officer's email addressing procedural issues in the BBID enforcement proceeding, at p. 4.)

If the noticing parties simply seek information regarding Mr. Marshall's rebuttal testimony, the hearing procedures provide each party with the opportunity to cross-examine rebuttal witnesses. By noticing Mr. Marshall's deposition, however, the noticing parties seek the ability to question Mr. Marshall, for hours or days, in advance of the evidentiary hearings on topics that are beyond the scope of his rebuttal testimony. For example, BBID seeks to question Mr. Marshall not only on his actual rebuttal testimony but on any and all facts, opinions, or documents that more broadly refer to or relate to his testimony. (See McGinnis Decl., at ¶ 14.)

In addition, the noticing parties seek the production of documents in addition to those documents submitted as exhibits by DWR and cited by Mr. Marshall in his testimony. The deposition notices request the production of not only documents concerning or relating to Mr. Marshall's rebuttal testimony but documents well beyond the scope of Mr. Marshall's rebuttal testimony, some of which are also beyond the scope of these enforcement actions. They also, inappropriately, seek documents not within the possession or control of Mr. Marshall, including documents in the possession or control of anyone at DWR. (*Ibid.*)

In these proceedings, the noticing parties have been afforded the opportunity to review documents previously produced and written rebuttal testimony and exhibits in advance of the hearing, as well as the opportunity to cross-examine rebuttal witnesses at the evidentiary hearing. DWR should not be forced to bear the burden and considerable expense of producing its rebuttal

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witness for a continuing deposition, just weeks prior to the evidentiary hearings, or the burden and expense of producing extensive documents, after the deadline for submission of evidence in these consolidated proceedings has passed and having already produced documents. The undue burden and expense to DWR far outweighs any benefit to noticing parties merely to prepare for the cross-examination of Mr. Marshall on the limited topics of his rebuttal testimony.

Here, the noticing parties seek to exploit the discovery process to not only prepare for the cross-examination of Mr. Marshall regarding his limited rebuttal testimony but also to engage in a fishing expedition for information and documents beyond the scope of Mr. Marshall's rebuttal testimony, all at the undue burden and expense of DWR. For these reasons, good cause exists for the issuance of a protective order prohibiting the deposition and production of documents.

IV. CONCLUSION

The deposition and production of documents are unreasonably duplicative and cumulative, would impose undue burden, and the noticing parties are able to obtain the information from a more convenient, less burdensome, and less expensive source. For these reasons, DWR requests that the Hearing Officers issue a protective order prohibiting the deposition of Mr. Marshall and the accompanying requests for production of documents. If the Hearing Officers are not inclined to prohibit the deposition, DWR respectfully requests that they impose restrictions on the deposition and document requests.

Dated: February 29, 2016

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Robin McGinnis

Office of the Chief Counsel

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