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12	BEFORE THE	
13	CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RES	SOURCES CONTROL BOARD
14	ENFORCEMENT ACTION ENF01949 - DRAFT CEASE AND DESIST ORDER	STATE WATER CONTRACTORS' MOTION TO STRIKE TESTIMONY OF
15	REGARDING UNAUTHORIZED OR	RICK GILMORE AND MOTION TO EXCLUDE IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE
16	THREATENED UNAUTHORIZED DIVERSIONS OF WATER FROM OLD RIVER	
17	IN SAN JOAQUIN	Hearing Date: March 21, 2016
18	In the Matter of ENFORCEMENT ACTION ENF01951 - ADMINISTRATIVE CIVIL	
19	LIABILITY COMPLAINT REGARDING UNAUTHORIZED DIVERSION OF WATER	
20	FROM THE INTAKE CHANNEL TO THE	
21	BANKS PUMPING PLANT (FORMERLY ITALIAN SLOUGH) IN CONTRA COSTA	
22	COUNTY	
23	MOTION TO STRIKE TESTIM	ONY OF RICK GILMORE
24	INTRODUCTION  State Water Contractors ("SWC") object to and hereby move to strike portions of the strike port	
25		
26	written testimony of Rick Gilmore (BBID-201) rela	ated to water availability (BBID-201, pp.
27	9:6 0:16) submitted to the State Water Pessures	es Control Board ("Water Board") by Byron
28	6.6-9.10) submitted to the State Water Resource	o control board ( Water board ) by bylor

Bethany Irrigation District ("BBID") in the above referenced enforcement proceeding. SWC objects to the testimony of Mr. Gilmore, the general manager of BBID, on the grounds that Mr. Gilmore is not qualified to provide the testimony submitted on water availability in June 2015, and that his testimony constitutes inadmissible hearsay and violates the secondary evidence rule. In particular, Mr. Gilmore provides oral testimony regarding the contents or results of "secret" studies or analyses by a third party, CH2M, which have not been submitted as exhibits in this proceeding. For these reasons, as explained below, Mr. Gilmore's testimony is not the "sort of evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs" and therefore should not be admitted in this proceeding. (Government Code § 11513.) SWC respectfully requests that Water Board grant its motion to strike.

### II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On July 20, 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint ("ACL") to BBID relating to its diversions from the intake channel to the Banks Pumping Plant (formerly Italian Slough) after June 12, 2015. In response to the issued ACL, BBID requested a formal hearing on August 6, 2015.

BBID submitted its notice of intent to appear on September 2, 2015 naming Mr.

Gilmore as a non-expert witness on the topics of "Water diversions and related issues." On October 22, 2015, BBID submitted its revised notice of intent to appear continuing to name Mr. Gilmore as a non-expert witness but now on the topic of "Key Issues 1 and 2 Water Availability, BBID operations, diversion and use."

BBID submitted its written testimony (BBID-201), including the testimony of Mr. Gilmore, on January 19, 2016. In his testimony, Mr. Gilmore provides testimony concerning "Water Availability in June 2015" in which he describes and interprets the results of studies and analyses by CH2M that have not been separately submitted as

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In light of the requirement that all motions *in limine* be filed as a single document, not to exceed ten-pages in length, State Water Contractors hereby resubmit verbatim their Motion to Strike Testimony of Rick Gilmore consolidated with a Motion to Exclude Irrelevant Evidence.

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exhibits to this proceeding. (BBID-201, pp. 8:6-9:16.)

### III. ARGUMENT

Under Water Board regulations, all adjudicative proceedings shall be governed by its regulations, select portions of chapter 4.5 of the Administrative Procedure Act (Government Code §§ 11500 et seq.), Evidence Code Sections 801 through 805, pertaining to expert and other opinion testimony, and Government Code Section 11513. (23 C.C.R. § 648.) Government Code Section 11513 provides the provisions and rules of evidence pursuant to which adjudicative hearings before the Water Board are conducted. (23 C.C.R. § 648.5.1.) Section 11513(c) provides that "[a]ny relevant evidence shall be admitted if it is the sort of evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs, regardless of the existence of any common law or statutory rule which might make improper the admission of the evidence over objection in civil actions." However, the "presiding officer has discretion to exclude evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will necessitate undue consumption of time." (Government Code § 11513(f).)

### A. Mr. Gilmore is not Qualified to Provide Testimony on Water Availability in June 2015.

Mr. Gilmore lacks the necessary qualifications to provide testimony on the availability of water in June 2015. Mr. Gilmore is not named as an expert witness. In his testimony, however, Mr. Gilmore provides expert testimony that water was available in June 2015, relying primarily on his interpretation of *undisclosed*, studies and modeling by consultant CH2M. (See BBID-201, pp. 3:15-16, 8:6-9:16.) No studies or reports by CH2M have been submitted as exhibits. Mr. Gilmore testifies as to his interpretation of CH2M alleged technical studies and modeling regarding water availability and quality including an evaluation of the modeling performed in the SWC complaint, and also his own evaluation of the analyses in the SWC complaint. (Id., pp. 8:6-9:16.)

Under Evidence Code Section 800(a), lay witness testimony must be rationally based on the perception of the witness, i.e., personal observation of the witness.

Generally, lay witnesses may only express opinions on matters within common knowledge or experience. (See Evidence Code §§ 800(a), 801(a); see Miller v. Los Angeles County Flood Control Dist. (1973) 8 Cal.3d 689, 702.) Expert testimony is required when related to a "subject that is sufficiently beyond the common experience that the opinion of an expert would assist the trier of fact." (Evidence Code § 801; see also Miller, 8 Cal.3d at 702.) A person is qualified to testify as an expert only if he or she has sufficient knowledge, skill, experience, training or education to qualify as an expert on the subject matter of his or her testimony. (Evidence Code § 720.) "The qualifications of an expert must be related to the particular subject upon which he is giving expert testimony." (Howard Entertainment Inc. v. Kudrow (2012) 208 Cal.App.4th 1102, 1115 [citation omitted].) "Consequently, the field of expertise must be carefully distinguished and limited, and qualifications on related subject matter are insufficient." (Id. [internal quotations omitted].) As stated in the hearing notice for this proceeding, "[a] party who proposes to offer expert testimony must submit an exhibit containing a statement of the expert witness's qualifications."

Technical expertise is required to evaluate and interpret water availability and water quality analyses, particularly involving modeling, which is beyond common knowledge and experience. Presumably, for this reason, BBID has also named four witnesses to testify as experts on "Water Availability Key Issues 1 &2" (Nicholas Bonsignore, P.E., Robert Wagner, P.E., Greg Young, P.E., and Susan Paulsen, Ph.D., P.E.). There is no evidence that Mr. Gilmore possesses sufficient expertise qualifying him to direct, interpret or evaluate water quality analyses, including modeling and fingerprint analyses, such as those allegedly performed by CH2M or the technical studies performed by the SWC. Mr. Gilmore's testimony provides only that he is the general manager of BBID, sits or has sat on many committees and boards, and that prior to his general manager position, he worked in the water operations department of BBID and as a superintendent. (BBID-208, pp. 1:18-2:4.) His testimony does not provide his educational background, technical training, or experience in relevant fields including, but not limited to, hydrology, water quality and modeling techniques. For this reason, Mr. Gilmore's testimony on water availability in June

2015 interpreting undisclosed technical analyses by CH2M, which have not been submitted as an exhibit, as well as his testimony critiquing modeling by the SWC should be stricken on the grounds that Mr. Gilmore is not qualified to provide such testimony.

B. Mr. Gilmore's Testimony As to the Contents of Undisclosed CH2M Hill Analyses is Inadmissible Hearsay and Inadmissible Oral Testimony on the Contents of a Writing On Which A Reasonable Person Would Not Rely

Mr. Gilmore's testimony as to the contents of undisclosed CH2M studies or analyses is not evidence on which a reasonable person would rely. Mr. Gilmore's testimony concerning the CH2M Hill analyses and studies is inadmissible as hearsay and is in violation of the secondary evidence rule concerning evidence to prove the contents of a document. (Evidence Code §§ 1200, 1523.) The studies and analyses by CH2M on which Mr. Gilmore provides conclusory testimony have not been submitted as evidence in this proceeding raising significant and valid concerns regarding the reliability of Mr. Gilmore's testimony, which cannot be sufficiently tested or evaluated in the evidentiary hearing. Under Government Code Section 11513(c), relevant evidence is admitted only if it is the sort of evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs. (See e.g., In the Matter of Administrative Civil Liability For Violations Of Licenses 13444 And 13274 Of Lloyd L. Phelps, Jr.; License 13194 Of Joey P. Ratto, Jr.; License 13315 Of Ronald D. Conn And Ron Silva, Et Al, WRO 2004-004, 2004 WL 367585 \*16 [finding that the testimony, maps and newspaper articles submitted by South Delta Water Agency to show that properties in the Delta were irrigated before 1914 was not the sort of evidence that is persuasive or can be relied upon in the conduct of serious affairs].)

SWC objects to Mr. Gilmore's testimony concerning the contents, findings or results of undisclosed studies or analyses by CH2M, as hearsay evidence not subject to an exception. (Evidence Code § 1200.) Under Government Code Section 11513(d), while hearsay evidence may be used in an administrative proceeding for the purpose of supplementing or explaining other evidence, over timely objection, such evidence shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding unless it would be admissible over objection in civil

actions. Mr. Gilmore's testimony is inadmissible hearsay that cannot by itself support a finding regarding water availability.

Moreover, Mr. Gilmore's testimony to the contents of the CH2M analyses or studies is also in violation of the secondary evidence rule (Evidence Code Sections 1500 et seq.), which provides that oral testimony is inadmissible to prove the content of a writing, which itself has not been submitted as evidence. (Evidence Code §§ 1521(b), 1523(a).) The purpose of the secondary evidence rule (like the former best evidence rule) is to "guard against unreliable, misleading, and fraudulent secondary evidence of a writing." (Jefferson's California Evidence Benchbook (4th ed.) § 32.19.)

Altogether, Mr. Gilmore has provided testimony concerning water availability in June 2015 that he is not qualified to provide (as discussed above in Section A) and in which he relies on the undisclosed analyses and studies of CH2M, rendering his testimony as inadmissible hearsay in violation of the secondary evidence rule. While administrative bodies are not expected to observe meticulously all of the rules of evidence applicable to a court trial, common sense and fair play dictate certain basic requirements for conduct of any hearing at which facts are to be determined. (*Desert Turf Club v. Board of Supervisors of Riverside County* (1956) 141 Cal.App.2d 446, 456.)

BBID, through Mr. Gilmore's conclusory testimony, is relying on "secret" modeling and analyses of CH2M which have not been produced as exhibits in this proceeding. As such, neither the parties to the proceeding nor the Water Board can evaluate and test, through cross-examination and rebuttal evidence, the analyses performed by CH2M or the interpretation accorded such analyses by Mr. Gilmore.

Unsurprisingly, this enforcement proceeding before the Water Board involves highly technical analyses of water availability supported by expert witnesses, all submitted as exhibits, which will be tested through the evidentiary process. No responsible person, however, would rely on conclusory testimony by an unqualified witness purporting to convey and interpret the results of water quality and water availability analyses, particularly involving modeling the complex hydrology of the Delta, which have not been submitted as

an exhibit. For these reasons, the testimony of Mr. Gilmore regarding water availability should be excluded under Government Code § 11513(c) as evidence on which no reasonable person would rely in the conduct of serious affairs.

### IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, State Water Contractors respectfully request that Mr. Gilmore's testimony concerning "Water Availability in June 2015" (BBID-201, pp. 8:6-9:16.) be stricken.

### MOTION TO EXCLUDE IRRELEVANT TESTIMONY

SWC hereby move for an *in limine* order, to exclude all evidence of water availability for time periods other than the discrete time periods at issue in the current enforcement proceedings, respectively June 13-June 25, 2015 in the enforcement proceeding against BBID and post-May 1, 2015 in the enforcement proceeding against WSID. (Evidence Code §§ 350, 352; Government Code §§ 11513(c), (f).)

### I. INTRODUCTION

The enforcement proceedings against BBID and WSID narrowly focus on allegations of unauthorized diversions during specific time periods in 2015, which follow Water Board determinations of water unavailability. In the proceeding against BBID, the relevant time period is only a 13-day period in June 2015. In the proceeding against WSID, the relevant time period is following the Water Board's notice of water unavailability to WSID dated May 1, 2015. Despite the limited time periods at issue, however, parties have submitted, as part of their cases-in-chief, voluminous evidence of water availability outside the relevant time periods, including evidence of historical water availability going back to time periods prior to 1917.

Such evidence of water availability outside the time periods at issue in the enforcement proceedings are irrelevant to a determination of whether unauthorized diversions of water occurred in 2015. Moreover, even if marginally relevant, the introduction of such evidence at the evidentiary hearing, with resulting cross-examination of witnesses and presentation of rebuttal testimony and evidence, will cause an undue waste

of hearing time vastly disproportionate to any purported benefit. For these reasons, SWC respectively submit that all evidence regarding conditions of water availability for time periods other than the discrete time periods at issue should be excluded.

### II. STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

On July 16, 2015, the Water Board issued a draft Cease and Desist Order ("CDO") to West Side Irrigation District for violations or threatened violations of Water Code Section 1052 which prohibits unauthorized diversion or use of water. The draft CDO's allegations are based, in part, on the Water Board's determination of the unavailability of water under WSID's water rights license, for which the Water Board provided notice on May 1, 2015. (draft CDO, ¶ 17.) The draft CDO orders WSID to immediately cease and desist the unauthorized diversions and threatened unauthorized diversions. (draft CDO, p. 6.)

On July 20, 2015, the Water Board issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint ("ACL") to BBID relating to its diversions from the Intake Channel to the Banks Pumping Plant (formerly Italian Slough). The ACL alleges unauthorized diversions of water, in violation of Water Code Section 1052, for thirteen days, between June 13, 2015 and June 25, 2015, at a time when the Water Board had determined that insufficient water supply was available under BBID's water right. (ACL, ¶¶ 27-31, 33.)

# III. EVIDENCE OF CONDITIONS OF WATER AVAILABILITY OUTSIDE THE DISCRETE TIME PERIODS AT ISSUE IN THE CURRENT PROCEEDING ARE IRRELEVANT TO DETERMINATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DIVERSIONS OF WATER IN 2015

The usual purpose of motions *in limine* is to preclude evidence deemed inadmissible by the moving party. (*Kelly v. New West Federal Savings* (1996) 49 Cal.App.4th 659, 669.) "A typical order *in limine* excludes the challenged evidence and directs counsel, parties, and witnesses not to refer to the excluded matters during trial." (*Id.* at 669-670.) Motions *in limine* promote hearing efficiency during the hearing by resolving potentially critical issues at the outset, thereby minimizing disruptions and allowing for the uninterrupted flow of evidence during the hearing. (*See id.*)

Evidence that is not relevant is not admissible. (See Evidence Code §§ 210, 350;

People v. Derello, Inc (1989) 211 Cal.App.3d 414, 425-26.) Government Code Section 11513, which governs adjudicative hearings before the Water Board, similarly restricts the admission of evidence to relevant evidence. (Government Code § 11513(c); 23 C.C.R. § 648.5.1.) "Relevant evidence means evidence ... having any tendency in reason to prove or disprove any disputed fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action." (Evidence Code § 210.)

The central dispute in these enforcement proceedings is the availability of water during specific time periods in the summer of 2015 under BBID's or WSID's respective water rights, and whether either district engaged in unauthorized diversions. Both BBID and WSID dispute the Water Board's determinations of water unavailability. Neither of the two proceedings, however, contain allegations of unauthorized diversions of water prior to May 1, 2015, the date of the notice of water unavailability to WSID, and the earliest date of relevance in the consolidated evidentiary hearing. (draft CDO, ¶ 17.) Accordingly, conditions of water availability prior to May 1, 2015, including historical conditions of water availability, are irrelevant to proving or disproving whether water was or was not available for diversion under the conditions that existed in the late spring or summer of 2015.

Despite the discrete time periods at issue in this proceeding, thirteen days in the case of the enforcement proceeding against BBID, parties have submitted, as part of their cases-in-chief, voluminous testimony and evidence regarding water availability for diversion from time periods not only from not only 30 years ago but even 50 plus years ago. (See e.g., WSID-0009 [July 1985 License 1381 Inspection Report]; WSID-00123, pp. 6-7, ¶¶ 6:15-19 [analyzing historical water quality conditions in 1931 and 1939], BBID-294 [Deposition of Harvey Banks dated September 23, 1986 regarding water use in 1977]; BBID-388, 9:13-12:20 [discussing historical water availability from the pre-1917 time period to the present]; BBID-384, pp. 9-16, 79-87 [discussing historical water availability in 1931].)

Including irrelevant evidence in the evidentiary hearing will result in a needless waste of time to offer such evidence, cross-examination regarding the purported value of

such evidence, and, if needed, the rebuttal of such evidence, thus impairing hearing efficiency. Even if historical conditions of water availability were marginally probative of water availability conditions that existed after May 1, 2015, such value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will necessitate an undue consumption of time during an evidentiary proceeding concerning conditions in the summer of 2015. (Government Code § 11513(f) [providing the hearing officer with the discretion to exclude evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will necessitate undue consumption of time].)

### IV. CONCLUSION

Because evidence of water availability prior to May 1, 2015 is irrelevant to the narrow issues to be decided in these enforcement proceedings, whether BBID or WSID engaged in unauthorized diversions of water during specific time periods after May 1, 2015, such evidence should be wholly excluded from the evidentiary hearing and parties, counsel and witnesses directed not to refer to such evidence during the hearing.

Dated: February 29, 2016

**DUANE MORRIS LLP** 

Thomas M. Berliner Jolie-Anne S. Ansley

Attorneys for State Water Contractors

## PROOF OF SERVICE I am a resident of the state of California. I am over the a

I am a resident of the state of California, I am over the age of 18 years, and I am not a party to this lawsuit. My business address is 1121 L Street, Suite 1050, Sacramento, California, 95814.

On February 29, 2016, I served on the State Water Resources Control Board and all parties attached and below, an electronic copy,-of the following document(s):

## STATE WATER CONTRACTORS' MOTION TO STRIKE TESTIMONY OF RICK GILMORE AND MOTION TO EXCLUDE IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE

on the interested party(ies) in this action in the following manner:

BY E-MAIL: On February 29, 2016, at Sacramento, California, I caused the foregoing document(s) to be served by e-mail transmission to the e-mail address(es) set forth below, as last given by that person on any document which he or she has filed in the cause and served on the party making the service. The document(s) was(were) transmitted by e-mail from a computer in the offices of the State Water Contractors. The e-mail transmission(s) was(were) reported as delivered to the party(ies) at the indicated e-mail address(es), and no undeliverable message from the recipient's server was received by the sender of the e-mail.

### SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on <u>February 29, 2016</u>, at Sacramento, California.

Elaine Benjamin

### SERVICE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS THE WEST SIDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT CEASE AND DESIST ORDER HEARING

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