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State Water Resources Control Board

October 13, 2014

VIA HAND DELIVERY AND E-MAIL

Mr. Michael Buckman Division of Water Rights State Water Resources Control Board 1001 I Street, 2nd Floor Sacramento, CA 95814 wrhearings@waterboards.ca.gov

RE: MANN DRAFT CDO AND ACL HEARING – DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS PROSECUTION TEAM'S CLOSING BRIEF AND PROOF OF SERVICE

Dear Mr. Buckman:

The Division of Water Rights Prosecution Team submits three hard copies and one electronic copy of the attached Closing Brief for the Mann Draft CDO and ACL hearing. Also attached is a proof of service stating that one complete electronic copy of these documents was served today, October 13, 2014, via overnight mail and by e-mail on Mr. Robert Mann.

Sincerely,

Yvonne M. West

Senior Staff Counsel Office of Enforcement

Attachments: 1. Closing Brief 2. Proof of Service

cc: (Via E-Mail and Overnight Mail)

Robert C. Mann 29876 King Ridge Road Cazadero, CA 95421 bob@bftb.net

FELICIE MARCUS, CHAIR | THOMAS HOWARD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Attorney for the Division of Water Rights Pr	osecution Team
BEFORE THE STATE WATER	R RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
In the Matter of:)
Draft Cease and Desist Order and) Prosecution Team's
Administrative Civil Liability against) Closing Brief
Robert Mann (individual and Trustee))
and Robert C. Mann 1999 Trust	
I. INTROD	UCTION
The State Water Resources Control Bo	oard (State Water Board), Division of Water Right
(Division), Prosecution Team (Prosecution Tea	m) submits this closing brief in the matter of whethe
o impose Administrative Civil Liability (AC	L) and whether to issue a Cease and Desist Orde
(CDO) against Robert Mann (Individual and T	rustee) and the Robert C. Mann 1999 Trust (referred
to hereafter as Mann). The relevant circumsta	nces in this case, as discussed below in more detail
ustify adopting the prosed CDO and imposing	a significant ACL amount for past violations in orde
to protect the integrity of the water rights regula	atory program, gain compliance, and deter future non-
compliance.	
II. AUTHOI	RITY AND ARGUMENT
A THE STATE WATED DOADD SH	OULD IMPOSE ADMINISTRATIVE CIVII
	ESPASS AND FOR FAILURE TO FILE A
STATEMENT OF DIVERSION AND US	
It is well established that unless a diverter	has a riparian right or has perfected an appropriative
ight prior to December 19, 1914, then the	water use is subject to the statutory appropriation
procedures set forth in division 2 of the Water	Code (commencing with section 1000). (State Water
PROSECUTION TEAM'S CLOSING BRIEF	-1-

Board Order 2001-22 at p. 25-26, citing Wat. Code, §§ 125, 1201.) The diversion or use of water subject to statutory appropriation procedures without the necessary authorization from the State Water Board is a trespass for which the State Water Board is authorized to impose administrative liability. (Wat. Code, § 1052, subd. (a) & (b).) Furthermore, Water Code section 5101 requires with limited exception the filing of a statement of diversion and use with the State Water Board prior to July 1 of the succeeding year. (Wat. Code, § 5101.)

1. The Prosecution Team has presented substantial evidence which establish that the reservoir located on property owned and operated by Mann is a trespass within the meaning of Water Code section 1052, subdivision (a).

The reservoir in question is located in Sonoma on property that is owned by the Robert C. Mann 1999 Trust (Property) for which Mr. Robert Mann is the sole trustee and has control over the use of the reservoir and Property. (WR-11, ACL Complaint, p. 2; WR-6, WR-18; HT pp.70:11-71:17, 75:11-76:19.) The Prosecution Team and Mann presented evidence into the record which established that the reservoir collects water during the winter and stores it into the summer. (WR-3, Testimony of Jeff Wetzel p. 2; HT, p. 73:18-23.) Mann's own testimony establishes that: (1) the reservoir collects and stores water seasonally; (2) that the reservoir provides water during times and in quantities when water would not otherwise be available to Mann; and (3) that water has been and is still used for beneficial uses, such as stock watering and fire protection. (MANN-1; HT, pp. 60:14-22, 73:18-23.)

Mann does not have, nor does he claim to have, an appropriative water right for the reservoir. (WR-11, ACL Complaint, section 7, p. 6; WR-7, Findings Letter; MANN-1.) While Mann has a riparian right to surface streams that run through the Property, a riparian right to use water in a stream that abuts the riparian property does not include the right to store flow for later use or the right to flow that is not naturally available in the stream. (People v. Shirokow (1980) 26 Cal.3d 301; Lux v. Haggin (1886) 69 Cal. 255.)

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The only defenses raised by Mann to the Prosecution Team's assertion that the reservoir is an unauthorized diversion and use of water, is his claim that he did not understand until recently that the reservoir is a "diversion" of water and that the reservoir was constructed for soil conservation purposes. (MANN-1; HT, pp. 58:16-59:18, 95:16-18.) The collection of water in a reservoir is a diversion explicitly included in the definition of "diversion" provided in Water Code section 5100, subdivision (c). Furthermore, Mann has been given notice of Enforcement Staff's determination that the reservoir is a diversion of water for which a permit or license is required and which is subject to statement filing requirements. (WR-1, p.7, WR-3, pp 2-5) Mann has had ample time to come into compliance and has failed to take any actions toward compliance aside from filing a Statement. (HT, p. 36:8-11.) Mann's ignorance of what qualifies as a diversion within the State Water Board's regulatory authority is not a legal defense or excuse for the failure to obtain the appropriate water right permit and/or license. (People ex rel. State Air Resources bd. V. Wilmshurst (1999) 68 Cal.App.4th 1332, 1346 [finding that ignorance of the law does not excuse violations, even if a particular defendant lacks the legal research skills to find the law].) Furthermore, the construction of a reservoir for soil conservation purposes does not convey a right to continue to store and then use water captured by the reservoir during a season when water would not otherwise be available. (Meridian, LTD. v. City and County of San Francisco, 13 Cal.2d 424, 449 - 450.)

Lastly, Mann asserted a belief that the reservoir in question provided more of a benefit to the public than to himself because of wildlife benefits and fire protection associated with having access to water year round. (HT, P. 88:1-88:16.) It is important to remember that over 2,500 acres that surround this 183 acre foot reservoir are privately owned by Mann and held in trust for Mr. Mann and his family. (HT70:11-71:17.) Accordingly, there have been direct and substantial private benefits to Mann from the reservoir, such as fire protection and access to water year round, since before 1978 and those benefits will continue to be enjoyed my Mann and his family during and after compliance with the water right permit and licensing process.

CLOSING BRIEF

2. The Prosecution Team has presented substantial evidence demonstrating that Mann failure to file a statement of diversion and use in violation of Water Code section 5101.

Mann's impoundment and storage of water in the onstream reservoir is a diversion for which a Statement of Diversion and Use (Statement) is required. (Wat. Code § 5101; WR-3, Testimony of Jeff Wetzel, p.2; WR-6, Reservoir Investigation Report, p.2.) Mann did not timely file an initial Statement for diversions made in either 2009 or 2010 and has not contested this allegation or provided evidence to the contrary.

Ms. Mann was informed of the need to file a Statement at the September 9, 2011 inspection. (WR-3, Testimony of Jeff Wetzel, p.2; WR-11, ACL Complaint, Section 2.) An inadequate initial Statement for the diversion and use of water at the reservoir in 2010 was filed 40 days later on October 19, 2011. (WR-5, Statement filed by Mann.) A corrected statement was then filed on February 24, 2013. (WR-16, Mann's Response letter correcting deficient Statement.) The only defense raised by Mann that can be interpreted to apply to the failure to file a Statement violation is Mr. Mann's assertion that he did not know the reservoir was a diversion. (MANN-1; HT, pp. 58:16-59:12.) Again, ignorance of the law is not a valid legal defense or excuse. (*People ex rel. State Air Resources bd. V. Wilmshurst*, 68 Cal.App.4th at 1346.)

B. THE STATE WATER BOARD SHOULD IMPOSE THE PROPOSED LIABILITIY OF \$66,000 AGAINST MANN.

Water Code section 1052, subdivision (b), authorizes the State Water Board to administratively impose civil liability in an amount not to exceed \$500 for each day that such a trespass occurs. In Addition, the failure to file a Statement as required by Water Code section 5101 for a diversion that occurs after January 1, 2009 is subject to enforcement through the imposition of administrative civil liability of up to \$1,000, plus \$500 per day for each additional day on which the failure to file continues past 30 days after the State Water Board has called the violation to the attention of that person. (Wat. Code § 5107, Subds. (b) & (c)(1).)

Water Code section 1055.3 requires that when determining the amount of liability, the State Water Board shall consider; PROSECUTION TEAM'S -4all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs, and the corrective action, if any, taken by the violator.

Furthermore, the North Coast Instream Flow Policy (Policy) provides guidance on how relevant circumstances are to be considered in this case when determining liability amount. (WR-26, Policy, pp. H-1- H-3.) The Prosecution Team submitted evidence and testimony detailing the relevant circumstances considered when determining the proposed liability of \$66,000 in the draft ACL Complaint (WR-11, ACL Complaint, pp. 3-4; WR-1, Testimony of Aaron Miller, pp. 5-8; HT, pp. 32;11 - 37:21).

1. The Prosecution Team Appropriately Considered the Relevant Circumstances when Recommending the Proposed Liability.

The prosecution team estimated economic benefit gained from Mann's unauthorized reservoir then applied a disincentive factor to quantify the extent/potential of harm, nature and persistence of violation, length of time over which the violation occurs, and corrective actions, if any, taken. Staff cost were conservatively estimated and added to the proposed liability in accordance with the Policy. (WR-11,ACL Complaint, pp. 3-4; WR-1, Testimony of Aaron Miller, pp. 5-8; HT, pp. 32;11 - 37:2.).

During the hearing on this matter, Mann questioned the accuracy of a few of the assumptions relied on by the Prosecution Team in reaching the recommended liability amount but failed to submit any evidence to rebut those assumptions.

a) Prosecution Team correctly considered economic benefit derived from the unauthorized diversion and use of water.

The Prosecution Team submitted evidence and testimony concerning economic benefit gained from the trespass violation during the last three years of violation, including avoided costs, and conservatively estimates economic benefit at \$20,054. (WR-1, ACL Complaint, pp. 5-6. WR-1, Testimony of Aaron Miller, pp. 5-6; HT, pp. 34:6-35:6.) The calculation of economic benefit was based in part on estimates of evaporative loss, estimated stock watering use, and pumping costs for replacing evaporative losses assuming use of groundwater from a 120 foot deep well with PROSECUTION TEAM'S -5-

CLOSING BRIEF

horsepower motor. (*id.*) The evaporative loss number used by the Prosecution Team included a 5 acre-feet annual water use for stockwatering purposes. (WR-1, p.6.) The Prosecution Team used 300 head of cattle in developing these estimated based on what they believed was a previously statement by Ms. Mann at the September 9, 2011inspection. (WR-3, Testimony of Jeff Wetzel, p.2; HT, p. 43:10-14.) Mr. and Ms. Mann both testified at the hearing that the number of cattle with access to the reservoir is less than 300. (HT, p. 43: 15-16, 62:11-22.) Mann, however, did not submit any evidence establishing the number of cows on the Property or supporting their contention that the amount of water used for stock is in fact less the 5 acre-feet annual. In fact, Mr. Man, also stated that for purposes of reporting diversion and use information he estimated the amount of water diverted for stockwatering annually "in the thousands of gallons." (HT, p. 69:1-5.) Accordingly, while the Prosecution Team's use of 300 head of cattle may be too high, the Prosecution Team's estimate of 5 acre-feet annually for stock watering is not unrealistic and should not be discounted. Even if no consideration is given to water loss from stockwatering, then the economic benefit estimate would only be reduced by \$2,970 resulting in total maximum reduction of the proposed liability of \$8,900. (HT, Mr. Miller Testimony, pp 84:14-85:6.)

Mr. Mann also made a statement questioning the use of a 10 horsepower motor for pumping water to a trough. (HT, p. 63:1-5.) The use of the costs associated with a 10 horsepower motor are appropriate because the economic benefit being quantified is the benefit from having a 183 acre foot reservoir that also provides stock watering, not just what it would cost to fill a trough. The cost of using a 10 horsepower motor for pumping water from a 120 foot deep well into the reservoir to replace evaporative loss is used as a conservative estimate of costs Mann would have to spend to legally acquire water equivalent to the water supply illegally diverted. (See Policy WR-26, p. H-2 [provides that avoided costs should represent true cost that violator would have to spend to legally acquire water].)

Mr. and Ms. Mann also expressed skepticism that the reservoir capacity estimates of both the Prosecution Team and Division of Dam Safety were accurate. (HT, pp. 62:6-10, 63:24-64:17.) Mann had sufficient notice and opportunity to obtain an independent estimate or actual reservoir capacity survey and even went so far as hiring an engineer and having him inspect the

reservoir but he did not obtain an engineer report. (HT, pp. 69:19-70:15 & 79:23-80:20.) It is important to recognize that the economic benefit calculations used as the basis for the proposed liability do not rely upon reservoir capacity, but instead use surface area when calculating evaporative losses. Mann does not contest or otherwise challenge the calculation of the surface area of the reservoir. Accordingly, for the reasons discussed in detail above, the Prosecution Team's estimate of economic benefit is reasonable and supported by substantial evidence on the record.

b) The Prosecution Team correctly applied a disincentive factor.

Mr. Miller testified to the use of a disincentive factor of 3 times the economic benefit to quantify other relevant circumstance in this matter. (WR-1, pp. 6-7; HT, pp. 35:6-13, 45:2-9.) The extent of harm caused by the unauthorized diversion and use is unknown and has not been quantified for this case. (*id.*) The potential for harm, however, was considered by the Prosecution Team. (*id.*) Mr. Miller's testified to the fact that the unnamed stream that the reservoir is constructed could be a class I stream during part of the year and that a stream classification survey would need to be conducted to verify the stream designation. (WR-1, pp. 6-7; HT, pp. 51:8-52:11.) Mr. Mann testified to the fact that his father and grandfather used to fish on their neighbor's property and that fish came "basically, right to our property line." (HT, p.74:17-24.) Futhermore, a threatened Central California Coastal Steelhead trout fishery exists in the watershed. (WR-1, p.6; HT, pp.44:21-45:10.)

The fact that the reservoir in question has been in place since before 1978 is uncontested. (MANN-1, p. 1.) Mr. Mann testified to the fact that the reservoir was constructed by his grandfather, that he conducts continued maintenance of the reservoir, and has past and present beneficial uses including stockwatering and fire protection. (MANN-1, p.1; HT, pp. 66:12-68:2 [maintenance]; HT, pp. 60:15-22, 63:19-21: 68:12-69:5 [stockwatering]; HT, pp. 59:13-15, 88:1-16 [fire protection].) The duration of the violation, therefore, is long standing. In fact the maximum

CLOSING BRIEF

potential liability is in excess of \$3,000, 000. (WR-11, ACL Complaint, p. 7, section 17; HT, p. 33:20-21.)

c) Additional liability should be imposed for Mann's failure to file a Statement.

The State Water Board can also impose liability on Mann for failure to file a Statement at \$1,000 for the initial violation plus \$5,000 per day for the 10 days past 30 days from when Ms. Mann was given notice of the need to file a Statement. (WR-11, ACL Complaint, pp.3-4, section 18.) Here, the Prosecution Team only seeks penalties for the initial failure to file a Statement violation and recommends imposing \$1,000 in liability for Mann's failure to file a Statement. The \$1,000 in liability for failure to timely file a Statement is justified due to the duration of the violation, to deter future non-compliance, and to be consistent with past failure to file statement enforcement actions issued by the State Water Board. (WR-3, Testimony of Jeff Wetzel, p.2 [Ms. Mann informed on need to file Statement on Sept. 9, 2011]; WR-5, Statement filed by Mann [October 19, 2011]; WR-26, Policy, p.H-2, Deterrent amount section [The civil liability should be set at a level that will deter future noncompliance of the violator or others in the same regulated community]; see Order WR 2012-0024-DWR, Order WR 2012-0025, and Order WR 2013-0023-EXEC.)

d) The Prosecution Team conservatively estimated Staff Costs incurred up to issuance of the ACL complaint and notice of proposed CDO and considered those costs when determining the proposed liability.

In accordance with the Policy, the Prosecution Team conservatively estimated staff cost for the initial investigation, reviewing the existing project and developing the enforcement document at \$5,136. (WR-1, Testimony of Aaron Miller, p. 8; WR-11, ACL Complaint, p. 4, Section 21; HT, p. 73:12-16.) The Policy provides that the administrative civil should at a minimum be set at a level that recovers economic benefit plus staff costs. (WR- 26, Policy, H-3, Staff costs section.) Here, that Prosecution team estimate is \$25,190 for economic benefit plus staff costs incurred up to issuance of the ACL complaint and Proposed CDO. In addition, the State Board should consider PROSECUTION TEAM'S -8that staff costs have increased as this action proceeded to hearing. (see In the Matter of The Vineyard Club, Inc., Order WR 2008-0015 and In the Matter of Lake Arrowhead Community Services District, Order WR 2006-0001.)

e) The Prosecution Team has submitted sufficient evidence to establish Mann's ability to pay the proposed liability.

In some situations it is appropriate to consider ability to pay when setting a liability amount and ability to pay is limited by a diverter's revenues and assets. (WR-26, Policy, p. H-3, Ability to pay section.) The Prosecution Team submitted evidence of the substantial real property assets owned by Mann. (WR-23a-d, additional Real Property Asset Information.) Mr. Mann's testimony confirmed the ownership of the majority of the assets identified by the Prosecution team and the estimated tax assessor's value of those assets. (HT, pp. 76:14-79:20.)

The reduction of an administrative civil liability for ability to pay reasons is only appropriate "[i]f there is strong evidence that administrative civil liability would result in . . . undue hardship to the diverter." (WR-25, Policy, pH-3, Ability to pay section.) In his closing remarks Mr. Mann made a statement to the effect that the value of the farm property should not be considered by the State Water Board. (HT, p. 87:10-16.) Mann, however, has not submitted any evidence that would support a reduction of the proposed liability and in fact has not even claimed an inability to pay. Accordingly, there is no evidence or testimony that would support reducing the proposed liability due to ability to pay concerns.

C. THE STATE WATER BOARD SHOULD ADOPT THE CEASE AND DESIST ORDER AS PROPOSED.

The State Water Board can issue a CDO when "any person is violating or threatening to violate" prohibitions against the unauthorized diversion or use of water provided in Water Code section 1052. (Wat. Code § 1831, subd. (d).) Mann has been given notice and ample opportunity to take steps toward coming into compliance and has failed to take any actions toward compliance aside from filing a Statement. (WR-1, p.7, WR-3, pp 2-5; HT p. 36:8-11.) The proposed CDO is

necessary to bring Mann's reservoir into compliance, to provide firm and enforceable deadlines for compliance, and to discourage future unauthorized diversion and use of water.

The proposed CDO provides two options by which Mann can come into compliance and a time certain by which Mann must make and inform the State Water Board of which option will be pursued. (WR-11, proposed CDO, p.3, 4.) Mann can either pursue compliance by filing and diligently pursuing an appropriative water right application while operating the reservoir in compliance with the Policy, or decide to permanently render the reservoir incapable of storing water subject to the State Water Board's permitting authority. (Id.) The proposed CDO is particularly important here because the capacity of the Mann's reservoir makes it ineligible for the expedited registration process, and its location within the policy area will require stream class determination and other technical studies in order to determine whether or not the Division can issue a water right permit or if a case specific exemption from the Policy will need to be sought. (Id.)

III. **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons detailed above, the Prosecution Team recommends issuing an administrative civil liability order imposing the proposed liability of \$66,000 and the cease and desist order as proposed to bring Mann into compliance in a timely fashion and prevent future unauthorized diversion and use.

Respectfully submitted,

rosecution Team

mey for the Division of Water Rights

Date: October 13, 2014

PROSECUTION TEAM'S CLOSING BRIEF

		A FEID A VIT AND BDOOF OF SEDVICE	
1	AFFIDAVIT AND PROOF OF SERVICE		
2	I, Barbara K. Neal, declare that I am over 18 years of age. I am employed in Sacramento County at		
3	1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. My mailing address is 1001 I Street, 16 th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.		
4	On this date, I served the within document:		
5	DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS		
6	PROSECUTION TEAM'S CLOSING BRIEF		
7	X	BY PERSONAL DELIVERY: I caused three true and correct hard copies of the document(s) to be personally served on Mr. Michael Buckman or another qualified person in Mr. Buckman's	
8		office located at Water Rights Records Unit at 1001 I Street, 2 nd Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814	
9		and one electronic copy via e-mail to Mr. Buckman at <u>wrhearings@waterboards.ca.gov</u> on October 13, 2014 before 12:00 noon	
10	x	BY ELECTRONIC MAIL AND OVERNIGHT MAIL TO: I caused one true and correct	
11		copy of the document(s) to be sent to Robert C. Mann via On Trac Overnight Mail (Tracking Number B10300090583) to 29876 King Ridge Road, Cazadero, CA 95421 and via e-mail at <u>bob@bftb.net</u> on October 13, 2014 before 12:00 noon	
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13	I certify and declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the		
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