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12		
13	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT and SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER	
14	AUTHORITY,	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT'S COMMENTS TO SWRCB DRAFT ORDER OF
15	Petitioners.	SEPTEMBER 26, 2002, REGARDING THE AMENDED JOINT PETITION BY IMPERIAL
16		IRRIGATION DISTRICT AND SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY FOR
17		APPROVAL OF A LONG-TERM TRANSFER OF CONSERVED WATER
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The Imperial Irrigation District ("IID") submits the following comments on the September 26, 2002, Draft Order ("Draft") issued by the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB"), as requested in the SWRCB's letter of September 26, 2002.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The IID greatly appreciates the significant amount of work 9 the SWRCB and its staff have gone through to prepare the Draft. 10 11 The large amount of documentation and testimony received required an exhaustive and detailed analysis by the SWRCB and its staff. 12 As an overall comment on the Draft, subject to the comments 13 below, IID believes that it constitutes a fair and reasonable 14 result. However, certain matters should be clarified to avoid 15 confusion and enable the transfer to move forward. 16

Many of the items that need clarification are minor, yet 17 some are significant. This document is structured in the 18 following manner: (a) in the fist section we address what we 19 consider to be the more significant issues that IID believes need 20 to be clarified or changed in the Draft; and (b) in the second 21 section we provide the SWRCB and its staff with the results of 2.2 23 our review of the evidentiary and legal record and note where certain items cited in the Draft are in error, or need some 2.4 modification. 25

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IID is preparing a redlined copy of the Draft to reflect the
 recommended changes noted herein, which it will submit shortly
 and prior to the hearing.

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II. SIGNIFICANT ITEMS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

The following matters are those that IID believes are of 5 meaningful import in understanding the SWRCB's decision, and/or 6 are necessary changes for the transfer to proceed. A number of 7 the clarifications are necessary to meet the requirements of the 8 agreements underlying the Petition (the Agreement For Transfer of 9 10 Conserved Water between IID and SDCWA, the Quantification Settlement Agreement ("QSA"), and the Protest Dismissal Agreement 11 ("PDA"); IID Exhibits 7, 22 and 23 respectively), and to ensure 12 that no parties -- or third parties -- misread the SWRCB's 13 decision. 14

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A. Nature Of The Proposed Order

The SWRCB will issue its Order pursuant to a voluntary 16 change petition brought by IID and SDCWA in connection with a 17 proposed conserved-water transfer. As such, it would be very 18 helpful to the reader, especially a non-party reader, for the 19 20 Order to better clarify the context of the conditional approval. In other words, the SWRCB is not imposing obligations on IID and 21 2.2 SDCWA regardless of whether there is a transfer. Rather, only if IID and SDCWA want to go forward with the transfer must certain 23 conditions be satisfied. We suggest the following text would be 24 25 helpful if added at the very end of the introductory section of the Draft on page 3 as a new paragraph: 26

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This matter is brought before the SWRCB as a voluntary change petition. Nothing in this Order shall require the petitioners to proceed with the transfer, or in the absence of the transfer to satisfy any of the conditions or mitigation activities described herein.

B. Mitigation Costs

The SWRCB is aware that the responsibility for implementing 9 10 and paying for environmental mitigation is governed by provisions of the IID/SDCWA Transfer Agreement and QSA, with certain maximum 11 cost responsibilities specified and "backfill rights" (payment of 12 costs higher than the set limits) held by certain of the parties. 13 (See, e.g., IID Exh. 7, §§ 1.1(bk) and 8.1(b)(ii) and (iii).) 14 In light of these provisions, it would be helpful if the order 15 not lend itself to an interpretation that the SWRCB is directing 16 who shall pay for the required mitigation. Because IID is a 17 petitioner and the party whose permit will be changed, it may be 18 appropriate that the condition to the change is generically 19 couched in an "IID shall . . . " format. However, this could lead 20 an uninformed reader to believe that the SWRCB is requiring that 21 2.2 IID be the party which pays for the mitigation specified, an 23 incorrect conclusion. IID therefore requests that the following addition be made at the end of current footnote 8 on page 27, 24 25 which footnote regards the related subject of replacement water costs: 26

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Similarly, any references herein to required 1 mitigation measures are not intended to be 2 read as requirements that petitioner IID 3 provide the funding for the mitigation, or 4 that IID must itself implement the 5 mitigation. Mitigation may be paid for or 6 implemented pursuant to the agreement of the 7 8 parties to the IID/SDCWA Transfer Agreement and the QSA, or by others. The mitigation 9 10 measures stated herein are conditions that must be funded and implemented if petitioners 11 choose to proceed with their transfer, 12 irrespective of who pays for or implements 13 the mitigation. 14

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C. Items Regarding The QSA/PDA Requirements

As the SWRCB is aware, the PDA required certain findings as conditions precedent to the parties' willingness to implement the transfer. IID is aware of the concerns that the SWRCB expressed early on as to such preconditions, and acknowledges that the SWRCB is under no obligation to make such findings. However, without such findings, the transfer may not go forward.

The below table lists the required findings, compares the findings in the current Draft, and identifies those that IID believes must be changed to allow the transfer to proceed:

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2	PDA Conditions-Precedent	Was A Sufficient Finding Made?
3	Findings	
4		
5	1. The decision, order and all	1. Yes. Page 82 of the Draft
6 7	findings of fact and conclusions of law, with the	clearly states that the Order and all finding are non-
7	exception of any decision, order, finding of fact or	precedental in separate later proceedings, but bind all the
8	conclusion of law made with respect to standing or the	parties and are precedental in this proceeding.
9 10	right to appear or object, shall have no precedental	~ F
11	effect (as defined in the	
12	California Administrative Procedures Act) in any other	
13	proceeding brought before the SWRCB and, specifically but	
14	without limitation, shall not establish the applicability or	
15	nonapplicability of California law or federal law to any of	
16	the matters raised by the Petition or to any other	
17	Colorado River transfer or	
18	acquisition.	
19	2. There is no substantial injury to any legal user of	2. Yes. Pages 23-25 of the Draft clearly state that the
20	water.	SWRCB has found there will be no substantial injury to any legal
21		user of water.
22	3. There is no unreasonable impact on fish, wildlife or	3. Yes. The Draft clearly states that (with mitigation
23	other instream beneficial uses.	measures), there is no such unreasonable impact. <u>See</u> pages
24		1-2, and pp.25-59.
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1	PDA Conditions-Precedent	Was A Sufficient Finding Made?
2	Findings	
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4	4. The SWRCB concerns, if any,	4. No, this finding was not
5	with respect to IID's reasonable and beneficial use,	sufficiently satisfied. The SWRCB has received reports every
6	are satisfied.	year that IID has complied with
7		Decision 1600 and Order 88-20. The SWRCB has accepted such
8		reports and the SWRCB has taken
9		no further action to indicate any dissatisfaction with IID's
10		use of water. No party since Order 88-20 has brought any
11		evidence of IID unreasonable or nonbeneficial use before the
12		SWRCB. At the hearing, as noted
13		on page 83 of the Draft, extensive evidence regarding
14		IID's reasonable use was submitted without dispute or any
15		contrary evidence. Thus, it is
16		appropriate (and necessary) for the SWRCB to state as a lead-in
17		sentence to the second paragraph on page 84 as follows: "Based
		on the evidence in the record,
18		the settlement with junior right holders, and the facts and
19		circumstances of the petition, the SWRCB's concerns, if any,
20		with respect to IID's reasonable
21		and beneficial use are satisfied." Without such
22		language, this necessary condition precedent remains
23		unsatisfied.
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1	PDA Conditions-Precedent	Was A Sufficient Finding Made?
2	Findings	
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4	5. The SWRCB does not	5. Mainly, yes. The SWRCB
5	anticipate the need, absent any	addresses this on page 84 of the
6	substantial material adverse change in IID's irrigation	Draft. The SWRCB, however, adds an "and the flooding problem is
7	practices or advances in economically feasible	resolved" requirement not contained in the requested
8	technology associated with	finding. IID asks that the
9	irrigation efficiency, to reassess the reasonable and	SWRCB modify the language on page 84 to remove the flooding
10	beneficial use of water by the IID before the end of calendar	text. The Draft requires
11	year 2023.	replacement water to the Salton Sea as a mitigation requirement.
12		Salton Sea elevation management is not an exact science. It
13		would be an unfair result if
_		replacement water were utilized, and then (because of weather or
14		increased inflows from Mexico, for example) the flooding
15		problem is not resolved. Such
16		should not negate the reasonableness of IID's use,
17		especially where the SWRCB requires inflows to the Salton
18		Sea to be maintained. Thus, the
19		addition of the flooding language creates an unacceptable
20		risk to IID and one IID
21		believes was unintended by the SWRCB.
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1	PDA Conditions-Precedent	Was A Sufficient Finding Made?
2	Findings	
3		
4	6. Water Code sections 1011,	6. Mostly. The required
5	1012 and 1013 apply to and govern the transfer and	finding was made as to sections 1011 and 1012 on page 84.
7	acquisitions and IID's water rights are unaffected by the	Section 1013 must have been inadvertently omitted and should
, 8	transfer and acquisitions.	be added to the sentence, as shown in the redline. The SWRCB
9		goes on to provide that IID is further protected from
10		forfeiture by section 1745.07 and newly-amended section 1013.
11		To better identify the
12		additional statutory forfeiture protection provisions available
13		to the IID, reference should also be made to Water Code
14		sections 1005, 1014 and 1017.
15	7. The conserved water transferred or acquired retains	7. No. The Draft does not contain an express finding that
16	the same priority as if it were diverted and used by the IID.	IID's conserved and transferred water retains the same priority
17	diverted and abea by the fib.	as if it were diverted and used by IID. Water Code sections
18		1011, 1012, 1014 and 1017 and
19		the Draft protect IID's water right from being unimpaired.
20		Thus, this finding is for the benefit of SDCWA and CVWD while
21		they receive IID's transferred water. IID believes these
22		parties are willing to waive this requirement, but the SWRCB
23		should confirm this.
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1 2	PDA Conditions-Precedent	Was A Sufficient Finding Made?
∠ 3	Findings	
4	8. The transfer and	8. Not clearly. Though the
5	acquisitions are in furtherance of earlier SWRCB decisions and	first paragraph of section 7.2 refers to this request, it is
6 7	orders concerning the IID's reasonable and beneficial use	then not addressed. The SWRCB should make the requested
8	of water, California Constitution article X, § 2, and sections 100 and 109 of the	finding, as noted in the redline.
9	Water Code.	
10 11	9. IID shall report annually on conservation of water	9. Yes. Though the SWRCB has not necessarily mirrored all the
11	pursuant to its Petition, and such annual reports shall	exact language in the condition, it states that, "The reporting
13	satisfy reporting obligations of IID under Decision 1600 and	requirement proposed by petitioners is adequate."
14	Water Rights Order 88-20. The quantity of conserved water	(Draft, p. 85). IID reads the Draft as allowing exactly what
15	transferred or acquired will be verified by the IID reporting that (i) the IID's diversions	IID has proposed.
16 17	at Imperial Dam (less return flows) have been reduced below	
18	3.1 million AFY in an amount equal to the quantity of	
19	conserved water transferred or acquired, subject to variation	
20	permitted by the Inadvertent Overrun Program adopted by the	
21 22	DOI; and (ii) the IID has enforced its contracts with the participating farmers to	
23	produce conserved water and has identified the amount of	
24	reduced deliveries to participating farmers and has	
25	identified the amount of conserved water created by	
26	projects developed by the IID.	
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As one can see from the above table, in IID's view the Draft 1 mostly satisfies the conditions precedent as to findings, and 2 where it falls short, the simple changes recommended by IID will 3 resolve the problems. Though the SWRCB is certainly under no 4 obligation to modify the Draft, to the extent that it does not do 5 so and any conditions remain unsatisfied, the IID/SDCWA Transfer 6 Agreement and QSA are in jeopardy. IID is unaware of why any of 7 the above conditions would not be in accord with the law, the PDA 8 and with the evidence at the hearings, and thus requests that the 9 10 Draft be modified as suggested. Based upon a complete reading of the Draft, IID believes the SWRCB intended that the conditions be 11 satisfied, and thus these changes are really for clarification. 12 In this context, we believe that it would be helpful for the 13 SWRCB to add this sentence, perhaps where shown on the redline: 14 15 "It is the intent of the SWRCB that this Order satisfy the conditions stated in the PDA." 16

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D. Selenium Issues

Ordering Paragraph No. 12 found at page 92 of the Draft 18 requires IID, in consultation with California Department of Fish 19 20 and Game and the RWQCB, to prepare a Plan to study practices within IID that result in the concentration of selenium 21 2.2 discharged to the Salton Sea and its tributaries, including agricultural drains used by fish and wildlife; to complete a 23 study pursuant to the Plan, prepare a report summarizing the 24 25 results of the Study and recommend ways to reduce selenium discharges to levels that meet water quality objectives; and 26 27

thereafter to work with the RWQCB to implement any actions
 recommended by the report that are within the control of IID.

3 IID contends that this requirement, <u>found nowhere in the</u>
4 <u>EIR/EIS</u>, is unduly onerous, and puts the transfer at risk because
5 of excessive and unnecessary cost.

The Final EIR/EIS for the IID Water Conservation and 6 Transfer Project explains at length the reasons why existing 7 technologies for selenium removal do not provide a feasible 8 solution to the problems posed by high selenium concentrations in 9 10 tilewater within the IID Water Service Area. (See Section 3.1, Master Response on Selenium Mitigation.) The EIR/EIS concluded 11 that habitat replacement is the only reasonable, feasible, and 12 implementable mitigation measure for selenium impacts related to 13 the IID Water Conservation and Transfer Project. The Draft 14 recognizes that the creation of alternative habitat will 15 compensate for any reduction in reproductive output of wildlife 16 that inhabits the drains. (Draft, Section 5.1.5, page 32.) 17

As the Draft acknowledges, the IID water service area is not 18 the source of the selenium. The source is agricultural drainage 19 20 from areas served by the Colorado River upstream of IID and from 21 naturally occurring seleniforus soils there. The Draft takes 2.2 official notice that the Colorado Water Quality Commission amended its standards for the Gunnison and Lower Dolores River 23 Basins to include new standards for selenium and took other 24 25 actions that should result in a reduction of selenium levels in irrigation water imported into Imperial County. (Draft, Page 34). 26 27

Such action addresses the source of the selenium. The Draft
 states:

The impact of increasing selenium in the drains is of significant concern. In view of the important state interest in the proposed transfer, however, it would not be reasonable to deny approval of the transfer simply because it is not feasible, as part of this order, to prevent the proposed transfer from contributing to further violations of the water quality objective for selenium.

8 (Draft, page 34).

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9 All of this is fine. However, the Draft then goes on to
10 state that comprehensive planning is needed to address selenium.
11 Comprehensive planning logically should include <u>all</u> the sources
12 of selenium and <u>all</u> the stakeholders, yet the Draft imposes the
13 full burden of a study that must result in recommendations
14 focused only upon IID, and must also be implemented "if within
15 IID's control" regardless of what may be done elsewhere.

This is in stark contrast to the conclusion re salinity, 16 though the origin of the problem is likewise outside of the IID 17 water system. The Draft recognizes that salt accumulation in the 18 19 Imperial Valley and in the Salton Sea is a direct result of 20 rising salinity of Colorado River water, which affects all Colorado River stakeholders. It notes that salinity control must 21 2.2 be addressed in a broader context than the current proceeding and concludes that, "the impacts of the transfer on fish and wildlife 23 attributable to an incremental increase in the salinity of the 24 25 drains will not be unreasonable."

IID therefore requests that the condition set forth in Ordering paragraph 12 be eliminated. The replacement habitat

fully mitigates for the impact to biological resources. The 1 impact to water quality related to the IID Water Conservation and 2 Transfer Project is, just as with salinity, incremental at most 3 and not unreasonable. The condition does not limit the study, 4 recommendations and implementation to impacts caused by the 5 Project, but is much broader and requires the study of all 6 practices within IID, whether related to the Project or not, 7 regardless of who engages in the practices. The only limitation 8 is that IID implement recommendations that are within its 9 10 control. This is unclear and will lead to endless controversy over what it means. This overbroad and vague condition does not 11 allow the parties to quantify the potential costs of going 12 forward with the project and could delay negotiations, because it 13 was never included in the Final EIR/EIS HCP. 14

15

E. Other Environmental Mitigation Requirements

The IID does not object to the other environmental 16 mitigation conditions imposed by the SWRCB as conditions to the 17 voluntary transfer. Other than as to the Salton Sea and 18 selenium, the conditions adopt the Final EIR/EIS HCP provisions. 19 20 The HCP remains a condition precedent to the commencement of the transfer. As to the Salton Sea, ongoing discussions with the 21 2.2 environmental community and California Resource Agency representatives involve a replacement water mitigation approach 23 that uses a volume approach, i.e., if the conservation and 24 25 transfer activity reduced inflow by X acre-feet, then the mitigation would be to replace the reduction with mitigation 26 water in the same amount. This would avoid salinity and 27

elevation measurements and limit mitigation to conservation and
 transfer-caused impacts. If this approach receives a consensus
 approval, IID will make a formal request to the SWRCB pursuant to
 its retained jurisdiction in paragraph 7 on page 90 of the Draft
 to modify the required Salton Sea mitigation condition.

- 6 7
- F. <u>The Decision Incorrectly Addresses The IID's Ability</u> To Mitigate Conservation Activities

The Draft correctly rejects SDCWA's contention that the 8 SSHCH is not legally feasible under the Law of the River (p. 51). 9 10 IID's voluntary use of Colorado River water to mitigate environmental impacts associated with water conservation 11 activities and transfers of conserved water is not prohibited by 12 the Law of the River, is not limited to IID's use of present-13 perfected rights, and does not involve a change in purpose of use 14 necessitating an amended petition for change under Water Code 15 section 1707. Although the Draft correctly rejects the legal 16 challenge, it does so with an incomplete explanation and too 17 narrowly circumscribes the lawful use of Colorado River non-18 present-perfected rights. 19

The federal components of the Law of the River only displace state water law to the extent inconsistent with the Boulder Canyon Project Act ("Project Act"). The Draft correctly acknowledges this principle (p. 16, 11. 1-2). The Draft also correctly acknowledges the extensive state law aspects of IID's present-perfected rights. But, as to the question of whether the voluntary use of Colorado River water to mitigate conservation

1	and	l tra	ansfer	impacts	s, the	e Dra	aft	fails	to	recognize	that	such	use
2	is	not	incons	sistent	with	the	Pro	oject	Act				

1. <u>State Law Permits Mitigation Use As A</u> <u>Conservation Activity Or An Allowed</u> "Incidental" Use

Water Code section 1011 recognizes water conservation 6 activities involving a reduction in irrigation use as the legal 7 equivalent of reasonably and beneficially using water for 8 irrigation purposes; "any cessation or reduction in the use of 9 10 the appropriated water shall be deemed equivalent to a reasonable 11 beneficial use of water." (Emphasis added.) Mitigation of environmental impacts resulting from conservation activities is 12 merely a component of the conservation project itself, not a 13 separate and direct use of water under the water right. Absent 14 15 the conservation project, no mitigation use would occur. Thus, when IID lined canals pursuant to its 1988 agreement with MWD 16 (IID Exh. 15), it mitigated any loss of habitat by replanting 17 replacement habitat and irrigating that habitat. This was not 18 the exercise of IID's water right for wildlife purposes, but 19 20 merely the continued irrigation use associated with the conservation projects. Recently-amended Water Code section 1013 21 2.2 makes this point even more clear with respect to conservation activities involving fallowing. New section 1013(b) provides 23 that "'land fallowing conservation measures' means the generation 24 25 of water to be made available for transfer or for environmental mitigation purposes by fallowing " 26

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Thus, the Draft should conclude that IID's voluntary use of Colorado River water to mitigate the impacts of a conservation activity is a use that is only part of the "conservation use" itself, or an incidental use in connection with the conservation activity.

Regardless of whether it is considered a conservation use, 6 or an incidental use, an application for a change permit under 7 Water Code section 1707 is unnecessary. Section 1707 is for the 8 purpose of authorizing the water right holder to add the ability 9 10 to directly use its water right for environmental purposes, regardless of and independent of, conservation activity to be 11 implemented by the water right holder. Such change to IID's 12 water right is not relevant to the joint petition before the 13 SWRCB. The current change petition is only in connection with 14 voluntary conservation activities, and no further change petition 15 is needed for the mitigation component of the conservation 16 activity or the incidental use in connection therewith.¹ 17

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<u>Conservation Use, Including Incidental</u> <u>Mitigation Use, Is Not Inconsistent With The</u> Project Act

The Project Act expressly defers to state law to define the "use" of water. "Nothing herein shall be construed as interfering with such rights as the States had on December 21, 1928, either to the water within their borders or to adopt such policies and enact such laws as they deem necessary with respect

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- ²⁷ ¹ Re incidental use, <u>see Rundale v. The Delaware and Rariton</u> <u>Canal Co.</u> (1852) 55 U.S. 80, 93; <u>Peacock v. Payne</u> (1934) 1 Cal. <u>2d</u> 104, 109; and SWRCB Order WR95-9 (1995) WL4186673 at p. 21.

to the appropriation, control and use of waters within their 1 borders, except as modified by the Colorado River Compact or 2 other interstate agreement." 43 U.S.C. § 617g. A recent federal 3 decision confirms a state's right to define the parameters of the 4 permissible use of Colorado River water. The Arizona legislature 5 defined artificial groundwater recharge as a legitimate use of 6 water within the state of Arizona. Central Arizona Irr. and 7 Drainage Dist. ("CAIDD") v. Lujan (D. Az. 1991) 764 F.Supp. 582, 8 The federal court concluded that such recharge was within 592. 9 10 the "municipal and industrial" use authorized by the federal Central Arizona Project contract with the Secretary: 11 The allocation and preferences given to CAP water seems 12 to be within the exclusive province of the Secretary of 13 the Interior; once the preferences are already 14 15 established, the possible uses of that water are governed by state law. Consequently, the Secretary of 16

17 the Interior is authorized to allocate CAP water to M&I 18 users. Then M&I users may use their water for any use 19 authorized by Arizona law, including recharge.

- 20
- 21 Id. at 591.

Thus, because California law defines the conservation of irrigation water as the continued use of water by the conserving water right holder pursuant to Water Code sections 1011, 1012 and 1017 (when transferred), and the use of water to mitigate the conservation activity is either part and parcel of the conservation use or a mere incident thereto, there is no

1 relevance to the question whether the Law of the River would 2 permit or preclude the direct use of Colorado River water for a 3 Water Code section 1707 purpose. Conservation activities and 4 incidental use as defined under state law are not inconsistent 5 with the expressly-permissible irrigation use of all of IID's 6 water right.

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G. Other Material Issues

8 In addition to the issues listed above, the following 9 matters also are important enough to merit review by the SWRCB:

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1. Salton Sea History

11 The Draft elucidates with some detail the ancient history of the Salton Sea, particularly on pages 6-7. In doing so, the 12 SWRCB apparently relies on apocryphal stories submitted by PCL. 13 However, IID believes that such reliance is inappropriate. 14 First, such "evidence" is imprecise, suspect and uncertain as to 15 location of the areas discussed. Second, the evidence submitted 16 was insufficient to contradict the federal court's decision in 17 United States v. Imperial Irrigation District (S.D. Cal. 1992) 18 799 F.Supp. 1052, 1057, which states: 19

20 During the 400 years prior to 1905, the Sea was essentially dry except for occasional excessive 21 run-off resulting from large storms.

Finally, IID believes it is inappropriate to even hint that the <u>present</u> Salton Sea -- caused solely by man-made accident and sustained by subsequent agricultural runoff -- may be related to any historical ponding in the general area known as the Salton trough. As the SWRCB is fully aware, certain environmental groups desire to transfigure the current accidental Sea into a

1 "Public Trust" resource, an issue which the SWRCB already ruled 2 on earlier in the Order 88-20 proceedings and which it refused to 3 revisit here. Thus, there is no need for the Draft to include 4 verbage that may be taken out of context by those seeking to 5 impose a public trust status on the Salton Sea.

6 IID suggests that the SWRCB delete the references to the 7 Salton Sea history, or re-describe it as the "contention" of 8 certain environmental groups, and then recite that the SWRCB 9 makes no finding that the Salton Sea has always been a navigable 10 body of water, or that it was so at the time of California's 11 entry into statehood. IID has illustrated this suggested 12 revision in its redline submission.

13

2. Dismissal Of Protestants

On page 10, the Draft states that the protestants who did 14 15 not appear at the hearing have abandoned their protests and the protests are dismissed. IID believes that this is the wrong tool 16 to use. This decision, though non-precedental, is nonetheless 17 binding on the parties. The protestants who did not appear at 18 the hearing submitted to the jurisdiction of the SWRCB and they 19 20 should likewise be bound. The approach of the Draft could let 21 these protestants assert that they were not parties and thus are 2.2 not bound. IID believes that the SWRCB should instead overrule the protests on the grounds that: (a) these protestants put on 23 no evidence in support of their protests; and (b) the protests 24 25 were basically duplicative of those by others which were overruled. This would be analogous to a litigant who chooses to 26 27 answer a complaint, and then not bother to show up for the trial.

A court can properly enter judgment in such circumstance. Code 1 of Civil Procedure § 594. Further, such action is appropriate in 2 administrative proceedings. See, for example, the Division of 3 Water Resources decisions in Decision 3561-D105 (1926 Cal. Env. 4 Lexis 20); and Decision 8442 D388 (1936 Cal. Env. Lexis 13). 5 Also, 23 California Code of Regulations 750, which deals with 6 protest abandonment, is permissive re dismissal ("may be 7 interpreted"). 8

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3. Fallowing Language

The SWRCB is well aware of the political controversy surrounding fallowing in IID. On the one hand, entities which are not being asked to fallow and who will not experience its impacts -- such as MWD, SDCWA, and CVWD -- are all for it, since it allays some concerns of the environmental advocates and reduces their economic obligations. On the other hand, fallowing means job losses and economic disruption for the Imperial Valley.

IID takes issue with the statement made by the SWRCB on 17 page 77 of the Draft that, "As summarized below, the record 18 19 indicates that the economic impacts may not be as significant as 20 estimated by IID." (Emphasis added.) This phrase is repeated again on page 78, final paragraph. This conclusion is not 21 2.2 supported by the evidentiary record. The only two economics experts who testified before the SWRCB were Dr. Rodney Smith and 23 Mr. Spickard, both of whom testified that in fact the socio-24 25 economic impacts of fallowing would be significant. Dr. Smith testified that the range of impacts depended on the crops 26 27 fallowed, but did not testify that the lower end of the range was

1	not significant. Further, Dr. Smith testified that the study on
2	the two-year PVID test program resulted in a full mix of crops
3	being fallowed. There was no competent evidence offered to rebut
4	either of these two experts. While IID does not mind the SWRCB
5	stating that there are measures that <u>might</u> be available to reduce
6	job losses, as the Draft does on pages 77-80, IID objects to any
7	statements which indicate that the record shows that such losses
8	may not be significant. Since this is an area as to which the
9	SWRCB is seeking further study (p.80), it is appropriate to <u>not</u>
10	pre-judge the issue. More neutral language should be utilized,
11	as suggested on the redline.
12	4. Extra 1,000,000 Acre-Feet From Compact
13	The footnote 3 citation on page 15 is surplusage and should
14	be eliminated. There is no reason to potentially prejudice
15	California's position by making the footnote 3 comment.
16	5. Effect Of Conservation And Seven-Party
17	Agreement
18	There is no need for the SWRCB to state that "arguably"
19	certain things might occur vis-à-vis CVWD or MWD use of IID
20	conserved water as stated on the top of page 18. This topic area
21	has been one of significant contest between the agencies, and
22	there is no need for the SWRCB to opine on what "arguably" might
23	occur when that situation is not at issue here. In the draft
24	redline, we alter this language to show that this is an area of
25	dispute between the agencies, but delete the language beyond that
26	point.
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1	III. OTHER ITEMS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED
2	The following are matters of less import than those stated
3	above, but that the SWRCB should still review for possible
4	correction. They are presented in table format for ease of
5	reference, with page numbers in the Draft in the left column.

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6 7	Order pg.	Citation Source (Party)	Statement in Order Re:	Inaccuracy (i.e., actual info in source cited)
8 9 10	4	SWRCB 1d (IID Petition)	Basics of the transfer.	Citation should be "SWRCB la - ld" (to include original petition and amends, not just 2 nd amend)
11 12	4	IID la	Ramp-up schedule	The Draft appears to misinterpret IID's ramp-up schedule. Reference should be made to the chart provided on
13 14 15				page 21 of Jesse Silva's written testimony, which specifies the agreed ramp-up schedule, with data pulled from that chart. We have attempted to correct this in
16 17 18	4	SWRCB 1b, 1d (IID)	SWRCB findings.	the redline. Citation should specify p.2 of SWRCB 1.
19		IID Closing Brief p13-16		
20 21 22	6	PCL 2, p.6.	"Major" filling of Salton Trough occurred AD 1600-1700	PCL 2 says "there was at least a <i>partial</i> infilling" of Salton Trough at that time.
23 24	7	PCL 7 p.48	Small lagoons	No corresponding statement found in PCL 7, p.48.
25 26 27	7	PCL 3 p.10, 18-19	In June of 1891 lake was 30 mi long, 10 mi wide and 6 ft deep	PCL pages only mention that in 1891 the Colorado River flowed into the Salton Sink and formed a lake "several miles in length" (p. 19)
27		<u> </u>		in length" (p.19)

Order pg.	Citation Source (Party)	Statement in Order Re:	Inaccuracy (i.e., actual info in source cited)
7	RT 1491, 1499 (Krantz- PCL)	Evaporation rate is 5.78 ft/yr.	RT p.1491 says 5.78 ft/yr. RT p.1499 says 5.70 ft/yr.
8	IID 56, p.3.1-18 (IID Draft PEIR for QSA)	Storage capacity of USBR facilities is 60 MAF	No corresponding statement found in p.3.1-18.
10	None	Protest dismissal agreement reached between "IID, CVWD, and MWD"	Draft omits SDCWA.
18	IID 22 (QSA) SDCWA 15, 33-36 (Co. River Board Water Use Plan)	QSA water budgets	Citation should be IID 22, p.9-11. Draft appears to have inadvertently left out MWD. It says the QSA would cap IID and CVWD. It should also say that MWD's 4 th and 5 th priorities are capped at 550,000 and 662,000, respectively and MWD may acquire all or a portion of the 100 kafy that CVWD does not use.
24	CRIT 9 p.4-5 RT 451-52 (Gardner- CRIT)	Transfer could reduce CRIT power generation by 4 or 5 %.	Order should also note that BOR states no mitigation is required. See RT 460(1)-(11).
26	IID 93	НСР	Citation should be "IID 93, Attachment A"
27	IID 55 p.3-2.128	Drains	Citation should be "IID 55, p.3.2-128"
28	RT 675, 921 (Eckhardt- IID)	Salinity rising	Citation to RT p.675 should be 675-676.

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2	Order pg.	Citation Source (Party)	Statement in Order Re:	Inaccuracy (i.e., actual info in source cited)
3 4	28	IID 55 p.3.1-56	Average TDS in IID drains is 2245 mg/l;	TDS figures in Draft don't match up with figures in table 3.1-4 on DEIR p.3.1-56. DEIR
5			New and Alamo	table shows:
6 7			river water from Mexico is 3542 mg/l.	New River at Salton Sea is 2,997;
8			15 5512 mg/1.	Alamo River at Salton Sea is 2,458
9				New River at Mexico is 3,894; and
.1				Alamo River at Mexico is 3,191.
.2	28	RT 675, 922 (Eckhardt-	Flow to Sea averages 2727	Citation to RT p.675 should be RT p.676.
.4		IID)	mg of salt/liter and increasing	
.5	29	CRWQCB 1 p.6	Selenium	CRWQCB Exh. 1 does not have 6 pages.
.7				Citation should refer generally to CRWQCB Exh. 3.
.8 .9	29	64 Fed Reg 58409	USEPA selenium	The material cited does say that EPA is revising its
0		(1999)	criterion is 5 ug/L for	freshwater standard, but does not say what the standards
1			freshwater and 7 ug/L for saltwater	currently are. Thus, the Order needs an additional citation explaining where it
2			but EPA is revising the	found the 5 and 7 ug/L figures.
3			freshwater standard.	
24 25	30	IID 93, pp. A-2 A-3	Tail and tile water	The pages cited are incorrect. Citation should be "IID 93 p.A2-3 to A2-4"
6 7	31	Table 3.2- 39 of the	Salinity and vegetation.	Citation should be IID 55, p.3.2-115, table 3.2-39.
8		EIR (IID)	_	

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2 p	ler J.	Citation Source (Party)	Statement in Order Re:	Inaccuracy (i.e., actual info in source cited)
3 4 5 6		PCL 17, p.1	Importance of Sea	This citation seems inappropriate as PCL 17 is a critique of NAS and CORI reports on Mono Lake. Page 1 of that exhibit does not support the statements made in the Draft
7 36 8		PCL 1, p.4	Birds at Sea	the Draft. Citation should be "PCL 1, p.2"
9 38 LO		RT 1282 (Brownlie- SSA)	Sea salinity is 45 ppt and rising 1 ppt every 4 years	1282 says salinity will rise 1 ppt every 4 years <i>if</i> inflow continues at an average of 1.34.
11 12 13		DOW 2 p.3	Loss of fish for birds, loss of general bird habitat	DOW 2, p.3 does not discuss the impacts on birds.
14 15 16		Ibid, § 101(b)(A) [Sea Reclamation Act]	Sea evaluation	Citation should be "§ 101(b) <u>(1)</u> (A)"
17 18 19 20 21		SSA 1 p 4	Sea Reclamation Act requires Secretary to submit study to Congress and Secretary has not done so.	SSA 1, p.4 does not refer to the Secretary's obligation or failure to submit a study to Congress.
22 23 45		IID 55 p.3.2-147	SSHCS and tilapia	Citation should also refer to IID 93, p.A3-25
²⁴ 46 25		Figure 3.3- 6 of the EIR (IID)	Salinity	Should add citation reading "IID 93 p.A3-23, Figure 3.3-6"
26 46 27		Figure 3.3- 7 of the EIR (IID)	Elevation	Should add citation reading "IID 93 p.A3-24, Figure 3.3-7"
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Order pg.	Citation Source (Party)	Statement in Order Re:	Inaccuracy (i.e., actual inf in source cited)
54	IID 55 p.3.1-11	Variation of Co. River	The cited section discusses stabilization along the River rather than variation (maybe refer to IID 55 p.3.2-14 instead)
54	IID 55 p.3.2-14	Normalization of River	Refer also to IID 55 p.3.2-14
58	IID 93a p.6-1	Growth forecasts are based upon birth, death, etc.	Citation should simply be "Ibid" as previous citation (SDCWA 39, p.5) does provide the relevant information.
72	Audubon 18 p.21-22	Fallowing	The pages cited do not discus fallowing.
77 fn 18	WC 1725(b), 1736	SWRCB transfer approval	WC 1725 has no subdivision (b) and its content matter doesn't relate to when the SWRCB should approve a transfer.
78	IID 65 p.9 IID 55 p.3.14-17 to 18	700 jobs created by non- fallowing.	IID 65 says between 700 and 900. IID 55 (DEIR) says 710.
78	RT 2554, 2615-1617 (SDCWA)	Economic impacts less if e.g., alfalfa hay, fallowed	Citation should be 2615- <u>2</u> 617 (not <u>1</u> 617).
79	RT 1016, 1049 (Smith-IID)	Reduce fallowing impacts by fallowing less productive soils	1016 says soil type would be one factor farmer would consider in deciding whether to fallow.

Order pg.	Citation Source (Party)	Statement in Order Re:	Inaccuracy (i.e., actual info in source cited)
79	SDCWA 48 p.2	PVID water	Draft says the MWD/PVID fallowing program resulted in water savings of 186,000 afa . This is incorrect. SDCWA 48 says the program resulted in a savings of 186,000 acre feet
			over two years.
80	PCL 31 p.i RT 2622 (Underwood-	PVID 57 lost jobs	Both the PCL and SDCWA sources said the PVID program caused the loss of 52 full-time and 7 part time jobs
	(Underwood- SDCWA)		7 part-time jobs.
			The RT citation should be pages 2622-23
80	Stats 2002 ch 617 § 9	Draft lists 3 elements	SB 482 § 9 lists 4 elements which report is required to
		which report is required to evaluate:	evaluate:
			(1) nature and extent of
		(1) nature and extent of economic	economic impacts of fallowing in Imperial related to the QSA;
		impacts of fallowing in	(2) measures taken by IID to
		Imperial related to the QSA;	<pre>minimize impacts; (3) whether and to what extent</pre>
		(2) measures	fund provided to IID for the transfer under the QSA,
		taken by IID to minimize	together with any other funds made available for these
		impacts;	purposes would mitigate economic impacts.
		(3) extent to which funds	(4) the amount of any
		in excess of funds	additional funds required to mitigate the economic impacts.
		received by IID for	
		transfer may be necessary	
		to mitigate economic	
		impacts.	

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2 p	ler Citation g. Source (Party)	Statement in Order Re:	Inaccuracy (i.e., actual in in source cited)
3 81 4	IID 55 p.3.2-34	Drain habitat	Page numbers incorrect. Should cite to p.3.2-23 to 2
5 84 6 7 8	RT 3166 (Eckhardt- IID)	Sea flooding might be resolved if Sea were to drop 3 feet	3166 says if Sea were dropped 3 feet the danger of floodir would depend on the size of the flood event and conditions; wave action regularly raises the Sea at the dikes by 3 feet.
9 85 0 1	SB 482 § 7	SB 482 will amend WC 1013 to protect IID's water rights from forfeiture	Should cite specifically to § 7(d).
2 86 3 86 4 5 6 7 8	RT 915-16 (Eckhardt- IID)	Measuring device for IID diversions has <u>significant</u> margin of error relative to volume of water diverted.	RT 915-16 says measuring device is rated within 3-5% accuracy range
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1	IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>					
2	IID looks forward to working with the SWRCB and the parties					
3	to finalize an Order by which the transfer and related					
4	transactions may move forward. IID appreciates the opportunity					
5	to comment.					
6						
7	Dated: October 12, 2002 ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE & MALLORY LLP					
8						
9	By:					
10	DAVID L. OSIAS Attorneys for Petitioner					
11	Imperial Irrigation District					
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