| 1 | MATT KLINE (Bar No. 211640) | | |
|----------|--|---|--|
| 2 | mkline@omm.com DANIEL R. SUVOR (Bar No. 265674 |) | |
| 3 | dsuvor@omm.com HEATHER WELLES (Bar No. 30225) | 6) | |
| 4 | hwelles@omm.com O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP | | |
| 5 | 1999 Avenue of the Stars, 8th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067-6035 Telephone: (310) 553-6700 | | |
| 6 | Facsimile: (310) 246-6779 | | |
| 7 | Attorneys for Defendants Coachella Valley Water District, and John Powell, Jr., Peter | | |
| 8 | Water Ďištrict, ånd John Powell, Jr., F Nelson, G. Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony I and Castulo R. Estrada, sued in their o | Bianco, Official | |
| 9 | capacity as members of the Board of Directors | | |
| 10 | (Additional counsel identified on next page) | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT | | |
| 13 | CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA | | |
| 14 | EASTERN DIVISION | | |
| 15 | AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS, | Case No. 5:13-cv-00883-JGB (SPx) Judge: Hon. Jesus G. Bernal | |
| 16 | Plaintiff, | AMENDED ANSWER OF | |
| 17 18 | V. | DEFENDANTS COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AND JOHN | |
| 19 | COACHELLA VALLEY WATER | POWELL, JR., PETER NELSON, G. PATRICK O'DOWD, ANTHONY | |
| 20 | DISTRICT, et al., | BIANCO, AND CASTULO R. ESTRADA, SUED IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS MEMBERS OF THE | |
| 21 | Defendants. | CAPACITY AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | | | |
| I | I . | | |

1 STEVEN B. ABBOTT (Bar No. 125270) sabbott@redwineandsherrill.com 2 GERALD D. SHOAF (Bar No. 41084) gshoaf@redwineandhserrill.com REDWINE AND SHERRILL, LLP 3890 11th Street, Ste. 207 Riverside, CA 92501-3577 3 4 Telephone: 951-684-2520 5 Facsimile: 951-684-5491 6 WALTER DELLINGER (pro hac vice) BRADLEY N. GARCIA (pro hac vice) O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP 7 1625 Eye Street, NW 8 Washington, DC 20006 Telephone: 202-383-5300 Facsimile: 202-383-5414 9 10 ANTON METLITSKY (pro hac vice) O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP 7 Times Square New York, New York 10036 Telephone: (212) 326-2000 Facsimile: (212) 326-2061 11 12 13 BARTON THOMPSON, JR. (Bar No. 72927) O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP 2765 Sand Hill Road 14 15 Menlo Park, CA 94025-7019 Telephone: 650-473-2600 16 Facsimile: 650-473-2601 Attorneys for Defendants Coachella Valley Water District, and John Powell, Jr., 17 Peter Nelson, G. Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony Bianco, and Castulo R. Estrada, sued in their official capacity as members of the Board of Directors 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 - 2 -

| | 1 | |
|---|---|--|
| | 2 | |
| | 3 | |
| | 4 | |
| | 5 | |
| | 6 | |
| | 7 | |
| | 8 | |
| | 9 | |
| 1 | 0 | |
| 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 2 | |
| 1 | 3 | |
| 1 | 4 | |
| 1 | 5 | |
| 1 | 6 | |
| 1 | 7 | |
| 1 | 8 | |
| 1 | 9 | |
| 2 | 0 | |
| 2 | 1 | |
| 2 | 2 | |
| 2 | 3 | |
| 2 | 4 | |
| 2 | 5 | |
| 2 | 6 | |
| | | |

28

Defendants COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ("CVWD"),
JOHN POWELL, JR., PETER NELSON, G. PATRICK O'DOWD, ANTHONY
BIANCO, and CASTULO R. ESTRADA, in their official capacities as members of
the Board of Directors of the COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT,
(collectively "Defendants") for themselves and no others, answer the First
Amended and Supplemental Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief, and
admit, deny and allege as follows:

GENERAL DENIAL

Except as otherwise expressly stated herein, Defendants deny (i) each and every allegation in the First Amended and Supplemental Complaint, including without limitation any allegations contained in the headings and subheadings of the First Amended and Supplemental Complaint; and (ii) any liability to Plaintiff.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. In answer to Paragraph 1, subject to the limitations on jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2409a, sub. (a) and 43 U.S.C. § 666, Defendants admit that this Court has jurisdiction over the action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1362. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegations of Paragraph 1.
- 2. Defendants admit the allegation in Paragraph 2 that venue in this Court is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

NATURE OF THE ACTION

3. In answer to Paragraph 3, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE

4. In answer to Paragraph 4, Defendants deny that the Tribe and its members have aboriginal rights to the surface water and groundwater resources of the Valley. Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

- Paragraph 6 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required.¹ To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 6.
- Paragraph 7 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. 7. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 7.
- 8. In answer to Paragraph 8, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 8.

PARTIES

- Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 9. 9.
- In answer to Paragraph 10, Defendants admit and allege that CVWD is 10. a public agency of the State of California organized and existing pursuant to the

¹ This Court held that the Tribe has a reserved right in groundwater (Dkt. No. 116), which the Ninth Circuit affirmed in an interlocutory appeal (Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians v. Coachella Valley water Dist., et al., 849 F.3d 1262 (9th Cir. 2017). The Supreme Court denied CVWD's and DWA's petitions for writs of certiorari (Dkt. 318, at ID # 16200), which the Tribe opposed on grounds, among others, that the Ninth Circuit's decision was on an interlocutory appeal. CVWD reserves all rights and defenses, including appellate, on this issue.

-4-

- 11. In answer to Paragraph 11, Defendants admit that Defendants John Powell, Jr., Peter Nelson, G. Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony Bianco, and Castulo R. Estrada are members of the Board of Directors of Defendant CVWD and that they are sued solely in their official capacities as directors of CVWD. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 11.
- 12. In answer to Paragraph 12, Defendants admit the first two sentences of paragraph 12 and that DWA has developed approximately 29 wells and extracts water annually from the Upper Portion of the Whitewater River Subbasin and that DWA imports Colorado River water into the groundwater basin located in its service area. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 12, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 12.
- 13. In answer to Paragraph 13, Defendants admit that Patricia G. Oygar, Kristin Bloomer, James Cioffi, Craig A. Ewing, and Joseph K. Stuart are members of the Board of Directors of Defendant DWA and that they are sued solely in their official capacities as directors of DWA. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of

the allegations of Paragraph 13, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 13.

FACTS

- 14. In answer to Paragraph 14, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 14, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 14.
- 15. In answer to Paragraph 15, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 15, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 15.
- 16. In answer to Paragraph 16, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 16, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 16.
- 17. In answer to Paragraph 17, Defendants admit that in 1876, by Executive Order of President Ulysses S. Grant, the Agua Caliente Reservation was established in the Coachella Valley and that in 1877, President Hayes issued another Executive Order reserving additional lands for the Tribe. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 17, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 17.
- 18. In answer to Paragraph 18, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 18, and basing their denial thereon, deny the allegations of Paragraph 18.
- 19. In answer to Paragraph 19, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 19, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 19.

- 20. In answer to Paragraph 20, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 20, and basing their denial thereon, deny the allegations of Paragraph 20.
- 21. In answer to Paragraph 21, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 21, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 21.
- 22. In answer to Paragraph 22, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 22, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 22.
- 23. In answer to Paragraph 23, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 23, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 23.
- 24. In answer to Paragraph 24, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 24, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 24.
- 25. In answer to Paragraph 25, Defendants admit that the Whitewater River and some of its tributaries rise on the south and east slopes of the San Gorgonio Mountains, in San Bernardino County, at an altitude of about 11,000 feet, and in times of extreme flood, flows in a general southerly direction as the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel until it empties into the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel in Indio, and thereafter flows through the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel to the Salton Sea. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 25.
- 26. In answer to Paragraph 26, Defendants admit that the Division of Water Rights of the California Department of Public Works commenced a general stream adjudication of the Whitewater River System and that a document entitled "Report on Water Supply and Use of Water from Whitewater River Stream

System" ("Whitewater Report") was published in November 1923. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 26.

- 27. In answer to Paragraph 27, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 27.
- 28. In answer to Paragraph 28, Defendants admit that the United States filed a document entitled "Suggestion of the United States, In The Matter of the Determination of the Relative Rights, Based Upon Prior Appropriation, of the Various Claimants to the Water of White Water River and its Tributaries, in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California" ("Suggestion) on June 26, 1924. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 28.
- 29. The allegations of Paragraph 29 pertain to conclusions of the Suggestion. The Suggestion speaks for itself, and no response is necessary. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 29.
- 30. In answer to Paragraph 30, Defendants admit that the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Riverside entered a judgment in a matter entitled "IN THE MATTER OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIVE RIGHTS, BASED UPON PRIOR APPROPRIATION, OF THE VARIOUS CLAIMANTS TO THE WATERS OF THE WHITEWATER RIVER, AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, IN SAN BERNARDINO & RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA," Civ. No. 18035 ("Whitewater River Decree"). Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 30.
- 31. The allegations of Paragraph 31 pertain to conclusions of the Suggestion and the Whitewater River Decree. The Suggestion speaks for itself, and no response is necessary. The Whitewater River Decree speaks for itself, and no

- 32. In answer to first and second sentences of Paragraph 32, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the first and second sentences of Paragraph 32, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of the first and second sentences of Paragraph 32. In answer to the third sentence of Paragraph 32, Defendants deny each and every allegation in the third sentence of Paragraph 32.
- 33. In answer to Paragraph 33, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 33.
- 34. In answer to Paragraph 34, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 34.
- 35. In answer to Paragraph 35, Defendants admit that imported water from the Colorado River has been used to artificially recharge the Coachella Valley groundwater basins and that CVWD has indicated that during the years 2000-2009, artificial recharge via imported Colorado River water averaged 51,000 acre feet per year. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 35.
- 36. In answer to Paragraph 36, Defendants admit the allegations of Paragraph 36.
- 37. In answer to Paragraph 37, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 37.
- 38. In answer to Paragraph 38, Defendants admit the allegations of Paragraph 38.
- 39. In answer to Paragraph 39, Defendants admit the allegations of Paragraph 39.

- 40. In answer to Paragraph 40, Defendants admit the allegations of Paragraph 40.
- 41. In answer to Paragraph 41, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 41, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 41.
- 42. In answer to Paragraph 42, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 42.
- 43. In answer to Paragraph 43, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 43.
- 44. In answer to Paragraph 44, Defendants admit that CVWD currently pumps from the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin each year. Except as expressly admitted, defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 44.
- 45. In answer to Paragraph 45, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 45.
- 46. In answer to Paragraph 46, Defendants admit that DWA pumps water from the Upper Portion of the Whitewater River. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the remaining allegations of Paragraph 46, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 46.
- 47. In answer to Paragraph 47, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 47.
- 48. In answer to Paragraph 48, Defendants admit that since 1973, CVWD and DWA have been using imported water from the Colorado River to "recharge" the Upper Portion of the Whitewater River Subbasin. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 48.
- 49. In answer to Paragraph 49, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 49.

5

6 7

8

- 9 10
- 11 12
- 13 14 15
- 16
- 17 18
- 19 20
- 21 22
- 24

- 25 26
- 27
- 28

- 50. In answer to Paragraph 50, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 50, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 50.
- 51. In answer to Paragraph 51, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 51.
- In answer to the fourth sentence of Paragraph 52, Defendants deny 52. each and every allegation of the fourth sentence of Paragraph 52. In answer to the remaining sentences of Paragraph 52, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the remaining sentences of Paragraph 52, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of the remaining sentences of Paragraph 52.
- 53. In answer to the first, second, and third sentences of Paragraph 53, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the first, second, and third sentences of Paragraph 53, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of the first, second, and third sentences of Paragraph 53. In answer to the fourth sentence of Paragraph 53, Defendants deny each and every allegation of the fourth sentence of Paragraph 53.
- 54. In answer to Paragraph 54, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 54.
- 55. In answer to Paragraph 55, Defendants deny each and every allegation of overdraft, increase costs, other ill effects, and overuse. Defendants deny each and every allegation that storage of water in the aquifer constitutes use. Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the remaining allegations of Paragraph 55, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every remaining allegation of Paragraph 55.

- 56. In answer to the first sentence of Paragraph 56, Defendants deny each and every allegation of the first sentence of Paragraph 56. In answer to the second sentence of Paragraph 56, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the second sentence of Paragraph 56, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of the second sentence of Paragraph 56.
- 57. In answer to Paragraph 57, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 57, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 57.
- 58. In answer to Paragraph 58, Defendants admit that CVWD levies replenishment assessments on certain producers of groundwater within the determined areas of benefit. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 58.
- 59. In answer to Paragraph 59, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 59, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 59.
- 60. In answer to Paragraph 60, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 60.
- 61. In answer to Paragraph 61, Defendants admit that increases in population and development have occurred in the Coachella Valley in recent decades. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 61, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 61.
- 62. In answer to Paragraph 62, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 62, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 62.

members possess aboriginal title to land and natural resources of the Coachella

27

- Valley, including its surface and groundwater resources that predates the formation of the United States. Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of Paragraph 74, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every of the remaining allegations of Paragraph 74.
- 75. Paragraph 75 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 75.
- 76. Paragraph 76 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 76.
- 77. Paragraph 77 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 77.
- 78. In answer to first sentence of Paragraph 78, Defendants are without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of the first sentence of Paragraph 78, and basing their denial thereon, deny each and every allegation of the first sentence of Paragraph 78. In answer to the allegations of the second sentence of Paragraph 78, Defendants admit that the Executive Orders of 1876 and 1877 reserved land that is within the current Agua Caliente Reservation. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of the second sentence of Paragraph 78. In answer to the allegations of the third sentence of Paragraph 78, Defendants deny each and every allegations of the third sentence of Paragraph 78.
- 79. Paragraph 79 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 79.

- 80. Paragraph 80 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 80.
- 81. Paragraph 81 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 81.
- 82. Paragraph 82 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 82.
- 83. Paragraph 83 alleges legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 83.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

- 84. In answer to Paragraph 84, Defendants incorporate the preceding responses to Paragraphs 1 through 83 of the First Amended Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 85. In answer to Paragraph 85, Defendants admit that the Tribe seeks injunctive relief but denies that it is entitled to any relief whatsoever. Except as expressly admitted, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 85.
- 86. In answer to Paragraph 86, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 86.
- 87. In answer to Paragraph 87, Defendants deny each and every allegation in Paragraph 87.
- 88. In answer to Paragraph 88, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 88.
- 89. In answer to Paragraph 89, Defendants deny each and every allegation of Paragraph 89.

- 16 -

in any other subbasin in the Coachella Valley. The reserved rights doctrine, on which the Tribe's claim to the groundwater is based, does not extend to groundwater.³

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Tribe Does Not Have "Aboriginal" Rights With "Time Immemorial" Priority Date)

The Tribe does not have "aboriginal" rights in the groundwater with a "time immemorial" priority date. The Tribe's claim to "aboriginal" rights with a "time immemorial" priority date is inconsistent with the federal reserved rights doctrine. Any claim by the Tribe to "aboriginal" rights with a "time immemorial" priority date was extinguished by a decision of the Board of Land Commissioners, acting pursuant to the claims procedure established by Congress in 1851, as a result of which the Mission Indians of California (which included the Plaintiff Tribe) do not have the right of "permanent occupancy" of the lands. 9 Stat. 631 (1851); *Barker v. Harvey*, 181 U.S. 481 (1901). The Mission Indians of California (including the Plaintiff Tribe) received compensation for their "permanent occupancy" claim in a decision issued by Indian Claims Commission. *Thompson, et al., v. United States*, 13 Ind. Cl. Comm. 369, 385-386 (1964).

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Tribal Water Rights Are Limited in Scope and Purpose)

The Tribe's reserved water rights, if any exist, are limited in purpose and in quantity by the standards adopted by the United States Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*, 373 U.S. 546, 600 (1963) and *United States v. New Mexico*, 438 U.S. 696 (1978). The Tribe's alleged right to groundwater does not extend or apply to

 $^{^3}$ For the reasons discussed above, *see* ¶ 6, CVWD reserves all rights and defenses, including appellate, on this issue.

the Tribe's Spa Resort Casino and Hotel, and other commercial properties open to the public, served by DWA pursuant to DWA's own water rights or to other commercial properties and developments served by CVWD pursuant to CVWD's water rights. In addition, the Tribe lacks water rights for any lands subsequently taken into trust after the establishment of the reservation. The Tribe's reserved right in groundwater also does not extend to allotted lands on the reservation that have been conveyed in fee to non-Indians. Under the General Allotment Act of 1887, 24 Stat. 388, allotted lands of an Indian reservation that have been conveyed in fee are "discharged of said trust," 25 U.S.C. § 348, and the holder of the fee interest in the lands "shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State...in which they may reside," *id.*, at § 349. Therefore, any groundwater rights appurtenant to the fee lands is subject to the laws of California, and is not included in the Tribe's reserved right.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Tribe's Reserved Right Subordinate to Prior Rights)

The Tribe's reserved right in groundwater is subordinate in priority to water rights in such groundwater that were granted, decreed or otherwise recognized under California law prior to the presidential executive orders of 1876 and 1877, which executive orders created and expanded the Tribe's reservation, respectively.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Tribal Water Rights Do Not Extend To Water Quality)

The Tribe does not have a reserved right to water of a certain quality. The reserved rights doctrine, on which the Tribe's reserved rights claim is based, does not provide for the reservation of water of a certain quality. The groundwater that DWA and CVWD provide to their customers, including the Tribe, fully complies

with federal and state water quality standards.

2

1

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

4

5

6

7

8

9

3

(Tribe Does Not Have "Ownership" of Pore Space)

10

The Tribe does not have "ownership" of pore space in any aquifer underlying the Coachella Valley, and is not entitled to compensation from DWA or CVWD for their storage of imported Colorado River water in the pore space. The storage space in a groundwater basin is a "public resource" available to all who have the right to use the groundwater, and no one has "ownership" of the public resource. Central and West Basin Water Replenishment Dist. v. Southern California Water Co., 109 Cal.App.4th 891 (2003).

12

13

14

15

11

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Water Rights of CVWD and DWA)

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

In 1918, CVWD was formed to protect the water resources of the region. CVWD initiated a statutory stream adjudication of the Whitewater River, in which

the United States appeared and was decreed certain water rights for certain lands in

the reservation. Paragraph 10 of the Judgment and Decree entered by the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Riverside in the matter

entitled "IN THE MATTER OF THE RELATIVE RIGHTS, BASED ON PRIOR

APPROPRIATION, OF THE VARIOUS CLAIMANTS TO THE WATERS OF

THE WHITEWATER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, IN SAN

BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA," Case No.

18035, decreed to CVWD a right to divert 80,000 acre feet per year from the

Whitewater River with a priority dated of October 25, 1918, for recharge and

storage in the groundwater basin for later withdrawal and use by the inhabitants of

the Coachella Valley. Paragraph Eleven of said Judgment and Decree awarded

CVWD an additional 20,000 acre feet per year from the Whitewater River, 8,000 acre feet per year from Snow Creek, 2,000 acre feet per year from Falls Creek, 5,000 acre feet per year from Tahquitz Creek, 1,000 acre feet per year from Andreas Creek, 1,000 acre feet per year from Murray Creek, and 2,000 acre feet per year from Palm Canyon Creek, all with a priority date of July 8, 1922, for the same purposes as set forth in Paragraph 10. CVWD's decreed rights for diversions from the Whitewater River represent the right to any waters remaining in the Whitewater River after diversions pursuant to all other decreed rights. CVWD diverts the natural flow of the Whitewater River pursuant to said decreed rights and spreads the same to replenish the groundwater basin in spreading basins constructed adjacent to the Whitewater River near Windy Point. CVWD has a prior and paramount right to recapture all water so diverted and stored. Moreover, CVWD has perfected appropriative rights in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. Any production of such water is therefore without any injury to any right of Plaintiff or its members.

CVWD has a paramount right and interest in Colorado River water that it imports, along with DWA, into the Coachella Valley and recharges into the groundwater subbasins therein to provide water supplies for their customers, including the paramount right to recapture all such water so imported and recharged. *E.g.*, *City of Los Angeles v. City of Glendale*, 23 Cal. 2d 68 (1943). Any production of such water is therefore without any injury to any right of Plaintiff or its members.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to Name Required and Indispensable Parties)

In addition to the domestic water wells operated by CVWD and DWA for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Coachella Valley, including the Tribe and its

members, there are several hundred wells producing groundwater from the Whitewater River Subbasin and hydraulically connected subbasins, including the Mission Creek Subbasin and Garnet Hill Subbasin, that are operated by municipalities, golf courses, farmers, other Indian tribes, individuals and other entities. These producers are necessary and indispensable parties to this action because recharge by CVWD and DWA and groundwater production by those producers affects the supply of water to other producers in these subbasins. Owners of lands overlying the Whitewater River Subbasin and hydraulically connected subbasins, including the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill subbasins may also claim rights to produce groundwater. These overlying landowners are necessary and indispensable parties to this action because production under the claimed overlying rights would affect the supply of water to all producers in those subbasins. The Court may be without jurisdiction over some necessary and indispensable parties under the express exclusion of jurisdiction in the Quiet Title Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2409a, sub. (a), and the implied exclusion of jurisdiction in the McCarran Amendment, 43 U.S.C. § 666.

ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Tribe Cannot Assert Water Rights Claims on Behalf of Allottees)

A substantial portion of the lands of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation has been allotted in severalty to enrolled members of the Tribe and to non-members of the Tribe pursuant to various acts of Congress, including the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887, 24 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereto, the Act of January 12, 1891, 26 Stat. 712, the Act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 859, the Act of March 2, 1917, 39 Stat. 969, 976, and the Agua Caliente Equalization Act of 1959, Pub. L. 86-339, 73 Stat. 602, 25 U.S.C. § 951 et seq. The Tribe has no legal or equitable interest in the allotted lands, including any water rights appurtenant to the

27

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

allotted lands. Moreover, when allotted lands are conveyed in fee, either to an Indian allottee or a non-Indian purchaser, such lands are "discharged of said trust," 25 U.S.C. § 348, and the Indian allottee and the non-Indian purchaser holding the fee lands "shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State . . . in which they may reside," *id.* § 349. Such lands are no longer considered "Indian country" under 18 U.S.C. § 1151.

Pursuant to these authorities, Plaintiff therefore lacks standing to bring any claims regarding the allotted lands, including any appurtenant water rights or any other rights or interests in the allotted lands, and the Court is therefore without jurisdiction to adjudicate any water rights of those lands under the express exclusion of jurisdiction under the Quiet Title Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2409a, sub.(a) and the implied exclusion of jurisdiction in the McCarran Amendment, 43 U.S.C. § 666. To the extent that the Tribe may have standing to assert claims for water rights for such allotted lands, any water rights of any non-Indian allottees of such lands have been lost by nonuse.

TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Res Judicata and Collateral Estoppel)

The First Amended Complaint and each claim therein is barred in whole or in part by the judgment and decree entered by the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Riverside on December 9, 1938 in the matter entitled "IN THE MATTER OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIVE RIGHTS, BASED UPON PRIOR APPROPRIATION, OF THE VARIOUS CLAIMANTS TO THE WATER OF WHITEWATER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, IN SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA," No. 18035, adjudicating all water rights in the Whitewater River and its tributaries. The United States of America as trustee and legal owner of the

trust and restricted lands of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation voluntarily appeared and sought affirmative relief therein as a party, and Plaintiff is therefore bound by said judgment and cannot seek to establish water rights in the adjudicated waters greater than those adjudicated in that judgment and decree. Moreover, the Tribe stipulated that it "does not seek to reopen the Whitewater River surface water adjudication, to adjust or amend any rights decreed or recognized therein, or to otherwise assert or address the Tribe's rights to surface water within the Coachella Valley," and CVWD reserved its right to assert preclusion-based defenses. *See* Dkt. 49, ¶ 7-9.

THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE (Laches)⁴

Plaintiff has unreasonably delayed the commencement of this action to the prejudice of CVWD, which have expended very large sums of money over the last 50 plus years for the construction of facilities to import, recharge and recover water for distribution to its customers in the Coachella Valley, including the Tribe and its members, and to offset and eliminate the overdraft resulting from groundwater production by CVWD and other producers that constitutes the supply of water required for domestic, agricultural, recreational, commercial and industrial uses by inhabitants of the Coachella Valley, including plaintiff and its members. In the 1960's, CVWD and DWA entered into contracts with the California Department of Water Resources to purchase water developed by the State Water Project. Because

⁴ This Court's prior ruling on CVWD's affirmative defenses of laches, unclean hands, and balance of equities does not foreclose the defenses herein to Plaintiffs' claims for injunctive relief. *See* Dkt. 150, at 3 n. 4 ("The instant motions concern only the applicability of Defendants' equitable defenses to Plaintiffs' claims for declaratory relief (See Agua Caliente Motion at 1; United States Motion at 1.) Thus, this Order does not address the applicability of the defenses to Plaintiffs' claims for injunctive relief.").

the California Aqueduct that transports State Water Project water does not extend to the Coachella Valley, CVWD and DWA arranged to exchange their State Water Project supply for an equal volume of Colorado River water delivered from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Colorado River Aqueduct. The water is delivered into the Whitewater River and then diverted into CVWD's Whitewater Groundwater Replenishment Facility, which was enlarged in 1972, and again in 1984, for this purpose. The recharge water percolates into the groundwater basin where it migrates down the valley. The area benefited by these replenishment activities includes the tribal and allotted lands at issue in this case. Replenishment operations with Colorado River water began in 1973, and CVWD began levying replenishment assessments in the area of benefit in 1980. Since 1973, CVWD and DWA have recharged the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins with more than 3.3 million acre-feet of water.

The Tribe has never previously attempted to establish its alleged federal reserved water right in groundwater in any of the groundwater basins in the Coachella Valley, including the Upper Portion of the Whitewater River Subbasin and the Garnet Hill Subbasins. In the meantime, many water users have acquired rights to the groundwater under the laws of California, and the rights of such users would be jeopardized by recognition of the Tribe's alleged reserved water right in groundwater. Accordingly, the Tribe's claim is barred by the doctrine of laches.

FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE (Unclean Hands)

The Tribe has benefited from CVWD's and DWA's importation of Colorado River water into the Coachella Valley, because the Tribe has obtained water supplies for reservation purposes from DWA and CVWD, and DWA and CVWD have made these supplies available to the Tribe, as well as their other customers, by

the importation of Colorado River water. The Tribe has benefited from the economic growth associated with this imported water. The Tribe is therefore barred by the unclean hands doctrine.

FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Legality of Assessment)

All replenishment assessments levied by CVWD have been levied pursuant to and in conformity with the provisions of California Water Code §§ 31630 et seq., which statute is not preempted by any provisions of the Constitution or the laws of the United States and does not interfere with the tribal self-government of the Plaintiff. *E.g.*, *Montana v. United States*, 450 U.S. 544, 565 (1981) (the "general proposition" is that an Indian tribe's "inherent sovereign powers . . . do not extend to the activities of nonmembers of the tribe"). Moreover, the balance of interests weigh in favor of CVWD's right to collect replenishment assessments against non-Indian lessees on the Tribe's reservation who produce groundwater. *E.g.*, *White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker*, 448 U.S. 136, 144 (1980). In addition, the replenishment assessment does not encumber any right to produce groundwater.

SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Under General Allotment Act, CVWD Has Right to Apply RAC Against Non-Indian Groundwater Pumpers on Tribe's Reservation)

Under the General Allotment Act of 1887, 24 Stat. 388, lands of an Indian reservation that are conveyed in fee to non-Indian allottees, and then conveyed by the allottees in fee to non-Indians, are "discharged of said trust," 25 U.S.C. § 348, and the non-Indians holding the fee interests in the lands "shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State . . . in which they may reside," *id.* at § 349. Under the General Allotment Act, fee interests of non-

Indians who have fee interests in the Tribe's reservation are not part of the Tribe's trust lands, and the non-Indians who possess such fee interests are subject to the laws of California. Therefore, CVWD has the right to apply its RAC against non-Indians who have fee interests on the Tribe's reservation for their pumping of groundwater.

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Under 18 U.S.C. § 1151, Allotted Fee Lands Are Not "Indian Country")

Under 18 U.S.C. § 1151, "Indian county" is defined as including "(a) all lands within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent," and "(b) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished." Under § 1151, allotted lands of an Indian reservation that are conveyed in fee to non-Indians are not considered "Indian country." Therefore, CVWD has the right under § 1151 to apply its RAC against non-Indians who have fee interests in the Tribe's reservation lands.

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE(Balance of Equities Weighs in Favor of CVWD and DWA)

DWA and CVWD have the right to beneficial use of the groundwater in the Upper Portion of the Whitewater River Subbasin and the Garnet Hill Subbasin under the laws of California, and DWA's and CVWD's exercise of their rights is consistent with beneficial use of water under California law. DWA and CVWD are required under California law to provide water supplies to entities and persons who reside in their service areas, and DWA's and CVWD's importation of Colorado River water supplies into the groundwater basins of the Coachella Valley is in fulfillment of their statutory duties. In importing the Colorado River water supplies, DWA and CVWD are recharging the groundwater basins in an attempt to

eliminate or at least reduce the overdraft condition of the groundwater basins. The lands overlying the groundwater basins are burdened with a public servitude, and DWA and CVWD are required under their organic acts to provide for the maximum beneficial use of the groundwater. By contrast, the Tribe has not attempted to exercise its claimed right to extract groundwater from the Upper Portion of the Whitewater River Subbasin and the Garnet Hill Subbasin, at least to any significant degree, and has not been prevented from extracting the groundwater by any actions taken directly or indirectly taken by DWA and CVWD. The Tribe has the right under California law, as an overlying landowner, to reasonable use of the groundwater, subject to reasonable use by other overlying landowners. Therefore, the balance of equities weighs in favor of DWA and CVWD rather than the Tribe, and the Tribe is not entitled to injunctive or declaratory relief.

NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Rights In Garnet Hill Subbasin)

The Whitewater River Subbasin is the largest subbasin in the Coachella Valley. The First Amended Complaint refers in several instances to the "Upper Whitewater sub-basin" but there is no such formally designated sub-basin. There is an area of the "Whitewater River Subbasin" in the Upper Coachella Valley at its western end that is referred to as the "Upper Portion of the Whitewater Subbasin" but it is not a separate subbasin. The Upper Portion of the Whitewater River Subbasin is separated from the Garnet Hill Subbasin by the Banning fault which is a relatively effective barrier to groundwater movement between these subbasins in the absence of artificial recharge by CVWD and DWA in the Mission Creek Subbasin. Answering defendants are informed and believe, and thereon allege that the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation does not include any land overlying the Garnet Hill subbasin. Plaintiff does not produce any groundwater from the Garnet

Hill Subbasin. Plaintiff has no legal or beneficial interest in any property or water rights in the Garnet Hill Subbasin.

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Authority to Regulate Water Districts)

Plaintiff is without authority to regulate any of the activities of all Defendants

groundwater basin, storing water in a groundwater basin, recapturing recharged or stored water, and producing groundwater and Plaintiff therefore lacks standing to

including, but not limited to the importing of water, recharging of water to any

bring this action.

TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Consent by the United States)

CVWD has constructed the Whitewater Groundwater Replenishment Facility adjacent to the Whitewater River near Windy Point, which are located on land owned by CVWD and land owned by the United States and leased by the United States Bureau of Land Management to CVWD for the expressed purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining the recharge/spreading facilities used to recharge the imported Colorado River water into the groundwater basin. By reason of said lease, the United States has consented to the recharge of the groundwater basin using Colorado River water and the Tribe and its members are bound by that consent.

1 **PRAYER** WHEREFORE, DEFENDANTS COACHELLA VALLEY WATER 2 3 DISTRICT, AND JOHN POWELL JR., PETER NELSON, G. PATRICK 4 O'DOWD, ANTHONY BIANCO, and CASTULO R. ESTRADA, in their official 5 capacities as members of the Board of Directors of the COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, pray judgment as follows: 6 7 That Plaintiff take nothing by its First Amended Complaint, including, 1. but not limited to, an award of attorney's fees and costs, and that judgment be 8 entered in favor of defendants; 9 That Plaintiff's various requests for declaratory and injunctive relief be 10 2. 11 denied; For costs of suit; and 12 3. For such other relief as is just and equitable. 13 4. 14 15 Dated: July 31, 2020 /s/ Matt Kline 16 MATT KLINE BARTON THOMPSON, JR 17 ANTON METLITSKY 18 BRADLEY N. GARCIA **HEATHER WELLES** 19 O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP 20 21 /s/ Steven B. Abbott Dated: July 31, 2020 STEVEN B. ABBOTT 22 GERALD D. SHOAF 23 REDWINE AND SHERRILL, LLP 24 Attorneys for Defendants Coachella Valley Water District, and John Powell, Jr., Peter 25 Nelson, G. Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony Bianco, and Castulo R. Estrada, sued in their official 26 capacity as members of the Board of Directors 27 28 - 29 -

Certification in Compliance with Local Rule 5-4.3.4

I hereby certify that, pursuant to Local Rule 5-4.3.4, I have obtained the authorization from the above signatories to file the above-referenced document, and that the above signatories concur in the filing's content.

Dated: July 31, 2020

/s/ Matt Kline
MATT KLINE
O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP

Attorney for Defendants Coachella Valley Water District, and John Powell, Jr., Peter Nelson, G. Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony Bianco, and Castulo R. Estrada, sued in their official capacity as members of the Board of Directors