1 2-2-10. TRO. Smelt and salmon cases. 2 ROUGH DRAFT 3 4 5 THE CLERK: The Court calls the Delta smelt 6 consolidated cases, case 09-CV-407 and the Salmon consolidated 7 cases, case 09-CV-1053. Motions for temporary restraining 8 orders. 9 THE COURT: Will the parties please enter their 10 appearances. 11 MR. O' HANLON: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Daniel 12 O' Hanlon appearing on behalf of the San Luis and Delta-Mendota 13 Water Authority and the Westlands Water District. 14 THE COURT: If you could wait one moment, we're going 15 to try to get the parties who are appearing telephonically. 16 (Off the record.) 17 THE COURT: Can the parties who are appearing 18 telephonically hear us? 19 MR. LEE: Yes, we can, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. Well then we're going to 21 continue having the parties who are present in the courtroom 22 enter their appearances. Mr. O'Hanlon has just entered his 23 appearance. 24 MS. DIEPENBROCK: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Eileen 25 Diepenbrock of Diepenbrock Harrison also on behalf of the San

injunction materials into the temporary restraining order proceeding?

All right. Hearing none, do the federal defendants wish to respond?

MS. McNEIL: Very briefly, Your Honor. In the salmon cases, I'II -- you have our arguments. I would just add that we certainly are prejudiced. There is no mention of the environmental baseline issue in the discussion of likelihood of success on the merits in plaintiffs' TRO motion.

Frankly, it was all we could do to provide the substantive response on the particle tracking method within the very short time allowed. There are numerous other merits arguments advanced to the PI motion. They have filed a separate scheduling order in support of the PI motion, leaving blank dates for further PI briefing, further PI hearing on those other issues.

Frankly, we had no notice that environmental baseline or orcas or any of these other issues they raised would be at issue today for the likelihood of success on the merits of the TRO motion. We submit that we are prejudiced if you include those other issues in today's proceedings.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. EDDY: Your Honor, if I may add, on the smelt side, to be perfectly honest, Your Honor, I'm not sure why any of us are even here on the smelt side. As the Court pointed

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out, component one has not yet been triggered and so operationally, there is literally nothing for this Court to restrain.

And as the Court is aware, last year action one was never triggered and that may prove to be the case again this year. We've mentioned to the Court and to the parties that we will provide at least 24 hours notice of the implementation of any such trigger. But for some reason, the plaintiffs jumped the gun and filed this motion anyway.

And normally when you have a TRO, it's to preserve the status quo until the preliminary injunction can be heard. But what's happening here really turns that on its head, Your Honor. And since we have a preliminary injunction motion that's fully briefed in this case, but the hearing on that has now been continued twice, I think this is exactly the type of situation that the local rule 65-231 comes into play to prevent. If the hearing had gone forward in December as originally scheduled by the Court, the injunction could have been fully heard before Dr. Deriso had his unfortunate medical And so the PI hearing was postponed until mid January, event. when the plaintiffs requested a second continuance. And while we sympathize with Dr. Deriso, it's become clear in the meantime that the extension was additionally sought because another of the plaintiffs' expert witnesses, Dr. Hilborn, is abroad and unavailable, and that's something that has been

the distribution is favorable, the Smelt Working Group has the discretion to suspend, in this case, potentially indefinitely, action one. And so to say that it's likely, it really is conjecture. Right now, the turbidity at that third station is actually trending downward. As plaintiffs most recent submission indicates.

And just one other point, quickly, Your Honor. It is true that the family of plaintiffs have mentioned throughout the past couple of months that they wanted to -- or intended to seek a temporary restraining order --

THE COURT: I believe the words were, as I recollect them, we were reserving the right.

MR. EDDY: That's correct.

THE COURT: -- to seek temporary injunctive relief.

MR. EDDY: I'm sorry, Your Honor. But I would submit that the mere recitation of that reservation of right does not relief the plaintiffs of the obligation that they would otherwise have to bring the preliminary injunction proceeding as quickly as possible under the local rule and under the case law that we cited in our brief. Thank you.

THE COURT: You thank you. Is the matter submitted?

MR. TORGUN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The standards that apply to the granting of a temporary restraining order are identical to those that pertain to the grant of a preliminary injunction. And under

the leading authority of Winter -- which is NRDC, the most recent Supreme Court decision of 2008, which modified and, in effect, overturned the more lenient standard that the Ninth Circuit had been following in general injunction cases, the requirements are likelihood of success on the merits, likelihood the moving party will suffer irreparable harm absent injunctive relief, balance of equity favors the moving party, and the injunction is in the public interest. There are four separate factors.

The timeliness and the urgency of the totality of circumstances is considered by the Court in the decision to grant or deny a temporary restraining order. And, of course, this was not sought ex parte, it was on the basis of notice to the other sides and additionally giving the other parties some chance, although certainly, the Court agrees that because I've not only been reading the moving papers, but I've been reading the opposing papers, which substantially exceed 100 pages. And those didn't come in until noon yesterday. And we, of course, are in court all day on Monday in other cases.

The local rule provides that could the plaintiff have sought relief by a motion for preliminary injunction at an earlier date without the necessity of seeking the more urgent temporary restraining order. And the arguments are made -- besides delay and prejudice that we have heard and have discussed, the arguments are made that it was known from the

time that the salmon BiOp was instituted that the alternative that is numbered roman numeral IV. 2. 3 was to become effective January the 1st.

The plaintiffs, in effect, have contended that although there was that in futuro statement about -- that's I-N F-U-T-U-R-O, two words, that the effectiveness of that RPA was January 1st, that it did not become controlling, according to the operator of the projects, the Bureau who implements, until the 20th of January. And that that's when they moved.

I think that it is appropriate to analyze these two requests separately in the two consolidated cases.

The urgency is that there is alleged to be water that would be available and that would not jeopardize any species, but, in effect, is wasted in that it cannot be captured under the lower pumping regime because essentially it isn't pumped where it can be at the necessary volume subject to movement by the pumps.

The Court believes that the absence in the smelt case of any imminent action or any action of the species at this time in -- we're now in the 2nd of February, with the, on the one hand, the alleged urgency that this RPA and its stages, because there are, in effect, three alternates. And I'm not going to go through them because they're complicated. But that that will, in effect, deprive plaintiffs of water which produces what they have described as irreparable harm, which

we're going to get to in the hearing.

However, because the action hasn't occurred and because there isn't a present likely or imminent implementation of these alternatives in the smelt cases and there is no operative order to enjoin or action to enjoin in the smelt cases, it is hard to understand why, where there is, in effect, the status quo favors the plaintiff, the status quo is what the plaintiffs seek, and that is to have pumping without restraint or restriction. And so because there is no restraint or restriction and given the timing of this, the Court believes essentially that the inference favors one finding no urgency and that the conditions that underlie the invocation of a temporary restraining order, which is an extra ordinary and a drastic remedy and one that requires irreparable harm.

And where there is no harm occurring and no action to enjoin, the Court believes that this motion can be heard on, if you will, further notice if there is -- because there's now a commitment to give at least 24 hours notice. And I'm going to ask that that be expanded to 48 hours notice in the event that the Smelt Working Group determines that it is to be implemented. Because the triggers -- again, it is all discretionary under the RPAs and that is within the choice of the operating agency, the Bureau.

And so I am going to sustain the objections insofar

as the smelt cases and determine that at this time, the urgency is not present and there are questions which need to be addressed, and we haven't even discussed the issues of record versus extra record evidence and the circumstances that go to the merits of the complaints about the smelt BiOp.

But there is one very troubling request in the plaintiffs' papers. They are asking that, in effect, the Court return conditions to the state that they describe as pre-illegal action, which would be the 1995 BiOp. And the plaintiffs may have forgotten that the 1995 BiOp is itself illegal and was invalidated by the Court and is not a state of lawful activity. And so we can't go back there. But even if we could, at this time, without action, there is no necessity for the intervention of equity.

So the objections are sustained and the Court will entertain, on shortened notice if it's necessary, the plaintiffs' application on the smelt cases when and if, in this water year, that becomes a matter that is potentially going to do them harm.

On the salmon cases, the Court finds that, yes, the plaintiffs have known about the conditions that exist this year, but we are dealing with an inherently unpredictable, unforecastable set of circumstances. The Courts don't control the weather, nor do the parties. And no one has any power over the weather and the presence or absence of the hydrologic

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conditions that are going to require the RPAs to be in place. And therefore, the Court believes that we would have had the same response if the plaintiffs had come in earlier because the RPAs weren't in effect initially in January. They were not on notice that they were going into effect. And therefore, given the presence of water -- and we're not talking about its nature or its quality, but just the presence of the depravation, which had the potential, at least it's claimed, we'll decide that, to produce irreparable harm, the Court believes that there is sufficient urgency to justify the delay and given all the other work that's going on in the cases, the Court believes that the parties' time have been more productively spent on other issues, settling the pleadings, getting the preliminary injunction in place. it may well be that the preliminary injunction, depending upon when we hear it, will precede the spawning period for the smelt, which I understand occurs sometime in March, nobody knows exactly when. But that is, as the Court understands it, a more crucial time for the RPA to be operating. So I'm going to overrule the objections on the salmon And we will proceed to hear the plaintiffs' motion. cases. Ms. Diepenbrock, you may proceed. MS. DIEPENBROCK: Thank you, Your Honor. I do want one point of clarification, if I may, with respect to the smelt case. That the notice that will be given to the

1 plaintiffs has been, in fact, expanded to 48 hours if there 2 will be any part of component one triggered. 3 THE COURT: That's by order of the Court. I'm going 4 to essentially direct that if there is going to be an 5 implementation of the smelt RPA, that 48 hours notice be given 6 to the plaintiffs and to the Court. 7 Thank you, Your Honor. MS. DI EPENBROCK: 8 MR. BIRMINGHAM: Excuse me, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Yes. 10 Just one matter of clarification. MR. BIRMINGHAM: 11 In the Court's comments related to its ruling, which I'm not 12 going to address, Your Honor refers to having invalidated the 1995 biological opinion. 13 14 THE COURT: Oh, excuse me. 15 MR. BIRMINGHAM: Concerning Delta smelt. 16 THE COURT: The 2005 BiOp is what was invalidated. 17 Thank you. 18 MR. BI RMI NGHAM: Thank you. 19 MS. DI EPENBROCK: 0kay. Thank you, Your Honor. 20 Again, this is Eileen Diepenbrock and we will move now to the 21 arguments in the salmon case. 22 THE COURT: But so that we can put that to rest for 23 ever, the conditions that are the subject of the operative 24 orders and rulings in the smelt cases that precede this series 25 of cases, the Court has no evidence and I don't understand