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9	BEFO	RE THE
10	CALIFORNIA STATE WATER	RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
11	HEADING IN THE MATTER OF	LACTION TO CONTINUE OF FECTION
12	HEARING IN THE MATTER OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF	MOTION TO CONTINUE OBJECTION TO HEARSAY TESTIMONY, TO
13	WATER RESOURCES AND UNITED	EXCLUDE EVIDENCE AND STRIKE
	STATES BUREAU OF	WRITTEN TESTIMONY, TO RULE ON
14	RECLAMATION REQUEST FOR A CHANGE IN POINT	PRIOR OBJECTIONS, AND TO ALLOW CROSS-EXAMINATION OF
15	OF DIVERSION FOR CALIFORNIA	ALL TESTIMONY
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Motion to Exclude Evidence, Strike Testimony, Rule on Prior Objections

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INTRODUCTION AND MOTIONS

The website for the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") states that the Department "is responsible for managing and protecting California's water resources. DWR works with other agencies to benefit the state's people, and protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environment." However, in this proceeding, DWR has taken a highly adversarial position in addressing the legitimate concerns of the protestants representing beneficial uses in the Areas of Origin.

As detailed below, Planning and Conservation League, Friends of the River, Local Agencies of the North Delta, and other protestants raised concerns at the pre-hearing conference and subsequently that the information submitted in support of the Change Petition did not meet the requirements of Water Code § 1701.1, § 1701.2 and Title 23 Cal. Code Regs. § 794. The Hearing Officers deferred consideration of whether the information provided with the Change Petition was sufficient to meet these statutory and regulatory requirements, on the expectation that DWR and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation ("USBR") would provide the information in their case in chief. DWR's responsibility as an agency managing water resources in the Areas of Origin required that sufficient information to meet statutory and regulatory requirements be provided in advance of the hearing. As argued below, due process also required that protestants be given time to examine complex information on the impacts of the proposed change on water supply, flows, and water quality, and that the information be available for use in cross-examination of DWR's and USBR's witnesses.

¹ From http://www.water.ca.gov/. Accessed on September 19, 2016.

As detailed below, it has become clear in the hearing that DWR and USBR did not provide sufficient information on impacts to legal users of water in the exhibits submitted with their case in chief. As a result, DWR's and USBR's witnesses have made frequent references to modeling data that was not submitted as evidence and was not provided in a human-readable format suitable for an exhibit. This has had the effect of preventing access by protestants with limited resources to information needed to fully participate in the hearing. DWR's attorney also successfully objected to requests by myself and other protestants' requests for an extension of time to analyze the modeling data, on the basis that it was not submitted as an exhibit. DWR cannot have it both ways. As argued on points and authorities below, it violates protestants' due process rights for DWR's attorney and DWR's witnesses to first deny that the modeling data is evidence and then refer to and rely on the modeling data as if it were submitted as an exhibit.

On August 25, 2016, I, Deirdre Des Jardins, raised a general objection as a party to the hearing to DWR's and USBR's witnesses' references to modeling data not submitted as an exhibit. Based on points and authorities below, I hereby continue that oral objection to hearsay testimony on the modeling data. As argued below, the Hearing Officers must consider all of DWR's and USBR's witnesses references to the modeling data as unsubstantiated hearsay. The fact that the Hearing Team staff has procured the modeling study package from DWR and posted it on the hearing website, while helpful, should not be considered as introducing evidence into the hearing suitable for documenting projected impacts to legal users of water.

There were timely objections to the proposed testimony by DWR's and USBR's witnesses, both on due process grounds by the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations / Institute for Fisheries Resources ("PCFFA/IFR") and on hearsay grounds by the County of San Joaquin et.al. The objections were related to issues that were raised earlier in the

hearing, and which should have been resolved by the Department of Water Resources in the interest of addressing concerns of protestants in the Areas of Origin.

Failure to consider the timely due process and hearsay objections to testimony submitted before the hearing has created significant issues of due process in the hearing under Article I, § 7 of the California Constitution, and the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. I respectfully bring these issues to the attention of the Hearing Officers. As a party to the hearing, I Deirdre Des Jardins, move that prior objections be fully considered in receiving and weighing further testimony by DWR's and USBR's witnesses, including the testimony of the Water Rights panel.

In addition, as argued below, changed testimony on the foundational evidence supporting the use of the modeling in the hearing requires action by the Hearing Officers. DWR's witnesses have testified that analyses of the 2003 CalSim model are not relevant to the hearing, because the model has had extensive changes. DWR's attorney also objected to questions on the 2003 version of the model and on the 2003 Historic Operations Report (Exhibit DWR-505) were not relevant to the 2015 CalSim model versions and Hearing Officer upheld the objections. For this reason, and with supporting arguments below, I move that the Hearing Officers exclude the 2003 Historic Operations Study (Exhibit DWR-505) and strike related comments in the written testimony of Armin Munevar (Exhibit DWR-71, p. 9 at 2-16), as well as Table 2 in Exhibit DWR-514, which is based on Exhibit DWR-505.

Furthermore, Erik Reyes, chief of DWR's Central Valley Modeling Section, testified that he thought the modeling for the 2015 Delivery Reliability Report would validate the operations simulation in the 2015 model used for the Hearing. No information on the 2015 Delivery Reliability Report or the underlying modeling has been submitted for the hearing. I therefore request that the Hearing Officers reassess whether sufficient information has been provided on

Finally, the Hearing Officers have proposed to deal with some of the issues raised in cross-examination by recalling DWR's and USBR's witnesses to answer questions by the Hearing Officers and staff. The Hearing Officers are to be commended for taking careful notes during the hearing, and for coming up with two days of questions to provide "additional information" and "clarification" of the information provided in support of the petition.

However, there are currently no plans to allow cross-examination on any new information elicited by the questioning. As argued on points and authorities below, due process requires that protestants be allowed cross-examination on any new information provided by witnesses in the hearing. In addition, on subjects on which witnesses have previously changed their testimony on cross-examination, bringing the witnesses back for further testimony without cross-examination is problematical. For this reason, I respectfully request that the Hearing Officers provide some time and opportunity for cross-examination on additional testimony to all interested parties.

Finally, as noted below, the July 22, 2016 Hearing Ruling states that protestants should raise concerns about the sufficiency of DWR's and USBR's cases in chief in their own cases in chief. As argued on points and authorities below, the cases in chief submitted by the protestants do not cure evidentiary defects in DWR's and USBR's case in chief. According to the Governor's 2015-2016 budget, the Department of Water Resources has a 2015-2016 budget of \$4.4 billion, and 3547 employees.² The Department clearly has the resources to analyze and

² Information from the Governor's 2015-2016 budget website http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2015-16/StateAgencyBudgets/3000/3860/department.html. Accessed on September 19, 2016.

disclose the effects of the proposed changes on water supply, flows, and water quality. It is manifestly unjust to shift the burden of proof to protestants representing beneficial uses in the Areas of Origin, many of whom do not have the resources to examine the complex modeling study packages provided by DWR outside of the hearing.

In the interests of fairness, and a fair hearing under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1094.5(b), I hereby request that the Hearing Officers rule all prima facie objections to Petitioners' case in chief at the close of Part 1A of the hearing, and prior to commencement of Part 1B of the hearing. At the close of Part 1A, all of Petitioners' case in chief exhibits will have been submitted, and all direct testimony by DWR's and USBR's witnesses, as well as cross-examination, redirect and re-cross examination will have been completed. The Hearing Officers will then have sufficient information to rule on whether there is prima facie evidence that the case submitted by DWR and USBR to meets statutory, regulatory, and Board requirements, as well as requirements of due process and standards for use of scientific evidence in adjudicatory proceedings. I hereby move that they do so.

16 APA EVIDENTIARY STANDARDS

The California Department of Water Resources has argued in their "Master Response To Similar Objections Made By Protestants Collectively," dated July 20, 2016, that

This is not a civil or criminal trial, nor even a formal adjudicative hearing under Chapter 5 of the Administrative Procedures Act. The Board is not required to conduct adjudicative hearings according to the technical rules relating to evidence and witnesses in trial court (Cal. Gov. Code, § 11513, subd. (c)). Instead, "[a]ny relevant evidence shall be admitted if it is the sort of evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs, regardless of the existence of any common law or statutory rule which might make improper the admission of the evidence over objection in civil actions" (id.). (p. 5 at 15-23)

This bifurcated procedure in administrative hearings, whereby evidence is admitted into the hearing but is weighed at the end, dates back to the passage of the original federal Administrative Procedure Act in 1946. (See William H. Kuehnle, *Standards Of Evidence In Administrative Proceedings*, New York Law School Review (April 2005), p. 846-849.) The Hearing Officers' procedural ruling to consider objections at the end of the hearing has precedent in *Calhoun v. Bailar* (9th Cir. 1980) 626 F.2d 145, which considered the admissibility of hearsay evidence in administrative hearings.

However, the 9th Circuit decision in *Calhoun v. Bailar* on the appropriate sequence of constitutional considerations was made in a case where hearsay evidence could be corroborated during the administrative hearing. (See William H. Kuehnle, *Standards Of Evidence In Administrative Proceedings*, New York Law School Review (April 2005), p. 893-898.) The *Calhoun v. Bailar* precedent is arguably not intended for situations where the evidence, considered as a whole, is simply inadequate, or where insufficient information has been provided to establish the reliability and probativeness of scientific evidence for the purposes of the hearing.

PRIOR OBJECTIONS TO INADEQUACY OF INFORMATION

The issue of incompleteness of information submitted in support of the Petition was raised at the Pre-Hearing Conference. The February 11, 2016, Pre-conference Hearing Ruling stated that the Hearing Officers believed that requiring Petitioners to submit and present their Case in Chief before Protestants submitted their response would fill in the information gaps:

This approach will give petitioners the opportunity to fully explain their proposed project and should give the other hearing parties the ability to better evaluate how their interests may be affected before they begin their cases. *If petitioners fail to adequately describe their project, it also gives the State Water Board the opportunity to make course corrections.* (p. 2, emphasis added)

A request for dismissal was filed on March 28, 2016 by Planning and Conservation League et. al, citing Water Code §§ 1701.1 and 1701.2 and Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations § 794. In the April 25, 2016 Ruling, the Hearing Officers responded:

The request to dismiss the petition is denied. Parties raised similar concerns about petition completeness during the pre-hearing conference, and this issue was addressed in our February 11, 2016 ruling. Rather than supplement the petition, the petitioners are expected to provide more information concerning project operations and potential effects on legal users of water during the petitioners' case in chief. (p. 3, emphasis added)

Many Protestants also submitted objections to the inadequacy of the information provided in Petitioners' exhibits on July 12, 2016. The Hearing Officers stated in the July 22, 2016 ruling on Evidentiary Objections and Other Procedural Matters, that it was not necessary to address these issues prior to the start of the Hearing, and that concerns should be raised in the hearing process.

While the other parties still have specific and various criticisms of petitioners' evidence and testimony, we disagree with those parties who contend that petitioners' case-in-chief is insufficient to allow parties to meaningfully participate in Part 1 of the hearing.

We recognize that petitioners bear the burden of establishing that the proposed changes will not injure other legal users of water. As we stated in our February ruling, however, not all uncertainties can or need to be resolved before beginning the hearing. In fact, the purpose of this hearing is to resolve some of the issues concerning how the proposed project would be operated. At this point, any remaining uncertainty concerning the proposed project and its effects should be raised in the hearing process, including but not limited to cross-examination, and the protestants' cases in chief. (p. 2)

This procedure appears to have created significant due process issues. On cross-examination, DWR's and USBR's witnesses have frequently referred to modeling data not submitted as an exhibit, and not originally proposed as part of DWR's and USBR's case in chief. Many protestants either lack expertise, or have not had a chance to extract or fully examine this modeling data, and there has been no examination of whether DWR has supplied sufficient supporting information on the modeling.

DUE PROCESS ISSUES CREATED BY REFERENCES TO MODELING DATA

As explained below, it became clear in the hearing on August 25, 2016 that there were significant issues in that the modeling data was provided raw HEC-DSS format, a format which DWR's experts asserted that only a CalSim expert could extract.³ This is not a human-readable format suitable for submission as evidence.

Kelley Taber, representing the City of Stockton, cross-examined the modeling panel on August 25, 2016, six days before the original September 1, 2016, due date for protestants' cases in chief. Ms. Taber proposed questions on "the modeling itself, and how one would access the information in the modeling." Mr. Mizell stated in response,

"If it pleases the Board, we do have staff available to answer questions on access to the modeling, and how to utilize the modeling programs. Those were all in the letter we submitted with the link to the modeling."

However, an examination of the May 16, 2016 letter from DWR to the Board shows that Mr.

Mizell's recollection of an offer of assistance was incorrect, and that DWR later stated in a letter

³ It does not require an expert on CalSim, but only someone familiar enough with computer modeling to look up the appropriate node in the CalSim node map, identify it, and extract the associated data from the raw data file. DWR could have provided a node table to assist in extraction of commonly used nodes such as those identifying reservoir storage or key flow locations in the Delta, but declined to do so.

⁴ Transcribed from hearing video. Motion will be amended to include actual transcript as soon as it is available.

on June 3, 2016, that it was under no obligation to explain the modeling at any protestants' request. (See Appendix A.)

DWR's attorneys also asserted in their June 3, 2016 letter, "Petitioners' Opposition to Requests of Protestants for Extension of Time to File and Serve Objections," that the modeling data provided to the Board on May 25, 2016 was not part of the petitioners' case in chief. The Hearing Officers, relying on this assertion, denied requests for an extension to examine the new modeling data in their June 10, 2016 ruling on deadline extension requests:

The petitioners submitted a letter on June 3, 2016, opposing other parties' requests to extend the deadlines for the hearing. The petitioners state that time extensions are not needed because they submitted "concise testimony (133 pages for a total of 8 lead witnesses)" and a majority of submitted testimony and exhibits have been publicly available since February 2016.

(...)

For the reasons stated in petitioners' opposition letter, additional time beyond the 27-day extension to review petitioners' testimony and exhibits is not warranted. Many parties stated that they need more time to review the modeling data provided by the petitioners on May 25, 2016. Any procedural or evidentiary objections at this stage of the hearing, however, should concern petitioners' testimony or exhibits, and *petitioners have not submitted the May 25 modeling data as an exhibit*. For these reasons, the requests to extend all hearing deadlines by two months, and to delay the beginning of the hearing, are denied. (p. 2, emphasis added.)

After Mr. Mizell's statement about "staff available to answer questions on access to the modeling," I, Deirdre Des Jardins, made a general objection as a party to the hearing to Petitioners' witnesses references to modeling data provided outside of the hearing. I stated that it meant that the entire hearing was referring to exogenous information that had not been introduced, and had not been properly identified, and that it created a lack of clarity about "what

is available to the protestants, or if it is in human readable format, and other issues." I, Deirdre Des Jardins, party to the hearing, hereby continue that oral objection.

Ms. Taber stated that she noted that Mr. Tehrani had made reference to information that was outside of the scope of the exhibits and written testimony, and that he was relying on the modeling information that was posted on the website. Relying on Mr. Mizell's assertion that technical assistance had been offered to the protestants in accessing the modeling data, the Hearing Chair stated,

"the data – all data that is being relied on by all the witnesses, should be made available. It should already have been made available. Whether or not it is part of a witnesses' testimony or not, it is still evidence in the record that should be accessible to all. That is certainly a point that is a hearing issue. Now the mechanics of how you access that data is not something that I typically want to know about. And if that is something that Mr. Mizell is offering technical assistance to access the data that is already part -- that is made available for this hearing, then that is not an issue that we need to dwelve to as part of the hearing itself."

To the extent that the modeling data has not been properly submitted or introduced as an exhibit at the hearing, I respectfully assert that it is not information that the Hearing Chair should be considering as "evidence in the record." In *English v. City of Long Beach (1950) 35 Cal.2d* 155, the court ruled:

Administrative tribunals which are required to make a determination after a hearing cannot act upon their own information, and nothing can be considered as evidence that was not introduced at a hearing of which the parties had notice or at which they were present. (United States v. Abilene & So. Ry. Co., 265 U.S. 274 [44 S.Ct. 565, 68 L.Ed. 1016]; Interstate Commerce Com. v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., 227 U.S. 88 [33 S.Ct. 185, 57 L.Ed. 431]; La Prade v. Department of Water & Power, supra; Bandini Estate Co. v. Los Angeles County, supra; Carstens v. Pillsbury, supra.) The fact that there

⁵ Quotation transcribed from Hearing video. Motion will be amended to include actual transcript when available.

may be substantial and properly introduced evidence which supports the board's ruling is immaterial. (Cf., Ohio Bell Tel. Co. v. Public Utilities Com., 301 U.S. 292 [57 S.Ct. [35 Cal.2d 159] 724, 81 L.Ed. 1093].) (*Id.* at 157-165)

It should also be noted that it is the Department of Water Resources' insistence on providing modeling data to parties outside of the hearing process that has created this situation. DWR's July 20, 2016 "Master Response To Similar Objections Made By Protestants Collectively" stated:

Petitioners do not believe it is necessary to include the complete model packages for CaiSim II and DSM2 in their testimony as the testimony includes the relevant input and output information used in their analysis. However, the model packages have been made available to all parties, upon request. In February, March, and May 2016, DWR and Reclamation made available the CalSim II and DSM2 modeling packages used in analyzing CWF and Alternative 4A.

(p. 17, footnote 14.)

The May 25, 2016 letter from DWR to Mr. Kyle Ochendusko at the State Water Resources Control Board shows that only reason that the modeling data was made available on the hearing file transfer protocol(ftp) site is that Mr. Ochendusko requested it, The modeling data was not identified as a staff exhibit, or proposed to be offered by the staff into evidence, so issues of protestants accessing the complex modeling data and having sufficient time to analyze it were not addressed. The February 11, 2016 Hearing ruling also stated:

In response to concerns raised by parties, hearing team staff do not currently propose to offer the staff exhibits into evidence at the hearing (although staff may introduce exhibits if strictly necessary) (p. 11)

Given DWR's assertion that the modeling data was not part of their case in chief, and DWR's objections to protestants' request for time to extract and analyze the modeling data, <u>I hereby</u> object to any future submission in this hearing of DWR's and USBR's modeling data into evidence, based on due process considerations. At this point, DWR and USBR have submitted their exhibits and proposed testimony, the deadline for objections to the proposed testimony has

passed, most of DWR's and USBR's witness panels have completed testimony, protestants have completed cross-examination of most of the witness panels, and have been required to submit their cases in chief. As argued below, submission of the modeling data as new evidence, at this late point in the hearing, violates due process.

PRIOR DUE PROCESS OBJECTIONS

PCFFA/IFR raised the issue of due process in objections filed on July 12, 2016, stating in part:

If modeling is not in evidence, protestants are deprived of their due process right to question petitioners' witnesses about that modeling. "'[I]n civil proceedings a party has a due process right under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution tocross-examine and confront witnesses." *Seering, supra*, 194 Cal.App.3d at 304, quoting *In re Mary S.* (1986) 186 Cal.App.3d 414, 419. "'[In] a civil proceeding the constitutional right involves general notions of procedural due process." *Id.* Because petitioners' testimony based on their modeling fails to identify the underlying data as necessary to permit petitioners' informed cross-examination, both the model and the testimony based thereon are objectionable on due process grounds. *Id.* Moreover, since the underlying data is not in evidence, such testimony is objectionable for the additional reason that it assumes facts not in evidence. *Dee v. PCS Property Management, Inc.* (2009) 174 Cal.App.4th 390, 404 (an opinion based on assumed facts, without adequate foundation for concluding that those facts exist, is unreliable and therefore should be excluded). (p. 12)

The Department of Water Resources "Master Response To Similar Objections Made By Protestants Collectively," filed on July 20, 2016, stated that the prior rulings of the Board in the Byron Bethany Irrigation District hearing allowed proceeding without the modeling being in evidence:

The hearing officers ruled that the parties had the ability to analyze and understand the model runs described in the submissions and would be able to conduct a thorough cross-examination of the witnesses. If certain information was not available or could not be understood or analyzed in preparation of cross-examination, the hearing officers ruled

that they would take that into account when assessing the relative weight and reliability of the testimony. (p. 16 at 17-19)

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To the extent this summary is correct, I respectfully point out that it is not only in contradiction of the cases cited by PCFFA/IFR, it is contradiction of over a century of case law requiring that all supporting information in an administrative hearing must be in the record, and be accessible for full examination and rebuttal. The 103 year old opinion in *Int. Com. Comm. v. Louis. & Nash. R.R.*, (1913) 227 U.S. 88, 93 is still being cited by state appellate courts⁶:

The Commission is an administrative body and, even where it acts in a quasi-

judicial capacity, is not limited by the strict rules, as to the admissibility of evidence, which prevail in suits between private parties. *Int. Com. Comm. v. Baird*, 194 U.S. 25.

defended. In such cases the Commissioners cannot act upon their own information as

submitted or to be considered, and must be given opportunity to cross-examine witnesses,

to inspect documents and to offer evidence in explanation or rebuttal. In no other way can a party maintain its rights or make its defense. In no other way can it test the sufficiency

of the facts to support the finding; for otherwise, even though it appeared that the order was without evidence, the manifest deficiency could always be explained *on the theory*

that the Commission had before it extraneous, unknown but presumptively sufficient

But the more liberal the practice in admitting testimony, the more imperative the obligation to preserve the essential rules of evidence by which rights are asserted or

could jurors in primitive days. All parties must be fully apprised of the evidence

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A California appellate decision, Massachusetts etc. Ins. Co. v. Industrial Acc. Com.,

information to support the finding. (Id at 93, emphasis added)

and D.B. v. Div. of Occupational Pro. Licensing, (1989) 779 P.2d 1145.

(1946) 74 Cal.App.2d 911, 914, cited the Int. Com. Comm. v. Louis. & Nash. R.R. opinion in a

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⁶ See, for example, New England Rehabilitation Hospital of Hartford, Inc. v. Chhc, (1993), 226 Conn. 105, 142,

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agency of the State of California.⁷

the Interstate Commerce Commission. What DWR has arranged, with the provision of modeling

to support approval of the Change Petition. Clearly, any deficiency in evidence supporting the

data outside of the hearing, is "extraneous, unknown, but presumptively sufficient information"

the Board's practice of admitting testimony is quite liberal, as was the case a century ago with

decision regarding an administrative proceeding of the Industrial Accident Commission, an

The Int. Com. Comm. v. Louis. & Nash. R.R. opinion is relevant to this hearing, in that

Change Petition can be explained by references to this extraneous information.

Clearly, over a century of case law mandates that in state or federal agency administrative proceedings, parties must be "fully apprised of the evidence submitted or to be considered." This requirement precludes a state or federal agency's consideration of evidence that parties cannot fully understand or analyze, and which was not submitted as evidence. In the case of the modeling data, not only was it not submitted as evidence, it was not provided in a human-readable format suitable for evidence. The burden should not have been placed on protestants to extract and analyze the data for cross-examination and rebuttal.⁸

⁷ The *Massachusetts etc. Ins. Co. v. Industrial Acc. Com* opinion was in turn cited in a number of later cases, including *Columbia Etc. Steel Div. V. Ind. Acc. Com.*, (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 862, *Caesar's Restaurant V. Ind. Acc. Com.*, (1959) 175 Cal.App.2d 850, 854, *Edgar V. Workmen's Comp. App. Bd.*, *Navajo Freight Lines*, (1966) 246 Cal.App.2d 660.

⁸ I hereby incorporate my June 20, 2016, "Request for Official Notice," which included recommendations by the Board's 2012 scientific panel on "Analytical Tools for Evaluating Water Supply, Hydrodynamic and Hydropower Effects in the Bay-Delta Plan" on what information should be provided for Board proceedings.

CHANGED TESTIMONY ON FOUNDATION FOR MODELING EVIDENCE

There are also hearing issues created by DWR and USBR's failure to submit current validation or calibration information on CalSim II for the hearing. This failure should not result in a shifting of the burden of proof to protestants to do their own testing of the current model version.

The written testimony submitted for Armin Munevar (Exhibit DWR-71) relied on information from the outdated 2003 Historic Operations Report, entitled "CalSim II Simulation of Historical SWP/CVP Operations, Technical Memorandum Report, November 2003 (Exhibit DWR-505) for validation of the CalSim model for its proposed use in the hearing. The information was summarized in Table 2 of DWR-514. As detailed below, during my cross-examination of the modeling panel on August 26, 2016, DWR's attorney successfully objected that questions on the 2003 model and the 2003 Historic Operations Report were not relevant to the model version used for the hearing. Erik Reyes, the Chief of the Central Valley Modeling Section in Department of Water Resources' Bay Delta Office (Exhibit DWR-27, p. 1), also testified that extensive changes had been made to the CalSim model since 2003, and that he believed that the 2015 Delivery Reliability Report modeling validated the 2015 CalSim model version submitted for the Hearing.

Gov. Code § 11513(f) allows the Hearing Officers to exclude evidence whose "probative value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will necessitate undue consumption of time." Clearly, the Hearing Officer already ruled that the 2003 model and 2003 Operations Report are of little probative value and time should not be spent on questions related

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Deirdre Des Jardins, hereby object to any further testimony by the witnesses without cross-1 examination. 2 3 The only evidence on the hydrologic calibration provided by DWR and USBR for the 4 hearing was the 2003 Historic Operations Report referenced in Armin Munevar's testimony, 5 which provided information on the 2003 version of the model. But DWR's attorney objected to 6 questions on the 2003 model as not being relevant to the Hearing: 7 8 MR. MIZELL: (...) 9 If Ms. DesJardins has questions about the existing models and the validation or calibration of the existing models, I'm happy to not object to those. But this is very old 10 critique at this point, and I don't see how it's relevant to what we've presented. (Partial Tr: 4:18, August 26, 2016.) 11 12 The Hearing Officer later barred further questions on the 2003 version of the model, 13 directing me to ask questions instead about the version of the modeling used for the Hearing. The 14 following is from the transcript: 15 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: No. We are moving on. 16 Ask your next question, and make sure that your cross-examination of these witnesses is on their direct testimony on the modeling they produced, on the output of 17 that modeling in support of the petitioners' project. 18 (Partial Tr. 19:22, August 26, 2016.) 19 I did explain that my questions related to Munevar's testimony: 20 MS. DES JARDINS: Respectfully, this is meant to explore the direct testimony in DWR-71 that a historical validation study matched the inflows at Freeport with plus or 21 minus 3 percent accuracy. And I would argue based on this that there's other considerations, like, if that plus or minus 3 percent is April to October in critical dry 22. years, that might be significant. (Partial Tr., 17:20, August 26, 2016.) 23

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These were the specific paragraphs in Munevar's testimony (Exhibit DWR-71) that I was referring to:

The CalSim II Simulation Study results that are summarized in Exhibit DWR-514, p.3, Table 2 show that simulated SWP Table A and CVP south-of-Delta deliveries during the drought (1987-1992) were within 5 percent of historical values, suggesting a close fit between simulated and actual values.

A comparison of Sacramento Valley inflow to the Delta (flow at Freeport) is a good measure of how well Sacramento Valley hydrology is simulated by CalSim II. Exhibit DWR- 514, p. 3, <u>Table 2 shows that for this quasi-validation run CalSim II simulated Delta inflows were 0.3 percent greater than historical</u>, a reasonably close fit between simulated and actual values.

Comparison of the Net Delta Outflow Index, a measure of how well the SacramentoSan Joaquin Delta is represented by CalSim II, also show a close fit between simulated and actual. Exhibit DWR-514, p. 3, Table 2 shows simulated values are 3.5 percent less than historical during the 1987-1992 time-period. This exhibit also shows that simulated long-term (1975-1998) average deliveries compare quite well and are within 7 percent of historical values, suggesting a reasonably close fit between simulated and actual values. DWR and Reclamation have continued to improve CalSim II since 2003. A comparison of Sacramento Valley inflow to the Delta (flow at Freeport) is a good measure of how well Sacramento Valley hydrology is simulated by CalSim II. Exhibit DWR-514, p. 3, Table 2 shows that for this quasi-validation run CalSim II simulated Delta inflows were 0.3 percent greater than historical, a reasonably close fit between simulated and actual values. (p. 9 at 2-17.)

Subsequent testimony by Erik Reyes showed that the Hearing Chair was correct in her judgement to not spend further time on examining the 2003 version of the CalSim model, or Munevar's references to 13 year old testing. Reyes' testimony showed that the model had been extensively revised, and Reyes stated that the 2003 validation of the model had been redone, per the recommendations of the 2003 CalSim peer review panel.

I, Deirdre Des Jardins, as a party to the hearing, hereby move to strike the above paragraphs from Mr. Munevar's written testimony (Exhibit DWR-71, p. 9 at 2-16) on the grounds that they are discussing a 2003 version of the model, that information on the 2003 version is not relevant to the 2015 model version used for the hearing, and these statements were excluded from cross-examination for this reason.

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Motion to Exclude Evidence, Strike Testimony, Rule on Prior Objections

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available for cross-examination and for review in preparation of protestants' cases in chief. Due process also requires that the information be available for rebuttal. ⁹

Further cross-examination of Erik Reyes elicited testimony that the 2003 Historic Operations Study had been superseded. Mr. Reyes responded to the following excerpts from the 2003 CalSim II Peer Review (Exhibit DDJ-101), which showed that the peer review panel mandated that the study be redone.

MS. DES JARDINS: (...) (referring to excerpt from the 2003 CalSim Peer Review¹⁰, Exhibit DDJ-121, p. 31)

And this is what it states. "There are a number of elements in the CalSim II validation report which reduced confidence, including State Water Project demand south of the Delta, were set at historical deliveries with no restriction and at the contractors' request level in restricted years."

And then it says, "The validation run does not provide reliable information on how well the model can represent these demands."

Let's scroll down a little more.

"The report estimates" -- "provides estimates of State Water Project and Central Valley Project deliveries south of the Delta, but then adjusts them for changes in storage before presenting comparisons of those results. This process merely checks that the model is preserving the water balance and does not present a legitimate validation of model deliveries.

The report provides statistics on long-term" --

CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: And your question is?

MS. DES JARDINS: Is, so, can you address -- can you address -- you had promised in 2004 to do another validation run, and it was addressing these concerns.

⁹ As argued previously, due process under the XIV amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and Article I, § 7 of the California Constitution, as interpreted in *Int. Com. Comm. v. Louis. & Nash. R.R.*, *supra, Massachusetts etc. Ins. Co. v. Industrial Acc. Com.*, *supra*, and *English v. City of Long Beach*, *supra*, and as well as the Board's October 30, 2015 Hearing Notice require that the information specified in Enclosure D of the Hearing Notice have been submitted as an exhibit. Requiring the information to be submitted as an exhibit also resolves uncertainty about what information has been made available to protestants.

¹⁰ The December 2003 Strategic Review of CALSIM II, sponsored by the Bay-Delta Authority Science Program, titled, "A Strategic Review of CALSIM II and its Use for Water Planning, Management, and Operations in Central California."

You know, and you're now saying that you don't believe your peer review panel that it needed to be run, redone?

(Partial Tr. 278:16, August 26, 2016)

Erik Reyes then testified that he believed that the 2015 Delivery Reliability Report version of the CalSim model, validated the model:

WITNESS REYES: Every two years, the Department produces the delivery reliability, or delivery capability report is what is called now. And that is an estimation of our ability to deliver water. And that is sort of our update or validation of recent deliveries.

(Partial Tr. 280:12, August 26, 2016)

MS. DES JARDINS: Yeah, I just -- is there anything in the modeling that you've done with the delivery reliability report that indicates that you would run out of water to meet D1641 requirements in any of the water years that are modeled?

CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: If you can answer that.

WITNESS REYES: I'd to have look at the specific numbers and see if we're going to dead storage or not and depending on what situation. I don't know offhand. (Partial Tr: 284:11, August 26, 2016.)

Reyes' testimony that the 2015 Delivery Reliability Report "is sort of our update or validation" of the 2015 version of the CalSim model presented for the Hearing, is a fundamental shift in foundation of the modeling evidence submitted for the Hearing.

Because the 2015 Delivery Reliability Report was not submitted as evidence for the hearing, and by Reyes' admission, the Department of Water Resources has not closely examined the underlying modeling, there appears to be no substantial, non-hearsay evidence of validation or calibration of the version of the CalSim model submitted for hearing.

As quoted below, timely objections that the opinions of DWR's experts must have sufficient supporting evidence were raised by County of San Joaquin et. al. Other protestants raised similar objections, including PCFFA/IFR. It is manifestly unjust, and against due process

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to admit modeling evidence based entirely on hearsay statements by DWR's modelers, and then require protestants to rebut the hearsay testimony.

For this reason, the Hearing Officers must ensure that the Petitioners have provided adequate foundational evidence for the proposed use of the modeling evidence in the hearing, and that sufficient information on the foundational evidence is available for cross-examination as well as rebuttal. Enclosure D of the October 30, 2015 Hearing Notice also states that:

6d. Exhibits that rely on unpublished technical documents will be excluded unless the unpublished technical documents are admitted as exhibits. (p. 34)

I, Deirdre Des Jardins, party to the hearing, hereby request that the Hearing Officers assess whether there are sufficient published technical documents on the current version of the model to support its use in the hearing. Finally, some of the protestants have prepared rebuttal CalSim or DSM2 modeling for their cases in chief, at enormous time and expense. Any resolution of the foundational issues with respect to the CalSim modeling should not result in exclusion of this rebuttal evidence or rebuttal testimony.

PRIOR OBJECTIONS TO HEARSAY TESTIMONY

The October 30, 2015 Hearing Notice, Enclosure D, stated the following with respect to hearsay evidence:

12. RULES OF EVIDENCE: Evidence will be admitted in accordance with Government Code, section 11513. Hearsay evidence may be used to supplement or explain other evidence, but over timely objection shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding unless it would be admissible over objection in a civil action. (p. 36.)

¹¹ During cross-examination, I asked this the modelers if information on the calibration of the Sacramento Valley Hydrology had been published, but DWR's attorney objected to the modelers answering, and the Hearing Officer upheld the objection.

Objections filed by the County of San Joaquin et. al. on July 12, 2016 stated in part:

As reflected in the State Board's October 30, 2015 Notice of Petition, expert witnesses may rely on hearsay evidence, the work of others, test results and measurements from procedures conducted by others, and other material that they themselves did not produce. However, the underlying work, writings, measurements, and other underlying evidence must not be unreliable, speculative, improper hearsay, or otherwise inadmissible. Accordingly, in the context of the Water Fix Hearing, proffered expert testimony must be excluded where it is based on matter of a type on which an expert may not reasonably rely or where it is unsupported by the material on which the expert relies. (Sargon Enterprises, Inc. v. University of Southern California (2012) 55 Cal.4th 747, 771-772.) Proffered expert testimony must be excluded if it is speculative or based on assumptions not support by the record. (Ibid.; Long v. Cal-Western States Life Insurance (1955) 43 Cal.2d 871, 882 [speculative or conjectural data are not properly the subject of expert testimony]; Korsak v. Atlas Hotels, Inc. (1992) 2 Cal. App. 4th 1516, 1524-1525 [If the expert uses hearsay as the basis for an opinion, it should be reliable and necessary and not conjecture or speculation, and the expert must not testify to the out-of-court statements as independent facts.].) Expert testimony must be excluded or accorded no weight where the basis for the opinion reflects an unacceptable level of uncertainty, speculation and guesswork. (Westrec Marina Management, Inc. v. Jardine Ins. Brokers Orange County, Inc. (2000) 85 Cal. App. 4th 1042, 1051.) (p. 7 at 1.)

The July 22, 2016 Hearing Ruling stated:

We appreciate the parties' timely written submittals. Upon review, and with the exception of specific issues discussed below, we have determined that it is not necessary to rule on the objections at this time. (p. 1.)

However, no further explanation was given for not ruling on objections to testimony before the Hearing started. The failure to consider the objections by PCFFA/IFR and County of San Joaquin, cited above, and other similar objections, and the procedure of allowing Petitioners to "fill in the gaps" in their case through cross-examination, has resulted in a great deal of testimony under cross-examination which used hearsay references as the basis for an opinion. This has created significant due process issues in the hearing. For this reason, I, Deirdre Des Jardins, as a party to the hearing, move that the Hearing Officers consider the above objections to the witnesses' testimony at the end of Part 1A of the Hearing, and ensure that there is sufficient evidence in the Hearing record to support the the witnesses' testimony.

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ISSUES IN RECALL OF PETITIONER'S WITNESSES

The Hearing Officers are planning to recall the DWR's and USBR's witnesses for two days of answers to questions to provide "additional information" and "clarification" of the information provided by the Petitioners in support of the petition, but may not allow crossexamination on the elicited testimony.

In addition to the issues with due process issues of hearsay testimony and hearsay evidence cited above, the additional testimony creates issues with the protestants' due process rights to cross-examination.

In Goldberg v. Kelly (1970) 397 U.S. 254, 269, 90 S.Ct. 1011, 25 L.Ed.2d 287, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that "almost every setting where important decisions turn on questions of fact, due process requires an opportunity to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses." The court in Manufactured Home Communities v. County of San Luis Obispo (2008) 167 Cal.App.4th 705, 712 cites *Goldberg v. Kelly*, and continues:

The right to cross-examine applies in a wide variety of administrative proceedings. (Giuffre v. Sparks (1999) 76 Cal. App. 4th 1322, 1330, 91 Cal. Rptr. 2d 171 [disciplinary hearings]; Davis v. Mansfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (6th Cir.1984) 751 F.2d 180, 185 [housing authority]; Welfare Rights Org. v. Crisan (1983) 33 Cal.3d 766, 769, 190 Cal.Rptr. 919, 661 P.2d 1073 [welfare]; Pence v. Industrial Acc. Comm. (1965) 63 Cal.2d 48, 50-51, 45 Cal.Rptr. 12, 403 P.2d 140 [industrial accident]; Desert Turf Club v. Board of Supervisors (1956) 141 Cal.App.2d 446, 455, 296 P.2d 882 [use permit].) is especially important where findings against a party are based on an adverse witness's (Fremont Indemnity Co. v. WCAB (1984) 153 Cal. App. 3d 965, 971, 200 Cal.Rptr. 762; Palmer v. Rent Control Bd. of Brookline (1979) 7 Mass.App.Ct. 110, 386 N.E.2d 1047, 1050 [rent control board erred by not allowing landlord to cross-examine investigator who provided report to the board].)

As for what testimony requires cross-examination, the opinion states:

Where it makes a decision based on a party's testimony, the adversary is entitled to question his or her opponent. (515 Associates v. City of Newark (1977 D. New Jersey)

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424 F.Supp. 984, 995, fn. 20; see also Goldberg v. Kelly, supra, 397 U.S. at pp. 269-270, 1 90 S.Ct. 1011; Palmer v. Rent Control Bd. of Brookline, supra, 386 N.E.2d at p. 1050; Rivera v. Div. of Industrial Welf., supra, 265 Cal.App.2d at p. 586, 71 Cal.Rptr. 739.) 2 (Manufactured Home Communities v. County of San Luis Obispo, supra, 712.) 3 Thus it seems clear that, to the extent that the Board relies on the "additional 4 information" and "clarifications" for any findings in the hearing, the Hearing Officers are 5 required to allow cross-examination of the additional testimony. 6 This is also unusual procedure in a situation where witnesses have changed their 7 testimony under cross-examination, as has happened several times during the hearing. 8 9 Manufactured Home Communities v. County of San Luis Obispo refers to such moments: 10 Cross-examination is the "" "greatest legal engine ever invented for discovery of truth." [Citations.]" (Fost v. Superior Court (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 724, 733, 95 Cal.Rptr.2d 11 620.) 12 For this reason alone, any additional testimony by DWR's and USBR's witnesses should 13 have cross-examination. I hereby request that the Hearing Officers allow cross-examination of all testimony in the hearing, including testimony elicited under questioning by the Hearing 14 15 Officers and members of the Hearing Team. 16 17 PROTESTANTS' CASES IN CHIEF DO NOT CURE EVIDENTIARY DEFECTS 18 The July 12, 2016 objections by the County of San Joaquin et. al. stated in part: 19 As noted, unless and until Petitioners satisfy by competent evidence their burden of 20 establishing the likelihood of "no injury" to legal users of water, the Protestants are under no obligation at all to put on an affirmative case. By going forward with the WaterFix 21 Hearing as currently structured, the State Board is effectively requiring Protestants to do just that. The net effect is to shift the burden of proof and persuasion with respect to "no 22. injury" from the Petitioners, i.e., to allow Petitioners to avoid their burden of proof. 23

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I respectfully point out that, to the extent that protestants submit information on the modeling for use in cross-examination or in their cases in chief, it does not waive the objections raised by the protestants, or cure the evidentiary defects in the Petitioners' case in chief. The law in California is clear that a party does not waive an "unsuccessful objection to evidence by thereafter using or referring to that evidence." (See, e.g., *People v. Vengas* (1998) 18 Ca1.4th 47, 94; *Mary M. v. City of Los Angeles* (1991) 54 CaL3d 202, 212-213; *Warner Constr. Corp. v. Los Angeles*,(1970) 2 Ca1.3d 285, 300, fn.17.) Thus, the fact that protestants have needed to refer to Petitioners' modeling data during the hearing, or to introduce peer reviews and other documents for rebuttal or impeachment purposes, does not cure the evidentiary defects to which protestants objected.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the Department of Water Resources has a 2015-2016 budget of \$4.4 billion, and 3547 employees. The Department clearly has the resources to make sufficient information available to the protestants representing the beneficial uses in the Areas of Origin to show that the proposed change will not harm their water right. Due process requires that protestants be able to fully examine and rebut evidence, and to cross-examine witnesses on that evidence. Due process also requires that evidence considered in the hearing needs to be submitted as an exhibit, and in an appropriate format. Hearsay evidence, by itself, is not sufficient support a finding, and timely objections have been made.

Foundational evidence supporting the proposed use of the modeling in the hearing must also be provided for the hearing. Protestants as have the due process right to examine and rebut foundational evidence, as well as cross-examine witnesses on that evidence.

For these reasons, objections on issues of foundation, due process, and hearsay must be ruled on before Part 1B. The Hearing Officers should must also consider the changed testimony about foundational evidence in the hearing, and also should provide protestants some opportunity to do cross-examination on all evidence and testimony to be used in Board findings.

Respectfully submitted,

PPA

Deirdre Des Jardins, Principal, California Water Research Party to the Hearing

Appendix A

DWR'S ASSERTIONS ABOUT OFFERING ASSISTANCE ON MAY 16, 2016

DWR and USBR submitted a "status update" to the State Water Resources Control Board on May 16, 2016, which stated that the Department would be using a new set of CALSIM and DSM2 computer models in support of their case in chief, and indicated that they would be providing it outside of the hearing process. An examination of the letter does not show any mention by the agencies of staff available to answer questions on "how to utilize the modeling programs." The letter only states the following:

[A]s part of testimony to be submitted on May 31, Petitioners will present updated modeling relating to the proposed project and modeling on an adaptive operational range for the Board's consideration of potential injury to other legal users of water. Upon request, Petitioners will make available to parties the model study package used for the modeling (please contact Nicole Darby at Nicole.Darby@water.ca.gov)." (p. 2)

DWR later indicated in the June 3, 2016 letter, "Petitioners' Opposition to Requests of Protestants for Extension of Time to File and Serve Objections" that DWR was not required to do any further analysis or manipulation of the modeling code or output data at the request of the protestants, or even to explain information. The letter had a footnote which stated in part:

DWR fully responded to the requests for information providing all data reasonably in its possession responsive to the requests. DWR, however, was under no obligation to conduct further comparisons, manipulations or analyses, or explain or recharacterize information at Cal Water Research's, or any other protestant's, request. (p. 2)

STATEMENT OF SERVICE 1 CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PETITION HEARING 2 Department of Water Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Petitioners) 3 I hereby certify that I have this day submitted to the State Water Resources Control 4 Board and caused a true and correct copy of the following document(s): 5 Motion to Exclude Evidence, Strike Testimony, Rule on Prior Objections 6 20160816 CWF Petition Hearing Transcript p. 4, 12, 17, 19, 131, 278-284 7 8 to be served by Electronic Mail (email) upon the parties listed in Table 1 of the Current Service List for the California WaterFix Petition Hearing, dated September 20, 2016, posted by the State Water Resources Control Board at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfi 10 x/service_list.shtml 11 I certify that the foregoing is true and correct and that this document was executed on 12 September 21, 2016. 13 14 15 Signature: 16 17 Name: Deirdre Des Jardins Title: Principal, California Water Research 18 Party/Affiliation: 19 Deirdre Des Jardins 20 Address: 21 145 Beel Dr 22 Santa Cruz, California 95060 23 24 25 26 27 28

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1	BEFORE THE
2	CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
3	
4	CALIFORNIA WATERFIX WATER)
5	RIGHT CHANGE PETITION) HEARING)
6	
7	JOE SERNA, JR. BUILDING
8	CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
9	BYRON SHER AUDITORIUM
10	1001 I STREET
11	SECOND FLOOR
12	SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA
13	PART 1A
14	
15	
16	Friday, August 26, 2016
17	9:00 A.M.
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19	VOLUME 16
20	Pages 1 - 286
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22	
23	Reported By: Deborah Fuqua, CSR No. 1248
24	
25	Computerized Transcription by ProCAT

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ii

1	APPEARANCES:
2	CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES BOARD
3	Division of Water Rights
4	Board Members Present
5 6	Tam Doduc, Co-Hearing Officer: Felicia Marcus, Chair and Co-Hearing Officer: Dorene D'Adamo, Board Member
7	Staff Present
8 9 10	Diane Riddle, Environmental Program Manager Dana Heinrich, Senior Staff Attorney (a.m.) Samantha Olson, Senior Staff Attorney (p.m.) Kyle Ochenduzsko, Senior Water Resources Control Engr
11	
12 13 14 15	For California Department of Water Resources James (Tripp) Mizell, Senior Attorney Duane Morris, LLP By: Thomas Martin Berliner, Attorney at Law
16171819	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service Amy Aufdemberge, Assistant Regional Solicitor
20	State Water Contractors
21 22	Stefanie Morris Adam Kear Becky Sheehan
23	
24	

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(Continued)

iii

1	APPEARANCES (continued)
2	Deirdre DesJardins Deirdre DesJardins
3	
4	Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations
5	and Institute for Fisheries Resources Ben Eichenberg
6	Ben Elchenberg
7	Planetary Solutionaries Patrick Porgans
8	Patrick Porgans
9	Course Hawkey Parauta II C
10	Snugg Harbor Resorts LLC Nikki Suard
11	
12	Save the California Delta Alliance, et al. Michael Brodsky
13	infonder broden,
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1 "CalSim II has not been calibrated or
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- 2 validated. It's unclear whether CalSim II incorporates
- 3 limitations to groundwater use in the Sac Valley.
- 4 CalSim II does not recognize or report uncertainty.
- 5 Additionally, CalSim II may" not produce -- "may
- 6 produce results not consistent with reality. For
- 7 example, in 2001, California experienced water supply
- 8 associated with approximately the 75 percent exceedance
- 9 level. And the State Water Project was able to deliver
- 10 1,607,570 acre-feet. However, the CalSim II simulation
- 11 predicted a 75 exceedance [sic] level of supply of
- 12 roughly 2,500,000 acre-feet as read from Figure 5-1.
- 13 In other words, CalSim II over-predicted deliveries by
- 14 more than 50 percent."
- 15 So these were the kind of criticisms that came
- 16 out right after CalSim.
- 17 Are you familiar with this general observance?
- 18 MR. MIZELL: I'm going to object to the
- 19 relevance of this comment letter, and the question is
- 20 to a decades' old comment letter on a report.
- 21 If Ms. DesJardins has questions about the
- 22 existing models and the validation or calibration of
- 23 the existing models, I'm happy to not object to those.
- 24 But this is very old critique at this point, and I
- don't see how it's relevant to what we've presented.

- 1 question? I got lost.
- 2 MS. DES JARDINS: So it states here -- this is
- 3 a prior statement by the Department of Water
- 4 Resources -- "Calibration of some of the most important
- 5 components of the model is possible and has been done.
- 6 For instance, one of the most important components of
- 7 the model, its hydrologic component, has been
- 8 calibrated." There's some details.
- 9 Do you agree that the hydrologic component can
- 10 be calibrated and has been calibrated?
- 11 WITNESS REYES: Yes, I agree that it can be
- 12 calibrated and has been calibrated. Yes.
- 13 MS. DES JARDINS: That's fine. Okay. That's
- 14 all I need. Let's go to -- scroll down a little more
- 15 on this section.
- So in the absence -- so the next, "In the
- 17 absence of classical approach to calibration, the next
- 18 best approach is generally to set model parameters for
- 19 simulation run relying on experience and then verifying
- 20 the results of the simulation run by comparing to
- 21 historical operations."
- 22 And then down at the bottom, it refers to the
- 23 CalSim II simulation of historical operations, 2003.
- Mr. Reyes, do you agree with these statements?
- MR. BERLINER: I'm going to object. This

- 1 model itself.
- MS. DES JARDINS: Ms. Doduc, with due respect,
- 3 I do have a right under Evidence -- under 1151(3)(b)
- 4 to ask questions on any matter relevant to the
- 5 proceedings. And to the extent that there may be
- 6 increased flows into the Delta in dry years that aren't
- 7 there in the model, I would argue that is relevant to
- 8 this proceeding.
- 9 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Your objection is
- 10 noted.
- 11 And to the extent that your cross-examination
- 12 is directed to questioning the witnesses on the flows
- 13 and on the other results of the modeling, that is, in
- 14 my opinion, relevant and should proceed. However, I
- 15 will not allow you to explore in general terms the
- 16 issue of model reliability.
- 17 Focus your cross-examination of these
- 18 witnesses, on their direct testimony as a result of
- 19 that model.
- 20 MS. DES JARDINS: Respectfully, this is meant
- 21 to explore the direct testimony in DWR-71 that a
- 22 historical validation study matched the inflows at
- 23 Freeport with plus or minus 3 percent accuracy. And I
- 24 would argue based on this that there's other
- 25 considerations, like, if that plus or minus 3 percent

- 1 on reliability are directed towards the direct
- 2 testimony and the results of the modeling from these
- 3 witnesses, you may go there, but not on the general
- 4 reliability of the model itself. Direct your
- 5 cross-exam to specific modeling output that these
- 6 witnesses prepared and submitted to the Board for
- 7 consideration.
- 8 MR. EICHENBERG: One more objection, I
- 9 suppose, is that just because, as Mr. Berliner pointed
- 10 out, this is the way they've always done it, doesn't
- 11 mean that it's the right way to do it. And if the
- 12 science is wrong, then I think that's relevant to this
- 13 Board. You know, people believed that the Earth was
- 14 flat for a long time, and that doesn't mean that it
- 15 should never have been questioned.
- 16 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Comments are noted.
- MS. DES JARDINS: Ms. Doduc --
- 18 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: No. We are moving
- 19 on.
- 20 MS. DES JARDINS: Yeah. I just --
- 21 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: No. We are moving
- 22 on. Ask your next question, and make sure that your
- 23 cross-examination of these witnesses is on their direct
- 24 testimony on the modeling they produced, on the output
- 25 of that modeling in support of the petitioners'

- 1 a substantial amount of input from hydrologists,
- 2 operators, fishery agencies that govern the way these
- 3 -- the CalSim model in particular runs that is
- 4 unparalleled in other models that exist right now.
- 5 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: So in your opinion
- 6 -- and others may disagree, but in your opinion and
- 7 your expertise with these models, are there any fatal
- 8 flaws in assumptions or basic modeling parameters that
- 9 you would want to revise?
- 10 WITNESS MUNEVAR: Was that the end?
- 11 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Yes.
- 12 WITNESS MUNEVAR: No, no.
- 13 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: So you're confident
- 14 in the tools that you have used and confident in the
- 15 result that came from those tools in presenting your
- 16 petitions to the Board?
- 17 WITNESS MUNEVAR: I am confident in the tools
- 18 that were used and the application of the models for
- 19 the purpose of WaterFix in terms of comparative --
- 20 comparative evaluation.
- 21 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Yes, for
- 22 comparative evaluations.
- Mr. Porgans.
- 24 MR. PORGANS: Great. Anyway, moving along,
- 25 then, I want to go back and focus in on -- you said

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1 And so we haven't gone back and revalidated
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- 2 because we've only been trying to improve the model.
- 3 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Ms. DesJardin --
- 4 MS. DES JARDINS: I just have one follow-up
- 5 question on this, and then I'll be done. But I would
- 6 like to go back to what -- the 2003 period, you said
- 7 about the historic validation.
- 8 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Is this the last
- 9 question of your cross-examination?
- 10 MS. DES JARDINS: Yes, this is. Yes.
- 11 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: And it is?
- 12 MS. DES JARDINS: Yeah.
- Can you close this. And then let's go to
- 14 "DesJardin," and then go to "Additional Exhibits." And
- 15 yeah, 121, thank you.
- And this is what it states. "There are a
- 17 number of elements in the CalSim II validation report
- 18 which reduced confidence, including State Water Project
- 19 demand south of the Delta, were set at historical
- 20 deliveries with no restriction and at the contractors'
- 21 request level in restricted years."
- 22 And then it says, "The validation run does not
- 23 provide reliable information on how well the model can
- 24 represent these demands."
- Let's scroll down a little more.

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"The report estimates" -- "provides estimates"
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- 2 of State Water Project and Central Valley Project
- 3 deliveries south of the Delta, but then adjusts them
- 4 for changes in storage before presenting comparisons of
- 5 those results. This process merely checks that the
- 6 model is preserving the water balance and does not
- 7 present a legitimate validation of model deliveries.
- 8 The report provides statistics on long-term" --
- 9 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: And your question
- 10 is?
- 11 MS. DES JARDINS: Is, so, can you address --
- 12 can you address -- you had promised in 2004 to do
- 13 another validation run, and it was addressing these
- 14 concerns.
- 15 You know, and you're now saying that you don't
- 16 believe your peer review panel that it needed to be
- 17 run, redone?
- 18 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: So for the record,
- 19 this is an excerpt from?
- 20 MS. DES JARDINS: This is an excerpt from the
- 21 2003 peer review that you've -- that they refer to.
- 22 This is the peer review, and the peer review did look
- 23 at the historic validation study.
- 24 MR. BERLINER: I'm going object on the grounds
- 25 that this is asked and answered. Mr. Reyes already

- 1 testified that they've updated the water delivery
- 2 capabilities of the model. It's just rehashing the
- 3 same question.
- 4 MS. DES JARDINS: But it's never been
- 5 revalidated. And the peer review panel did recommend
- 6 it.
- 7 I'm just saying, you know, why are you
- 8 ignoring the recommendations? It's something that you
- 9 committed to doing in response to this peer review.
- 10 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Mr. Reyes --
- 11 Let Mr. Reyes answer, for the record, please.
- 12 WITNESS REYES: Every two years, the
- 13 Department produces the delivery reliability, or
- 14 delivery capability report is what is called now. And
- 15 that is an estimation of our ability to deliver water.
- 16 And that is sort of our update or validation of recent
- 17 deliveries.
- 18 MS. DES JARDINS: Mr. Reyes, I've looked at
- 19 that report, and it says that your minimum delivery is
- 20 20 percent. But your minimum deliveries are zero
- 21 percent.
- 22 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Mr. Mizell?
- MR. MIZELL: Objection, no question pending,
- 24 making testimony, argumentative.
- MS. DES JARDINS: I would like that ask

- 1 Mr. Reyes -- let me rephrase that.
- 2 Haven't -- you know, haven't -- didn't you
- 3 notice -- you had done this 82-year study, and it's
- 4 like the minimum is 20 percent. Have you not
- 5 considered doing this validation in light of that your
- 6 deliveries in 2014 were zero.
- 7 MS. MORRIS: Objection, relevance,
- 8 misstates -- assumes facts not evidence.
- 9 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Objection, noted.
- 10 And Mr. Reyes, do you have an opinion to offer
- 11 on that question?
- 12 WITNESS REYES: Sure. As far as the DCR, I
- 13 don't recall a 20 percent minimum. If anything, I
- 14 believe it was 10 percent or 11 percent in the 2015
- 15 model.
- 16 And then also, a zero percent allocation, I
- 17 don't know if that's true either. I'm just -- I'm not
- 18 an operator, so I don't know that number.
- 19 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Okay. Thank you.
- MS. DES JARDINS: Okay. So the other thing is
- 21 that the delivery reliability report --
- 22 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Are you asking a
- 23 question or are you testifying?
- MS. DES JARDINS: I wanted to ask did your
- 25 CalSim simulations that you've been doing for the

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1 delivery reliability report, have they shown that you
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- 2 can meet D1641 in all years? Haven't they?
- 3 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Are you able to
- 4 answer the question? If you do not know, you do not
- 5 know?
- 6 WITNESS REYES: I believe they do meet D1641.
- 7 Yeah.
- 8 MS. DES JARDINS: And so isn't what you're
- 9 seeing now, isn't that substantially different than
- 10 what the model predicts, at least the 82-year runs that
- 11 you've been doing?
- 12 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Ms. Morris?
- MS. MORRIS: Yeah, I don't know -- it's
- 14 unclear. The question is ambiguous. And I think if
- 15 there's a specific question, you need to identify what
- 16 you're asking about. It's too broad.
- 17 MS. DES JARDINS: I'm sorry. So I wanted to
- 18 refer to the temporary urgency change petition that you
- 19 filed in 2014.
- 20 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Which is not
- 21 reflected in the modeling.
- MS. DES JARDINS: Yes.
- So, and your modeling didn't show that you
- 24 were going to need to do that. So I'm -- you know.
- MR. MIZELL: I'm going to object. We've spent

- 1 some time in the operations panel with John Leahigh
- 2 explaining how the models do not necessarily capture
- 3 the outlier years, such as the extreme circumstances of
- 4 the last four years of drought, five years of drought.
- 5 That testimony is on the record and
- 6 Ms. Des Jardins had her opportunity and did ask
- 7 questions about the TUCPs at that time.
- 8 MS. DES JARDINS: Respectfully, there's two
- 9 components to this. One is they asked -- the modelers
- 10 testified, the operators testified, and then there's
- 11 how -- about how they run the project using
- 12 spreadsheets. They do not use CalSim to run the
- 13 project.
- 14 And the question is you say that you have
- 15 been -- you have accurately captured how they run the
- 16 project, but the model did not predict situations like
- 17 the TUCP in 2014 and 2015.
- 18 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Let me just ask the
- 19 panelists in general. Are any of you confident enough
- 20 in your understanding of TUCPs and how the operation
- 21 people use and determine the need for a TUCP to answer
- 22 any questions regarding TUCPs?
- 23 I see shaking of heads. I will take that as
- 24 no one here believes they have the expertise to answer
- 25 questions specific to TUCP and how the Department or

1 the Bureau, for that matter, uses TUCPs, and TUCPs were

- 2 not part of the modeling.
- 3 WITNESS MUNEVAR: That's correct.
- 4 MS. DES JARDINS: Yeah, I just -- is there
- 5 anything in the modeling that you've done with the
- 6 delivery reliability report that indicates that you
- 7 would run out of water to meet D1641 requirements in
- 8 any of the water years that are modeled?
- 9 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: If you can answer
- 10 that.
- 11 WITNESS REYES: I'd to have look at the
- 12 specific numbers and see if we're going to dead storage
- or not and depending on what situation. I don't know
- 14 offhand.
- 15 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Okay.
- MS. DES JARDINS: Okay. Thank you. That
- 17 concludes my questioning.
- 18 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: Thank you.
- 19 And that concludes the cross-examination.
- 20 Mr. Mizell, do you have any redirect?
- MR. MIZELL: No, we do not. Thank you.
- 22 CO-HEARING OFFICER DODUC: And in that case, I
- 23 thank all the witnesses. This Panel is dismissed
- 24 unless we call you back at the end of Part 1A for
- 25 additional questions from the Board and the Board

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2	COUNTY OF MARIN)
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14	Dated the 2nd day of September, 2016.
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