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4	Party to the WaterFix Hearing		
5	Principal, California Water Research		
6			
7	BEFORE THE		
8	CALIFORNIA STATE WATER I	RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD	
9	HEARING IN THE MATTER OF	RESPONSE TO SECTION E OF	
10	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER	CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES' "MASTER RESPONSE TO SIMILAR	
11	RESOURCES AND UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	OBJECTIONS MADE BY PROTESTANTS COLLECTIVELY."	
12	REQUEST FOR A CHANGE IN POINT OF DIVERSION FOR CALIFORNIA WATER		
13	FIX		
14			
15			
16	The California Department of Wa	ater Resources' ("DWR") "Master Response To	
17	Similar Objections Made By Protestants Collectively," filed on July 20, 2016, includes a section,		
18	(Section E, p. 14) addressing the objections to DWR's controversial computer models. ("Section		
19	E".) The argument in Section E includes inaccurate characterizations of case law on scientific		
20	evidence, as well as misleading citations to documents that DWR has not submitted as exhibits.		
21	This has been prejudicial in that DWR has implicitly referred to the arguments in Section E in		
22	objections to cross-examination on the modeling during the hearing, and in objections to the		
23	testimony and exhibits presented in the Case in	Chief of Deirdre Des Jardins, principal at	
24			

California Water Research. California Water Research therefore submits this partial response to

the arguments in Section E, before further rulings in the Hearing.¹

¹ California Water Research reserves the right to respond further to the legal arguments made in DWR's

-1-

1	DWR asserted in Section E that (a) the CALSIM model had been peer reviewed and (b)	
2	the issue of the reliability of the CALSIM model had been decided by the courts. However,	
3	these assertions reflect a misunderstanding of the technical issues and case law.	
4		
5	Technical Issues	
6	DWR's argument in Section E included a web link to the 2003 CALSIM peer review in a	
7	footnote (p. 14). But the 2003 CALSIM "peer review" was not a peer review, but only a	
8	strategic review of the model. The review panel explained:	
9	The information we received and the shortness of our meetings with modeling staff	
10	precluded a thorough technical analysis of CALSIM II. We believe such a technical review should be carried out. Only then will users of CALSIM II have some assurance as to the appropriateness of its assumptions and to the quality (accuracy) of its results. By necessity our review is more strategic.	
11		
12 13	(Exhibit DDJ-101, (California Bay Delta Science Program, A Strategic Review of CalSim II and its Use for Water Planning, Management, and Operations in Central California	
14	(Dec. 4, 2003) ("2003 Peer Review"). (p. 8) Thus DWR had never provided the required technical information to the 2003 peer	
15		
16	review panel, a fact brought to DWR's attention by the brief submitted by California Water	
17	Research on July 12, 2016, "Evaluation of Testimony on the Reliability of the Modeling," which	
18	quoted the above statement.	
19		
20	Citations to Case Law Regarding Scientific Evidence	
21	In Section E, DWR quotes part of an unpublished appellate court decision, <i>California</i>	
22	Water Impact Network v. Newhall County Water Dist. (Cal. Ct. 9 App., May 13, 2009,	
22	No.B203781) 2009 WL 1314719, which stated in part that use of CALSIM was acceptable for	
	the purposes of CEQA, since the City's EIR/EIS included a discussion of its recognized	
24	shortcomings. California Water Research has since obtained a copy of the unpublished opinion.	
25	The copy clearly states on p. 2:	
26		
27	"Master Response to Objections." -2-	

Response to DWR's Master Response to Similar Objections, Section E

1			
2	California Rules of Court, rule 8.1115(a), prohibits courts and parties from citing or relying on opinions not certified for publication or ordered published, except as specified		
3	by rule 8.1115(b). This opinion has not been certified for publication or ordered published for purposes of rule 8.1115.		
4	In short, the Cal. Water Impact Network v. Newhall County Water Dist. opinion is not precedent.		
5	For the same reasons that DWR is not allowed to cite or rely on it as precedent, this Board		
6	should not treat it as precedent.		
7	In Section E, DWR also made general assertions that the CALSIM model has been used		
8	by federal agencies. (Section E, 14:5-8.) A review of the discussion of the use of CALSIM in		
9	the 2009 Biological Opinion, shows that NMFS and FWS biologists decided to use actual data		
10	from DAYFLOW in the Biological Opinion, because they felt the model results were unreliable.		
11			
12	The inaccuracies in CALSIM lead us to use actual data to develop an empirical baseline We calculated monthly or multiple month averages or medians based on		
13	these daily hydrology data sets. The historical time series are intended to show where changes in water project operations have caused or contributed to changed		
14	Delta hydrology and to serve as an empirical baseline of SWP and CVP operations		
15	for comparison to proposed futures modeled using CALSIM II.		
16	Exhibit SWRCB-87 (2008 Fish and Wildlife Service Formal Endangered Species Act Consultation on the Proposed Coordinated Operations of the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP)) at p. 205.		
17			
18			
19	DWR, the Board or the protestants could use information on reservoir releases, flows and		
	diversions under current operations to assess the current baseline. This information is also		
20	required under Cal Code Regs. Tit. 23 § 794.		
21	Having inaccurately referred to an alleged approval of CALSIM II, DWR then cited		
22	another state case, <i>People v. Doolin</i> as deciding that the precedent in <i>Cal. Water Impact Network</i>		
23	v. Newhall County Water Dist. and other unspecified state decisions controlled the approval of		
24	the use of the model in this proceeding. DWR stated in Section E:		
25	Further, even if People v. Kelly were applied in this situation, CALSIM2 clearly meets		
26	the Kelly requirements, because for purposes of the Kelly test, once a published appellate opinion has accepted a scientific technique, that precedent controls any subsequent trials where that technique is used. (People v. Doolin (2009) 45 Cal.4th 390, 21 447.) -3-		
27			
28	Response to DWR's Master Response to Similar Objections, Section E		

Therefore, if the Board did choose to apply People v. Kelly to the Change Petition, it must permit CALS1M2 because of its precedential acceptance before this Board and in 13 separate federal and state decisions (see discussion, supra.)

(California Department of Water Resources, Master Response To Similar Objections Made By Protestants Collectively, Section E, 17:21.)

This general conclusion that the decision in *People v. Doolin* applies to all scientific techniques, for all uses, is inaccurate. *People v. Doolin* is a first degree murder case involving the death penalty and DNA evidence. DNA evidence has a sufficiently small error rate that it is accepted in death penalty cases. This is clearly not the case for CALSIM. Even for DNA evidence, any criminal trial requires testimony in a Kelly-Frye Hearing that the DNA evidence has a valid chain of custody, and that the evidence was analyzed by an accredited laboratory. The appellate court reviewed the testimony in the Kelly-Frye hearing in *People v. Doolin*. (*People v. Doolin* (2009) 45 Cal.4th 390, 446.)

In the case of the CALSIM modeling, not only does the model have major known limitations, there is no current, relevant information on the model testing, calibration, or error rate submitted for the hearing. A "quasi-validation" study of a 2003 CALSIM version was cited in written testimony as validating the 2015 model for use in the hearing. (DWR-71, 8:25.) California Water Research's case in chief provides testimony that calibration and testing information for a 13 year old model version is wholly insufficient.

Petitioners also argued in Section E that the Board had used CALSIM in Decision 1641. To the extent that CALSIM or its predecessor model, DWRSIM was used in Decision 1641, the reliance on the model was misplaced. The DSM2 model, which uses CALSIM II as inputs, predicted that water quality would improve at Vernalis and in the South Delta. In approving the JPOD, the Board relied on the testimony that 50 salinity exceedances were "rounding errors." (Exhibit SWRCB-21, p. 28-29.) As South Delta Water Agency's witnesses have testified in Part 1B, water quality declined at Vernalis and in the South Delta after 2000, and it is continuing to impact farmers. In sum, DWR's argument that the issue of reliability of the CALSIM model results has been decided by courts mischaracterizes the technical issues and case law. To the extent that DWR has argued that the Board's past reliance on CALSIM or its predecessor model in Decision 1641 supports the Board's reliance on CALSIM in this proceeding, the Board should examine whether the modeling information provided in Decision 1641, was, in hindsight, as reliable as was represented.

Respectfully submitted,

Deirdre Des Jardins Principal, California Water Research

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2	STATEMENT OF SERVICE		
2	STATEMENT OF SERVICE		
4	CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PETITION HEARING		
4 5	Department of Water Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Petitioners)		
6	I hereby certify that I have this day submitted to the State Water Resources		
7	Control Board and caused a true and correct copy of the following document(s):		
8	Response to DWR on CALSIM Model Reliability		
9	to be served by Electronic Mail (email) and by reference to the FTP site per the		
10	Hearing Rulings, in parts due to server limitations, upon the parties listed in Table 1 of the Current Service List for the California WaterFix Petition Hearing, dated November		
11	15, 2016, posted by the State Water Resources Control Board at		
12	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_ waterfix/service_list.shtml I certify that the foregoing is true and correct and that this document was executed on December 12, 2016.		
13			
14			
15			
16	DD1°		
17	Signature:		
18	Name: Deirdre Des Jardins		
19	Title: Principal, California Water Research		
20	Party/Affiliation:		
21	Deirdre Des Jardins		
22	Address:		
23	145 Beel Dr Santa Cruz, California 95060		
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27			
28	-6-		
	Response to DWR's Master Response to Similar Objections, Section E		