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Party to the WaterFix Hearing Principal, California Water Research
BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
HEARING IN THE MATTER OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESPONSE TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER
RESOURCES AND UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION RESOURCES' MASTER OBJECTIONS TO PROTESTANTS' CASES-IN-CHIEF
REQUEST FOR A CHANGE IN POINT OF COLLECTIVELY
DIVERSION FOR CALIFORNIA WATER FIX
Deirdre Des Jardins, principal at California Water Research, ("California Water
Research"), hereby provides this response to "California Department Of Water Resources"
Master Objections To Protestants' Cases-In-Chief Collectively."
In Part 1A of the Hearing, the Department of Water Resources' ("DWR")
"Master Response to Objections Made by Protestants Collectively," filed on July 20, 2016,
clearly stated that this is not a civil or criminal trial, nor even a formal adjudicative hearing
(5:15-22.) Yet in Part 1B of the Hearing, DWR has submitted objections to almost all exhibits
submitted by the protestants, based on standards used in civil trials. Further, the objections
themselves are broad, unsupported, and overly general. Many objections simply state that
exhibits lack relevance and foundation. The statements amount to a blanket request that the
Hearing Officers either exclude all of protestants' exhibits, or discount them as hearsay under
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Response to DWR's Master Objections

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1	Govt. Code § 11513(d). Responding to these overly broad objections has been a significant
2	burden on the protestants. California Water Research notes that in the Rialto Perchlorate
3	Contamination matter, the Hearing Chair ruled:
4	As Hearing Officer, I have flexibility to admit evidence and make the determination as to its
5	credibility. Similarly, I will also make all determinations as to its relevancy to the issues in the proceedings. There is no requirement under State Water Board regulations or Chapter 4.5
6	of the APA that a proper triallike foundation be made for exhibits and evidence.
7	(Tam M. Doduc, Final Ruling on Outstanding Motions in the Board's A-1824 – Rialto
8	Perchlorate Contamination matter, Aug. 11, 2007 10:1.) ¹
9	The Department of Water Resources referred to the August 11, 2007 Rialto Perchlorate Matter
10	ruling in a filing in the Byron-Bethany Irrigation District ACL Hearing. ²
11	DWR seeks to exclude all documents that are not referenced in testimony by protestants'
12	expert witnesses, on the basis that the documents may constitute "surprise testimony":
13	It is the policy of the Water Board to discourage the introduction of surprise
14	testimony and exhibits. (Cal. Code Regs., title 23, section 648.4(a).) The incorporation of general testimony of unknown relevance constitutes impermissible surprise testimony
15	because it is impossible to determine exactly which parts of the incorporated testimony the witness actually intends to use as direct testimony, and what additional conclusions
16	are made for purposes of this hearing. ()This has created an undue burden on Petitioners and those exhibits not specifically identified and relied upon in corresponding testimony should be excluded from the record.
17	(Master Objections to Protestants, 19:5.)
18	This argument is meritless. Documents are not testimony, but do offer information that is
19	
20	helpful for fact-finding in the hearing. Given the volume and complexity of Petitioners'
21	submitted exhibits, ³ it would be manifestly unjust if protestants were not allowed to submit
22	
23	Available at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/public notices/petitions/water quality/docs/a1824rialto/a1824 final ruling motions 0811
24	<u>07.pdf</u> .
25	
26	³ Petitioners' two CEQA/NEPA documents alone consist of over 40,000 pages for the BDCP Draft EIR/EIS, and over 48,000 pages for the WaterFix Recirculated Draft EIR/EIS. ³ There are
27	also tens of thousands of pages of documents that were originally submitted as part of Petitioners' cases in chief on May 31, 2016.
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responsive documents. This is particularly important given that the Petitioners are continuing to develop the information supporting the Petition during the Hearing process.

An important category of exhibits are those that have been introduced in crossexamination and elicited testimony. The testimony that documents elicited on cross-examination is in the Hearing record, and so by definition those exhibits are relevant.

Petitioners have raised a large number of technical objections to exhibits submitted by protestants. California Water research notes that formal authentication of documents is not required under the Board's adopted regulations, (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 23 § 648.5.1, Govt. Code § 11513 (c)). It has been the practice of the Board in past hearings to admit public agency reports and records, scientific journal publications, newspapers and other articles, and published maps on prima facie considerations.⁴ For this reason, these categories of documents should be generally admitted into evidence without requiring further foundation.

To the extent that testimony is required to authenticate other kinds of exhibits that were introduced on cross-examination, California Water Research notes that the Hearing Officers' August 5, 2016 Hearing Ruling stated that protestants may submit exhibits introduced in crossexamination after introduction during cross-examination, and if they are not admitted then, in their case in chief, and in rebuttal (p. 2.)⁵ Since this was the procedural ruling at the time that protestants were required to submit their cases in chief, California Water Research requests that it not be changed retroactively.

California Water Research provides general argument on foundation for the following categories of documents. The general arguments are numbered and are referenced with respect to California Water Research's exhibits in the table included in Appendix A.

⁴ The Department of Water Resources, apparently relying on this practice, responded to a subpoena by PCFFA/IFR in part with links to DWR's and USBR's website to download documents.

⁵ The Hearing Officers August 18, 2016 oral ruling on protestants' requests for extension of time to present cases in chief also stated that information elicited in cross-examination could be addressed in rebuttal testimony.

1. Public agency publications & records

In California courts, Evidence Code § 1280 provides that statements in official records of a public agency are not hearsay, as long as the following conditions are met:

- (a) The writing was made by and within the scope of duty of a public employee.
- (b) The writing was made at or near the time of the act, condition, or event.
- (c) The sources of information and method and time of preparation were such as to indicate its trustworthiness.

Thus statements in official publications or records of public agencies are not hearsay, under Govt. Code 11513(b), and the Board should disregard objections to such reports as lacking foundation or testimony by the public agencies.

2. Scientific Journal Articles

DWR objects to submissions of scientific journal articles as lacking foundation or relevance. Scientific journal articles have been found to be self-authenticating by federal courts under Rule 902(6). They have also been accepted on prima facie considerations for past Board proceedings.

To the extent that scientific journal articles, technical reports, or other publications of are referenced in testimony by expert witnesses, they are part of the information supporting the expert's opinion, and would be admissible in civil trials. California law allows an expert to base his or her opinion upon technical reports and scientific literature, provided the matter is "of a type that reasonably may be relied upon by an expert in forming an opinion upon the subject to which his testimony relates." (Evid. Code, § 801(b); *People v. Bui* (2001) 86 Ca1.App.4th 1187, 1196.) Furthermore, an objection on the grounds that an expert has relied on inadmissible material to form an opinion (for example, hearsay) goes "only to the purpose for which the

challenged statements may be received. The correct ruling is not to exclude them...the trial court need only confirm that it is not accepting the challenged statements as proof of the matters asserted, but only as a foundation for the accompanying opinions." (Cole v. Town of Los Gatos (2012) 205 Ca1.App.4th 749, 766.)

California law also provides that other party's experts to be cross-examined on technical reports and scientific literature that are the foundation for their testimony. Evidence Code § 721(b)(1) and (3) allows such cross-examination if the documents were either referenced or consulted by the expert, or were recognized as a "reliable authority," either by the expert or by other experts in the proceeding. The Hearing Chair has allowed this use in the hearing, and such documents, having been allowed in cross-examination, should also be accepted as evidence so that the Hearing Record is complete.⁶

In sum, scientific journal articles, technical reports, and other publications are both relevant and admissible if they were either referenced in testimony by a party's expert witnesses, or introduced in cross-examination of another party's expert witnesses. All such documents should be admitted when submitted by the parties.

3. Newspapers and other periodicals

Information from newspapers and other periodicals can be relevant to provide contemporaneous accounts. To the extent they have been introduced in direct testimony or on cross-examination, or will be discussed on rebuttal, they are relevant to the proceeding and should be admitted. They have also been accepted by the Board in past proceedings on prima facie considerations.

4. Prior statements, including letters and presentations

⁶ This is especially important given the instructions by the Hearing Chair to not read the relevant excerpts from the technical reports or scientific literature on cross-examination. (Tr August 26, 2016, xx:xx.)

Introduction of prior statements during cross-examination is part of a party's right to impeachment under Govt Code § 11513. To the extent that witnesses recognized the prior statement, letter or presentation, it should not require further authentication. Under California Evidence Code § 1414 (a), the statement, letter, or presentation is not hearsay if it has been recognized by the witness. Such exhibits should be admitted.

5. Published Maps

Testimony of some protestants relies on published maps or charts. To the extent that the maps or charts are published by a public agency, they are admissible as publications or records of the agency. Maps or charts published by other entities are also admitted by courts under California Evidence Code § 1341 without supporting testimony, as long as they are made by "persons indifferent between the parties," and are "offered to prove facts of general notoriety and interest." Such documents have normally been accepted by the Board under prima facie considerations, and should be admitted.

6. Official Data

Protestants have relied on data from the sensors in the Delta, as distributed by the California Data Exchange Center, and other official data published by the Department of Water Resources, for testimony, and it has also been introduced in cross-examination. The Department of Water Resources has also referred to data from the U.S. Geological Survey sensors in Exhibit DWR-324, and it has also been introduced in cross-examination. To the extent that such data is presented without further manipulation, it would be admissible as Official Records, addressed in section (1), or under Evidence Code § 1340.

7. Board orders, decisions, and other records

Board orders and decisions, and rulings in prior hearings are suitable for acceptance by official notice (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 23 § 648.2). Other records are also acceptable for acceptance into

evidence by reference. (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 23 § 648.3.) To the extent that the records are referenced in testimony, were introduced in cross-examination, or are offered to provide facts of general relevance to the hearing, they can and should be admitted. Admission should also be allowed to rebut filings by an adverse party who referenced the order, decision, or ruling.

Respectfully submitted,

Deirdre Des Jardins

Principal, California Water Research

1 2 STATEMENT OF SERVICE 3 CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PETITION HEARING 4 Department of Water Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 5 (Petitioners) 6 I hereby certify that I have this day submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board and caused a true and correct copy of the following document(s): 7 8 Response to DWR's Master Objections 9 to be served by Electronic Mail (email) and by reference to the FTP site per the Hearing Rulings, in parts due to server limitations, upon the parties listed in Table 1 of 10 the **Current Service List** for the California WaterFix Petition Hearing, dated November 11 15, 2016, posted by the State Water Resources Control Board at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_ 12 waterfix/service_list.shtml 13 I certify that the foregoing is true and correct and that this document was executed on December 12, 2016. 14 15 16 17 Signature: 18 Name: Deirdre Des Jardins Title: Principal, California Water Research 19 20 Party/Affiliation: Deirdre Des Jardins 21 22 Address: 145 Beel Dr 23 Santa Cruz, California 95060 24 25 26 27 -8-

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