Dear Hearing Officers and Service List,

On behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council et al, we are renewing our January 31, 2018 motion for an immediate stay or continuance of Part 2 of the hearing and request that the Hearing Officers reconsider their February 6, 2018 ruling denying NRDC’s motion for stay or continuance in light of anticipated changes to the project. The February 6th ruling stated that, “News reports that Petitioners are *considering* a modification to the project do not constitute good cause to halt all consideration of the change petition currently before us.” (emphasis in original)

However, the attached letter from DWR to State Water Project contractors dated February 7, 2018, proposes to change the WaterFix project so that a first phase will be a single tunnel with 2 intakes (6,000 cfs), with no certainty that a second phase would ever be constructed (“... stage two would begin once additional funding commitments are made from supporting water agencies.”). The attached letter also makes clear that a supplemental Environmental Impact Report under CEQA and revised ESA and CESA permits will be required, and that the supplemental draft EIR will not be publicly available until June of 2018. The letter also discloses that there is substantial preliminary modeling of a single tunnel, two intake (6,000 cfs) project, which has just been posted online, the day before Part 2 of the hearing begins. DWR apparently seeks to move forward with construction of a first phase without funding commitments for the entire project, in violation of State law. These admissions are consistent with NRDC’s prior motion for stay of Part 2. More information from DWR’s change to the project are online at: [https://www.californiawaterfix.com/staged-project-implementation/](https://www.californiawaterfix.com/staged-project-implementation/).

The changes to the project, additional modeling, and other information is clearly beyond the scope of the written testimony submitted by DWR in part 2. For the reasons stated in our motion, continuing with Part 2 of the hearing would prejudice NRDC and other protestants and is not in the public interest. In light of the major change to the WaterFix project that DWR has proposed, we renew our motion for an immediate stay or continuance of Part 2 of the hearing and request that the Hearing Officers immediately reconsider their February 6, 2018 ruling denying our motion to stay Part 2 of the hearing. Consistent with the Board’s February 6, 2017 ruling, we request an immediate stay of Part 2 of the hearing until the Hearing Officers have solicited “input from the parties as to whether such modifications necessitate an amended change petition or new or supplemental CEQA analysis.”

Sincerely,

Doug Obegi

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DOUG OBEGI
Senior Attorney*
* Admitted to practice in California
Service List and Interested Parties,

Attached, please find the most recent WaterFix ruling letter. The hearing will resume at 9:30 a.m. on February 8, 2018 in the Coastal Room at the CalEPA building.

Respectfully,

CA WaterFix Hearing Team

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfix/water_right_petition.shtml

The most recent group of comments is now posted on the State Water Board’s website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfix/policy_statements/
BEFORE THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

HEARING IN THE MATTER OF
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES AND UNITED
STATES BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION REQUEST FOR A
CHANGE IN POINT OF DIVERSION
FOR CALIFORNIA WATERFIX

MOTION FOR STAY OF PART II OF THE
HEARING DUE TO ANTICIPATED
CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT

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Attorneys for Natural Resources Defense Council,
The Bay Institute, and Defenders of Wildlife

Motion for Stay of Part II of Hearing due to Anticipated Changes in Proposed Project
The Natural Resources Defense Council, Defenders of Wildlife, and The Bay Institute hereby request that the State Water Resources Control Board (“SWRCB”) grant a stay or continuance of Part II of this hearing due to the significant changes to the California WaterFix project that is the subject of this proceeding.

We understand that Petitioners intend to change the proposed project by indefinitely delaying the construction of one tunnel and one intake, proceeding instead with construction of a single tunnel and two intakes. As compared to the three intake, two tunnel, and 9,000 cfs capacity project that DWR approved in its Notice of Determination and that is the subject of modeling, analysis and written testimony in this proceeding, until such time that the full project is constructed, a project with a single tunnel and two intakes will necessarily result in significant changes to the project’s potential impacts to water quality, water supply, flows in the Delta, fish and wildlife, and other water rights holders. Because the “appropriate Delta flow criteria” are initial operating criteria for the WaterFix project that are subject to change over time, the SWRCB’s consideration of this petition and adoption of flow criteria must relate to the initial stage of construction, with appropriate flow criteria for a subsequent phase addressed in a subsequent water rights hearing.

Given the significant changes to the project that Petitioners are contemplating, proceeding with the water rights hearing is not in the public interest, would prejudice Protestants by providing them with inadequate time to analyze the impacts of the new proposed Project, and would waste the time and money of Protestants, SWRCB staff and the hearing team.

In addition, because the project has significantly changed from that which was originally noticed, and because these changes in the Project have the potential to cause additional harm to fish and wildlife and injury to water rights, the SWRCB must re-notice the hearing for an amended petition, once such an amended petition is submitted to the SWRCB. See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 795.
I. The SWRCB Should Stay or Continue the Hearing to Require Submission of New Testimony, Modeling and Analysis of a Revised Single Tunnel, Two Intake Project

Proceeding with the current hearing would prejudice Protestants because the written testimony, modeling, ESA and CESA permits, and CEQA findings all evaluate and analyze the effects of construction and operation of two tunnels and three intakes (each 3,000 cfs), which the FEIS estimated would be fully constructed around the year 2029. See, e.g., FEIS/FEIR, Appendix 22B, Table 22B-1 (showing that construction of all conveyance facilities would be completed prior to or in the year 2029). Similarly, the written testimony of DWR’s witnesses would solely discuss a 9,000 cfs, twin tunnel project with specific operating rules. See, e.g., DWR-1010, Testimony of Gwendolyn Buchholz, at 2 (“My testimony summarizes the Adopted Project, CWF Alternative 4A with operational scenario H3+ (CWF H3+) as detailed in the July 2017 Certified Final Environmental Impact Report (2017 Certified FEIR), Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and Notice of Determination (NOD). (collectively, Exhibits SWRCB-102, SWRCB-108, SWRCB-109, SWRCB-110, SWRCB-111, and SWRCB-112.).”)

Petitioners now intend to indefinitely delay construction of one tunnel and one intake, proposing instead to construct only one tunnel and two intakes in the near future. None of the permits, modeling or written testimony analyzed the effects of this revised project (the construction and operation of a single tunnel and two intakes, with the operational provisions previously adopted by DWR) on water quality, water supply, or fish and wildlife. Most of these permits only analyzed potential impacts on water quality and fish and wildlife in the near future, and they generally required new permits for long term operations. For instance, CDFW’s incidental take permit authorized operations through 2042, whereas the NMFS biological opinion generally requires the

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1 The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion for the California WaterFix Project does not analyze operational impacts, or authorize operations of the facility.
2 In addition, we understand that Petitioners will be filing notices describing necessary additional environmental review for a revised project pursuant to CEQA (and likely NEPA). DWR’s final CEQA findings explicitly conclude that a single tunnel alternative and any alternative smaller than 9,000 cfs is not feasible. See SWRCB-110 (DWR CEQA Findings at 70-72).
reinitiation of consultation on the operations of WaterFix by 2030, and both generally relied on CALSIM modeling that only considers climate change effects through 2025. In contrast, the proposed project would indefinitely delay construction of one of the tunnels and one of the intakes, resulting in very different effects on water quality and fish and wildlife for the duration of these permit terms.

Unless and until such unspecified time that a second tunnel and third intake are constructed, the revised project will necessarily have significantly different effects on Delta inflows, Delta outflow, Old and Middle River (“OMR”) flows, water supply, water quality, and resulting effects on fish and wildlife. For instance, by eliminating one of the intakes until some unspecified time, the project would necessarily result in either: (1) increased frequency of pumping from the remaining 2 intakes in the North Delta, with potentially greater impacts to migrating salmon and other fish and wildlife; (2) increased pumping in the South Delta, with more negative OMR flows and greater impacts to fish and wildlife; (3) a combination of (1) and (2); or (4) a reduction in exports. Modeling is necessary to determine what these effects would be, for instance, the extent to which there will be increased pumping in the South Delta, greater reverse OMR flows, and greater impacts on fish and wildlife. Moreover, if WaterFix becomes a State Water Project only project, modeling is necessary to determine whether a single tunnel, 2 intake project under the operating rules described in the existing permits and environmental documents would cause an injury to the water rights of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and harm the water supply of its contractors.

It would be arbitrary to assume that simply because the facility is smaller, the environmental impacts of WaterFix will be lessened. As the example above shows, and as DWR’s CEQA findings indicate, a two intake project could result in more negative OMR flows in the South Delta and could have greater impacts on fish and wildlife. See also SWRCB-110 at 70-72. WaterFix requires less negative OMR in wetter years, and modeling used in the FEIS/FEIR and other permits assumed that OMR would generally be more positive as a result of diversions from the three NDD intakes. See, e.g., NRDC-20 at 70, 179, 196 n. 46. There may indeed be ways in which a smaller project would have reduced impacts on fish and wildlife, depending upon how it is operated, just as a smaller project could have more adverse impacts on fish and wildlife, depending upon how it is operated.
However, in order to determine the potential impacts of a two intake project, DWR and USBR must submit to the Board and Protestants new modeling and analysis that evaluates a two intake project. Simply assuming that a smaller project would have less environmental impacts lacks any evidentiary support.

The Hearing Officers have explained that this proceeding will establish appropriate flow criteria that will govern initial operations of the California WaterFix project, which would be subject to modification over time. See February 11, 2016 Ruling at 4; March 4, 2016 Ruling Letter at 5; Cal. Water Code § 85086(c)(2). It would be incongruous for the State Water Resources Control Board to evaluate and potentially condition this water rights petition on initial operating rules and “appropriate Delta flow criteria” not for the initial phase of this project, but for a subsequent phase of the project, given that these criteria are subject to modification over time. Instead, these initial criteria must relate to the initial phase of this project: a single tunnel and two intakes.

The Hearing Officers have previously concluded that an inadequate project description would prejudice Protestants. For instance, in 2016, the Hearing Officers ruled that, “We also agree that an adequate project description is necessary for parties to prepare a case in chief in Part 1,” and that “We also agree with some of the parties that, absent a more complete and succinct submittal of information by petitioners, project opponents will not be able to fully-develop their cases in chief, and much substantive content will be deferred to the rebuttal stage of the hearing.” See Ruling dated February 11, 2016 at 5, 6. In that Ruling the Hearing Officers approved a staggered submission of testimony and that petitioners must provide the information required by section 794(a) of the SWRCB’s regulations. Id. In April 2016, the Hearing Officers rejected a motion to dismiss the petition for failure to provide an adequate project description, stating that, 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…. SJTA asserted that allowing petitioners to present additional information during the hearing will place an undue burden on protestors, who should have had the opportunity to review a complete petition before deciding whether and to what extent to participate in the hearing. Petitioners are required, however, to provide their written testimony and exhibits before Part 1A of the hearing begins…. Accordingly, protestants and other parties will have ample opportunity to review the additional information that petitioners are expected to
present before the hearing begins and before participants in Part 1B of the hearing have to prepare their own cases in chief.

April 25, 2016 Ruling at 3.

DWR apparently seeks to continue with Part 2 of the hearing to present testimony regarding the effects of a three intake, twin tunnel project on water quality and fish and wildlife, despite the fact that construction of the second tunnel and third intake likely will be delayed indefinitely. Contrary to the April 25, 2016 ruling, Protestants will have not had “ample opportunity” to review testimony, modeling and analysis of the effects of a revised project on water quality and fish and wildlife before Part 2 of the hearing begins and before Protestants have to prepare their case in chief. What has changed from these prior rulings is that they were issued before DWR and other project proponents submitted written testimony for Part 2 of the Hearing. DWR has now submitted testimony for Part 2, without disclosing the modeling and analysis relating to the effects of a single tunnel, two intake project on fish and wildlife and water quality. NRDC et al and other Protestants would be prejudiced unless the Hearing Officers delay or continue the hearing to require DWR to submit updated testimony, modeling, and analysis for a revised project. Now that DWR is revising the project, requiring Protestants to expend their limited time and resources to participate in this water rights hearing on a twin tunnel, three intake project is not in the public interest.

In addition, the SWRCB cannot approve a water rights petition with an unspecified date for construction of all of the facilities. See, e.g., Cal. Water Code §§ 1396-97. The SWRCB’s Standard Permit Term 9 requires that,

Construction work and complete application of the water to the authorized use shall be prosecuted with reasonable diligence and completed by December 31, 20XX,” where “December 31 of the fifteenth year following the issuance of the permit or the previous completion date, except where use is for municipal or other purposes which require a longer time to develop full use after construction is completed. The time period must not exceed the period evaluated in the environmental document(s).

SWRCB, Standard Term 9, available online at:


Should DWR propose any changes to the operations that were analyzed and modeled in the permits and testimony, at a minimum that would necessarily require a delay of the hearing and submission of revised testimony and exhibits. See also Nov. 8, 2017 ruling at __.
Similarly, the SWRCB’s regulations prohibit granting an extension of time for completion of a water right when “(a) the applicant does not intend to initiate construction of the works required for the contemplated use of water within a reasonable time and thereafter diligently prosecute the construction and use of water to completion, or (b) the applicant will not be able to proceed within a reasonable time, either because of absence of a feasible plan, lack of the required financial resources, or other cause.” Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 840. Lack of finances does not constitute grounds for granting an extension of time. Id. at § 844. Indeed, the SWRCB’s regulations require separate water rights applications where a project with multiple diversions would construct those diversions at different times. See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 687.

The clear intent of these regulations is to require that construction of facilities associated with water rights must be diligently prosecuted and cannot be delayed indefinitely. See also California Trout v. State Water Resources Control Board, 207 Cal.App. 3d 585, 619 (1989) (“the statutory requirement of diligence does not allow the Water Board to countenance a scheme placing water rights in ‘cold storage’ for future use.”). For similar reasons, the SWRCB cannot approve new or changed water rights that would indefinitely delay construction of one or more of those proposed points of diversion or redersion. This is particularly true where the reason for the failing to diligently construct the full project was a lack of financial resources.

Similarly, State law also prohibits the initiation of construction of the California WaterFix until the project beneficiaries have made arrangements or entered into contracts to pay for the full cost of the project. Cal. Water Code § 85089(a). This statutory provision does not allow the beneficiaries to begin constructing portions of the project without entering into contracts or other arrangements to pay for the full project. It would be unlawful for DWR to pretend that construction of a two tunnel, three intake project was being phased in for purposes of this water rights hearing and to simultaneously claim that a single tunnel, two intake project was all that was being constructed for purposes of this statutory provision.

In addition, the notice for this proceeding stated that Part 2 of the Hearing would not begin “until at least 30 days after the CEQA, ESA, and CESAR processes have been completed such that the
associated documents for these processes can be included as exhibits.” See October 30, 2015 notice at 2. However, we understand that the revisions to the project are likely to require new or amended permits under CESA, CEQA and ESA. Proceeding with Part 2 of the hearing in the absence of these new permits is inconsistent with the hearing notice and would prejudice Protestants.

Finally, the SWRCB’s regulations require specific information to be included in a petition for a change in point of diversion. Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 794. This required information would necessarily be different for a single tunnel, two intake project. For instance, a revised petition would have different information regarding the points of diversion and rediersion (subpart (a)(4)), the diversion flow schedules (subpart (a)(6)), and effects on fish and wildlife (subpart (a)(8)). It is unlawful and unjust to continue with the hearing without a revised petition to correspond with the revised project. See also Central Delta Water Agency v. SWRCB, 124 Cal.App.4th 245 (2004).

In light of the forthcoming revisions to the California WaterFix project, proceeding with Part 2 of this water rights hearing would prejudice NRDC et al and other protestants, and is not in the public interest. Accordingly, we request that the Hearing Officers delay or continue the hearing.

II. The SWRCB Must Re-Notice an Amended Petition for this Proceeding

Due to the anticipated revisions to the proposed project, the SWRCB must also re-notice the petition for change. The existing notice was for a petition to add three new points of diversion or rediersion. See October 30, 2015 notice at 2-4. The existing petition likewise was to add three new points of diversion, for a total of 9,000 cfs capacity for diversion and rediersion, in the North Delta. See, e.g., Supplemental Information for Petition for Change in Point of Diversion at 8, 13. Neither the Notice nor the Petition made any reference to indefinitely delaying construction of one tunnel and one intake, effectively resulting in a single tunnel and two intakes for the near future. As discussed above, the revisions to the project are likely to result in changes to instream flows, water quality, and effects on fish and wildlife, and it would be unlawful for the SWRCB to approve a
change petition that would indefinitely delay the initiation and construction of a second tunnel and
third intake. As such, the SWRCB must renotice the petition. See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 795.

Dated: January 31, 2018

Natural Resources Defense Council

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Doug Obegi

On behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council,
Defenders of Wildlife, and the Bay Institute

Motion for Stay of Part II of Hearing due to Anticipated Changes in Proposed Project
February 7, 2018

To: Public Water Agencies Participating in WaterFix

As you know, California WaterFix marked several key milestones in 2017 and the state continues to work to advance the project through the remaining steps needed to begin construction.

Public water agencies that receive water supplies through contracts with the state have expressed their support for WaterFix. In a series of public meetings last fall, twelve of these agencies voted to advance WaterFix because they understand that California’s primary supply of clean water for 25 million people and 3 million acres of farmland is increasingly unreliable. They include Santa Clara Valley Water District, Kern County Water Agency, Zone 7 Water Agency, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Alameda County Water District, Castaic Lake Water Agency, Coachella Valley Water District, Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Desert Water Agency, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency and Mojave Water Agency. The state needs a real solution that provides reliable, clean and safe water to California businesses, farms and residents. WaterFix is a critical element of the state’s overall strategy to address climate change and ensure a reliable water supply for the future, as outlined in Governor Brown’s California Water Action Plan.

As the Department of Water Resources (DWR) has previously stated, the scope of WaterFix ultimately hinges on our partnership with local water agencies and their support for the project. With the support of the public water agencies that contract with the state for their supplies, DWR is proposing to pursue WaterFix as planned, but also take actions that would allow construction to be implemented in stages. Being prepared to implement this option is directly responsive to the stated needs of the participating agencies, and would align project implementation with current funding commitments. It would also allow us to take significant steps toward improving environmental conditions.

Under this approach, DWR proposes to first focus on elements of WaterFix that are consistent with the support expressed by public water agencies. The option for a first stage includes two intakes with a total capacity of 6,000 cubic-feet per second (cfs), one tunnel, one intermediate forebay, and one pumping station.

The second stage would consist of a third intake with 3,000 cfs capacity, a second tunnel, and a second pumping station, which will bring the total project capacity from 6,000 cfs in the first phase to 9,000 cfs capacity in total. If funding for all elements of the currently-proposed WaterFix is not available when construction begins, stage two would begin once additional funding commitments are made from supporting water agencies.
Being prepared and having the option of a staged implementation of WaterFix is prudent, fiscally responsible and meets the needs of the public water agencies funding the project. It would allow work to begin on WaterFix, as soon as all necessary environmental review and permits are complete, which is anticipated near the end of 2018.

The overall cost of WaterFix has not changed, at $16.3 billion in 2017 dollars (equivalent to $14.9 billion in 2014 dollars). However, the cost of the option of proceeding with the first stage is $10.7 billion.

The state is preparing a cost-benefit analysis that will be available soon to provide further information about the economic benefit of protecting a critical source of reliable water supplies for the state and safeguarding decades of public investment in the State Water Project.

Participating public water agencies are expected to bring actions to their respective boards this spring to finalize the necessary agreements and stand up the finance and construction Joint Powers Authorities.

In addition, DWR will fully evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the staged implementation option and expects to issue a draft supplemental Environmental Impact Report in June of 2018, with a final in October 2018. The additional information developed for CEQA will also be used to supplement the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 and California Endangered Species Act, Section 2081 record. DWR does not expect substantial change to the Biological Opinions or Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit issued in 2017. Preliminary modeling indicates that there are no new water quality or aquatic issues related to staging the implementation. DWR expects no changes in impact determinations and no changes to mitigation. Thus, DWR will be able to immediately implement this option, in addition to the project already analyzed under CEQA.

Having worked hard to fix a significant infrastructure and environmental problem, DWR is eager to move forward with you to protect the Delta and our water supplies.

Karla A. Nemeth
Director