February 12, 2018

Hearing Chair Tam Doduc
Co-Hearing Chair Felicia Marcus
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California

Re: California WaterFix Hearing

Dear Chair Doduc and Co-Chair Marcus:

Petitioners County of Sacramento, et al., are submitting a corrected version of their Petition for Reconsideration and Request for Stay or Continuance of WaterFix Part 2 Hearing, that makes no substantive changes but merely corrects formatting or typographical errors that appeared on the following pages:

Page 1, lines 13.5, 18, footer
Page 6, lines 5, 21
Page 8, lines 3, 4, 26
Page 9, lines 1, 10
Page 10, lines 16.5, 21
Page 11, lines 15, 17, 25, 26
Page 15, fn. 4
Page 16, line 27
Page 18, line 23

Thank you.

Respectfully,

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COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO ET AL.’S CORRECTED PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION AND REQUEST FOR STAY OR CONTINUANCE OF WATERFIX PART 2 HEARING
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COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO ET AL.’S CORRECTED PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION AND REQUEST FOR STAY OR CONTINUANCE OF WATERFIX PART 2 HEARING
PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION

(1) Petitioners:
The names and addresses of Petitioners are reflected in the counsel listed above.

(2) The specific Board action of which Petitioners request reconsideration:
The denial of Petitioners’ motion to stay or continue proceedings to address and cure rule violations resulting from substantive ex parte communications between members of the State Water Resources Control Board (“State Water Board” or “Board”) Hearing Team and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) after DWR submitted its joint Petition for Change Point of Diversion for the California WaterFix (Change Petition).

(3) The date on which the order or decision was made by the State Water Board:
The denial of the motion to stay or continue was issued in a written ruling on February 6, 2018 (Ruling).

(4) The reason the action was inappropriate or improper:
A stay or continuance is necessary to determine the full extent and import of, and to cure unlawful substantive ex parte communications made by the State Water Board and DWR which violate Petitioners’ constitutional due process rights, prohibitions set forth in the California Government Code, and the State Water Board’s own rules governing this proceeding.

(5) The specific action which Petitioners request:
Response to this Petition for Reconsideration by Tuesday, February 20, 2018. A stay or continuance of WaterFix Part 2 Hearing (Hearing) for an additional 90 days or until the full extent and import of the unlawful substantive ex parte communications have been determined and the State Water Board properly cures such violations. State Water Board Hearing Team members and other State Water Board staff who participated in unlawful ex parte communications must be removed and replaced, and procedures for the separation of function of State Water Board staff must be imposed, including review of all previous decisions related in any way to the unlawful ex parte communications.
(6) A statement that copies of the petition and any accompanying materials have been sent to all interested parties:

Copies of this Petition and accompanying materials have been sent to all parties on the current service list to the California WaterFix Hearing.
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION

In accordance with Article I, section 7 of the California Constitution, Government Code section 11400 et seq., Water Code sections 1122 and 1126(b), and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 648.5 and 768, the County of Sacramento, et al. (Petitioners) hereby file this Petition for Reconsideration and Request to Stay or Continue WaterFix Part 2 Hearing (Petition for Reconsideration). Petitioners ask the State Water Resources Control Board (“State Water Board” or “Board”) to grant their request for stay to address serious rule violations resulting from substantive ex parte communications before proceeding with the WaterFix Part 2 Hearing (Hearing) on the Petition for Change Point of Diversion for the California WaterFix (Change Petition). The State Water Board must ensure that staff and counsel assigned to the Hearing Team do not participate in any manner in the Department of Water Resources’ (DWR) development of a supplemental environmental impact report (EIR) for the WaterFix, or otherwise communicate ex parte with DWR or the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) on any issue related to the California WaterFix as it has been presented in this Hearing or any variation of the project that DWR or Reclamation may be considering, or any issue related to the Change Petition itself.

Petitioners request that the State Water Board immediately grant this Petition for Reconsideration, as continuing Part 2 of the Hearing under these circumstances violates Petitioners’ due process rights. The State Water Board is an independent regulatory agency presiding over the largest and most significant water rights proceeding in State history. The State Water Board’s ultimate decision on the Change Petition will affect millions of citizens and the environment. The amount of money, time, and public resources at stake is too significant to allow the Hearing to proceed while this Petition for Reconsideration sits under consideration and actions necessary to cure the rule violations are taken. The continuation of the Hearing is highly prejudicial to Petitioners who, through the conduct of the State Water Board Hearing Team, have been denied
their constitutional right to a fair tribunal. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that the State Water Board rule on this Petition for Reconsideration immediately and grant a stay or continuance of the WaterFix proceeding in order to allow for full disclosure of all ex parte communications, depositions of individuals who may have knowledge of such communications, and to cure due process violations and ensure the proceedings continue in accordance with applicable law.

Petitioners’ Motion to Stay or Continue WaterFix Part 2 Hearing (Motion to Stay) was filed on January 15, 2018 (attached hereto as Exhibit A) and joinders to the Motion were filed on January 16 and 17, 2018. The State Water Board issued its decision denying the Motion to Stay (Ruling) on February 6, 2018 (attached hereto as Exhibit B). Part 2 of the Hearing is scheduled to resume on February 22, 2018.

I. Standard of Review

A. Petition for Reconsideration

California Water Code section 1126, subdivision (b), provides that a party aggrieved by a decision issued by an officer pursuant to delegated authority must file a petition for reconsideration to exhaust its administrative remedy. Water Code section 1122 provides that a petition must be filed within 30 days of the date the decision is adopted. The standard of review for a petition for reconsideration is set forth in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 768, which provides that:

No later than thirty (30) days after adoption by the board of a decision or order, any person interested in any application, permit or license affected by the decision or order may petition the board for reconsideration of the matter upon any of the following causes:

(a) Irregularity in the proceedings, or any ruling, or abuse of discretion, by which the person was prevented from having a fair hearing;
(b) The decision or order is not supported by substantial evidence;
(c) There is relevant evidence which, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, could not have been produced;
(d) Error in law. (Emphasis added.)

1 By filing this Petition for Reconsideration, Petitioners do not concede that such a petition is required for purposes of exhaustion of administrative remedies.
B. Granting a Motion to Stay

The State Water Board’s rules governing this Hearing provide that it “shall be conducted in a manner as the Board deems most suitable to the particular case ... without unnecessary ... expense to the parties and to the Board.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 648.5.) Therefore, the State Water Board has discretion to stay or continue the Hearing to fulfill its duty to ensure efficiency in the proceedings.

II. Argument

The Ruling to deny the Motion to Stay admits that ex parte contacts between Hearing Team members and DWR occurred, and that the communications involved information that DWR subsequently submitted as evidence in the Hearing which the State Water Board intends to rely on in ruling on the Change Petition. Despite these admissions, the Ruling asserts these were not unlawful communications. However, as discussed below, the Ruling mischaracterizes relevant case law, discounts unlawful Hearing Team members’ actions, and disregards statutory requirements to address known ex parte communications.

A. Hearing Team members are “presiding officers” under the law and engaged in unlawful ex parte communications.

The Ruling asserts that Hearing Team members who participated in substantive California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-related meetings are not presiding officers and, therefore, not subject to the prohibition on ex parte communications under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). (Exh. B, p. 6.) This is incorrect. As cited in Petitioners’ Motion to Stay, the APA does not prohibit all contact between agency staff and agency decision makers. However, the law regarding permissible ex parte contacts is not as narrow as the Ruling contends.

The California Supreme Court interprets “presiding officer” as it is used in the APA to mean all decision makers, not only “an officer who presides over an evidentiary hearing,” but also “agency heads and their delegees, whether or not they preside over an evidentiary hearing,” which includes advisors to decision makers. (Department of
Alcoholic Beverage Control v. Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board (2006)
40 Cal.4th 1, 9-10 (Quintanar); see also Gov. Code, § 11405.80.) While the Ruling
distinguishes the indirect contacts at issue in Quintanar from the communications at
issue in this proceeding, it mischaracterizes the Supreme Court’s unambiguous holding
that a communication between parties to the proceeding and an advisor to the decision
maker is, in and of itself, unlawful under the APA. (Quintanar, supra, 40 Cal.4th 1, 9-10.)
The Court’s decision in Quintanar does not rest on the fact that the proceeding at issue
was an enforcement action. To the contrary, the Court confirmed that the rule applies “in
all nonratemaking [sic] proceedings that employ an evidentiary hearing in the course of
adjudicating the rights of a single party.” (Quintanar, supra, 40 Cal.4th at p. 11,
emphasis added.) The Ruling’s assertion that Hearing Team staff who participated in
CEQA-related meetings with DWR while the Change Petition was pending are not
subject to the prohibition on ex parte communications is contrary to California law. Not
only is the Ruling’s attempt to distinguish Quintanar as limited to enforcement
proceedings contrary to the law, but is not distinguishable at all insofar as DWR is
prosecuting its Change Petition and “advocating for a particular result.” (Ruling, p. 7,
fn. 7.)

The Ruling’s suggestion that ex parte contacts are “unidirectional” and, therefore,
any communication from Hearing Team members to DWR staff were permissible, relies
on the unfounded assumption that these communications occurred without any response
or dialogue with DWR. From the communications released by DWR to date, as well as
from a common sense understanding of human nature, the assumption that the contact
between the Hearing Team and DWR was unidirectional fails. This assumption is belied
by communications disclosed in response to the August 31, 2017 Public Records Act
(PRA) request of Patrick Porgans. For example, in an October 28, 2015 email to
Hearing Team member Dana Heinrich, from DWR Senior Staff Counsel Kenneth M.
Bogdan, referring to an ex parte communication between DWR and Hearing Team staff
regarding the EIR and modeling stated, “Sorry. I was not expecting that line of
questioning from [DWR Counsel Tripp Mizel].” This communication made it clear that discussions were not unidirectional and strongly suggests they were not limited to non-substantive or inconsequential direction regarding an appendix to the EIR, as characterized in the Ruling. If the State Water Board intended only to provide unidirectional communications to DWR and to prevent or prohibit ensuing ex parte dialogue, it could and should have provided such communications through a public process, whether posted or sent electronically or by mail or at the numerous hearing days in Part 1 of the proceeding. To conduct these communications in private creates an unmistakable “appearance of unfairness”\(^2\) by giving DWR an advantage on what the State Water Board would view as an acceptable impact analysis.

**B. There is no presumption of impartiality due to the State Water Board’s failure to ensure the separation of function of its staff.**

The Ruling argues both that (1) separation of functions between Hearing Team members who are advisors in the Hearing and representatives of the State Water Board as a responsible agency under CEQA for the WaterFix EIR was not required, and (2) it is the State Water Board’s usual practice to require separation of functions, but that was not possible in this instance. The Ruling’s assertion that separation of functions was not required rests on the State Water Board’s undisputed role as a CEQA responsible agency. However, the prohibition on ex parte communications admits no exception for communications conducted pursuant to CEQA. In any event, the State Water Board has a legal obligation, as expressed in its own regulations, to separate the role of technical staff consulting with DWR on the adequacy of its CEQA analysis and the role of staff acting as advisors to the decision makers.

The Ruling states that consultation between State Water Board staff and DWR staff regarding a high-outflow alternative began a decade ago. (Exh. B, p. 5.) Petitioners do not dispute that such communications were permissible during that time.

\(^2\) Such appearance of unfairness was directly cautioned against by the Law Revision Commission Comments noted by the Ruling itself. (Ruling, p. 7.)
However, when State Water Board staff who had been assigned as Hearing Team members continued to meet with DWR to discuss the CEQA document after the filing of the Notice of Petition for the California WaterFix Project, the Board violated its own prohibition against ex parte contacts. The State Water Board’s October 30, 2015 Notice of Petition and Notice of Public Hearing (Hearing Notice) states:

EX PARTE CONTACTS. During the pendency of this proceeding, commencing no later than the issuance of the Notice of Hearing, there shall be no ex parte communications with State Water Board members or State Water Board hearing team staff and supervisors, regarding substantive or controversial procedural issues within the scope of the proceeding. (Gov. Code, §§ 11430.10-11430.80.) Any communications regarding potentially substantive or controversial procedural matters, including but not limited to evidence, briefs, and motions, must demonstrate that all parties were served and the manner of service. (October 30, 2015 Notice of Petition for the California WaterFix Project and Notice of Public Hearing and Pre-Hearing Conference to Consider the Petition (Hearing Notice), at p. 36, emphasis added.)

By the Hearing Notice’s own pronouncement, all substantive communications—including those conducted in the State Water Board’s role as responsible agency—must be served on all parties to the Hearing. Alternatively, as the State Water Board insisted on conducting these communications in private, it had a duty after the filing of the Notice of Petition to ensure the separation of staff fulfilling the role as responsible agency and staff advising the decision makers on the Change Petition. This mandatory separation of functions is “[o]ne of the basic tenants of the APA [because it] promotes both the appearance of fairness and the absence of even a probability of outside influence on administrative hearings.” (Nightlife Partners, Ltd. v. City of Beverly Hills (2003) 108 Cal.App.4th 81, 91 (Nightlife Partners).)

The Ruling seizes upon an isolated statement contained in Today’s Fresh Start, Inc. v. Los Angeles County Office of Education (2013) 57 Cal.4th 197 (Today’s Fresh Start) to disclaim the Board’s responsibility to put in place procedures to prevent the same staff from counseling both DWR and Hearing Officers. (Exh. B, p. 9.) In Today’s Fresh Start, the Supreme Court considered a claim of bias where an agency was acting in adjudicative, investigatory, and accusatory functions. (Today’s Fresh Start, supra,
57 Cal. 4th at pp. 219-220.) In that particular context, the Court acknowledged that
administrative agencies need not adopt the courts’ rules of procedure, trial, and review in
their entirety because of the multi-purpose function of an administrative agency.
(Today’s Fresh Start, supra, 57 Cal. 4th at p. 220.) This multi-purpose function, allowing
an agency to both develop the facts and render a final decision, does not give rise to
constitutional concerns. (Id. at pp. 220-221.) However, here the State Water Board is
acting only in its adjudicatory role, not in its role as investigator or enforcer. Rather, the
State Water Board is acting as a responsible agency only by virtue of its role in
adjudicating the Change Petition.

The Ruling concedes that a separate CEQA team from the Hearing Team “might
have provided an additional degree of separation between DWR and the decision-makers,” but asserts that such separation was not practicable. (Exh. B, p. 9.) The
Ruling refers to the complex nature of the proceeding in deciding that the “typical
practice” of avoiding substantive communications between parties to a proceeding and
members of the Hearing Team was not possible. (Id. at p. 10.) No specific evidence
supports this assertion. The Ruling does not identify the specific numbers or shortages
of available attorneys and staff, the specific reasons it was impossible to distribute
knowledgeable staff on both the Hearing Team and the CEQA review team, or any other
factors beyond mere convenience of keeping previously-involved staff at hand for both
the CEQA-review and advice and counsel to the decision makers. The Ruling does not
provide sufficient justification, if any, to suggest that the actions of the Hearing Team
were, in fact, necessary. Regardless, there is no “necessity” exception to the rules
regarding ex parte communication. The moment that the Change Petition was filed, the
State Water Board was required to take appropriate steps to ensure that its staff and
counsel representing the Board carried out its ongoing CEQA responsible agency role in
full compliance with the prohibition on ex parte communications.
By the Ruling’s own admission, no rules regarding internal separation of functions were followed. As articulated by the Supreme Court, it is presumed that state administrative adjudicators are impartial “when rules mandating an agency’s internal separation of functions and prohibiting ex parte communications are observed.” (Morongo, supra, 45 Cal.4th at p. 741.) Nevertheless, the Ruling relies on this presumption of impartiality in denying the Petition to Stay: “[E]vidence pertaining only to State Water Board staff is insufficient to overcome the presumption that [the Board Members] are impartial decision-makers . . . .” (Exh. B, p. 10.) Because rules governing ex parte communications apply to the Hearing Team staff, as well as Hearing Officers, and those rules were not observed, the State Water Board is not entitled to any presumption of impartiality.

The Ruling also suggests that “the tendency of human nature to form an attachment to one’s work” (Exh. C, p. 10) is not persuasive enough to overcome the presumption of impartiality because the State Water Board members were not privy to the technical details of the discussions between State Water Board staff, including Hearing Team members, and DWR representatives regarding the evidence that was discussed. As noted, the presumption of impartiality does not apply because applicable rules were not observed. The Hearing Officers’ statements denying knowledge of the communications is insufficient to overcome the appearance of bias and impropriety created by Hearing Team members, whose role it is to advise the Hearing Officers and State Water Board on substantive elements of the Change Petition (including the weight to provide evidence that the Hearing Team members had a role in creating), and craft the Board’s ultimate ruling on the Change Petition. As discussed in the Motion to Stay, it

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3 The State Water Board’s assertions that a separation of functions was not possible is undermined by testimony provided by its own officers in previous litigation involving ex parte communications. (See Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. State Water Resources Control Board (2009) 45 Cal.4th 731 (Morongo).) As demonstrated by the July 28, 2005 Declaration of Victoria Whitney, the State Water Board has multiple attorneys in its division of water rights and is fully capable of ensuring separation of functions, when necessary. (Exhibit D, Declaration of Victoria Whitney.)

4 Indeed, the Hearing Officers’ statements were not made under oath and have not been subjected to cross-examination.
is not necessary that the evidentiary record contain proof that ex parte communications were actually considered by decision makers or their advisors. (Quintanar, supra, 40 Cal.4th at p. 16.)

The APA requires that a presiding officer make ex parte communications known by written publication and offer the parties an opportunity to address the communication. (Gov. Code, § 11430.50(a)-(b).) Here, ex parte communications were brought to light not by contemporaneous disclosure by written publication of the presiding officer, but only after the State Water Board’s prolonged delay in responding to an August 2017 PRA request of a party to the Hearing. The Board presented statements in the Ruling and declarations from three Hearing Team members in response to the Motion to Stay, but has not provided the parties an opportunity to address those communications, and none of the State Water Board’s declarants have been subjected to cross-examination.

Furthermore, the suggestion that the State Water Board members’ statements and staff’s declarations address the entirety of ex parte communications contravenes earlier statements made by Nicole L. Kuenzi, State Water Board attorney, in early January 2018 that additional ex parte communications will continue to be released as they are collected in response to a pending PRA request. The State Water Board has yet to provide any response to the January 23, 2018 PRA request of Petitioner Sacramento County, which sought documents that would include records reflecting the ex parte communications.\(^5\) (Exhibit C.) It is of great import that the State Water Board has yet to fulfill its obligations to disclose this information under either the PRA or APA. In the Ruling, the State Water Board asks Petitioners “to take their word” that the limited information included with the Ruling and the accompanying declarations fully and accurately reflect the entire scope of ex parte communications when the State Water Board has repeatedly failed to fulfill prior promises of corrective action and, the evidence

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\(^5\) Under the PRA, the State Water Board was required to provide a response to Sacramento County’s request for records by February 6, 2018. (Gov. Code, § 6253(c).) To date, no response has been received.
suggests, even willfully concealed known ex parte communications from discovery requests.⁶

C. **State Water Board staff assisted in the development of evidence in the record.**

The Ruling’s denial of Petitioners’ Motion to Stay rests, in part, on the notion that communications between Hearing Team members and DWR involved non-controversial procedural matters. The Ruling represents that the purpose of the CEQA meetings and related communications between Hearing Team members and DWR was to refine modeling regarding high-outflow alternatives and associated flow impacts. (Exh. B, p. 5.) The Ruling then states, “The analysis of alternatives and environmental impacts in the WaterFix project EIR will, of course, inform the State Water Board’s decision on the petition before us. That is the very purpose of the requirement for environmental documentation under CEQA.” (Id. at p. 8.) By its own admission, the State Water Board intends to rely on evidence shaped through ex parte communications. Regardless of whether the modeling information was “relegated to an appendix” (id. at p. 10), Hearing Team members were involved in the shaping of a party’s evidence in the record that will inform the final decision.

Moreover, the Hearing Notice states that “[o]nly parties and other participants who are authorized by the hearing officers will be allowed to present evidence.” (Hearing Notice, p. 14.) State Water Board staff are not a party to the proceeding. By directing DWR to include certain information in the alternatives analysis of the EIR, evidence in this proceeding, Hearing Team members indirectly violated the State Water Board’s own rule limiting the presentation of evidence in the proceeding.

⁶ See February 8, 2018 Motion for Reconsideration of Hearing Ruling Regarding Ex Parte Matters, filed by Deirdre Des Jardins on behalf of California Water Research.
III. Conclusion

The State Water Board’s failure to properly address admitted violations of the APA’s ex parte rules constitutes an error in law and has denied Petitioners a fair hearing; either of these is sufficient grounds for reversal of the Ruling denying the Motion to Stay. The Ruling’s suggestion that, despite the ex parte communications, no prejudice or harm was done to the parties, is unsubstantiated. The determination, based on that suggestion, that no action is needed is legally incorrect. A stay is within the authority of the State Water Board under California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 648.5, and would provide time necessary to allow for compliance with pending PRA requests and publication of all ex parte communications, as well as opportunities for parties to address such communications and for the State Water Board to restructure, or replace, the Hearing Team to ensure due process.

The State Water Board has not taken the necessary actions to ensure Petitioners’ constitutional due process and statutory rights are protected. Nor has the Board taken any action to restore public confidence in the integrity of this adjudicative proceeding, and the Board’s decision making processes generally, in the wake of public disclosure of the unlawful substantive ex parte communications at issue. This petition affords the Board another opportunity to do so. Petitioners respectfully request that the State Water Board reconsider the denial of Petitioner’s Motion to Stay or Continue WaterFix Part 2 Hearing for 90 days, and grant a stay until the full extent and import of the unlawful ex parte communications have been determined through full compliance with the APA and PRA, depositions of persons with knowledge of the communications, and a hearing to determine whether and how the Hearing can move forward in compliance with the rule of law.

Respectfully submitted,

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COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO ET AL.'S CORRECTED PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION AND REQUEST
FOR STAY OR CONTINUANCE OF WATERFIX PART 2 HEARING

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Dated: February 12, 2018
STATEMENT OF SERVICE

CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PETITION HEARING
Department of Water Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Petitioners)

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):

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO ET AL.'S CORRECTED PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION AND REQUEST FOR STAY OR CONTINUANCE OF WATERFIX PART 2 HEARING

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 January 24, 2018, posted by the State Water Resources Control Board at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfix/service_list.shtml:

Note: In the event that any emails to any parties on the Current Service List are undeliverable, you must attempt to effectuate service using another method of service, if necessary, and submit another statement of service that describes any changes to the date and method of service for those parties.

For Petitioners Only:

I caused a true and correct hard copy of the document(s) to be served by the following method of service to Suzanne Womack & Sheldon Moore, Clifton Court, L.P., 3619 Land Park Drive, Sacramento, CA 95818:

Method of Service: __________________________________________________________

I certify that the foregoing is true and correct and that this document was executed on February 12, 2018.

Signature: ____________________________
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COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ET AL.’S MOTION TO STAY OR CONTINUE WATERFIX PART 2 HEARING

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BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

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

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO ET AL.’S
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I. INTRODUCTION

County of Sacramento, Sacramento County Water Agency, County of San Joaquin, City of Stockton, Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, City of Antioch, and Local Agencies of the North Delta (Protestants) hereby request a stay or continuance of this hearing on Petitioners’ Petition for Change in order to afford the opportunity to address serious rule violations resulting from substantive ex parte communications between members of the Hearing Team and Petitioner, the Department of Water Resources (DWR). As explained below, the ex parte communications that already have been disclosed in response to a Public Records Act (PRA) request establish that this proceeding is irrevocably tainted by misconduct on the part of certain members of the Hearing Team and certain representatives of DWR. The full extent and larger implications of that misconduct are the subject of ongoing investigative efforts, including pending additional PRA requests. The stay or continuance should remain in effect until the full extent and import of the unlawful ex parte communications have been determined.

As demonstrated in “Table 1: Compilation of Ex Parte Contacts and Other Events in the CWF Hearing Process” (Ex Parte Timeline Table), attached hereto as Exhibit A-1, the ex parte communications disclosed to date are, in themselves, extremely serious. They concern substantive issues at the heart of the Petition on which the Hearing Officers are expected to render a decision. These ex parte communications clearly violate the parties’ constitutional due process rights, prohibitions set forth in the California Government Code, and the State Water Resources Control Board’s (State Water Board) own rules governing this proceeding. In themselves, these violations

1 See also Declaration of Osha R. Meserve in Support of County of Sacramento et al.’s Motion to Stay or Continue WaterFix Part 2 Hearing for additional information about the Ex Parte Timeline Table. The information in the table was developed based on information obtained through the Porgans PRA request and subsequently produced emails. Email correspondence documenting the ex parte contacts is included as Exhibit A-2 and is also hyperlinked in the farthest right column of the Ex Parte Timeline Table.
warrant significant changes, which may include appointment of independent hearing
officers, dismissal of the Petition, and/or other substantial changes affecting the
decision-making process in this Hearing.

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On December 28, 2017, Michael A. Brodsky, on behalf of Mr. Patrick Porgans and
Save the California Delta Alliance, sent a letter to Michael Lauffer, State Water Board
Chief Counsel, addressing an outstanding PRA request filed by Mr. Porgans on August
31, 2017, regarding ex parte communications involving WaterFix Hearing Team
members (Brodsky Letter, attached hereto as Exhibit B). The Brodsky Letter describes
in detail repeated communications between WaterFix Hearing Team members and DWR
representatives revealed by the State Water Board’s partial disclosure of documents
responsive to Mr. Porgans’ PRA request. Building upon the ex parte communication
documents already disclosed, Mr. Brodsky’s letter seeks additional materials exchanged
between DWR and WaterFix Hearing Team members.

On January 8, 2018, Nicole L. Kuenzi, State Water Board attorney, responded to
the Brodsky Letter, acknowledging meetings between Board staff and DWR on factual
and legal matters related to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the WaterFix
Project (Kuenzi Letter, attached hereto as Exhibit C). On January 10, 2018, Ms. Kuenzi
informed Mr. Brodsky that substantial materials were present and/or utilized during these
ex parte communications, and that DWR personnel collected all of these materials at the
conclusion of each meeting. Ms. Kuenzi also indicated that further documents would be
produced on a rolling basis. On January 10, 2018, Mr. Brodsky filed a PRA request with
DWR, asking for production of documents that will further elucidate the nature, content,
and extent of DWR’s ex parte communications with the Hearing Team and other State
Water Board personnel after August 26, 2015. (DWR PRA Request, attached hereto as
Exhibit D.)

As explained below, the evidence of substantive ex parte communications
between Hearing Team members and DWR already disclosed warrants a stay or
continuance in order to ascertain the full extent of the ex parte communications and their impact on this proceeding. In addition to full compliance with the pending PRA requests, investigation into this misconduct will require formal discovery, most likely including depositions of key personnel involved in – and witnesses to – the unlawful ex parte communications. In his own motion for continuance filed herein, Mr. Brodsky has proposed a 90-day continuance. Assuming that the responses to the further PRA requests are timely and fully comply with requirements of the PRA, and that formal discovery efforts are not delayed by obstructionist tactics, Protestants agree that 90 days should be sufficient. Protestants also agree with Mr. Brodsky's request that a hearing be scheduled for the purpose of addressing the rule violations that have tarnished this proceeding.²

III. LEGAL BACKGROUND

A. Due Process and Administrative Procedure Act Requirements


² Mr. Brodsky's request, filed on January 12, 2018, is to “Schedule A Reformation Hearing.” Irrespective of the title, the objective is the same: to determine, in light of the evidence of unlawful ex parte communications, how this Hearing may be structured to comply with the rule of law going forward.
Thus, the Constitution guarantees Protestants’ due process rights in this proceeding.

Adjudicative proceedings before State Water Board hearing officers are governed by chapter 4.5 of the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) (commencing with Section 11400 of the Government Code). (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 648, subd. (b).) The APA ensures a fair tribunal by requiring that, “[w]hile the [adjudicative] proceeding is pending there shall be no communication, direct or indirect, regarding any issue in the proceeding, to the presiding officer from an employee or representative of an agency that is a party or from an interested person outside the agency, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication.” (Gov. Code, § 11430.10 subd. (a).)

B. California Supreme Court Interpretation and Application of the APA

The APA’s prohibition against ex parte communications extends beyond the agency decision makers. The California Supreme Court interprets “presiding officer” as it is used in the APA to mean all decision makers, including “an officer who presides over an evidentiary hearing,” “agency heads and their delegees, whether or not they preside over an evidentiary hearing,” and, significantly, advisors to decision makers. (Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control v. Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board (2006) 40 Cal.4th 1, 9-10 (Quintanar); see also Gov. Code, § 11405.80.) On this point, the Supreme Court explained:

The Court of Appeal drew no distinction between communications between a prosecutor and a final agency decision maker on the one hand, and those between a prosecutor and the decision maker’s advisor, on the other. Nor do we. Each form of contact equally compromises the protections the APA’s adjudicative bill of rights sought to adopt; nothing in the APA contemplates permitting an agency to accomplish through secondhand communications what is forbidden through firsthand communications. (Quintanar, 40 Cal.4th at 10, fn. 8; see also, Rondon v. Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board (2007) 151 Cal.App.4th 1274, 1288-1289 (Rondon); Chevron Stations, Inc. v. Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board (2007) 149 Cal.App.4th
In *Quintanar*, the Court reasoned that interpreting the APA to more broadly prohibit ex parte communications to a decision maker or a decision maker’s advisor from a party furthers “two important procedural precepts: First, it promotes neutral decision-making by requiring a limited internal separation of functions . . . . Second, the rule preserves record exclusivity.” (*Quintanar*, *supra*, 40 Cal.4th at pp. 10-11.) These precepts further the Constitutional guarantee of due process because “[t]he action of such an administrative board exercising adjudicatory functions when based upon information of which the parties were not apprised and which they had no opportunity to controvert amounts to a denial of a hearing. [Citation omitted] . . . .” (*Rondon*, *supra*, 151 Cal.App.4th at p. 1289-1290.)

To succeed on a claim that an agency violated the APA’s ex parte rules, it is not necessary that the evidentiary record contain proof that ex parte communications were actually considered by decision makers or their advisors. As the California Supreme Court has explained:

> [P]erhaps because such proof is unattainable, the APA prophylactically outlaws any substantive communications or advice from an agency prosecutor to an agency decision maker. The party faced with such a communication need not prove that it was considered; conversely, the agency engaging in ex parte discussions cannot raise as a shield that the advice was not considered. (*Quintanar*, *supra*, 40 Cal.4th at p. 16.) Similarly, a showing of prejudice is not required. (*See Rondon, supra*, 151 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1289-1290.)

Unlawful ex parte communications cannot be cured merely by pointing to other, properly introduced evidence that supports the decision maker’s ruling. (*Rondon, supra*, 151 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1289-1290.) The APA requires that a presiding officer make an ex parte communication known by written publication and offer the parties an opportunity to address the communication. (Gov. Code, § 11430.50 subds. (a)-(b).) Specifically, the presiding officer may allow a party to present evidence concerning the subject of the
communication, and may even reopen a hearing that has been concluded. (Id. § 11430.50(c).) Significantly, receipt by a presiding officer of a communication in violation of the APA may be grounds for disqualification of the presiding officer. (Gov. Code, § 11430.60.) Due process violations that are not corrected in accordance with Government Code section 11430.50 require reversal of the adjudicative agency’s administrative orders. (Quintanar, supra, 40 Cal.4th at p. 17; Rondon, supra, 151 Cal.App.4th at p. 1290; Chevron, supra, 149 Cal.App.4th at p. 134.)

C. The Rules and Admonitions Governing this Proceeding Prohibit Substantive Ex Parte Communications Between Hearing Team Members and DWR Representatives.

This Board’s October 30, 2015 Notice of Petition and Notice of Public Hearing expressly and unambiguously reiterated the Board’s prohibition against substantive ex parte communications between parties to this proceeding and hearing team staff:

EX PARTE CONTACTS. During the pendency of this proceeding, commencing no later than the issuance of the Notice of Hearing, there shall be no ex parte communications with State Water Board members or State Water Board hearing team staff and supervisors, regarding substantive or controversial procedural issues within the scope of the proceeding. (Gov. Code, §§ 11430.10-11430.80.) Any communications regarding potentially substantive or controversial procedural matters, including but not limited to evidence, briefs, and motions, must demonstrate that all parties were served and the manner of service.

(October 30, 2015 Notice of Petition for the California WaterFix Project and Notice of Public Hearing and Pre-Hearing Conference to Consider the Petition (Hearing Notice), p. 36, emphasis in original; see also Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p. 3.) The Hearing Officers have continued to reiterate this admonition against substantive ex parte communications on multiple occasions during the WaterFix Hearing.

D. The Board’s Rules Grant Discretion to Issue a Stay or Continuance

The hearing rules grant the State Water Board discretion to stay or continue the hearing. Hearings “shall be conducted in a manner as the Board deems most suitable to
the particular case … without unnecessary … expense to the parties and to the Board.”
(Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 648.5.)

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Communications Between Hearing Team Members and DWR Representatives Were Unlawful Ex Parte Communications

Despite the unambiguous prohibition on ex parte communications applicable to this proceeding, the documents released to date by the State Water Board reveal that numerous meetings, phone calls, and information exchanges occurred between DWR and Hearing Team members after DWR filed its Petition. (See Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table; see also Exhibit B, Brodsky Letter, pp. 2-10, see also Exhibit D, DWR PRA request, pp. 2-11.) This evidence establishes two types of violations of the APA’s prohibition against ex parte communications.

First, under the clear standard set by the California Supreme Court, the communications, both oral and written, between DWR and State Water Board Hearing Team members constitute unlawful ex parte communications between representatives of an agency that is a party and advisors to the decision makers. DWR is a party to the proceeding. The Hearing Team members “assist the hearing officers by providing legal and technical advice.” (Hearing Notice, p. 12; linked at Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p. 3.)

The documents disclosed pursuant to the PRA requests demonstrate that at least some of those communications involved critical evidence before the State Water Board in the WaterFix proceeding. Of note, DWR counsel Tripp Mizell and Hearing Team member Dana Heinrich met on September 15, 2015, to discuss technical and procedural deficiencies of a Petition Addendum that the State Water Board received from DWR on September 16, 2015. They met again on October 28, 2015, to discuss similar issues, and that time they were joined by DWR hearing counsel, Kenneth Bogdan. (See Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p. 2.) Although the Hearing Notice was not issued until
October 30, 2015, Government Code section 11430.10, subdivision (a), prohibits ex parte communications “while the proceeding is pending.” (Gov. Code, § 11430.10, subd. (a).) In a water rights matter, a proceeding is typically pending once the State Water Board issues a notice of hearing. (See Transmittal of Ex Parte Communications Questions and Answers Document from Michael Lauffer to the State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (April 25, 2013), p. 5.)

The State Water Board’s Chief Counsel, however, has warned that “[w]hen a proceeding is clearly impending, water board members should consider ex parte communications to be prohibited based on due process considerations.” (Id. at p. 6.) The Petition for Change in Water Rights was submitted to the State Water Board by DWR and the Bureau of Reclamation on August 26, 2015. Immediately, a flood of letters from interested parties criticizing the petition began pouring in. At this point, there was no question that the petition was headed for a contested evidentiary proceeding. Therefore, any communications between DWR representatives and Hearing Team members after August 26, 2015, concerning the WaterFix change petition constituted improper ex parte communications.

Meetings, conference calls, and email conversations between DWR representatives and State Water Board Hearing Team members repeatedly occurred before and after the filing of the Hearing Notice on October 30, 2015. For instance, on January 25, 2016, DWR representatives, Kenneth Bogdan, Cassandra Enos, Jennifer Pierre, and Chandra Chilmakuri held an in-person and WebEx meeting with State Water Board Hearing Team members Dana Heinrich, John Gerlach, and Rich Satkowski to discuss “Preparation of the Final EIR/EIS.” (See Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p. 5.) On May 26, 2016, DWR representatives, Kenneth Bogdan, Jennifer Pierre, Chandra Chilmakuri again met with State Water Board Hearing Team members Dana Heinrich, Diane Riddle John Gerlach, and Kyle Ochendusko to discuss WaterFix Appendix 5E.

3 See Exhibit B, Brodsky Letter, Attachment 8.
regarding the Boundary 1–Boundary 2 analysis. (See Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p. 9.) On June 10, 2016, in an email discussion between DWR representatives, Kenneth Bogdan and Marcus Yee and State Water Board Hearing Team members, Dianne Riddle, Dana Heinrich and Kyle Ochenduszko, Hearing Team members were provided information and, in return, offered direction about the content of DWR's Boundary 1 – Boundary 2 modeling analysis contained in the EIR. (See Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p. 11.) These communications and others identified in the Ex Parte Timeline Table, the Brodsky Letter, and the DWR PRA request constitute unlawful ex parte communications between DWR and the Hearing Team. These communications and any others between DWR representatives and Hearing Team members that may be produced through responses to the pending PRA requests, are relevant to the exploration of the extent and substance of any and all ex parte communications from August 26, 2015, through the present.

Second, State Water Board staff who were part of the WaterFix Hearing Team exceeded their authority as nonadversarial staff members when they participated in the development of evidence after DWR filed its Petition. Although nonadversarial staff are permitted to advise decision makers in a proceeding, they may not go so far as to "furnish, augment, diminish, or modify the evidence in the record." (See Gov. Code, § 11430.30 subd. (a).) The State Water Board Chief Counsel's interpretation of the ex parte rules is to this effect. (See Transmittal of Ex Parte Communications Questions and Answers Document from Michael Lauffer to the State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (April 25, 2013), p. 9.)

The available correspondence illustrates that Hearing Team members coordinated with DWR in revising the EIR/EIS and modeling analysis intended for submission to the Board. (See Exhibit B, Brodsky letter, pp. 2-3; see also June 10, 2016 entry in Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p. 11.) This clearly constituted a violation, because staff overstepped

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4 See Exhibit B, Brodsky Letter, Attachment 8.
their nonadversarial authority by shaping evidence in the record. (See Gov. Code, § 11430.30 subd. (a).)

The Kuenzi Letter states that State Water Board staff met with DWR staff or consultants “solely related to the adequacy of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the WaterFix Project for which the State Water Board is a responsible agency . . . .” (See Exhibit C, Kuenzi Letter, p. 4.) Ms. Kuenzi asserts that State Water Board staff were not engaged in communications with DWR regarding matters at issue in the proceeding and that “[t]he subject matter of these meetings was restricted to factual and legal matters related to the EIR.” (Ibid.) However, California courts have interpreted the prohibition against ex parte communications regarding “any issue in the proceeding” to include “communication of information in which counsel [or a party] knows or should know the opponents would be interested . . . [T]he standard generally bars any ex parte communication by counsel [or a party] to the decisionmaker of information relevant to issues in the adjudication.” (Mathew Zaheri Corp. v. New Motor Vehicle Board (1997) 55 Cal.4th 1305, 1317.) The underlying importance of the EIR/EIS and modeling to the State Water Board’s review of the WaterFix Project, and the fact that DWR’s witnesses and other parties have relied on the EIR/EIS and modeling in their testimony, logically suggests that DWR and Hearing Team staff knew or should have known that the other parties to the proceedings would have an interest in participating in discussions regarding revisions to the scope and content of the CEQA effects analysis, including the modeling that was the basis for both that analysis and DWR’s Petition for Change.

Additionally, the Kuenzi Letter states: “[t]o the extent that any underlying factual information discussed during the meetings may be related to any controversial matter within the scope of the hearing for the change petition for the WaterFix Project, State Water Board staff did not share this information with any member of the State Water Board.” (See Exhibit C Kuenzi Letter, pp. 4-5.) This statement ignores the Supreme Court’s holding that due process rights may be violated regardless of whether the ultimate decision maker is made aware of the content of ex parte communications or if
prejudice is shown. (See Rondon, supra, 151 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1289-1290.) Whether or not the substance of the discussions was shared with the Hearing Officers (which, Protestants assert, remains an unresolved question of fact subject to formal discovery, including depositions), is irrelevant to a determination that unlawful ex parte communications occurred.

Throughout the time that Hearing Team members and DWR representatives were conducting ex parte communications, the Hearing Officers made several rulings in the WaterFix hearing bearing on the role of CEQA and water modeling evidence in the hearing. The topics of the admitted ex parte communications are within the scope of, and indeed central to, the Hearing. Moreover, between January and October of 2016, the Hearing Officers made nine rulings that explained the import of the CEQA process within the context of the hearings or made a substantive decision regarding the rights of the parties with respect to the modeling. (See Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table.) The Hearing Officers acknowledged that the Final EIR/EIS would be submitted into evidence in the hearing, and therefore, the parties would be able to “point to the analysis contained in the CEQA document as evidence of the potential effects of the project on legal users of water, or they may wish to refute that analysis.” (January 15, 2016, Service List of Participants, List of Other Interested Persons, and Pre Hearing Conference Agenda in the Matter of Hearing on Petition Requesting Changes in Water Rights of the Department of Water Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for the California WaterFix Project, pp. 5-6; see Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, P. 4.) The Hearing Officers have recognized the importance of the analysis contained in the CEQA documents on the outcome of the hearing and whether Petitioners can demonstrate that the WaterFix Project would not injure legal users of water. Likewise, the disclosed ex parte communications relate to the WaterFix Project’s unreasonable effects on fish and wildlife and the public interest.

On May 25, 2016, Petitioner DWR submitted modeling data in the change petition proceeding that it used in the CEQA documents to evaluate the effects of the WaterFix
Project on water flows and water quality. Many parties requested an extension of time to file procedural and evidentiary objections and additional time before the Hearing commenced to evaluate this new data. On June 10, 2016, the Hearing Officers granted a 27-day extension to file objections but denied the continuance to the Hearing requested by the parties. (June 10, 2016, Deadline Extension Requests, Policy Statements, Format of Petitioners’ Case-in-Chief, Parties’ Participation, and Other Procedural Matters, pp. 1-2; see Exhibit A-1, Ex Parte Timeline Table, p.11.) The Hearing Officers’ ruling limiting the opportunity for protestants to review and object to complex modeling data, and refusing to continue the hearing, all the while maintaining ex parte communications with DWR about what would be included in the modeling evidence, suggests bias by the Hearing Officers. (Morongo, supra, 45 Cal.4th at p. 741.) The appearance of bias is particularly concerning because the modeling and EIR/EIS are the primary evidence DWR has submitted on the question of whether the WaterFix Project would injure Protestants’ water rights and otherwise be contrary to the public interest due to unreasonable effects on fish and wildlife and public trust resources.

The ex parte communications have the potential to result in an unfair hearing. The same Hearing Team members who participated in shaping the modeling and EIR/EIS with Petitioner DWR advised the Hearing Officers with respect to disputes about the quality and import of key modeling and EIR evidence at the heart of the protests. Numerous protestants have argued that the water modeling and EIR/EIS are insufficient to answer questions about the key issues in this hearing, including the extent to which the petition will injure legal users of water or public trust resources. The Hearing Officers have overruled objections to the modeling on the theory that such arguments will go to the weight of the evidence. Where members of the Hearing Team, the key advisors to the Hearing Officers, have helped shape the water modeling and EIR/EIS, it is foreseeable that they may advise the Hearing Officers and State Water Board that the modeling, and EIR/EIS’s impact conclusions should be given great
weight.  

Even in the absence of direct cause-and-effect evidence, however, the information already disclosed establishes an appearance of pre-decisional bias and collusion so compelling that this proceeding has been irrevocably tainted. Whether it can be salvaged, in whole or in part, remains to be determined.

B. A Stay or Continuance Would Allow the State Water Board and Parties the Opportunity to Determine the Extent and Substance of Any and All Ex Parte Communications

As articulated by the Supreme Court, it is presumed that state administrative adjudicators are impartial “when rules mandating an agency’s internal separation of functions and prohibiting ex parte communications are observed.” (Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. State Water Resources Control Board, 45 Cal.4th 731, 741.) This presumption of impartiality “can be overcome only by specific evidence demonstrating actual bias or a particular combination of circumstances creating an unacceptable risk of bias.” (Ibid.) The documents disclosed to date by the State Water Board reveal that an unacceptable risk of bias has resulted from a failure to maintain the necessary separation of functions between State Water Board staff members performing duties of the responsible agency and staff members assigned to the Hearing Team. The State Water Board’s failure to maintain a separation of functions, as discussed above, cannot be saved by a finding that ex parte communications were not shared with the decision makers; the communications between DWR and the Hearing Team violate the APA.

If the ex parte communications are not corrected in accordance with Government Code section 11430.50 prior to a final decision by the administrative adjudicators, the administrative decision can be, and most likely will be, reversed. Without full disclosure of the ex parte communications, and the opportunity to evaluate

5 A State Water Board finding that the modeling and EIR/EIS are not adequate would be tantamount to a finding that its staff (Hearing Team advisors) failed in their job to ensure that the document was adequate under CEQA for the State Water Board’s responsible agency role.
them, it is premature to determine the appropriate remedy. However, if these
proceedings are stayed or continued pursuant to section 648.5 of title 23 of the Code of
Regulations, there will be an opportunity to establish the extent of ex parte
communications between DWR and the Hearing Team, publish any extra-record
evidence, and determine the extent to which Hearing Team members and
nonadversarial advisors may have shaped evidence in the WaterFix record. The
possibility still exists, depending on the scope of the communications, that irreparable
damage to the proceeding, and the parties, may be avoided.

C. Allowing the Hearing to Proceed Before Ex Parte Communication Issues Are
Resolved Will Result in Prejudice and Substantial Hardship to Protestants

Protestants and all parties to this proceeding will be prejudiced if Protestants’
motion is not granted. The very same topics of the unlawful ex parte communications
revealed to date—water modeling and the EIR/EIS—are also the subject of testimony
and evidence submitted in Part 2. Without a stay, the parties and the State Water Board
will invest significant resources reviewing testimony and participating in the next part of
the hearing, currently scheduled to last 93 days. To ensure there is no prejudice, due
process requires that parties be informed of the full extent of ex parte communications
relating to Petitioners’ evidence and anything else pertinent to the hearing, before the
hearing proceeds.

V. CONCLUSION

A stay or continuance is within the Board’s discretion to conform the hearing as
necessary and ensure the continuity and efficiency of the hearing process. In addition,
neither the parties nor the State Water Board should incur the potentially unnecessary
expense of proceeding with Part 2 until a complete investigation results in a
determination regarding the scope and implications of the ex parte communications,
including whether they have irreparably compromised this Hearing. To ensure

6 Protestants need not show that the ex parte communications have or will result in
prejudice for there to be a violation of the APA.
Protestants’ due process rights are protected, the State Water Board should stay or continue this hearing until the full extent and import of the unlawful ex parte communications have been determined. That will require adequate time for compliance with the pending PRA requests and the opportunity for protestants to identify, explore and evaluate the significance of the evidence, and time for a hearing to determine how to move forward in compliance with the rule of law.

Based on the foregoing, the Protestants respectfully request that the Hearing Officers grant this motion for stay or continuance.

SOMACH SIMMONS & DUNN
A Professional Corporation

Dated: January 15, 2018
By: ____________________________
Aaron A. Ferguson
Attorney for County of Sacramento and Sacramento County Water Agency

SOMACH SIMMONS & DUNN
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Dated: January 15, 2018
By: ____________________________
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SOLURI MESERVE, A LAW CORPORATION

Dated: January 15, 2018
By: ____________________________
Osha R. Meserve
Attorney for Local Agencies of the North Delta
Dated: January 15, 2018

By: Matthew L. Emrick
Attorney for City of Antioch
EXHIBIT B
February 6, 2018

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

TO: CURRENT SERVICE LIST

CALIFORNIA WATERFIX HEARING – RULING ON MOTIONS FOR CONTINUANCE

This ruling addresses the outstanding motions for continuance of Part 2 of the hearing in this matter.

On January 12, 2018, Save the California Delta Alliance (SCDA) moved for a continuance of the hearing while the hearing officers address alleged ex parte communications between State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board or Board) staff and staff and consultants of the Department of Water Resources (hereafter, DWR staff).1 Deirdre Des Jardins with California Water Research joined the motion in part and added a motion for a “partial conversion” of the proceeding.2 Ms. Des Jardins also submitted a separate motion for continuance on January 28, 2018, on grounds similar to those included in SCDA’s motion. On January 15, 2018, County of Sacramento, Sacramento County Water Agency, County of San Joaquin, City of Stockton, Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, City of Antioch (Antioch), and Local Agencies of the North Delta filed a request for stay or continuance of the hearing pending the production of public records, formal discovery, and a hearing to address the alleged ex parte contacts between State Water Board staff and DWR staff. The request was joined by numerous parties.3 On January 19, 2018, DWR submitted a consolidated opposition to SCDA, et al.’s, and County of Sacramento, et al.’s respective motions for continuance. On February 5, 2018, we received a motion from Patrick Porgans seeking a

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1 South Delta Water Agency and the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance (CSPA) joined the motion. We refer to these moving parties in this ruling collectively as SCDA, et al.

2 Restore the Delta, the CSPA, California Water Impact Network (CWIN), AquAlliance, Friends of the River, and Sierra Club California joined Ms. Des Jardins’ motion for partial conversion.

3 The joining parties are: the CSPA, CWIN, and AquAlliance; County of Yolo; Contra Costa County, Contra Costa County Water Agency, and Solano County; South Delta Water Agency, Central Delta Water Agency, Lafayette Ranch, Heritage Lands, Mark Bachetti Farms and Rudy Mussi Investments L.P.; Carter Mutual Water Company, El Dorado Irrigation District, El Dorado Water & Power Authority, Howald Farms, Inc., Maxwell Irrigation District, Natomas Central Mutual Water Company, Meridian Farms Water Company, Oji Brothers Farm, Inc., Oji Family Partnership, Pelger Mutual Water Company, Pleasant-Grove Verona Mutual Water Co., Princeton-Codora-Glenn Irrigation District, Provident Irrigation District, Reclamation District 108, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Henry D. Richter, et al., River Garden Farms Company, South Sutter Water District, Sutter Extension Water District, Sutter Mutual Water Company, Tisdale Irrigation and Drainage Company, Windswept Land and Livestock Company, North Delta Water Agency, Reclamation District 999, Reclamation District 2060, Reclamation District 2068, Brannan-Andrus Levee Maintenance District, Reclamation District 407, Reclamation District 2067, Reclamation District 317, Reclamation District 551, Reclamation District 563, Reclamation District 150, Reclamation District 2098, Reclamation District 800 (Byron Tract), and Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority and its member districts; Friends of the River and Sierra Club California; Pacific Coast Federation of Fisheries' Associations and Institute for Fisheries Resources; and Ms. Des Jardins. We refer to these moving parties in this ruling collectively as County of Sacramento, et al.
continuance and entry of alleged ex parte communications into the record on grounds substantially similar to those raised in SCDA, et al.’s motion.

On January 25, 2018, Antioch submitted a separate motion for continuance in which it urged: (1) re-opening Part 1 based on changes to the proposed operational scenario for the WaterFix Project and (2) continuing Part 2 based on reports that DWR and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (collectively, Petitioners) are considering modifying the proposed project to comprise one tunnel rather than two. DWR opposed Antioch et al.’s motion on January 30, 2018. On January 31, 2018, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Defenders of Wildlife, and The Bay Institute (collectively, NRDC, et al.) filed a motion to continue Part 2 based on similar reports that Petitioners were considering a one-tunnel proposal.

On January 17 and 31, 2018, we directed hearing team staff to cancel hearing days prior to February 8, 2018, to give us time to review the procedural motions addressed by this ruling. We have now independently reviewed the motions, joinders, oppositions, and supporting materials.

For the reasons discussed below, we find that no changes to the WaterFix project have been proposed that would warrant re-opening Part 1 or staying Part 2 at this time. Further, we find that the communications between State Water Board staff and DWR staff that are the subject of the motions either concerned non-controversial, procedural issues or were properly limited in scope to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) consultation between lead agency and responsible agency to ensure analysis of an adequate range of alternatives. We find that those communications did not violate the law prohibiting ex parte contacts, nor are the communications evidence of an unacceptable risk of bias that would warrant disqualification of hearing team members or the decision-makers in this proceeding. Finally, the possibility that grounds for a stay or other procedural steps could be found in responses to pending Public Records Act (PRA) requests does not justify granting a stay now. Therefore, all motions addressed by this ruling are denied.

MOTIONS FOR CONTINUANCE BASED ON CHANGES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

1. No Modification Has Been Proposed That Would Warrant a Continuance

Based on reports that Petitioners are in negotiations that could result in a modification of the proposed WaterFix project to consist of one tunnel rather than two, Antioch, et al., argue that a stay is warranted until Petitioners (1) “fully commit” to either two tunnels or one; and (2) if the latter, fully analyze and model the impacts of the one-tunnel project. NRDC, et al., similarly argue that a project that delays construction of one of the proposed intakes for an unspecified amount of time would necessarily result in distinct impacts compared to the three-intake, two-tunnel project currently proposed by DWR. Neither moving party provides support for its assertion that DWR now “intends” to switch to a

4 Local Agencies of the North Delta, Bogle Vineyards / Delta Watershed Landowner Coalition, Diablo Vineyards and Brad Lange / Delta Watershed Landowner Coalition, Stillwater Orchards / Delta Watershed Landowner Coalition, County of San Joaquin, San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Mokelumne River Water and Power Authority, City of Stockton, South Delta Water Agency, Central Delta Water Agency, Lafayette Ranch, Heritage Lands, Mark Bachetti Farms, Rudy Mussi Investments, L.P., CSPA, CWIn, AquAlliance, Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, Friends of the River, Sierra Club California, Contra Costa County, Contra Costa County Water Agency, Solano County, City of Folsom, City of Roseville, San Juan Water District, and Sacramento Suburban Water District joined in Antioch’s motion. We refer to Antioch and these moving parties collectively as Antioch, et al., in this ruling.

5 Restore the Delta, CSPA, CWIn, and AquAlliance joined NRDC, et. al.’s motion.
one-tunnel project. DWR’s opposition to Antioch, et al.’s motion argues that a continuance is unnecessary because DWR has not altered its water right change petition and DWR continues to seek authorization to divert up to 3,000 cubic feet per second at each of three new points of diversion identified in the petition.

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. At this time, it is uncertain whether Petitioners will be modifying the proposed WaterFix project, and if so, how. Petitioners have not communicated any such commitment or intent to the State Water Board. Furthermore, it is speculative to conclude that any potential modifications being discussed necessarily would render moot the continued consideration of Petitioners’ change petition.

We direct Petitioners to update us and the parties if and when they decide to modify the proposed WaterFix project. At that time, it may be necessary for us to solicit input from the parties as to whether such modifications necessitate an amended change petition or new or supplemental CEQA analysis. Until that time, however, we will proceed with consideration of the water right change petition that is now before us.

2. Re-opening Part 1 is Unwarranted at This Time

Antioch, et al., also urge us to re-open Part 1 because of the introduction of proposed operating scenario H3+ by Petitioners. Based on consultation with the federal fish agencies under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, Petitioners revised the proposed operating scenario for WaterFix compared to the range of operating scenarios between H3 and H4, which formed the basis for Part 1 of this hearing. Antioch, et al., argue that these changes sufficiently alter the analysis of injury to legal users of water such that Part 1 should be re-opened and its key hearing issues reconsidered. In its opposition, DWR counters that the Biological Opinions that formed the basis of H3+ have been available for six months, and that this hearing’s procedures provide sufficient opportunity for Antioch, et al., to introduce evidence on Part 1 issues based on H3+.

We acknowledge that Petitioners’ proposed operational scenario H3+ differs in some important respects from operational scenarios in the range between H3 and H4. Given the number and timing of regulatory approvals required for the WaterFix project, we anticipated early in this water right hearing that the proposed project may be refined or even altered based on the requirements of other agencies with approval authority over the project. For that reason, our prior rulings have allowed some procedural flexibility in this water right hearing to accommodate new information and pertinent regulatory developments.

Our November 8, 2017 ruling provides that cross-examining parties may question a Part 2 witness on Part 1 issues so long as the line of questioning directly relates to the witness’s direct testimony in Part 2. For example, the written testimony of multiple Part 2 witnesses for DWR describes the development and some details of operational scenario H3+, including how it differs from the No Action Alternative and from operational scenarios H3 and H4. Therefore, cross-examining parties may question those DWR witnesses regarding injury to legal users of water that may stem from the potential impacts of operational scenario H3+. Additionally, parties will have the opportunity during the rebuttal phase of Part 2 to introduce their own testimony and supporting exhibits on Part 1 issues if they are in direct response to another party’s Part 2 case-in-chief. Finally, after the close of Part 2 but before we close the evidentiary hearing, we will consider requests to introduce evidence revisiting Part 1 issues to the extent that there was no opportunity to present such evidence at an earlier stage.
of the hearing. Thus, under our prior rulings, cross-examination, rebuttal, and the above-described procedure after the conclusion of Part 2 are sufficient to ensure that Antioch, et al., will have ample opportunity during this hearing to present evidence on Part 1 issues without the need to re-open Part 1 at this stage in the proceeding.

Parties that anticipate raising Part 1 issues in response to case-in-chief testimony in Part 2 should bear in mind that comparisons between a without-project scenario and a post-project scenario are likely to be most relevant and productive for assessing injury to legal users. It is questionable whether comparisons between two operational scenarios, neither of which represents a without-project scenario (e.g., a comparison between H3 and H3+), would be useful for informing our understanding of potential injury to legal users from the proposed project.

**MOTIONS FOR CONTINUANCE BASED ON ALLEGED EX PARTE CONTACTS**

The motions filed on January 12, January 15, and January 28, 2018, allege that State Water Board staff engaged in unlawful ex parte contacts with DWR staff. The moving parties argue that such contacts demonstrate bias in favor of DWR and placed substantive discussions regarding the pending change petition beyond public view. SCDA, et al., seek a continuance to allow a “reformation hearing” to consider, among other suggestions, disqualifying the hearing officers and hearing team and replacing them with an administrative law judge. County of Sacramento, et al., seek to continue Part 2 of the hearing pending further investigation of the alleged ex parte communications.

The allegations in these motions are serious, and as the decision-makers responsible for upholding the integrity of these proceedings, we have considered them carefully. We have reviewed the documents produced in response to the requests for public records submitted by Patrick Porgans and Michael Brodsky. Additionally, we requested that staff provide detailed declarations recounting the time, date, and location of meetings with DWR staff; the nature of the meetings; and the subject matters discussed. Our ruling is based upon thorough consideration of the pertinent motions, joinders and oppositions, the documents produced, and the declarations by Dana Heinrich, Diane Riddle, and Kyle Ochenduszko, attached hereto as Attachments A, B, and C, respectively.

1. **Background Concerning the CEQA Consultation Process**

The preparation of environmental documentation for the WaterFix Project pursuant to CEQA was the subject of nearly all of the meetings and related communications identified as of concern in the motions before us. Under CEQA, the State Water Board has legal obligations as a responsible agency. (Pub. Res. Code, § 21069; 14 Cal Code Regs., § 15096.) The State Water Board must “respond to consultation by the lead agency in order to assist the lead agency in preparing adequate environmental documents for the project,” and “attend meetings requested by the lead agency to discuss the scope and content of the [Environmental Impact Report (EIR)].” (14 Cal. Code Regs., § 15096, subd. (b).) The meetings that occurred after DWR filed its petition were narrowly focused on refinement of a high-outflow operational scenario for the WaterFix Project that was necessary to provide a broader range of alternatives in the EIR.

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6 Several communications identified in the motions that occurred were related to non-controversial procedural matters regarding the adequacy of the maps filed with the petition and the service list of interested persons for circulation of the Hearing Notice. These communications are addressed in Section 5, below.
Consultation between State Water Board staff and DWR staff regarding a high-outflow alternative began nearly a decade ago, during the development of the draft environmental impact report for the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). (Declaration of D. Riddle, ¶ 4.) BDCP included the water conveyance facilities that now comprise the WaterFix Project. As detailed in Attachment B (Declaration of D. Riddle), State Water Board staff commented repeatedly and publicly on the need for evaluation of an alternative that would provide greater protection to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Delta) by increasing Delta outflows without reducing storage in State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) reservoirs in a manner that could adversely affect fish habitat in Delta tributaries. (Declaration of D. Riddle, ¶¶ 4-14.) In these discussions, State Water Board staff were not advocating a high Delta outflow alternative; staff were acting in furtherance of the Board’s duty as a responsible agency to identify the “reasonable alternatives and mitigation measures that the [State Water Board] will need to have explored in the draft EIR.” (14 Cal. Code Regs., § 15082, subd. (b).) Evaluation of a high-outflow alternative in the EIR was necessary to inform the Board’s discretionary decision whether and under what conditions to approve the change petition for the WaterFix Project consistent with the Delta Reform Act, the public trust doctrine, and other legal requirements. (Declaration of D. Heinrich, ¶¶ 5-6; see also Cal. Code Regs., § 15096, subd. (b) [A responsible agency must identify the “environmental information which would be germane to the responsible agency’s statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project.”].)

In the 2013 draft EIR for BDCP, DWR evaluated a high-outflow alternative (Alternative 8) as requested by State Water Board staff. Alternative 8 included operational criteria to achieve significant increases in modeled outflow compared to DWR’s preferred alternative, but the model output showed decreases in storage in upstream reservoirs and corresponding flow and temperature impacts to aquatic resources. Alternative 8 did not evaluate the extent to which higher Delta outflows could be achieved without adversely affecting fishery resources upstream. To address this gap, State Water Board staff continued to meet with DWR staff to model a revised operational scenario. This effort resulted in the SWRCB staff scenario in Appendix C to the Revised Draft EIR that was released by DWR in July 2015. This scenario did not, however, fully optimize benefits to the Delta ecosystem while protecting upstream fisheries, because the release date for the revised draft precluded further refinement as requested by State Water Board staff. (Declaration of D. Riddle, ¶¶ 7-12.)

State Water Board staff continued to consult with DWR staff after the close of the comment period on the revised draft EIR in meetings held by phone, digital conference, and in-person. The meetings took place on January 4, 2016; January 25, 2016; April 21, 2016; May 26, 2016; June 16, 2016; July 14, 2016; and October 4, 2016 (this ruling hereafter refers to these meetings as the CEQA meetings). The purpose of the CEQA meetings and related communications was to refine the operational scenario requested by State Water Board staff to fully optimize increased Delta outflow while maintaining sufficient storage to avoid temperature and flow impacts to fishery resources. During the meetings, consultants for DWR presented modeling results and State Water Board staff requested alterations to the modeling inputs in an iterative process that ultimately culminated in the supplemental model run described as Scenario 2 in Appendix 5E. The meeting participants also discussed the appropriate scope and specificity of the environmental impacts analysis for Scenario 2 to be included in the final EIR based on the impacts analyses for alternatives that were already included in the revised draft EIR. DWR issued the final EIR for the WaterFix Project in December of 2016 and certified the final EIR on July 21, 2017.
2. The Contacts at Issue Were Not Unlawful Ex Parte Communications

SCDA, et al., and County of Sacramento, et al., assert that the contacts between State Water Board staff and DWR staff identified in their motions violated the prohibition on ex parte communications applicable to this proceeding. We conclude otherwise.

The procedures applicable to this water right hearing include Chapter 4.5 of the Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with section 11400 of the Government Code, hereafter APA), with exceptions enumerated in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 648. Chapter 4.5 of the APA prohibits, while a proceeding is pending, “communication, direct or indirect, regarding any issue in the proceeding, to the presiding officer ... without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication.” (Gov. Code, § 11430.10, subd. (a).) The Act provides an exception for communications concerning procedural matters that are not in controversy, and a limited exception for communications from an employee or representative of an agency to assist and advise the presiding officer. (Gov. Code, § 11430.30.)

A communication from a party to State Water Board staff, alone, does not meet the legal definition of an ex parte communication. The APA prohibition on ex parte communications applies to a “communication, direct or indirect ... to the presiding officer ....” (Gov. Code, § 11430.10, subd. (a) [emphasis added].) The APA “does not prohibit ex parte contacts with adjudicatory advisers unless such contacts are part of an indirect attempt to influence the adjudicators.” (Michael Asimow, The Influence of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act on California's New Administrative Procedure Act, 32 Tulsa L.J. 297, 323 n. 99 (1996).) State Water Board staff who participated in the CEQA meetings are not presiding officers and therefore are not subject to the prohibition on ex parte communications under the APA.

Further, the declarations by State Water Board staff show that staff exercised care to avoid relaying to the hearing officers or to any other member of the State Water Board any information discussed with or received from DWR staff, and to the knowledge of the declarants, no such indirect communication took place. (Declaration, D. Heinrich, ¶ 18; Declaration of D. Riddle, ¶ 17; Declaration of K. Ochenduszko, ¶ 11.) We add on our own behalf that, based on our recollection, no such information was relayed to us through any means. Based on the evidence before us, we conclude that no off-the-record information was indirectly passed by State Water Board staff from DWR to us or to any other member of the State Water Board.

The County of Sacramento, et al., cite Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control v. Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, (2016) 40 Cal.4th 1, (hereafter, Quintanar) for the proposition that the prohibition on ex parte contacts under the APA extends to communications with members of the advisory team. We find the case to be inapplicable. First, the court was concerned in Quintanar with indirect communications to the decision maker through the advisor, a fact that – unlike here – was established in that case. (Id. at 16; see also Rondon v. Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Bd. (2007) 151 Cal.App.4th 1274, 1288 [court assumed that the decisionmaker had access to the offending communication].) The court noted in its analysis that “nothing in the APA contemplates permitting an agency to accomplish through secondhand communications what is forbidden through
firsthand communications.” (Id. at 10, n. 8.) Unlike in Quintanar, no party has established that such indirect communication occurred in this proceeding.\(^7\)

We also note that the ban on ex parte communications is unidirectional, prohibiting communications to a presiding officer, but not communications from a presiding officer. (Gov. Code, § 11430.10, Law Rev. Comm’n Comment.) The bulk of communications at issue here appear to have been from State Water Board staff to DWR’s modeling consultants requesting modeling input changes. Though advisers to a decision-maker providing substantive advice to the parties to a proceeding may raise fundamental fairness concerns – which we address in further detail in section 3, and which was not the circumstance in this case – that practice would not violate the prohibition on ex parte communications. (Gov. Code, § 11430.10, Law Rev. Comm’n Comment [“[A] presiding officer should give assistance or advice with caution, since there may be an appearance of unfairness if assistance or advice is given to some parties but not others.”].)

3. Due Process Considerations

SCDA, et al., and County of Sacramento, et al., argue that the communications between State Water Board staff and DWR staff suggest a level of bias that raises due process concerns. We reject these arguments on several bases. First, State Water Board staff did not assist DWR in the presentation of its case and the substance of the discussions that occurred does not show a preference for or against any party. Second, the use of the same staff in carrying out the Board’s duties as a responsible agency under CEQA and in advising the hearing officers in this proceeding was appropriate, and not evidence of an unacceptable risk of bias. Finally, the CEQA analysis that was the subject of the communications has been offered into evidence, and the Board’s decision in this proceeding will be based exclusively on the administrative record.

A fair hearing before an impartial tribunal is a basic due process requirement. (Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. State Water Resources Control Bd. (2009) 45 Cal.4th 731, 737.) The decision-maker must be free from bias, and must render a decision based on the evidence in the record. The APA codifies these general principles in application to adjudicatory hearings. (Gov. Code, § 11425.40, subd. (a).) In the absence of a tangible financial or relationship interest, decision-makers are presumed to be impartial. The presumption of impartiality can be overcome only by specific evidence demonstrating actual bias or a combination of circumstances creating an unacceptable risk of bias. (Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. State Water Resources Control Bd., supra, 45 Cal.4th at pp. 737, 741-742; Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 47.) “Bias and prejudice are not implied and must be clearly established. A party's unilateral perception of bias cannot alone serve as a basis for disqualification … The challenge to the fairness of the adjudicator must set forth concrete facts demonstrating bias or prejudice.” (State Water Res. Control Bd. Cases (2006) 136 Cal. App. 4th 674, 840-41 [internal citation omitted].)

a. State Water Board Staff Did Not Assist DWR

Based on our independent consideration of the materials pertinent to the motions, we conclude that the sole purpose of the CEQA meetings was to ensure that the final EIR developed by DWR included an appropriate range of operational scenarios such that the Board’s decision on the petition – whether

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\(^7\) Quintanar also is distinguishable because it involved communications from the prosecutor in an enforcement proceeding who was advocating for a particular result. In contrast, the CEQA discussions at issue in this proceeding were fundamentally different from the type of partisan, off-the-record advocacy that the court found offensive in Quintanar.
it be to deny, approve, or approve with conditions – would fall within the scope of the environmental
document. The need for a CEQA analysis of a broad range of alternatives for the State Water
Board’s consideration is not a new issue. As summarized above, this issue has been raised by State
Water Board staff numerous times in public comments over the course of more than a decade.
Moreover, the declarations make clear that neither DWR staff nor State Water Board staff discussed
any aspect of DWR’s participation in this water right hearing during the CEQA meetings or in any
other communication. (See Declaration, D. Heinrich, ¶¶ 18-20; Declaration, D. Riddle, ¶¶ 16-17;
Declaration, K. Ochenduszko, ¶ 11.) The subject matter of the discussions was strictly limited to
refinement of the high-outflow operational scenario and the scope of the associated impacts analysis.
Insofar as CEQA directs the State Water Board as a responsible agency to assist in the preparation of
an adequate environmental document, the meetings cannot constitute evidence of bias. State Water
Board staff did not decide to assist DWR with the development of its EIR; staff were compelled to do
so by law. Favoritism played no part in the matter.

SCDA, et al., and County of Sacramento, et al., characterize the CEQA meetings as assistance by
State Water Board staff in the development of evidence for submission into the record for this
proceeding, but we find no evidence of intent by State Water Board staff to use the CEQA meetings to
assist DWR with the presentation of its case. State Water Board staff did not suggest presentation of
a “boundary analysis” of potential operating criteria ranging from Boundary 1 to Boundary 2, nor did
State Water Board staff advise or direct DWR to revise Appendix 5E of the EIR to include Boundary 1
and Boundary 2. (See Declaration, D. Heinrich, ¶¶ 18-19; Declaration, D. Riddle, ¶¶ 15-16.) The only
scenario modeled at the request of State Water Board staff was Scenario 2. The inclusion of
Boundary 2 in the petitioners’ case-in-chief was a decision made without input from State Water
Board staff, who had no advance knowledge of DWR’s intent to incorporate the Boundary 2 scenario
into its case-in-chief. (Declaration, D. Heinrich, ¶ 19; Declaration, D. Riddle, ¶ 16; Declaration,
K. Ochenduszko, ¶ 10.) In short, there is no evidence that State Water Board staff assisted DWR with
the presentation of its case-in-chief or that staff are biased in DWR’s favor.

As a practical matter, the refinement of a high-outflow alternative and its inclusion in the EIR no more
assists DWR than it assists many of the protestants to this proceeding who are advocating in support
of higher Delta outflows. Furthermore, this is not a binary proceeding in which the State Water Board
has just two choices: approve or deny the petition as proposed. Rather, as with all water right
change petitions, the Board has the discretion to impose a spectrum of conditions as necessary to
make the statutory findings to support approval, should it be warranted. In this case, the Delta
Reform Act of 2009 also requires the State Water Board to consider the Delta flow criteria previously
developed by the Board and to include “appropriate Delta flow criteria” as a condition of any approval
of the change petition. (Wat. Code, § 85086, subd. (c)(2).) The analysis of alternatives and potential
environmental impacts in the WaterFix Project EIR will, of course, inform the State Water Board’s
decision on the petition before us. That is the very purpose of the requirement for environmental
documentation under CEQA. Staff’s efforts to ensure that a full range of alternatives is presented to
the Board for consideration is not evidence of bias in favor of any one of these options. The parties
will have the opportunity during this proceeding to test and challenge the information in the EIR and
advocate in support of the outcome that they believe is appropriate. The Board will exercise its
discretion and expertise to determine whether and under what conditions to approve the petition
based on the entire evidentiary record.

SCDA, et al., and County of Sacramento, et al., also point to the hearing officers’ ruling of June 10,
2016, which denied a continuance of the hearing to allow parties time to review modeling produced by
DWR, as evidence of bias when considered in the context of the CEQA meetings that occurred during
the same time period. Again, we find no evidence of intent by State Water Board staff to assist DWR
in the presentation of evidence in this proceeding and the denial of the continuance does not add any weight to the analysis. Our ruling of June 10, 2016, was supported by our conclusion that there was no net benefit to allowing further delays in the start of the proceeding, and that staggering the submission of cases-in-chief already allowed the protestants additional time to review and challenge Petitioners’ evidence.

b. Separation of Functions Was Not Required

SCDA, et al., and the County of Sacramento, et al., argue that the failure to maintain a separation of functions between the hearing team and staff performing the duties of a CEQA responsible agency presented an unacceptable risk of bias. The APA requires the separation of an agency’s adjudicative function from its investigative, prosecutorial, and advocacy functions. (Gov. Code, § 11425.10, subd. (a)(4).) Due process requires similar separation in some prosecutorial proceedings, but “the due process clause does not mandate importation of the adversary trial model into the administrative context in all or even most cases.” (Today’s Fresh Start, Inc. v. Los Angeles County Office of Edu. (2013) 57 Cal.4th 197.)

The role of a CEQA responsible agency is fundamentally different from the role of a prosecutor or advocate. Staff who consulted with DWR concerning the adequacy of the EIR to fulfill the State Water Board’s role as a responsible agency were not acting as advocates. Their objective was to ensure that an adequate range of alternatives was analyzed in the EIR to cover the range of alternatives available to the State Water Board in its decision on the petition. Staff did not advocate for any particular alternative, including the SWRCB staff scenario, or weigh in on the substantive conclusions in the environmental impact analysis. (Declaration D. Heinrich, ¶ 18; Declaration, D. Riddle, ¶ 17; Declaration, K. Ochenduszko, ¶ 11.) Conversely, DWR staff did not advocate for the preferred project or any other outcome during the CEQA meetings. (Ibid.)

The argument also overreaches insofar as it demands complete isolation of staff who advise the Board in adjudicatory matters. Although establishing a separate “CEQA team” might have provided an additional degree of separation between DWR and the decision-makers, it would not have been practicable. It is simply not possible for an agency with specialized technical expertise to maintain multiple groups of experts on complex subject matter solely to accomplish that degree of separation. “Separation of functions must be defined and administered in ways that permit decisionmakers access to needed staff advice except in cases where the adviser has significant adversarial involvement ...;” and as discussed, CEQA consultation is not an adversarial or advocacy function. (Michael Asimow, The Influence of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act on California’s New Administrative Procedure Act, 32 Tulsa L.J. 297, 323 (1996).) The APA explicitly allows State Water Board decision-makers to consult with expert agency staff in non-prosecutorial actions such as this. As noted by the Law Revision Commission, the complexity of matters before the Board “may as a practical matter make it impossible for an agency to adhere to the restrictions of this article [prohibiting ex parte communications], given limited staffing and personnel.” (Law Rev. Comm’n Comments, Gov. Code, § 11430.30.)

The Bay-Delta watershed and operation of the SWP and CVP are complex and difficult subject matters, requiring years of experience to develop more than a rudimentary understanding of the system. The State Water Board staff who participated in the CEQA meetings have significant experience with Bay-Delta matters and are familiar with the history and environmental documentation for the WaterFix Project. These staff were selected by the Division of Water Rights and Office of Chief Counsel to represent the State Water Board in CEQA consultation for the WaterFix project because of that same experience and expertise. These staff were the best qualified to serve on the
hearing team for the change petition proceedings to provide technical and legal advice to the hearing officers. If strict separation between the hearing team and staff participating in CEQA consultation had been required, at least one of these teams would have had to rely on staff members with relatively little knowledge of the legal and scientific complexities involved.

SCDA, et al., and County of Sacramento, et al., advance the related argument that the members of the hearing team who participated in the CEQA meetings would have, by virtue of their participation in developing model inputs, become so entrenched as to the quality and weight of the modeling evidence that they will be unable to fairly advise the hearing officers as to the admissibility and weight of the EIR as evidence. Although we acknowledge the tendency of human nature to form an attachment to one’s work, this argument is unpersuasive in this case. State Water Board staff did not develop the modeling relied upon in the EIR and Petitioners’ case-in-chief. Staff were involved in the development of a single scenario that was relegated to an appendix. Moreover, evidence pertaining only to State Water Board staff is insufficient to overcome the presumption that we are impartial decision-makers; we and other Board Members had neither involvement nor knowledge of the technical details of the discussions that produced the modeled scenario.

c. The “Exclusive Record” Principle Has Been Maintained

County of Sacramento, et al., note, in passing, the discussion in the court’s opinion in Quintanar, supra, 40 Cal.4th 1, of the “exclusive record” principle in relation to the prohibition on ex parte communications. Due process and the APA protect the exclusivity of the record as the basis on which a decision may be rendered. (Gov. Code, § 11425.10, subd. (a)(6).) In Quintanar, the court concluded that the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control’s (Department) practice in enforcement proceedings of allowing a prosecutor to submit confidential hearing reports to the decision-maker violated the APA’s prohibition against ex parte communications and was procedurally unfair. (Id. at p. 4.) The court’s conclusion rested in part on the Department’s refusal to include the hearing reports in the record. (Id. at pp. 10-11.) Not only did the party who was the subject of the enforcement action not have the opportunity to respond to the information in the report, but the reviewing court did not have access to the report to determine whether it was “as innocuous as the Department portrays [it] to be.” (Id. at p. 17.) The motions before us raise similar concerns about the exclusivity of the record, but unlike the Department in Quintanar, this concern will be addressed by the inclusion in the record of Appendix 5E, the copies of public records appended to the motions, and the declarations by State Water Board staff. As a result, the parties have the opportunity to review and respond to the operational scenario that was developed and refined through the CEQA meetings and any other information contained in these documents.

4. State Water Board Practice to Prevent Ex Parte Communications

As a matter of general practice, State Water Board staff avoid substantive communications between parties to a proceeding and members of the hearing team. This practice is precautionary: it reduces the risk that a member of the hearing team will inadvertently act as a conduit for information from outside parties to the hearing officers or other Board Members. Notwithstanding these precautionary practices, shielding the hearing team from all substantive communications with outside parties is not legally required. (See Ex Parte Communications Questions and Answers, April 25, 2013, Question 17, [noting that staff assigned to advise the Board are not ordinarily subject to the prohibition on ex parte communications].) As we have already discussed, such a rule may present serious practical problems when the subject matter of the proceeding is complex and pertinent expertise within the agency is scarce. In some circumstances, a limited exception to the Board’s typical practice is a necessity.
Here, the State Water Board’s legal duties as a responsible agency under CEQA and the timing of the development of DWR’s CEQA documents relative to this hearing presented challenges that necessitated a departure from usual Board practice. If the State Water Board had ceased all consultation with DWR upon the filing of the petition, the Board risked the possibility that DWR would certify a CEQA document that did not cover the range of operational criteria that the Board needed to consider in carrying out its statutory responsibilities.

Rather than trying to assist Petitioners, State Water Board staff were properly working to avoid the risk to the Board of having to expend considerable time and expense to prepare a supplement to the EIR before the Board could act on the petition consistent with applicable legal mandates. Preparation of a CEQA supplement would have been inefficient and likely would have necessitated the very consultation with DWR staff to which the moving parties have objected here. We conclude that staff appropriately acted to avoid this situation by continuing to consult with DWR to produce an EIR that analyzed a broad enough range of alternatives to allow the State Water Board to make decision on the merits of the petition.

5. Non-Controversial Procedural Matters

A few of the communications identified by SCDA, et al., and County of Sacramento, et al., were directly related to these proceedings but addressed procedural matters and technical mapping questions that were not in controversy. (Declaration, D. Heinrich, ¶¶ 22-23; Declaration, K. Ochenduszko, ¶ 6.) Discussion of non-controversial procedural matters is explicitly excluded from the APA’s prohibition on ex parte contacts. (Gov. Code, § 11430.20, subd. (b); Michael Asimow, Toward A New California Administrative Procedure Act: Adjudication Fundamentals, 39 UCLA L. Rev. 1067, 1139–40 (1992) [noting that the format of pleadings, number of copies required, manner of service, and scheduling are typically not considered to be ‘at issue’].) These exchanges neither violated the prohibition on ex parte communications, nor are evidence of bias in favor of Petitioners. State Water Board staff have offered assistance on non-controversial procedural matters equally to all parties to this proceeding.

6. Pending Public Record Act Requests Do Not Justify a Stay of This Hearing

Several parties included requests in their motions that we stay this water right hearing until all responses to outstanding PRA requests are complete. Such a step is unnecessary. Any additional grounds for a stay or other procedural steps that responses to the pending PRA requests might reveal are speculative at this point. Therefore, granting a stay based on pending PRA requests would be premature. Also, PRA requests may be submitted at any time, and stopping this hearing whenever one is received based on conjecture concerning the responsive documents that could be disclosed would unduly disrupt the orderly administration of this proceeding.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we find that the motions addressed by this ruling have failed to demonstrate good cause for a continuance of the hearing. Hearing procedures under our prior rulings will accommodate consideration of Part 1 issues in light of H3+, and it would be premature to stay the hearing based on unconfirmed changes to the project. None of the communications identified by SCDA, et al., or County of Sacramento, et al., constituted prohibited ex parte communications under the APA, nor are the communications evidence of any unacceptable risk of bias on the part of State Water Board staff, the hearing officers, or the State Water Board. The communications were limited
in scope and State Water Board staff were diligent in their efforts to ensure that none of the information was relayed to the hearing officers or any other member of the State Water Board. For these reasons, the requests for a continuance and the requests for a separate hearing to address the alleged ex parte communications are denied, and the hearing shall resume on **February 8, 2018.**

If you have any non-controversial, procedural questions about this ruling or other matters related to the California WaterFix Hearing, please contact the hearing team at **CWFhearing@waterboards.ca.gov** or (916) 319-0960.

Sincerely,

____________________________  ______________________________
Felicia Marcus, State Water Board Chair  Tam M. Doduc, State Water Board Member
WaterFix Project Co-Hearing Officer  WaterFix Project Co-Hearing Officer

Attachment
DECLARATION OF DANA HEINRICH

I, Dana Heinrich, declare as follows:

1. I am an Attorney IV with the State Water Resources Control Board’s (State Water Board) Office of Chief Counsel (OCC). I received my J.D. from the University of California, Davis in 1996. I have been a staff attorney with the State Water Board since December 10, 1996. Since 1999, I have provided legal advice to the State Water Board Members, management, and staff concerning the programs administered by the State Water Board’s Division of Water Rights. My responsibilities include providing legal assistance in administrative proceedings concerning contested applications for new water right permits, petitions to change existing water rights, enforcement against unauthorized water diversions, water quality certification of hydroelectric facilities, and the development of policies for water quality control. Through my experience, I have developed expertise in water right and water quality law, administrative
procedures, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). One of my areas of expertise is the complex set of water right, water quality, and environmental laws that apply to the diversion and use of water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Delta).

2. In December of 2013, I was assigned to provide legal advice concerning the State Water Board's regulatory requirements that were applicable to a habitat conservation plan called the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). In 2015, BDCP was divided into two separate efforts: the WaterFix Project and California EcoRestore. When the project changed, I continued to advise the Board with respect to the WaterFix Project. Based on my position and experience, I have knowledge of the following:

3. The WaterFix Project would allow the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) to divert water from the Sacramento River in the northern Delta and convey it through two tunnels to the existing pumping facilities for the State Water Project (SWP) and federal Central Valley Project (CVP) in the southern Delta. The project requires State Water Board approval of a petition to add three new points of diversion to all of the water right permits for the SWP and some of the permits for the CVP. DWR and Reclamation filed a joint water right change petition on August 26, 2015, seeking approval of those changes. The State Water Board issued a notice of the petition and notice of an evidentiary hearing to consider the petition on October 30, 2015. DWR also has filed an application for water quality certification under section 401 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1341). The State Water Board plans to rely on the hearing record for the change petition to inform the water quality certification decision, but the Board is processing the application for water quality certification separately.

4. From 2013 until October of 2015, when two additional attorneys were hired to work on an update to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan), I was one of two staff attorneys in OCC with expertise in Delta matters. For a brief period after issuance of the notice for the hearing on the change petition for the WaterFix Project, one of the attorneys hired to work on the Bay-Delta Plan update, Samantha Olson, was assigned to assist with the hearing. Due to other priorities,
principally the update to the Bay-Delta Plan, Ms. Olson is no longer working on the WaterFix Project. Nicole Kuenzi, Staff Attorney III, began assisting with the hearing in April of 2017. Andrew Deeringer, Staff Attorney III, joined the hearing team in November of 2017.

5. The State Water Board has broad discretionary authority over the water right change petition for the WaterFix Project. Before approving the petition, the State Water Board must find that the proposed changes in point of diversion will not alter flows or water quality in the Delta in a manner that results in injury to other legal users of water. (Wat. Code, § 1702.) In addition, the Board must consider and mitigate as appropriate the effects of the proposed changes on fish and wildlife. (See Wat. Code, §§ 1701.2, subd. (c), 1701.3.) The State Water Board also has a duty of continuing supervision over the diversion and use of water under the public trust doctrine. (National Audubon Society v. Superior Court (1983) 33 Cal.3d 419, 446-447.) The Board must protect the public trust uses of navigable water bodies, including navigation, commerce, fishing, recreation, and the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat, to the extent feasible and in the public interest. (Id. at pp. 434-435, 446-447.) To the extent that flows are insufficient to fully satisfy all competing demands, the public trust doctrine requires a balancing of the need for water to remain instream for the benefit of public trust resources, and the need to divert water for other beneficial uses, including municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses. (Id. at pp. 446-447.) Finally, the State Water Board has authority to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water. (Cal. Const., art. X, § 2, Wat. Code, § 275.)

6. In addition to the authority summarized above, which applies to all water right change petitions, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 (Wat. Code, § 85000 et seq.) establishes additional requirements that apply to the WaterFix Project. The Delta Reform Act required the Board to develop non-regulatory flow criteria for the Delta ecosystem necessary to protect public trust resources. (Wat. Code, § 85086, subd. (c)(1).) The State Water Board developed Delta flow criteria in satisfaction of this requirement as documented in a report entitled Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem, which was approved by the State Water Board on August 3, 2010. (The report has been posted on the State Water Board’s website and is marked for identification as Exhibit...
The Delta Reform Act specifies that the flow criteria are intended to inform BDCP, but the criteria are not to be considered predecisional with regard to State Water Board consideration of a permit in connection with BDCP. (Wat. Code, § 85086, subd. (c)(1).) The Delta Reform Act requires the State Water Board to consider the Delta flow criteria and include “appropriate Delta flow criteria” as a condition of any approval of the change petition. (Wat. Code, § 85086, subd. (c)(2).)

7. Currently, DWR and Reclamation are required by their water right permits to operate the SWP and the CVP in a manner that achieves compliance with the water quality objectives established in the Bay-Delta Plan. (The Bay-Delta Plan is posted on the State Water Board’s website. It is marked as Exhibit SWRCB-27 in the hearing on the change petition.) The Bay-Delta Plan contains water quality objectives designed to provide reasonable protection to the beneficial uses of water in the Delta, including municipal and industrial uses, agricultural uses, and fish and wildlife habitat. The municipal and industrial objectives set maximum chloride levels, and the agricultural objectives set maximum levels for electrical conductivity (EC). (Bay-Delta Plan, Tables 1 and 2, pp. 12-14.) Those objectives are flow-dependent, meaning they are met in part with flow. (Id. at pp. 26-27.) The fish and wildlife objectives are a combination of minimum flow requirements, flow-dependent objectives, and operational requirements. They include a minimum dissolved oxygen level, a narrative salmon doubling requirement, maximum EC levels, minimum Delta outflows, minimum flows in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, SWP and CVP export limits, and requirements for closure of the Delta Cross Channel Gate. (Id., Table 3, pp. 14-21.) Most of the objectives vary by water year type and time of year. Compliance locations are specified in the Bay-Delta Plan.

8. The fish and wildlife water quality objectives are fundamentally different from the 2010 Delta flow criteria, legally and factually. As required by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Wat. Code, § 13000 et seq.), the fish and wildlife objectives established in the Bay-Delta Plan were designed to attain the highest quality of water that is reasonable, taking into consideration economic concerns and competing demands for water in the Delta. (2006 Bay-Delta Plan, p. 10.) The 2010 flow criteria, by contrast, were developed taking into
consideration only the flows need to protect the Delta ecosystem for the benefit of the fishery, without taking into account economic concerns or competing demands for the water, including the need to preserve sufficient volumes of cold water in upstream reservoirs to control temperatures in Delta tributaries for the protection of salmonids. (Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem (Aug. 3, 2010) pp. 2-4.) The 2010 flow criteria include a significant increase in Delta outflow relative to the amount of outflow that has been provided historically in accordance with the objectives contained in the Bay-Delta Plan. (Id. at p. 5.)

9. The water quality objectives contained in the Bay-Delta Plan were first established in a 1995 version of the plan, which was amended in 2006. The State Water Board implemented the water quality objectives contained in the 1995 Bay-Delta Plan through Water Right Decision 1641, which was adopted on December 29, 1999 and revised on March 15, 2000. In that decision, the State Water Board accepted the contributions that certain parties had agreed to make toward meeting the objectives, and imposed the remaining responsibility to meet the objectives on DWR and Reclamation by amending the water right permits for the SWP and the CVP. (Decision 1641, pp. 1-2, 131-132, 146-147, 158-163.)

10. In 2009, the State Water Board completed a periodic review of the Bay-Delta Plan. The periodic review and staff recommendations are documented in a report entitled Periodic Review of the 2006 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, which was approved by the State Water Board on August 4, 2009. (The report has been posted on the State Water Board's website and is marked for identification as Exhibit SWRCB-26 in the hearing on the change petition.) Based on scientific evidence of a significant decline in the populations of several species of fish in the Delta, and evidence of a strong correlation between the health of the Delta ecosystem and flow, State Water Board staff recommended that the State Water Board review and potentially update several of the fish and wildlife objectives in the Bay-Delta Plan, including the Delta outflow objective. (Id., pp. 4, 17-25.) A proceeding to review and update the objectives and the associated program of implementation is ongoing.
11. Taken together, the authority described above calls for consideration of a broad range of alternative operating criteria in determining whether and what conditions to approve the change petition for the WaterFix Project, from no change to Decision 1641 requirements, as proposed by DWR and Reclamation, to an alternative more closely aligned with the 2010 Delta flow criteria. In determining what Delta flow criteria are appropriate and in the public interest, the State Water Board must balance the need for flows in the Delta to protect public trust uses against the competing need for SWP and CVP exports to meet the demands of municipal and agricultural water supply contractors, and the need to conserve storage in SWP and CVP reservoirs for multiple purposes, including temperature control in Delta tributaries to protect salmonids.

12. As an attorney assigned to the WaterFix Project, one of my duties is to ensure that the State Water Board complies with CEQA when exercising its discretionary approval authority over the project. DWR was the lead agency for BDCP and is the lead agency for the WaterFix Project. The State Water Board is a responsible agency. As the lead agency, DWR was responsible for preparing environmental documentation for the project. In 2013, DWR and Reclamation issued a Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for BDCP that analyzed the significant environmental effects of the project, project alternatives, and mitigation measures. (In addition to DWR’s obligations under CEQA, the EIR/EIS was intended to fulfill Reclamation’s obligation to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.). The 2013 BDCP Public Draft EIR/EIS is posted on the State Water Board’s website. It is marked as Exhibit SWRCB-4 in the hearing on the change petition.) Subsequently, DWR and Reclamation decided to advance the water conveyance component of BDCP as a separate project that they named the California WaterFix Project. In July of 2015, DWR and Reclamation issued the BDCP/California WaterFix Partially Recirculated Draft EIR/Supplemental Draft EIS (RDEIR/SDEIS). (The 2015 BDCP/California WaterFix Partially Recirculated RDEIR/SDEIS is posted on the State Water Board’s website. It is marked as Exhibit SWRCB-3 in the hearing on the change petition.) DWR and Reclamation issued a Final EIR/EIS in December of 2016. (The 2016 BDCP/California WaterFix Final
EIR/EIS is posted on the State Water Board’s website. It is marked for identification as Exhibit SWRCB-102 in the hearing on the change petition.)

13. As a responsible agency, the State Water Board will comply with CEQA by considering the Final EIR/EIS and reaching its own decision whether and under what conditions to approve the project. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15096, subd. (a).) As a responsible agency, the State Water Board also was required to consult with DWR to assist DWR with the preparation of an adequate EIR and ensure that the EIR that the Board will use complies with CEQA. (Id., § 15096, subd. (b).) As part of the consultation process, the State Water Board was required to designate employees to attend meetings requested by DWR to discuss the scope and content of the EIR. (Id., § 15096, subd. (c).) In addition, the State Water Board was required to review and comment on the draft EIR. (Id., subd. (d).)

14. A responsible agency’s options are limited if the agency determines that the final environmental document prepared by the lead agency is inadequate for use by the responsible agency. In that situation, the responsible agency must either (1) take the lead agency to court within 30 days after the lead agency files a notice of determination, (2) be deemed to have waived any objection to the adequacy of the document, (3) prepare a subsequent EIR if permissible under section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines, or (4) assume the lead agency role as provided in section 15052, subdivision (a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15096, subd. (e).)

15. State Water Board staff consulted with DWR concerning the preparation of the 2013 Draft EIR/EIS for BDCP, the 2015 BDCP/California WaterFix RDEIR/SDEIS, and the 2016 Final EIR/EIS, and provided extensive comments on various drafts of documents. Beginning in 2013, I provided legal advice to State Water Board staff during the consultation process, and am familiar with the issues raised during that process. One of the issues that State Water Board staff raised repeatedly during the consultation process, including in their CEQA comments, was whether the EIR evaluated a range of operational scenarios that would be adequate for purposes of the State Water Board’s decision whether and under what conditions to approve the water right change petition for the project. In particular, State Water Board
staff requested that DWR evaluate an alternative or operational scenario that would provide
greater protection of the Delta ecosystem by increasing Delta outflows relative to existing
requirements without reducing reservoir storage in a manner that adversely affected the flows
and water temperatures needed to protect fishery resources in Delta tributaries.

16. In my opinion, evaluation of the operational scenario requested by staff was necessary to
ensure that the EIR would be adequate to support the State Water Board’s discretionary
decision whether and under what conditions to approve the water right change petition for the
WaterFix Project. Consistent with the Delta Reform Act of 2009 and the other legal authority
summarized in paragraph 5, above, the State Water Board must consider a broad range of
Delta flow criteria, from no change to Decision 1641 requirements to an alternative more
closely aligned with the 2010 Delta flow criteria. In order for the State Water Board to
consider flow criteria that are more protective than Decision 1641, however, the potential
environmental impacts of those criteria should be evaluated and disclosed under CEQA.

17. In response to the request of State Water Board staff, DWR and Reclamation included
Alternative 8 in the 2013 BDCP Draft EIR/EIS. This alternative provided higher Delta
outflows than Decision 1641 requirements, as requested, but modeling of that alternative did
not include assumptions necessary to avoid flow and temperature impacts to fish and aquatic
resources attributable to a reduction in reservoir storage upstream of the Delta. To better
inform the State Water Board’s consideration of the trade-off’s between providing flows for
fishery resources, both within the Delta and upstream, and SWP and CVP water supplies,
State Water Board staff requested DWR and Reclamation to develop and evaluate an
operational scenario that maximizes Delta outflows without adverse consequences to fishery
resources. The supplemental modeling and analysis of this operational scenario, referred to as
the “SWRCB staff scenario,” is contained in Appendix C to the 2015 BDCP/California
WaterFix RDEIR/SDEIS. Additional modeling and evaluation of a revised version of the
SWRCB staff scenario (referred to as SWRCB Staff Scenario 2) is contained in Appendix SE
to the 2016 Final EIR/EIS.

DECLARATION OF DANA HEINRICH, IN THE MATTER OF EVIDENTIARY HEARING REGARDING WATER
RIGHT CHANGE PETITION FOR THE CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PROJECT
-8-
18. I consulted with State Water Board staff concerning the development and analysis of the SWRCB staff scenario evaluated in Appendix 5E. I also attended a series of meetings between State Water Board staff and DWR staff concerning the modeling of the staff scenario that was analyzed in Appendix 5E. Those meetings took place on the following dates: January 4, 2016; January 25, 2016; April 21, 2016; May 26, 2016; June 16, 2016; July 14, 2016; and October 4, 2016. State Water Board staff who attended all or some of the meetings included Diane Riddle, Kyle Ochenduszko, and John Gerlach. DWR staff included Cassandra Enos, Marcus Yee, and Kenneth Bogdan. DWR’s CEQA consultants included Chandra Chilmakuri, with CH2M Hill, and Jennifer Pierre with ICF. The purpose of those meetings was to discuss the modeling and CEQA impact analysis of the SWRCB staff scenario to ensure that the EIR was adequate for the State Water Board’s use as a CEQA document, not to assist DWR with its participation in the hearing on the petition. During the meetings, DWR’s CEQA consultants presented modeling results and State Water Board staff provided direction on refinements to the modeling in an iterative process that ultimately culminated in the supplemental modeling described in Appendix 5E. The meeting participants also discussed the preparation of a comprehensive analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the SWRCB staff scenario based on the analysis of the impacts of Alternative 4A (the preferred project) and Alternative 8. A comprehensive impact analysis had not been included in Appendix C to the 2015 BDCP/California WaterFix RDEIR/RSEIS. During the meetings, DWR staff did not advocate for the CEQA preferred project or against the SWRCB staff scenario. In addition, I do not recall any debates between State Water Board staff and DWR or its consultants over whether to designate an environmental impact under the State Water Board staff scenario as significant. State Water Board staff deferred to DWR as CEQA lead agency to make that determination. After the meetings, I did not relay to the hearing officers or any of the other Board Members any of the information provided by DWR and its consultants during the meetings concerning the modeling and analysis of the SWRCB staff scenario.

19. In the meetings described in paragraph 18, above, State Water Board staff and DWR staff shared a common understanding that the discussion should be limited to the CEQA analysis of the SWRCB staff scenario, and DWR’s and Reclamation’s participation in the hearing should
not be discussed. Although State Water Board staff were aware that DWR would need to submit the entire EIR as an exhibit in the hearing in order for the State Water Board to consider the document as required by CEQA, staff did not provide any advice concerning the admissibility of the EIR or any other evidence. Likewise, State Water Board staff did not advise DWR staff to present a “boundary analysis” as part of the petitioners’ case-in-chief in Part 1A of the hearing, or to use the SWRCB staff scenario as the basis for “Boundary 2” for purposes of that analysis. I did not know until petitioners submitted their written testimony and exhibits on May 31, 2016, that petitioners had decided to present a boundary analysis in the hearing and to use the modeling of the SWRCB staff scenario as part of that analysis.

20. In an email concerning an upcoming meeting dated April 11, 2016, from Mr. Gerlach to Mr. Bogdan and Chandra Chilmakuri, Mr. Gerlach requested clarification concerning what modeling would be relied on for petitioners’ cases-in-chief for the hearing. I was copied on this email, and recognized that Mr. Gerlach’s request was inappropriate because it concerned DWR and Reclamation’s hearing participation. I immediately replied to Mr. Gerlach, Mr. Bogdan, and Mr. Chilmakuri with an email explaining that our discussion at the meeting should be limited to the modeling for the CEQA analysis, and we did not need to discuss the modeling for the hearing. (A true and correct copy of my April 11, 2016 email to John Gerlach, Kenneth Bogdan, and Chandra Chilmakuri is attached as Exhibit 1.) During the subsequent meeting, which took place on April 21, 2016, DWR did not provide the clarification requested by Mr. Gerlach.

21. DWR’s case-in-chief in Part 1A of the hearing included an analysis of the potential impacts to legal users of water of four operational scenarios: Boundary 1; Alternative 4A, operational scenario H3; Alternative 4A, operational scenario H4; and Boundary 2. Boundary 2 was based on the SWRCB staff scenario. (2016 BDCP/California WaterFix Final EIR/EIS, Appendix 5E, p. 5E-2.) On September 21, 2016, DWR sent a draft of Appendix 5E to State Water Board staff for review. The draft included an evaluation of Boundary 1 and Boundary 2, in addition to an evaluation of SWRCB Staff Scenario 2. To the best of my recollection, DWR elected to include Boundary 1 and Boundary 2 on its own, without any direction from State Water Board staff. Ms. Riddle, Mr. Ochenduszko, and I reviewed the draft and provided
feedback to DWR. I recall requesting two substantive changes to the draft of Appendix 5E. First, we asked DWR to correct a statement in the introduction that State Water Board staff had requested supplemental modeling for three scenarios: Boundary 1, Boundary 2, and SWRCB Staff Scenario 2. Contrary to this statement, State Water Board staff never requested modeling or analysis of Boundary 1, nor did State Water Board staff request Boundary 2 to be developed based on the SWRCB staff scenario. The September 21, 2016 email from DWR transmitting the draft of Appendix 5E stated that DWR had not yet reviewed the draft, so I assume this error was made by DWR's CEQA consultants. (A true and correct copy of a September 21, 2016 email from Marcus Yee to Diane Riddle is attached as Exhibit 2.) By email dated October 4, 2016, Mr. Bogdan sent a revised version of Appendix 5E to State Water Board staff that deleted the statement that State Water Board staff had requested the modeling and analysis of Boundaries 1 and 2. In addition to this correction, State Water Board staff asked for clarifications to portions of the CEQA impact analysis. Certain impacts of SWRCB Staff Scenario 2 had been described as "similar to" impacts under another project alternative. We asked DWR and its CEQA consultants to clarify whether those impacts would be greater than, equal to, or less than the impacts disclosed under the other alternative.

22. On September 15, 2015, I attended a meeting with State Water Board staff and Tripp Mizell, DWR staff counsel. The subject line of the meeting appointment is "technical and procedural details of petition addendum." To the best of my recollection, the discussion at this meeting concerned technical requirements for the maps submitted with the petition. My meeting acceptance messages says "I think it's okay to meet to discuss mapping issues." (A true and correct copy of my September 14, 2015 Outlook message accepting an appointment for a September 15, 2015 meeting with Mr. Mizell is attached as Exhibit 3.) I do not recall discussing any substantive or controversial issues concerning the petition at the September 15, 2015 meeting or at any other time.

23. On July 19, 2016, I sent an email to Mr. Bogdan in which I suggested that DWR consider renting space at the Retro Lodge on H Street. This suggestion was in response to a request that DWR had made a few days earlier for a room in the CalEPA Building to use during the hearing. Mr. Ochenduszko had denied DWR's request because space in the CalEPA...
Headquarters Building is limited, and the State Water Board was unable to provide the same accommodation to all of the hearing parties. I suggested that DWR look into renting office space at the Retro Lodge instead.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: February 6, 2018

Dana Heinrich
Attorney IV
Office of Chief Counsel
State Water Resources Control Board
Ken,

I’ll talk to John, but I don’t think we need to get into the modeling for the hearing. We’ll learn more about that in due course when DWR submits its testimony and exhibits and presents its case in chief. I think we should limit our discussion to the modeling for the CEQA analysis. And unless you get us the impact analysis piece for the H3 scenario before our meeting, I think we can limit the discussion to the assumptions for the modeling for the H4 scenario.

Thanks,

-Dana

From: Gerlach, John@Waterboards
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2016 9:55 AM
To: Bogdan, Kenneth M.@DWR; Chandra.Chilmakuri@CH2M.com
Cc: Riddle, Diane@Waterboards; Heinrich, Dana@Waterboards
Subject: RE: Water Board modeling for WaterFix

Thanks Ken.

It sounds as if the meeting should include more than technical staff as the issues likely go beyond pure technical issues.

Given the different statements that I’ve read, could you please clarify what modeling will be relied on for the case-in-chief for each of the three phases of the hearing – 1A, 1B, and 2. It’s not clear to me from the tables in the March 11, 2015 letter from DWR and Reclamation to the SWRCB how the WaterFix RDEIR/SDEIS modeling for water quality (DSM2 16 year period) and the BA modeling for endangered species (82 year period) are being used in the various hearing phases.

Based on what I can see on Diane’s Outlook calendar, could we set up a meeting at 11 am on Thursday April 21st?

Thank you,

John

From: Bogdan, Kenneth M.@DWR
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2016 9:10 AM
To: Gerlach, John@Waterboards; Chandra.Chilmakuri@CH2M.com
Subject: RE: Water Board modeling for WaterFix

Hi John and Chandra – just to clarify (I am sure I wasn’t clear with Dana since modeling is not my
Hi Chandra,

Ken mentioned to one of our attorneys that you had completed some additional modeling for the Water Boards scenario using H4 as the baseline. Dianne Riddle asked me to contact you so that you could provide some technical specifics to me about the new modeling. Our discussion will be focused on the modeling and not the effects analysis. My third hand information is that while the H3 baseline was based on the 2010 version of CalSim2 that the H4 baseline might be based on the 2015 version of CalSim2. We’d also like to know if both runs used the same analysis period, say ELT, and whether there are any other different assumptions.

After you bring me up to speed on the new modeling Diane would like a meeting with the larger group to discuss the CEQA effects analysis based on the modeling. I don’t know the status of those efforts but if they have been completed Diane would like to set something up for late next week as she is out of town this week.

If you have any questions please feel free to give me a call.

Thanks,

John
Ken,

Did Diane ever get back to you with feedback on your edits to the intro? I didn’t see anything cross my inbox last week and Diane is out this week. I’m afraid this may have fallen through the cracks.

Hi here are the edits to the intro that we discussed this morning. It’s in track and some of the underlying edits were ones Jennifer had made in discussions after we sent you the appendix, I made additional ones on top of that. Hopefully its clear(er) now.

p.s. MARCUS please forward to Rick Wilder – I don’t seem to have his e-mail.

Ken

Kenneth M Bogdan
Senior Staff Counsel
Office of Chief Counsel
CA Department of Water Resources

11th Floor
1416 9th Street
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Office 916.651.2988
Cell 916.607.7852

Hi Diane,
I just left you a voicemail.

DWR just received the attached screencheck version of App 5E. Recognizing that time is of the essence, I’m sending this right away. Please note that DWR has not had a chance to review this version, so Ken and I will be reviewing concurrently with you.
Please give me a call or let me know a good time to reach you so that we can discuss a follow-up meeting.

-marcus
I think it's okay to meet to discuss mapping issues. I don't think we need to talk first, but let me know if you'd like me to call you this afternoon.
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF EVIDENTIARY HEARING REGARDING WATER RIGHT CHANGE PETITION FOR THE CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PROJECT

DECLARATION OF DIANE RIDDLE

I, Diane Riddle, declare as follows:

1. I am an Assistant Deputy Director with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights (Division). I oversee the activities of the Division’s Bay-Delta and Hearings Branch at the State Water Board including various activities associated with the California WaterFix Project (WaterFix) and its predecessor effort the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP).

2. The mission of the State Water Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) (collectively Water Boards) is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California’s water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial uses, and to ensure proper water resource
allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations. The State Water
Board administers water rights in California, including water rights for the Department of
Water Resources’s (DWR) State Water Project (SWP) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation’s
(Reclamation) Central Valley Project (CVP) (collectively, Projects). The Water Boards also
have primary authority over the protection of California’s water quality. The WaterFix
Project requires both water right and water quality approvals from the Water Boards.
Accordingly, the Water Boards are responsible agencies for the WaterFix Project pursuant to
the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Specifically, activities that require
approval by the Water Boards include changes to the SWP’s and CVP’s points of diversion of
water and other provisions of their water rights, water quality certifications pursuant to Clean
Water Act section 401, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits, and
potentially other water quality approvals. In addition, the Delta Reform Act of 2009 imposes
unique requirements on processing the water right change petition. Any decision by the State
Water Board to approve the change petition must include “appropriate Delta flow criteria” and
must be informed by flow criteria to protect the Delta ecosystem, which the State Water
Board was required to develop in 2010 pursuant to the 2009 Delta Reform Act.

3. I have held an Environmental Program Manager II position with the State Water Board since
February of 2017. Prior to that, I held an Environmental Manager I position since May of
2011, overseeing what was then the Hearings and Special Programs Section. Prior to May of
2011, I served as a Senior Environmental Scientist Supervisor of the Bay-Delta Unit and as a
Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist in the Hearings and Special Programs Section. In
these capacities, I have participated in meetings, developed, and overseen the development of
comments on the WaterFix Project and the BDCP to ensure that issues within the Water
Boards’ authorities are adequately addressed. I also have overseen the State Water Board’s
water right hearing process to consider DWR and USBR’s water right petition to add points of
diversion to their permits for the SWP and the CVP. The 401 Water Quality Certification is
planned to be processed by another branch in the Division in coordination with staff in the
Bay-Delta and Hearings Branch and staff from the Central Valley Regional Water Board and
San Francisco Regional Water Board as necessary. The Central Valley Regional Water Board
will also process other water quality approvals that may be needed for the project. I have
worked with both the 401 Water Quality Certification staff in the Division and the Regional Water Board staff on developing comments on the CEQA process for the WaterFix/BDCP.

4. In their role as CEQA responsible agencies, the Water Boards provided written and oral input over the course of the BDCP/WaterFix process, including comments on the Notices of Preparation (NOP) for the BDCP/WaterFix and on various administrative and public drafts of the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). I have served as a lead staff person developing and overseeing the development of these comments.

Starting with the State Water Board’s May 30, 2008 comments on the NOP for the BDCP, which I primarily drafted, staff have emphasized the need for DWR to analyze a broad range of alternatives pursuant to CEQA to protect fish and wildlife, including alternatives with increased Delta outflows and reductions in exports to provide improved conditions for fish and wildlife and public trust resources. (Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the State Water Board’s May 30, 2008 Comments on Preparation of a Joint Draft EIR/EIS for the BDCP.)

5. Comments regarding the need to analyze higher outflow/lower export alternatives were also reiterated in State Water Board’s May 15, 2009 comments on the revised NOP for the BDCP, which I primarily drafted. Those comments specifically state that “a reduced diversion alternative should be analyzed to inform the State Water Board and others of the potential tradeoffs between delivering water for consumptive uses and protection of fish and wildlife beneficial uses” and that “[u]ncertainty remains concerning the amount of water that can be diverted from the estuary without significantly impacting fish and wildlife beneficial uses.” The comment letter states that “[t]hese impacts must be analyzed under CEQA before significant changes are made to the plumbing and hydrology of the Delta.” (Attached as Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of the State Water Board’s May 15, 2009 Comments on February 13, 2009 Revised Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR and EIS for the BDCP.)

6. The State Water Board followed up on its NOP comments in a letter dated April 19, 2011, to Gerald Meral, Deputy Secretary for the BDCP with the California Natural Resources Agency. In that letter, the State Water Board provided additional input on how to develop a reasonable
range of alternatives with respect to outflows and exports based on findings from the State Water Board’s 2010 Delta Flow Criteria Report prepared pursuant to the Delta Reform Act. That letter suggests modifications to modeling alternatives that had been prepared for the BDCP to provide additional spring Delta outflow in all years to promote increased abundance and improved productivity for estuarine species and to provide flows that promote a more natural hydrograph. The letter specifically states that **no changes to the existing modeling should be made that would affect cold water pool storage or temperature control.** The letter also stated that the State Water Board staff was not advocating for any specific alternative, but that the requested information was necessary to inform the State Water Board’s future balancing decisions. (Attached as Exhibit 3 is a true and correct copy of a April 19, 2011 letter from Thomas Howard, Executive Director of the State Water Board, to Gerald H. Meral, Ph.D., Deputy Secretary, BDCP, California Natural Resources Agency.)

7. The 2013 Draft EIR/EIS for the BDCP evaluated a range of alternatives, including Alternative 4, which DWR designated the CEQA preferred alternative, and Alternative 8, which was included as a higher outflow alternative pursuant to the above comments from State Water Board staff. Both alternatives included construction and operation of the water diversion and conveyance facilities that presently comprise the physical components of the WaterFix Project. Some of the operating rules under the two alternatives were the same, and some were different. All of the alternatives, including Alternatives 4 and 8, assumed that DWR and Reclamation would continue to meet water quality objectives for Delta outflow, as required by Water Right Decision 1641. (2013 Public Draft BDCP EIR/EIS, p. 3-33.) In addition, four operational scenarios were analyzed under Alternative 4, H1-H4, with different possible outcomes for spring and fall Delta outflow depending on a proposed “decision tree.” (Id., pp. 3-206-3-209.) Under Alternative 8, 55 percent of unimpaired Delta outflow was provided in February through June, which represented a significant increase in outflow, and a corresponding reduction in SWP and CVP exports from the Delta, relative to Alternative 4. (Id., p. ES-54.)

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1 A copy of the 2013 Public Draft BDCP EIR/EIS is posted on the State Water Board’s website. It was marked Exhibit SWRCB-4 in the hearing on the water right change petition for the WaterFix Project.
8. In a public comment letter on the 2013 public draft EIR/EIS for the BDCP written on behalf of the Water Boards, staff expressed concern that, with the exception of Scenario H4 in drier years, all four operational scenarios evaluated under Alternative 4 would decrease total Delta outflow relative to the no-project alternative. On page 12 of the letter, staff commented that including a broader range of Delta outflows would be appropriate given the existence of significant information supporting the need for more Delta outflow for the protection of aquatic resources. (A true and correct copy of the Water Boards’ July 29, 2014 Comments on the Draft BDCP, Draft EIR/EIS for the BDCP and the Implementing Agreement for the BDCP is attached as Exhibit 4.)

9. Water Board staff also expressed concern with the manner in which Alternative 8 had been analyzed. In addition to other impacts, the 2013 draft EIR/EIS found that project operations under Alternative 8 would have significant and unavoidable impacts to endangered winter-run Chinook salmon due to a decrease in storage in Shasta Reservoir and a corresponding decrease in flows and increase in temperatures in the Sacramento River during the May through September spawning and egg incubation period. (2013 Public Draft BDCP EIR/EIS, pp. 11-2497-2503.) Water Board staff suggested that the potential for these impacts to be avoided through real time operations or other mitigation should have been evaluated given the real-time operations proposed for the project that specifically state that “operational decisions will take into account upstream operational constraints, such as coldwater pool management, instream flow, and temperature requirements.” (July 2014 comment letter, p. 24.)

10. Starting in 2013, I and other Water Board staff met with DWR to resolve comments raised in the Water Boards’ comment letters. Several meetings were held to come to agreement about the need to prepare additional analyses to evaluate a higher outflow scenario that did not have impacts to fisheries or water quality. Throughout these meetings, I and other State Water Board staff identified that this information was needed to support the State Water Board’s decision making processes, including the requirements of the Delta Reform Act to include appropriate Delta flow requirements in any approval of the project. Specifically, while State Water Board staff were clear that the State Water Board had not made any determinations about the WaterFix project, including whether to approve the water right petitions or the
appropriate Delta outflow criteria for any approval of the project, the State Water Board would need adequate CEQA documentation and other analyses on which to base its decisions. State Water Board staff informed DWR that if DWR did not prepare the needed analyses, the State Water Board would likely need to prepare its own analyses, which would be inefficient and contrary to the guidance provided by CEQA to avoid the production of multiple CEQA documents for one project. Based on these discussions, DWR agreed to prepare additional analyses to address the State Water Board's comments. To the best of my recollection, this agreement was reached in late 2014. These analyses were described in Appendix C to the 2015 BDCP/California WaterFix Partially Recirculated Revised Draft EIR/Supplemental Draft EIS (RDEIR/SDEIS), discussed below.²

11. I and other State Water Board staff met with staff from DWR and their consultants on numerous occasions in an attempt to ensure that the analyses included in Appendix C would meet the State Water Board's information needs. Originally, State Water Board staff requested to modify the CALSIM II³ modeling parameters of Alternative 8 to eliminate modeling assumptions that produced results that indicated that this alternative could have negative effects to fish and wildlife. Specifically, staff requested to modify modeling assumptions that produced potential impacts related to reservoir cold water pool volume, water temperatures in the Sacramento River and its tributaries, and instream flows that could impact habitat quality or extent, or directly impact fish by dewatering redds or stranding fish. Staff asked to meet regularly with BDCP modeling staff to iteratively adjust modeling assumptions to produce the best possible outcome for Alternative 8.

12. Because the modeling for Alternative 8 included several assumptions that lead to modeling results indicating fisheries impacts, and the modeling for Alternative 4H3 did not, the BDCP modelers recommended modifying Alternative 4H3 rather than modifying Alternative 8 to produce a higher outflow scenario without fisheries impacts. State Water Board staff agreed and proceeded to work with BDCP modelers on this scenario between February and March of

² A copy of the 2015 BDCP/California WaterFix Partially Recirculated RDEIR/SDEIS is posted on the State Water Board's website. It was marked Exhibit SWRCB-3 in the hearing on the water right change petition for the WaterFix Project.

³ CALSIM II is a water project operational model that DWR used to inform its CEQA analyses.
2015. Due to the limited time available to prepare the analyses, it was not possible to fully
optimize the scenario or to include specific environmental impact determinations for that
scenario. A simplified approach was used to achieve the higher outflows identified in Table
C-A of Appendix C in a way that would not impact fish and wildlife. Specifically, any time
when the higher outflow goals identified in Table C-A were not being met, Project exports
were reduced to minimum pumping levels. The Table C-A outflow targets were only met to
the extent that reducing exports could achieve higher outflows without making additional
storage releases. Accordingly, the targeted Delta outflow values were not achieved for every
combination of month and water-year. (2015 BDCP/California WaterFix Partially
Recirculated RDEIR/SDEIS, Appendix C, p. C-2.) The scenario also included additional
year-round south Delta Old and Middle River flow requirements beyond Alternative 4H3 that
constrained south of Delta exports in an effort to provide an outer bracket for operations to
protect fish and wildlife.

13. Appendix C provided minimal analysis of the impacts of the scenario and instead stated that:
"[t]he nature and severity of the impacts fall within the range of impacts disclosed under
Alternative 4H3 and Alternative 8. Generally, for water supply related effects (effects to
agricultural resources, groundwater resources, etc.), the impacts are equal to or less than the
impacts disclosed under Alternative 8. For biological related effects (effects on fish species)
the impacts are less than significant, similar to Alternative 4H3," (p. 3-38.) Specifically, the
modeling results for storage, flow, and temperature under the scenario were found to meet the
goals of avoiding impacts to fish and aquatic resources disclosed under Alternative 8.
However, there were some cases where flows (in the high-flow channel of the Feather River
and in the American River) were slightly lower than the no action alternative (NAA) and it
was unclear if there would be associated impacts. Accordingly, the exact impacts of the
scenario were not clearly articulated in Appendix C in way that would allow the State Water
Board to make CEQA findings as a responsible agency if it were to include a higher-outflow
requirement in any approval of the WaterFix water right petition. Additionally, the potential
benefits of the scenario were not optimized. Delta outflow in April and May, a particularly
important time period for fish in which higher outflows are generally desired, was not
significantly greater than outflow under the Alternative 4H3 and the NAA. Thus, the scenario
did not entirely achieve the goal of higher outflows during those months. At the same time, storage volumes in Folsom, Shasta, and particularly Oroville exceeded the NAA due to the built in logic in the model that caused water to back up into storage when water was not allowed to be exported. With respect to these issues, Appendix C stated that "[t]o the extent that releasing this increased storage would not impact cold water pool supplies or instream flows necessary to protect fish or other beneficial uses, this increased storage could potentially be available to offset water supply effects or to further augment Delta outflows or instream flows." (2015 BDCP/California WaterFix Partially Recirculated DEIR/SDEIS, Appendix C, p. C-38.) Water Board staff provided comments on the RDEIR/SDEIS that raised this issue. (A true and correct copy of the Water Boards’ October 30, 2015 Comments on the BDCP/California WaterFix Partially Recirculated Draft EIR/Supplemental Draft EIS is attached as Exhibit 5.)

14. To address the State Water Board’s comments and avoid the need for additional or separate CEQA documentation, DWR and its consultants and State Water Board staff continued to meet after the RDEIR/SDEIS was released to ensure that the final analyses included in the final EIR/EIS would meet the State Water Board’s information needs. Specifically, based on my calendar, State Water Board staff met with DWR and its consultants to discuss the refinement of the Appendix C analyses on the following dates: 1/4/16, 1/25/16, 4/21/16, 5/26/16, 6/16/16, 7/14/16 and 10/4/16. I was involved in most, if not all, of these meetings along with Dana Heinrich with the State Water Board’s Office of Chief Counsel. Ms. Heinrich was present to provide feedback on the Board’s legal needs from a CEQA perspective and to ensure that the discussions were properly focused on CEQA responsible agency issues, and did not involve any substantive or controversial procedural hearing issues. I provided technical feedback with assistance from Kyle Ochendzko and John Gerlach. My supervisor, Les Grober, also attended at least one of these meetings to provide technical feedback. Staff attending the meetings from DWR included Cassandra Enos and Marcus Yee, who held project management responsibilities over the WaterFix Project for DWR, and Ken Bogdan from DWR’s legal office. Mr. Bogdan also helped to ensure that the discussions were narrowly focused on the State Water Board’s CEQA needs. Consultants who attended the
meetings included Chandra Chilmakuri, the lead CALSIM II modeler, and Jennifer Pierre, the lead CEQA consultant.

15. The refinements that resulted from the Appendix C scenario became what was referred to as Scenario 2 in Appendix 5E of the Final WaterFix EIR/EIS. Specific issues that were the focus of these refinements included modeling additional releases from Oroville Reservoir to increase Delta outflows. As mentioned above, the modeling that was conducted for Appendix C increased storage in upstream reservoirs beyond the NAA and Alternative 4. Appendix C states that this additional storage could be used for outflow but did not model it. This was modeled in Appendix 5E. I also recall that we discussed whether to use the current version of the CALSIM II model for Scenario 2. Mr. Chilmakuri advised the use of the current version that included more up to date realistic assumptions. I recall that State Water Board staff deferred to Mr. Chilmakuri on this decision. We also discussed how the modeling related to the CEQA analyses to ensure that the results did not indicate that there could be impacts to fish and wildlife from the new modeling scenario, and that for other potential impacts the scenario fell within the bounds of Alternative 8 and Alternative 4. We discussed relaxing some of the export constraints under the scenario to avoid modeled reductions in deliveries to water users that were not evaluated under Alternative 8. In addition, we discussed the development of a more detailed CEQA analysis for Scenario 2 so that the State Water Board would be able to potentially use the CEQA analysis in its decision making. State Water Board staff did not direct DWR on what the impacts determinations should be. Instead, State Water Board staff requested that Scenario 2 be adjusted as necessary to avoid what DWR would determine to be impacts to fish and wildlife without causing modeled exceedance of water quality objectives. As the modeling was being conducted, I requested that Mr. Chilmakuri work with Ms. Pierre and the environmental review team to ensure that Scenario 2 was being developed consistent with this feedback. I and other State Water Board staff also met with Ms. Pierre, Mr. Chilmakuri and DWR staff to discuss this matter. Ms. Pierre confirmed that the final Scenario 2 modeling did not indicate any fisheries impacts.

* A copy of the 2016 BDCP/California WaterFix Final EIR/EIS is posted on the State Water Board’s website. It has been marked for identification as Exhibit SWRCB-102 in the hearing on the water right change petition for the WaterFix Project.
16. In addition to Scenario 2, DWR also independently decided to prepare two additional scenarios that DWR referred to as Boundary 1 and Boundary 2. DWR presented these scenarios as part of its case and chief for the water right hearing and included them in Appendix 5E. State Water Board staff were not involved in the boundary analysis in any way. Appendix 5E states that Boundaries 1 and 2 were presented during the water rights petition process “as a means to represent a potential range of operations that could occur as a result of the proposed Adaptive Management Program, and the conditions of any approvals obtained as a result of the ongoing regulatory review of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and State Water Board.” (2016 BCDP/California WaterFix Final EIR/EIS, Appendix 5E, p. 5E-1.) The appendix states that Boundary 2 is identical to Scenario 2 with the exception that Scenario 2 includes higher releases from Oroville Reservoir in April and May to support the higher Delta outflow targets originally requested by the State Water Board. (Id., p. 5E-4.)

17. During these meetings, State Water Board staff only discussed the CEQA modeling and documentation issues to the extent necessary to fulfill the Board’s responsible agency obligations. State Water Board staff did not discuss or provide any guidance or advice to DWR or its consultants related to any substantive or controversial hearing matters. Legal counsel Dana Heinrich provided consistent oversight and advice during these meetings to ensure that the discussion was entirely focused on meeting the State Water Board’s information needs as a responsible agency only. Information from these meetings was also not shared with Board Members.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

[Signature block on following page]
DECLARATION OF DIANE RIDDLE, IN THE MATTER OF: EVIDENTIARY HEARING REGARDING WATER RIGHT CHANGE PETITION FOR THE CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PROJECT

Dated: February 6, 2018

Diane Riddle
Assistant Deputy Director
Division of Water Rights
State Water Resources Control Board
May 30, 2008

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Delores Brown, Chief
Office of Environmental Compliance
Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 95236
delores@water.ca.gov

Dear Ms. Brown:

COMMENTS ON PREPARATION OF A JOINT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

This letter responds to the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) March 17, 2008 Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a joint draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). The State Water Board appreciates the opportunity to contribute information regarding the development of reasonable alternatives and potential environmental impacts to be addressed in the EIR/EIS for the BDCP.

According to the NOP, the BDCP process is intended to provide the basis for DWR, State Water Project (SWP) and federal Central Valley Project (CVP) water contractors, and Mirant Delta to apply for incidental take permits pursuant to section 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and California Fish and Game Code section 2835 and/or 2081. The BDCP is also intended to provide the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) the ability to obtain Biological Opinions and incidental take statements pursuant to section 7 of FESA. Additional core purposes of the BDCP identified in the NOP include conserving, protecting, and restoring at risk species and their habitats and providing for water supplies and ecosystem health within a stable regulatory framework.

The NOP states that the BDCP will likely consist of several major elements, including new capital improvements to the water supply conveyance system (e.g., dual or isolated conveyance systems\(^1\)) in the Delta, a restoration program in order to improve the ecological productivity and sustainability of the Delta, and a monitoring and adaptive management plan for the restoration program. The plan will also likely include operational improvements for the water supply system in the near-term and for the long-term once any capital improvements have been completed and put into operation.

\(^1\) New dual or isolated conveyance systems would require a canal from the Sacramento River to the SWP's Harvey O. Banks and the CVP's C.W. Jones pumping plants near Tracy which would likely require approval by the State Water Board of petitions to change the SWP's and CVP's authorized points of diversions.
General Comments

The mission of the State Water Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. The State Water Board administers water rights in California, including those of the SWP and CVP. The State and Regional Water Boards also have primary authority over the protection of the State's water quality. While the BDCP planning effort is still in the preliminary stages, and details regarding this project are as yet unclear, it appears that the State and Regional Water Boards will have discretionary approvals over water right and water quality aspects of the project and are responsible agencies for this project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As responsible agencies under CEQA, the State and Regional Water Boards must review and consider the environmental effects of the project identified in the EIR/EIS that are within their purview and reach their own conclusions on whether and how to approve the project involved. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15096, subd. (a).)

Specifically, activities that may require approval by the State and Regional Water Boards include: changes to the SWP's and CVP's points of diversions of water or to other provisions of their water rights to accommodate dual or isolated conveyance options, water quality certifications pursuant to Clean Water Act section 401, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting for the Mirant Delta power plants, and potentially other activities. In addition, any changes to conveyance of water in the Delta and other possible components of the BDCP could result in changes to flow paths in the Delta that may affect the ability of the SWP, CVP, and other responsible parties to meet water right permit/license and other requirements to implement water quality objectives included in the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan (Bay-Delta Plan).

To address the above issues, the EIR/EIS must analyze the impacts to water quality and beneficial uses (including fish and wildlife resources) associated with BDCP-covered activities and identify feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that would mitigate or avoid any significant impacts of the project on water quality or beneficial uses. For example, BDCP alternatives could have impacts on water and sediment quality in the Delta including: salinity, mercury, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, dissolved organic carbons, turbidity, temperature, and other constituents within the State and Regional Water Boards' purview.²

In addition, to achieve BDCP's project objectives to assure protection and restoration of fish and wildlife resources, the EIR/EIS should analyze a broad range of alternate water quality objectives and operational strategies, including reductions in exports, that may be more protective of fish and wildlife beneficial uses. The State Water Board may use this and other information to consider potential changes to the Bay-Delta Plan and its implementation to

² The Bay-Delta is listed as impaired pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d) for a variety of toxic contaminants including group A pesticides, Diazinon, Chlorpyrifos, DDT, PCB's, Dioxin, Furan, metals, selenium, nickel, mercury, toxicity, exotic species, nutrients, pathogens, and oxygen demanding substances that cause critically low dissolved oxygen. In addition, there is concern that a number of emerging contaminants could affect beneficial uses such as heavy metals and other naturally occurring elements, pharmaceuticals and endocrine disrupting compounds, blue-green algal blooms, organic carbon and bromide.
Ms. Delores Brown
Department of Water Resources

May 30, 2008

protect fish and wildlife and other beneficial uses of water in the Bay-Delta. Accordingly, the State Water Board requests analysis of a broad range of alternatives under the following scenarios: (1) potential interim changes to the Bay-Delta Plan; (2) long-term changes to the Bay-Delta Plan with new conveyance facilities; and (3) long-term changes to the Bay-Delta Plan without new conveyance facilities. Specifically, the State Water Board requests analysis of a broad range of conveyance alternatives, flows (including changes to Delta outflow objectives), and diversions by the SWP and CVP (including reduced diversions or a cap on diversions) for providing open water habitat under the above scenarios.

The EIR/EIS analyses also should consider water quality activities that have been initiated by the State and Regional Water Boards, but are not yet complete. Specifically, the State Water Board has begun a review of the southern Delta salinity and San Joaquin River flow objectives included in the Bay-Delta Plan. As a result of that review, the State Water Board may modify the southern Delta salinity or San Joaquin River flow objectives. The EIR/EIS should consider the information developed in this process and the potential future changes in these boundary conditions in its analyses. In addition, the EIR/EIS analyses should consider other known and foreseeable projects by the State and Regional Water Boards, including those discussed in the Strategic Workplan for the Bay-Delta (Workplan) which describes activities the State and Regional Water Boards intend to take in the Bay-Delta over the next five years. A draft Workplan is planned for release for public comment in the beginning of June and is expected to be considered by the State Water Board for approval at its July 15, 2008 Board meeting, followed by consideration by the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Boards later this year.

Moreover, before the State Water Board may approve a change in a water right permit or license, it must find that the change will not injure any legal user of water. (Wat. Code, § 1702.) Accordingly, if the proposed project will involve any changes in water rights, the EIR/EIS should fully analyze and propose mitigation for any potential impacts of the project on other legal users of water (and on public trust resources to the extent not already addressed). While CEQA does not specifically require analysis of impacts to other legal users of water, there may be direct or indirect environmental impacts associated with the project that would require analysis under CEQA.

Further, regardless of its responsibilities under CEQA, the State Water Board must consider the full range of impacts associated with the BDCP in order to fulfill its responsibilities under the public trust doctrine. The State Water Board has an independent obligation to consider the effect of the proposed project on public trust resources and to protect those resources where feasible, and to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water. (National Audubon Society v. Superior Court (1983) 33 Cal.3d 419 [189 Cal.Rptr. 346]; Cal.Const., art. X, § 2; Wat. Code, § 275.)

Pursuant to its authority under the Water Code, the State Water Board may request additional information outside of the CEQA process in order to meet the State Water Board’s public trust and other obligations. Accordingly, while BDCP parties may determine that CEQA does not require an analysis of all of the issues discussed herein (including impacts to other legal users of water and public trust resources), it would further the State Water Board’s consideration of
the BDCP if the draft EIR/EIS discussed these issues. Given the similarity of the scope of analyses, it would be expeditious to address these issues in one document.

**Specific Comments on the NOP**

In addition to the above general comments, the State Water Board provides additional specific comments on the NOP, as follows:

At the top of page 4, the NOP states that formal preparation of the EIR/EIS will commence once the BDCP has been further developed. The State Water Board reserves the right to provide additional comments once additional information becomes available. This information may be provided in writing or through participation in the BDCP Steering Committee, technical teams, or workgroups.

In the third paragraph on page 4, the NOP states that the BDCP is being developed to set out near- and long-term approaches to meet the objectives of the BDCP. Any near-term actions that involve activities within the State or Regional Water Boards' regulatory purview should be coordinated with the appropriate agency as soon as possible to assure that adequate analyses are conducted to satisfy the State and Regional Water Boards' regulatory requirements.

In the first paragraph on page 5, the NOP states that the BDCP is anticipated to include a comprehensive monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management program. Development of this program should be coordinated with the water quality compliance and baseline monitoring required by the State Water Board pursuant to Decision 1641 and the Regional Monitoring Program currently being developed by the Central Valley Regional Water Board.

The last paragraph on page 5 lists activities that may be included in the BDCP, including, among others: (1) existing Delta conveyance elements and operations of the SWP and CVP; (2) new Delta conveyance facilities; (3) operational activities in the Delta related to water transfers involving water contractors or to serve environmental programs; (4) projects designed to improve Delta salinity conditions; and (5) existing power generation operations of the Mirant Delta power plants, among other activities. As discussed above, the EIR/EIS must address the State and Regional Water Boards' regulatory requirements related to these issues. It must identify any impacts to beneficial uses of water that may result from these activities, and propose alternative measures or mitigation measures to reduce or avoid any impacts.

On page 7 under the project area discussion, the NOP states that the BDCP may include conservation actions in Suisun Marsh and Suisun Bay. Any such actions should be coordinated with the State and Regional Water Boards and the development of the Suisun Marsh Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan.

**Role of the State Water Board in the BDCP Process**

In the second paragraph on page 4, the NOP states that the BDCP is being prepared with the participation of the State Water Board and other agencies. To clarify, the State Water Board is participating in the BDCP planning process for the limited purposes of advising the BDCP parties of the State Water Board's regulatory requirements and providing technical information.
The State Water Board is neither a party to the BDCP planning agreement nor a decision-making member of the Steering Committee. By participating in the process in an advisory capacity, the State Water Board hopes to ensure that a broad range of alternatives is evaluated, and the potential impacts of all the alternatives are fully disclosed.

While the State Water Board can provide information that will help guide the BDCP parties toward a successful completion of the BDCP process, the State Water Board cannot make a prior commitment to the outcome of any regulatory approval that must be issued by the State Water Board. The State Water Board acts in an adjudicative capacity when it acts on a request for water right application, change petition, or other water right approval that may be required for or requested in connection with a proposed project. The State Water Board must be an impartial decision-maker, avoiding bias, prejudice or interest, in any adjudicative proceedings conducted in accordance with the State Water Board’s regulatory approvals. Accordingly, State Water Board staff will not act as advocates for any alternatives considered during the BDCP process.

In closing, the State Water Board will continue to participate in the BDCP Steering Committee and working groups and technical teams to advise BDCP regarding the State Water Board’s regulatory and informational requirements. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, please contact Diane Riddle, Staff Environmental Scientist with the Division of Water Rights at (916) 341-5297, or at driddle@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dorothy Rice
Executive Director

cc: See next page.
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San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board  
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ELECTRONIC MAIL

May 15, 2009
Delores Brown, Chief
Office of Environmental Compliance
Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 95236
delores@water.ca.gov

Dear Ms. Brown:

COMMENTS ON FEBRUARY 13, 2009 REVISED NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

This letter responds to the California Department of Water Resources’ (DWR) February 13, 2009 Revised Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). As a responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for this project, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the revised NOP and additional comments related to this project. Previously, the State Water Board provided comments to you on the March 17, 2008 NOP for the BDCP by letter dated May 30, 2008. The State Water Board reaffirms all of the comments in its May 30, 2008 letter and incorporates them by reference. I will not repeat those comments here.

Since the March 17, 2008 NOP was issued, additional information concerning the BDCP project has been made available. Specifically, as referred to in the revised NOP, a draft conservation plan for the BDCP was released. However, many specifics regarding the proposed project are still not available. Accordingly, the State Water Board continues to reserve the right to provide additional comments on the environmental review for the BDCP as additional information becomes available. Again, this information may be provided in writing or through participation in the BDCP Steering Committee, technical teams, workgroups, or environmental coordination team meetings.

Implementation of the BDCP will likely result in new water conveyance and habitat restoration measures. In addition to changes in water right terms and conditions to facilitate these measures, the State Water Board may need to consider changes to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan) and to water rights implementing that plan to ensure that beneficial uses are protected in light of those measures. Thus, as indicated in the State Water Board’s May 30, 2008 letter, the State Water Board will have discretionary approval over aspects of the BDCP project related to potential changes to the State Water Project’s (SWP) and Central Valley Project’s (CVP) water rights (such as changes to the points of diversion and operational requirements) and to water right conditions associated with water quality requirements for the two projects. In order for the State Water Board to consider any water quality and water right applications or petitions related to these aspects of the project, environmental documentation must be prepared that evaluates the environmental effects of the proposed actions, identifies a reasonable range of interim and long-term alternatives that would reduce or avoid the potential significant environmental effects of the actions, and discusses the significant effects of the alternatives. Similarly, any environmental analysis associated with changes to the Bay-Delta Plan must evaluate the significant environmental impacts of any such changes and identify a reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives to such changes. The State Water Board and BDCP lead agencies will need to continue to coordinate their activities to assure that adequate environmental documentation is prepared to address the State Water Board’s and BDCP’s environmental review needs.

One issue in particular that will require coordination is environmental review of the SWP’s and CVP’s interim and long-term exports from the Delta. As noted in the State Water Board’s May 30, 2008 letter, a reduced diversion alternative should be analyzed to inform the State Water Board and others of the potential tradeoffs between delivering water for consumptive uses and protection of fish and wildlife beneficial uses. While SWP and CVP exports are not the only factor contributing to the current degraded state of the Bay-Delta ecosystem, exports remain an important factor requiring analysis. Uncertainty remains concerning the amount of water that can be diverted from the estuary without significantly impacting fish and wildlife beneficial uses. These impacts must be analyzed under CEQA before significant changes are made to the plumbing and hydrology of the Delta. In addition, independent of CEQA, the State Water Board has an obligation to consider the effect of the proposed project on public trust resources and to protect those resources.

A reduced diversion alternative should be lower than diversions allowed for in the current delta smelt biological opinion and soon-to-be released salmonid and green sturgeon biological opinions for the Long-Term CVP and SWP Operations, Criteria, and Plan. This reduced diversion alternative should be low enough to assure not only continued existence of the species, but also some level of rehabilitation for the estuary. To determine what this level should be, State Water Board staff suggests reviewing historic fisheries data and water export data to arrive at a low export level that is reflective of the quantity of water that could be diverted from the Delta with reasonable confidence of not causing significant or long term impacts to the estuary. Through environmental analysis of such an alternative and higher export alternatives, the State Water Board and other responsible agencies will have information on which to consider the various environmental tradeoffs related to export restrictions. Once the salmonid
and green sturgeon biological opinion has been finalized, staff would be willing to provide technical assistance to the BDCP environmental review team.

Combined with analyzing potential reductions in exports, an alternative for changes to Delta outflows (and potentially inflow requirements) should also be analyzed that reflects a more natural hydrograph. Current outflows and operations have tended to flatten the natural hydrograph and produce more static flow conditions in the Delta. Outflows and export regimes that support a more natural variable hydrograph should be analyzed, including both the naturally high outflow and naturally low outflow ends of the hydrograph for both the interim and long-term. One way to conduct this analysis would be to analyze the effects of providing various percentages of the unimpaired Delta inflow and outflow, and managing storage releases and exports to attempt to parallel this pattern.

As the State Water Board previously commented on the first BDCP NOP, the State Water Board is currently conducting a review of the southern Delta salinity and San Joaquin River flow objectives included in the Bay-Delta Plan. This review is not necessarily intended to address or inform the evaluation of any similar issues (i.e., salinity or other issues) that may arise during the BDCP process. Accordingly, the BDCP environmental review will need to address any southern Delta salinity or other issues associated with the BDCP project that are not addressed by the State Water Board in its water quality control planning review.

Finally, in order to assure that the environmental review and permitting activities associated with the BDCP project for which the State Water Board has regulatory authority are adequately addressed (water rights application and petitions, water quality certification pursuant to Clean Water Act section 401, and potentially others), State Water Board staff request additional focused discussions with the environmental review team on these issues.

State Water Board staff look forward to continue working with the BDCP environmental review effort for this project. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Diane Riddle, Staff Environmental Scientist with the Division of Water Rights at (916) 341-5297 or driddle@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Rice
Executive Director

cc: See next page.
cc: (First Class Mail)

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April 19, 2011

Gerald H. Meral, Ph.D.
Deputy Secretary
Bay Delta Conservation Plan
California Natural Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Dr. Meral:

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES IN SUPPORT OF THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

This letter is concerning environmental analyses being prepared in support of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is a responsible agency for this Project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, the State Water Board has also been in discussions with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) concerning environmental documentation needed in order for the State Water Board to consider changes to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta Plan).

Implementation of the BDCP will likely result in new water conveyance and habitat restoration measures that require approval by the State Water Board. In addition to changes in water right terms and conditions to facilitate these measures, the State Water Board may need to consider changes to the Bay-Delta Plan and to water rights implementing that plan to ensure that beneficial uses are protected in light of those measures. Due to the interrelated nature of the BDCP and the State Water Board’s review of the Bay-Delta Plan, DWR agreed to conduct analyses necessary for the State Water Board planned comprehensive review of the Bay-Delta Plan in conjunction with environmental review for the BDCP. The State Water Board previously provided comments on DWR’s March 17, 2008 and February 14, 2009 CEQA Notices of Preparation (NOP) regarding the scope and content of the environmental analyses for the BDCP and the State Water Board’s review of the Bay-Delta Plan by letters dated May 30, 2008 and May 15, 2009. This memo provides additional follow-up and clarifying information concerning those comments.

The primary concern expressed in the NOP comments were that in order for the State Water Board to consider any water quality and water right applications or petitions for the BDCP, environmental documentation prepared for the project must identify a reasonable range of interim and long-term alternatives that would reduce or avoid the potential significant environmental effects of the proposed project and discuss the significant effects of the alternatives. Similarly, any environmental analysis associated with changes to the Bay-Delta Plan must evaluate the significant environmental impacts of any such changes and identify a
reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives to such changes. Since our May 15, 2009 letter, the State Water Board developed additional technical information that can be used to inform the development of a reasonable range of alternatives. Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, the State Water Board prepared a report with flow criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem that can be used to aid in the development of alternatives for Delta outflows, including the reduced export alternative referenced in the State Water Board's previous NOP comments. The State Water Board's Delta Flow Criteria Report includes determinations of flow criteria for the Delta ecosystem to protect public trust resources. The report makes clear that the flow criteria do not consider the balancing of public trust resource protection with public interest needs for water. The flow criteria also did not consider other public trust resource needs such as the need to manage cold-water resources in reservoirs tributary to the Delta. Nonetheless, the flow determinations contained in the Delta Flow Criteria Report, together with recent scientific conclusions of other State and federal agencies, including the Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Interagency Ecological Program provide a useful guide to establish one side of a reasonable range of alternatives.

State Water Board staff suggests that a reasonable range of alternatives may be established by making changes to the operational criteria already being evaluated in one or several of the alternatives considered by the BDCP per the September 1, 2010 Table 1: Modified Array of Alternatives. The changes should be made to address two of the summary determinations in the Delta Flow Criteria Report: 1) provide additional spring Delta outflow in all years to promote increased abundance and improved productivity for longfin smelt and other estuarine species; and 2) provide flows that promote a more natural hydrograph at all times.

As discussed in the Delta Flow Criteria Report, it is likely impossible to determine exactly what flow is needed to protect fish and wildlife. Such a determination would also depend on numerous factors, many of which are not known at this time, therefore necessitating the need for adaptive management. This uncertainty reinforces the value of analyzing a sufficiently broad range of alternatives. The range of alternatives should bracket the range of potential environmental impacts, and also the economic and social effects that may result from any decision the State Water Board will have to make regarding the balancing of beneficial uses within and upstream of the Delta related to the BDCP and the State Water Board's water quality control planning efforts. Evaluation of such a range will also provide information to inform the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan vision to achieve the coequal goals of "providing a more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem."

State Water Board staff suggests establishing this reasonable range of alternatives by modifying CALSIM model alternatives that have already been developed. One or more alternatives should be modified to supplement Delta outflow by a fixed quantity that is apportioned proportional to unimpaired flows for all water year types except wet years. Model runs for these revised alternatives should be made in an iterative fashion to ascertain the maximum additional fixed quantity of additional Delta outflow that would provide useful information to evaluate balancing of the beneficial uses of water and achieving the coequal goals. As a starting point, staff suggests adding 1.5 million acre-feet per year to Delta outflow.
No other changes should be made that would affect cold-water pool storage or temperature control in Delta tributaries. State Water Board staff recommends that these constraints be applied to Alternative 4 from the September 1, 2010 BDCP "Modified Array of Alternatives" in order to inform the State Water Board's decisions regarding BDCP project operations. Additional runs should also be applied to the no-project alternative 1 to inform the State Water Board's water quality control planning efforts for the interim period before any new facilities are implemented. State Water staff is particularly interested in the environmental, social, and economic effects that an enhanced ecosystem alternative could have on the project export area.

As stated previously in our NOP comments, the State Water Board is not advocating for any specific alternative and is not suggesting that such an enhanced ecosystem protection alternative would necessarily be implemented. Such information, however, is necessary to inform the State Water Board's future balancing decisions. State Water Board staff would be happy to meet with DWR and other lead and responsible agency staff to refine this suggested approach. Initial model results, for example, may demonstrate that something other than 1.5 million acre-feet per year would provide information that is more useful.

In addition to the export and Delta outflow issues discussed above, the State Water Board would also like to coordinate on the remaining environmental analyses necessary for the State Water Board to consider other comprehensive changes to the Bay-Delta Plan. The State Water Board's project to comprehensively review the Bay-Delta Plan may extend beyond the purpose and needs of the BDCP process. The State Water Board would appreciate DWR's assistance in preparing environmental documentation to address these matters.

Please contact me at (916) 341-5615, or Mr. Les Grober at lgrober@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 341-5428 to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,

Thomas Howard
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Mark Cowin, Director
    California Department of Water Resources
    P.O. Box 942836, Room 1115-1
    Sacramento, CA 94236-0001
July 29, 2014

BDCP Comments
Ryan Wulff, National Marine Fisheries Service
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 5-100
Sacramento, CA 95814
Via email to: BDCP.Comments@noaa.gov

Dear Mr. Wulff:

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN, DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN AND THE IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT FOR THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) (collectively Water Boards) appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), as well as the associated BDCP and the Implementing Agreement (IA) for the BDCP. A summary of our key comments is provided following our contact information below, and our detailed comments are provided in the attached table.

The mission of the Water Boards is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California’s water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. The State Water Board administers water rights in California including water rights for the Department of Water Resources’ (DWR) State Water Project (SWP) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation’s (USBR) Central Valley Project (CVP). The Water Boards also have primary authority over the protection of California’s water quality. The BDCP will require both water right and water quality approvals from the Water Boards. Accordingly, the Water Boards are responsible agencies for the BDCP pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Specifically, activities that may require approval by the Water Boards include, changes to the SWP’s and CVP’s points of diversion of water and other provisions of their water rights, water quality certifications pursuant to Clean Water Act section 401, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits, and potentially other water quality approvals.

In our role as responsible agencies the Water Boards previously reviewed and provided comments on the Notices of Preparation for the BDCP EIR/EIS and on the Second Administrative Draft of the EIR/EIS and the draft BDCP, as well as other written and oral input over the course of the BDCP process. To the extent that previous comments on the Second Administrative Draft EIR/EIS have not been fully addressed, they are incorporated by reference.
in this comment letter. The Water Boards will continue to work with the BDCP lead agencies to
determine how to address outstanding comments.

This letter provides comments on the December 2013 Draft EIR/EIS for the BDCP. Due to the
interdependent and connected nature of the EIR/EIS, the BDCP, and the IA, this comment letter
also provides limited comments on those documents as well. This comment letter does not
reiterate all of the previous comments from the Water Boards that may not yet have been fully
addressed, particularly in regards to Water Board approval and permitting related issues and
information needs that may be outside the scope of the above documents. As discussed in the
Water Boards’ previous comment letter, additional information may be needed to support Water
Board approvals beyond what is included in the above documents. Water Board staff will
continue to work with DWR and other appropriate agencies on these issues. Further, due to the
enormous size of the documents, the unprecedented complexity of the BDCP, the relatively
short comment period considering the size and complexity of the BDCP, and the demands on
staff resources due to the drought, we have focused our analysis on Alternative 4 (the preferred
project), and to a lesser extent on Alternative 8 (the alternative requested by the State Water
Board to provide a broad range of operational alternatives). Within our analysis of those two
alternatives we generally further restricted our review to three areas. First, we reviewed the
conceptual basis for the alternatives analysis in the EIR/EIS and the consistency and validity of
the implementation of the conceptual basis in both the EIR/EIS and the BDCP. Second, we
reviewed the models and analytical methods used for the Delta smelt and winter-run Chinook
salmon analyses in BDCP Chapter 5, Effects Analysis, and in EIR/EIS Chapter 11, Fish and
Aquatic Resources. Third, we reviewed the water quality and other sections of the EIR/EIS, IA,
and BDCP that fall within the regulatory authority of the Water Boards.

We appreciate the extensive effort that went into preparation of the various BDCP documents.
We also appreciate that the complexities and uncertainties associated with this project, given its
large geographic scope and time horizon, which make it difficult to analyze the proposed project
and the various alternatives. We nonetheless have general comments in the following topic
areas:

- Analytical Methods
- Consideration of Uncertainty
- BDCP Decision Tree and Adaptive Management
- Reporting of Early vs. Long Term Analyses
- Modeling of Climate Change and Reservoir Operations
- Synthesis of BDCP Effects on Covered Fish
- Use and Representation of Data

As we have discussed in previous correspondence to DWR and other lead agencies, the Water
Boards have specific statutory and regulatory responsibilities that are separate and distinct from
the primary focus of the BDCP on ESA related issues that must be fulfilled in order for the
BDCP to proceed. To meet those requirements, the Water Boards must independently consider
whether and under what conditions to issue the various approvals needed for the BDCP,
regardless of the provisions of the BDCP and its proposed processes.

Water Board staff are available to continue discussions regarding the process for considering
the various approvals needed from the Water Boards for the project. If you have any questions
concerning this matter, please contact me at diane.riddle@waterboards.ca.gov or
(916) 341-5297. Written correspondence should be addressed as follows: State Water Resources Control Board; Division of Water Rights; Attn: Diane Riddle; P.O. Box 2000; Sacramento, CA 95812.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Diane Riddle
Environmental Program Manager
Summary of Comments on the BDCP EIR/EIS, BDCP, and IA

Water Board Information Needs
The BDCP will require multiple water right and water quality approvals from the Water Boards that will take a year or more to process. To the extent the EIR/EIS will be used to support these approvals pursuant to CEQA, they should be clearly described, including the proposed changes to water right requirements for DWR and USBR. While not all of the project details the Water Boards will need to consider for various approvals need to be included in the EIR/EIS, that information must be provided to the Water Boards in a timely fashion to avoid delays. The Water Boards’ comments on the Second Administrative Draft EIR/EIS address many of these issues in more detail. Water Board staff encourage the BDCP proponents to identify point staff familiar with Water Board permitting issues to coordinate with Water Board staff and identify what permits are needed by when and what additional information is required.

BDCP Analytical Method
Because of the complexity of the biological and physical factors considered within the BDCP, and the changes anticipated during its 50-year planning horizon, it is difficult to produce accurate and precise quantitative data that can be used to determine the magnitude and direction of the effects of the BDCP over its entire planning period. BDCP attempts to address this issue through qualitative modeling and adaptive management. Under the adaptive management process, qualitative results are converted into semi-quantitative results by updating the current knowledge that is used in the modeling scenarios over the duration of the 50-year planning horizon.

The distinction between qualitative planning and quantitative prediction is not, however, clearly identified in the BDCP and supporting EIR/EIS. The numerous model results reported in the BDCP and the EIR/EIS comprise a suite of hypothetical futures in which specified alternative conveyance construction, water operations, and habitat restoration scenarios are compared. According to the modeling appendices of the BDCP and the EIR/EIS, the majority of the model results can only be appropriately compared qualitatively at monthly time steps. This limitation is often violated in both the BDCP and the EIR/EIS. The explicit caution that it is only appropriate to use model results for planning and scenario analyses is stated in the technical appendices for the BDCP and the EIR/EIS, and not in the BDCP effects analysis and in the EIR/EIS alternatives analysis. To address this issue, the caution should be clearly stated and appropriately adhered to throughout the analyses.

Consideration of Uncertainty
Significant negative impacts tend to be discounted and positive results tend to be inflated in the EIR/EIS and the BDCP. The assumed effectiveness of various conservation measures, for example, appear to be overly optimistic, especially with regard to the effectiveness of habitat restoration, where it is assumed that habitat restoration will be 100 percent effective. This overly optimistic assumption is frequently used to offset impacts from water operations associated with Conservation Measure (CM) 1 (the new conveyance facility) and to support a potentially over-constrained range of operations for the protection of covered species under CM1. To address this issue, it would be appropriate to assume a more realistic rate of success for conservation measures and a wider range of adaptive management provisions, such as for Delta Outflows.
BDCP Decision Tree and Adaptive Management
The general structure of the BDCP decision tree and adaptive management processes have been described in the documents but the details for how the adaptive management provisions will be implemented are not provided, and are instead proposed to be developed in the future by the Implementation Office and the Adaptive Management Team. Further, those provisions are assumed to be adequate without provisions for contingency plans or specific thresholds for actions. It is therefore difficult to determine whether the measures will have the expected results or be adequate to reasonably protect beneficial uses of water and the public trust. Further, the range for adaptive management may be overly constrained given the high degree of uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of the conservation measures.

Reporting of Early vs. Long Term Analyses
A single comparison of the BDCP effects at the Late Long Term (LLT) analysis point (Alternative 4 vs. the No Action Alternative (NAA) for example) may not accurately describe the potential effects of the BDCP on covered fish. For example, the BDCP Appendix 5C.5.2-60 concludes that the negative effect of the BDCP in the Early Long Term (ELT) on spawning weighted usable area for winter-run Chinook salmon would be rendered moot by the late long term due to climate change driven reductions in the population size of winter-run Chinook. Similarly, in the analysis of the IOS model effects on winter-run Chinook, it was determined that the model results were sensitive to water-year starting conditions, with dry starting conditions leading to lower levels of escapement for decades under the BDCP while wetter starting years would have resulted in the BDCP providing a benefit (BDCP Appendix 5.G-81, line 37). In both cases, the BDCP has significant short term negative effects on winter-run Chinook that could significantly reduce the size of its single population and render it more susceptible to extinction long before the effects of climate change could affect the population at the LLT analysis point.

Except for some analyses conducted during the development of the BDCP Effects Analysis, model results for the ELT analysis point are not reported. For the purposes of determining the impacts of the new conveyance facility, the effects of the project at the ELT point are important to understand, especially since the Water Boards will not necessarily be considering the 50 year Endangered Species Act (ESA) related approvals that the fisheries agencies will be considering. Further, to differentiate between the effects of the project and other confounding and uncertain effects like climate change, ELT results should be reported. The 50 year time frame for the LLT analyses may mask significant effects of the project. These effects are important to understand given the high degree of uncertainty with future conditions, including climate change.

CEQA and NEPA Baselines in section 4.2.1.1 of the EIR/EIS explicitly recognize the requirement for consideration of both short-term and long-term impacts of the proposed project, and include quotes from Neighbors for Smart Rail v. Exposition Metro Line Construction 10 Authority (2013) 57 Cal.4th 439 (Smart Rail):

For example, “[e]ven when a project is intended and expected to improve conditions in the long term—20 or 30 years after an EIR is prepared—decision makers and members of the public are entitled under CEQA to know the short- and medium-term environmental costs of achieving that desirable improvement.” (Ibid.) Further, “[a]n EIR stating that in 20 or 30 years the project will improve the environment, but neglecting, without justification, to provide any evaluation of the project’s impacts in the meantime does not ‘giv[e] due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects’ of the project … and does not serve CEQA’s
While the EIR/EIS states that its use of the Existing Conditions as the CEQA baseline is consistent with the Smart Rail decision, use of the differencing method of comparing the baseline as of the date of the Notice of Preparation against alternative effects more than 50-years distant, prevents any short-term analysis of the effects of the project.

**Modeling of Climate Change and Reservoir Operations**
While explicitly recognizing that climate change will affect the BDCP as well as the operations of the upstream reservoirs such as Shasta and Oroville, the BDCP does not provide a corresponding range of adaptive changes in reservoir operations under climate change. Not considering adaptive reservoir operations responses to climate change confounds the impacts assessment and comparison of alternatives, and may result in over or understatement of impacts that could be attributable to reservoir reoperations, including the NAA. Comparing alternatives to the NAA is one way to distinguish climate change effects from project effects. However, if climate change impacts are overstated, comparisons between a proposed alternative and the NAA may exaggerate the positive benefits of an alternative. Similarly, impacts that may be addressed by reservoir reoperations may be overstated. In addition, if an alternative is shown to have an erroneous positive or null effect then it may be excluded from necessary adaptive management and mitigation. To address these issues, sensitivity results could be provided. For example, reservoir reoperations could be included in the climate change analyses or the analyses could be presented without either climate change or water operational changes. The second option would provide a clearer distinction of project effects versus erroneous conclusions resulting from climate change assumptions.

**Synthesis of BDCP Effects on Covered Fish**
The EIR/EIS does not provide an explicit analytical framework for synthesizing the individual effects conclusions for each covered fish into a coherent statement describing the overall effect of BDCP on each covered fish. We recognize that given the large number of sometimes contradictory results considered for each covered fish this is a difficult task. However, relying exclusively on professional opinion without specifying critical biological thresholds or how the various results contributed to the expert opinion provides little useful information for evaluating the adequacy of the opinion and the impacts assessment. The BDCP explicitly recognizes this approach but seems to misstate the transparency of the analysis (5.2.7.10, Page 5.2-27).

**Use and Representation of Data**
The BDCP effects analysis converts qualitative data to quantitative data (page 5.5-1, line 20), and then performs mathematical operations on the numerical codes for the ranked data as if the coded scores were quantitative ratio scale data. Because there is no method to determine if the intervals between ranks are constant, it is mathematically incorrect to perform addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc. on the numerically coded scores. The subsequent “transformation” of the scores back to a “qualitative scale” demonstrates that the intervals between ranks are not constant, as the very low to low rank interval is one unit while the rank interval from high to very high is seven units. These re-ranked results are then used to generate “net effect” tables (see Figure 5.5.1-5 for an example) that are the foundation of the BDCP effects analysis and, presumably, the professional judgment that forms the basis of the impact assessment conclusions in the EIR/EIS alternatives analyses.
The Delta Independent Science Board (ISB) came to a similar conclusion. The ISB also described how the improper use of qualitative data compounds the uncertainty inherent in attributing importance among multiple attributes of the covered fish and their habitat (Page B-43). The ISB also described the multiple sources of uncertainty present in both documents and recommended that “uncertainty and the many underlying assumptions be dealt with upfront, forcefully, and directly”. Even with perfect data, in the execution of scenario analyses it is expected and desirable that different models produce different results, and that some may show negative impacts while others may not. This situation is described as uncertainty in both documents, and in the effects and impacts analyses is postponed as an issue for the adaptive management program to resolve. No method is provided to determine how this will be addressed when the adaptive management process must consider multiple models and conflicting results.
Table 1

Detailed Comments and Recommendations

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<th>Chapter/Appendix</th>
<th>Page/Line # or Section</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 General</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>The EIR/EIS relies on a large number of sometimes unclearly labeled and numbered EIR/EIS appendices, the BDCP and its appendices, and primary source documents to support its methods and results. This reliance on a suite of documents produced at different times appears to have caused inconsistencies and errors in the documents and makes it difficult to verify which methods were used for analyses. Additionally, chains of references from the EIR/EIS to its appendices and then to the BDCP and its appendices sometimes lead to dead ends that provide no relevant information. These issues should be addressed.</td>
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<td>2 General</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>The EIR/EIS and BDCP appear to assume that natural community restoration will be 100 percent successful. This is highly optimistic given the current status of the science regarding this issue. Is there an assumption of a success rate for any of the restoration projects? If so, please provide that assumption and detailed support for it. If not, a discussion of the success rate among restoration projects for each of the natural communities is appropriate for providing the reader an understanding of the potential for restoration to be successful and reduce impacts.</td>
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<td>3 General</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>There is no explicit analytical framework for synthesizing the individual effects conclusions for each covered fish into a statement describing the overall effect of BDCP on each covered fish making it difficult to confirm the validity of the impacts determinations. The presentation of the conclusions is arranged by tunnel construction related impacts and by conservation measure. A series of individual life stage analyses specific to each covered fish is nested within the construction/conservation measure organization. Nested within each life stage analysis are multiple analyses that are supported using different model runs. Interpretations of each model result and effect</td>
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conclusions follow the results. A summary table then lists the conclusion for each of the life stages. However, there is no explicit synthesis and explanation to support the overall CEQA and NEPA conclusions of the effect of BDCP on a particular covered fish. There is generally only a statement that all impacts considered in total were deemed to be a significant impact or a less than significant impact. This approach is described in the BDCP Effects analysis 5.2.7.10, Page 5.2-27, Line 36 as: “The net effects analysis assumes that there is no overarching analytical framework that integrates all effects and derives a quantitative estimate of the overall effect of the BDCP. Instead, the BDCP effects analysis is designed to provide a transparent, systematic, and comprehensive process for combining results from quantitative and qualitative analyses. This process is described below. The conclusions represent qualitative judgments of the effects of the BDCP that are grounded in the detailed quantitative and qualitative analyses in the appendices.”

4 General General

The use of model results sometimes appears to deviate from the stated limitations for their use (Section 4.3 Overview of Tools, Analytical Methods, and Applications, page 4-13) (See also EIR/EIS Appendix 5A-C5): “The models were used to compare and contrast the effects among various operating scenarios. The models incorporated a set of base assumptions; the assumptions were then modified to reflect the operations associated with each of the alternatives. The output of the models is used to show the comparative difference in the conditions among the different alternative scenarios. The model output does not predict absolute conditions in the future; rather, the output is intended to show what type of changes would occur. This type of model is described as comparative rather than predictive. Because of the comparative nature of these models, these results are best interpreted using various statistical measures such as long-term and year-type averages and probability of exceedance. Additionally, results from one model cannot be quantitatively compared to results from another model; therefore, comparisons between alternatives must be based on results that are derived from a consistent modeling approach.” If the appropriate use of model results is as stated then the use of those results should be limited to the evaluation of relatively coarse metrics for purposes of ranking and
selecting alternative scenarios. However, in the EIR/EIS the coarse scale results were incorporated into models with daily to hourly time steps to generate predictive results such as daily temperature thresholds. The appropriateness of these numerical comparisons should be clearly explained.

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<td>When multiple models are run to analyze the same impact, such as water temperature below Keswick, it is expected that the models will produce different results and that some may show negative impacts while others may not. This uncertainty in the analysis is proposed to be addressed through the adaptive management plan. However, the adaptive management plan is not fully developed and as such it is difficult to determine whether it will be adequate to address potential impacts as proposed.</td>
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<td>For the purposes of informing potential changes to water rights and water quality approvals needed for construction of the project in the near term, the EIR/EIS should include an analysis of all of the ELT operational and construction related effects of the project. The LLT analysis point represents the end of the term of the requested take permits and while relevant for producing an estimate of take during the period of the permits may not adequately inform the Water Board's decision making processes.</td>
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|   | There are 9 flow requirements and 6 of those have potential Real Time Operations (RTO) restrictions (BDCP Chapter 3.4.1.4.3):

- OMR flows RTO
- HORB RTO
- Delta outflow/X2
- North Delta bypass flow RTO
- E:I
- Sac River at Rio Vista flow RTO
- DCC RTO
- Suisun Marsh Salinity Gates RTO
- Fremont Weir RTO

There are several factors that could be considered in the RTO process including:

- Covered fish species risks
- Actions to avoid adverse effects on covered fish
- Allocations in year of action or future years |
• End of water year storage
• San Luis Reservoir low point
• Delivery schedules for any SWP or CVP contractor
• Actions that could be implemented throughout the year to recover any water supplies reduced by actions taken by the RTO team.
• Obligations to meet the SWRCB water quality standards
• Will take into account upstream operational constraints such as coldwater pool management, instream flow, and temperature requirements.

As of the date of the Public Drafts of the BDCP and EIR/EIS no agreement had been reached concerning how RTOs will affect the BDCP flow related requirements. These requirements are relied upon in the EIR/EIS to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. However, it is unclear whether the RTOs will be adequate until they have been fully developed and reviewed, especially given that the considerations for RTOs may have mutually exclusive purposes.

8 General General The tables in EIR/EIS Appendix 5A, Section C should be clarified. The data in the tables is arranged in the format required to plot cumulative frequencies of monthly data but the implied cell by cell analysis of the data as presented in the tables appears to be in conflict with the appropriate use of the data described in EIR/EIS Appendix 5A.4.6, page A31. In contrast, the associated figures all present cumulative frequencies of long-term monthly data. This issue also appears elsewhere, including EIR/EIS Appendix 11C, page 11C-218, Table 1, Mean Monthly Flows (cfs) for Model Scenarios in the Sacramento River at Keswick. A table that appears to illustrates the appropriate use of the data is shown on page 11C-220, Table 2, Differences (Percent Differences) between pairs of Model Scenarios in the Sacramento River at Keswick, Year-Round which shows differences between alternatives across the long-term data and across water-year data.

9 General General As indicated in several comment letters on the BDCP environmental review process, for the Water Boards to consider any water quality and water rights applications or petitions for the BDCP, environmental documentation prepared for the project must disclose the significant effects of the proposed project and identify a
reasonable range of interim and long-term alternatives that would reduce or avoid the potential significant environmental effects. The BDCP does not appear to propose interim water project operational measures needed to protect fish and wildlife beneficial uses beyond those requirements associated with biological opinions. The measures required by the biological opinions are designed to avoid jeopardy of listed species which is not the same standard as the standard of reasonable protection of beneficial uses. Since the State Water Board is required by law to periodically review and update, as appropriate, the Bay-Delta Plan, it will continue its independent review and update of the Bay-Delta Plan, and will establish requirements during the interim that are based on the best available science at the time of the update. The Water Boards will also need to independently evaluate the long-term measures proposed by BDCP and reach an independent conclusion on whether to approve changes associated with the project.

| 10 | General | General | The Alternative 4 Decision Tree for Delta outflow includes four operational scenarios. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NAA), these operational scenarios decrease total Delta outflow in the late-long term with some exceptions for critical water-years and for below normal, dry and critical water-years for the H4 high outflow scenario (EIR/EIS Appendix 5A.C.7). The justification for this limited range of Delta outflow scenarios is not clear given that there is significant information supporting the need for more Delta outflow for the protection of aquatic resources and the substantial uncertainty that other conservation measures will be effective in reducing the need for Delta outflow. For this reason a broader range of Delta outflows should be considered for the preferred project. Regardless of the BDCP proposed project, the State Water Board may establish higher Delta outflow requirements in the future and may allocate responsibility for those flows differently than proposed in the BDCP. |

| 11 | General | General | The geographical scope of the BDCP impacts assessment excludes San Pablo and San Francisco |
Bays from the analysis. CEQA requires the evaluation of impacts to the affected environment regardless of the scope of the project. The impacts assessment should both evaluate potential impacts downstream of the Delta and propose appropriate monitoring and mitigation to address those impacts. Specifically, the EIR/EIS should evaluate project effects on water quality and the various beneficial uses of water in the Bay area, including effects on adadromous and other fish species.

**EIR/EIS Specific Comments**

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<th>Chapter/ Appendix</th>
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<tr>
<td>12 EIR/EIS 3</td>
<td>4.14.2 (page 3.4-88, lines 1-14), 4.14.4 (page 3.4-290, lines 19-33), 6.3.3 (pages 3-155 to 3-157)</td>
<td>While the EIR/EIS states that CM1 will not substantially change dissolved oxygen levels in the Delta, CM1 will periodically increase the load of oxidizable material entering the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel (DWSC) from the upper San Joaquin Basin. The increased load will occur when the project is diverting most of its water from the North Delta while allowing San Joaquin River flows to enter the South Delta through the DWSC. This increased load of organic material may reduce the assimilative capacity of the DWSC and cause a depression of water dissolved oxygen levels that may be greater than the capacity of the existing aeration facility to reoxygenate. The BDCP includes CM14 (Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel Dissolved Oxygen Levels). The purpose of CM14 is to ensure continued funding for and operation of the aeration facility and to improve the facility’s effectiveness in meeting the BDCP’s biological goals and objectives and DO TMDL objectives. The BDCP will share in funding the long-term operation and maintenance costs associated with operation of the aeration facility. The BDCP recognizes the current limitations of the existing aeration facility to provide sufficient oxygen at all times and places. If oxygen levels fall below the Water Quality Objective after implementation of CM1 potential causes of noncompliance will be evaluated and the means to achieve compliance identified. BDCP states that it will consider funding modifications to the Aeration Facility and/or construction of additional aeration facilities to increase DO levels in the DWSC.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>EIR/EIS 8</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>EIR/EIS 8</td>
<td>8.4.3.9 (pages 475-476) 8.4.3.15 (pages 692-693)</td>
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Selenium cycling in the Delta is complicated and insufficiently well understood to accurately model concentrations in water and in fish under any of the CM1 alternatives. Monitoring and assessment of selenium fish tissue concentrations in the Delta should be conducted after implementation of CM1, regardless of the alternative selected to better understand actual project effects and associated mitigation, adaptive management and regulatory activities by the Water Boards and others.

16 EIR/EIS Chapter 8 8.2.3.15

The EIS/EIR defines the existing conditions in the Sacramento River based on mean selenium concentrations at Knights Landing of 0.32 µg/L, which are much higher than the concentrations found downstream at Freeport (mean<0.1 µg/L). Similarly, the existing conditions in San Francisco Bay were assumed to be higher (0.21 to 0.31 µg/L at Mallard Island) than the observed concentrations across multiple sampling events in Suisun Bay (0.08-0.12 µg/L). As a result, it appears that the EIR/EIS overestimates baseline selenium conditions which as a result may under estimate the effects of the alternatives when compared to this overestimated baseline condition. Depending on the hydrological conditions, it actually appears that the preferred alternative may result in increases in water column selenium concentrations by 8 to 20 percent compared to the change estimated in the EIS/EIR of 1 to 2 percent. This issue should be clarified in the EIR/EIS. In addition, as discussed above, regular monitoring of the system should be conducted to better understand actual project effects and associated mitigation, adaptive management and regulatory activities by the Water Boards and others.

17 EIR/EIS Chapters 8 and 31 8.4.3.9 (pages 445-446), 8.4.3.15 (pages 673-674) Table 31.1

Table 31.1 of the EIR/EIS lists the projected increase in mercury in fish as a significant and unavoidable adverse impact of restoring wetlands under Alternative 4. Similar conclusions were reached for Alternative 8.

The BDCP proposes to mitigate mercury impacts under all alternatives by implementing CM12 (Methyl Mercury Management) which it states will minimize the increased mobilization of methyl mercury at restoration areas. CM12 will employ pre-design characterization, design elements, and best management practices to mitigate methylation of mercury, and will require the monitoring and reporting of observed methyl mercury levels. The BDCP notes that the effectiveness of CM12 will be
enhanced by employing best management practices developed by the Phase I Methyl Mercury TMDL Control Studies. CM12 identifies restoration actions in the Yolo Bypass and the Cosumnes-Mokelumne areas of the Delta as having the greatest potential for methyl mercury generation.

The inorganic mercury content of sediment is an important factor contributing to methyl mercury production. Some of the highest sediment mercury concentrations are in Cache Creek and downstream in the Yolo Bypass. This is because the Cache Creek watershed exports about half of all the mercury entering the Delta. Half of this load is trapped in the Cache Creek Settling Basin while the rest is exported to the Yolo Bypass. Decreasing this inorganic mercury load will reduce methyl mercury production in restored wetlands in the Yolo Bypass.

The Cache Creek Settling Basin is owned and operated by DWR and by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. The Methyl Mercury Basin Plan Amendment calls for DWR and others to develop and implement a plan for improving the mercury trapping efficiency of the Cache Creek Settling Basin. CM12 should ensure these improvements are carried out.

If fully implemented, the BDCP conservation measures will increase wetland acreage by about fourfold in the Delta, from 20,000 to 80,000-acres. Wetlands have high methyl mercury production efficiency and the increased acreage may increase fish tissue concentrations in the Delta by up to 50-percent.

The BDCP can do more to minimize projected mercury increases in fish tissue concentrations than what is proposed in CM12. The BDCP should commit to funding improvements in the Cache Creek Settling Basin to reduce loads of inorganic mercury entering the Yolo Bypass. It should also commit to providing funding for the Phase I Basin Plan Amendment mercury control studies so that best management practices will be understood when restoration areas are developed under CM12.

Chapter 4 of BDCP states that the annual installation, operation and removal of the temporary South Delta barriers in Middle and Old rivers, Grantline Canal, and at the Head of Old River will continue as part of CM1.
However, the temporary barriers program is not evaluated under any of the CM1 alternatives. Implementation of any CM1 alternative will fundamentally change the flow of water in the South Delta, which can change the impacts of the temporary barriers. Old and Middle rivers are on the CWA 303(d)-list for low dissolved oxygen. DWR currently monitors water quality conditions in the South Delta as a requirement under its 401 Water Quality Certification for the South Delta Temporary Barriers Program. If the BDCP will continue to use the temporary barriers under any of the alternatives in CM1, then the use of the barriers should be explicitly evaluated in the various CM1 alternatives. In addition, the BDCP should provide for continued water quality monitoring to understand the effects of the barriers in the context of the BDCP in addition to any appropriate mitigation to address impacts of the barriers in the context of the BDCP, including impacts to dissolved oxygen levels.

The EIR/EIS states: “The methods used to analyze impacts to covered and non-covered fish and aquatic species in Chapter 11 rely on the models and data included in the Effects Analysis. Chapter 11 references specific sections of the Effects Analysis, including Appendix 5.B, Entrainment; Appendix 5.C, Flow, Passage, Salinity, and Turbidity; Appendix 5.D, Contaminants; Appendix 5.E, Habitat Restoration; and Appendix 5.F, Biological Stressors on Covered Fish.” In general, the EIR/EIS states that the BDCP is incorporated by reference and there are many statements describing which BDCP models are included such as BDCP Chapter 4, pages 4-8. Given the stated integration of the two documents, why are some model results such as those for IOS and OBAN selectively excluded from the EIR/EIS analysis? Additionally, why are the results of the BDCP net effects analysis not explicitly incorporated into the EIR/EIS?

Table 11-4. How is abundance defined with respect to the legend provided at the bottom of the table? Delta smelt currently are a low abundance species throughout the Delta. It appears that this is a risk assessment and not a reference to a numerical abundance value. How were the probability of occurrence and the abundance if present both determined and weighed for their relative contribution to risk?
Table 11-4 appears to have contradictory statements regarding the presence of covered fish at construction sites during the June 1 - October 31 in-water construction period. In the body of the table the white cells have included text that states the species life stage is "Not Present" while the legend at the bottom of the table states that the white cells indicate "unsure if present". Also, the statements in the alternatives text appears to conflict with both statements in the table. For example, on page 11-287, line 7 states that: "Longfin smelt are not expected to be present in the project construction zones during the expected in-water construction window (June1-October 31) (see Table 11-4)". Please address these issues.

Both SacEFT and SALMOD were used for analyzing Impact AQUA-41 but only SacEFT is included in the list of models used in the analysis. Please explain why or provide both sets of results?

Impact Aqua-1. What is the justification for the statement with respect to Delta smelt and temporary turbidity generated by construction activities that: "[a]ny exposure would not be adverse because of their preference for turbid condition..."(page 11-239). Why are local areas of artificially generated turbidity considered to be equal in effect to naturally generated turbidity? There are a number of physical and biological processes that are involved that are very different between the two sources of turbidity and it seems very unlikely that the turbidity generated by each of the two sources is equivalent. Turbidity is a measure of light extinction in the water column and not a direct measure of the processes that cause reduced light levels in water. These distinctions are noted on page 11-239, lines 13-16. Additionally, since it is acknowledged that the sediment generated during these activities is likely to release toxic substances, what is the basis for the statement that the temporary increase in turbidity would have no effect? Turbidity is an indirect measure of suspended sediment properties and the suspended sediment is likely to contain toxic substances.

Impact Aqua-1. What is the justification for the statement with respect to Delta smelt and temporary turbidity generated by construction activities that: "delta and longfin smelt have evolved and adapted to life in turbid waters...so increases in turbidity are expected to generally improve habitat conditions for these..."
species" (page 11-239). Why are local areas of artificially generated turbidity considered to be equal in effect to naturally generated turbidity? There are a number of physical and biological processes that are involved that are very different between the two sources of turbidity and it seems very unlikely that the types of turbidity generated by the two sources are equivalent. Turbidity is a measure of light extinction in the water column and not a direct measure of the processes that cause reduced light levels in water. These distinctions are noted on page 11-239, lines 13-16.

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<th>Impact Aqua 2. See above comments for Aqua 1. Please address this issue.</th>
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<td>25</td>
<td>1291</td>
<td>Line 24</td>
<td>Impact Aqua 3. There is some evidence that Delta smelt spawn over sandy substrate (EIR/EIS Appendix A, 11A-9, line 10). Given that significant amounts of sediment will be attracted to the North Delta Diversion (NDD) pumps during high sediment periods after initial pulse flows, that coarser sediment materials such as sand move as bed-load, that the NDD will cause local changes in hydrological energy gradients, that there will be dredging of sediment (upstream, downstream, and midstream) near each NDD pump, it seems reasonable to assume that deposition of sand will occur near the NDDs. This sandy substrate could potentially attract spawning Delta smelt and subject larvae to entrainment. Please explain how this potential issue being addressed.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>1293</td>
<td>Line 7</td>
<td>Impact Aqua 4. This impact for Alternative 4 was determined to have a potentially significant impact on Delta smelt spawning and egg incubation habitat but concluded that the potential impacts would be offset by habitat restoration because the Habitat Suitability Index &quot;in each subregion of the Plan Area is appreciably greater under the BDCP than under Existing Conditions&quot; (note that this was the NEPA conclusion so the term &quot;existing conditions&quot; is assumed to be a typographical error and NAA was assumed to be the intended baseline). However, BDCP Appendix 5E, page 5.E-95, line 27 with respect to the Cache Slough subregion states: &quot;It is unclear from this analysis if the overall increase in HUs [(Habitat Unit)] as a result of CM4 compensates for the decline in habitat suitability related to increasing temperatures for spawning delta smelt in Cache Slough.&quot; This seems to imply that climate change may render any habitat restoration ineffective so that</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td>Line 24</td>
<td>Impact Aqua 4. This impact for Alternative 4 was determined to have a potentially significant impact on Delta smelt spawning and egg incubation habitat but concluded that the potential impacts would be offset by habitat restoration because the Habitat Suitability Index &quot;in each subregion of the Plan Area is appreciably greater under the BDCP than under Existing Conditions&quot; (note that this was the NEPA conclusion so the term &quot;existing conditions&quot; is assumed to be a typographical error and NAA was assumed to be the intended baseline). However, BDCP Appendix 5E, page 5.E-95, line 27 with respect to the Cache Slough subregion states: &quot;It is unclear from this analysis if the overall increase in HUs [(Habitat Unit)] as a result of CM4 compensates for the decline in habitat suitability related to increasing temperatures for spawning delta smelt in Cache Slough.&quot; This seems to imply that climate change may render any habitat restoration ineffective so that</td>
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habitat restoration may not fully mitigate for the negative impacts found under Impacts Aqua-4, especially given that the Cache Slough subregion is one of the two most important restoration areas for Delta Smelt a. This analysis stated that it was conducted in the same manner as that for Impact Aqua-4 for Alternative 1A, however, the analysis under Alternative 1A appear to have been based on a different set of analytical tools and as such its conclusions may not be directly applicable to Alternative 4. Please address this issue.

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| The results of BDCP Appendix 5E are cited to support the Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) and Habitat Unit (HU) approaches used in the EIR/EIS assessment. The methods described in BDCP Appendix 5E state that three physical parameters were included in the HSI but that turbidity could not be modeled and was held constant between scenarios and water-year type (page 5.E-72, line 10). Holding turbidity constant across the comparisons effectively eliminated it from the model as indicated in Figures 5.E.4-40 through 5.E.4-40. The same paragraph states that there were very small differences in temperature and concludes that the driving variable was salinity. Given that the subregions can be divided into brackish or fresh water habitat and the fresh water habitat never becomes brackish, the HSI analysis reduces to the effects of operations on salinity in the brackish region. On page 5.E-38, line 39 the methods state that monthly salinity was used for DCM2 stations within each subregion. Please explain how are average monthly salinity results relevant to evaluating the quality of habitat for Delta smelt? How are these results useful for rating habitat quality within a freshwater subregion such as Cache Slough where there is a resident population of Delta smelt?

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| Impact Aqua-5: The discussion states that the abiotic habitat methods are detailed in BDCP Appendix 5C.5.4.5.1. However, that section provides only results and not detailed methods and refers the reader to Feyrer and coauthors (2011) for method details. In referring to that paper it is not clear which of their detailed methods were actually used in the effects analysis and in the EIR/EIS. Please clarify.

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| Why are differences reported in hectares instead of acres? The remainder of both the BDCP and the EIR/EIS reports area in acres.
| 31 | EIR/EIS 11 | 1301 Line 5 | Impact Aqua-19. What is the justification for the statement with respect to longfin smelt and temporary turbidity generated by construction activities that longfin smelt: “are unlikely to be adversely affected by temporary increases in turbidity”(page 11-287). Why are local areas of artificially generated turbidity considered to be equal in effect to naturally generated turbidity? There are a number of physical and biological processes that are involved that are very different between the two sources of turbidity and it seems very unlikely that the types of turbidity generated by the two sources are equivalent. Turbidity is a measure of light extinction in the water column and not a direct measure of the processes that cause reduced light levels in water. These distinctions are noted in the delta smelt Impact Aqua 1 discussion on page 11-239, lines 13-16 which is specifically referenced in longfin smelt Impacts Aqua 19. |
| 32 | EIR/EIS 11 | 1315 Line 15 | Impact Aqua-40. Summary. The EIR/EIS states that the effects of Alternative 4 on spawning and egg incubation habitat for winter-run Chinook salmon are uncertain. What criteria will be used by the BDCP to select one model result over the alternative results? |
| 33 | EIR/EIS 11 | 1315 Line 21 | Impact Aqua-40. Flow. The brief summary of the effect of Alt 4 H3 vs the NAA on Sacramento River flow at Keswick Dam for winter-run Chinook ESU spawning and egg incubation habitat concludes that scenario H3 generally provides a benefit by increasing flows in May and June and results in no effects in later months. However, the results cited as supporting the summary statement (EIR/EIS Appendix 11C.4.1.1, Table 2, pages 220-222) indicate complex water-year dependent results for July through September that include no difference, a substantial number of decreases, and two increases. Please clarify. |
| 34 | EIR/EIS 11 | 1316 Line 9 | Impact Aqua-40. Exceedence days. The methods for calculating the exceedence frequency are not clear. Additionally, it appears that the mathematical operations in Table 11-4-15 may be incorrect. For example, if we assume a hypothetical example with a score for the NAA of 41 days out of 150 and a score for scenario H3 of 38 days out of 100 then the “divide-by-zero” rule cannot be violated as you do not subtract 41-38 to get -3 and 150-150 to get 0 and then divide -3 by 0. Please clarify. |
35. Impact Aqua-40. It appears that the results of Table 11-4-16 contradict those of Table 11-4-15 when they are compared using all of the water-years for a particular month. Please clarify.

36. Impact Aqua-40. Reclamation Egg Mortality Model. The methods and reporting values should be clarified in this section of the EIR/EIS and BDCP Appendix 5C.4. It is not clear if Table 11-4-17 is reporting daily mortality rates or annual mortality rates. It is also not clear how the daily time step data were used. Also, the statement that when the data are interpreted on an absolute scale that the increase in mortality would be negligible may not be true not based on a complete life cycle analysis. A very small change in the rate of mortality could lead to a very large increase in the number of eggs killed.

37. Impact Aqua-40. SacEFT. The methods described for the SacEFT model are not clearly described making the results difficult to evaluate.

38. Impact Aqua-40. Scenario H1 vs. Scenario H3 and not NAA comparison. Generally, in the text of this section the results for Alternative 4 Scenario H1 were compared against Alternative 4 Scenario H3 instead of the NAA while the figures supporting the analysis provided the comparison with the NAA. While the text states that the effects of Scenario H1 were generally similar to those for Scenario H3 for May-September, Appendix 11C4.1.1 Table 2, page 222, indicates that Scenario H1 will have large flow effects in September of Wet and Above Normal water-years. Please clarify.

39. Impact Aqua-40. H3 vs. H4 and not NAA comparison. Generally, the text of this section compares the results for Alternative 4 Scenario H4 against Alternative 4 Scenario H3 instead of the NAA while the figures supporting the analysis provide the comparison with the NAA. Please address.

40. Impact Aqua-40. This analysis is based on the results of seven different model results: 1) Sacramento River flows; 2) Shasta Reservoir storage; 3) mean monthly water temperature; 4) days per month temperature exceedences; 5) total degree days; Reclamation Egg Mortality Model, and; 7) SacEFT. For Alternative 4 the CEQA conclusion is that the impacts are Less Than Significant while the NEPA effect is Not Determined. The basis for the Less Than Significant CEQA determination is not clear given that there was little
correlation between the more general model results (Sacramento River flow, Shasta Reservoir storage, mean monthly water temperature) and the more specific model results. Additionally, it is not clear how the complex pattern of negative and beneficial effects under the more specific models assessed arrived at a Less Than Significant determination.

### 41 EIR/EIS 11 1326 Line 1
Impact Aqua-41. H3 Scenario. It appears that the analysis should have used a symmetrical period around the peak juvenile rearing period of August through January or explained why it chose an asymmetrical period of August through December (BDCP Appendix 5C.A, SacEFT attachment following table of references, Figure I.2, page 7). Additionally, this analysis of Scenario H3 does not clearly state which Sacramento River flow stations it is discussing ("upstream of Red Bluff") while the analysis of Scenario H1 appears to state that it is discussing the stations at Keswick and the Red Bluff Diversion Dam. Please address.

### 42 EIR/EIS 11 1326 Line 5
Impact Aqua-41. Flows. The analysis found that flows were up to 18 percent less than the NAA but concluded that the duration and magnitude of the reduction was not biologically significant without providing support for that determination. Please describe the standards used for this conclusion.

### 43 EIR/EIS 11 1326 Line 15
Impact Aqua-41. SacEFT Juvenile WUA for rearing. It is unclear from the descriptions of the methods exactly what the index represents (see SacEFT pages 59-60). Also, it is unclear what the basis is for the SacEFT determinations. Finally, the model was run with daily flow and temperature data from the SRWQM instead of the standard monthly time step. Using daily mortality data summed over a year as a quantitative result may violate the monthly time step rule stated in EIR/EIS Appendix 5A.4.6, page A31. Please address these issues.

### 44 EIR/EIS 11 1326 Line 17
Impact Aqua-41. SacEFT Juvenile Stranding Index. This index reflects the average proportion of habitat available on a particular day and is not a measure of the proportion of juveniles lost nor does it take into account the loss of total habitat area that would have occurred under ideal conditions (SacEFT pages 69-70). Please address.
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<td>EIR/EIS 11</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>Impact Aqua-41. There are no SALMOD data provided to evaluate the SALMOD results for winter-run Chinook smolt equivalent habitat-related mortality. Please provide such results. Also, both SALMOD and SacEFT use the same flow data downscaled from CALSIM monthly data to daily data as well as the same water temperature data from the SRWQM. The two models represent biological and physical processes differently so they should by design produce different results. What criteria will be used to select one model result over that of another model?</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>EIR/EIS 11</td>
<td>2506</td>
<td>In the NEPA and CEQA analyses, conclusions for Alternatives 4 and 8 appear to be treated differently with respect to a finding of significant effects of operations on spawning and egg incubation habitat. The Alternatives should be treated the same with respect to impacts assessments and potential adaptive management and mitigation. If adaptive management or other mitigation could be employed to avoid or reduce an impact, it should be proposed. Further, uncertainty should be treated consistently with the alternatives. For this analysis it appears that for CEQA purposes uncertainty for Alternative 4 yielded a less than significant impact and yielded a significant impact for Alternative 8. It appears that Alternative 8 impacts to spawning and egg incubation could be mitigated but that that mitigation would result in additional water supply impacts. This mitigation should have been proposed given the statement made under real-time operations in Chapter 3.4.1.4.5, page 3.4-27, line 36 that “operational decisions will take into account upstream operational constraints, such as coldwater pool management, instream flow, and temperature requirements.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>EIR/EIS Appendix 5A</td>
<td>A22</td>
<td>The example shown of daily variations in north of Delta diversions (NDD) and bypass flows is for a wet year with very high flows. It would be illustrative to show similar charts for other year-types, particularly dry and critical years.</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>EIR/EIS Appendix 5A</td>
<td>A23</td>
<td>The Appendix states that: “The CALSIM II simulations do not consider future climate change adaptation which may manage the SWP and CVP system in a different manner than today to reduce climate impacts. For example, future changes in reservoir flood control reservation to better accommodate a seasonally changing hydrograph may be considered under future programs, but are not considered under the BDCP. Thus, the CALSIM II BDCP results represent the risks to operations, water users, and the environment in the absence of dynamic adaptation for climate change.” Because the CALSIM simulations don’t consider operational adaptation to climate change, they may overstate or understate the impacts and benefits associated with the alternatives and may make it difficult to differentiate between uncertain climate change effects and the effects of the alternatives. It also makes it difficult to determine to what extent potential impacts may be mitigated. The uncertainty associated with this issue should be clearly addressed in each impact assessment for which this issue may apply.</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>EIR/EIS Appendix 5A</td>
<td>A28</td>
<td>The appendix states that: “Reservoir inflow temperatures were derived from the available record of observed data and averaged by month. The mean monthly inflow temperatures are then repeated for each study year.” This assumption may lead to overestimating the amount of coldwater pool in warm or dry years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>EIR/EIS Appendix 5A</td>
<td>A46</td>
<td>The NDD diversions are modelled in 15 minute increments, and are set to only divert when downstream velocity is &gt; 0.4 ft/sec. The graph on page 5A-A48 shows the NDD pumps being turned on and off on an hourly basis to meet this target. However, most pumps are not physically capable of that type of operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>EIR/EIS Appendix 5A</td>
<td>B6 Line 22</td>
<td>The following statement is made beginning on Line 22: “SWP Banks pumping plant has an installed capacity of about 10,668 cfs (two units of 375 cfs, five units of 1,130 cfs, and four units of 1,067 cfs). The SWP water rights for diversions specify a maximum of 10,350 cfs, but the U. S. Army Corps’ of Engineers (ACOE) permit for SWP Banks Pumping Plant allows a maximum pumping of 6,680 cfs. With additional diversions depending on Vernalis flows the total diversion can go up to 8,500 cfs during December 15th – March 15th. Additional capacity</td>
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of 500 cfs (pumping limit up to 7,180 cfs) is allowed to reduce impact of NMFS BO Action 4.2.1 on SWP."

The SWP water right permits for diversions at Banks authorize DWR to divert or redivert up to 10,350 cfs. From January 8, 1995, to February 6, 1995, diversions at the Banks pumping plant totaled 468,542 acre-feet at an average rate of 7,874 cfs, the largest amount taken during any 30-day period since the project was constructed. The permits have an expired “complete-use” date of December 31, 2009. As stated in our previous comments on the Second Administrative Draft EIR/EIS, DWR must file petitions to extend the “complete-use” date in its permits and the State Water Board must approve those petitions before additional use is authorized above the maximum amounts previously used. DWR filed time extension petitions in 2009 to extend the permits to 2015. The petitions were publicly noticed and timely protested, but there has been no activity since the protests were received, including completion of necessary CEQA documentation to support the proposed change. This issue should be acknowledged in the EIR/EIS.

54  EIR/EIS  Appendix 5A  B39  Line 34  The EIR/EIS states that “Stored water releases to meet the enhanced spring outflow requirement occurs only from Oroville, minimizing storage impacts to other reservoirs like Shasta and Folsom.” It seems highly unlikely that all additional spring outflows would come from Oroville. This assumption should be discussed.

55  EIR/EIS  Appendix 5A  B40  Line 7  Regarding the D-1641 export-inflow ratio the appendix states: “In the Alternative 4 scenarios H1 and H3, however, this requirement is applied to the south Delta exports only, and the NDD is not included in the Delta inflow or the Delta exports computation used to determine this requirement. Conversely, in the Alternative 4 scenarios H2 and H4, this requirement is applied to the total Delta exports by including the north Delta diversion in the Delta inflow and the Delta exports computation used to determine this requirement.”

This is inconsistent and makes the alternatives difficult to compare. To address this, a technical memorandum was prepared and included on page 5A-D149. The analysis re-ran scenarios H1 and H3 including the NDD in the E/I ratio and compared the results to the original model runs. Unfortunately, only a very small subset of the results were presented. The text states “the results
from the sensitivity run for A4_ESO_ELT with E/I ratio approach recommended by NMFS showed that on a long-term average, there are minor changes in the flow and storage operations compared to the A4_ESO_ELT results included in the current effects analysis.” However, the long-term average doesn’t capture dry year effects or effects during specific months that may impact sensitive species. Without showing the full results of the study the analysis cannot be fully verified.

| 56 | EIR/EIS Appendix 5A | B97 | It is unclear what averaging period is proposed for the bypass flows on the Sacramento River. Will diversions be based on the monthly average flow, daily average flow, instantaneous flow, or some other metric? Without knowing what averaging period will be used it is not possible to assess the protectiveness of the proposed bypass flows.

Flows at Freeport reverse occasionally at ebb tide under current conditions. If proposed tunnel diversions are based on an average flow rather than instantaneous flow, reverse flows at Freeport would likely become more common and more extreme in the period from July to November. Additionally, flows at Freeport upstream of the intakes are projected to decrease during that time period, as compared to existing conditions, which will exacerbate any potential reverse flow issue (Appendix 5A, page C-738). This issue should be addressed in the EIR/EIS and potential impacts mitigated.

| 57 | EIR/EIS Appendix 5A | 5A.C.1285 | It is not clear if this graph is actually displaying salinity at Emmaton or if it is displaying salinity at Threemile Slough. Regardless, based on the model results, the chances of exceeding the D-1641 salinity standards at Emmaton increase dramatically. The chance of exceeding the 0.45 mmhos/cm standard in April increases from approximately 5 percent under existing conditions to approximately 35 percent under Alternative 4, with other months showing similar changes.

| 58 | EIR/EIS Appendix 8M | Section 3.1 | Appendix 8M section 3.1 states that discharges from point sources in North San Francisco Bay (i.e., refineries) that contribute selenium to Suisun Bay and the western Delta are expected to be reduced through a TMDL under development by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board that is expected to result in decreasing discharges of selenium.

The EIR/EIS should not presume the outcome of a
TMDL that has not been completed or adopted by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. Potential increases in upstream discharges of selenium associated with alternatives proposed in the EIR/EIS should be addressed by the project independent of the outcome of the TMDL currently under development. Increases in upstream discharge of selenium are a concern for downstream water quality.

**Implementing Agreement Specific Comments**

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<tr>
<td>59 IA 1.0 Page 1</td>
<td>The Draft Implementing Agreement makes the following statement: “The United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) of the United States Department of the Interior is not a Party to this Agreement. References to Reclamation’s roles and responsibilities in this Agreement reflect those as set forth in the BDCP. There are no obligations on behalf of Reclamation established in this Agreement.” It is not clear from reading the BDCP n EIR/EIS what, if any, role USBR will have in the BDCP process. This should be clarified. The EIR/EIS should clearly describe the various approvals both DWR and USBR will need for the BDCP from the Water Boards and disclose any impacts and appropriate mitigation measures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>60 IA 10.2.1.1 Page 25</td>
<td>The review process referred to in Section 15.8 refers to BDCP Chapter 7, Table 7-1 to determine which agency has final decision making authority. Table 7-1 doesn’t specifically address the Decision Tree process which does not change a conservation measure but instead results in the selection of one of the alternatives provided by the conservation measure. The document should state which agency has final decision making authority with respect to the Decision Tree process.</td>
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<td>61 IA 10.2.1.2 Page 26, 10.2.2.2.2 Page 28, 10.3 and 10.4</td>
<td>The data and other information devolved through the Decision Tree adaptive management, and real time operations processes should be made readily available to the public to facilitate independent analysis and evaluation. Raw data should be included, and documentation of QA/QC processes should be clear and complete. Methods of analysis should be</td>
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documented clearly so that analyses are reproducible. We recommend coordination with the California Water Quality Monitoring Council and Delta Science Program to ensure that data sharing is consistent with emerging community standards.

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<td>62</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.2.1.2 Page 26</td>
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<td>Step 3, part (iii) of the Decision Tree process provides that the Implementing Office will administer the process of interpreting the scientific results of the process and identifying a course of action with respect to the alternatives. The document should state what standards or risk assessment processes will be used to interpret the results and formulate the decision.</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>9.5 Page 22</td>
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<td>The document should define the terms “future plan or project”. Also, the term “Permittee” is defined in IA 3.46 and conflicts with the usage here.</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.2.1 Page 24</td>
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<td>The Implementing Agreement includes a discussion of Real-Time Operations, the Decision Tree Process and Adaptive Management. This discussion does not mention of the State Water Board’s continuing authority over the State Water Project and Central Valley Project water right permits as well as the ongoing periodic review process to update the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan that may result in additional requirements set outside of the BDCP processes described here. A statement to this effect should be included in the document.</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.2.2.1 Page 27</td>
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<td>The third bulleted item states that real-time operations will be used to “maximize conservation benefits to covered fish species and maximize water supplies.” In contrast, BDCP Chapter 3.4.1.4.5, page 3.4-26, line 16 states that real-time operations will maximize water supply for SWP and CVP … subject to providing the necessary protections for covered species.” The two documents should be edited to harmonize the potentially conflicting goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.2.2.3 Page 28</td>
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|   |   | The IA states that “[a]bsent concurrence of the relevant agency directors, the disputed real-time operational adjustment will not be made.” The agency directors in the IA include the director of CDFW, the regional directors of the relevant federal fish and wildlife agencies, the director of DWR, and the regional director of USBR. In contrast, BDCP Chapter 3.4.1.4.5, page 3.4-27, line 28 states that “the decision will be made by the Regional Director of the relevant fish agency(s),
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<td>67</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.2.2.2.3 Page 28</td>
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<td>The document should state how technical and jurisdictional issues will be resolved given that a real-time operational adjustment will not be made where there is no concurrence of the relevant agency directors.</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.2.2.3 Page 28</td>
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<td>The document should clearly define the term “specific parameter.” The term parameter is used in many different ways in BDCP 3.4.1.4.</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.3.4</td>
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<td>The document should clearly define the term “process” as it is used in multiple ways in the IA and its use with respect to the Adaptive Management Programs needs to be explicitly stated where the term occurs to eliminate ambiguity. For example, “AMP decision making process.”</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.3.5.1.2 Page 34</td>
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<td>The document should clearly define what the term “adaptive resources” means.</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.3.7.1 Page 36</td>
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<td>The document should be corrected. The parties’ commitments to funding the Supplemental Adaptive Management Fund are not specified in Chapter 8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>10.3.7.2 Page 37</td>
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<td>The document should describe the resources to be shared and the process for sharing the resources that are included in the second bulleted item.</td>
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<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>11.4.2.1 Page 43</td>
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<td>The Adaptive Management Team should be involved in the process of evaluating the effectiveness of the Reserve Management Plan and revising the plan as necessary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>13.1.1 Page 46</td>
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<td>The document should clearly state the Authorized Entities’ share of the cost of the Supplemental Adaptive Management Fund and the Supplemental Resources Fund as those values are not stated in the BDCP.</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>15.2.4.4</td>
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|   |   | The document should be edited to harmonize this section with section 10.2.1.1, BDCP Chapter 3.6.3.5.1, and BDCP Chapter 7 as there are many conflicts between roles and appeals processes. The implementation of water operations in CMs is treated differently than the non-water operation sections of
CMs in Chapter 7. The Decision Tree process has different rules. Finally, non-water operation sections of CMs prior to the end of the Decision Tree process are inadequately described. The document needs to be edited to clearly describe those sections.

76 IA 16.3.2 The document should clearly state how operations prior to the time that the NDDss become operational will be reported.

77 IA 22.0 Page 80 The document should define the term “non-participating”.

78 IA 22.6 Page 84 The last sentence of this section assumes that the Permittees will invoke the review process provided in section 15.8 but does not address the situation in which the Permittees do not invoke the review process. This sentence in the document should be modified to address this potential circumstance.

**BDCP Plan General Comments**

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<td>79 BDCP Chapter 5 General</td>
<td>The BDCP effects analysis process (which presumably carries over to the similar qualitative judgments in the EIR/EIS) appears to potentially misinterpret the coding of ranked data with numbers instead of letters as converting qualitative data to quantitative data (page 5.5-1, line 20). This issue appears to be further compounded by performing mathematical operations on the numerical codes for the ranked data as if the coded scores were quantitative ratio scale data. Please address.</td>
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<td>80 BDCP 5 5.5.3-33 Line 19</td>
<td>In contrast to the BDCP Effects conclusion that there is generally limited change in physical attributes in upstream areas except for the Feather River (see Figure 5.5.3-4, page 5.5.3-43), the EIR/EIS found that the effect could not be determined (EIR/EIS ES-73, AQUA-43). Which is correct?</td>
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<td>87 BDCP Chapter 6</td>
<td>6.4.3</td>
<td>The meaning of the phrase “original terms of the Plan” in the third bulleted item is ambiguous. The document should clearly define what this phrase means and provide examples of original terms.</td>
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<td>88 BDCP 3</td>
<td>3.4.1.4.5</td>
<td>Please describe how it will be possible to adequately test the alternative hypotheses of the Decision Tree within the 10-year time period especially if there is an inadequate representation of water year types and replicate conditions and habitat restoration during that time period? It appears that 10 years may be too short of a time period to assure that adequate data will be collected to dictate operational requirements for the following approximately 40 year period within the narrow range included in the Decision Tree process. As stated in previous comments, the State Water Board must make an independent determination of water project, water quality and other requirements needed to reasonably protect beneficial uses. Those requirements are subject to regular review and modification and as such may not conform to the proposed BDCP process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89 BDCP 3</td>
<td>3.4.1.4.5</td>
<td>As stated above with regard to the IA, the data and other information devolved through the Decision Tree adaptive management, and real time operations processes should be made readily available to the public to facilitate independent analysis and evaluation. Raw data should be included, and documentation of QA/QC processes should be clear and complete. Methods of analysis should be documented clearly so that analyses are reproducible. We recommend coordination with the California Water Quality Monitoring Council and Delta Science Program to ensure that data sharing is consistent with emerging community standards.</td>
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<td>90 BDCP 3</td>
<td>3.4.1.4.5</td>
<td>We suggest adding an introductory paragraph clarifying the language and organization for this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 BDCP 3</td>
<td>3.4.1.4.5</td>
<td>CM2 should be referenced in most of the discussion as Fremont Weir operations are included in this section.</td>
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<td>5C.4.5.2.1</td>
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The document states that: "The decrease in HSI for the egg-larvae stage is the result of increased water temperatures in the subregion by the LLT primarily due to climate change impacts. There was almost no change in the HSI value for temperature over the period due to covered activities alone reflecting the lack of impact of the BDCP on temperature in Cache Slough (Figure 5.E.4-40). It is unclear from this analysis if the overall increase in HUs as a result of CM4 compensates for the decline in habitat suitability related to increasing temperatures for spawning delta smelt in Cache Slough." Please provide data to support this conclusion. While Figure 5.E.4-40 shows that BDCP does not affect temperature it does not provide data regarding water temperature increases due to climate change. It does show that BDCP will cause increases in salinity in 3 out of the 5 water-year types.
State Water Resources Control Board

October 30, 2015

BDCP/California WaterFix Comments
P.O. Box 1919
Sacramento, CA  95812
BDCPComments@icfi.com


The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) (collectively Water Boards) appreciate the opportunity to comment on the public draft of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan/California WaterFix (BDCP/Cal WaterFix) Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (RDEIR/EIS).

The mission of the Water Boards is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. The State Water Board administers water rights in California including water rights for the Department of Water Resources’ (DWR) State Water Project (SWP) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation’s (USBR) Central Valley Project (CVP). The Water Boards also have primary authority over the protection of California’s water quality. The BDCP/Cal WaterFix will require both water right and water quality approvals from the Water Boards. Accordingly, the Water Boards are responsible agencies for the project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Specifically, activities that may require approval by the Water Boards include, changes to the SWP’s and CVP’s points of diversion of water and other provisions of their water rights, water quality certifications pursuant to Clean Water Act section 401, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits, and potentially other water quality approvals. The State Water Board has received and is currently processing the water right change petition and the water quality certification for the Cal WaterFix, the current preferred project. The RDEIR/EIS and Final EIR/EIS will inform these processes.

In our role as responsible agencies, the Water Boards previously reviewed and provided comments on the Notices of Preparation, administrative and public draft EIR/EISs, and provided other written and oral input over the course of the BDCP/Cal WaterFix development process. To the extent that previous comments from the Water Boards have not been fully addressed, they are incorporated by reference in this comment letter and are not reiterated. In addition, as discussed in the Water Boards’ previous comment letters, additional information may be needed to support Water Board approvals beyond what is included in the above documents. Following are specific comments on the RDEIR/EIS.
Optimization of Alternatives
As noted previously, only the preferred alternative for this project has been optimized to enhance the performance of the alternative for environmental and water supply purposes. The lack of optimization of the other alternatives should be noted and where possible addressed. For example, only Alternative 4A is modeled using the current Emmaton salinity compliance point while the other alternatives use a Threemile Slough compliance point. Additionally, while Cal WaterFix-specific alternatives 2D and 5A represent high and low levels of construction and infrastructure impacts, no alternative was proposed that would optimize operational conditions for environmental purposes. To illustrate that there is additional potential for providing environmental benefits without impacting cold water pool resources and compliance with water quality requirements, the State Water Board requested that a scenario that increases Delta outflows without impacting cold water pools be evaluated. This scenario illustrates that more outflow can be provided without impacting cold water pools. However, given the limited time for this scenario analysis, it was also not optimized or developed into an alternative.

Continued Involvement of the Water Boards
The descriptions of the various alternatives provides that flow requirements and other operational requirements may be set and modified during interim operations under the decision tree process, during initial operations after the north Delta diversions begin, during the Real-Time Operational Decision-Making Process, during ad hoc adaptive management actions, and within the context of a formal Adaptive Management and Monitoring Program. The document does not describe a role for the State Water Board, but the State Water Board will have a role in these decision-making processes, and may establish additional requirements through its water right authorities.

Water Transfer Assumptions
The assumptions for potential water transfers that may occur due to the BDCP/Cal WaterFix should be reconsidered in the context of the current drought. The analysis should consider that the magnitude of transfers and other water exchanges that did or could have occurred in the drought would occur more often if there were more pumping capacity under the BDCP/Cal WaterFix.

Assumptions for Water Demand and Reliability
The Cal WaterFix baseline No Action Alternative (NAA)-2025 assumes increased north of Delta diversions of approximately 483 thousand acre-feet (TAF)/year and maximum contract amounts for SWP south of Delta municipal and industrial demands regardless of hydrological conditions without the project. The magnitude of those assumed demands is unlikely to be realized by 2025, and to some degree may occur because of the additional water supply reliability provided by the Cal WaterFix. To the extent that the magnitude of these factors is caused by the Cal WaterFix or the assumptions are simply too large, the effects of action alternative such as Alternative 4A will be underestimated and masked. These assumptions should be revisited.

Uncertainty and Scenario Analysis vs. Prediction of Outcome
The level of uncertainty associated with the modeling should be clearly articulated in the impacts analysis. There is a large degree of uncertainty regarding the exact effects of the project due to a number of factors. However, this is not always clear in the RDEIR/EIS. The effects analysis frequently does not follow the guidelines for use of output from physical and biological models. Generally, those issues arise either when a particular analysis fails to distinguish between modeling as a decision support tool versus modeling to establish predictive
point values or when the analysis rescales physical model output from a monthly time step to a daily or hourly time step for input to biological models. The comparative analysis approach should have been applied for every analysis.

Downstream Water Quality, Noncovered Fish, and Natural Communities
Downstream effects of the alternatives on Suisun Bay, Carquinez Straight, San Pablo Bay, and San Francisco Bay should be further analyzed and the methods used in the analyses should be consistent with accepted methods that have been used to model and measure the effects of changing water export timing, volume, and rate on salinity, water quality, and aquatic and terrestrial biological resources throughout the entire Bay-Delta ecosystem. The effects analysis conclusion that the change in Delta outflow under either Alternative 4 or Alternative 4A would have no measurable effect on San Francisco Bay salinity because the change would be two to three orders of magnitude lower than the tidal flow mischaracterizes the bidirectional flow of the tides and the unidirectional Delta outflow. Neither quantitative nor qualitative model results were provided to support the conclusion. The UnTrim model was developed specifically to conduct this type of analysis and was extensively used in the BDCP/Cal Water Fix analyses of water quality and X2.

Stockton Ship Channel Aeration Continued Funding
The staff report for the low dissolved oxygen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) in the Stockton Ship Channel identified three causes for the impairment. One of these was the magnitude of San Joaquin River flow entering the channel. Alternative 4, the original preferred BDCP alternative, included Conservation Measure 14. Conservation Measure 14 committed to contribute funding to maintain and operate the experimental aeration device as mitigation for altering San Joaquin River flow. Alternatives 4A, 2D and 5A, while continuing to manipulate channel flow in a manner similar to Alternative 4, no longer include a commitment to share in the cost of aeration. The RDEIR/EIS justifies this decision by noting that the impact of the project is less than significant because of the aerator. The aerator is being funded on a voluntary basis by others and may not be present in the future should they decide to stop contributing funds. If this occurs, then the lack of oxygen in the channel could again block the fall return of upstream migrating adult chinook salmon. We recommend that all alternatives commit to contributing funding for continued aeration or other measures to address any impacts of the project on dissolved oxygen conditions.

Cache Creek Settling Basin Improvements
The Water Boards understand that the BDCP Alternative 4 that includes habitat conservation measures beyond the mitigation needed for the Cal WaterFix is no longer the preferred project in the RDEIR/EIS. However, to the extent that this and other BDCP alternatives are still evaluated and may carry over into the EcoRestore effort, the Water Boards recommend that commitments to improve the Cache Creek Settling Basin be made to mitigate for expected increases in mercury fish tissue concentrations from restoration efforts. The Delta Methyl Mercury TMDL report estimated that 56 percent of all inorganic mercury loads entering the Delta came from the Cache Creek drainage. Half of this load is trapped in the Cache Creek Settling Basin while the rest is exported to the Yolo Bypass and downstream Delta. The Methyl Mercury TMDL Control Program recommended that improvements be made to the Cache Creek Settling Basin to increase the trapping efficiency and decrease mercury exports.
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the RDEIR/EIS. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at diane.riddle@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 341-5297.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Diane Riddle
Environmental Program Manager
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF EVIDENTIARY HEARING REGARDING WATER RIGHT CHANGE PETITION FOR THE CALIFORNIA WATERFIX PROJECT

DECLARATION OF KYLE OCHENDUSZKO, P.E.

I, Kyle D. Ochenduszko, P.E. declare as follows:

1. Below is a summary of my work experience germane to the WaterFix change petition hearing:
   a. From June 2011 through March 2013 I was a Water Resource Control Engineer within the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Division of Water Rights (Division) working on projects within the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta) including Sacramento River temperature management and Bay-Delta water quality control planning efforts.
   b. From March 2013 through March 2016, I worked with the California Department of Public Health and the State Water Board’s Division of Financial Assistance to help communities fund drinking water infrastructure projects.
c. From March 2016 to January 21, 2018, I was a Senior Water Resource Control Engineer in the Division. I was responsible for overseeing the activities of Division staff related to the WaterFix change petition hearing and other projects within the Bay-Delta.

d. On January 22, 2018, I was promoted to Supervising Water Resource Control Engineer and am currently on temporary assignment to help oversee Division activities related to the WaterFix change petition hearing.

2. Based on my experience and position at the State Water Board, I have personal knowledge of the following:

3. The State Water Board is the primary state agency charged with implementing the legal mandates of the California Water Code and for administering programs to promote the reasonable and beneficial use of California’s waters. In discharging these duties, the State Water Board exercises regulatory authority over both the allocation of water resources (water rights) and the discharge of waste to waters of the state (water quality). In this capacity, the State Water Board frequently acts as a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) responsible agency when a state or local agency proposes a project that requires the State Water Board’s approval.

4. When acting as a CEQA responsible agency, the State Water Board is responsible for providing written as well as informal comments on CEQA documents prepared by the CEQA lead agency that describe a proposed project’s potential impacts to the environment, including water resources. Part of the State Water Board’s role as a CEQA responsible agency involves working with the CEQA lead agency and other responsible and trustee agencies to ensure that CEQA documentation associated with the project provides sufficient detail on an appropriate range of alternatives. The State Water Board routinely works with CEQA lead agencies to ensure that CEQA documentation analyzes a sufficiently broad range of alternatives to provide the State Water Board with the flexibility to issue an approval upon conditions that ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water resources.
5. In an adjudicative water right proceeding, the water rights hearing team advises and provides technical and legal support to the hearing officers so that they can conduct the hearing and make decisions in a manner that is fair, efficient, and legally defensible. In this capacity, the hearing team implements many precautionary measures to prevent unlawful ex parte communications. For example, even though the prohibition against ex parte communications applies only to communications between hearing participants and decision makers such as the hearing officers, hearing team staff also refrain from substantive conversations or written communications with hearing participants to avoid inadvertently acting as a conduit for ex parte communications to hearing officers.

6. At times, it has been important for me, or other hearing team staff, to communicate directly with a hearing party regarding a non-substantive hearing issue. Examples of these types of communication are detailed below:

   a. In May of 2016, I corresponded with Department of Water Resources (DWR) representatives multiple times to ensure modeling data produced by DWR related to the WaterFix change petition hearing was electronically transferred to the State Water Board. I needed to ensure DWR modeling data was posted correctly on the State Water Board’s WaterFix change petition hearing website. These conversations were strictly about posting information DWR generated on the State Water Board’s website; I did not provide comments based on the substance of these files. These communications were disclosed on December 18, 2017, and are available on the State Water Board’s WaterFix change petition website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfix/water_right_petition.shtml.

   b. During July of 2016, I exchanged email correspondence with Brian Heiland from DWR. Mr. Heiland requested to reserve a room in the California Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters Building (CalEPA building) for DWR’s use during the WaterFix change petition hearing. Since the State Water Board could not offer the same opportunity to use office space in the CalEPA building to all hearing parties, I denied his request. These communications were disclosed on December 18, 2017, and are available on the State Water Board’s WaterFix change petition website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfix/water_right_petition.shtml.

7. To the best of my recollection, I attended meetings with DWR staff and individuals from the CEQA consulting firms retained by DWR on the following days: April 21, May 26, June 10,
June 16, June 24, July 14, September 22, and October 4, 2016. I attended these meetings in my capacity as a staff person carrying out the State Water Board’s role as a CEQA responsible agency for the California WaterFix project proposed by DWR.

8. At these meetings, I and other State Water Board staff in attendance stated that DWR’s CEQA document may not be adequate for the State Water Board’s consideration as part of its responsibilities as a CEQA responsible agency because it did not appear to analyze a sufficient range of alternatives. Specifically, I and other State Water Board staff opined that the range of project alternatives did not include project alternatives with operating conditions that would maximize water quality protection in the Bay-Delta without adversely affecting water quality upstream. To address potential impacts to fish and flow, State Water Board staff requested that DWR’s CEQA document analyze a modeling scenario that included higher Bay-Delta outflow with no impacts to water stored in upstream reservoirs needed for river temperature management. State Water Board staff in attendance also indicated that if this type of analysis was not included, the State Water Board may need to prepare a supplemental CEQA document that analyzed this type of alternative as part of its CEQA review process.

9. At each of the meetings identified above, staff from the State Water Board, DWR, and the CEQA consulting firms discussed CALSIM II modeling scenarios with the aim of providing a CEQA analysis adequate to support a range of potential State Water Board conditions with minimal impact to water quality. DWR staff and the CEQA consultants ran and analyzed certain modeling scenarios requested by State Water Board staff and requested feedback. These follow-up requests and this feedback prompted further meetings between State Water Board staff, DWR staff, and the CEQA consultants, culminating in the preparation by DWR and the consultants of the modeling and analysis which is now referred to as “Appendix 5E Supplemental Modeling Related to the State Water Resources Control Board” in the 2016 Final Bay-Delta Conservation Plan/California WaterFix Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement.

10. The boundary analysis approach used by DWR in its case-in-chief in Part 1A of the WaterFix change petition hearing and later included in Appendix 5E of the CEQA document was a
surprise to me. The first time I learned about the boundary analysis approach was reading DWR's written testimony submitted in Part 1A of the hearing.

11. At the above referenced meetings, none of the participants discussed the key hearing issues in the water right change petition hearing for the WaterFix project. Nor did any of the meeting participants discuss any aspect of the preparation or submittal of exhibits or testimony in WaterFix change petition hearing. State Water Board staff did not discuss or provide any indication regarding what the hearing officers or the State Water Board more generally would find acceptable or preferable. We did not discuss the change petition or its associated water right hearing. I did not share the substance of these meetings, or any handouts, with hearing officers or State Water Board Members.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 02/01/2018

Kyle Ochenduszko, P.E.
Supervising Water Resource Control Engineer
Division of Water Rights
State Water Resources Control Board
January 23, 2018

Via Electronic Mail

State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
PubRecReq@waterboards.ca.gov

Re: California Public Records Act Request

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to the California Public Records Act, Government Code section 6250 et seq., this letter on behalf of the County of Sacramento serves as a formal request upon the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to furnish all public records prepared, received, owned, used, transmitted, or possessed (including, without limitation, those constructively possessed) by SWRCB which are responsive to the categories listed below. This request applies to all public records as defined in Government Code section 6252, subdivision (e), which includes any electronic mail and “writing,” as defined in Government Code section 6252, subdivision (g).

In this request, “SWRCB” includes SWRCB itself, any and all persons acting on behalf of SWRCB, as well as SWRCB’s officers, representatives, agents, employees, affiliates, consultants, and individual directors. The “Metropolitan Water District of Southern California” (MWD) includes MWD itself, any and all persons acting on behalf of MWD, as well as MWD’s Board of Directors, officers, representatives, agents, employees, affiliates, consultants, and individual directors. The “Department of Water Resources” (DWR) includes DWR itself, any and all persons acting on behalf of DWR, as well as DWR officers, representatives, agents, employees, affiliates, consultants, and individual directors. The (SWC) includes the organization known as the SWC itself, any and all persons acting on behalf of the State Water Contractors, as well as the SWC’s officers, representatives, agents, employees, affiliates, consultants, and individual directors. The “United Stated Bureau of Reclamation” (USBR) includes USBR itself, any and all persons acting on behalf of USBR, as well as USBR officers, representatives, agents, employees, affiliates, consultants, and individual directors. Additionally, the term “WaterFix Project” refers to the California WaterFix Project.
Please provide or otherwise make available for review copies of the following:

1. All documents referencing or relating to (1) a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project, or (2) separation of the two tunnels (and related facilities, such as intakes) proposed in the WaterFix Project into two distinct phases of construction and/or operation.

2. All documents referencing or relating to (1) the operation of a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project; and (2) operation of the WaterFix Project, if the WaterFix Project is constructed in two or more distinct phases of construction and/or operation. "Operation" includes, but is not limited to, the amount and timing of diversions at both North and South Delta intakes and the amount of water delivered to State Water Project and/or Central Valley Project contractors, or any single contractor or combination of them.

3. All documents referencing or relating to the evaluation of environmental effects of (1) a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project, or (2) separation of the two tunnels (and related facilities, such as intakes) proposed in the WaterFix Project into two distinct phases of construction and/or operation.

4. All documents referencing or relating to the cost of (1) a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project, or (2) separation of the two tunnels proposed (and related facilities, such as intakes) in the WaterFix Project into two distinct phases of construction and/or operation, including costs associated with planning, design, investigation, environmental review, construction and operation.

5. All communications between SWRCB and MWD, during the period of January 1, 2016, to the present, referencing or relating to (1) consideration of a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project, or (2) separation of the two tunnels (and related facilities, such as intakes) proposed in the WaterFix Project into two distinct phases of construction and/or operation.

6. All communications between SWRCB and DWR, during the period of January 1, 2016, to the present, referencing or relating to (1) a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project, or (2) separation of the two tunnels (and related facilities, such as intakes) proposed in the WaterFix Project into two distinct phases of construction and/or operation.

7. All communications between SWRCB and SWC, during the period of January 1, 2016, to the present, referencing or relating to (1) a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project, or (2) separation of the two tunnels (and related facilities, such as
intakes) proposed in the WaterFix Project into two distinct phases of construction and/or operation.

8. All communications between SWRCB and USBR, during the period of January 1, 2016, to the present, referencing or relating to (1) a single tunnel alternative for the WaterFix Project, or (2) separation of the two tunnels (and related facilities, such as intakes) proposed in the WaterFix Project into two distinct phases of construction and/or operation.

Pursuant to Government Code section 6253.9, subdivision (a), I request any record that is available in electronic format to be provided in electronic format. If any computer programming services are necessary to export the data or files into the requested format, and SWRCB intends to charge for such costs pursuant to Government Code section 6253.9, subdivision (b), I hereby request to be advised of such costs immediately.

Please contact me within ten (10) business days of this request to let me know if SWRCB has any of the public records requested herein. Should you decide to withhold any of the requested records, please provide a written response in accordance with Government Code section 6255 that specifies the basis for withholding the records. I can be reached at (916) 469-3841 or via email at ktaber@somachlaw.com. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Kelley Taber
Attorney

MEC:rs
EXHIBIT D
I, Victoria Whitney, declare:

1. I am employed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) as Chief of the Division of Water Rights. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration, except for those facts based on information and belief and as to those facts, I believe them to be true. I submit this declaration pursuant to the agreement between counsel to the parties in the above-captioned action that SWRCB will provide a clear record of facts relevant to Petitioner’s Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Morongo Band) due process allegations in lieu of responding to Morongo Band’s discovery requests.

///
2. The SWRCB is divided into several offices, including the Executive Office and the Office of Chief Counsel, and four divisions: the Division of Administrative Services, the Division of Water Quality, the Division of Financial Assistance, and the Division of Water Rights. True and correct copies of the most recent versions of organizational charts of the SWRCB and the Division of Water Rights are attached as Exhibits 1 and 2, respectively. Since the organizational charts were prepared, some staffing changes may have occurred, but the organization of the SWRCB and Division of Water Rights remains unchanged.

3. The SWRCB's Office of Chief Counsel contains 37 attorneys. The attorneys are assigned to different practice areas. Approximately one-third of the attorneys in the Office of Chief Counsel provide advice to the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards. The remaining attorneys provide advice to the SWRCB in various practice areas, including water quality, loans and grants, underground storage tanks, and water rights. Five attorneys practice in the area of water rights. As Chief Counsel, Craig M. Wilson supervises directly or indirectly all of the attorneys in the Office of Chief Counsel, except in cases where a separation of functions precludes Mr. Wilson's direct or indirect supervision of an attorney. Mr. Wilson is assisted by three assistant chief counsels, including Andrew H. Sawyer, who supervises directly or indirectly the attorneys who practice in the areas of underground storage tanks and water rights, except in cases where a separation of functions precludes Mr. Sawyer's direct or indirect supervision of an attorney. A true and correct copy of the most recent version of the Office of Chief Counsel's organizational chart is attached as Exhibit 3. Since the organizational chart was prepared, some staffing changes have occurred, but the organization of the Office of Chief Counsel remains unchanged.

4. In water rights adjudicative proceedings that are prosecutorial in nature, such as the proposed revocation of water right License 659 of the Morongo Band, the SWRCB's practice is to separate functions on the staff level. Depending on the nature of the issues raised in the proceeding, appropriate staff people are assigned to serve on an
enforcement team, which appears before the SWRCB as a party. Separate staff people are
assigned to serve on a hearing team, which assists the SWRCB Members in conducting
the hearing and formulating a decision. The Office of Chief Counsel assigns separate
attorneys to advise the enforcement team and to serve on the hearing team, respectively.
In water right enforcement proceedings, the SWRCB's practice is to have a manager or
supervisor from the Division of Water Rights and a manager or supervisor from the
Office of Chief Counsel separate themselves from the chain of command in order to
supervise the enforcement team and the attorney assigned to advise the enforcement
team, respectively.

5. The enforcement team is treated like any other party. Members of the
enforcement team and their supervisors are screened from inappropriate contact with the
SWRCB Members and other SWRCB staff through strict application of the rule against
ex parte communications, as required by the Administrative Procedure Act (Gov. Code,
§ 11400 et seq.). The ex parte rule prohibits direct or indirect off-the-record
communications between hearing participants, including the enforcement team, and the
SWRCB Members regarding substantive or controversial procedural matters within the
scope of the hearing. (Id., §§ 11430.10, 11430.20. Many SWRCB staff are aware of the
ex parte rule through their past experience in participating in water rights adjudicative
proceedings. In addition, SWRCB staff are instructed as to the ex parte rule by the
hearing notice and/or when they are informed of their assignment as a member of the
enforcement team or the hearing team. Compliance with the rule against ex parte
communications is enforced via the instruction that the enforcement team is to have no
impermissible ex parte communications with the hearing officer, who is a SWRCB
Member. In addition, there is a physical separation of offices, support staff, computers,
printers, telephones, facsimile machines, copying machines, and rest rooms between the
hearing officer and the enforcement team (as well as the hearing team). As a SWRCB
Member, the hearing officer is located either on the 24th or 25th floors, while the Office of
Chief Counsel is located on the 22nd floor, and the Division of Water Rights is located on
the 14th floor of the building housing the various offices of the SWRCB. Staff members
of the enforcement team and hearing team have their own separate work spaces,
computers, e-mail accounts and telephones, but they may in some cases share support
staff, printers, facsimile machines, copying machines and rest rooms. The enforcement
team is responsible to ensure that an indirect ex parte communication does not occur due
to the use of any equipment or support staff shared with hearing team members. The
hearing officer, who is a SWRCB Member, is responsible for complying with the
applicable provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act in the event of an
impermissible ex parte communication. (Id., §§ 11430.40, 11430.50.) The SWRCB's
practice ensures that the SWRCB Members and SWRCB staff do not combine the
SWRCB's adjudicative and prosecutorial functions in the same proceeding, but the
SWRCB does not have a policy that would preclude a staff attorney from serving on an
enforcement team simply because the attorney is or was assigned to advise the SWRCB
in an unrelated proceeding. In non-enforcement actions, the SWRCB complies with the
Administrative Procedure Act provisions applicable to nonprosecutorial proceedings.
(Gov. Code, §§ 11425.10, subd. (a)(4), 11430.30, subd. (c).).

6. On April 28, 2003, the SWRCB issued a Notice of Proposed Revocation of
water right License 659. By letter dated May 12, 2003, the Morongo Band objected to
the proposed revocation of the license and requested a hearing. On August 25, 2003, the
SWRCB issued a hearing notice, which scheduled a hearing for October 14, 2003.
Subsequently, the SWRCB granted the Morongo Band's request to postpone the hearing.
On March 11, 2004, the SWRCB issued a revised hearing notice, which rescheduled the
11, 2004 hearing notices are attached as Exhibits 4 and 5, respectively.

7. Both the original and the revised hearing notices set forth the procedures
governing adjudicative proceedings before the SWRCB. Consistent with the SWRCB's
practice described above, the hearing notices notified the Morongo Band that the
SWRCB would separate functions for the revocation proceeding, with an SWRCB
enforcement team participating as a separate party. The notices provided that the
enforcement team "will be treated like any other party and all hearing requirements,
including the ex parte rule discussed below, will apply to the enforcement team."

8. The notices also specified who would serve as the hearing officer presiding
over the proceeding, who would serve on the hearing team, and who would serve on the
enforcement team. The hearing officer was SWRCB Member Gary M. Carlton. Mr.
Carlton's term as SWRCB Member expired on March 16, 2005. A new hearing officer
will be appointed when the revocation hearing is rescheduled. The hearing team consists
of Dana Heinrich (formerly Dana Differding), Senior Staff Counsel, and Jean McCue,
Water Resources Control Engineer.

9. The enforcement team consists of Samantha Olson, Staff Counsel, and
Mark Stretars, Senior Engineer. The March 11, 2004 hearing notice also identified Doug
Roderick, Water Resources Control Engineer, as a member of the enforcement team, but
Mr. Roderick is no longer employed by the SWRCB. No one has been assigned to take
his place on the enforcement team.

10. As a general rule, both Craig Wilson and Andrew Sawyer supervise
directly or indirectly Samantha Olson and Dana Heinrich. For purposes of the proceeding
on the proposed revocation of License 659, however, Andrew Sawyer has separated
himself from the chain of command in order to supervise Samantha Olson, and Craig
Wilson is serving as the only supervisor for Dana Heinrich. For purposes of this same
proceeding, Samantha Olson is screened from inappropriate contact with Craig Wilson,
as required by the prohibition against ex parte communications, notwithstanding the fact
that normally Craig Wilson is Samantha Olson's indirect supervisor. Similarly, Andrew
Sawyer is screened from inappropriate contact with Dana Heinrich, notwithstanding the
fact that normally Andrew Sawyer is Dana Heinrich's supervisor.

11. For purposes of the proceeding on the proposed revocation of License 659,
John O'Hagan, Supervising Water Resources Control Engineer, has separated himself
from the chain of command in order to supervise Mark Stretars and any staff person
assigned to replace Doug Roderick on the enforcement team. For purposes of this proceeding, John O'Hagan, like the other members of the enforcement team, is screened from inappropriate contact with the SWRCB Members, the hearing team, and the hearing team's direct and indirect supervisors.

12. On March 15, 2004, the Morongo Band filed two petitions with the SWRCB. Among other things, the petitions sought to disqualify the enforcement team and continue the hearing. By letter dated March 25, 2004, Hearing Officer Gary Carlton denied the petition to disqualify the enforcement team, but granted the Morongo Band's request for a continuance. The hearing was rescheduled for June 15, 2004. A true and correct copy of the March 25, 2004 ruling is attached as Exhibit 6.

13. On April 16, 2004, the Morongo Band filed a request for reconsideration of the hearing officer's ruling. By letter dated May 13, 2004, the hearing officer postponed the hearing pending action on the Morongo Band's request. The hearing officer requested the full SWRCB to review his ruling in light of the fact that the Morongo Band's request for reconsideration had significant implications for the SWRCB's ability to conduct enforcement proceedings. On July 22, 2004, the SWRCB adopted Order WRO 2004-0034, which denied the Morongo Band's request. A true and correct copy of the order is attached as Exhibit 7. To date, the hearing on the proposed revocation of License 659 has not been rescheduled, but the proceeding has not been dismissed. The proceeding on the proposed revocation of License 659 of the Morongo Band remains pending.

14. Samantha Olson has been employed by the SWRCB since October 2001, and has appeared before the SWRCB as a member of an enforcement team on three occasions prior to the pending proceeding on the proposed revocation of License 659 of the Morongo Band. She has also served as an advisor to the SWRCB in an unrelated adjudicative proceeding concerning a petition to revise the SWRCB's Fully Appropriated Stream Declaration regarding the Lower American River (Lower American River proceeding). The Lower American River proceeding is the only proceeding in which Ms. Olson has served as an advisor to the SWRCB Members, but, as outlined in paragraph 5
above, the SWRCB does not have any policies that would prevent Ms. Olson or any
other staff attorney from being assigned to serve as an advisor to the SWRCB Members
in the future on any other water rights proceedings unrelated to those in which she serves
on the enforcement team.

15. The SWRCB conducted an evidentiary hearing in the Lower American
River proceeding on May 31, 2002, and June 13, 2002. The SWRCB issued a draft
decision on May 12, 2003. The SWRCB considered comments on the draft order at a
workshop held on July 1, 2003. After the July 1, 2003 workshop, the SWRCB scheduled
a closed session to deliberate on a decision in the Lower American River proceeding on
correct copies of the SWRCB’s agenda for those dates are attached as Exhibits 8, 9 and
10.

16. At the July 1, 2003 workshop in the Lower American River proceeding,
Stuart Somach, who represented the County of Sacramento and the Sacramento County
Water Agency in that proceeding, requested a delay in the issuance of a final decision in
light of ongoing settlement negotiations among the parties. In a letter dated September 4,
2003, Mr. Somach reiterated his request for a delay. A true and correct copy of Mr.
Somach’s September 4, 2003 letter (without attachments) is attached as Exhibit 11.
Again in February and September of 2004, attorneys for parties to the Lower American
River proceeding, including Mr. Somach, requested the SWRCB to delay issuing a final
decision. True and correct copies of these requests are attached as Exhibits 12 and 13.
The petition to revise the Fully Appropriated Stream Declaration regarding the Lower
American River was withdrawn on December 14, 2004. A correct copy of the letter
withdrawing the petition is attached as Exhibit 14. By letter dated January 11, 2005, the
SWRCB canceled the petition, thereby terminating the Lower American River
proceeding. A true and correct copy of this letter is attached as Exhibit 15.

17. The SWRCB and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards submitted an
amicus curiae letter to the California Supreme Court, dated March 15, 2004, in support of
the City of Santa Ana's petition for review in *Quintero v. City of Santa Ana*, California Supreme Court No. S122374. A true and correct copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit 16. The California Supreme Court denied review of *Quintero v. City of Santa Ana*.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 28th day of July, 2005, at Sacramento, California.

VICTORIA WHITNEY