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17 18	STATE OF CALI	FORNIA	
19	STATE OF CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD		
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21	In the Matter of:	MOTION TO CERTIFE	
22	Hearing to Review the United States Bureau	MOTION TO STRIKE	
23	of Reclamation Water Right Permits 11308 and 11310 (Applications 11331 and 11332) to		
24	Determine Whether Any Modifications are Necessary to Protect Public Trust Values and Downstream Water Rights on the Santa Ynez		
25	River below Bradbury Dam (Cachuma Reservoir)		
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I. INTRODUCTION

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 ("ID#1"), Cachuma Conservation Release Board ("CCRB") and the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ("SYRWCD") (collectively "Cachuma Water Agencies") hereby move to strike the rebuttal testimony proposed to be presented to the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board") by the Environmental Defense Center acting on behalf of California Trout ("Cal Trout") and NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS"). Both entities contest the proposal of the State Board to include the Final Environmental Impact Report ("FEIR") developed by State Board staff and their consultants in the administrative record intended to support an eventual water right decision related to Permits 11308 and 11310 held by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for its Cachuma Project.

In its January 23, 2012 Notice of Public Hearing ("Notice"), the State Board provided for the presentation of rebuttal evidence by parties contesting inclusion of the FEIR in the hearing record but, in doing so, required that those parties intending to offer rebuttal witnesses prepare and serve an "outline of their testimony". Hearing Notice, p.3. The purpose of the requirement was to avoid surprise and to provide interested parties—including presumably, the State Board staff and consultants—the opportunity to understand the proposed testimony and be able to adequately respond. The testimony "outlines" offered by NMFS and Cal Trout are a blatant attempt to avoid both the letter and the intent of the Board's advance notice requirement.

In several instances, the outlines offered by NMFS fail to provide any indication *at all* of the testimony that will be offered by NMFS witnesses at the hearing on March 29

and 30. In other instances, it is evident from the bare bones outlines that *are* provided, that the testimony bears no relationship to the FEIR that is supposed to be the subject of the upcoming hearing and is, instead, an attempt to present as "rebuttal" testimony, evidence that could—and, should—have been provided when the State Board conducted multiple days of hearings eight years ago to develop a hearing record that is now closed.

The "outlines" offered by Cal Trout are no better. Neither outline describes the basis for the conclusions that are reached, thus making it impossible to determine whether the proposed testimony is supported by the facts. In one case, for example, the proffered witness will apparently testify about a "2009 Pacific Institute analysis" on agricultural water use that has not been provided by Cal Trout; is not cited in the proposed witness' qualifications; and cannot be located on the website of the Pacific Institute, thus making it impossible to determine the basis for the witness' opinions. The other witness will, it is proposed, testify about steelhead "population status and trends" based upon technical analyses apparently performed by the witness; however, none of the analyses are described in sufficient detail—or, indeed, at all—to allow for any determination to be made about their reliability or consistency with accepted scientific practice.

The result is that the purpose intended to be served by the State Board's Notice of Public Hearing has been completely—and, we believe intentionally—frustrated. Rather than providing the other parties to the forthcoming hearing the opportunity to prepare to meet the testimony that will be presented, the "outlines" are manifestly intended to frustrate such preparation. Not only are these outlines incompatible with the requirements of the Board's Notice but also they violate the State Board's administrative regulations as well as Government Code Section 11513 and long-settled California case law. Accepting

the proposed testimony in such circumstances would be incompatible not only with the plain language and intent of the Notice, but would effectively deny the Cachuma Water Agencies due process of law. In the few instances where an outline does provide a reasonable description of the testimony to be offered, it is apparent the testimony is simply an attempt to re-open a hearing record by offering material that could and should have been presented during the hearings conducted in 2003—or is simply repetitive of testimony that was already presented during those hearings.

We do not believe that either trial by surprise or a re-opening of the 2003 hearings was the purpose of the forthcoming proceeding relating to the FEIR. But that would nonetheless be the result if the outlines of testimony offered by NMFS and Cal Trout are accepted and the witnesses they offer are allowed to testify. For these reasons, and as elaborated below, the Cachuma Water Agencies request that the State Board strike the "outlines" that have been offered by NMFS and Cal Trout and preclude the presentation of testimony described therein.

II. THE STATE BOARD SHOULD STRIKE AND EXCLUDE FROM THE RECORD THE OUTLINES OFFERED BY CAL TROUT AND NMFS

A. Background

The administrative regulations adopted by the State Board provide in part that:

It is the policy of the State and Regional Boards to discourage the introduction of surprise testimony and exhibits. (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.4 subd. (a))

To this end, the regulations provide that when the State Board issues a hearing notice:

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Where any of the provisions of this section have not been complied with, the presiding officer may refuse to admit the proposed testimony or the proposed exhibit into evidence, and shall refuse to do so where there is a showing of prejudice to any party or the Board. (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.4 subd. (e))

Consistent with its regulations, the State Board issued its Notice of Public Hearing which advised all of the parties, including Cal Trout and NMFS as follows:

Hearing participation is limited to those parties that previously participated in the hearing for this matter. Because the administrative record was left open for the limited purpose of taking the Final EIR into evidence, the State Water Board will be the only party putting on witnesses for direct examination. The State Water Board intends to call Mr. Joe Gibson and Dr. Daryl Koutnick of Impact Sciences, Inc., as witnesses to authenticate the Final EIR and to be available for cross examination. Due to the limited purpose for which these witnesses will be called and the fact that the Final EIR is already publically available, the State Water Board will not prepare any direct testimony in advance for those witnesses. Other parties may crossexamine the State Water Board's witnesses on the Final EIR, the witnesses' oral testimony, and other relevant matters not covered in the direct testimony. (Gov. Code, § 11513, subd. (b).) Crossexaminers initially will be limited to one hour per panel of witnesses. The hearing officer has discretion to allow additional time for cross-examination if there is good cause demonstrated in an offer of proof. Redirect examination may be allowed at the discretion of the hearing officer. Any redirect examination and recross examination permitted will be limited to the scope of the cross-examination and the redirect examination, respectively. Rebuttal witnesses may be allowed but any rebuttal shall be limited to evidence that is responsive to evidence presented in connection with the State Water Board's witnesses, and it does not include evidence that should have been presented during the case-in-chief of the party submitting rebuttal evidence. It also does not include repetitive evidence. Cross-examination of rebuttal evidence will be limited to the scope of the rebuttal evidence.

Hearing parties intending to present rebuttal evidence shall identify their rebuttal witnesses and <u>prepare an outline of their testimony</u>. . . (emphasis added, Notice p. 2-3).

The Notice makes clear that the only issue for this limited hearing is "Should the

Final Environmental Impact Report. . . be entered into the administrative record . . ." That is, this is not an opportunity to "re-litigate" matters that have already been before the State Board, or should have been addressed earlier.

The outlines filed by NMFS and Cal Trout are not in compliance with the above directive, and should therefore be stricken and the testimony those outlines are intended to support should be precluded from the hearing now scheduled for March 29 and 30. By its Notice the State Board intended, consistent with general notions of due process, (a) that parties wishing to present rebuttal testimony must provide sufficient specificity about the testimony of their witnesses so that other parties would have the opportunity to prepare for cross examination of and potentially present surrebuttal witnesses, (b) that rebuttal testimony be relevant to the direct testimony (that is the content of the FEIR) and (c) that rebuttal testimony not be repetitive of information that was already presented in these proceedings, including five days of intensive testimony and subsequent briefing in 2003. The witness "outlines" filed by NMFS and Cal Trout consistently fail these straightforward requirements.

Finally, NMFS and Cal Trout appear to be offering several witnesses to address issues arising from either the Final Recovery Plan recently completed for steelhead or the reconsultation process underway between NMFS and the Bureau of Reclamation. The simple fact that the recovery plan has now been finalized does not change any of the findings or evidence in the existing FEIR, and therefore cannot serve as rebuttal evidence. The FEIR already addressed steelhead and effects on habitat, and even referenced the draft recovery plan (which is essentially unchanged in the final recover plan). As is the case here, California appeals courts have emphasized that intervening federal designations are not

"new information"—and thus do not warrant recirculation—when the FEIR in question has already addressed the underlying species and habitat. (*Fort Mojave Indian Tribe v. California Department of Health Services* (1995) 38 Cal.App.4th 1574.) In *Fort Mojave*, much like the circumstances here, petitioners had contended that the proposed designation of critical habitat (and the need for a new biological opinion) for the desert tortoise constituted "new circumstances" requiring either recirculation of the FEIR under section 21092.1 or a supplemental FEIR under section 21166. The appeals court rejected these arguments:

Petitioners' view is that the EIR should have been redone because of a change not in physical circumstances but in impending federal legal and scientific review. That is, given the critical habitat designation, before the federal government transfers the site the service will have to prepare *another biological opinion* under the federal act, focusing not simply on the survival of the species directly, but now indirectly, on effects on the habitat and on prospects for species 'recovery.' What the practical difference will be remains to be seen. But whatever the significance of that inquiry under federal law and for the federal decision about this project, its impendency does not amount to the type of new or changed circumstances requiring supplementation or recirculation of the present EIR, which already has served the practical and informational functions of CEQA with respect to this project's impact on the tortoise and its habitat.

Likewise here, the mere finalizing of a recovery plan and an ongoing consultation process with NMFS does not suddenly give rise to rebuttal evidence and any justification for delaying further the acceptance of the FEIR into evidence. Thus, any witnesses or areas of testimony addressing these issues should be stricken.

B. Outlines and Proposed Testimony That Should be Stricken

The witness outlines offered by NMFS and Cal Trout are non-compliant with the State Board's Notice in several respects. For purposes of organization, it is appropriate to

consider each outline in the context of the requirements found in the Notice itself. These requirements, quoting from the Notice, are the following:

- is responsive to evidence presented in connection with the State Water Board's witnesses". Notice, p. 3, Thus, if an outline fails to identify any particular part of the FEIR to which the proposed testimony is pertinent, it is not responsive to the State Board witnesses' direct testimony ("non responsive");
- ii. Second, evidence is not admissible at the forthcoming hearing if it is evidence "that should have been presented during the case-in-chief of the party submitting rebuttal evidence" Notice, p. 3 ("**not new**");
- iii. Third, an outline should be stricken and the testimony it purports to support should be precluded if the "outline" fails to provide sufficient detail to permit other parties to understand the testimony, including the basis for the testimony, thus precluding other parties from responding to the testimony at the hearing; that is, it is not an "outline of the testimony" from which one can determine what the witness will testify about. Notice, p. 3. ("**no information**"); and
- iv. Fourth, a party offering rebuttal evidence should not be permitted to present "Repetitive evidence", that is information that was already addressed in prior aspects of these hearings, including the extensive hearings in 2003. Notice, p. 3. ("repetitive").

Below we identify, by proposed witness the manner in which the "outlines" offered by NMFS and Cal Trout fail to satisfy the above-described requirements of the State Board's January 23 Notice.

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Alagona (NMFS)

Dr. Alagona's entire outline is **non responsive**, **not new**, provides **no information**, and is **repetitive**. From front to back, Dr. Alagona's outline indicates he is being offered to present evidence of the history of steelhead on the Santa Ynez River, dating to pre-historic times. First, the evidence proposed to be introduced by Dr. Alagona is non responsive in that the outline provides no explanation as to whether or how the proposed evidence rebuts evidence presented in the FEIR. Indeed, the outline fails to identify any particular part of the FEIR which it purportedly rebuts. Second, the proposed evidence is not new. No explanation is provided why this historical information could not have been presented by NMFS during the five days of hearings that occurred in October and November of 2003. To the contrary, the hearing record shows that NMFS already did, in fact, present testimony related to the historic abundance of steelhead in the Santa Ynez River (see, e.g., Hearing Tr. p.643-47). The proposed testimony is thus not new; instead, it is cumulative and repetitive. Third, the outline of Dr. Alagona's proposed testimony and evidence should be stricken in its entirety because it fails to permit other parties from understanding the basis for his testimony. While NMFS proposes to offer "rebuttal evidence" in support of Dr. Alagona's testimony in the form of a work entitled "Peter Alagona – Alagona, P.S., S.D. Cooper, M. Stoecker, and P. Beedle. 2011. Documenting the Historic Distribution of Steelhead and Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) in the Santa Ynez River Watershed, Santa Barbara County, California," NMFS has not made that work available to the parties, nor is it available through conventional Internet search methods. The unavailability of the evidence that forms the basis of Dr. Alagona's testimony precludes other parties from determining what the witness will testify about, and precludes other parties from being able to

meaningfully respond to such testimony. Because the proposed testimony of Dr. Alagona is non responsive; because it could have and should have been presented as part of NMFS's case in chief in 2003; because it is impossible to determine from the proffered outline how the testimony relates, if at all, to the FEIR; because the basis of such testimony has not been made available, and is unavailable through conventional search methods; and because such testimony has already been presented by NMFS, and is already part of the hearing record, the entire outline should be stricken and Dr. Alagona's testimony precluded from the hearing.

Brumback (NMFS)

The outline of proposed testimony for Mr. Darren Brumback should also be stricken and his testimony precluded. Simply put, the outline never describes—at all—what Mr. Brumback intends to say. Instead, the outline for the most part consists of quotations from or citations to portions of the FEIR with which Mr. Brumback apparently disagrees, without ever describing what it is Mr. Brumback intends to say about any of the sections of the FEIR that are quoted or cited. Breaking it down by sections of the outline:

- 1. "State Water Board's reliance on NMFS' 2000 biological opinion. . ."
 - --First four subparagraphs—no information, not new. That is these are merely quotes from the FEIR and there is no indication what "mischaracterization" the witness proposes to testify about or what he intends to say;
 - --Fifth subparagraph—not new, no information and repetitive. Some of this proposed testimony—such as Mainstem Rearing Target flows—could have been presented in NMFS's case in chief. Regarding the entire paragraph, there is no indication what "mischaracterization" the witness proposes to testify about; nor is

there any description, whatsoever, of what the witness intends to say. Moreover, information about rearing target flows and fish passage flows was already provided by NMFS as part of its case in chief during the 2003 hearing (see e.g., Hearing Tr. pp. 627, 628, 639, 657), and there was extensive testimony and cross examination concerning WR 89-18 water rights releases (see e.g. Hearing Tr. Pp 824, 1000-1008, 1008-1013, and 1080-1083);

- --Sixth subparagraph—no information. Again, this is merely a quote from the FEIR and there is no indication what "mischaracterization" the witness proposes to testify about or what the witness proposes to say.
- 2. "The standards for protection of endangered steelhead applied under ESA..."

 Not responsive, no information and not new. This section of Mr. Brumback's outline is merely a recitation of the requirements of the ESA and is not evidence. It does not purport to relate to any particular part of the FEIR and it is impossible to determine what the witness proposes to testify about. Moreover, it is merely repetitive of information previously provided to the State Board by NMFS' at the 2003 hearing (Hearing Tr. pp.623-627) and thus is not new.
- 3. "Status of the 2000 biological opinion..."

Not responsive, no information and not new. Similar to the above, this part of the outline does not purport to relate to any particular part of the FEIR and it is impossible to determine what the witness proposes to testify about or what he intends to say. To the extent the testimony is about the requirements of the 2000 biological opinion, the testimony is also repetitive of testimony offered by NMFS as part of its case in chief in 2003 (Hearing Tr.623, 626-28) and thus is not new.

Capelli (NMFS)

The witness outline offered for Mark Capelli continues NMFS's effort to avoid compliance with the requirements of the Notice. Although the FEIR devoted four pages to a discussion of the only recovery planning document issued by NMFS for Southern California steelhead at the time the FEIR was promulgated (FEIR, pp. 2.0-41-44) Mr. Capelli proposes to testify about a Final Recovery Plan not in existence when the FEIR was issued. Importantly, for purposes of the present motion, however, it is impossible to determine what Mr. Capelli intends to say. Breaking his outline down by sections:

2. "Timeline for Development of NMFS' . . . Recovery Plan. . ."

Not responsive, no information and not new—That is, this part of the outline does not purport to relate to any particular part of the FEIR and it is impossible to determine what the witness proposes to testify about as it relates to the FEIR; nor can it be determined what the witness intends to say. To the extent the witness intends to discuss the recovery planning process engaged in by NMFS with respect to the Southern California steelhead, the testimony is also not new. Instead testimony on the subject was previously presented as part of NMFS's case in chief in 2003. (See Hearing Tr. pp. 632-640).

- 3. "Discrepancies in the FEIR Characterization of the Draft . . . Recovery Plan"

 No information. Although this part of the outline purports to be about certain pages of the FEIR t is impossible to determine what the witness proposes to testify about as it relates to the FEIR or what he intends to say.
- 4. <u>Differences in Draft . . . and Final. . . Recovery Plan,</u>

No information. Apparently Mr. Capelli intends to discuss certain differences that exist

between the draft steelhead recovery plan that existed when the FDEIR was issued and the Final Recovery Plan adopted by NMFS after the FEIR was issued. But, it cannot be discerned from the outline how Mr. Capelli's testimony amounts to "rebuttal" to the FEIR; nor can it be determined what he intends to say.

5. "Essential Role of the Santa Ynez River. . .", and

No information. Evidently it is Mr. Capelli's intention to also describe for the Board the elements of the Final Recovery Plan for Southern California steelhead adopted after the FEIR was issued. How his proposed description of the later-issued document amounts to "rebuttal testimony" is not explained; nor is it possible to determine from the outline what Mr. Capelli intends to say.

6. "Summary"

Similar to parts 4 and 5--Not responsive and no information—Again, Mr. Capelli's purported "Summary" fails to indicate how his testimony amounts to "rebuttal" with respect to any part of the FEIR; nor does it provide any indication of what the witness proposes to say. As is true of the other elements of Mr. Capelli's testimony, his summary appears to be intended to somehow bring before the State Board a subject—recovery planning for the Southern California steelhead—that was comprehensively covered in the FEIR (pp. 2.0-41-44)) and to do so by means of a document that did not exist when the FEIR was issued. For purposes of the present motion, however, it is enough to note that the summary—as is true of the remainder of the outline for Mr. Capelli—completely fails to indicate how his testimony amounts to "rebuttal" of the FEIR and what the witness intends to say. That is, Mr. Capelli's outline does not purport to relate to any particular part of the FEIR and it is

impossible to determine what the witness proposes to testify about as it relates to the FEIR. Instead, his testimony appears to be simply a general outline of the Recovery Plan which speaks for itself.

Ruvelas (NMFS)

Not responsive, no information—The entire outline for Ms. Penny Revulas appears to involve a policy statement rather than the presentation of "rebuttal" evidence.

Nowhere does the outline purport to relate to any particular part of the FEIR. It is impossible to determine from the outline what the witness proposes to testify about as it relates to the FEIR and what the witness intends to say.

Cooley (Cal Trout)

Ms. Cooley's outline is nothing more than an attempt to re-open the evidentiary hearing record purportedly to present new information (including an unavailable "2009 Pacific Institute analysis") regarding water supply and demand within the service area of the Cachuma Project. The issue of water supply and demand within that service area was the subject of extensive direct and cross examination at the 2003 hearing. (Hearing Tr. Pp. 1051-1078). While Cal Trout is entitled to cross-examine Messrs. Gibson and Koutnick regarding their analysis of impacts of the various project alternatives on water supplies within the Cachuma Project service area, Cal Trout is not entitled to submit new water supply or demand data. The evidentiary record is closed. The only issue now before the State Board is whether the FEIR should be entered into the administrative record for the Cachuma Project.

Regarding agricultural water use, Ms. Cooley also proposes to testify based on a "2009 Pacific Institute analysis" that is neither attached to her outline, cited in her statement of

qualifications nor available from the Pacific Institute's website. She does not explain how her use of the analysis constitutes rebuttal testimony, nor does she describe what, if any, portion of the FEIR her testimony is intended to "rebut". Her outline is thus, non-responsive to the Notice. In addition, Ms. Cooley fails to describe what she intends to *say* about the Pacific Institute analysis and its relationship to the FEIR, thus her outline provides no information. Finally, Ms. Cooley also apparently intends to testify about the use of recycled water but fails to provide any description of what she intends to say or how her testimony "rebuts" the FEIR. Thus, her outline provides **no information** and is, again, **non-responsive** to the State Board's Notice.

Trush (Cal Trout)

The "outline" of testimony of Dr. William Trush completes the cycle of avoidance of the requirements of the Notice and the State Board's administrative regulations. Dr. Trush apparently intends to testify about a series of analyses he undertook of data provided in Appendix G of the FEIR. However, *none* of his analyses are provided as part of the outline; nor is a sufficient description of his analyses provided to enable any other party to the Cachuma hearings to understand what he did, how he did it or to allow for any determination of whether his analyses are reliable or consistent with accepted scientific practice. Instead, the outline attempts to hide the ball in order to prevent other parties to the hearing, including State Board staff, from being able to prepare to meet and respond to Dr. Trush's testimony. Breaking Dr. Trush's outline down by sections:

1.a and b—No information—That is, it is impossible to determine what analyses the witness undertook of data from Appendix G of the FEIR to enable him to testify about Santa Ynez River steelhead population status and trends. The data he used are

not described; his methods are not described and his results are not described—at all. The consequence is that Cal Trout apparently intends to spring the results of Dr. Trush's technical analyses of complex scientific data on the other parties to the proceeding as a surprise—in contravention of the Notice of Public Hearing and the Administrative Code regulations intended to discourage surprise testimony (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, § 648.4 subd. (a). Because his outline is neither compliant with the Notice of Hearing nor the Board's regulations, Dr. Trush's testimony should be excluded. Cal. Code Regs. Title 23, § 648.4 (e).

1.c—No information, not new and repetitive—That is, it is impossible to determine what analyses the witness undertook in order to testify about the condition of the steelhead. As is true of Dr. Trush's analyses of population status and trends, which also apparently rely on information from Appendix G of the FEIR, neither the data used, the methodology employed nor the results obtained are described. Instead, Cal Trout apparently intends to present Dr. Trush's analyses in the same kind of surprise fashion it intends for his analyses of population trends. To make matters worse, Cal Trout previously offered *extensive* testimony on the condition of steelhead in the Santa Ynez River at the 2003 hearing through Dr. Peter Moyle. Hearing Tr. pp. 798-805. Thus, the testimony now proposed to be presented by Dr. Trush is not new; instead, it is cumulative and repetitive of testimony previously presented by another academic witness eight years ago.

2. **No information**—It cannot be determined from the outline how Dr. Trush analyzed the FEIR scoring system, or what the witness proposes to testify about relative to Alternative 5B and 5C (which were added as alternatives by the State

Board following the 2003 hearings in response to criticisms of Cal Trout). Indeed, it cannot be determined from the outline whether Cal Trout supports alternatives 5B and 5C of the FEIR, or opposes them. Based upon the meager statements made in Section 2 of Dr. Trush's outline, it is impossible for other parties to the hearings to prepare to meet or respond to Dr. Trush's testimony about Alternatives 5B and 5C—whatever that testimony is going to be.

- 3. No Information, Not new and repetitive—While Dr. Trush's outline reports there is "new information" that addresses the need for steelhead passage around Bradbury Dam, his outline fails to describe what that information is. Thus, it is impossible to understand how the testimony amounts to "rebuttal" or to prepare to meet or respond to the testimony. Again, the patent objective is to surprise the other parties to the hearing in contravention of the Notice and the Board's regulations. Moreover, the testimony is cumulative. Extensive testimony was presented by Cal Trout on the subject of passage around Bradbury Dam during the 2003 hearings (Hearing Tr. pp. 837-849) that was rebutted in equally extensive fashion by the Cachuma Water Agencies (Hearing Tr. pp. 994-1000). Dr. Trush's proposed testimony is thus not "new", but instead is simply "cumulative" and "repetitive" in contravention of the Board' Notice and, again, threatens to re-open a hearing record that was duly closed more than eight years ago.
- 4. **No information**, **Not new and repetitive**—Finally, Dr. Trush's outline indicates that he will testify that the FEIR contains erroneous and misleading findings and conclusions about "the alternatives" adverse effects on the condition of Santa Ynez River steelhead. In particular, the outline then references the "adverse impacts" of

Water Right Order 89-18. Ignoring for the moment the fact that WRO 89-18 is not one of the "alternatives" proposed by the FEIR, it is evident that this is one more attempt by Cal Trout to re-plow ground covered in the earlier hearings. Given that WRO 89-18 had already controlled Cachuma operations for the 15 years *prior* to the 2003 hearings and that Dr. Moyle testified extensively on behalf of Cal Trout on the "condition" of steelhead downstream of Bradbury Dam (the area of the River affected by 89-18) during the 2003 hearings, it is evident that Dr. Trush's testimony on the subject—whatever it is—will cover the same ground already covered by Dr. Moyle in his testimony. If the Board wants to understand Cal Trout's position on the effects of WR 89-18, it can read Dr, Moyle's extensive prior testimony on direct and cross examination. It doesn't need Dr. Trush to provide additional testimony for the same party on the same subject.

Further, like the other parts of Dr. Trush's outline, Section 4 fails to describe what Dr. Trush will say about the impact of 89-18 releases on steelhead; what, if any, analyses he undertook to reach his conclusions and what those analyses show.

Instead, his testimony on the subject is again intended to be a surprise and, for that additional reason, the outline is non-compliant with the Notice or Hearing and the State Board's regulations and his testimony should be precluded.

III. CONCLUSION

The outlines offered by Cal Trout and NMFS on February 27, 2012 are not in compliance with the directives of the State Board's Notice of Public Hearing or the State Board's regulations. Instead they threaten a substantial denial of due process to those parties

PROOF OF SERVICE

1			
2	I, PAMELA A. MCNEMAR, declare: I am and was at the times of the service hereunder mentioned, over the age of eighteen (18) years, and not a party to the within cause. My business address is 1800 30th Street, Fourth Floor, Bakersfield, CA 93301.		
4 5	On		
6	X BY MAIL on March 2, 2012, at Bakersfield, California, by placing / / the original or / x / a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid, in the United States mail at Bakersfield, California, as set forth below.		
8	listed above to the few number(s) set forth below on this date before 5:00 n m		
10 11	document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below.		
12 13	BY ELECTRONIC MAIL: by transmitting the document(s) listed above via electronic mail to all parties listed to receive electronic service at the electronic mail address set forth		
14			
15 16	BY OVERNIGHT MAIL: by causing document(s) to be picked up by an overnight		
17 18	mailing. Under that practice it avould be denogited with United States Postal Service on that same		
19 20	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the		
21	Executed on March 2, 2012, at Bakersfield, California.		
22			
2324	Janel & Klenar		
25	PAMELA A. MCNEMAR		
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2728			
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Cachuma Project Phase 2 Hearing Final Service List (updated 01/05/2012)

(updated 01/05/2012) (Based on 01/05/2004 list, updated 07/26/2007, updated 06/08/2010, updated 01/20/2011, updated 05/13/2011, updated 07/29/2011, updated 01/05/2012)

The parties whose email addresses are listed below agreed to accept electronic service, pursuant to the rules specified in the hearing notice.

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updated 01/05/2012	updated 07/29/2011
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District, Improvement District No. 1	Ms. Sandra K. Dunn
Mr. Gregory K. Wilkinson	Somach, Simmons & Dunn
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	updated 06/08/2010)
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The parties listed below did not agree to accept electronic service, pursuant to the rules specified by this hearing notice.

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