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CDWA, SDWA, WSID Opposition to SWC Motion for Protective Order

I. Introduction

Central Delta Water Agency ("CDWA"), South Delta Water Agency and The West Side Irrigation District ("Delta parties") oppose the State Water Contractor's ("SWC") request for a protective order for the Deposition of Paul Hutton because:

- Hutton is a late disclosed expert offered to provide independent and contradictory opinions that should have been disclosed in the SWC case-inchief. If Hutton is allowed to testify as an expert, the Delta parties must be allowed to depose him to avoid unfair surprise and prejudice.
- Depositions of party witnesses are expressly allowed by the Water Code.
- CDWA has not requested documents that have already been produced and carefully limited the notice to matters that are directly relevant to these proceedings and the opinions expressed by Mr. Hutton in his testimony.

II. Statement of Facts

On Monday, February 22, 2016 – 28 days before the start of these enforcement proceedings – the State Water Contractors (SWC) served the expert rebuttal testimony of Paul Hutton. Although SWC submitted its Notice of Intent to Appear on August 28, 2015, it waited six months, until the last possible day to submit rebuttal testimony, to notify other parties about new expert testimony regarding water quality in the Delta and alleged impacts on SWC supplies. This is particularly notable because, throughout the month of November 2015, WSID, BBID and the Delta agencies conducted depositions at which Delta hydrodynamics were discussed in detail. SWC was present for these depositions, and was fully aware that Delta hydrodynamics would be an issue in the enforcement proceedings. (Spaletta Dec. ¶ 2.) Despite this awareness, it chose not to add an expert witness on this issue to its case in chief.

Now, after submitting significant new technical expert opinion testimony less than a month before the hearing, SWC objects to the Delta parties' requests to depose that expert.

III. Argument

A. The Water Code Expressly Entitles CDWA to Depose Mr. Hutton if his Testimony is not Stricken as Untimely

CDWA and BBID's motions in limine explain why the Hutton rebuttal expert testimony should be stricken as untimely and prejudicial. (C.C.P. §§ 2034.300, 2034.310.) If it is not stricken, as a party to this proceeding, CDWA is entitled to depose Mr. Hutton (or any witness) in the manner set forth in Part 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure. (Water Code § 1100.)

A deposition is particularly appropriate in this situation due the expert nature and breadth of the proffered Hutton testimony. Because Hutton did not limit his testimony to addressing "the falsity or non-existence of a fact" relied on by another expert, and instead provided improper contradictory testimony, the testimony and expert disclosure is untimely and should be excluded. (C.C.P. §2034.310.) If Hutton is allowed to testify, he may only do so after the Hearing Officers have eliminated any prejudice to the Delta parties, including by making the new expert immediately available for deposition. (C.C.P. §2034.300(d); §2034.720(d).)

B. The Deposition is Necessary to Avoid Undue Prejudice Due to SWC's Violation of the Rules of Civil Procedure

SWC argues that the Hearing Officer did not contemplate depositions of rebuttal witnesses. The Hearing Officer also did not contemplate that SWC would violate the rules of Civil Procedure and produce an untimely and previously undisclosed expert opinion as Rebuttal Testimony. If SWC had properly limited Mr. Hutton's rebuttal testimony per the code, we would not be having this discussion.

CDWA, SDWA, WSID and BBID will be unfairly prejudiced if the Hutton testimony is admitted and the Hearing Officers have prohibited depositions. (See, e.g., People v. Alexander (2010) 49 Cal.4th 846, 934, as modified on denial of reh'g (Sept. 29, 2010) ["To effectuate the constitutional rights to counsel and to due process of law, an accused must

Hutton's expert testimony relies on complex technical models that require large data sets to reach conclusions and opinions that SWC asserts are useful to the Hearing Officers to decide these proceedings. In order for the Delta parties' attorneys to prepare questions for cross-examination, its experts will need the opportunity to review and understand these data sets, model assumptions, and Mr. Hutton's further explanation as to how he reached his opinions. Unlike DWR and SWC, the Delta parties do not have modelers or hydrologists on staff. Thus, working with technical expert testimony requires the retention of outside experts and time to understand and be able to prepare to address during a hearing. (Spaletta Dec. ¶ 3.)

C. SWC Cannot Meet Its Burden for a Protective Order

The party seeking a protective order on "the basis that the information is from a source that is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or expense *shall bear the burden* of demonstrating that the information is from a source that is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or expense." (C.C.P. § 2025.420(c).) Further, a court may order the production of electronically stored information, even if it is not reasonably accessible, unless one of four conditions exist: (1) it is possible to obtain the information from a more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive source; (2) the discovery is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative; (3) the party had ample opportunity to obtain the information sought; or (4) the likely burden of the proposed discovery outweighs the likely benefit, taking into account the importance of the issues in the litigation, and the importance of the requested discovery in resolving the issues. (C.C.P. § 2025.420(e), (f).)

SWC cannot meet this burden.

1. The Information Sought is not Unreasonably Cumulative or Duplicative and is not Otherwise Available to the Delta Parties

The CDWA Notice specifically limits requested documents to those not previously produced during the course of the proceedings. (Notice of Deposition, pg. 3.) It is disingenuous for SWC to assert that the protective order should be granted, in part, due to the duplicative nature of the request. CDWA has no inclination to spend more time or effort with Mr. Hutton in a deposition than is necessary to prepare to deal with his untimely expert opinions at the hearing.

Further, the fact that the Delta parties have received Mr. Hutton's testimony and exhibits is irrelevant. The testimony contains numerous factual conclusions, summaries and statements of opinion that are not supported by the information in the testimony itself or in the exhibits produced, or in the documents previously produced by SWC. The Delta parties are entitled to conduct discovery to determine: (1) if Hutton relied on other documents or data sets to support his opinions and conclusory statements, and (2) if so, what those documents or data sets include.

Paul Hutton's testimony spans 33 paragraphs and includes several attachments, including a technical memo from CH2M Hill from June 2015 regarding with and without project salinity conditions based on DSM2 model runs. (Exh. SWC0005.) The bulk of Mr. Hutton's testimony describes the CH2M Hill model runs and argues that hypothetical salinity conditions in the Delta in 2015, absent the projects, could not have supported irrigated agriculture. Mr. Hutton then uses the results of this CH2M Hill modeling effort to cast stones at Susan Paulson's expert testimony regarding Delta hydrodynamics and to provide a contradictory and independent opinion regarding water availability in the Delta.

Notably, the CH2M Hill modeling effort that forms the backbone of Mr. Hutton's testimony is not in the public domain and includes modeling parameter modifications that are unavailable for WSID, BBID and the Delta Agencies, and their experts to review, understand or verify. (Spaletta Dec. ¶ 4.) Yet, this modeling work was purportedly done in June 2015 - more than six months before case in chief testimony was due.

If SWC is allowed to put forth an expert's opinion in these proceedings that the salinity conditions in the Delta in 2015 would not have supported irrigated agriculture, absent project releases - then Delta interests are absolutely entitled to understand the basis for that opinion. If this discovery is prevented, the opinion should be stricken.

2. There is no Undue Burden or Expense on SWC to Produce Mr. Hutton for Deposition or to Produce the Documents Requested in the Deposition Notices

Every deposition and document request imposes some burden on a party. Not every burden is an "undue" burden. A party cannot expect to be able to produce an expert witness to provide opinion testimony and then protect that witness from deposition or production of the information that purportedly supports the opinions expressed. This would be severely unfair and is expressly prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure. It is not an "undue" burden on SWC to require its expert witness to comply with the minimum requirements of the code in order to testify.

Here, CDWA's notice is carefully limited. Document requests 1-6 request only those previously unproduced documents that support specific statements, opinions or factual claims made in the proffered Hutton testimony. Requests 7-9 are expressly limited to previously unproduced correspondence between (7) Hutton and the State Board, (8) Metropolitan Water District ("MWD") and the State Board, and (9) SWC and the State Board regarding the water availability determinations that are the express subject of Phase 1 of these hearings. These requests are limited to just what is necessary to understand the basis for Mr. Hutton's expert opinions, determine if his opinions are supported based on this underlying information, and whether or not Mr. Hutton has bias. No more, no less. If the requested categories of documents were already provided, as SWC asserts, then the burden is actually minimal and the deposition will be extremely helpful to allow Mr. Hutton to explain to the other parties how these already produced documents support his opinion.

Further, Mr. Hutton is a MWD employee who works with SWC on behalf of MWD (Hutton, ¶ 12), and is being offered by SWC as its representative expert witness in this proceeding. The fact that the deposition notices may seek documents that go beyond what is in Mr. Hutton's immediate possession and may be in the possession of other employees or representatives of SWC, MWD, or DWR is not objectionable. As an expert witness, Mr. Hutton will be and should be examined regarding potential bias or influence and the source of all information supporting his opinions. To the extent there are documents within MWD, SWC, or DWR that evidence bias or otherwise refute or cast doubt on the credibility of Mr. Hutton's testimony (or alternatively provide support for the testimony) they should be produced.

If SWC does not believe it has sufficient time to produce the documents, it should request a continuance of the hearing or withdraw Mr. Hutton as a witness. However, the concept of allowing substantial new technical expert testimony, without related discovery, is not a legally defensible or equitable option.

3. The Information Sought Cannot be Obtained in Cross-Examination

The Hearing Officers have placed strict limits on the time for cross examination at the hearing. There is insufficient time to probe the witness to describe all of the underlying factual and analytical bases for the modeling work that forms the basis for his opinions during cross examination - nor is this even humanly possible. The modeling and data analysis conclusions contained in Mr. Hutton's opinions are supported (we assume) by datasets that are not going to be committed to Mr. Hutton's memory and cannot be realistically disclosed or explained during cross-examination.

Further, allowing Hutton to testify without a prior deposition and requiring the Delta parties to ask all questions of Hutton during cross to both understand and potentially discredit his opinion would unduly prejudice the Delta parties. These parties will need the assistance of their own experts to understand Hutton's explanations and underlying data sets and analysis, which has not yet been produced.

Finally, requiring parties to deal with experts in the first instance on cross-examination is a huge waste of time for the Hearing Team and other parties. The purpose of the deposition is to gain a better understanding of an expert's opinion so that the examination during the hearing can be limited to just the key issues necessary to identify bias or analytical error. Often, the problems with an expert opinion elicited during deposition will even convince a party to withdraw an expert prior to the hearing, which helps shorten the hearing.

4. The Burden of the Discovery Does Not Outweigh the Importance of the Discovery to Resolving an Issue in the Hearing

Mr. Hutton's 33 paragraph expert testimony and related exhibits are not "limited" as SWC claims and certainly do not stay within the bounds of C.C.P. § 2034.310 for late disclosed experts. Rather, the Hutton testimony provides independent opinions about the effects of salinity levels in the Delta on irrigated agriculture during the summer of 2015 that should have been produced in SWC's case-in-chief and are highly technical. If the Hearing Officers do not think the issues raised by Hutton are important to the hearing and agree the testimony is untimely, it should be stricken. If, alternatively, the Hearing Officers want to hear this new opinion testimony and deem it to address an "important issue," then SWC cannot meet its burden for a protective order and the deposition and document production must go forward. (C.C.P. § 2025.420(f)(4).)

Similarly the document requests in the CDWA Hutton notice are not overbroad. The Delta parties are entitled to understand what Hutton reviewed to form his opinions and conclusions. If Hutton does not have documents that support his opinions, then that too would be useful to know. If the supporting documents are voluminous and cannot be produced in the remaining days (Hutton's deposition is set for March 8th) then that is grounds for a continuance. However, under no circumstance that comports with basic due process could the Hearing Officers conclude that the supporting documents are too voluminous to allow discovery, but Hutton should be allowed to summarize opinions based

1	upon them in these proceedings, which	the Hearing Officers could then rely on as	
2	evidence. This would be the epitome of prejudice.		
3	IV. Conclusion		
4	The Rules of Civil Procedure are clear that late disclosed expert testimony many		
5	only be admitted using a method that ensure no undue prejudice to other parties - including		
6	making the expert immediately available for deposition. (C.C.P. §2034.720(d).) SWC		
7	cannot have it both ways. Either the Hutton testimony is allowed and Hutton must produce		
8	the underlying information and sit for deposition, or the testimony is out.		
9	If the Hearing Officers decide the testimony will not be stricken and allow the deposition,		
10	then we respectfully request that the Hearing Officers also consider pushing the hearing		
11	dates back to allow time for the depositions and for the parties to properly and efficiently		
12	organize the presentation of evidence at the hearings.		
13		Respectfully submitted,	
1415	Dated: March 2, 2016	SPALETTA LAW PC	
161718	B	y: JENN/FER L. SPALETTA Attorney for Central Delta Water Agency	
19	Dated: March 2, 2016	HARRIS, PERISHO & RUIZ	
20		0	
21		S DEAN DUTY	
22		Attorney for South Delta Water Agency	
23	Datada Marah 2, 2040		
24	Dated: March 2, 2016	HERUM\CRABTREE\SUNTAG	
25		Jeanni Jolys	
26		JEANNE M. ZOLEZZI	
27		Attorney for the West Side Irrigation	
28			

Supporting Declaration of Jennifer L. Spaletta

- 1. I, Jennifer L. Spaletta am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of California and co-counsel of record for Central Delta Water Agency in these two enforcement proceedings. The matters stated herein are based upon my personal knowledge, which I would and could testify to if called upon to do so.
- 2. On Monday, February 22, 2016 28 days before the start of these enforcement proceedings the State Water Contractors (SWC) served the expert rebuttal testimony of Paul Hutton. Although SWC submitted its Notice of Intent to Appear on August 28, 2015, it waited six months, until the last possible day to submit rebuttal testimony, to notify other parties about new expert testimony regarding water quality in the Delta and alleged impacts on SWC supplies. Yet, throughout the month of November 2015, WSID, BBID and the Delta agencies conducted depositions at which Delta hydrodynamics were discussed in detail. SWC's counsel was present for these depositions, and was thus fully aware that Delta hydrodynamics would be an issue in the enforcement proceedings.
- 3. Hutton's expert testimony relies on complex technical models that require large data sets to reach conclusions and opinions that SWC asserts are useful to the Hearing Officers to decide these proceedings. In order for the Delta parties' attorneys to prepare questions for cross-examination, its experts will need the opportunity to review and understand these data sets, model assumptions, and Mr. Hutton's further explanation as to how he reached his opinions. Unlike DWR and SWC, the Delta parties do not have modelers or hydrologists on staff. Thus, working with technical expert testimony requires the retention of outside experts and time to understand and be able to prepare to address during a hearing.
- 4. The CH2M Hill modeling effort that forms the backbone of Mr. Hutton's testimony is not in the public domain and includes modeling parameter modifications that

are unavailable for WSID, BBID and the Delta Agencies, and their experts to review, understand or verify. I declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the state of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 2nd day of March, 2016 in Lodi, California.