EXHIBIT C

1	Michael D. McLachlan, Bar No. 181705		
2	LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL D. McLACHLAN, APC 10490 Santa Monica Boulevard		
3	Los Angeles, California 90025 Phone: (310) 954-8270; Fax: (310) 954-8271		
4	Daniel M. O'Leary, Bar No. 175128 LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL M. O'LEARY		
5	10490 Santa Monica Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90025		
6 7	Phone: (310) 481-2020; Fax: (310) 481-0049 Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class		
8	Eric L. Garner, Bar No. 130665 Eric.Garner@bbklaw.com		
9	Jeffrey V. Dunn, Bar No. 131926		
10	Jeffrey.Dunn@bbklaw.com		
11	BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP 3750 University Avenue, Suite 400		
12	P.O. Box 1028 Riverside, California 92502		
13	Phone: (951) 686-1450 Fax: (951) 686-3083 Attorneys for Defendant Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40		
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15	SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
16	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
17	Coordination Proceeding Special Title (Rule 1550(b))	Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding No. 4408	
18 19	ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER CASES	(Santa Clara Case No. 1-05-CV-049053, Honorable Jack Komar)	
20	RICHARD A. WOOD, an individual, on behalf of himself and all others similarly	Case No.: BC 391869	
21	situated,	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF	
22	Plaintiff,	CLASS SETTLEMENT; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND	
23	v.	AUTHORITIES	
24	LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40; et al.	Date: May 24, 2011 Time: 9:00 a.m.	
25	$\left \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{I} 4 0, \mathbf{C} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{I} \right \\ \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U}$	Dept: 316	
26	Defendants.		
27			
28		FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF	

1	TO ALL PARTIES AND TO THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:		
2	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 24, 2011, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter		
3	as the matter may be heard, in Dept. 316, located at 600 South Commonwealth Ave, Los		
4	Angeles, California, Richard Wood and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40		
5	jointly move for preliminary approval of the Wood Class Settlement.		
6	Richard Wood and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 bring this		
7	motion pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.769.		
8	The Motion is based on this Notice, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities,		
9	the Declaration of Michael D. McLachlan, the Declaration of Eric L. Garner, the various		
10	documents attached thereto, the records and file herein, and on such evidence as may be		
11	presented at the hearing of the Motion.		
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13	DATED: May 2, 2011	LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL D. McLACHLAN LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL M. O'LEARY	
14		LAW OFFICE OF DAMIEL WI. O LEAKT	
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16		By:/ <u>//s//</u>	
17		Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class	
18			
19	DATED: May 2, 2011	BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP	
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22		By: //s// ERIC L. GARNER	
23		JEFFREY V. DUNN STEFANIE D. HEDLUND	
24		Attorneys for Defendant and Cross- Complainant LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40	
25		WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40	
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	NOTICE OF MOTION A	AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT	

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FORORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF WOOD CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND DIRECTING NOTICE TO THE CLASS

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiff Richard Wood has entered into a Stipulation of Settlement ("Agreement") 6 with Defendants Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, California Water 7 Service Company, City of Lancaster, City of Palmdale, Palmdale Water District, 8 Littlerock Creek Irrigation District, Palm Ranch Irrigation District, Quartz Hill Water 9 District, Rosamond Community Services District, Phelan Pinon Hills Community 10 Services District, Desert Lake Community Services District, and North Edwards Water 11 District (collectively, the "Settling Defendants"), all of whom are referred to as the 12 "Settling Parties," subject to court approval and other conditions set forth in the 13 Agreement. 14

Plaintiff requests that the court adopt the Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Directing Notice to the Class, which would: (i) preliminarily approve the proposed Agreement; (ii) approve the form of Notice to the Class and authorize dissemination of the Notice; (iii) set dates and procedures for a fairness hearing on the proposed Agreement; and (iv) set procedures and deadlines for class members to object to the Agreement terms (the propose Order will be lodged separately).

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THE LITIGATION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

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A. History of the Wood Class Action

The court is familiar with the history of this action and the details surrounding the Wood Class (the "Class"). Briefly, Plaintiff Richard Wood ("Plaintiff") filed this action on June 2, 2008 to protect his rights, and those of other Antelope Valley landowners who have been pumping less than 25 acre feet year ("afy") of groundwater from the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin ("Basin"). Plaintiff filed this action so that he and the members of the Class could continue to extract groundwater from the Basin for

1	reasonable and beneficial use. This action was also filed to contest claims of prescriptive
2	rights asserted by the Public Water Suppliers (also referred to herein as "Settling
3	Defendants"). The court certified the Wood Class Action by Order dated September 2,
4	2008, in which the court defined the Wood Class as:
5	All private (i.e., non-governmental) persons and entities that
6	own real property within the Basin, as adjudicated, and that
7	have been pumping less that 25 acre-feet per year on their property during any year from 1946 to the present. The Class
8	excludes the defendants herein, any person, firm, trust,
9	corporation, or other entity in which any defendant has a controlling interest or which is related to or affiliated with
10	any of the defendants, and the representatives, heirs, affiliates, successors-in interest or assigns of any such
11	excluded party. The Class also excludes all persons and
12	entities that are shareholders in a mutual water company.
13	Notice of the Pendency of the Wood Class Action was sent by first class mail to
14	all Wood Class Members ¹ who could be identified with reasonable effort on or about July
15	7, 2009 and a Summary Notice was published as instructed by the court. The deadline
16	for putative Class Members to exclude themselves (as extended) ended on December 4,
17	2009. Throughout this process, the court made various orders allowing certain parties
18	who had opted-out to rejoin the Class.
19	B. Wood Class Settlement Agreement Background And Terms
20	The Settling Parties commenced settlement negotiations in 2009, which continued
21	intermittently. As part of those negotiations, the Settling Parties also participated
22	in mediation before the Honorable Ronald Robie. As a result of the extensive
23	negotiations, the parties ultimately agreed upon the terms that form the Wood Class
24	Agreement, attached to the Declaration of Michael D. McLachlan as Exhibit "F".
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27 28	¹ If not defined in this Motion, all capitalized references are defined in the Settlement Agreement. (McLachlan Decl., Ex. F.)
	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT

1 Class Counsel believes that the Wood Class Agreement, and the terms provided 2 therein, are fair to all concerned, including the non-settling parties, although the 3 Agreement does not bind the non-settling parties. Several of the material terms agreed 4 upon in this Agreement are: (1) the Wood Class agrees not to contest the Settling 5 Defendants' estimates of the Basin's Native Safe Yield as long as it is at least 82,300 6 acre-feet of water per year; (2) the Wood Class agrees not to contest the Settling 7 Defendants' estimate of the Basin's Total Safe Yield as long as it is at least 110,500 acre-8 feet of water per year; (3) the Settling Parties agree that the United States has a Federal 9 Reserved Right to some portion of the Basin's Native Safe Yield, the amount of which 10 will be determined by the Court; (4) the Wood Class will not contest the Settling 11 Defendants' right to collectively produce up to 15 percent of the Basin's Federally 12 Adjusted Native Safe Yield; (5) the Wood Class has a correlative right (along with other 13 overlying landowners) to produce at least 85 percent of the Federally Adjusted Native 14 Safe Yield; (6) the prescriptive rights of the Settling Defendants, if any, shall not be 15 exercised to diminish the rights of the Wood Class; (7) if the Court imposes a Physical 16 Solution, the Wood Class will be bound by it subject to the terms of the Agreement; (8) 17 in the event of a Physical Solution, each Wood Class Member may pump up to 3 acre-18 feet for reasonable and beneficial use on their overlying land from the correlative share of the Federally Adjusted Native Safe Yield,² subject to downward adjustment if it is 19 20 determined that the Class as a whole is using less that 3 afy on average; and (9) all parties 21 have the right to recapture return flows from water that they have imported into the Basin 22 and the Class agrees not to contest the Settling Defendants' estimates that such return

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² This di minimis exemption is included it water rights settlements for numerous reasons, including the economics of enforcing the use of water by thousands of small users. Examples of the use of a di minimis exemptions are discussed in the Declaration of Eric L. Garner, filed concurrently with this Motion. The parties respectfully request that the Court take judicial notice of the Exhibits to that Declaration.

flows total 28,200 acre-feet per year, of which 25,100 acre-feet is from municipal and industrial use and 3,100 is from agricultural use.

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III. ARGUMENT

A. Standard For Preliminary Approval

There is an overriding public interest in settling and quieting litigation, especially
class actions. (*Class Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle* (9th Cir. 1992) 955 F.2d 1268, 1276,
cert. denied, 506 U.S. 953.) Court approval is required before any action certified as a
class action may be settled or compromised and subsequently dismissed. Cal Rules of
Court, Rule 3.769. In deciding whether to approve a class action settlement, the court has
broad discretion to determine whether a proposed settlement is fair under the
circumstances of the case. (*Mallick v. Superior Ct.* (1979) 89 Cal.App.3d 434, 438.)

A class action settlement is approved in accordance with a three-step process: (1) preliminary approval of the proposed settlement and proposed notice to settlement class members; (2) dissemination of the notice of the settlement to class members; and (3) the final approval hearing, at which class members may voice their opinion about the settlement; it is also at this time that evidence and argument regarding the fairness, adequacy and reasonableness of the settlement is presented.

The scope of a court's evaluation during the preliminary hearing stage is limited. The purpose of the preliminary evaluation is simply to determine whether the proposed settlement is within the "range of reasonableness" and thus whether it is appropriate to send notice to the class of the proposed settlement terms and conditions and schedule a final settlement hearing. At the final settlement hearing, the court reviews the proposed settlement de novo, and considers in part the class members' opinions about the particular settlement.

A settlement is presumed fair where: (1) "the settlement is reached through arm's length bargaining;" (2) "investigation and discovery are sufficient to allow counsel and the court to act intelligently;" (3) "counsel is experienced in similar litigation;" and (4)

¹ "the percentage of objectors is small." (*Wershba v. Apple Computer, Inc.* (2001) 91
² Cal.App.4th 224, 244-45.) A review of these factors strongly favors preliminary
³ approval of the proposed Settlement in this action.

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B. The Proposed Settlement Agreement Is Well Within The Range Of Reasonableness And Merits Preliminary Approval.

The proposed Settlement Agreement is well within the "range of reasonableness" and thus merits approval. Although Plaintiff Wood and the Class believe that their claims have merit, they recognize that, proceeding with this litigation carries considerable risk. It is, therefore, in the best interests of Plaintiff and the Class to settle with, and receive reasonable and prompt benefits from, the Settling Defendants.

It is elemental that a settlement is a compromise and, thus, does not ordinarily
 provide a plaintiff with the full relief or recovery originally sought at the time the action
 was filed. (*Wershba, supra,* 91 Cal.App.4th at 250 ("In the context of a settlement
 agreement, the test is not the maximum amount plaintiffs might have obtained at trial on
 the complaint, but rather whether the settlement is reasonable under all of the
 circumstances.").) Even under the Agreement, however, the Class will benefit
 substantially.

The Agreement represents a compromise and allows for dismissal of Defendants'
 prescription claims. It also recognizes the correlative rights of the Class and allows class
 members to pump up to 3 acre feet for reasonable and beneficial use on their overlying
 land, should the Court ultimately impose a Physical Solution. ³ Additionally, the Class
 may benefit from a higher yield of groundwater if the court deems Defendants' estimates,
 as set forth in the Agreement, are too low.

In sum, given the many risks faced by Plaintiff and the Class in pursuing this
 litigation, the Agreement represents a reasonable resolution of otherwise complex and
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strongly contested issues. Had the Class not settled, the resolution of those issues would
 have resulted in a long and considerably expensive trial. The Agreement is within the
 range of reasonableness in light of these circumstances.

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C. The Extent Of Discovery Completed And The Stage Of Proceedings This Agreement is the result of years of discovery and contested law and motion

proceedings, all of which educated counsel on both sides as to the strengths and
 weaknesses of their claims. Class Counsel reviewed and analyzed thousands of pages of
 documents produced by Defendants, and have engaged in extensive research in relation
 to the legal and factual issues central to Plaintiff's claims. Class Counsel also has
 experience in complex class action litigation. Class Counsel was thus well-informed and
 strategically positioned to negotiate an appropriate settlement agreement, which was
 negotiated at arms-length over several years time

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D. The Proposed Notice Fairly Apprises The Class Members of the Terms Of The Settlement Agreement And Their Options.

¹⁵ Notice of a class action settlement must "present a fair recital of the subject matter
¹⁶ and proposed terms [and provide] an opportunity to be heard to all class members." (See,
¹⁷ e.g. *In re Equity Funding Corp. of America Sec. Litig.* (1979) 603 F.2d 1353, 1361; see
¹⁸ also, *Phillips v. Shutts* (1985) 472 U.S. 797, 812.)

The proposed Notice (Exhibit "G") apprises the Wood Class Members of their
rights and how their rights may be exercised. The Notice informs the Wood Class
Members of: (i) the persons that qualify as a member of the Wood Class; (ii) the history
of the litigation; (iii) the terms of the Agreement; (iv) the binding effect of any Judgment;
(v) the right of Wood Class Members to object to any aspect of the Settlement and/or to
appear at the fairness hearing and the procedures and deadlines for doing so; (vii) the

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³ If there is no Physical Solution imposed, or until one is imposed or some other binding order is made, the Class Members will continue to pump groundwater as they have historically done, the same as other parties to these coordinated proceedings.

date, time and location of the fairness hearing; and (viii) how to obtain additional
information.

3 The method by which the Notice will be disseminated is also appropriate, as set 4 forth in Section VI.B of the Agreement. The Settling Defendants have agreed to send 5 Notice via the United States Postal Service directly to each of the Class Members (at their 6 last known address), as well as publish a Summary Notice (Exhibit "H") in three widely 7 read newspapers in the area. These actions fully comply with all applicable rules and due 8 process requirements. (See Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co. (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 429, 444.) Class 9 Members wishing to opt-out of the Settlement will have 45 days from mailing of the 10 notice to do so.

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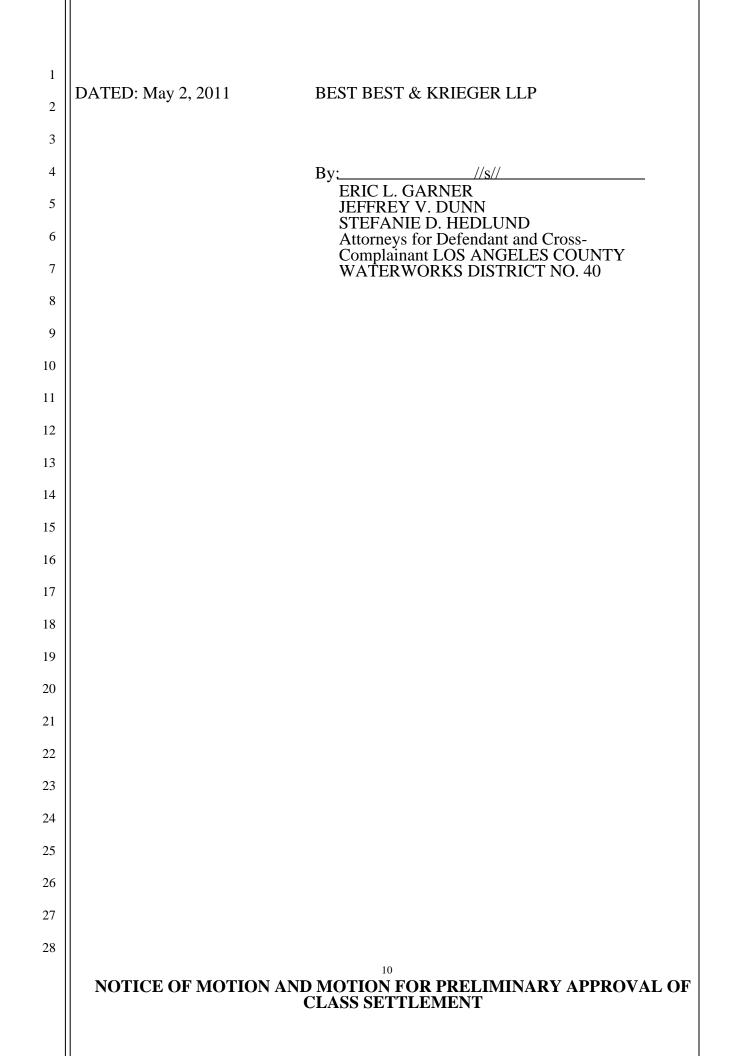
IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff Wood and District 40 respectively
 request that the Court grant this Motion and: (1) preliminarily approve the proposed
 Agreement; (2) approve the Notice and authorize its dissemination; (3) schedule a
 fairness hearing on the proposed Agreement; and (4) set forth procedures and deadlines
 for Class Members to file objections to the proposed Agreement, as set forth in the
 Proposed Order submitted herewith.

20 DATED: May 2, 2011

LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL D. McLACHLAN LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL M. O'LEARY

By: //s// MICHAEL D. MCLACHLAN Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class



1	PROOF OF SERVICE	
2 3 4	I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 10490 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90025.	
5 6	On May 2, 2011, I caused the foregoing document(s) described as NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES to be served on the parties in this action, as follows:	
7 8 9	(X) (BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE) by posting the document(s) listed above to the Santa Clara County Superior Court website: <u>www.scefiling.org</u> regarding the Antelope Valley Groundwater matter.	
10 11 12 13	 () (BY U.S. MAIL) I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing of documents for mailing. Under that practice, the above-referenced document(s) were placed in sealed envelope(s) addressed to the parties as noted above, with postage thereon fully prepaid and deposited such envelope(s) with the United States Postal Service on the same date at Los Angeles, California, addressed to: 	
14 15 16 17 18	 () (BY FEDERAL EXPRESS) I served a true and correct copy by Federal Express or other overnight delivery service, for delivery on the next business day. Each copy was enclosed in an envelope or package designed by the express service carrier; deposited in a facility regularly maintained by the express service carrier or delivered to a courier or driver authorized to receive documents on its behalf; with delivery fees paid or provided for; addressed as shown on the accompanying service list. 	
19 20	 () (BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION) I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of facsimile transmission of documents. It is transmitted to the recipient on the same day in the ordinary course of business. 	
21 22	(X) (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.	
23 24	 () (FEDERAL) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. 	
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26	Michael McLachlan	
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	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT	