EXHIBIT D

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8	Attorneys for Plaintiff Richard Wood and the Class		
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11	SUPERIOR COURT FOR TH	IE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
12	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
13			
14	Coordination Proceeding Special Title (Rule 1550(b))	Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding No. 4408	
15 16	ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER CASES	(Honorable Jack Komar)	
17 18	RICHARD A. WOOD, an individual, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,	Case No.: BC 391869 NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY	
19	Plaintiff,	APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	
20	v.		
21	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Date: March 26, 2015 Time: 10:00 a.m.	
22	WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40; et al.	Dept: Room 222	
23	561		
24	Defendants.		
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TO ALL PARTIES AND TO THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on March 26, 2015, at 10:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, in Room 222, located at 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, Richard Wood and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 jointly move for preliminary approval of the Small Pumper Class Settlement. Richard Wood and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 bring this motion pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.769. The Motion is based on this Notice, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Michael D. McLachlan, the various documents attached thereto, the records and file herein, and on such evidence as may be presented at the hearing of the Motion. DATED: March 4, 2015 LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL D. McLACHLAN LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL M. O'LEARY Digitally signed by Michael D. Michael D. McLachlan DN: cn=Michael D Mcl achlan o=l aw Offices of Michael D. McLachlan, ou, McLachlan email=mike@mclachlanlaw.com, c=US Date: 2015.03.04 16:15:58 -08'00' By: MICHAEL D. MCLACHLAN Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

¹ This Agreement does not currently include Defendant North Edwards Water District because it has not yet agreed to sign. This matter will be resolved prior to the preliminary approval hearing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Richard Wood has entered into a Stipulation of Settlement ("Agreement") with Defendants Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 ("District 40"), California Water Service Company, City of Palmdale, Littlerock Creek Irrigation District, Palm Ranch Irrigation District, Quartz Hill Water District, and Desert Lake Community Services District (collectively, the "Settling Defendants") subject to court approval and other conditions set forth in the Agreement.¹ By incorporation of the Stipulation for Entry of Judgment and Physical Solution and its exhibits and appendices ("Stipulation") into this Agreement, Richard Wood is also settling with all of the signatory parties to that Stipulation. Those Parties include Defendants City of Lancaster, Palmdale Water District, Rosamond Community Services District, and Phelan Pinon Hills Community Services District, all of whom were Settling Parties in the 2014 partial Small Pumper Class Settlement. All of these parties are referred to collectively as the "Settling Parties." The Agreement is attached as Exhibit 1 to the Declaration of Michael D. McLachlan.

The Agreement and Stipulation, upon which it is founded involve parties accounting for approximately 99.8% of the current production of the native safe yield. If approved, this settlement will bring this litigation to a close, and will cause a permanent physical to be imposed that will cut current groundwater production by more than 70,000 acre-feet per year, bring the basin in to balance, and provide for basin-wide management, among many other benefits.

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Plaintiff and District 40 request 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).

II. THE LITIGATION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

Α. **History of the Small Pumper Class Action**

The court is familiar with the history of this action and the details surrounding the Small Pumper 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 reasonable and beneficial use. This action was also filed to contest claims of prescriptive rights asserted by the various Public Water Suppliers. The court certified the Small Pumper Class Action by Order dated September 2, 2008, in which the court defined the Small Pumper Class as:

> All private (i.e., non-governmental) persons and entities that own real property within the Basin, as adjudicated, and that have been pumping less that 25 acre-feet per year on their property during any year from 1946 to the present. The Class excludes the defendants herein, any person, firm, trust, corporation, or other entity in which any defendant has a controlling interest or which is related to or affiliated with any of the defendants, and the representatives, heirs, affiliates, successors-in interest or assigns of any such excluded party. The Class

Notice of the Pendency of the Small Pumper Class Action was sent by first class mail to all Small Pumper Class Members² who could be identified with reasonable effort on or about July 7, 2009 and a Summary Notice was published as instructed by the court. The deadline for putative Class Members to exclude themselves (as extended) ended on December 4, 2009. Throughout this process, the court made various orders allowing certain parties who had opted-out to rejoin the Class.

B. Small Pumper Class Settlement Agreement Background And Terms

The Settling Parties commenced settlement negotiations in 2009, which continued intermittently. As part of those negotiations, various of the Settling Parties also participated in private mediation before, William Dendy, James Waldo, and more recently, the Honorable Ronald Robie. As a result of the extensive negotiations, the parties ultimately agreed upon the terms that form the Stipulation, attached to the Agreement as "Exhibit A".

Class Counsel believes that the Small Pumper Class Agreement, and the terms provided therein, are fair to the Class members and all concerned. Several of the material terms agreed upon in this Agreement are: (1) Settling parties agree that all claims between and among them are resolved, including the water rights of each party; (2) one of the nation's most important defense assets, Edwards Air Force Base and the associate Plant 42 facilities, will have a defined and sufficient water supply going forward; (3) the Small Pumper Class has a right to produce an average of 1.2 acre-feet per year per household, and up to an

² If not defined in this Motion, all capitalized references are defined in the Settlement Agreement or the Stipulated Judgment. (McLachlan Decl., Ex. 1.)

individual household maximum of 3.0 acre-feet per year, free of replacement assessment; (4) the prescriptive rights of the Settling Defendants, if any, shall not be exercised to diminish the rights of the Small Pumper Class; (5) provides for a basin-wide management system through a watermaster, funded by assessments levied on all groundwater users in the basin; (6) reduces the current pumping by 70,000 acre-feet per year; (7) brings the basin into balance; (8) permits storage of water in the basin; (8) allows for the transfer of water rights within the basin; (9) provides for future domestic pumping of residential users, such as Willis Class members; and (10) all parties have the right to recapture return flows from water that they have imported into the Basin, among other provisions.

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

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 rights of the Class and allows class members to pump up to 3 acre feet for reasonable and beneficial use on their overlying land.

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 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.

C. The Extent Of Discovery Completed And The Stage Of Proceedings

This Agreement is the result of years of discovery, contested law and motion proceedings, and several phase of trial, 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.

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

Notice of a class action settlement must "present a fair recital of the subject matter and proposed terms [and provide] an opportunity to be heard to all class

members." (See, e.g. In re Equity Funding Corp. of America Sec. Litig. (1979) 603 F.2d 1353, 1361; see also, Phillips v. Shutts (1985) 472 U.S. 797, 812.)

The proposed Notice (Exhibit 2) apprises the Small Pumper Class Members of their rights and how their rights may be exercised. The Notice informs the Small Pumper Class Members of: (i) the persons that qualify as a member of the Small Pumper Class; (ii) the history of the litigation; (iii) the terms of the Agreement; (iv) the binding effect of any Judgment; (v) the right of Small Pumper 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 date, time and location of the fairness hearing; and (viii) how to obtain additional information.

The method by which the Notice will be disseminated is also appropriate, as set forth in Section VI.B of the Agreement. The Settling Defendants have agreed to send Notice via the United States Postal Service directly to each of the Class Members (at their last known address), as well as publish a Summary Notice (Exhibit 3) in three widely read newspapers in the area. These actions fully comply with all applicable rules and due process requirements. (See *Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 429, 444.) Class Members have previously been given two opportunities to opt-out of the Class, and so, per instructions of the Court, the Class members are not permitted to opt-out of this settlement.

IV. CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff Wood and D40 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

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1	Agreement, as set forth in the Proposed Order attached as Exhibit B to the	
2	Agreement.	
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4	DATED: March 4, 2015	LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL D. McLACHLAN LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL M. O'LEARY
5		Michael D. Digitally signed by Michael D. McLachlan DN: cn=Michael D. McLachlan, o=Law
6		McLachlan Offices of Michael D. McLachlan, ou, email=mike@mclachlanlaw.com, c=US Date: 2015,03.04 16:16:13 - 08'00'
7		MICHAEL D. MCLACHLAN
8		Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class
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