BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP 1 **EXEMPT FROM FILING FEES** ERIC L. GARNER, Bar No. 130665 **UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE** 2 JEFFREY V. DUNN, Bar No. 131926 SECTION 6103 STEFANIE D. HEDLUND, Bar No. 239787 3 5 PARK PLAZA, SUITE 1500 IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614 4 TELEPHONE: (949) 263-2600 TELECOPIER: (949) 260-0972 5 Attorneys for Cross-Complainants ROSAMOND COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT and LOS ANGELES COUNTY 6 WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40 7 OFFICE OF COUNTY COUNSEL COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 8 RAYMOND G. FORTNER, JR., Bar No. 42230 9 COUNTY COUNSEL MICHAEL L. MOORE, Bar No. 175599 10 SENIOR DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL 500 WEST TEMPLE STREET 11 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012 TELEPHONE: (213) 974-8407 12 TELECOPIER: (213) 687-7337 Attorneys for Cross-Complainant LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40 13 14 [See Next Page For Additional Counsel] SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 15 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - CENTRAL DISTRICT 16 17 Judicial Council Coordination No. 4408 ANTELOPE VALLEY 18 **GROUNDWATER CASES** CLASS ACTION 19 Included Actions: Santa Clara Case No. 1-05-CV-049053 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 20 No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co., Superior Assigned to The Honorable Jack Komar Court of California, County of Los 21 Angeles, Case No. BC 325201; CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT 22 Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co., Superior January 9, 2009 Date: 23 Court of California, County of Kern, Case Time: 1:30 p.m. No. S-1500-CV-254-348; Dept.: 24 Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc. v. City of 25 Lancaster, Diamond Farming Co. v. City of Lancaster, Diamond Farming Co. v. 26 Palmdale Water Dist., Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, Case Nos. 27 RIC 353 840, RIC 344 436, RIC 344 668 28

NEXT PHASE OF TRIAL

The Public Water Suppliers propose the next phase of trial be a determination of safe yield and overdraft (past or present). The proposal has been discussed with other attorneys, and they too agree the next phase of trial take place as soon as possible to minimize further delay, avoid potentially unnecessary litigation expense, and to facilitate the earliest possible negotiated resolution of case issues.

The Court cannot make a determination of whether a party acquired prescriptive rights until the Court first determines the nature and extent of the Basin's safe yield, and whether groundwater withdrawals have exceeded safe yield. Once the Court makes a safe yield determination and decides whether a prescriptive period has resulted from overproduction, the parties will be able assess the strength of their claims of priority to Basin water while understanding the total amount available for all users. Regardless of the prescriptive rights claims, the Court will need to determine the safe yield to protect the Basin from overdraft conditions.

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There is no need to further delay the determination of safe yield and overdraft. As the Court is aware, parties' experts have participated in an informal Technical Committee that spent years collecting and analyzing data concerning groundwater recharge including precipitation and return flows from imported water. They are ready to testify on safe yield and overdraft claims.

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Trial should start between April 27 and May 11, 2009, with the following pre-trial deadlines:

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March 27, 2009 as the deadline for completing expert witness depositions and all other discovery related to the next phase of trial

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January 23, 2009 as the deadline for a party to designate its expert witness(es), if any.

Each party's expert witness designation shall comply with Code of Civil Procedure Section 2034.260 and shall include a written summary of all opinions. Each expert must provide his or her opinion, if any, on the natural yield of the Basin (past and/or present), yield from imported water deliveries, and whether groundwater extractions exceeded either or both yields for any time period. No party will be allowed to provide an expert witness opinion at trial unless the opinion was fully and timely disclosed in writing with the designation.

There should be a pre-trial conference scheduled as soon as possible following the deadline for completing expert witness depositions. The purpose of the pre-trial conference is to have the Court determine the order of the presentation of trial testimony including the number of expert witnesses testifying. ("The trial court is vested with discretion to limit the number of expert witnesses. . . [and] the trial court has discretion to refuse to admit cumulative evidence." (Horn v. General Motors (1976) 17 Cal.3d 359, 371.)

At the pre-trial conference, the Court may inquire as to what testimony is expected from each party's witness. If it appears that testimony will be redundant or cumulative, the Court may ask the attorneys to limit the number of witnesses to be called to testify at trial. With the Court's pre-trial assistance, trial is expected to last about 10 to 15 court days.

FUTURE TRIAL PHASES

After determination of safe yield and overdraft, the next phase of trial should be a determination of the prescriptive rights claims. Trial is expected to last about 10 to 15 court days; and should start between November 9 and 23, 2009, with the following pre-trial deadlines:

October 9, 2009 as the deadline for completing expert witness depositions and all other discovery related to the next phase of trial

September 8, 2009 as the deadline for a party to designate its expert witness(es), if any.

As suggested for the next phase of trial, each party's expert witness designation shall comply with Code of Civil Procedure Section 2034.260 and shall include a written summary of all opinions. Each expert must provide his or her opinion, if any, on the natural yield of the Basin (past and/or present), yield from imported water deliveries, and whether groundwater extractions exceeded either or both yields for any time period. No party will be allowed to provide an expert witness opinion at trial unless the opinion was fully and timely disclosed in writing with the designation.

STATUS OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE WORK

The Technical Committee, a group of experts retained by various landowner parties, public water suppliers, State of California, and the United States, respectively, has completed its work on Basin characteristics including yield from natural and imported water supplies, as groundwater production determinations. Pursuant to the direction of the Court, the Technical Committee report has been made available to all parties requesting a copy of the Report.¹

¹ The following parties participated in the Technical Committee: Bolthouse Properties, Diamond Farming, Nebeker landowner group ("AGWA"), US Borax, Tejon, United States, City of Los Angeles, City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency ("AVEK"), Palmdale Water District and the Public Water Suppliers. A few landowner parties have falsely claimed the Technical Committee is "dominated" by Public Water. Out of the 14 experts participating in the Technical Committee meetings (some parties have more

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STATUS OF WILLIS CLASS NOTICE SERVICE

Pursuant to Court order, Los Angeles County Water Works District No. 40 and Rosamond Community Services District mailed the Court-approved Willis Class Notice to property owners within the Adjudication Area (except public water supplier customers). Over 63,000 mailed Notices were sent by first class mail on or before December 31, 2008.

Newspaper publication of the class notice will take place in early January as previously directed the Court.

DISCOVERY

Most parties recognize that judicial management facilitates the litigation process for all counsel and reduces the expense for the litigants. The Court, with the assistance of counsel, should create a case management plan to efficiently complete discovery and prepare for an orderly presentation of evidence for the next trial phases.

There is no party-coordinated or Court-directed discovery plan for discovery. Although the Court has put in place an informal procedure for resolving discovery disputes, there is no comprehensive plan to conduct discovery in a timely and efficient manner. Already, there has

than 1 expert participating): Six (6) experts represent overlying private landowners (Bolthouse, Diamond Farming, Nebeker landowner group, and Tejon); one (1) expert represents the United States (not a public water supplier); two experts (2) represent AVEK (not a public water supplier but a water wholesaler of water to private landowners and public entities); one (1) expert represents the City of Los Angeles (not a public water supplier but a recycled water user); one (1) expert represents the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (not a public water supplier); one (1) expert represents a city which is *not* a public water supplier; and two (2) experts represent the Public Water Suppliers.

been and continues a confusing and disorganized barrage of discovery requests and demands upon the Public Water Suppliers from some of the landowner parties. At a minimum, they should coordinate their discovery requests and respective expert witness designations to avoid cumulative and wasteful pre-trial and trial conduct and proceedings.

With Court assistance and supervision, the parties can complete discovery including expert witness depositions with minimum expense and delay. The Public Water Suppliers and other parties respectfully request that the Court consider immediately implementing a case management plan for the next trial phase that includes court-approved discovery for all landowner parties based on trial phase issues identified by the Court. These issues include an examination of the Basin's geology, recharge from natural and imported water, land use, historical water use, groundwater levels, safe yield, and land subsidence.

LIAISON COUNSEL

There are numerous landowner parties with common or similar interests but separate legal counsel. The number of counsel has become so large that it is necessary to organize counsel for the different sides represented in these proceedings. Without Court-assisted coordination of the numerous landowner parties and attorneys, there will be wasted time and money on duplicated efforts including discovery, pre-trial and trial preparation.

In earlier early stages of the proceedings, the Court suggested or directed the use of liaison counsel. Since that time, the number of landowner parties and attorneys has only grown larger with increased need for additional Court-directed or assisted case management.

Liaison Counsel or Lead Counsel can assist the Court in coordinating discovery, pre-trial and trial activities and positions. In order for the Court to determine or designate Liaison and/or Lead Counsel, the parties' various interests can be generally described as follows:

<u>Landowners</u> with dormant, non-exercised correlative overlying rights (non-pumping <u>landowners</u>). This is the largest group of landowners and the vast majority are members

1	of the Willis Class represented by Mr. Kalfyan and Mr. Zlotnick.
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3	Public landowners. The United States is the largest single landowner in the Basin and is
4	represented by Mr. Leininger. There are at least two other public entity property owners,
5	City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, but they do not provide
6	water service to the public.
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8	The Antelope-Valley East Kern Water Agency ("AVEK"). It is the Basin's largest
9	wholesaler of State Water Project water to various public entities and private property
10	owners. AVEK is represented by Mr. Brunick.
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12	Large numbers of private property owners who pump groundwater. This group includes
13	Bolthouse Farms, Diamond Farming, the Nebeker property owner group, the Wood Class
14	of private landowners using groundwater, and many others. This group needs
15	organization and structure to avoid continued confusion amongst the large number of
16	separately represented parties. They should be organized into a committee with only a
17	few attorneys designated to serve as Liaison and/or Lead Counsel.
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19	Dated: December 31, 2008 BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP
20	Dated. December 51, 2000
21	By Velhey Dun
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