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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA									
10	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES									
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12	ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER CASES	JUDICIAL COUNCIL COORDINATION PROCEEDING NO. 4408								
13		CACENO DO ACASTO								
14	This Pleading Relates to Included Action: REBECCA LEE WILLIS, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,)	CASE NO. BC 364553								
15	Plaintiff,	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION								
16	vs.	FOR ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION								
17	LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS)	SETTLEMENT AND APPROVING NOTICE TO THE CLASS;								
18	DISTRICT NO. 40; CITY OF LANCASTER;) CITY OF LOS ANGELES; CITY OF									
19	PALMDALE; PALMDALE WATER DISTRICT; LITTLEROCK CREEK									
20	IRRIGATION DISTRICT; PALM RANCH) IRRIGATION DISTRICT; QUARTZ HILL)									
21	WATER DISTRICT; ANTELOPE VALLEY) WATER CO.: ROSAMOND COMMUNITY)	Date: October 7, 2010								
22	SERVICE DISTRICT; and DOES 1 through 1,000;	Time: 9:00 a.m. Dept: 1								
23	Defendants.	Judge: Hon. Jack Komar Coordination Trial Judge								
24	Defendants.	Coordination That Judge								
25	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on Oct	ober 7, 2010, at 9:00 a.m., Plaintiff Rebecca								
26	Willis will move before this Court for an Order	Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action								
27	Settlement and Directing Notice to the Class.	In support of this Motion, Plaintiff Willis relies								
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	Motion for Prelim Approval	BC 364553								

upon the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities and the accompanying Notice of Lodgment of Exhibits.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Class Plaintiff Rebecca Lee Willis has entered into a Stipulation of Settlement (the "Stipulation") with Defendants, and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, City of Palmdale, Palmdale Water District, Littlerock Creek Irrigation District, Palm Ranch Irrigation District, Quartz Hill Water District, California Water Service Company, Rosamond Community Service District, Phelan Pinon Hills Community Services District, Desert Lake Community Services District, and North Edwards Water District (collectively, the "Settling Defendants"), subject to Court approval and other conditions set forth in the Stipulation.

Plaintiff requests that the Court adopt the [Proposed] Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Directing Notice to the Class (attached as Exhibit B to the accompanying Notice of Lodgment, which would: (i) preliminarily approve the proposed settlement; (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 settlement; and (iv) set procedures and deadlines for class members to object to the settlement terms.

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Mem re Prelim Approval of Settlement

II. THE LITIGATION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT

A. <u>History of the Litigation</u>

The Court is intimately familiar with the history of this litigation. For present purposes, it is sufficient to observe that Plaintiff Willis filed this action in early 2007 to (1) protect her right and the rights of Class members to make reasonable and beneficial future use of the groundwater underlying their properties within the Antelope Valley Basin (the "Basin") and (2) contest claims of prescriptive rights that certain parties had asserted. By Order dated September 11, 2007 (as amended by Orders dated May 22, 2008 and September 2, 2008), the Court certified this action to proceed as a class action on behalf of the following Class:

"All private (i.e., non-governmental) persons and entities that own real property within the Basin, as adjudicated, that are not presently pumping water on their property and have not done so at any prior time ("the Class"). The Class includes the successors-in-interest by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, or otherwise of such landowners.

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 also excludes all persons to the extent their properties are connected and receive service from a municipal water system, public utility, or mutual water company. The Class shall [further] exclude all property(ies) that are listed as 'improved' by the Los Angeles County or Kern County Assesor's' office, unless the owners of such properties declare under penalty of perjury that they do not pump and have never pumped water on those properties."

Notice of the Pendency of this action was sent to the approximately 60,000 members of the Willis Class in or about January 2009 and the opt-out period (as extended) expired on August 30, 2009. Certain persons who opted out were subsequently permitted to rejoin the Class. During that process, numerous Class

members contacted counsel regarding the action, and we were able to gather valuable insights into the desires and priorities of those persons.

Over the last several years, Class counsel and the other parties have engaged in extensive discovery and law and motion proceedings with respect to many critical issues, including, but not limited to, (a) the Basin's yield; (b) the factual and legal bases for the Suppliers' claims to prescriptive rights; (c) the Class' right to an expert witness; and (d) the ability of anyone to obtain prescriptive rights against "dormant" landowners.

By Order dated October 28, 2009, the Court stated its intent to consolidate the various Actions that were coordinated as part of JCCP No. 4008, including the Willis action. On February 19, 2010, the Court entered an Order Transferring and Consolidating [the Coordinated] Actions for All Purposes. The Court has set January 4, 2011 as a firm date for the next phase of trial.

B. <u>Background and Terms of the Proposed Settlement</u>

Counsel for the Willis Class engaged in settlement discussions with Defendants' counsel during mid 2009. On September 2, 2009, counsel participated in a mediation session before the Honorable Ronald Robie. That mediation resulted in an agreement in principle amoung counsel for the Settling Parties to settle the litigation between and among their respective clients, subject to appropriate approvals. After months of difficult negotiations the parties agreed upon the terms of a Stipulation of Settlement and ancillary documents. Due to the complicated nature of this multi-party case, it has taken additional months to obtain the parties' formal agreement to the proposed settlement. That is now finally at hand.

One party has yet to execute the Stipulation of Settlement, but we expect that party to execute it within the next few days, at which point we will file a supplemental lodging with that signature.

Plaintiff and the Settling Defendants have arrived at a settlement agreement that is fair to all concerned – including the non-settling parties. With respect to the latter, the Stipulation expressly provides that it "shall not . . . be construed to prejudice the rights, claims, or defenses (whether asserted or potential) of any persons who are not Settling Parties" Exh. E at ¶ II. I.

The essential terms of the settlement provide that (1) the Class will not contest the Settling Defendants' assertions as to the Basin's yield, and all parties will accept the Court's determination in that regard; (2) the Settling Defendants agree not to seek prescriptive rights as to the Class; (3) the Settling Defendants agree to recognize the Class' correlative rights to use the Basin's groundwater; and (4) the Class agrees that Settling Defendants are entitled to 15% of the Basin's Native Yield as well as the return flows from water that they have previously imported. Id. At ¶¶ IV A-D. The Settling Parties have further agreed that they will cooperate in the development and implementation of a Physical Solution for the Basin.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Standard For Preliminary Approval

There is an overriding public interest in settling and quieting litigation, especially in class actions. Class Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle, 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 (9th Cir. 1992), cert. denied, 506 U.S. 953 (1992). No action brought as a class action may be settled, compromised, or dismissed without court approval. C.R.C. 3.769.

In deciding whether to approve a class action settlement, the Court has wideranging discretion to determine whether a proposed settlement is fair under the circumstances of the case. *Mallick v. Superior Ct.*, 89 Cal. App. 3d 434, 438 (1979). There is a three-step process for approval of class action settlements:

- 1. Preliminary approval of the proposed settlements and proposed notice to settlement class members;
- 2. Dissemination of the notice of the settlements to class members; and
- 3. A final approval hearing, at which class members may be heard regarding the settlement, and at which evidence and argument concerning the fairness, adequacy and reasonableness of the settlements is presented.

The scope of the Court's evaluation at 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 Hearing, the Court then gives the proposed Settlement de novo consideration, based in part on the reaction of the Class.

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., 91 Cal. App. 4th 224, 244-45 (2001). A review of these factors

strongly favors preliminary approval of the proposed Settlement in this action.

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

The Proposed Settlement is well within the "range of reasonableness" such that it merits preliminary approval and full consideration following notice to te Class. Although Plaintiffs believe that their claims have merit, they recognize, based on discovery and lack of precedent, proceedings that there is considerable risk as to their claims. Therefore, it is in the best interests of Plaintiff and the Class to settle with and receive reasonable and prompt benefits rather than litigate over claims that they would have difficulty proving.

The proposed settlement offers substantial benefits to the Class, including the dismissal and compromise of Defendants' prscription claims and recognition of the Class members' correlative rights. Moreover, the Class will be entitled to the benefits of a higher yield number if the Court concludes that Defendants' estimates are too law. The parties labored hard, with Justice Robie's assistance, to craft settlement terms that resulted in a win-win for each side.

It is elemental that a settlement is a compromise and inevitably will not provide 100 percent of what a party sought. "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." Wershba, 91 Cal.App.4th at 250 (citation omitted). Given the many risks that Plaintiff and the Class face, this settlement represents a

reasonable resolution of a complex and contested case. It is well within the range of reasonableness under all of the relevant circumstances. Further, this litigation (if not settled) would be very protracted and expensive. The parties would each require several experts and trial would have been involved and expensive. This is clearly a case in which "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

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

This Settlement came to fruition only after years of discovery and highly contested law and motion proceedings, which educated both sides to the strengths and weaknesses of their claims. Plaintiff reviewed and analyzed thousands of pages of documents produced by Defendants, and have engaged in extensive research and briefing of the factual and legal issues. Based on this extensive discovery and legal and factual analysis, Class counsel were well situated to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the claims and defenses and negotiate an appropriate settlement.

D. The Experience And Views Of Counsel And The Mediator

Counsel for plaintiffs are experienced in compex class action litigation and have regularly consulted with water rights experts, as needed. Further, the Settlement was recommended after lengthy mediation by Court of Appeal Justice Robie. During the mediation, counsel carefully reviewed and discussed with Justice Robie the strengths and weaknesses of their respective cases. Justice Robie has many years of experience in water law and complex cases such as this and recommended the settlement proposed herein. His recommendation speak loudly to the reasonableness of the proposed Settlement.

E. The Proposed Notice Fairly Apprises The Settlement Class Members of the Terms Of The Settlement 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., 603 F.2d 1353, 1361 (9th Cir. 1979); see also, Phillips v. Shutts, 472 U.S. 797, 812 (1985).

The proposed notice here apprises the Settlement Class Members of their rights and how to exercise them. It informs Settlement Class Members of: (i) who is a Settlement Class member; (ii) the history of the litigation; (iii) the terms of the settlement; (iv) the binding effect of any judgment; (v) the right of Settlement 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 is to be disseminated is also appropriate. Defendants have agreed to send the Notice *via* the United States Postal Service directly to each of the approximately 60,000 class members (at their last known address), as well as publish a Summary Notice in three widely read newspapers. The Notice fully satisfies all requirements of the rules and due process. *See Linder v. Thrifty Oil Co.* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 429, 444.

IV. CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectively request that the Court grant their application and: (1) preliminarily approve the proposed settlement; (2)

1	approve	the Notice	e and authori	ze its di	ssemi	nation;	(3) schedule	a Fa	irness Hea	ring
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