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	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	
ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER CASES:	Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding No. 4408
Included Actions: Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co. Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC325201 Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co. Superior Court of California County of Kern, Case No. S-1500-CV-254-348	Santa Clara Case No. 1-05-CV-049053 Assigned to the Honorable Jack Komar CROSS-DEFENDANT ANAVERDE LLC'S MOTION TO LIMIT THE SCOPE OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY AND TO EXCLUDE THE TESTIMONY OF BOLTHOUSE PROPERTIES' EXPERT, MR. THOMAS SHEAHAN
	Phase 2 Trial: November 3, 2008 Location: LASC, Dept. 1 Time: 9:00 a.m.
	MALISSA HATHAWAY McKEITH, SB# 1129 E-Mail: mckeith@lbbslaw.com JOSEPH SALAZAR, JR. SB# 169551 E-Mail: salazar@lbbslaw.com JACQUELINE MITTELSTADT, SB#172188 E-Mail: mittelstadt@lbbslaw.com KIMBERLY A. HUANGFU, SB# 252241 E-mail: huangfu@lbbslaw.com 221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1200 Los Angeles, California 90012 Telephone: 213.250.1800 Facsimile: 213.250.7900 Attorneys for ANAVERDE LLC SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF STANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER CASES: Included Actions: Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co. Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC325201 Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co. Superior Court of California County of Kern, Case No. S-1500-CV-254-348 Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc. v. City of Lancaster Diamond Farming Co. v. Palmdale Water Dist. Superior Court of California County of Riverside, consolidated actions Case Nos. RIC 353840, RIC 344436,

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Cross-defendant Anaverde LLC ("Anaverde") moves this Court for an order limiting the scope of rebuttal testimony and excluding the testimony of Bolthouse Properties, LLC and Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc.'s (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Bolthouse") expert, Mr. Thomas Sheahan.

Code of Civil Procedure section 2034, et. seg., sets forth an orderly procedure for the introduction of rebuttal testimony. Here, Bolthouse and the Public Water Supply ("PWS") agencies had the burden of establishing that sufficient hydraulic connectivity exists between the Anaverde Creek Basin and the Antelope Valley Adjudication Basin. Anaverde's defense that the basin beneath its property is separate for adjudication purposes has been clearly before this Court since at least June 2008¹. Nevertheless, absolutely no direct evidence was offered to support Bolthouse or PWS' position during their case-in-chief. In his deposition, Mr. Sheahan (expert for Bolthouse) acknowledged that Mr. Zimmer provided him with no information concerning Anaverde until September 30, 2008, after Mr. Lambie's report was presented.

Rather than to meet its burden in its case-in-chief, Bolthouse is improperly attempting prove up its case through rebuttal. In so doing, its rebuttal expert is not countering the factual foundation for Mr. Lambie's opinion (as is required by the Code), but he is offering entirely new "opinion" outside the scope of Lambie's testimony and unsupported by any foundational evidence.

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Anaverde LLC's Case Management Statement, Aug. 6, 2008 at pg. 2:12-16 and pg. 3:1-2.

² Mr. Sheahan's new testimony, and accompanying documents, should have been introduced during the first week of trial when the single basin proponents were putting on their case-in-chief. This Court already has received a motion, along with declarations, outlining how Mr. Sheahan produced some thousands of pages of documents, in three boxes, and a lengthy 77page "expert" report on the eve of Mr. Zimmer's purported "direct testimony" of Sheahan on rebuttal. The introduction of this testimony is untimely; the "rebuttal testimony" exceeds the scope of Mr. Lambie's direct testimony, and his "Anaverde Creek Groundwater Basin Hydrologic Review" prepared in conjunction with this Phase 2 trial, and must be excluded. Anaverde therefore requests that this improper testimony be stricken, and it renews its request that this Court grant its Motion for Judgment filed on October 9, 2008.

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I. SCOPE OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY IS LIMITED TO OPINIONS SET FORTH BY ANAVERDE'S EXPERT.

Rebuttal evidence is evidence raised in response to a party's case in chief. (Edgar v. Workmen's Compensation Appeals Bd. (1966) 246 Cal. App. 2d 660.) Therefore, the rebuttal testimony must be addressed in opposition to evidence produced by the opposite party – not to the pleadings and not to new opinions that should have been presented during the plaintiffs' case-inchief. Generally, parties may only offer evidence rebutting the other side's evidence, unless the court, for good cause, permits the parties to offer more direct evidence on their original cases. (Cal. Code of Civil Procedure §§ 607(6), 631.7.)

Because rebuttal testimony constitutes a reply to matters first brought out during defendant's case, a party has no right to withhold testimony that should have been offered in the case in chief merely for the purpose of offering it more dramatically in rebuttal. (Ca. Wine Assn v Comm. Union Fire (1910) 159 C 49; see also Lipman v Ashburn (1951) 106 Cal. App. 2d 616 at 620 [holding in an action involving injuries for vehicular collision; evidence that the truck did not stop before entering the intersection is an essential part of the case in chief, and plaintiff does not have a right to withhold his testimony for the purpose of offering it in rebuttal].)

The purpose of the Code of Civil Procedure section 2034, et seq., regarding expert witness disclosure, is to permit parties to adequately prepare to defend the opposing expert opinions that will be offered at trial. (Jones v. Moore (2000) 80 Cal. App. 557, 565.) In Jones, a legal malpractice case, plaintiff submitted an expert declaration that stated that its expert would testify as to the standard of care of attorneys practicing in the field of family law. (Id.) The expert subsequently gave his deposition and stated that he provided all opinions on which he intended to testify at trial at the deposition. At trial, the expert went well beyond the opinions offered at his deposition. The appellate court held that the trial court erred by allowing the expert to testify regarding opinions that were not disclosed at his deposition. According to the Court, when an expert deponent testifies as to specific opinions and affirmatively states those are the only 4820-5346-7139.1

ANAVERDE LLC'S MOTION TO LIMIT THE SCOPE OF TESTIMONY AND TO EXCLUDE THE ONY OF BOLTHOUSE PROPERTIES' EXPERT, MR. THOMA

opinions he or she intend to offer at trial, it is unfair and prejudicial to permit the expert to offer additional opinions at trial. (*Id.*)

Though the *Jones* case involves expert testimony that exceeded the scope of the expert's deposition testimony, the principles of fairness and notice set forth by that court are applicable to Anaverde. The Anaverde situation, however, is far more problematic. First, Bolthouse and the other parties presented no evidence in their case-in-chief, even though Bolthouse had the opportunity to depose Mr. Lambie on September 30, 2008. Bolthouse now seeks to establish its prima facie case through "bootstrapping" new opinions onto Mr. Lambie's evidence and testimony. This is substantively not permitted by the California Evidence Code and is even more egregious here given the gamesmanship employed by Bolthouse in preventing a timely examination of Mr. Sheahan.³ A cursory review of Mr. Sheahan's "direct" testimony reveals that he does not present new facts attacking the evidentiary foundation of Mr. Lambie's opinions (as required by the Evidence Code) but, instead, offers new "opinion" lacking any foundation.

Mr. Lambie's testimony that the Anaverde Creek Basin is separate from Antelope Valley is based upon: (a) his evaluation of rainfall and recharge versus consumptive use; (b) field evidence regarding a bounding effect along the San Andreas Earthquake Fault; (c) the geology of the aquifer material in the Anaverde Creek Basin and the Antelope Valley Basin; (d) the head differential between water levels north and south of the San Andreas Fault; (e) evapotranspiration by verdant area and consumptive use by vegetation; and, (î) the difference in water geochemistry.

³ In this instance, Anaverde was not even afforded an opportunity to depose Mr. Sheahan until October 29, 2008 – merely 7 days before the recommencement of the Phase 2 trial In addition to the time constraints created by Bolthouse's decision to take Mr. Sheahan's original deposition, scheduled for October 1, 2008, off-calendar, Anaverde was only afforded the opportunity to depose Mr. Sheahan after counsel for Bolthouse insisted on conducting his "direct". Due to the unavailability for Mr. Sheahan to testify at trial, this "direct" examination was conducted prior to Anaverde's deposition and severely hindered Anaverde's ability to properly cross-examine or prepare its cross-examination for trial.

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(See "Anaverde Creek Groundwater Basin Hydrologic Review, John M. Lambie, Sept. 28, 2008 at pgs. 3-4, 6, and 12.)

On October 24, 2008, Bolthouse posted a letter to the Court website, along with a copy Mr. Sheahan's report, entitled "Summary of Opinions Regarding Delineation of Sub-basins Antelope Valley Adjudication Area, Antelope Valley, California." This report is dated October 22, 2008, however, it incorporates and largely relies upon Attachment No. 1, entitled "Mountain-Front Recharge Runoff and Bedrock Infiltration in the Antelope Valley, California", dated March 9, 2008. Allegedly, this report was prepared and submitted to the Antelope Valley Groundwater Adjudication Technical Committee for incorporation into the 2008 Problem Statement Report.⁴

Notably, Mr. Sheahan admits that his opinions and conclusions regarding Anaverde are not based on facts and data specific to the Anaverde site and that his disagreement with Mr. Lambie's conclusion are not based upon facts, but rather the interpretation of those facts (to the extent he understands the premise of Mr. Lambie's conclusions) to formulas he separately developed for the larger Antelope Valley Watershed. Indeed, not only did Mr. Sheahan present no specific facts about Anaverde, he actually had no factual basis for his March 2008 analysis. Given the lack of foundation, his opinion regarding recharge would have been without merit if he had been offered on direct. Worse yet, as rebuttal testimony, it is far outside the scope of direct and, as discussed below, has no foundation.

Mr. Sheahan's last minute report and his deposition testimony also reveal no facts to rebut Mr. Lambie's conclusion regarding the bounding conditions of the fault; the metamorphosed

⁴ Whether this March 2008 report was incorporated into the Technical Committee's Problem Statement Report is not of concern here. Anaverde takes issue, however, with the fact that this report was prepared in March 2008, and yet was not provided to Anaverde and other parties until October 24, 2008, after Bolthouse and other single basin proponents had already concluded their case-in-chief.

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quartz monzonite barrier; the difference in head; or the difference in water geochemistry. Instead, Mr. Sheahan "disagrees" based upon his professional judgment. Mr. Sheahan acknowledges that physical work might have been done in the field to substantiate his opinion, one way or the other, but he acknowledges undertaking none of that work.⁵

H. THE PROFFERED "REBUTTAL TESTIMONY" LACKS FOUNDATION AND IS NOT BASED ON FACTS SPECIFIC TO ANAVERDE

In addition to the scope of rebuttal testimony and the limits set forth above, new opinions and arguments that lack any foundational basis should also be excluded. Pursuant to California Evidence Code section 801, subsection (b), when expert opinion is not based on matters perceived by or personally known to the witness, but depends on information furnished by others, the opinion will be of little value unless the source is reliable. As set forth in section 801, the

⁵ Excerpt from Sheahan Deposition Transcript, Oct. 28, 2003 at pgs. 459:8-15, 460:20-25, 14 462:9-25, 463:1-2, and 463:14-18:

Q (McKeith): If we wanted to conduct field work that would substantiate what kinds of impacts existed between pumping in the Anaverde Creek Watershed and the area north of the fault . . . to determine if, in fact, there is a hydraulic connection, if I had hired you to do that work, is there any work you would have done other than the methodology that you have employed in the March 2008 report? . . .

A (Sheahan): But there are some things that occur to me that I would be able to do that would allow me to provide some hard field data that would help to determine one way or the other whether or not that hydrgeologic connection occurred . . .

⁻⁻to demonstrate that. So I would select that alluvial channel, if you will. I would do test drilling to further define its geometry so that I would have a better understanding of the crosssectional area and the materials in that. I would install piezometers in the general alignment of the alluvial channel up to and, if possible, just beyond where that challenge discharges from the watershed of the Anaverde Creek Watershed.

And I would monitor water levels in those piezometers to define the surface, if you will, of the water table so that I could characterize the gradient in terms of the magnitude of the hydraulic gradient and the direction of the hydraulic gradient. I would also take samples of the material for additional testing, to further define hydraulic characteristics such as hydraulic conductivity of those materials to support assessment of hydraulic connectivity that I had done with previous data.

I would also then attempt to pump – I would consult a well and pump the alluvial aquifer some distance up gradient from where it leaves the site to see if that pumping would change the gradient between the pumping well and where it discharges from the site. (See Exhibit A.)

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information must be "of a type that reasonably may be relied upon" by the expert in forming an opinion on the subject." (Id.)

Furthermore, the case law clearly provides that an expert's ultimate conclusion is not acceptable if it is based on improper or unwarranted matters. (In re Marriage of Micalizio (1988) 199 Cal. App. 3d 662, 673.) Therefore, inadmissible hearsay is a basis upon which an expert cannot base his or her opinion. If an expert relies on inadmissible hearsay, all or portions of the opinion may be stricken. On the other hand, an expert may rely on the reports by other experts (as opposed to opinions of other experts) that are based on their personal observations, tests, or examinations. (Christianson v. Hollings (1941) 44 Cal App 2d 332, 347.) Since Mr. Sheahan did not seek to review Mr. Lambie's file, made available on September 30, 2008 at Mr. Lambie's deposition, Mr. Sheahan's opinions are not grounded in personal knowledge and he has no basis for his opinions. During his deposition, Mr. Sheahan acknowledged that Mr. Zimmer did not provide him with this information, even though Mr. Lambie's deposition was taken over one 14 month ago.6

In Kelley v. Trunk (1998) 66 Cal. App. 4th 519, 524, the court determined that granting a motion for summary judgment, based on defendant's expert witness declaration, was not proper: "The required foundational showing that the opinion rest on matters of a type experts reasonably rely on is not made where, as here, the expert does not disclose what he relied on in forming his opinion." (Id. (emphasis added).)

Similarly, Mr. Sheahan was not able to articulate the basis upon which he formed his opinions. Mr. Sheahan admits his opinions and conclusions, regarding Anaverde, are not based on facts and data specific to the Anaverde site. Mr. Sheahan has never been to the Anaverde Ranch

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⁶Excerpt from Sheahan Deposition Transcript, Oct. 29, 2003 at pg. 815:25 and pg. 816:1-15:

Q (McKeith): Mr. Sheahan, were you provided with a copy of the files that were produced and copied in Mr. Lambie's deposition?

A (Sheahan): No. 26

Q (McKeith): So your attorney did not provide you with that?

27 A (Sheahan): No. (See Exhibit B.)

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site. (Sheahan Deposition Transcript, Oct. 29, 2003 at pg. 705:9-20.) He has not reviewed Mr. Lambie's files, produced in accordance with the deposition notice on September 30, 2008, or any data collected specific to the Anaverde site. (See footnote 6, infra.) And, Mr. Sheahan has no evidence regarding the bounding or fault barriers surrounding Anaverde's property. Therefore, his opinions are mere speculations, at best, and lack personal knowledge and research. Mr. Sheahan purports to use research from his March 2008 report, however, he has not reviewed Mr. Lambie's file, research, and data and/or therefore cannot possibly merge his independent research with the facts unique to Anaverde's property. As a result, Mr. Sheahan has not sufficiently relied up on the evidence and data available to him and simply chose to formulate his own opinions, based on information that is not specific to Anaverde. His use of improper assumptions and assessments, supposedly based on Mr. Lambie's research, without actually reviewing Mr. Lambie's file, demonstrates a lack of proper basis for Mr. Sheahan's October 22, 2008 report and any opinion testimony offered thereafter.

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Excerpt from Sheahan Deposition Transcript, Oct. 29, 2003 at pg. 705:9-20:

(See Exhibit B.) 28

Q (McKeith): Have you undertaken any tests to determine if there's a subterranean channel on the Anaverde Creek watershed?

A (Sheahan): What did you mean by "tests"?

Q (McKeith): Have you undertaken any -- have you undertaken any physical tests in the field to determine whether or not there's a subterranean stream? ...

Q (McKeith): Yes or no. Have you done any physical work?

A (Sheahan): No. You've asked me many times before and I've told you I've not been on the property.

III. CONCLUSION.

For the reasons set forth above, Anaverde respectfully requests that the Court issue an order precluding Bolthouse's expert, Mr. Sheahan, from offering opinions on issues beyond Mr. Lambie's testimony.

DATED: November 3, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

MALISSA HATHAWAY McKEITH JOSEPH SALAZAR, JR. JACQUELINE MITTELSTADT KIMBERLY A. HUANGFU LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

Ву:

Attorneys for ANAVERDE, LLC.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I declare that:

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within action. My business address is 221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1200, Los Angeles, California 90012.

On November 3, 2008, I served CROSS-DEFENDANT ANAVERDE LLC'S

MOTION TO LIMIT THE SCOPE OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY AND TO EXCLUDE

THE TESTIMONY OF BOLTHOUSE PROPERTIES' EXPERT, MR. THOMAS

SHEAHAN by posting the document(s) to the Santa Clara Superior Court website in regard to the Antelope Valley Groundwater matter.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct, executed on November 3, 2008.

