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8	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA	
9	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	
10	* * *	
11		
12	COORDINATION PROCEEDING SPECIAL TITLE (Rule 1550(b))	) Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding ) No. 4408
13	ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER	) ) CASE NO. 1-05-CV-409053
14	CASES	) )
15	INCLUDED ACTIONS:	
16 17	LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40 v. DIAMOND FARMING COMPANY, et al.,	) ) ) ) BOLTHOUSE PROPERTIES, LLC'S
18 19	Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BC325201	AND WM. BOLTHOUSE FARMS, INC.'S CASE MANAGEMENT/TRIAL
20	LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40 v.	SETTING CONFERENCE STATEMENT )
21	DIAMOND FARMING COMPANY, et al., Kern County Superior Court Case No. S-	
22	1500-CV-254348	DATE: July 9, 2012
23	DIAMOND FARMING COMPANY, and	) TIME: 9:00 a.m. ) DEPT: 1515
24	W.M. BOLTHOUSE FARMS, INC., v. CITY OF LANCASTER, et al.,	) )
25 26	Riverside Superior Court  Case No. RIC 344436 [c/w case no. RIC 344668 and 353840]	
27	[344668 and 353840]	
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	BOLTHOUSE PROPERTIES, LLC'S AND WM. BOLTHOUSE FAI	1 RMS, INC.'S CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE STATEMENT

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#### TO ALL PARTIES AND TO THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

BOLTHOUSE PROPERTIES, LLC and WM. BOLTHOUSE FARMS, INC. (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Bolthouse") provide the following Case Management/Trial Setting Conference Statement.

### INTRODUCTION

As the Court is aware, the parties are continuing their efforts to resolve this matter and a current further mediation is scheduled with Justice Robie on September 11, 2012. The landowner parties previously tentatively agreed to a reduced allocation of water rights contingent upon being able to exercise those rights. Some parties now appear to be unwilling to go forward with the original agreement. If agreement is reached as to this critical issue it is believed that settlement will fall into place regarding other remaining issues without significant difficulty. The parties are continuing to discuss these issues at further AVEK meetings and will discuss the issues with Justice Robie as necessary at the upcoming mediation. However, if resolution of this issue cannot be achieved, determination of whether non-landowners have any priority rights will be necessary to reaching a settlement as provided for in the trial scheduling outline set forth below.

#### PROCEDURAL STATUS

In the Phase 3 Trial, the Court determined that the conservative safe yield of the groundwater basin is 110,000 acre feet per year. The Court further found that the groundwater basin is currently in overdraft, with demand exceeding supply.

The parties engaged in a mediation process with Justice Robie for over a year. Unfortunately, the matter has not yet been resolved. If non-landowners are unwilling to allow landowners to exercise their groundwater rights even at a greatly decreased level, then the court must determine whether non-landowners can prove any priority rights to the groundwater supply.

The District 40 Cross-Complaint is the over arching operative pleading in this matter. In light of the Overdraft finding, widely disputed priority claims of prescription and rights to imported water return flows require adjudication. Adjudication of these claims is necessary to

resolve the Cross Complaint causes of action and a necessary prerequisite to adjudication of other causes of action under California law. Additionally, adjudication of these widely contested causes of action likely will facilitate settlement of the entire matter.

The proposed phasing and trial schedule set forth herein is intended to litigate causes of action in the sequence in which they need to be adjudicated based upon California law if no settlement is achieved. Additionally, the trial phasing and trial schedule set forth herein is intended to facilitate resolution of the matter following the Phase 4 Trial.

The District 40 Cross-Complaint consists of eight (8) causes of action. The Eighth Cause of Action which requested that the Court determine the boundaries of the area of adjudication and groundwater basin has been adjudicated. The First Cause of Action, Prescription, and the Third Cause of Action, Return Flows, have been widely disputed by the parties. Resolution of these causes of action is expected to facilitate settlement following the Phase 4 Trial.

## <u>PHASE 4 TRIAL</u>

Trial of Return Flows may be the least time consuming and most decisive priority issue to adjudicate. If the court is willing to try this issue separately in advance of the Prescription and Appropriative Rights trial, Bolthouse is willing to support this approach. If the Court determines that Return Flow rights are less than claimed or non-existent because the basin is being harmed rather than augmented, as discussed in the AGWA Statement, this likely will lead to resolution of the case.

However, if the Court is inclined to try related causes of action together, the following causes of action should be adjudicated in the Phase 4 Trial:

- o First Cause of Action Prescription
- o Second Cause of Action Appropriative Rights
- o Third Cause of Action Return Flows.

The prescription cause of action has been widely disputed. In fact, Diamond Farming and Bolthouse filed the first action in Riverside in 1999 after learning that certain public agencies were intending to take water rights based upon a claim of prescription. Accordingly,

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the prescription claim is the longest standing disputed issue between the parties. There are numerous legal challenges to a potential prescription claim which can be litigated first, followed if necessary by factual issues necessary to prove a prescription claim. The legal challenges should be addressed in pre-trial motions. The landowner parties have demanded a jury trial on factual issues which should then proceed if the prescription claims survive legal challenges.

It is unclear whether any party is claiming appropriative rights. Depending upon the time period alleged to be the prescriptive time period, and the extent of overdraft if any at that time, appropriative rights may need to be determined. For example, if during the claimed prescriptive period there was enough surplus water to satisfy the first in time appropriative rights of some but not all appropriators, only appropriators which had no appropriative rights or had subordinate appropriative rights, would be pumping unlawfully for purposes of a prescription claim.

The return flow claim also is widely disputed. Issues exist as to what party or entity may claim the right to return flows, whether any return flows in the present case actually resulted in a "net augmentation" of the groundwater basin and/or the amount of such augmentation.

The return flow claims and prescription claims will involve similar legal, factual and expert analysis. For example, if a party was lawfully pumping return flow groundwater rights, such pumping would not have been adverse and unlawful and accordingly would not support a claim of prescription. Therefore, trying these causes of action together will be cost effective and efficient.

The following discovery and trial time frame is suggested but certainly subject to discussion:

> Written Discovery July – September Mediation with Justice Robie September 11, 2012 Discovery October- December **Depositions** January-February

Expert Depositions March
Dispositive Motions April
Trial May
Trial time estimate 30 days

## PHASE 5 TRIAL

Hopefully, the case will be resolved by agreement following the Phase 4 Trial since this trial will bring to conclusion widely disputed priority claims which must be resolved first under California law and to facilitate settlement. If the matter cannot be resolved by resolution of the Phase 4 claims, it is recommended that the Federal Reserve right, along with the following District 40 Cross Complaint Causes of Action be litigated:

- o Fourth Cause of Action Municipal Priority
- o Fifth Cause of Action Storage of Imported Water
- o Seventh Cause of Action Unreasonable Use.

The discovery and trial time frame can be discussed in more detail at a Case Management/Trial Setting Conference following the Phase 4 Trial and after the parties have had an opportunity to make further attempts to resolve the case.

#### PHASE 6 TRIAL

If the case still cannot be resolved by agreement, the Phase 6 trial will allocate water rights based upon California priorities in order to balance water demand with water supply so that an overdraft does not continue. The Court also will consider a physical solution to avoid the harsh results of injunction of pumping by parties with lower priority rights. Additionally, if the safe yield is determined to be insufficient to meet the current water demands of overlying landowners, and assuming the landowners cannot agree how to allocate the correlative supply, then the Court may also be called upon to equitably allocate overlying landowner water rights.

Trying these Phase 6 issues together also is consistent with California groundwater law and with efficient use of court and party time and resources. Legal, expert and factual issues will be similar and can effectively be tried together if the issues cannot be resolved by party agreement.

## **CONCLUSION**

The phasing and trial approach set forth above is necessary based upon California law. Further, this approach litigates longstanding and widely disputed issues which must be tried first under California law. Resolution of such causes of action likely will lead to resolution of the entire case without the need to litigate all of the remaining causes of action. For example, litigation of priority claims of prescription and return flows must be tried before any physical solution can be evaluated. If litigation of these issues does not result in settlement, determining the Federal Reserve right and/or any other priority claims, will likely lead to resolution without the need for a lengthy trial on a physical solution.

Simply stated, priorities must first be determined under California law to determine groundwater pumping rights. Additionally, priorities must first be determined to evaluate a physical solution. However, once priorities are determined, hopefully the parties will agree upon a physical solution without the need for a physical solution trial.

Finally, whether or not all parties agree to resolve the case, at some point virtually all of the parties will be in agreement to resolve the case. Then, the remaining focused issues can be litigated in an efficient manner. For these reasons, it is suggested that this approach is necessary pursuant to California law, and is the most expeditious and cost effective manner in which to litigate and resolve this complicated matter.

DATED: July 6, 2012

Respectfully submitted.

CLIFFORD & BROWN

By:

RICHARD G. ZIMMER, ESQ.

Attorneys for BOLTHOUSE PROPERTES, LLC and WM. BOLTHOUSE FARMS, INC.

2	PROOF OF SERVICE (C.C.P. §1013a, 2015.5)  Antelope Valley Groundwater Cases  Judicial Counsel Coordination Proceeding No. 4408	
3	Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 1-05-CV-049053	
4	I am employed in the County of Kern, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a	
5	party to the within action; my business address is 1430 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301.	
6	On July 6, 2012, I served the foregoing document(s) entitled:	
7	BOLTHOUSE PROPERTIES, LLC'S AND WM. BOLTHOUSE FARMS, INC.'S CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE STATEMENT	
9	by placing the true copies thereof enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed as stated on the attached mailing list.	
10 11	by placing _ the original, _ a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed enveloped addressed as follows:	
12 13	X BY SANTA CLARA SUPERIOR COURT E-FILING IN COMPLEX LITIGATION PURSUANT TO CLARIFICATION ORDER DATED OCTOBER 27, 2005.	
14	Executed on July 6, 2012, at Bakersfield, California.	
15 16	X (State) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.	
17 18	(Federal) I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.	
19	Maril Marca	
20	NANETTE MAXEY	
21	2455-2	
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