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10	Auomeys for Framum	
11	SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
12	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	
13	Coordination Proceeding Special Title (Rule 1550(b))	Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding No. 4408
14 15	ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER CASES	(Santa Clara Case No. 1-05-CV-049053, Honorable Jack Komar)
16 17	RICHARD A. WOOD, an individual, on behalf of himself and all others similarly	Case No.: BC 391869
18	situated, Plaintiff,	PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER STAYING CLASS NOTICE
19	v.	[relying on previously filed Declarations of Michael D. McLachlan
20 21	LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40; et al.	and Richard Wood]
22	Defendants.	Date: May 20, 2009 Time: 10:00 a.m. Dept.: 17C (telephonic)
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiff Richard Wood requests that this Court issue an order staying notice to the putative Small Pumper Class (the "Class") pending resolution of serious defects in the list of proposed class members that render class formation untenable, and adverse to the interests of the Class. That notice is currently ordered to issue by May 25, 2009.

The problem facing the class is the fact that the class list – the 'inside the water service areas' portion – contains thousands of parcels that are not small pumpers, e.g. mutual water company shareholders and public water supplier customers. There is no dispute on this.

To solve this problem, counsel for the class and lead counsel for the public water suppliers, entered into a stipulation, filed on May 5, 2009, which made the parcels on the 'inside the water service areas' list subject to an opt-in class notice. (Stipulation and Order, ¶ 2.) The reasoning behind this was that counsel believe there are actually likely to be only a few hundred actual class members inside the service areas, so the loss of class members through the opt-in notice would be relatively small, particularly in light of the more than 5,000 non-class members that would be eliminated.

The Court signed this order on May 6, 2009. Unfortunately, further legal research indicates that California law no longer permits an opt-in class, even in unusual circumstances such as those in this case. (*Hypertouch, Inc. v. Superior Court* (2005) 128 Cal.App.4th 1527, 1543-1550.)

Plaintiff requests that the May 25, 2009 class mailing date be suspended pending further work to narrow the 'inside the water service areas' list to an appropriate level. Class counsel proposes the following steps:

- Shareholder lists be obtained from all of the mutual water companies that are party to this proceeding, and those shareholders be eliminated from the Small Pumper Class list;¹
- 2. The public water suppliers check the remaining 'inside the service area' parcels against their records to eliminate their customers;
- 3. If the first two steps are unable to remove the non-class parcels with a high degree of reliability: (A) a letter will be sent to the remaining 'inside the water service areas' parcels inquiring about their pumping; or (B) a door to door survey will occur to eliminate erroneous parcels from the list.
- 4. After this process is completed, the Small Pumper class notice will issue to all putative class members, on an opt-out basis only.

II. THE PROBLEM

A. The Class Lists are Seriously Defective

Last week, counsel for the class was informed by counsel for the public water suppliers (specifically Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 and Rosamond Community Services District), that the number or proposed members of the Class has jumped from 7,500 to approximately 15,000. (Declaration of Michael McLachlan, filed May 4, 2009 ("McLachlan Decl.") ¶ 9.) Plaintiff knows of no one who believes there is anywhere near 15,000 small pumper wells in the area of adjudication, and such a number is inconsistent with the analyses done by the various experts in the case. A cursory review of the proposed class lists shows that there are substantial numbers of parcels that do not belong in the Class. Counsel for the Class conducted an informed survey of some

¹Plaintiff will likely have most of the mutual water company shareholder lists by the time of the hearing on this application (those represented by Covington & Crowe). Michael Fife is apparently unable to supply the list of White Fence Farms No. 3, and counsel is waiting to hear back from Lemieux & Lemieux on their shareholder list.

of the newly-added parcels, confirming the fact that the current lists are defective. (McLachlan Decl. ¶¶ 11-13.)

Plaintiff believes there are likely at least 5,000 parcels on the current class lists that fall outside the definition of the Class. Many of these properties appear to be metered parcels connected solely to public water supplies, mutual water companies and their shareholders, governmental agencies, large farmers, among others.² (McLachlan Decl. ¶¶11-13.)

This is an "opt-out" class, meaning that anyone who does not respond to the class notice is deemed to be a class member. The response rates in class actions are always less than half, and often much lower as was the case with the Willis class, which had a response rate of 25%. With regard to proposed Class noticees who do not pump groundwater, we can expect a much lower response rate because they will read the notice and discard it as erroneous, since they know they do not pump groundwater.

Consequently, if notices are sent out to thousands of parcels that do not pump, we will end up with a Class filled with non-pumpers.

B. Harm to the Class and Other Overlying Users

The issuance of notice to this existing group of noticees would be prejudicial to the Class, and/or the other overlying landowners. It is likely that any settlement or judgment in this case would entail the allocation of some di minimis pumping exemption, or free production allowance, to this group of largely single-family residential pumpers. In this scenario, the case cannot be settled, or fairly adjudicated, using a fixed free-pumping allowance without doing harm to the rights of either the small pumpers, or the rights of the other overlying landowners. In other words, in a 15,000 member class that consists of 7,500 actual small pumpers, and another 7,500 parcels that do not fit the class definition, the allocation of water to those class members actually pumping must

necessarily be reduced, lest the share available to other overlying uses by unfairly and unnecessarily reduced to compensate for the allocation of water to parcels without wells, mutual water company shareholders, and parcels only receiving municipal water service.

Moreover, if the basin is indeed in overdraft, it is a waste of this resource to allocate water to parcels that do not need it or are not entitled to it. While the law allows for some tolerance in formation of a class – in this case likely a few hundred errant members – it is not legally viable to form a class in which likely 30-50% of its members do not meet the class definition.

Unfortunately, California law no longer permits an opt-in class, even apparently in unusual circumstances such as those in this case. (*Hypertouch, Inc. v. Superior Court* (2005) 128 Cal.App.4th 1527, 1543-1550.)

III. A SOLUTION

While it is speculation, the confirmed presence of several foreclosed properties on the current list might suggest that the public water supplier lists used to locate potential class members inside the service areas (*See generally* McLachlan Decl. ¶3), may not have been lists of metered parcels but rather lists of active customers. If this is indeed correct, properties that are solely on public water supply would have ended up on the list if they were vacant and the water service was shut off. Given the number of foreclosures in the Antelope Valley, this could account for thousands of properties. The first step would be to eliminate these parcels by checking water supplier records for metered parcels.

Simultaneously, customer lists should be obtained from the mutual water companies, and those names should be excluded, along with public agencies such as the City of Los Angeles and AVEK.

Remaining parcels inside, and potentially some outside, the public water service

² The Class definition excludes governmental entities, the defendants, and any person or entity that is a shareholder in a mutual water company. (Order Certifying Small Pumpers Class Action,

1	areas may need to be physically surveyed to confirm their membership in the Class. This	
2	can be done inexpensively with semi-skilled contract labor working in conjunction with	
3	counsel for the water suppliers and the Class, and their experts. Counsel for the Class	
4	will endeavor to meet and confer with counsel for the water suppliers and their	
5	consultants in an effort to develop a mutually agreeable strategy. Alternatively, a mailing	
6	may be used to expedite this process.	
7	If such a strategy cannot be worked out, the Class should be decertified. The	
8	interests of the small pumper are better served outside this adjudication or individually	
9	represented, rather than inside a mal-formed class.	
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28	September 2, 2008).	

PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER STAYING CLASS NOTICE AND LIFTING STAY ON COURT APPOINTED EXPERT

PROOF OF SERVICE

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I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 523 West Sixth Street, Suite 215, Los Angeles, California 90014.

On May 18, 2009, I caused the foregoing document(s) described as **PLAINTIFF'S** EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER STAYING CLASS NOTICE to be served on the parties in this action, as follows:

- (BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE) by posting the document(s) listed above to the Santa Clara County Superior Court website: www.scefiling.org regarding the Antelope Valley Groundwater matter.
- (BY U.S. MAIL) I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing of documents for mailing. Under that practice, the above-referenced document(s) were placed in sealed envelope(s) addressed to the parties as noted above, with postage thereon fully prepaid and deposited such envelope(s) with the United States Postal Service on the same date at Los Angeles, California, addressed to:
- (BY FEDERAL EXPRESS) I served a true and correct copy by Federal Express or other overnight delivery service, for delivery on the next business day. Each copy was enclosed in an envelope or package designed by the express service carrier; deposited in a facility regularly maintained by the express service carrier or delivered to a courier or driver authorized to receive documents on its behalf; with delivery fees paid or provided for; addressed as shown on the accompanying service list.
- (BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION) I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of facsimile transmission of documents. It is transmitted to the recipient on the same day in the ordinary course of business.
- (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.
- (FEDERAL) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Michael McLachlan