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10	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
11	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	
12	ANTELOPE VALLEY)	JUDICIAL COUNCIL COORDINATION
13	GROUNDWATER CASES	PROCEEDING NO. 4408
14	This Pleading Relates to Included Action:	CASE NO. BC 364553
15	REBECCA LEE WILLIS, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,	PLAINTIFF WILLIS' MEMORANDUM OF
16	Plaintiff,	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN OPPOSITION TO PUBLIC WATER
17	vs.	SUPPLIERS' EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF HEARING DATE
18	LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS)	FOR PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR AN
19	DISTRICT NO. 40; CITY OF LANCASTER;) CITY OF PALMDALE; PALMDALE	
20	WATER DISTRICT; LITTLEROCK CREEK) IRRIGATION DISTRICT; PALM RANCH	
21	IRRIGATION DISTRICT; QUARTZ HILL) WATER DISTRICT; ANTELOPE VALLEY)	ZLOTNICK
22	WATER CO.; ROSAMOND COMMUNITY) SERVICE DISTRICT; PHELAN PINON)	Date: February 3, 2011
23	HILL COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT;) and DOES 1 through 1,000;	Time: 1:30 p.m. Dept: 4
24	Defendants.	Judge: Hon. Jack Komar Coordination Trial Judge
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	Plaintiff's Opp to Ex Parte Application	BC 364553

INTRODUCTION

After spending thousands of hours working on this matter without any compensation for over four (4) years, and indeed, after incurring considerable unreimbursed expenses over that period, Class Plaintiff Rebecca Lee Willis ("Plaintiff" or "Willis") and her counsel have petitioned for an award of fees pursuant to Section 1021.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure in connection with the proposed settlement of this action between and among the dormant landowner Class and the Public Water Suppliers (the "Settling Defendants"). Notably, the Settling Defendants have not only known about the timing of Willis' fee petition for months, but they consented to having that application heard on February 24, 2011 and submitting their opposition, if any, by February 10, 2011. Indeed, the Preliminary Approval Order that this Court entered on November 19, 2010 (some ten weeks ago), which Defendants agreed to, expressly provided as follows:

- 3. A final approval hearing shall be held by this Court on February 24, 2010, at 9:00 a.m., to consider and finally determine:
 - a. Whether the Settlement should be finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate; . . .
 - c. Whether attorneys' fees, costs and expenses should be awarded to Plaintiff's Counsel and an incentive award made to the Representative Plaintiff.

5. However, no person may be heard at the final approval hearing or file any papers or briefs with respect thereto, unless at least 14 days before the Hearing such person files with the Clerk of the Court . . . a timely written objection and notice of intent to appear Any member of the Class or other person who does not make his or her objection to the Settlement or fee request in the manner provided herein . . ., shall be deemed to have waived such objection

Preliminary Approval Order, Exhibit A, at pp 2-3. The Order further provided that "[a]ny objections or oppositions to the settlement or request for fees . . . shall be deemed timely only if filed with the Court and served on counsel for the parties by February 10, 2011." Id at p. 4, ¶ 10(d).

of up to \$4.5 million – well before entry of the Preliminary Approval Order last November, they did not seek any discovery into the basis for that petition. Class counsel then filed their fee petition on January 24, 2010, supported by substantial documentation specifying the efforts undertaken by counsel and the hours spent on those matters. Although they consented to the Court's entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settling Defendants now seek an indefinite postponement of Plaintiff's fee petition so they can belatedly prepare their opposition. Their tardiness and desire to delay these proceedings should not be allowed to further prejudice Class Counsel, who have worked on this matter for over four years without payment.

indeed, of its magnitude - the Class Notice expressly stated that Class Counsel would seek fees

Although the Settling Defendants were well aware of the upcoming fee petition and,

ARGUMENT

For three reasons, the Settling Defendants' application must be denied. First, Defendants consented to the existing schedule and waived their right to object to it. Second, they have not shown any semblance of good cause for modifying this Court-established schedule. Third, their request for an indefinite extension of Plaintiff's motion for many months is extremely prejudicial to Plaintiff and unjustified.

A. Settling Defendants Have Waived Their Right to Object to the Present Schedule.

As discussed above, Settling Defendants did not object to the timing for the submission of Plaintiff's fee application and objections thereto that was set out in this Court's Preliminary Approval Order; to the contrary, they consented to the terms of that Order. By doing so, they waived their right to now belatedly object to the terms of that Order and should not be permitted to belatedly object to it. Settling Defendants cannot claim surprise; the fact that Plaintiff intended to seek up to \$4.5 million in fees was set out in the Class Notice that they have had for months. They should live with the schedule they previously agreed to.

B. Settling Defendants Have Not Shown Good Cause to Modify the Schedule.

At a bare minimum, Settling Defendants must make a showing of significant good cause to modify the present Court-ordered schedule to which they consented. But they have totally failed to make such a showing. First, they have not explained with any detail what discovery they need from Plaintiff in connection with the fee petition. Plaintiff submitted detailed time records with her fee petition. What more do they want? Second, they have not shown any excuse for not acting earlier to seek discovery on this motion that they have known was forthcoming for over three months. Even today, they have yet to serve any relevant discovery on Plaintiff. Third, given the upcoming break in the Phase III Trial, this is an appropriate time for them to respond to the fee application.

Settling Defendants have not shown good cause for modifying the schedule that the Court laid out in its Preliminary Approval Order over three months ago. Other than generally adverting in their papers to the need for discovery, they have given no explanation as to what they need to know. Plaintiff's counsel filed detailed daily time records with their fee petition. What more do Settling Defendants need?

In conversations, Settling Defendants have stated that wish to take depositions of Plaintiff's counsel. That is entirely unwarranted and would only lead to collateral litigation in this already complex and protracted matter. The law is firmly established that a strong presumption exists against deposing opposing counsel, which can only be rebutted by meeting a high standard of "extremely good cause." *RSA vs. County of Riverside*, (2007) 152 CA4th 414; citing *Carehouse v. Superior Court*, (2006) 143 CA4th 1558, and *Spectra Physics vs. Superior Court*, (1988) 198 CA3d 1487. The RSA court further noted that there was no justification for lengthy and expensive litigation particularly after the case has been largely resolved which would merely sidetrack the parties with collateral disputes. Additionally, the court noted that, like here, the County had not shown it was deprived of critical information since itemized billings were provided by counsel.

Similarly, in this case, the PWS will not be able to rebut the presumption as: (a) Class Counsel provided an itemized billing for each attorney working on this case over the past four years; (b) the Court is aware of many of the proceedings Class Counsel has participated in over the years and the complexities of this matter; (c) any depositions would be of limited use as

Class Counsel would assert necessarily privilege and work product protection as to matters that went beyond their time entries, even assuming they could recall such details from years ago; and (d) taking Class Counsel's deposition would disrupt their continued representation of the Class.

It is noteworthy that, even at this date, Settling Defendants have yet to serve a single discovery request on Plaintiff identifying the information they "need" in connection with the fee petition. They cannot establish good cause without explaining what they need to know and pursuing it in a timely fashion, which they have failed to do. Nor have they explained any justification for their failure to earlier seek discovery on Plaintiff's fee petition, which they have known for many months was forthcoming. Their tardiness should not be rewarded.

Finally, we recognize that Defendants have recently been busy with the Phase III trial. But the upcoming break in the trial schedule provides them an ideal opportunity to respond to Plaintiff's fee petition. Moreover, most of the Settling Defendants are represented by large law firms with substantial numbers of personnel. They can and should have devoted additional personnel to this matter if they needed to.

C. Settling Defendants' Request For an Indefinite Extension of Many Months Is Unwarranted and Highly Prejudicial to Plaintiff.

Plaintiff maintains that, for the reasons set forth above, Defendants' Application must be denied. But had Settling Defendants made a reasonable request, Plaintiff would have tried to accommodate them. However, they have sought an indefinite extension that would clearly last many months. Indeed, they seek a 60 day extension to respond to the very basic discovery that Plaintiff sought from them in connection with the fee petition (consisting of only five interrogatories and four document requests). See Zlotnick Declaration. Such an indefinite extension is entirely unwarranted and highly prejudicial to Plaintiff. Besides the fact that Plaintiff has worked on this matter for over four years without compensation, Settling Defendants insisted, as a term of the Settlement Agreement, that Class Counsel would not seek

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1	further attorneys' fees from them after the Court enters its judgment approving the settlement. It	
2	the hearing on the fee petition is deferred, then Class Counsel will have been duped into	
3	performing additional work on their fee application without any ability to obtain compensation	
4	for their time. In that regard, California law is clear that Plaintiff's counsel are entitled to	
5	compensation for time reasonably spent in support of their fee application. See Serrano v	
6	Unruh (1982) 32 Cal. 3d 621, 632. At a bare minimum, this Court should make any extension of	
8	limited duration and expressly contingent on Plaintiff's counsels' right to seek additional fees for	
9	any additional efforts they are required to engage in after the Court's entry of judgment.	
10	CONCLUSION	
11	For all of the forgoing reasons, Settling Defendants' ex parte application should be	
12	denied.	
13		
14	Dated: February 3, 2011 KRAUSE KALFAYAN BENINK &	
15	SLAVENS LLP	
16	/s/Ralph B. Kalfayan	
17	Ralph B. Kalfayan, Esq. David B. Zlotnick, Esq.	
18	Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class	
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