S
5
-1
_
5
≕
യ .
\Box
N.
N.
-
₹.
00
\Box
_
4/08
2
_
_
0
ived 0
eived 0
ceived 0
eived 0
ceived 0
ceived 0
ceived 0
y Received 0
y Received 0
y Received 0
y Received 0
y Received 0
y Received 0

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

FILED

Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles

04/12/2022

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court M. Fregoso Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

MIKEL RASTEGAR, individually and on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated; HENRY PORTER, JR., individually and on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated; EMAN KHOUBIAN, individually and on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated;

Plaintiffs,

v.

WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT; and DOES 1-100;

Defendants.

Case No. BC 684499

[Assigned for all purposes to Dept. 6, THE HON. ELIHU BERLE

[PROPOSED] ORDER AND FINAL JUDGMENT GRANTING FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION **SETTLEMENT**

April 1, 2022 Date:

11:00 Time: Dept:

Action Filed: November 22, 2017

On November 22, 2017 Plaintiffs Henry Porter, Jr. and Eman Khoubian (collectively "Plaintiffs") brought this action individually and as representatives of a proposed Class of taxpayers challenging the legality and constitutionality of the West Basin Municipal Water District ("West Basin," the "District," or "Defendant") Standby Charge which was collected from each of the certified class members on their property tax bill by the Los Angeles County Assessor, and seeking a refund on behalf of themselves and "all others similarly situated" for these Standby Charges.

On February 26, 2018, Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint to address the defenses alleged by counsel for the District and alleging that the assessment of Standby Charges on real property owners in West Basin's service area is unlawful because it violated (1) California Constitution Articles XIII and D (commonly known as proposition 218); (2) California Government Code section 53720 et seq. (commonly known as Proposition 62) and California Constitution Article XIIIA (commonly known as proposition 13); (3) California Constitution Articles XIII C and D (commonly known as Proposition 26); and (4) Government Code sections 54984 et seq. (the Uniform Standby Charge Procedures Act). The FAC also included a Demand for an Accounting.

After multiple mediations and months of extensive negotiations, the parties reached a proposed Settlement Agreement as filed with the Court on January 5, 2021. An Amended settlement was filed with the Court on May 28, 2021, and the hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Approval was held on November 22, 2021, and the Court Order of preliminary approval was entered by the Court on November 22, 2021 ("Settlement Agreement").

Plaintiffs moved the Court for an Order finally approving the Settlement, as reflected in the Settlement Agreement, as fair, reasonable and adequate. The Court held fairness hearings on the Settlement on March 15, 2022, at 10:00 am., and April 1, 2022, at 11:00 a.m. Notice was provided to Class Members of these hearings, and counsel for the parties were present for the hearing conducted by the Court.

The Court having fully considered the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement as provided by Rules of Court, Rule 3.769(8) and (g), that memorandum of points and authorities in

6

7 8

10 11

12

13

9

14 15

16

17 18

19 20

21 22

23 24

25

26 27

28

support thereof, the declarations in support thereof the Settlement Agreement itself, relevant law, and the oral argument presented to the Court, and in recognition of the Court's duty to conduct a fairness hearing as to the good faith, fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of any proposed settlement,

IT IS HEREBY ADJUDICATED, ORDERED AND DECREED as follows:

I. **DEFINITIONS**

The capitalized terms used in this Order shall have the meanings and/or definitions given to them in the Settlement Agreement, Exhibit A. In particular:

"Settlement Class" is defined as follows: All real property tax payers, whether individuals, businesses, trusts, partnership, corporate, or any other legal form, who, during the Class Period, paid the Standby Charge that is identified on their property tax bills as an "Assessment" and that is collected from property tax payers by the County of Los Angeles for the District.

"West Hollywood Settlement Subclass" is defined as follows: All real property tax payers in West Hollywood, California, whether individuals, businesses, trusts, partnership, corporate or any other legal form, who, during the Class Period paid the Standby Charge that is identified on their property tax bills as an "Assessment" and that is collected from property tax payers by the County of Los Angeles for the District, but who do not receive water from, and are not connected to, the West Basin water distribution system, either to receive recycled water for their real property or to receive potable water directly from the District.

"Current Payor Class Members" means Class Members who are current payors of the Standby Charge—that is, who are real property owners in the District's service area at the time the Court entered the Preliminary Approval Order on November 22, 2021.

"Former Payor Class Members" means Class Members who are former payors of the Standby Charge—that is, who paid the Standby Charge during the Class Period but who are not real property owners in the District's service area at the time the Comt entered the Preliminary Approval Order on November 22, 2021.

KCC LLC was appointed by the Court as the "Settlement Administrator" in the Preliminary Approval Order entered on November 22, 2021.

II. JURISDICTION

The Parties and the Class Members have submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes of the Settlement. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the Parties and the Class Members and has subject matter jurisdiction to approve the Settlement and to release all claims and causes of action released in the Settlement.

III. NOTICE TO CLASS MEMBERS

The notice mechanisms implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, which the Court approved in the Preliminary Approval Order on November 22, 2021, (i) constitute reasonable and best practicable notice, in that they are reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise putative Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, the terms of the Settlement, their right to object or exclude themselves from the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Hearing, and the fact that a failure to submit a valid and timely request for exclusions serves to submit the member to the Court's jurisdiction for settlement purposes; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice under the requirements of the United States Constitution, California law and other applicable laws and rules of court. Further, the Court has considered the Reports and Declarations provided by the Class Administrator as to the implementation of the Notice mechanisms and finds that the Notice requirements have been reasonably satisfied.

KCC received a list of 227,719 identified class members. KCC updated their addressing using the National Database. On December 15, 2021 KCC caused a postcard Notice to be printed and mailed to provide the Notice of settlement to 227,246 members on the updated address list. KCC received zero postcards returned. KCC mailed Notice packets to the class members. KCC received 2,517 Notice packages returned.

KCC authorized a press release. Notice of Settlement was published in various publications by KCC. KCC also posted information regarding the settlement on the Website created for the settlement. KCC also established a toll free number to communicate with the Class Members.

As of March 9, 2022, KCC received 179 timely filed claim forms. The Administrator is going to accept all of these claims.

No timely objections were received. However, one objection was received after the required postmark date. The objector was Dana Parks, who stated that the settlement is unfair to homeowners who owned the property for decades, paid the improper fees, and will soon retire. She objected, contending the Settlement does not benefit older class members but benefits former property homeowners who are allowed to share a common fund of \$1 million. She is concerned the settlement discriminates against older homeowners who will retire and down-size or won't live long enough to receive the full settlement benefit.

She further objected to the Attorney fees as unreasonable and requested the court reduce the fees to reflect work performed. She did not state why the fees are unreasonable.

The Court finds the objection is untimely.

While finding the objection untimely, the Court reviewed the objection and overruled it for the following reasons. The settlement represents a compromise as to disputed claims and the outcome constitutes recovery for alleged damages. The Settlement takes into account the risk of continued litigation and includes the risk of Plaintiffs failing to prevail as to future motions concerning certification and liability.

The objector does not make any specific claims as to why the fees are unreasonable.

Therefore, the court does not have a basis on the objection and rules against it.

The Court makes an independent determination that the fees are reasonable. Therefore, the court overrules the objection.

IV. EXCLUSIONS

The Court hereby finds that all Class Members have been adequately provided with an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class by submitting a request for exclusion in conformance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Class Members who submitted valid requests for exclusion are listed in Exhibit G to the Declaration of Janeth Antonio re: Notice Procedures for Final Approval Hearing. They are: David & Linda Smith Trust; Andrea Velasquez; Mark R. Clemens; Nobuko Clemens;

GT Dave; Cynthia B. Dethlefsen & Cynthia B. Dethlefsen Trust; Edward Trujillo, Silvana
Ferrarotti & Ferrarotti Trust; William A. Lee & Lee Family Trust; Amanda S. Metoyer & Amanda S. Metoyer Trust; Denise S. Mitchell; Munjko Zdenko Co. Trust & Munjko Trust; Joanne T.
Newman & Joanne T. Newman Trust; Temple Shoshu Nichiren; Ralph Padilla; Ralph Padilla Sr.; Kwang C. Pak; Palgyi Trust & Bela B. and Diana L. Palagyi, Trustees; Pranava Properties Inc.; Eloise U. Stolz & Eloise U. Stolz Trust; Ruth W. & Eu Tao; and Patricia Roberts. All Class Members who submitted valid requests for exclusion are not bound by this Final Order and Judgment. All other Class Members are part of the Settlement Class and shall be bound by this Final Order and Judgment and the Settlement Agreement.

V. ORDER GRANTING FINAL APPROVAL TO CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT, ATTORNEYS' FEES, AND PLAINTIFFS' SERVICE AWARDS

As to the settlement itself, California Rule of Court, Rule 3.769, provides that the settlement of an entire class action or a cause of action in a class action, or as to a party, requires approval of the court. In determining whether to approve a class action, the Court has responsibility to prevent fraud or collusion in a settlement to protect the class members.

In determining whether to approve a class action, the court has responsibility to prevent fraud or collusion in a class settlement to protect the rights of the class members. The case of *Consumer Advocacy v Kintetsu* (2006) 141 Cal.App.4th 46 provides that a class action must be scrutinized by the Court and the Court must assure itself that the settlement is not part of fraud, over reaching or collusion and that the settlement taken as a whole is fair, reasonable and adequate for all concerned. The burden is on the proponent to the settlement to establish what is fair and reasonable. *Wershba v Apple Computer* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 245 and 7-*Elevent v Southland* (2000) 85 Cal.4th 1135.

A presumption of fairness exists when the settlement was reached from arm's length bargaining, investigation and discovery. In this case, the court finds that class counsel and defense counsel are experienced in similar litigation, and the percentage of objectors is small. *Wershba* and *Dunk v Ford Motor* (1996) 48 Cal.4th 1794.

Nevertheless, the settlement amount did not make the class members whole as the *Wershba* court noted. A fair compromise for an amount less than the amount to make all class members whole is necessary under several conditions. Thus, even when the relief afforded by settlement is substantially narrower than it would be if the suits were successfully litigated, this is no bar for a class settlement because the public interest may be served by voluntary settlement for less than the amount of full recovery in the interest of avoiding further litigation.

First, we turn to whether the parties engaged in arm's length bargaining. All counsel representing the parties attended mediation in October 2019. Mediation at that time was unsuccessful. On May 1, and May 20, 2020 the parties attended two full mediation sessions with retired Judge Magistrate Suzanne Segal. The outline of a settlement was reached. The parties engaged in negotiation as to the remaining elements of the settlement and, on October 6, 2020, the settlement was executed by the parties.

The parties engaged in investigation up to the end of February 2020. There were 14 individual Requests for Production of Documents, 2 sets of special interrogatories, supplemental interrogatories, several sets of Requests for Admissions, and the production, gathering and organization of 400,000 pages of documents. Additionally, many depositions were taken by Class counsel as to all District senior management, their expert, and their Standby Charge contractors.

Defense counsel engaged in written discovery and depositions of each of the initially named representative Plaintiffs.

In this case, class counsel is sufficiently experienced in litigation and engaged in appropriate discovery. The court concludes that the settlement is entitled to the presumption of fairness. The standby charge was assessed against approximately 240,000 property units annually. In each year, the Standby Charge generated between \$9 and \$10 million for the District for a total of approximately \$65 million in revenue during the class period.

Absent the settlement, the District intended to continue the Standby Charge. During the eight-year period covered by the initial prospective relief component of the settlement, if the settlement is not approved, the District will collect \$75 to \$80 million, and also collect \$126 million in Standby Charges during the subsequent 12 years.

The settlement contemplates the reduction and eventual elimination of the Standby Charge. It must be noted that liability is greatly contested herein. If the settlement is not approved, the class members might not receive any recovery.

Also, a present value of the savings as estimated by class counsel relying on the 2020-2021 District Budget estimates the annual standby charge revenue at \$10 million and the present value of the savings for the reduction and elimination of the Standby Charge that will be obtained by the settlement class is \$108.3 million.

The investigation and discovery have been sufficient to allow counsel for the parties and the parties to act intelligently. Based upon the providing of notice to the Members of the Class, the due process provided by the provision of a final approval hearing, the work of KCC to provide written notice, the receipt of 179 claims, the lack of timely objections, and the sole objector being late, the Court finds that the Settlement was and is fair and reasonable.

As far as attorney's fees are concerned, counsel request \$9 million in fees. The settlement provides for Attorney fees and costs to class counsel of \$9 million plus costs for arbitration fees of \$11,400 pursuant to Code of Civil procedure section 1021.5 and lodestar.

Counsel have provided lodestar information of incurring 4,484.9 hours on this litigation at various hourly rates for a total lodestar of \$3,434,530.00. That would require a multiplier of 2.62 to yield the fee request upon the lodestar.

The hourly rates are within the prevailing wage in the community. Based upon consideration of the quality of representation, acknowledgment of the complexity of the issues, identifying the result obtained through counsels' time and effort, the risks of the continued litigation to the class and counsel's scheduling of time and effort, the court awards fees in the amount of \$9 million plus \$11,400 for arbitration fees.

The administrator, KCC, approved all 179 claims received for a total claims valuing \$75,305.32.

The cost of Administration plus approved claims were \$203,644.98. The court awards that amount to KCC.

26

27

28

Representative plaintiff Henry Porter rendered services for the case and class. Based upon the work provided by Mr. Porter in connection with his history of involvement and the work performed pursuing this matter he is awarded \$20,000 as an enhancement payment.

Representative Eman Khoubian's evidence concerning the work that he performed to reach resolution of the case justifies a court award enhancement of \$10,000.

VI. DISMISSAL

The Court orders that Rastegar et al. v. West Basin Municipal Water District, LASC Case No. BC 684499, is hereby dismissed with prejudice, and without any award of attorneys' fees or costs to any party except as set forth in this Final Order and Judgment.

VII. RELEASE

The Court references and confirms that the release in the Settlement Agreement is approved. As a result, the RELEASED CLAIMS identified in the Settlement Agreement are hereby dismissed with prejudice against the RELEASED PARTIES. The Court orders that the RELEASED PARTIES shall be released and forever discharged from all RELEASED CLAIMS, and PLAINTIFFS and all CLASS MEMBERS and their heirs, executors, estates, predecessors, successors, assigns, agents and representatives shall be deemed to have jointly and severally released and forever discharged the County and the Related Parties from any and all RELEASED CLAIMS, whether known or unknown, arising from the facts alleged in the Complaint, and shall be fully and forever barred and enjoined from instituting or prosecuting in any court or tribunal, either directly or indirectly, individually or representatively, any and all RELEASED CLAIMS against the County or any of the Related Parties.

The RELEASED CLAIMS specifically include any and all claims, demands, rights, damages, obligations, suits, end causes of action of every nature and description whatsoever, ascertained or unascertained, suspected or unsuspected, existing or claimed to exist, including both known and unknown claims, of the PLAINTIFFS and all CLASS MEMBERS that were or could have been brought against the West Basin Municipal Water District and/or their Related Parties, or any of them, in the First Amended Complaint, from the beginning of the Class Period to the date of entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, arising from the matters alleged in the Complaint,

including but not limited to charging, billing, or collection activity related to the Standby Water Charge.

Under California Code of Civil Procedure sections 578, 579, and 664.6, the Court, in the interests of justice, there being no just reason for delay, expressly directs the Clerk of the Court to enter this Final Judgment and Order, and hereby decrees, that upon entry, it be deemed as a final judgment with respect to all claims by members of the Settlement Class against the West Basin Municipal Water District and the Released Parties, in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

VIII. CONTINUING JURISDICTION AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure 664.6, without affecting the finality of this Final Order and Judgment, this Court reserves exclusive and continuing jurisdiction over the Settlement and the Settlement Agreement, including the administration and consummation of the Settlement Agreement.

The Court will set an Order to Show Cause to Comply with the Judgment for December 9, 2022 at 8:30 a.m. No later than December 2, 2022, the parties shall submit a joint report as to compliance with the terms of the Judgment, as well as a declaration from the Settlement Administrator with regard to the distribution of funds and other actions taken in compliance with the terms of the Judgment.

I #FO#GG Dated: _____ Elihu M. Berle

Elihu M. Berle / Judge
The Hon. Elihu Berle
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT

PROOF OF SERVICE

_	
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
3	I, Devin Brown, am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over
4	I, Devin Brown, am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is: 1200 Aviation Boule Suite 202, Redondo Beach, California 90278 .
5	On April 8, 2022 I served the foregoing documents described as NOTICE OF RULING
6	ON MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND
7	MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES; [PROPOSED] ORDER AND FINAL JUDGMENT
8	GRANTING FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT on interested parties in
9	this action by electronic mail.
_0	MATTHEW BENEDETTO
	ALIX PISANI
.1	WILMER CUTLER PICKERING
_2	HALE AND DORR LLP
.3	350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2400
4	Los Angeles, CA 90071
.5	Tel: (213) 443-5300
. 6	Fax: (213) 443-5400
	matthew.benedetto@wilmerhale.com
_7	alix.pisani@wilmerhale.com
- 8	Attorneys for Defendant WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
9	WEST BASIN MONICH AL WATER DISTRICT
20	[X] (ELECTRONIC MAIL)
21	By transmitting the document by electronic mail to the electronic mail address as stated or
22	the service list.
23	Executed on April 8, 2022 at Redondo Beach, California.
24	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is
25	true and correct.
26	Devin Brown
27	Devin Brown

28