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1213				
14	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, COMPLEX			
1516	SANTA BARBARA CHANNELKEEPER, a California non-profit corporation,	Case No. 19STCP01176		
17	Petitioner,	Judge: Hon. William F. Highberger Dept: 10		
18	VS.	CROSS-DEFENDANT CASITAS		
19	STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD, a California State Agency;	MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR ORDER GRANTING CASITAS LEAVE TO		
20	CITY OF SAN BUENA VENTURA, a California municipal corporation, incorrectly	SERVE EXPERT WITNESS DESIGNATION		
21	named as CITY OF BUENA VENTURA,	Date Action Filed: September 19, 2014		
22	Respondents.	Phase 1 Trial Date: February 14, 2022		
23	CITY OF SAN BUENA VENTURA, a California municipal corporation,	Hearing Date: November 23, 2021 Time: 9:00 a.m.		
24	Cross-Complainant,	Department: 10		
25	•			
26	VS.			
27	DUNCAN ABBOTT, et al.,			
28	Cross-Defendant.			

Rutan & Tucker, LLP attorneys at law

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TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on November 23, 2021 at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as 2 the matter may be heard, in Department 10 of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Complex Division located at 312 North Spring Street Los Angeles, CA 90012, Cross-Defendant Casitas Municipal Water District ("Casitas"), will and hereby does apply for leave to submit its designation of expert witnesses, naming Mr. Jordan Kear as Casitas' designated primary expert. 6 Likewise, Casitas also, to the extent legally required, seeks leave to designate a supplemental expert per CCP § 843 on or before the existing December 10, 2021 deadline. 8 9 Further, through this Motion, Casitas requests that the Court issue a scheduling order, 10 acknowledging Casitas' right (and those of other parties) to designate rebuttal expert witnesses, and prepare expert rebuttal reports, per Code of Civil Procedure section 843 (d) at a time

This Motion is made on an expedited briefing schedule pursuant to the direction of this Court at the November 2, 2021 Case Management Conference ("CMC"), and is brought pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 843 and 2034.710, et seq., the inherent power of this Court to control the proceedings before it, and is based upon this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Proposed Order, the pleadings and files in this matter, and such additional evidence as may be presented at or before the time of the hearing.

designated by the Court so as to allow the efficient discovery of expert rebuttal evidence prior to

Dated: November 10, 2021 Respectfully submitted

RUTAN & TUCKER, LLP 21

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Jeremy N. Jungreis Attorneys for Cross-Defendant CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT a California special district

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trial.

Casitas notes that leave of court is not required to designate Mr. Kear as a supplemental expert to the extent that the Court authorizes Casitas to designate Mr. Kear as its primary expert since such supplemental designation would be prior to the deadline for all parties to designate supplemental experts. Similarly, no leave of court is required to allow Casitas to designate rebuttal experts as such expert opinions are specifically authorized by Code of Civil Procedure ("CCP") §843 (d) and are not currently regulated under the Trial Schedule in Phase 1.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

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By way of this Motion, Cross-Defendant Casitas Municipal Water District ("Casitas") seeks the Court's leave to submit designation of one expert witness pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure ("CCP") section 843. With over three months until the Phase 1 portion of this trial is to occur, and before a single deposition has occurred, Casitas is asking for a very small accommodation, the ability to designate one expert witness, Mr. Jordan Kear, already a designated expert witness for the City of Ojai, and an expert who already submitted the expert report on which Casitas plans to rely, on September 24, 2021—the otherwise applicable deadline for such disclosures. Casitas only seeks herein to designate Jordan Kear as its own expert and to use the same opinions that already exist in Mr. Kear's expert report for its own purposes at trial. The fact that such a minor procedural step, which clearly is not capable of causing any prejudice to anyone, is being opposed by the City of Ventura, with much fanfare, is disappointing. After initially indicating during the meet and confer process that it would not formally oppose Mr. Kear's designation, Ventura reversed course on November 2, arguing vociferously that Casitas be prohibited from participating in any meaningful way in Phase 1 of trial, including the use of rebuttal experts, which aren't even part of the trial schedule and which are expressly authorized for use by Casitas and other parties in CCP 843(d). This entire motion process was avoidable if Ventura was simply willing to negotiate in good faith. Sadly, that was not to be. So, Casitas hereby requests that the Court permit it to designate Jordan Kear as its expert for use at trial in Phase 1 of this case.

Casitas also requests, through this motion, confirmation of what the law already provides, that Casitas retains the ability to designate supplemental expert witnesses and rebuttal witnesses pursuant to CCP § 843. Such confirmation should not be required since supplemental designation is permissible once primary designation (e.g., Jordan Kear) is made, and since there is nothing in the trial schedule (or in any other provision of law) that purports to limit Casitas' ability to designate rebuttal experts per CCP § 843(d). Unfortunately, the assertions by Ventura in its most

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and CCP § 128.

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Rutan & Tucker, LLP

attorneys at law

recent filings, and in statements made at the October 18 and November 2 CMCs, make it advisable

for the court to clarify what the law already provides, that Casitas has the same rights as any other

party participating in expert discovery to designate supplemental and rebuttal experts per CCP

843. Casitas also makes this Motion pursuant to the requirements of CCP §§ 2034.710, et seq.,

expert that had previously been designated by the City of Ojai on September 24, 2021. As such,

no party could possibly suffer any legally cognizable prejudice from Casitas' designation and

reliance upon the same expert witness, as all of the parties have long known of Mr. Kear's

existence and the opinions he will render. Furthermore, given the amount of time for expert

discovery to take place before trial, and the fact that no depositions have yet taken place, no party

could suffer any prejudice in allowing Casitas to designate Mr. Kear as its expert witness, and this

is true even if Mr. Kear was to subsequently offer supplemental opinions on behalf of Casitas-

applicable deadline for the disclosure of supplemental opinions. Either way, Ventura and any

applicable discovery schedule for supplemental depositions. No harm, no foul, no prejudice.

2021, the date that Casitas would have been required to submit Mr. Kear's expert report; (ii)

because such opinions could just as easily be proffered by the City of Ojai prior to the otherwise

other party that wished, could test the basis of those supplemental opinions during the otherwise

because: (i) the parties have been aware of Mr. Kear and his expert opinions since September 24,

Casitas timely informed other parties, including Ventura, of its intent to designate Mr. Kear after

confirming it fears regarding the apparent scope creep of Phase 1 during the October 18 CMC; (iii)

Mr. Kear will provide the same expert opinions for Casitas as are already disclosed in Mr. Kear's

existing expert report previously produced on behalf of the City of Ojai; (iv) any supplemental

opinions offered by Mr. Kear for Casitas would be disclosed prior to the otherwise applicable

deadline for the disclosure of supplemental opinions and could be tested by Ventura and aligned

interests during deposition in the same manner, and to the same extent as if the City of Ojai made

such supplemental declarations; (v) Casitas is already authorized by CCP 843 (d) to introduce

Moreover, the designation of Mr. Kear would not, and cannot, cause any party prejudice,

In designating Mr. Jordan Kear as its expert witness, Casitas seeks to rely on the very same

Rutan & Tucker, LLP attorneys at law expert rebuttal and impeachment evidence at trial in rebuttal of expert opinions made by any party, and the trial schedule does not dictate otherwise; and (vi) Casitas is willing to stipulate to whatever trial continuance the Court may find necessary or appropriate to mitigate any potential for prejudice to any party that could theoretically exist.

Moreover, because the trial in this matter is roughly over three months away, and can be continued within the Court's inherent authority to ensure the proper administration of justice, and because no party can possibly suffer any legal prejudice—as distinguished from the diminution of a tactical or strategic advantage at trial (apparently what Ventura has shoehorned into the meaning of the term "prejudice")—in allowing Casitas to designate Mr. Kear as a primary expert witness, Casitas' Motion should be granted in its entirety.

II. The Court Should Authorize Casitas to Designate its Initial Expert Witness

A. <u>Court's Authority to Authorize Casitas to Designate an Expert Witness</u>

The Court's prior schedule for expert witness disclosures was largely set pursuant to the Court's inherent authority to make such scheduling orders under CCP § 843. However, CCP § 843 does not explicitly address when the Court may allow expert disclosures after a previously set deadline has passed. That being said, the Court has the inherent authority to adjust the expert disclosure deadlines under a variety of different statutes, including CCP §§ 843, 2034.710, et seq., and CCP § 128. (*See Santandrea v. Siltec Corp.* (1976) 56 Cal.App.3d 525, 529 ["Every court has the inherent power to regulate the proceedings of matters before it and to effect an orderly disposition of the issues presented."]) The Court also has authority, if cause is shown, to stage and sequence the timing of discovery for the convenience of parties and in the interests of justice. (Code Civ. Proc. § 2019.020, subd. (b).).

CCP § 843 imposes certain restrictions on the Court's handling of groundwater adjudications brought under that section, and generally authorizes the Court to create any expert witness disclosure requirements and/or schedules it wishes. (See CCP § 843(d) ["Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, a party shall make the disclosures of any expert witness it intends to present at trial, except for an expert witness presented solely for purposes of impeachment or rebuttal, at the times and in the sequence ordered by the court. If there is no

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stipulation or court order, the disclosures of an expert witness shall be made as follows: " (emph. added)].) Under the express terms of CCP § 843(d), the Court has the inherent authority to alter the expert witness disclosure schedule, as it states that a "court order" can ultimately control. As such, the Court may alter expert witness designation deadlines at its reasonable discretion

Under CCP § 2034.710, in a more traditional civil case, the Court is also empowered to submit "tardy expert witness" information under conditions the court deems reasonable. Lastly, under CCP § 128, the Court has the general authority "[t]o provide for the orderly conduct of proceedings before it, or its officers." In other words, the Court has ample authority under any of these provisions to authorize Casitas to designate primary, supplemental and rebuttal witnesses, particularly under the facts at hand where Casitas believed, reasonably and in good faith, that the scope of trial was likely to be far narrower than the much broader scope of trial revealed at the October 18 CMC and in the subsequent "Scope of Issues" to be tried in Phase 1 submitted by the various parties on November 8.

В. Casitas Should be Allowed to Designate its Expert Witness

As discussed above, the Court has extremely broad authority when setting expert disclosure requirements and schedules in the context of groundwater adjudications under CCP § 843. The statute itself does not impose any procedural or substantive requirements, as such it is assumed that the Court's authority is only limited by the notion that the Court may not abuse its discretion under that section. The Court can set a schedule. The court can modify the scheduleall within its authority to manage the case. And indeed, Casitas is asking far less since granting Casitas' request will not cause the trial schedule to change. The deposition of Mr. Kear will still take place on December 15, as originally scheduled. Any supplemental depositions of Mr. Kear, if needed, would occur during the specified time for supplemental expert depositions. No trial schedule changes, and no prejudice for anyone. While not required, the Court can also look to the elements of CCP § 2034.720 for guidance to determine whether or not allowing Casitas to designate Mr. Kear as an expert witness is appropriate in these circumstances. Because Casitas' request meets all of the requirements under CCP § 2034.720, including that no party will suffer

1	any prejudice in allowing Casitas to designate an expert witness at this time, the Court should
2	grant Casitas' Motion pursuant to CCP §§ 843, 2034.720, and 128.
3	The Court is already aware why Casitas did not initially designate Mr. Kear as an expert.
4	Casitas made the mistake of taking Ventura at its word—an oversight that will not happen again.
5	Ventura, as discussed below, proposed in its motion to bifurcate a narrow trial in Phase 1, focused
6	on boundaries and hydrologic interconnection (e.g., was there a hydrologic connection between
7	groundwater in the Ojai Basin and the surface waters of the Ventura River?). ² Casitas did not see
8	a need to designate an expert on such narrow topics—the province of hydrogeologists and
9	cartographers. However, during October and the CMCs that occurred after the initial expert
10	disclosures were due, it became clear to Casitas that scope of trial was likely to become much
11	broader than originally briefed in the motion to bifurcate, with Ventura's designation of a botanist
12	water rights historian, and fisheries biologist, and the designation of a fisheries biologist by the
13	State of California, as well as discussions during the October 18 CMC by multiple parties which
14	suggested that Phase 1 would be used to determine whether groundwater extractions in the Ojai
15	Basin could result in a material effect on the fishery in the Ventura River. Casitas is a large
16	pumper from the Ojai Basin and the manager of many of the large diversion facilities in the
17	Ventura River and its tributaries. If there was to be a determination of cause and effect
18	relationships between pumping and the fishery, then Casitas needed to actively participate in
19	Phase 1—with expert support as appropriate. Hence, Casitas' failure to initially designate a
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21	In its Motion to Bifurcate and Partial Lifting of the Discovery Stay, the City of Ventura ("Ventura") requested that the Court issue (i) an "order bifurcating this proceeding such that the
22	Court try the issues of the boundaries of the Ventura River Watershed and the four groundwater basins therein, as well as the interconnectivity of the Watershed and groundwater basins in a first
23	phase of trial "; and for a (ii) "order partially lifting the discovery stay to allow for discovery only as these two threshold issues that will be tried in the first phase of trial." (See City of
24	Ventura's Motion to Bifurcate and Partial Lifting of the Discovery Stay, filed May 11, 2021.) On or about June 21, 2021, the Court granted Ventura's motion, but set the trial for February 14, 2022
25	rather than November as originally requested by Ventura. (Notice of Ruling dated July 2, 2021, para. 9 ["The Court granted the City's Motion to Bifurcate and Partial Lifting of Discovery Stay
26	for matters relevant to the Phase 1 trial on the basin and watershed boundaries and interconnectivity. The Court lifted the discovery stay only as to Phase 1 matters."].) After that
27	time, on or about August 9, 2021, following a status conference before the Court, Ventura served the schedule setting out the relevant disclosure deadlines and discovery cutoffs for Phase 1. (See

August 9, 2021 Notice of Ruling, confirming the various orders issued by the Court at the July 19 and July 23 status conferences, filed and served by the City of Ventura including schedule for fact

and expert discovery pertaining to Phase 1.)

separate expert witness was, at worst, the result of good faith inadvertence and/or surprise on what Phase 1 of trial would actually entail. (See CCP § 2034.720(c)(1).)

In light of the foregoing, Casitas did not initially designate experts because (1) the scope of Phase 1, as Casitas understood the Court's June 21, 2021 order, did not appear to require expert testimony relevant to Casitas' interests in the case; (2) Casitas did not understand Phase 1 to include impacts of Ojai Basin pumping on the fishery, riparian habitat and downstream water rights.³ Casitas' concerns regarding the scope "creep" described above were further confirmed at the October 18 CMC where it soon became apparent that not only was Ventura seeking a cause and effect determination regarding the impact of upstream pumping on the health of the fishery, but the East Ojai Group was also seeking a determination of the impact of individual pumpers in the Ojai Basin on the downstream fishery (albeit with very different conclusions). Perhaps the scope of issues to be tried during Phase 1 will ultimately again be narrowed by the Court, but Casitas, from what it currently understands, cannot take that risk and be left without the expert support it will need should a broader Phase 1 trial take place. Casitas needs the ability to designate Jordan Kear as its primary expert now on the relative effects of pumping in the Ojai Basin on downstream resources, and per CCP § 843, it needs the ability to potentially introduce supplemental and rebuttal opinions on other matters raised by Ventura and the State should the evidence suggest such expert evidence is necessary to protect Casitas' interests or otherwise be helpful to the Court.

In regard to CCP § 2034.720(c)(2)—(3) (which require prompt disclosure of a party's desire to designate an expert out of time), upon learning that other parties had designated experts to opine on matters that were outside of the scope of Phase 1, Casitas promptly brought the issue to the Court's and parties' attention at the September CMC, in Casitas' CMC Statement for the October 18, 2021 CMC (and extensively at the October 18 CMC itself), and again at the November 2, 2021 CMC. During the entire period, Casitas sought, in good faith, to reach an

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significantly beyond those narrow bounds with its expert designations.

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³ It is also worth noting that under the Court's June 21, 2021 order, Casitas understood that it could not designate an expert for any issue other than opinion on the meets and bounds of the property that would be subject to this adjudication, as the Court's order arguably only authorized discovery as to those limited inquiries, so it is not clear why Ventura appears to have ventured

accommodation with Ventura and other parties that would allow for a stipulated designation of
Mr. Kear, as well as an orderly process for the designation of rebuttal experts should Casitas
determine a need to designate one or more, but Ventura was much more concerned about trying to
keep Casitas from participating in Phase 1 of trial. Sadly, that reality has not changed—
necessitating this motion. Further, at the November 2, 2021 CMC, the Court authorized Casitas to
file this immediate motion on an expedited briefing schedule. As such, Casitas timely informed
the parties of its desire to designate Mr. Kear as its primary expert witness, and the contents of his
testimony and report, while also raising for the Court's consideration the distinct but related issue
of rebuttal experts under CCP §843, ⁴ thereby fully satisfying CCP §§ 2034.720(c)(2)-(3). (See
also Casitas' Case Management Conference Statement, dated October 28, 2021, stating Casitas'
desire to designate Mr. Kear and the opinions that Mr. Kear would provide).
In regards to CCP § 2034.720(a) and (b), and the degree that opposing parties may have

In regards to CCP § 2034.720(a) and (b), and the degree that opposing parties may have detrimentally relied on non-designation or otherwise have been prejudiced, there is simply nothing there. Most parties in this case appear to support Casitas' request herein, and Ventura, the principal party opposing this Motion, could not have detrimentally relied on the absence of a list of expert witnesses, because the City of Ojai had already listed Mr. Kear as an expert witness, and the timeframes and content of his report and testimony are and will be identical as between Ojai and Casitas. Ventura received all of the information they were entitled to receive on the date they were entitled to receive it—September 24. Casitas has stated that it will rely on Mr. Kear's existing report and future testimony, meaning that there is no new information for Ventura to process prior to the supplemental expert witness disclosure deadline and deposition of Mr. Kear.

During the November 2 CMC, Ventura's counsel argued that Ventura could be prejudiced because by allowing Casitas to designate Mr. Kear as its primary expert witness, Casitas will also be able to provide supplemental expert witness testimony. This is not the sort of "prejudice" that

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Note, CCP §2034.720 is not technically applicable to rebuttal experts that Casitas might wish to designate in the future since the schedule in this case makes no mention of rebuttal or

impeachment experts. Perhaps it should have, but it doesn't, notwithstanding the clear direction in CCP §843 (d) that rebuttal experts are authorized at trial and are to be liberally authorized provided rebuttal testimony is within the scope of evidence proffered by other experts. Casitas'

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	CCP § 2034.720 is concerned with. CCP § 2034.720 is not intended to act as a procedural
	"gotcha," that allows Ventura to keep evidence it may not like from the finder of fact. Instead, it
	ensures that when a party does not designate an expert witness within a timely manner, opposing
	parties have enough time to conduct discovery given the new information and are not otherwise
	prevented from deposing or retaining their own experts. (CCP § 2034.720(b).) ⁵ Ventura's ability
	to pursue its claims and defenses would not be harmed in the slightest by Casitas being allowed to
	designate Mr. Kear, rather Ventura would be in the same exact situation it is as of the date of this
	Motion – Mr. Kear's original report and his future testimony will stand, and the possibility of
	potential supplemental expert witness testimony will be revealed on December 10, 2021, just as it
	would if only Ojai was designating supplemental expert opinions. As such, no party would be
	prejudiced if the Court allows Casitas to designate Mr. Kear as it expert witness, and to the extent
	that Mr. Kear is asked to provide a supplemental opinion on behalf of Casitas, Ventura and other
	parties will have the same opportunity to depose him on those opinions during supplemental
	expert depositions. No delay, no unfair surprise, no prejudice.
	In short, Casitas' request to designate Mr. Kear as its primary expert witness, and its desired
	to have the ability, if it chooses, to produce supplemental expert testimony in no way prejudices
	Ventura, or any of the other parties to this litigation. To the extent any party objects, Casitas is
	more than willing to accommodate any party by adjusting the discovery cut-off if requested,

and/or agreeing to a trial continuance so as to avoid any possible theory of "prejudice."

Accordingly, pursuant to the Court's authority under Code of Civil Procedure §§ 843, 2034.720 and 128, the Court should grant Casitas' reasonable request. Otherwise, Casitas will be severely prejudiced in defending its interests in what has the potential to be a significantly expanded Phase 1 trial.

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As explained above, CCP § 843 does not have any formal requirements regarding a request to designate an expert witness after the schedule set pursuant to that section. However, due to the significant amount of discretion the Court enjoys within that section, it is clear that the ability to authorize tardy expert witness designations under that section should only be broader than that provided by CCP § 2034.720. -10-

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III.

Witnesses Must Be Designated

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Casitas may have the need to designate rebuttal experts. It will not know for certain until the court makes determinations on the scope of trial on or after November 15 and potentially until after the first round of expert depositions is completed. As noted previously, the trial schedule approved by the Court on or about July 23, 2021 does not address rebuttal and/or impeachment experts. CCP section 843 does. CCP section 843, subparagraphs (d) and (e), state in pertinent part:

The Court Should Direct the Parties to Meet and Confer on the Date When Rebuttal

- (d) Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, a party shall make the disclosures of any expert witness it intends to present at trial, except for an expert witness presented solely for purposes of impeachment or rebuttal, at the times and in the sequence ordered by the court. . . .
- (e) The court may modify the disclosure requirements of subdivisions (b) to (d), *inclusive*, *for expert witnesses presented solely for purposes of impeachment or rebuttal*. In modifying the disclosure requirements, the court shall adopt disclosure requirements that expedite the court's consideration of the issues presented and shall ensure that expert testimony presented solely for purposes of impeachment or rebuttal is strictly limited to the scope of the testimony that it intends to impeach or rebut.

A couple of things are apparent from a cursory review of CCP § 843. First, contrary to Ventura's assertions during the CMC process, rebuttal expert disclosures are quite distinct from supplemental expert disclosures. The scope of opinions to be rendered are different, the dates and timing for disclosures are different, and the process for disclosing reports is different. Second, rebuttal and impeachment experts are specifically authorized even if not part of a prior court order or stipulation of the parties.

In any event, the Parties' current schedule does not include any time for the deposition of rebuttal experts, and it does not specify the deadline for disclosure of rebuttal expert reports—though CCP § 843 (e) clearly contemplates that the Court has the authority to regulate the timing and content of rebuttal expert reports. The Court should order the parties to meet and confer over adjustments to the schedule to facilitate rebuttal expert depositions, and such depositions should presumably occur after the conclusion of depositions of primary and supplemental experts.

In light of the foregoing, and independent of the dispute regarding Casitas' designation of 1 Mr. Kear as Casitas' primary expert witness, the Court should recognize the parties' rights to 2 3 designated rebuttal expert witness under CCP § 843, and set a deadline for such rebuttal expert witness disclosures at a time deemed appropriate per stipulation of the Parties, or at a time 4 5 designated by the Court. IV. **CONCLUSION** 6 7 For the foregoing reasons, Casitas respectfully requests that the Court issues an order: (i) authorizing Casitas to designate Mr. Kear as its primary expert witness; (ii) authorizing Casitas to 8 submit supplemental expert witness designations, if any, by the existing December 10, 2021 10 deadline; and (iii) directing the parties to meet and confer on any potential rebuttal expert 11 witnesses, and their potential deposition, prior to the currently scheduled trial date of February 14, 2022. 12 13 If a party objects to this Motion on the grounds that they believe that there is insufficient time to depose Mr. Kear (which for the reasons stated above is not a valid argument), Casitas is 14 15 willing to agree to whatever alterations to the discovery schedule and/or trial date that the Court believes is appropriate and/or necessary. However, because Casitas is not modifying Mr. Kear's 16 17 existing report in any way, and Mr. Kear will be made available for the deposition that he is already schedule for, Casitas does not believe that any such extension or modification is necessary. 18 19 Dated: November 10, 2021 Respectfully submitted 20 21 **RUTAN & TUCKER, LLP** JEREMY N. JUNGREIS DOUGLAS J. DENNINGTON 22 TRAVIS VAN LIGTEN 23 By: 24 Jeremy N. Jungreis 25 Attorneys for Cross-Defendant CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT a California special district 26 27

Rutan & Tucker, LLP attorneys at law

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1	PROOF OF SERVICE			
2	Santa Barbara Channelkeeper v. State Water Resources Control Board, et al. and related cross-action			
3	Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 19STCP01176			
4	CITATE OF CALLEODNIA, COUNTY OF OD ANCE			
5	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE			
6 7	I am employed by the law office of Rutan & Tucker, LLP in the County of Orange, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 18575 Jamboree Road, 9 th Floor, Irvine, California 92612. My electronic notification address is mmartinez@rutan.com.			
8				
9	CROSS-DEFENDANT CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT'S NOTICE OF			
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11	as stated below:			
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13	https://secure.fileandservexpress.com, which caused the document(s) to be sent by electronic			
14				
15	Executed on November 10, 2021, at Irvine, California.			
16	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.			
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18	Marisol Martinez /s/ Marisol Martinez			
19	(Type or print name) (Signature)			
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