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20	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1. LOVO	
21	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	
22	EVE KOMESAR, an individual, on behalf of	CASE NO, BC 677632 [SSC 14]
23	herself and all others similarly situated,	STIPULATION AND [DD CTUSED]
24	Plaintiff,	ORDER RE CLASS CERTIFICATION AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS
25	٧.	
26	CITY OF PASADENA, and DOES 1 through 10,	Action Filed: September 29, 2017
27	Defendants.	Assigned for All Purposes to the Honorable Kenneth R. Freeman, Department 14
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collectively herein as `the parties.\_

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Pasadena (the `City\_), by and through their attorneys of record. Plaintiff and the City are referred to

#### RECITALS

This stipulation is entered into between Plaintiff Eve Komesar (`Plaintiff\_) and Defendant City of

- 1. The City owns and operates a utility that provides retail electric service to its customers (`Pasadena Water and Power\_ or `PWP\_). The City collects a number of service charges from its retail electric customers, at rates set by ordinance or by PWP pursuant to standards established by ordinance (hereafter, `retail electric rates\_). (See Title 13, Chapter 13.04 of the Pasadena Municipal Code.)
- 2. On September 29, 2017, Plaintiff filed a complaint, for herself and on behalf of a putative class, challenging the validity of the City's retail electric rates. Plaintiff alleges: (a) that the City's retail electric rates are `taxes\_ within the meaning of article X IIIC, section 1(e) of the California Constitution because they are 'imposed in an amount that exceeds the reasonable cost to the [City] of providing electricity to [its] customers\_ (Complaint ò 30); (b) that these `taxes\_ require voter approval under article XIIIC of the California Constitution; and (c) that Pasadena voters have not provided the necessary approval.
- 3. As an example of why she believes the City's retail electric rates are 'taxes\_ within the meaning of article X IIIC, section 1(e) of the California Constitution, Plaintiff alleges, in paragraph 15 of the complaint:

The City sets electric fees and charges at rates that include an amount expected to finance the City's anticipated transfer of funds from its electric utility enterprise fund to its General Fund. The City expends the transferred funds on general government services and general municipal improvements unrelated to the provision of electric service. Such transfers include, but are not limited to, an approximately 8% general fund transfer used for any municipal purpose and an additional 8% general fund transfer to be used for general municipal improvements. Thus, the amounts transferred represent proceeds of a tax that was not approved by voters.

The two 'general fund transfers\_ identified by Plaintiff are governed by article XIV, sections 1407 and 1408 of the Pasadena City Charter, and the City treats them as a revenue requirement of the electric utility when it sets retail electric rates. The City contends that it uses sources of revenue other than retail electric rates to reduce the revenue requirement of the electric utility when it sets retail electric rates.

- 4. The putative class alleged in Plaintiff's complaint is defined as `[a]II customers of City of Pasadena Department of Water and Power who were billed for electric utility service during the Class Period u .\_ (Complaint ò 19.) The `Class Period\_ is defined as `the period on and after September 20, 2014 through and including the date of entry of final judgment in this action.\_ (Complaint ò 21.)
- 5. On January 5, 2018, the Court issued a case management order setting February 6, 2019 as the deadline for Plaintiff to file her motion for class certification. The Court subsequently extended the deadline to March 8, 2019.
- 6. Section 10004.5(a) of the Public Utilities Code states, in relevant part, that 'any judicial action or proceeding against a municipal corporation that provides electric utility service, to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion fixing or changing a rate or charge for an electric commodity or an electric service furnished by a municipal corporation and adopted on or after July 1, 2000, shall be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of that ordinance, resolution, or motion. The City intends to seek judgment in its favor with respect to any challenges to the validity of retail electric rates enacted under any City ordinance, resolution, or motion with an effective date of May 31, 2017 or earlier, on the grounds that such challenges are barred by section 10004.5(a).

#### STIPULATION

The parties, having met and conferred regarding Plaintiff's motion for class certification and the City's statute of limitations defense, now stipulate as follows:

## THE PROPOSED CLASS

For the reasons set forth in section 2 of this stipulation, and subject to the limitations described in sections 2 and 3 of this stipulation, Plaintiff and the City agree that it is appropriate at this time for the Court to certify a class defined as:

All persons and entities that, from June 1, 2017 through [the date that the Court orders class notice to be completed], were billed by the City of Pasadena's Department of Water and Power for retail electric service provided under any rate schedule described in Title 13, Chapter 13.04 of the Pasadena Municipal Code. Excluded from the class are: (i) all persons and entities that make a timely election to be excluded from the class; and (ii) any judges assigned to this case, and their immediate family members.

This proposed class shall be referred to in this stipulation as the `proposed class.\_

## 2. CLASS CERTIFICATION FINDINGS

The parties agree on a number of issues pertinent to the framework for determining, under California law, whether a class may be certified. These points of agreement are set forth below. Nothing in this stipulation is intended to suggest that the Court may not make an independent determination as to whether class certification is appropriate in this case, and the parties will provide any additional information that the Court deems necessary to make such a determination.

## Ascertainbility

- (a) The parties agree that Pasadena Water and Power provides retail electric service to more than 65,000 customers, and that the proposed class, which consists primarily of PWP's current retail electric utility customers, is sufficiently numerous to make the joinder of each individual class member in a single action impractical. (Code Civ. Proc. i 382.)
- (b) The parties agree that the proposed class is defined by reference to objective characteristics and common transactional facts. (Marler v. E.M. Johansing, LLC (2011) 199 Cal.App.4th 1450, 1459-60.)
- (c) The parties agree that the City should be able to identify members of the proposed class from records maintained by PWP. However, nothing in this agreement shall be construed as a representation by the City that PWP's records are entirely complete or accurate or that the City can necessarily identify every member of the proposed class from those records.

## Common Questions of Law or Fact

- (d) The parties agree that the theory of liability set forth in paragraph 3 of the recitals to this stipulation presents the following legal and factual questions that are common to the proposed class:
- (i) whether the City's transfers from the electric utility to the general fund under article XIV, sections 1407 and 1408 of the Pasadena City Charter are a 'reasonable cost\_ of providing retail electric service within the meaning of article XIIIC, section 1(e)(2) of the California Constitution;
- (ii) whether the City may use net electric utility revenue PWP receives from sources other than retail electric rates to offset the City's transfers to the general fund under article XIV, sections 1407 and 1408 of the Pasadena City Charter and if so, what the difference is between the amount of the transfers and the amount of such net non-rate revenue;

- (iii) whether the City's general fund incurs costs on behalf of the electric utility that it is not currently compensated for through payments other than the transfers to the general fund under article XIV, sections 1407 and 1408 of the Pasadena City Charter;
- (iv) Whether the City's practice of treating transfers from the electric utility to the general fund under article XIV, sections 1407 and 1408 of the Pasadena City Charter as a revenue requirement when setting retail electric rates causes those rates, in the aggregate, to exceed the City's overall 'reasonable cost\_ of providing retail electric service within the meaning of article XIIIC, section 1(e)(2) of the California Constitution, rendering either the excess or the City's overall retail electric rates a 'tax\_ within the meaning of article XIIIC, section 1(e) of the California Constitution; and
- (v) if so, whether the alleged `tax\_ has been approved by Pasadena voters.
  Nothing in this stipulation shall be construed as an admission by Plaintiff that no other legal or factual questions in this case are common to the proposed class.
- (e) The parties agree that the questions listed in section 2(d) of this stipulation predominate over any individual questions raised by the theory of liability described in paragraph 3 of the recitals to this stipulation.

# **Typicality**

- (f) The parties agree that Plaintiff is a current retail electric utility customer of Pasadena Water and Power and, as such, is a member of the proposed class.
- (g) The parties agree that the theory of liability alleged by Plaintiff on her own behalf, as set forth in paragraph 3 of the recitals to this stipulation, and the City's defenses thereto, are the same as those asserted on behalf of and against the proposed class. Subject to this understanding, the parties agree that Plaintiff's individual claims are typical of the claims asserted on behalf of the proposed class.

# Adequacy of Representation

- (h) The parties agree that Kearney Littlefield, LLP and Krause, Kalfayan, Benink & Slavens, LLP are qualified to represent the proposed class. (McGhee v. Bank of America (1976) 60 Cal.App.3d 442, 450.)
- (i) The City and Plaintiff represent to each other and the Court that neither is aware, at the present time, of any conflict of interest between Plaintiff and the proposed class that would prevent

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Plaintiff from serving as a representative of the proposed class; and that neither is aware, at the present time, of any conflict of interest between Kearney Littlefield, LLP and Krause, Kalfayan, Benink & Slavens, LLP, on the one hand, and the proposed class on the other, that would prevent Kearney Littlefield, LLP and Krause, Kalfayan, Benink & Slavens, LLP from serving as class counsel.

Superiority

The parties agree that in light of the size of the proposed class and the appropriateness of (j) addressing, on a classwide basis, the theory of liability set forth in paragraph 3 of the recitals to this stipulation and the City's defenses thereto, proceeding as a class action is 'superior to [any] alternate means for a fair and efficient adjudication of the litigation. [Sav-On Drug Stores, Inc. v. Superior Court (2004) 34 Cal.4th 319, 332, citations, quotation marks omitted.)

#### RIGHT TO MOVE FOR DECERTIFICATION 3.

- The City has entered into this stipulation on the understanding that the primary theory of (a) liability advanced by Plaintiff in this case is the theory set forth in paragraph 3 of the recitals to this stipulation. Nothing in this stipulation shall be construed as a waiver of the City's right to move to decertify the class in the event that Plaintiff asserts a different theory of liability at any point during this litigation,
- The parties agree that if Plaintiff advances a theory of liability different from that set forth in paragraph 3 of the recitals to this stipulation, the advancement of that theory will constitute `changed circumstances\_for purposes of a motion for decertification, should the City decide to bring such a motion. (Kight v. Cashcall, Inc. (2014) 231 Cal.App.4th 112, 125.) Nothing in this stipulation shall be construed as an admission by Plaintiff that advancing a different theory of liability would warrant decertification. However, Plaintiff will not argue that any motion for decertification is procedurally deficient due to an absence of `changed circumstances.\_
- The City has agreed that the common questions of law or fact, typicality, adequacy of (c) representation, and superiority elements of class certification are satisfied based on information of which it is currently aware. Nothing in this stipulation shall be construed as a waiver of the City's right to move to decertify the class based on new or additional information disclosed or otherwise identified in the future, and the City expressly reserves its right to bring such a motion.

## 4. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Code applies to all causes of action asserted in Plaintiff's complaint. (See Webb v. City of Riverside (2018) 23 Cal.App.5th 244, 256-57.) Notwithstanding any language in the complaint to the contrary, Plaintiff agrees that she is not challenging the validity of retail electric rates collected under any City ordinance, resolution, or motion with an effective date of May 31, 2017 or earlier. The complaint, and each cause of action alleged therein, shall be deemed to challenge only the validity of retail electric rates enacted under any City ordinance, resolution, or motion with an effective date of June 1, 2017 or later, and the proposed class shall be certified only as to causes of action that challenge the validity of retail electric rates collected under any City ordinance, resolution, or motion with an effective date of June 1, 2017 or later, and the proposed class shall be certified only as to causes of action that challenge the validity of retail electric rates collected under any City ordinance, resolution, or motion with an effective date of June 1, 2017 or later,

### CLASS NOTICE

- (a) The parties agree that the City will provide notice to members of the proposed class, in a manner and form to be approved by the Court.
- (b) The parties will meet and confer in an effort to reach an agreement regarding the appropriate form of the class notice and the appropriate manner of delivering that notice to the proposed class. Within 60 days of the Court's issuance of the proposed order set forth below, the parties will submit a stipulation and proposed order addressing the manner and form of the class notice. If a complete agreement on the manner and form of the class notice cannot be reached, the parties will also submit a joint statement to the Court outlining all remaining areas of dispute.
- (c) The City and Plaintiff will each pay one half (X) of the cost of providing notice to the proposed class, excluding attorneys\* fees and other costs incurred in negotiating and drafting the proposed notice and notice plan. The budget for the class notice must be approved by both parties, subject to any adjustments ordered by the Court.

JARVIS, FAY & GIBSON, LLP

Dated: February 27, 2019

Benjamin P. Fay Gabriel McWhirter

Attorneys for Defendant CITY OF PASADENA

KRAUSE, KALFAYAN, BENINK & SLAVENS, LLP 1 2 3 Dated: February 28, 2019 By: Vincent D. Slavens 4 Eric I. Benink 5 KEARNEY LITTLEFIELD, LLP Thomas A. Kearney 6 Prescott W. Littlefield 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff EVE KOMESAR 8 9 10 [PROPOSE D] OR DE R Pursuant to the stipulation between Plaintiff Eve Komesar and Defendant City of Pasadena, above, 11 subject to the limitations set forth in that stipulation, and for good cause shown, the Court HEREBY ORDERS as follows: 13 14 The following class is certified in this case pursuant to section 382 of the Code of Civil 1. 15 Procedure (hereafter, `the class\_): 16 All persons and entities that, from June 1, 2017 through [the date that the Court orders class notice to be completed], were billed by the City of Pasadena's 17 Department of Water and Power for retail electric utility service provided under any rate schedule described in Title 13, Chapter 13.04 of the Pasadena Municipal 18 Code. Excluded from the class are: (i) all persons and entities that make a timely 19 election to be excluded from the class; and (ii) any judges assigned to this case, and their immediate family members. 20 21 2. Plaintiff's complaint, and each cause of action alleged therein, is deemed to challenge only the validity of retail electric rates collected under any City ordinance, resolution, or motion with an 22 23 effective date of June 1, 2017 or later, and the proposed class is certified only as to causes of action that challenge the validity of retail electric rates collected under any City ordinance, resolution, or motion with 24 an effective date of June 1, 2017 or later. 25 26 3. Plaintiff Eve Komesar is appointed to serve as the class representative for the class.

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Kearney Littlefield, LLP and Krause, Kalfayan, Benink & Slavens, LLP are appointed to

serve as class counsel for the class.

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- 5. The City shall retain its right to move for decertification of the class based on any circumstances described in section 3 of the parties stipulation.
- 6. The City shall provide notice to class members in a manner and form to be approved by the Court. The parties shall meet and confer in an effort to reach an agreement regarding the appropriate form of the class notice and the appropriate manner of delivering that notice to the class. Within 60 days of entry of this order, the parties shall submit a stipulation and proposed order addressing the manner and form of the class notice. If a complete agreement on the manner and form of the class notice cannot be reached, the parties shall also submit a joint statement to the Court outlining all remaining areas of dispute.
- 7. The City and Plaintiff shall each pay one half (X) of the cost of providing notice to the class, excluding attorneys fees and other costs incurred in negotiating and drafting the proposed notice and notice plan. The budget for the class notice shall be approved by both parties, subject to any adjustments ordered by the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

uated: <u>3-4-19</u>

Hon. Kenneth R. Freeman Ann I. Jons
Judge of the Superior Court