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8	CAROLINGOARES	
9	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	
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12	DATES IOUNGON TO THE STATE OF A	GASE NO. 24 2017 00000402
13	PATTY JOHNSON; JOE TEIXEIRA; OMAR AHMED, JR.; XIN GUO;	CASE NO. 34-2016-80002493
14	and CAROLYN SOARES,	PETITIONERS' AND PLAINTIFFS' REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OF
15	Petitioners and Plaintiffs, v.	COURT'S RULING SUSTAINING DEMURRER WITHOUS LEAVE TO AMEND
16	CITY OF ELK GROVE,	[CRC 3.1590j]
17 18	Respondent and Defendant.	Hearing Date: June 23, 2017 Ruling Issued: August 1, 2017 Department: 24
19	ELK GROVE TOWN CENTER, LP;	Judge: Hon. Shelleyanne W.L. Chang
20	HOWARD HUGHES CORPORATION; and DOES 1-20, inclusive,	Action Filed: November 23, 2017 Trial Date: Not Set
21	Real Parties in Interest and	
22	Defendants.	
23		
24	TO THE HOMODADI E COURT AND	TO COUNCEL OF RECORD FOR
25	TO THE HONORABLE COURT, AND TO COUNSEL OF RECORD FOR	
26	RESPONDENT, DEFENDANTS, AND REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST HEREIN:	
27	Pursuant to CRC Rule 3.1590, Petitioners and Plaintiffs seek clarification of the Court's	
28	Ruling related to Court's determinations that (1) The Property in question has been taken into	
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trust for the benefit of the Wilton Rancheria tribe [Ruling, I. Background, pg. 1]; (2) that no writ of mandate should issue compelling City to hold hearings related to the transfer of the affected Parcel from Real Party in Interest Elk Grove Town Center, LP Howard Hughes Corporation to Boyd Gaming, Inc. and the Wilton Rancheria; and (3) that Declaratory Relief should not be granted as to the failure of the City to act as mandated by the language of the Development Agreement.

Petitioners have approved the form of the Final Order and Judgment prepared by City of Elk Grove in which the Court's Ruling is attached, as the proposed Order is consistent with the Order issued by the Court. However, prior to the Court's execution and filing of the Final Order or Judgment, Petitioners' seek clarification of the Court's Ruling on the legal and factual points listed below.

REQUESTS

(1) The Ruling sustaining Defendants and Respondents' demurrer appears to presume that the Federal Trust Decision is final, which was neither included in the pleadings nor is factually correct. No decision has been filed in the Federal Register. Petitioners request clarification as to the Court's Ruling, because the statement is not supported by any evidence in the record, and no citation to the record is made at Ruling, pg. 1, Background. As has been contested in the hearings and pleadings to date, any decision by the Department of Interior is not final. Amend. Pet. For Writ [AW] ¶¶83, pg. 18. Petitioners' Opposition to Demurrer [POD] 2:7-12; 7:11-28; 8-10:1-7; Demurrer Tentative Ruling [DTR] pg. 1; Background; and conclusion at pg. 6 §iv. The allegations of the Petition must be treated as true for the purpose of ruling on a demurrer. Ruling, pg. 4, II Discussion, citing Burt v. Orange (2004) 120 Cal. App. 4th 273, 279, POD 1:8-9. All post-filing Department of Interior decisions remain non-final and has been challenged in federal court for the reasons stated in Petitioners' Opposition to COEG Demurrer, 7:1-28; 8-11 and RJN No. 21 and such decisions remain stayed. No decisions have been published in the federal register. Therefore, the Court's statements made in the DTR should be

included in the Final Ruling, and the unsupported sentence identified should be stricken from the Court's ruling.

(2) Petitioners request the Court revisit and clarify its Ruling to confirm that (a) the 2014 Development Agreement ("2014") DDA remains effective as to the Property, (b) the City of elk Grove has adopted an ordinance incorporating the 2014 DDA into its municipal code, and (c) mandatory provisions of ordinances are enforceable by writ of mandate.

The City acknowledged the continued effectiveness of the 2014 DDA during Injunction Oral Argument Dec. 22, 2016 Reporter's Transcript [IOA] at 13:13-28, in its Ruling page 3 referring to AW ¶62, 63, 73, 79, and the Court statement regarding the continued effectiveness of the 2014 DDA is at 16:15-23; and 20:17-24².

The Court's Ruling refers the referendum petition which successfully challenged Ordinance 23-2016, the proposed amendment to the 2014 DDA. The valid referendum petition prevented application of Ordinance 23-2016, the proposed amendment to the 2014 DDA, to the Property. Ruling pg. 3, IOA 16:15-23 through 20:17-24, and Elections Code §9237. This means that even before the Repeal Ordinance February 8, 2017, the 2014 DDA remains on the Property. (This effect of the referendum petition served as the basis for this Court's denial of Petitioners' request for an injunction prohibiting the City from implementing Ordinance 23-2016 so to remove the 2014 DDA). Therefore, the 2014 DDA continued to apply to the Property at all times relevant but including to the present, including the conveyance of the Property to Boyd Gaming and the Tribe on January 19, 2017. Petitioner's Opposition to Demurrer at 1:20-27, Tentative Ruling Oral Argument June 23, 2017 Reporter's Transcript [TROA] 13: 17-28; 1-18³. In October 2014, the City of Elk Grove adopted Ordinance 28-2014 and 29-2014, which incorporated the 2014 DDA.

(3) The Court Ruling states that Petitioners failed to identify a duty on the part of the City and reiterates that the Property has been taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe. [Ruling, pg. 8]. As set forth above in Section 1, the statement about the Property having been taken into trust

² Reporters Transcript for Dec. 22, 2016 hearing attached.

for the benefit of the Tribe is both factually incorrect and is outside the scope of the record before the Court on this demurrer. Petitioners therefore request that the Court strike this erroneous statement for all reasons set forth in Section 1, above. Therefore, the second reference in the Ruling at page 8 should be clarified as stated above.

Petitioners also ask the Court to clarify the ruling to reflect that Petitioners have identified the City's duty to its citizens, because the City's obligations are identified in the 2014 DDA which the City has adopted as an ordinance, and the City's mandatory duties under its ordinances are enforceable against it. [AW, Second Cause of Action; ¶¶ 92-96, pgs 19-21; POD, at 11:19-28; and 12; 16:13-28; 17; TROA 35:23-28; 36-37]. As the Court notes, the 2014 DDAs is both a contract and was formally adopted as Ordinances 28-2014 and 29-2014 per Government Code §65864; 65867.5, cited in AW ¶ 102, pg. 22, Petitioner's Opposition at TROA at 27:18-28; 28:1-9.

Petitioners request that the Ruling clarify whether the City has a duty to enforce the mandatory terms of these ordinances. Specifically,

Although the 2014 DDA is incorporated as one of the City's ordinances, the Court's Ruling assumes that a writ of mandate is not available to enforce the terms of the 2014 DDA. Petitioners therefore request that the Ruling clarify whether the 2014 DDA is effective, whether the ordinance adopting the 2014 DDA remains as valid and enforceable, and whether a writ of mandate is available to compel the City's compliance with the mandatory provisions of tis ordinances.

Thus, City's breach of its obligation to investigate the bonafides of the Assignees: Boyd Gaming and the Wilton Tribe can be enforced by a Writ of Mandate by Petitioners.

Specifically, Sections 10.2 and 10.3 of the 2014 DDA mandate that the City hold a hearing to examine the financial ability of prospective assignees of the DDA and their intentions to be bound by its terms. The record is undisputed that the City held no such hearing. AW ¶¶81, 82, 83, 111 and 112. The 2014 DDA is Ex. A to the AW, and Petitioners argued a present duty and City's violation at TROA35:23-28; 36-37. Under the mandatory terms of the 2014 DDA, as

incorporated into the City's Ordinance, the City had an obligation to hold the hearing and make a determination regarding the obligations of Boyd Gaming and Tribe to comply with the 2014 DDA.

Just as discussed in *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers v. City of Gridley* (1983) 34 Cal.3d 191, 197, *Santa Clara County Counsel Attys. Assn. v. Woodside* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 525, 539 even a 'sketchy and frequently vague framework for enforcement, where substantive duties are implicated', a court can compel the actions required or implied to be required by the ordinance or statute. Here, the ordinance incorporates the 2014 DDA, and Petitioners request that the Ruling clarify whether the writ of mandate will lie to compel the city to enforce the mandatory terms of the 2014 DDA where the 2014 DDA has been incorporated into a valid ordinance adopted by the City.

Dated: August 12, 2017 Respectfully submitted,

BRIGIT S. BARNES & ASSOCIATES, INC., A CALIFORNIA LAW CORPORATION

By:

Brigit S. Barnes, Attorney for Petitioners