1	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
3	HONORABLE SHELLYANNE W.L. CHANG, JUDGE
4	DEPARTMENT NO. 24
5	000
6	STAND UP CALIFORNIA!
7	Plaintiffs, )
8	-vs- ) Number
9	) 34-2016 ) 800002493
10	THE CITY OF ELK GROVE, )  Defendants. )
11	/
12	
13	000
14	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
15	000
16	
17	THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 2016
18	000
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	Reported By: Shiela M. Connolly, RPR, CSR No. 5659
28	000

1	APPEARANCES:
2	00
3	For the Plaintiffs:
4	BRIGIT S. BARNS & ASSOCIATES
5	A Law Corporation 3262 Penryn Road, Suite 200 Loomis, CA 95650
6	By: BRIGIT S. BARNES,  Attorney at Law
7	For the Defendants:
8	KRONICK, MOSKOVITZ, TIEDEMANN & GIRARD
9	400 Capitol Mall 27th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814
10	By: MONA G. EBRAHIMI, Attorney At Law
11	OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY
12	8401 Laguna Palms Way Elk Grove, CA 95758
13	By: JENNIFER A. ALVES, Assistant City Attorney
14	For the Real Parties in Interest:
15	BALLARD SPAHR LLP
16	By: SCOTT M. PEARSON, Attorney at Law
17	
18	000
19 20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 2016

## MORNING SESSION

---00---

2.2

The matter of STAND UP CALIFORNIA!, Plaintiffs, versus THE CITY OF ELK GROVE, Defendants, Case Number 34-2016-800003493-CU-WM-GDS, came on this day before the Honorable SHELLYANNE W.L. CHANG, Judge of the Superior Court of California, in and for the County of Sacramento, sitting in Department Number 24.

The Plaintiffs, STAND UP CALIFORNIA!, were represented by BRIGIT S. BARNES, Attorney at Law.

The Defendants, THE CITY OF ELK GROVE, were represented by MONA G. EBRAHIMI, Attorney at Law, and JENNIFER A. ALVES, Assistant City Attorney.

The Real Parties in Interest, ELK GROVE TOWN CENTER and HOWARD HUGHES, were represented by SCOTT M. PEARSON, Attorney at Law.

The following proceedings were then had:

THE COURT ATTENDANT: Remain seated and come to order. Department 24 is now in session.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. BARNES: Good morning, your Honor.

MS. EBRAHIMI: Good morning, your Honor.

MS. ALVES: Good morning, your Honor.

MR. PEARSON: Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. May I have the appearances of counsel, please, starting from my left?

MS. BARNES: Brigit Barnes on behalf of Stand Up

California, Petitioners and Plaintiffs.

2.2

2.7

MS. EBRAHIMI: Mona Ebrahimi here representing the Defendant, the City of Elk Grove.

MS. ALVES: Jennifer Alves, assistant to the attorney, for The City of Elk Grove.

MR. PEARSON: Good morning, your Honor.

Scott Pearson for Elk Grove Town Center and Howard Hughes Corporation, the Real Parties.

THE COURT: Good morning to you all.

I have had an opportunity to read all of the papers. I received the Oppositions yesterday afternoon. I have reviewed those.

I'm just going to cut to the chase, Ms. Barnes.

Now that the City has filed and recorded that

Notice regarding the First Amendment suspending the

effectiveness of the Ordinance and the Amendment to the

Development Agreement, why are we here?

MS. BARNES: Your Honor, I asked to see you even though I had received that late, was that when you are dealing with a First Amendment and the issues of the Reverend as a part of our Constitution, you have an extraordinary responsibility on behalf of the State of California.

The Notice acknowledges the reality that the affect is suspending that Ordinance, but the recording of the First Amendment to the DA is still of record.

And I had requested two -- several things in my

papers and also in negotiations with the City
Attorney's Office, including the recording of an
expungement so that the affect on title would be
cleared.

2.2

The City has chosen instead to record what they consider to be acceptable to them, but it is the minimum, and it is -- I'm arguing that it's going to be ineffective given the extraordinary circumstances of the timeline that we're dealing with.

I would not have bothered you three days -- or these people three days before Christmas if I was not really concerned about the timeline. And the timeline is that the City Clerk has determined that they have until the 9th of January on whether to certify the Referendum.

The earliest that the City Council can meet to make a determination to rescind, if they were going to do so, according to Mr. Hobbs, was I think January 11th. If I have the date right.

And the earliest that the Department of the Interior can take into trust and at the same time -- and at the same time verify the gaming contract is January 13th. So they all come together very quickly.

And my concern and my belief is that the Notice that has been recorded is going to be insufficient to stop that rolling down the wall which also has the affect of completely making the Referendum -- even

though the Referendum can go forward -- possibly ineffective as to the federal actions unless we start here with you.

2.2

2.7

That's why; not to be a pain in the butt to be frank, but this is what I'm concerned about.

So I wanted to ask you to exercise your extraordinary jurisdiction, which you have in these kinds of cases related to referendum, to order the expungement of the Notice. And by doing so, that would, at least for the time being, remove the First Amended DA from the Chain of Title.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Ebrahimi?

MS. EBRAHIMI: Your Honor, I share your initial sentiments about this hearing and the purpose for which we've all been -- come -- come before you, and I don't want to take up more time than has already been taken.

For the most part I do rest on my papers; however, in response to what Ms. Barnes has just said, the City's actions are in direct reflection with the sought remedy.

Page 3 of the Application, lines 6 through 7, and this is a direct quote, has asked to take all necessary actions immediately in order to restore Plaintiff's guaranteed rights by rescinding, slash, repealing said Ordinance and/or expunging recording of the First Amendment.

So let me address that first.

We have done that, and I have asked this Court to take judicial notice of that Notice which has been recorded with the Sacramento County.

2.2

Number two. They've asked -- and this is another quote -- notify BIA, slash, Department of the Interior that the First Amendment is suspended.

Again, that's the Application at page 3, lines 10 through 13, direct quotes from the Request.

First, that action is not required. That would fall under a mandatory injunction, a much higher burden, which Petitioners have not met.

Second, BIA is not a party to this action, and we have -- we owe them no obligation to provide such notice.

And third, this I think was probably the most interesting thing to me. Petitioner's own Declaration acknowledges that the City Council retains its legislative discretion in the next steps.

And that can be found at page -- the Declaration of Ashlee, that's A-S-H-L-E-E, Titus, T-I-T-U-S, at page 4, paragraph 15, where they acknowledge that after the City Clerk certifies the results of the examination of the Petition, which we still have two or three weeks to do and has not yet occurred, the City -- and I'm quoting now -- the City Council shall have two options; entirely repeal the Ordinance against which the Petition is filed or submit the Ordinance to the voters at the next regular Municipal Election or a

Special Election occurring not less than 88 days after the Order.

Petitioners are now asking this Court to usurp the legislative authority of the City Council by requiring the Ordinance to be rescinded.

That's not proper, your Honor.

2.2

2.7

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Alves, anything you wish to add?

MS. ALVES: Nothing further, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Pearson?

MR. PEARSON: Well, your Honor, this is the first time that we're hearing concerns about the nature of the document that was filed.

To be clear, this document was provided to Ms. Barnes before it was filed. We repeatedly asked her that if there's anything inadequate about the document, why don't we discuss it because we can address it; there's no need to go to the Court with this.

And as you can see from the declarations that were submitted, that wasn't the response that we got. We didn't hear any of this until just now, this morning when we're up here.

Your Honor, could I use the easel for one second --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. PEARSON: -- just to explain some background issues?

Because we didn't address the merits of this at all in our papers. But I think it might be useful for the Court just to have some background on what this case is about.

THE COURT: Mr. Pearson, before you start, let me just tell you this, a little bit about my background.

I was on Governor Gray Davis' legal staff. I was one of the principal drafters of the 1999 Indian Gaming Compacts, so ...

MR. PEARSON: Okay.

2.2

THE COURT: I also worked with the Legislature and the federal agencies to get those Compacts ratified, and I also was involved in the ratification of those Compacts that was put to the people afterwards.

So I know a lot, probably more than I care to confess, about this area of Indian gaming. I know all about tribal lands and the issue of taking the land into trust by the Secretary of Interior.

So I just give you --

I'm happy and want to hear what you have to say, but I'm not starting from zero. So let me just tell you that.

MR. PEARSON: That's very helpful background, your Honor. I appreciate that.

And I'm not going to get into the gaming issues in particular, but I would like to explain what this title issue is.

THE COURT: Sure.

2.2

MR. PEARSON: I don't intend to speak for more than maybe five minutes.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PEARSON: So your Honor, this property, which is in Elk Grove, there's a parcel shaped kind of like this that's part of a much larger project that's about 300 acres. This is the land that Howard Hughes Corporation, through Elk Grove Town Center, owns. And originally this was supposed to be a regional shopping center, a traditional shopping center with department store anchor tenants.

When the credit crisis hit -- General Growth
Properties had been the owner of this project, and it
went bankrupt -- the project was spun out into
Howard Hughes Corporation, which used to be part of
General Growth Properties. And given the economic
conditions, the project was redesigned to be an outlet
mall instead of a traditional shopping center with a
smaller footprint.

So instead of taking up this entire property -the outlet mall is now going to take up most of it -but there's a remainder parcel here, and it's the
remainder parcel that we're talking about.

There is a Development --

This Development Agreement that's at issue here was the approval for this project, okay, and it included this entire part of land. And it's not an

encumbrance as the Petitioners continually suggest. It is an entitlement, a development agreement, something that is very valuable to have on property. It allows you to develop the property.

2.2

2.7

It's not like a lien, where you could lose the property. It's something that lets you develop it. It costs hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars to get those entitlements.

So the entire premise of this case is flawed to begin with that this is a problem. And as you know, BIA is not precluded from taking this property into trust, this remainder property simply because there's something on title. But they would have to evaluate what is it and is it a problem and should we not take this into trust because of that.

So what this Amendment to the Development
Agreement did, this Ordinance that's at issue here is
all it did is it took the Development Agreement and
then redefined the project area.

So instead of being the entire parcel, it's just where the outlet center is going to be built, and it just removes the entitlements from this remainder portion which has now been optioned to this potential buyer, and that's -- you know, this is the casino project that this entity is -- this entity is trying to block.

So all the Ordinance did is it just redefined that project area and removed the entitlements from that

project there.

2.2

When you record the Ordinance -- and our position is there's nothing wrong with recording that Ordinance early. There's nothing actionable about it -- but when you record a document, it doesn't have any legal effect other than to give notice to the world. That's all that recordation does.

So just because the Ordinance was recorded didn't cause anything to happen. It just puts something on title that anyone's going to evaluate when they're looking at title.

Well, what does this Ordinance mean?

And so, if BIA is aware of the fact that there is a pending Referendum to repeal the Ordinance or potentially -- it hasn't been certified yet -- but there is this Referendum Petition that's pending, then they're well aware of what these title issues are.

And so, there's no harm to anyone from any of this. But the recordation of this Notice certainly cleared up whatever impact recording the Ordinance early arguably may have had, and our position is it has no impact at all.

If it had any impact, it's certainly cured by recording this Notice, because the Notice puts the world on notice that hey, there is a Petition that's been filed. It looks like it's got enough signatures. It hasn't been certified yet, but the Ordinance hasn't taken effect.

And with respect to the claim that BIA is inadequately aware of all of this or that the City should be compelled to communicate this organization's position to BIA which to me is a little bit absurd. I mean, I don't know how you can compel someone to give a speech that they don't agree with essentially.

But your Honor, if I could -- I just received the document yesterday after we filed our papers. If I could provide it to the Clerk. I have copies for the parties.

THE COURT: Certainly.

2.2

MR. PEARSON: I'm sorry. The Clerk's over here.

Your Honor, Ms. Barnes' client apparently sent this letter to BIA yesterday laying out all these facts.

So why do we need the Court to order something?

I just don't understand. BIA knows exactly what's going on. None of these issues matter.

We went and we -- we -- the City recorded this Ordinance or recorded this Notice that clearly cures whatever impact recording the Ordinance early may have had.

So there's just nothing here. There's no emergency. Nothing needs to be done. This is all premature, and, you know, with all due respect is a waste of the Court's time.

THE COURT: All right.

2.2

2.7

MS. BARNES: Your Honor, may I respond --

THE COURT: Ms. Barnes?

MS. BARNES: -- briefly?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. BARNES: I agree partially with the presentation that was just given to you by the Howard Hughes Organization.

But as we included for the Court in the documents from the City, on September 15th, the staff of the City Council, in recommending approval of the Amendment for the DA, explicitly stated that the Development Agreement needed to be removed from the affected parcel in order to allow the BIA to take it into trust.

That's because -- and I know about your background, so I'm not going to bore you -- but you understand that a DA is both; it is a wonderful set of entitlements that can preserve rights for the developer. It also obligates the developer. But usually there are significant financial contributions that are required over time. There are explicit restrictions on the type of development that has been explicitly approved, et cetera.

So both; it is always a contract and it is adopted by ordinance, and because it's adopted by ordinance, it is subject to the referendum. So that is what is at issue here.

Now, back -- so with -- and because I recognize

1 that, I believe that the argument that it had no affect 2 is simply inapposite. 3 to what we're doing here. 4 One of the things that I think --5 THE COURT: Ms. Barnes, can I just stop you for a 6 moment? 7 The recording of that Development Agreement is 8 basically a notice issue. 9 Correct? I mean, it doesn't --10 11 MS. BARNES: You mean the one that was recorded in 12 October --THE COURT: Correct. 13 14 MS. BARNES: -- in early November. 15 THE COURT: Right. 16 MS. BARNES: Yeah, it gives notice that as far as 17 the City was concerned, the property north of the -well, let's call it the Target side is no longer 18 19 subject to the DA. 20 THE COURT: Right. And it was recorded two weeks after 21 MS. BARNES: 2.2 the City adopted the Ordinance which was premature. 23 That's why I referred to it as illegal. 24 THE COURT: Right. And then a week later, the City Clerk 25 MS. BARNES: 26 received the package of the Referend, and the City did 2.7 nothing to notify anyone. 28 THE COURT: Right.

1 But the recording of it is simply a reflection of 2 the agreement that creates rights and obligations. 3 Right? 4 MS. BARNES: Yes. And this recording is a reflection of the fact 5 6 that this section doesn't have it on it anymore. 7 THE COURT: Right. But the recording itself, as Mr. Pearson says, is 8 really just a notice issue; as you just said, chain of 9 title. It just notifies anybody, any subsequent 10 11 purchaser, what obligations, what encumbrances or not 12 are attached to that piece of property. Correct? 13 14 MS. BARNES: Correct. 15 THE COURT: So the Notice that was just filed, 16 what, six days ago, the 16th I believe says it's not 17 effective. To the extent, you know, the Ordinance and the 18 19 Amendment --20 MS. BARNES: It just says that it's suspended by 21 the way it's --2.2 THE COURT: The effectiveness is suspended. effectiveness of both is suspended. 23 MS. BARNES: 24 Right. 25 It does not say that it's expunged from title. 26 THE COURT: Well, true. 2.7 But isn't that by your own papers one in the 28 same?

MS. BARNES: No, I don't believe it is.

2.2

2.7

I went back and looked after receiving the Opposition papers yesterday afternoon, and the closest case that I can find on point was Lyndal (phonetic) versus Town of San Anselmo. And this is 4 Cal -- 4 Cal Reporter 3d.

I'm happy to give you my notes, your Honor. I brought you -- I have a copy.

I'm sorry, Mona. Here, let me give you my notes of this.

But in any event, it's an interesting case.

It's a garbage case and the garbage wars that always go on. And the City of San Anselmo was not using a Development Agreement, but they -- almost immediately, after the adoption of this Ordinance and then the Referendum is imposed, they enter into a contract with the new company. The old company is fighting to stop the whole thing.

And what the Court held there and the citations from the Court going all the way back to Martin v. Smith and Associated Home Builders was that the mere notice of the -- let me rephrase that.

That the agreement, the substantive agreement, which they treated as being ineffective and not interfering with the Referend, was also illegal because it adversely affected the Referendum.

The City has only one choice. It has two choices. It can rescind the Ordinance, as Mona said, but at

the same -- but if it chooses not to do that, it is affirmatively bound not to take any actions to interfere with the rights of the public to participate in the Referend.

2.2

2.7

Now here we've got a much more complicated situation because it's not just what is the City doing with its contracting parties.

We have a situation where the actions of the City have the effect of enabling a federal agency that is not subject directly to anything you would do in my favor, in their favor. I acknowledge that.

But as you can also see from the Notice from the Bureau of taking into trust in which they attached the title documents that they had received, the Development Agreement was identified as a problem. It's identified. They've put their notice on in November, immediately thereafter the Special Notice by the City, acknowledging that they have removed the DA from this property. It's recorded, and it's recorded early.

When you look at the timeline I have in there, you can see why all of these things are inter-related. That is why I'm coming in here today and saying if you order them to take the next step, which is they've already acknowledged that the Referend affects a suspension.

If you say you've got to just record an expungement and then wait the time, we all know they're going to have to certify because the number of

signatures was so much higher than the minimum, that that's going to be certified, and then they can take whatever action they're going to do.

2.2

They're either going to have a Special Election, as I've laid out in the papers in April, or they're going to wait for the next affective time, and they have time to make that decision. But during this period of time, no action will likely be taken at the federal level.

The other issue is, your Honor, you have the opportunity by taking this of directing this recission by doing an expungement. It makes things -- it is much more likely that action in Federal Court seeking an Injunction will be unnecessary. Otherwise we're looking at duplications of actions.

THE COURT: Isn't it somewhat speculative and premature to try to figure out what the BIA is going to do now that they've received clearly your transmitted, signed communication to the BIA, and presumably they are now on notice of the Notice that the City filed a few days ago suspending the effectiveness of the Amendment and Ordinance.

Isn't it somewhat premature to do anything at this point?

Because for all we know the BIA may say hey, there's enough of a cloud or enough of an issue here, this Referendum may well likely qualify, and it's still subject to the voters of Elk Grove to do

anything.

2.2

And so, for this Court to get in there, order the City to now file an expungement is somewhat premature because we don't know whether or not what the City has filed and recorded is sufficient for the BIA to stop doing anything or whether or not they're going to just keep on going.

And you know, obviously this Court has no jurisdiction over the BIA, but clearly it's speculative to know what's going to come to pass.

First, we don't know whether or not the Referendum is going to qualify. Presumably, since they have so many signatures, it will.

Once it qualifies and is certified, then it goes to the voters or the City Council can take whatever action.

So it seems somewhat premature for this Court to sort of interject itself into.

Now, I agree with you. I do think that Amendment was prematurely recorded and was not appropriate at the time.

But now that the City has taken some action to maintain the status quo. Everything -- nothing's affected. Nothing's going to happen --

MS. BARNES: Well --

THE COURT: For this Court to then interject itself, not knowing what the BIA is going to do at this point.

MS. BARNES: I fully acknowledge that in many ways it's always a cloud of ether in trying to figure out what the BIA is going to do on any given action.

And yes, my clients did file this, although I wasn't a participant in the preparation of this document.

But I think it is fair to say for all of us that have ever been involved in Indian-related issues that the receipt of a letter from an opponent to a tribe is not given very much weight at a -- you know, compared to the City who has publicly adopted an ordinance and then it being forced by the people to put it to a vote, because there's a substantial number of people who are not necessarily sure they want this particular shopping center turned into a gaming casino.

THE COURT: Right.

2.2

MS. BARNES: So that is the other end of it.

If the City records the Expungement, you're right. It's a title issue. All of the title companies -- I think this one was Chicago Title that turned out the prelim on this one -- are going to record that Expungement.

It's no longer going to be a debate about whether or not, from a matter of title, the First Amendment to the DA applied until after the Referendum is certified and a vote is held.

But you are -- but I'm not going to tell you that. I mean, I'm sure that they've received this.

My experience is just okay. It came from the Opponents. They're not going to give it the kind of weight they would if, for example, the City transmitted their Notice, which they didn't do, at least as far as I know. I've never received anything. I've suggested it about four times or records an expungement, either way.

THE COURT: Ms. Barnes, can't your clients -
It's a public record, the filing of that Notice of
the Amendment that was filed six days ago or so.

MS. BARNES: Yeah.

THE COURT: Can your clients get a certified copy of that, it's a public record, and transmit that to the BIA?

There's nothing that prevents them from doing that. Even though I agree; maybe this letter doesn't hold a lot of weight.

MS. BARNES: I mean, yes, we could, your Honor, and I can send that to them. I'm just -- I'm just pointing out to you that it would still be coming on behalf of these folks.

THE COURT: But it's a public --

MS. BARNES: Can't the City --

Can't the City take a certified copy and send it?

THE COURT: It's a public record.

28 Right?

2.2

2.7

MS. BARNES: Yes.

2.2

2.7

THE COURT: It will be a certified public record, you know, and if the BIA has questions, they can certainly call the City of Elk Grove and say hey, is this an authentic document or not and did you actually record this, sign it and record it?

I mean, I'm just saying. As a practical matter -- MS. BARNES: Yes.

THE COURT: -- I understand what you're saying, but I think there are practical solutions to what you're saying.

MS. BARNES: Well, I mean, I'm sure that we're going to be doing that. It's just that I don't think my transmittal or the transmittal of my client has the same effect as the City doing it.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. BARNES: And since the City recorded it in the first place, it would seem to me that the language, especially in these cases, would require them to take every step necessary to not interfere with the effects of the Referendum for the pendency of that Referendum.

You know, clearly they have the right to rescind, which they've chosen not to do, and the timing really didn't allow for it because of the holiday.

But the alternatives that are laid out in these various cases, any of which could have accomplished

this purpose, has not happened yet; we have, like, a part action, and I'm trying to finish that action with your help.

2.2

2.7

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Ebrahimi, why won't the City simply file a Notice of Expungement?

MS. EBRAHIMI: Your Honor, as I explained in my Opposition, it has no statutory or other duty to do so; moreover, this sets very dangerous precedent.

At what point then would we have to send notices to other non-parties or members of the public who, number one, haven't requested such notice?

And number two, again, as I previously mentioned, there's no obligation for the City to do so.

Your Honor had mentioned that the more simple solution, which I agree with, the City's position is that Petitioners can provide a copy, a conformed copy of this public record or obtain it from the Sacramento County Recorder's Office and provide it to the BIA which should address all of Petitioner's concerns.

I don't believe that the purveyor of this particular document is going to make any difference.

And again, the BIA is not a party to this particular case.

THE COURT: Right.

But I guess my question is instead of the Notice that was in fact filed, what's the City's hesitation in

just filing a Notice of Expungement of the Amendment that was filed in October?

That seems to be what Ms. Barnes is asking for now, notwithstanding her alternative request in her papers for one or the other. She's now asking -- clearly has preference for the Expungement.

MS. EBRAHIMI: Your Honor, that interferes directly with the legislative discretion that the City Council retains.

As I previously mentioned in the Government Code and the Elections Code, the City has two choices; it can either rescind the Ordinance or it can call a Special Election, and the Petitioners are asking the Court to make that decision for the Council.

THE COURT: Mr. Pearson?

2.2

2.7

MR. PEARSON: Well, your Honor, I think the suggestion that there needs to be an expungement is sort of a request.

I think it's inappropriate for two reasons:

First of all, essentially it's saying we would like the Court to order our opponents to help us which we shouldn't have to do as a practical matter.

And number two, it's sort of a request that we do something -- that the City do something dishonest which is essentially to say something didn't happen which did happen.

The City did pass an ordinance changing the description of the project area for this Development

Agreement. That's all it did.

2.2

2.7

It said the project area has changed from, you know, the large thing I drew on the easel to just -- to everything except the area that I've marked through. The City did do that.

So what the City has done is it has now recorded a document clarifying the record, eliminating any suggestion that by recording that Ordinance, the City is communicating to anyone that it has actually taken affect. The City has cured that issue.

There's no reason why the City should say oh, never mind. We never passed the Ordinance.

That's not true.

So the City has actually done everything it possibly could to truthfully and accurately correct the record.

MS. ALVES: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. ALVES: Could I add that when the City did move forward with the passing of that Ordinance, nothing was forwarded by the City to the BIA.

So it's not as if we have put forward a message to the BIA previously and then are now trying to be dishonest in not putting forward a new message.

The City has stayed out of any communications with the BIA on this matter in any way. We've simply retained our local authority.

There was a request made by HHC to grant a DA

Amendment. That DA Amendment was approved, it was recorded, and then we realized the Petitioner came in..

2.2

And we've now put forth a Notice, and we recorded it the same way that we recorded the original Notice of the Ordinance.

We feel like those are both in the record, that they would --

Even if there was some sort of expungement, all of that would still be in the record because it all happened.

And I do agree with Mr. Pearson that it would be somewhat dishonest to try to pretend it didn't happen, and there's nothing we can do now to erase that if you will.

So I think the City still retains its First

Amendment rights as well. So to force us to now put

forth some sort of communication with the BIA about

something we don't agree with or we think the facts

kind of stand for themselves if you will, and that

would be our position.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Barnes?

MS. BARNES: Well, the implication that what I'm asking for is to ask the City to do something dishonest I think is -- it completely misunderstands where I'm -- what I'm coming from.

It was a matter of public record that they held their hearing and adopted the Ordinance. We're not -- we're not asking anyone to say that that didn't

happen.

2.2

What we're saying is that if, as you mentioned, it was inappropriate to record it two weeks afterwards when it wasn't even effective for 30 days.

The reason it's not effective for 30 days, this Ordinance or other Ordinances --

In speaking to you I'm always worried that I'm talking -- you would think I'm talking down to you because I know you understand all of this, but I have to put it on the record.

So I apologize.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. BARNES: -- but we're talking about the rights of Referendum and Petition here, and the effect of the early recording, besides being improper just in and of itself, is that it interfered with the Referendum.

Moreover, because of the unique circumstances that we're dealing with here, it then enabled within seven days -- and anyone who knows anything about dealing with the Bureau of Indian Affairs knows nothing happens in seven days with them -- would know that this was all choreographed in order to move with express speed to accomplish certain purposes.

The City did not acknowledge its error voluntarily. I was communicating with them beginning on December 1st, and it wasn't until I began threatening in writing on the 12th that I even received a response from the City.

During that time they were going to go into closed session and make a decision. They had determined instead to record this document. But it doesn't accomplish the effect that we're talking about.

You are -- I'm not -- I understand the City's position that they should not have to write directly to BIA. I can understand that that would be -- you might consider that an improper supervisory role for the Court to another -- to a legislative body.

That is why, of the remaining requests that I had originally submitted, the Request for Expungement makes the most sense. Every title company will show the -- that there -- it has been expunged.

The BIA will then make their decision based on the full record and not an interpretation of what does it mean in the language that the Referendum has the effect of suspending the Ordinance.

That's why I'm asking for it. I can certainly do what you suggested, and I will do what you suggested.

I think it would be an effective -- I think it is a much more effective remedy for the City to record the Expungement.

THE COURT: Okay.

2.2

2.7

MS. BARNES: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I think this --

Well, let me just say this:

The Court is going to deny the Temporary

Restraining Order. I do believe that the Amendment

that was filed a few days ago cures the issue.

2.2

2.7

And frankly, while I understand, Ms. Barnes, your request for relief was couched in the alternative, it is in fact what Petitioners requested through the issuance of a TRO.

So the relief requested by the Petitioners has in fact been achieved.

I think it is premature for this Court to take any further action, and as I said, I think it appropriate for the Referendum process to go forward, be certified. I understand the concerns about it interfering with the referendum process.

But I do think -- and I'm looking at the proposed Referendum that was submitted to the Court -- it says nothing about the recording of anything. It's just frankly I don't think the average citizen is going to understand the significance of anything being recorded.

It simply says do you want -- should that

Ordinance be repealed by the -- considered and repealed

by the City Council or submitted to a vote of the

people at the next regular election.

So I think, you know, to the extent you're voicing some concerns about that recording impacting or somehow inhibiting the power of the people to referend, I don't think that's the case.

I think the fact now that the Amendment has been suspended, the effectiveness has been suspended, the

Referendum process is, in fact, going to go forward.

2.2

And I think it's a legitimate concern. I agree that they should be, and this referendum process should be allowed to go forward in an orderly process.

But I think all the more reason then this Court should not get involved in telling people to send notices to anyone, including the BIA. It doesn't obviously prohibit the Petitioners from petitioning the Government, including the BIA, to take whatever actions they think appropriate.

And if, in the opinion of the Petitioners, they think the BIA is acting inappropriately, they have a remedy, probably not in this court, but probably in Federal Court in light of the fact that the Amendment was filed suspending the effectiveness, so ...

I mean, I think whatever remedy you are seeking against the City has, in fact, been achieved. I think it's now going to have to play out. The Referendum is going to have to be qualified or not. I mean, for all we know, it may not qualify, so ...

Again, for this Court to start interjecting itself into the process at this point I don't think is appropriate. I think the Petitioners have achieved the relief that they've sought, and at this point I do not see any irreparable harm to the Petitioners.

Obviously circumstances can change, and you're free to bring in whatever ex parte relief you think appropriate as things go along, but as the record

stands now, I do not think ex parte relief is appropriate.

The one other issue I did want to address, and this is directed to Mr. Pearson, and I know in your papers you had requested sanctions, and I think it important that the Court set the appropriate tone for this litigation.

And I do not want to get into a sanctions war.

I think these are important issues, and I do not think sanctions are appropriate at this juncture. I think people can have honest disputes and honest disagreements, and I don't think sanctions are necessarily the remedy at this point.

So I'm going to respectfully decline your request to impose sanctions, Mr. Pearson.

Okay?

2.2

2.7

MR. PEARSON: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. BARNES: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: We probably need to have a formal order.

If you don't mind, I'll ask counsel for the City to prepare a formal order denying the TRO and the OSC just so it's clear.

MS. BARNES: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay?

MS. EBRAHIMI: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you all for your

time. I appreciate the briefings that you have provided to the Court. It was very helpful and very thorough. So thank you very much. You all have a nice holiday season. MR. PEARSON: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: You're welcome. (Proceedings Concluded) ---000---

1	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL SHORTHAND REPORTER
2	
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA )
4	) ss. COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO )
5	
6	I, SHIELA M. CONNOLLY, hereby certify that I am a
7	Certified Shorthand Reporter, and that I recorded
8	verbatim in stenotype the proceedings had on THURSDAY,
9	DECEMBER 22, 2016, in the matter of STAND UP
10	CARLIFORNIA! versus THE CITY OF ELK GROVE, Case Number
11	34-2016-800003493-CU-WM-GDS, completely and correctly
12	to the best of my ability; that I caused said shorthand
13	notes to be transcribed into typewriting, and that
14	pages 1 - 33 constitute a complete and accurate
15	transcript of said stenotype notes taken at the
16	above-mentioned proceedings.
17	I further certify that I have complied with CCP
18	237(a)(2), in that all personal juror identifying
19	information have been redacted, if applicable.
20	Dated: December 30, 2016.
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	SHIELA M. CONNOLLY, RPR, CSR No. 5659
28	00