IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

JOHN RANDO and MARIANO A. RODAS,

Petitioners and Appellants,

VS.

KAMALA HARRIS, individually and in her official capacity as Attorney General;

Respondent and Appellee,

FRANK QUINTERO, individually and in his official capacity as Glendale City Councilmember; CITY OF GLENDALE,

Real Parties in Interest.

Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BS145904
The Honorable James C. Chalfant, Judge

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME III OF III - AA000281 - AA000323

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OSEPHA LANE CLERK

Case No. B254060

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Pursuant to California Rules of Court 8.124, Appellants, JOHN RANDO and MARIANO A. RODAS, by and through their attorney of record, C. D. Michel of Michel & Associates, P.C. hereby confirm to the contents and form of Appellants' Appendix on appeal.¹

Dated: February 12, 2014

MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

C. D. Michel

Attorneys for Petitioners/Appellants John Rando and Mariano A. Rodas

¹ Pursuant to revised California Rules of Court 8.124, it is no longer required that all documents bear a clerk's date stamp to show its filing date.

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1	SUPERIOR COU	URT OF THE STATE	OF CALIFORNIA		
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES				
3	DEPARTMENT 85	HON. JAME	S C. CHALFANT, JUDGE		
4					
5	JOHN RANDO, ET AL.	,			
6	PE"	TITIONERS,))		
7	VS.	:) CASE NO: BS145904		
8	KAMALA HARRIS, ET	AL.,) }		
9	RE	SPONDENTS.	ORIGINAL		
10					
11	•				
12	REPORTER'S DAILY TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS				
13	TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 2014				
14					
15	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :				
16	FOR PETITIONERS:	MICHEL & ASSOCIA BY: SEAN A. BR	ATES, P.C. ADY, ESO		
17		180 E. OCEAN BOLONG BEACH, CAL	ULEVARD, SUITE 200		
18		(562) 216-4444			
19	FOR RESPONDENT:	STATE OF CALIFO DEPARTMENT OF J			
20		OFFICE OF THE A BY: SUSAN K. S			
21		300 SOUTH SPRIN LOS ANGELES, CA	G STREET, SUIT 1702 LIFORNIA 90013		
22		(213) 897-2105			
23	FOR THE CITY OF	CITY OF GLENDAL	E, CALIFORNIA		
24	GLENDALE:	OFFICE OF THE C BY: ANDREW C.	RAWCLIFFE, ESQ.		
25			, ROOM 220 ORNIA 91206-4394		
26		(818) 548-2080			
27		REPORTED BY:			
28		LOUIS R. MACHUC OFFICIAL COURT	'A, CSR NO. 12274 REPORTER		

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CASE NUMBER:
                           BS145904
  CASE NAME:
                           JOHN RANDO, ET AL. VS. KAMALA
                           HARRIS, ET AL.
 3
 4 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 2014
                    JUDGE JAMES C. CHALFANT
 5 DEPARTMENT 85
                     (AS HERETOFORE NOTED.)
 6 APPEARANCES:
  REPORTER:
                          LOUIS MACHUCA, CSR NO. 12274
                           AFTERNOON SESSION
 8 TIME:
 9
10
            (THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD
11
      IN OPEN COURT:)
12
13
       THE COURT: RANDO VERSUS HARRIS, BC145 -- SORRY,
14
15
  B$145904, NUMBER 9 ON CALENDAR.
16
       MS. SMITH: GOOD AFTERNOON, YOUR HONOR.
17 SUSAN SMITH, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL REPRESENTING
18 RESPONDENT ATTORNEY GENERAL.
       MR. BRADY: GOOD AFTERNOON, YOUR HONOR.
19
  SEAN BRADY ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS.
20
       MR. RAWCLIFFE: GOOD AFTERNOON. ANDREW RAWCLIFFE
21
  ON BEHALF OF THE REAL PARTIES OF INTEREST.
      THE COURT: GOOD AFTERNOON, COUNSEL.
23
            THIS IS HERE ON A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF --
24
25 IT, ACTUALLY, IS HERE FOR A PETITION ON WRIT OF
  MANDATE. IT'S AFTER AN ALTERNATIVE WRIT WAS ISSUED.
26
   THE CASE INVOLVES QUO WARRANTO AND THE ATTORNEY
  GENERAL'S DUTY TO GRANT LEAVE TO FILE A QUO WARRANTO
```

PETITION. I'VE ISSUED A TENTATIVE WHICH IS TO DENY.

THE CASE IS AN INTERESTING ONE. IT'S

INTERESTING BECAUSE THE PETITIONER'S INTERPRETATION OF

SECTION 12, ARTICLE 6 OF THE CITY CHARTER, WHICH IS

THE CITY OF -- WHAT CITY IS THIS?

MR. RAWCLIFFE: CITY OF GLENDALE.

MR. BRADY: GLENDALE.

THE COURT: GLENDALE.

THE PLAIN MEANING OF THAT LANGUAGE WOULD SUPPORT THE PETITIONER'S VIEW. NORMALLY, PLAIN MEANING IS A STRONG INDICATOR OF INTENT, IN THIS CASE, VOTER INTENT. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CONCLUDED OTHERWISE, AND AFTER SOME FAIRLY CLOSE SCRUTINY, I AGREE WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ALTHOUGH THAT IS NOT REALLY MY ROLE HERE.

WHAT IS INTERESTING TO ME IS THE ISSUE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OBLIGATION WHERE THERE IS A PLAUSIBLE INTERPRETATION THAT IT'S NOT FRIVOLOUS, WHETHER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS AN OBLIGATION TO GRANT LEAVE TO PERMIT A COURT TO DECIDE THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETATION, WHICH I'LL GET TO IN A MINUTE.

SO THE CASE LAW PROVIDES THAT THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL DOES NOT HAVE A MINISTERIAL DUTY TO APPROVE A
QUO WARRANTO APPLICATION AND THE STANDARD OF REVIEW IS
AN EXTREME ABUSE OF DISCRETION IN THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL'S DECISION ONLY WILL PERMIT A COURT TO
OVERRULE THAT DECISION.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CONSIDERS WHETHER

THERE'S A SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF FACT OR LAW AND THEN WHETHER IT WOULD BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO GRANT LEAVE TO SUE. PETITIONERS CONTEND THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DECISION RELIED, AT LEAST IN PART, ON THE JUNE 2014 EXPLORATION OF COUNCILMAN QUINTERO'S TERM AS A BASIS TO JUSTIFY A DENIAL OF QUO WARRANTO.

2.0

IF THAT IS TRUE, I AGREE WITH PETITIONERS

THAT IT'S NOT A BASIS TO -- ON WHICH TO DENY THE

APPLICATION, THAT IS THE APPLICATION WAS TIMELY MADE

WITHIN A MONTH AFTER COUNCILMAN QUINTERO TOOK OFFICE.

AN APPLICATION WAS PRESENTED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ON MAY 23RD, 2013. THERE WERE 13 MONTHS LEFT OF

MR. QUINTERO'S APPOINTED TERM AT THAT POINT. IT TOOK

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FIVE MONTHS TO DENY THE

APPLICATION.

ANY SUGGESTION THAT FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE 2014
WOULD BE INSUFFICIENT TIME FOR A QUO WARRANTO
PROCEEDING TO CONCLUDE, IN MY VIEW, IS CREATING A
SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CANNOT
RELY ON THE SHORTNESS OF TIME AS A BASIS TO CONCLUDE
THAT PUBLIC INTEREST WOULD NOT BE SERVED BY FILING THE
LAWSUIT.

SO THEN WE COME TO THE QUESTION OF IS THERE A SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF FACT OR LAW, AND DOES THE PUBLIC -- WOULD THE PUBLIC INTEREST BE SERVED BY FILING SUIT?

THE PETITIONERS FIRST ARGUE THAT THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL DEVIATED FROM HER OWN PRACTICE IN PASSING ON

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO SUE, BECAUSE, ORDINARILY,
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT DECIDE THE ISSUES
PRESENTED BUT ONLY DETERMINES WHETHER THERE'S A
SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF FACT OR LAW CALLING FOR
JUDICIAL DECISION.

THERE'S NO QUESTION IN MY MIND THAT THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL IS ENTITLED TO AND, INDEED, REQUIRED
TO CONSIDER THE MERITS OF THE UNDERLYING PETITION -APPLICATION SORRY -- UNDERLYING LAWSUIT, THE PROPOSED
LAWSUIT, I GUESS IS THE WAY TO PUT IT, IN DECIDING
WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF FACT
OR LAW.

IT IS NOT -- SHE IS NOT REQUIRED TO GRANT A
LEAVE TO SUE WHERE THERE'S A DEBATABLE PROPOSITION,
AND SHE HAS TO EVALUATE THE MERITS TO THE EXTENT
NECESSARY TO DECIDE WHETHER A SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION IS
RAISED. AND SHE DID.

THEN THE NEXT QUESTION IS WHETHER SHE ABUSED HER DISCRETION, ACTUALLY COMMITTED AN EXTREME ABUSE OF DISCRETION IN DECIDING NOT TO GRANT THE APPLICATION.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS ALL OF THE STATUTORY OR, IN THIS CASE, INITIATIVE INTERPRETIVE TOOLS AVAILABLE TO HER THAT A COURT HAS IN DECIDING WHETHER THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF LAW IF THERE IS A DEBATABLE PROPOSITION THAT DOES NOT INEVITABLY PRODUCE A QUOWARRANTO LAWSUIT.

THAT'S CITY OF CAMPBELL 197 CAL.APP. 2ND AT 650. TO HOLD OTHERWISE WOULD FORECLOSE THE ATTORNEY

GENERAL'S EXERCISE OF DISCRETION ON WHETHER THAT DEBATABLE ISSUE SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO A COURT.

IN THIS CASE, AS I SAID, THE PLAIN LANGUAGE
OF SECTION 12 SUPPORTS THE PETITIONERS' POINT OF VIEW,
BUT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE COURT -- AND I
CONSIDER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE COURT, IN
EVALUATING THE EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF
PROP JJ, WHICH AMENDED SECTION 12 AND IS THE LANGUAGE
AT ISSUE, UNDERSTAND THE PROP JJ TO BE A PROPOSITION
DIRECTED AT PREVENTING A FORMER COUNCIL MEMBER FROM
USING HIS OR HER INFLUENCE TO OBTAIN CITY EMPLOYMENT
AND NOT THE ELECTION TO THE CITY OFFICE OF A FORMER
COUNCIL MEMBER.

THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE BALLOT MATERIALS,

VALID ARGUMENT, AND THERE IS NOTHING IN -- ACTUALLY,

IN ANY OF THOSE MATERIALS THAT SUPPORTS THE VIEW

THAT -- THAT MR. QUINTERO CANNOT HOLD A CITY COUNCIL

MEMBER POSITION FOR TWO YEARS AFTER LEAVING OFFICE.

INDEED, IF, AS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL POINTED
OUT, THE TERM LIMITS FOR CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS DID NOT
PASS IN THE CITY OF GLENDALE, THIS WOULD BE A TOTALLY
INEFFECTUAL TYPE OF TERM LIMIT, BECAUSE IT WOULD NOT
PREVENT A SITTING MEMBER FROM SEEKING REELECTION TERM
AFTER TERM AFTER TERM BUT WOULD PREVENT A COUNCIL
MEMBER WHO LEAVES OFFICE FROM SEEKING A COUNCIL MEMBER
ELECTED TERM FOR TWO YEARS AFTER LEAVING OFFICES.

THERE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE ANY PUBLIC PURPOSE TO THAT KIND OF RESULT, THAT KIND OF INTERPRETATION,

AND PETITIONERS HAVE NOT ARTICULATED SUCH A PURPOSE.

THE PETITIONERS RELY ON THE TERM "CITY

OFFICE" BASICALLY. I MEAN, THIS IS REALLY SORT OF A

PRINCIPAL PLAIN MEANING ARGUMENT BY PETITIONERS. THE

TERM "CITY OFFICE" IN SECTION 12, SPECIFICALLY THE BAN

ON ANY, QUOTE, "ANY COMPENSATED CITY OFFICE OR CITY

EMPLOYMENT," END QUOTE, NECESSARILY INCLUDES AN

ELECTED OFFICE. THAT IS A FAIR ARGUMENT. THE TERM

"OFFICE" GENERALLY MEANS EITHER APPOINTED OR ELECTED

OFFICE.

BUT, WHILE THE SCOPE OF OFFICE GENERALLY
INCLUDES AN ELECTED OFFICE, THE BALLOT MATERIALS AND
THE LACK OF ANY REFERENCE TO ELECTION IN ANYTHING
PRESENTED BY THE -- PRESENTED TO THE VOTING PUBLIC,
COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT THE RIGHT TO HOLD A PUBLIC
OFFICE IS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT WHICH MAY NOT BE
CURTAILED UNLESS THERE IS A CLEAR PROVISION THAT DOES
SO, ALL SUPPORT THE NOTION THAT SECTION 12 SHOULD NOT
BE INTERPRETED THE WAY PETITIONERS WANT IT TO BE
INTERPRETED.

THEREFORE, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DID NOT

COMMIT AN EXTREME AND CLEARLY INDEFENSIBLE ABUSE OF

DISCRETION IN HER INTERPRETATION, AND, IN FACT, I

AGREE WITH HER INTERPRETATION.

PETITIONERS ARGUE THAT SECTION 12'S AMBIGUITY

MUST BE RESOLVED BY A COURT. THEY PRESENTED A

PLAUSIBLE INTERPRETATION, WHICH IS TRUE, AND NOT

FRIVOLOUS INTERPRETATION, WHICH IS TRUE, AND THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S GATEKEEPER FUNCTION WAS FULFILLED.

AND SHE HAD AN OBJECTIVE, QUOTE, "REASON TO BELIEVE,"

END QUOTE, THAT MR. QUINTERO HAD ILLEGALLY USURPED HIS

OFFICE WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED AS COUNCIL MEMBER BY THE

EXISTING CITY COUNCIL.

THIS IS THE ISSUE OF WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DUTY. I LOOKED CAREFULLY AT THE CASE LAW GLAM NICOLOPULOS, N-I-C-O-L-O-P-U-L-O-S, AND CITY OF CAMPBELL, AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL. AND IT SEEMED TO DISCERN WHAT THE REQUIREMENTS ARE FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND IT SEEMS TO ME, FIRST OF ALL, THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE LEAVE REQUIREMENT IN QUO WARRANTO IS NOT SIMPLY TO WEED OUT FRIVOLOUS OR VEXATIOUS CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICIALS, ALTHOUGH THAT IS A CHIEF OBJECT.

IT IS ALSO TO INSURE THAT, BASICALLY, THAT
THE PUBLIC IMPRIMATUR IS NOT PLACED ON LAWSUITS UNLESS
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BELIEVES THAT IT WILL FURTHER THE
PUBLIC INTEREST.

IN THIS REGARD, I FOUND INTERNATIONAL TO

BE -- THE DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL TO BE

INTERESTING. THE PUBLIC INTEREST ISSUE WAS DISCUSSED

IN THAT CASE AND THAT CASE DREW A DISTINCTION BETWEEN

CASES IN WHICH THE PROPOSED RELATER IS ASSERTING HIS

OWN PRIVATE RIGHT, SUCH AS A FORMER OFFICE HOLDER WHO

IS KICKED OUT OF A POST AND CONTENDS THAT THAT

HAPPENED WRONGLY, AS OPPOSED TO THE RIGHTS OF THE

GENERAL PUBLIC.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT CITES TO A TREATISE
THAT SAYS THAT WHERE THE -- ESSENTIALLY, THE PROPOSED
RELATERS ARE -- HAVE NO PRIVATE AX TO GRIND -- NO
LEGAL AX, THAT IS, TO GRIND, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
DISCRETION IS, QUOTE, "ARBITRARY AND UNCONTROLLABLE
AND HIS REFUSAL TO ACT DOES NOT CONFER ON A PRIVATE
PERSON RIGHT TO PROCEED." IN OTHER WORDS, IN THAT
KIND OF CONTEXT, THE TREATISE SAYS, AND THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT CITES IT WITHOUT DISCREDITING IT,
THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DISCRETION IS VIRTUALLY
UNLIMITED.

AND THAT'S THE KIND OF SITUATION WE HAVE
HERE. THE PETITIONERS HAVE NO PRIVATE LEGAL GRIEVANCE
AGAINST QUINTERO'S APPOINTMENT AND ONLY ASSERT THE
GENERAL PUBLIC RIGHT TO QUESTION HIS OFFICE. IT SEEMS
TO ME THAT IF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DISCRETION IS NOT
COMPLETELY UNFETTERED IN THIS CONTEXT, IT IS CERTAINLY
VERY BROAD.

SO IT IS NOT TRUE THAT SIMPLY BECAUSE THE
PETITIONERS HAVE TEED UP WHAT I THINK IS AN
INTERESTING ISSUE AND HAVE MADE A PLAUSIBLE
NON-FRIVOLOUS ARGUMENT, INDEED, IT'S MORE THAN
PLAUSIBLE AND NON-FRIVOLOUS, IT'S A PLAIN MEANING
ARGUMENT, THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
IS COMPELLED TO PASS IT ON TO THE -- TO A COURT FOR
DECISION.

SO BOTTOM LINE HERE IS THAT THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL HAS CONCLUDED THAT IT WOULD NOT BE IN THE

PUBLIC INTEREST TO GRANT LEAVE. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 1 HAS TREMENDOUS DISCRETION IN MAKING THAT DECISION. 2 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS, IN MY VIEW, NOT ERRED AND 3 CERTAINLY NOT COMMITTED AN EXTREME AND INDEFENSIBLE ABUSE OF DISCRETION IN INTERPRETING THE AMENDED 5 SECTION 12. 6 AND, THEREFORE, THE MANDAMUS PETITION TO 7 COMPEL THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ACT MUST BE DENIED. 8 THAT'S WHAT THE TENTATIVE SAYS. HAVE YOU 9 10 SEEN IT? MR. BRADY: I HAVE, YOUR HONOR. 11 MS. SMITH: YES, YOUR HONOR. 12 THE COURT: DO YOU WISH TO BE HEARD? 13 MR. BRADY: I DO, YOUR HONOR. 14 THE COURT: GO AHEAD. 15 MR. BRADY: RESPECTFULLY, YOUR HONOR, I DON'T 16 THINK THAT THE DISCRETION THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 17 ENJOYS IS AS BROAD AS YOUR HONOR BELIEVES IT TO BE. 18 IF YOU LOOK AT THE NICOLOPULOS CASE --19 THE COURT: I DID. 20 MR. BRADY: I'M SURE -- THE COURT SAYS THERE THAT 21 THEY HAD NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WOULD DENY THE QUO WARRANTO APPLICATION TO 23 24 THOSE PARTICULAR PETITIONERS. AND THEN FOLLOWED UP BY SAYING, IF THEY DID, A WRIT OF MANDATE COMPELLING 25 WOULD BE AVAILABLE; OTHERWISE, DUE PROCESS WOULD BE 26 VIOLATED. SO THERE HAS TO --27 THE COURT: BUT, SEE -- I'M INTERRUPTING YOU, 28

BUT --1 MR. BRADY: SURE. 2 THE COURT: DING, DING, DUE PROCESS WOULD 3 BE VIOLATED. THAT MEANS THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT SOMEONE 4 WHO HAS A PRIVATE LEGAL GRIEVANCE. IN THAT CIRCUMSTANCE, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CANNOT SIMPLY 6 DECIDE THAT, NAH, WE'RE NOT GOING TO PERMIT YOU TO 7 8 FILE SUIT, BECAUSE THERE WOULD BE A DUE PROCESS 9 VIOLATION. 10 WHEN YOU ARE A MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC, THOUGH, AS YOUR CLIENTS ARE, DUE PROCESS, I DON'T THINK, HAS 11 ANY BEARING HERE. 12 MR. BRADY: WELL, YOUR HONOR, THEN MEMBERS OF THE 13 PUBLIC CAN NEVER ENFORCE THEIR CITY CHARTER AGAINST SOMEBODY VIOLATING IT UNDER THAT, YOU KNOW -- I, MEAN 15 THEY HAVE NO -- THE PEOPLE WHO VOTED FOR THE PROVISION 16 THAT'S IN PLACE HAVE NO BEARING -- HAVE NO GRIEVANCE 17 WHEN IT'S VIOLATED? 18 THE COURT: I'VE BEEN TAUGHT AS A JUDGE NOT TO 19 MAKE CATEGORICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS, SO I'M NOT GOING TO 20 SAY THAT THERE IS NO CIRCUMSTANCE IN WHICH THE 21 ATTORNEY GENERAL WOULD NOT BE OVERRULED BY ME IF A CITY PROVISION SAID PLAIN LANGUAGE AND SUPPORTING 23 BALLOT PAMPHLETS ALL SUPPORTED YOUR POINT OF VIEW. 24 I'M NOT GOING TO MAKE A CATEGORICAL STATEMENT AND SAY 25 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DISCRETION IS UNFETTERED. I'M 26

THERE COULD BE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH YOUR

NOT GOING TO SAY THAT.

2.7

CLIENT -- CLIENTS WOULD BE ENTITLED TO QUO WARRANTO.

WHAT I AM SAYING IS I THINK IT IS DOES, IN ALL OF THE

CASE LAW, MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE WHETHER THE

PETITIONERS HAVE A PRIVATE LEGAL RIGHT THAT THEY'RE

PURSUING OR SIMPLY THE PUBLIC INTEREST OR THE PUBLIC

RIGHT TO HAVE THE RIGHT PERSON IN OFFICE.

MR. BRADY: OKAY. AND THAT'S A REASONABLE VIEW.

AND LET'S ASSUME THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES HAVE

THIS LARGE AMOUNT OF DISCRETION, AS YOUR HONOR

BELIEVES, AND, YOU KNOW, THAT -- THAT SHE'S ABLE TO

BASICALLY SAY AT HER WHIM WHAT SHE WANTS.

IF YOU LOOK AT THE BALLOT PAMPHLET, I HAVE TO YOU TAKE ISSUE WITH YOUR HONOR'S VIEW OF THE BALLOT PAMPHLET. WE MADE THE CASE THAT WE'RE NOT JUST MAKING A PLAIN MEANING RULE -- ARGUMENT HERE. WE SAY THAT YOU DON'T NEED TO. BUT EVEN ASSUMING THAT YOU NEED TO GO LOOK AT THE BALLOT PAMPHLET, THE OPENING -- AND IT'S EXHIBIT, B IF YOU HAVE IT.

THE COURT: I'M LOOKING AT IT.

MR. BRADY: THE OPENING STATEMENT THERE EXPLAINS SHALL ARTICLE 4 -- ARTICLE 6, SORRY, SECTION 12 OF THE CHARTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE COUNCIL MEMBERS SHALL NOT HOLD ANY CITY OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT, EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY STATE LAW, OR, OR HOLD ANY COMPENSATED CITY OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT UNTIL TWO YEARS AFTER LEAVING OFFICE AS COUNCIL MEMBER.

SO THIS HAS TO APPLY TO SOME CITY OFFICES.

THIS HAS TO APPLY TO SOME OFFICE OFFICES. IF YOU GO 1 ON, THE PROVISION THAT --2 3 THE COURT: RIGHT, AND IT DOES. IT DOES APPLY TO SOME CITY OFFICES. 4 MR. BRADY: APPOINTED ONES, CORRECT? 5 THE COURT: NOT ELECTED OFFICES. 6 MR. BRADY: OKAY. LET'S ASSUME THAT'S CORRECT. 7 WE'RE TALKING ABOUT AN APPOINTMENT HERE. 8 THE COURT: I UNDERSTAND. 9 MR. BRADY: EVEN IF IT IS --10 THE COURT: I THOUGHT ABOUT THAT AT LUNCH, 11 ACTUALLY, THAT VERY ISSUE. MR. BRADY: LET ME GO ON, YOUR HONOR, BECAUSE IT 13 14 GOES TO THE WHOLE WHY WOULD PEOPLE WANT TO DO THIS. 15 LET'S ASSUME, AND I AM NOT, BY ANY MEANS, 16 MAKING ALLEGATIONS THAT THIS IS WHAT INDEED OCCURRED IN GLENDALE. THEY COULD HAVE NON-NEFARIOUS REASONS 17 FOR HAVING DONE THIS, BUT THERE ARE NEFARIOUS, POTENTIAL NEFARIOUS EXPLANATIONS FOR WHY THEY DID WHAT 19 THEY DID. THEY KNEW MR. MANOUKIAN WAS RUNNING 2.0 UNOPPOSED. THEY KNEW THAT A SEAT WAS GOING TO OPEN 21 UP. THAT WAS UNDERSTOOD. 22 THE COURT: DO I HAVE EVIDENCE THAT THEY KNEW --23 DO I EVEN HAVE EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS RUNNING UNOPPOSED? 25 MR. BRADY: YES. 26 THE COURT: ALL I HAVE EVIDENCE OF IS THAT HE WAS 27 ELECTED. MR. BRADY: NO, THAT'S IN THE FACTS, STATEMENT OF

FACTS THAT HE WAS RUNNING UNOPPOSED. IT SAID HE WAS 1 RUNNING UNOPPOSED. I MEAN, I CAN --2 MS. SMITH: THE PETITION OR IN THE BRIEF? 3 MR. BRADY: IN BOTH. 4 5 THE COURT: THE PETITION IS NOT EVIDENCE. 6 MR. BRADY: WELL, IT IS AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE 7 PETITION -- TO OUR PETITION, WRIT PETITION. THE COURT: WAIT, WAIT. THE ONLY THING I 8 LOOK AT -- I NEVER LOOK AT THE WRIT PETITION. I LOOK 9 AT THE MEMORANDUM AND THE SUPPORTING EVIDENCE. 10 MR. BRADY: THAT'S WHAT I MEANT, YOUR HONOR. IT 11 IS AN EXHIBIT TO THE POINTS AND AUTHORITIES. THE COURT: OKAY. 13 MR. BRADY: OUR PETITION, AND IT LAYS OUT THE 14 STATEMENT THE FACTS. I -- I CAN GRAB -- I FORGOT TO 15 16 BRING IT UP WITH ME. I MEAN, I BELIEVE THAT COUNSEL 17 FOR GLENDALE CAN SAY -- IT'S A JUDICIALLY NOTICEABLE FACT THAT HE WAS RUNNING UNOPPOSED. FOR THEM TO SAY OTHERWISE WOULD BE --19 THE COURT: IT MAY BE JUDICIALLY NOTICEABLE, BUT 20 YOU DIDN'T ASK ME TO JUDICIALLY NOTICE. 2.1 MR. BRADY: WELL, I AM NOW, YOUR HONOR. 22 THE COURT: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DECISION SAYS 23 MANOUKIAN WAS ELECTED TREASURER, AS TREASURER. IT DOESN'T SAY HE WAS RUNNING UNOPPOSED. 25 MR. BRADY: THAT'S THEIR -- THAT'S THEIRS, NOT 26 PETITIONERS. OUR -- OUR --27

THE COURT: I, ACTUALLY, DON'T THINK YOU -- I

DON'T EVEN KNOW IF YOU'VE AUTHENTICATED YOUR EVIDENCE. 1 NO, YOU DIDN'T. YOU'VE ATTACHED UNAUTHENTICATED EXHIBITS. NOW, NOBODY'S OBJECTED TO THEM, SO I'M 3 CONSIDERING THE EXHIBITS. BUT I CAN'T CONSIDER YOUR ALLEGATIONS IN YOUR PETITION AS TRUE, NOR CAN I 5 CONSIDER, BY THE WAY, THE QUINTERO'S OPPOSITION. 6 THAT'S EXHIBIT D. 7 MR. BRADY: LET ME SAY THIS. WE DON'T REALLY NEED 8 TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT'S TRUE OR NOT, BECAUSE I'M NOT 9 TRYING TO MAKE ALLEGATIONS THAT THIS IS WHAT INDEED 10 HAPPENED. I'M TRYING TO EXPLAIN -- PUT CONTEXT TO THE 11 COURT SO THAT YOU CAN UNDERSTAND WHY THIS WOULD BE --12 LET'S ASSUME THAT MR. QUINTERO -- MR. MANOUKIAN WAS 13 l RUNNING UNOPPOSED AND THE COUNCIL KNEW THAT A POSITION 14 WAS GOING TO OPEN UP. 15 AND LET'S ASSUME THAT THEY LIMITED THE POOL 16 OF POTENTIAL APPOINTEES. AND THIS, ACTUALLY, DID 17 18 HAPPEN, BUT I WON'T -- I'LL JUST, AGAIN, TALK AS --MS. SMITH: WHAT'S IN THE RECORD? 19 MR. BRADY: I'M SORRY? 20 MS. SMITH: YOU WILL ADDRESS WHAT'S IN THE RECORD? 21 MR. BRADY: YEAH, IT'S IN THE RECORD THAT THEY 22 LIMITED THE POOL OF POTENTIAL CANDIDATES TO PAST 23 MAYORS, WHICH MR. -- SO, LET'S ASSUME --THE COURT: SO YOU'RE MAKING A HYPOTHETICAL 25 ARGUMENT? 261 MR. BRADY: I AM MAKING A HYPOTHETICAL. SO LET'S 27

ASSUME THAT THEY LIMITED THE POOL, AND THEY SELECT --

AND THEY ASKED ALL THE MAYORS AND MR. QUINTERO IS THE LAST MAN STANDING, AND THEY HAVE PUT HIM RIGHT BACK ON KNOWING THAT THERE WAS GOING TO BE AN OPEN SEAT.

NOW, ASSUMING, HYPOTHETICALLY, THAT THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED OR THAT THAT WAS A POTENTIAL CASE, WOULDN'T THAT BE SOMETHING THAT THIS PROVISION WAS INTENDED TO PREVENT, THE REVOLVING DOOR, THE APPOINTING OF -- I MEAN, I BELIEVE THE COURT SAID IT THEMSELVES, THE RATIONALE WAS TO BAN FORMER COUNCIL MEMBERS CURBING IMPROPER USE OF INFLUENCE TO GAIN EMPLOYMENT.

ANOTHER THING, I DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY THERE'S
THE DISTINCTION OF ELECTIVE VERSUS NON-ELECTIVE,
BECAUSE, BOTH OF THEM -- YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO BOTH.
THE CASE LAW SAYS YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO ELECTIVE OR
APPOINTED OFFICE. SO SOME CITY OFFICES IS
CONTEMPLATED HERE. WHETHER IT'S ELECTIVE OR WHETHER
IT'S APPOINTED, SOME CITY OFFICES, BOTH OF THEM ARE
PROTECTED. SO ARE WE JUST GOING TO READ THIS ENTIRE
PROVISION OUT, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT SAYS "ANY," WHICH IS
ALL INCLUSIVE. ANY MEANS EVERY.

AND SO I UNDERSTAND THE COURT'S -- THAT -THE COURT: YOU WIN ON PLAIN MEANING. YOU WIN ON
PLAIN MEANING.

MR. BRADY: OKAY. OKAY. I'LL AVOID PLAIN

MEANING, BUT I'M GOING TO THE COURT'S -- YOU KNOW, THE

OTHER POINT ABOUT THIS BEING MAINLY ABOUT EMPLOYMENT,

THE COURT'S CORRECT THAT THIS WAS ABOUT OUTSIDE

- EMPLOYMENT FOR THE -- FOR THE FIRST SENTENCE OF HIS 1 PROVISION. SECTION 12 IS TWO SENTENCES. AND THE FIRST SENTENCE OF SECTION 12 WAS THE ORIGINAL 3 PROVISION BEING AMENDED. 4
 - OKAY. SO IF YOU MOVE DOWN AND YOU LOOK AT THE PREVIOUS SECTION, THE STRIKE THROUGH, IT SAYS, "NO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO ANY OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT EXCEPT AN ELECTIVE OFFICE." SO THEY OBVIOUSLY KNEW HOW TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THEY WEREN'T TALKING ABOUT ELECTED OFFICE. THEY DIDN'T DO THAT HERE.
- THE COURT: THEY DIDN'T DO THAT HERE. 12
- MR. BRADY: THEN YOU GO TO SECTION 12, THE FIRST 13 SENTENCE, "A COUNCIL MEMBER SHALL NOT HOLD ANY OTHER 14 15 CITY OFFICE." OKAY.
- THE COURT: THAT'S A SITTING COUNCIL MEMBER. 16
- 17 MR. BRADY: YES, A COUNCIL MEMBER SHALL NOT HOLD ANY OTHER -- BUT IT USES THE TERM "CITY OFFICE." 18
- THE COURT: YES. 19
- MR. BRADY: SO COUNCIL MEMBER, ANY OTHER CITY OFFICE, THAT MEANS THAT, BY DEFINITION, CITY OFFICE 21 INCLUDES COUNCIL MEMBER. THERE'S NO OTHER GRAMMATICAL WAY TO READ THAT. SO THAT WOULD MEAN THAT CITY 23
- OFFICE --24

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- THE COURT: THAT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE. SOMEBODY 25 SAID THERE ARE TWO OTHER OFFICES, TREASURER AND 26 27 SOMETHING ELSE.
- MR. RAWCLIFFE: ANY NUMBER OF OFFICES, ACTUALLY. 28

A CITY MANAGER WOULD BE AN OFFICER. A CITY CLERK. SO THERE ARE A FEW OFFICERS DESIGNATED --2 THE COURT: SOME OF THOSE ARE NOT ELECTED OFFICES. 3 MR. RAWCLIFFE: EXACTLY. 4 THE COURT: AND SOME OF THEM ARE. CITY TREASURER 5 6 IS AN ELECTED OFFICE. AND THERE'S ANOTHER ONE. IS 7 THE CITY MANAGER AN ELECTED OR APPOINTED? MR. RAWCLIFFE: THE CITY MANAGER IS APPOINTED. 8 MR. BRADY: I THINK THE POINT HERE IS THE WORD 9 "OTHER." 10 MR. RAWCLIFFE: IF I MAY --11 MR. BRADY: BY SAYING "OTHER," THAT'S SAYING 12 COUNCIL MEMBER. COUNCIL MEMBER SHALL NOT HOLD ANY 13 OTHER CITY OFFICE. THAT MEANS COUNCIL MEMBER IS 14 INCLUDED AMONG CITY OFFICES. SO YOU CAN'T --15 THE COURT: WELL, YES, IN THE SENSE THAT, FOR 16 EXAMPLE, MANOUKIAN CAN'T BE BOTH CITY COUNCIL MEMBER 17 18 AND TREASURER. MR. BRADY: PRECISELY. PRECISELY. EXACTLY. BUT 19 20 THAT STILL MEANS THAT CITY OFFICE, IN THAT CONTEXT, MEANS COUNCIL MEMBER. AND SO THAT WOULD REQUIRE THAT 21 THE SECOND SENTENCE -- NOW, ALL OF A SUDDEN, WE'RE 22 GOING TO OMIT COUNCIL MEMBER FROM CITY OFFICE IN THE 23 EXACT SAME PROVISION IN THE SECOND SENTENCE? 24 THE COURT: RIGHT. 25 MR. BRADY: SO GOING DOWN -- THIS ANALYSIS OF 26 CHARTER, THE CITY ATTORNEY'S ANALYSIS ONLY RELATES TO 27

SENTENCE ONE. IT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE

COMPLETELY, ENTIRELY NEW PROVISION THAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT. ALL OF THIS HAS TO DO WITH -- READ IT. IT HAS ONLY TO DO WITH THE FIRST SENTENCE. SO YOU CAN'T REALLY READ ANYTHING ABOUT THE SECOND SENTENCE IN THERE.

THE COURT: WELL, WOULDN'T YOU EXPECT THE CITY

ATTORNEY AND THE ADVOCATE IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSITION

AND THE ADVOCATE OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSITION TO DISCUSS

THIS ISSUE THAT YOU'RE RAISING? WOULDN'T YOU EXPECT

IT TO BE IN THERE?

MR. BRADY: WELL, YEAH, THEY DO. THEY TALK ABOUT USING UNDUE INFLUENCE. AND, IN MY POSITION, IF MY HYPOTHETICAL WERE CORRECT, WHY WOULD IT BE OKAY FOR THE VOTER -- I GUESS THE QUESTION IS THIS.

THE VOTER WHO VOTED FOR THIS PROVISION, WOULD THEY EXPECT A SITUATION WHERE A VACANCY APPEARS ON THE CITY COUNCIL, A FORMER COUNCIL MEMBER HAD JUST STEPPED DOWN AND RETIRED EIGHT DAYS PRIOR, A VACANCY POPS UP, AND THEY REAPPOINT THAT SAME COUNCIL MEMBER, WHO WAS ABLE TO AVOID AND BYPASS AN EXPENSIVE AND PROBLEMATIC ELECTION, POTENTIALLY, HYPOTHETICALLY, AND GET REAPPOINTED BACK ON BY HIS -- BY HIS COLLEAGUES.

THE COURT: NOBODY -- NOBODY, I THINK,

CONTEMPLATED THAT FACT PATTERN, BUT LET'S TAKE THE

OTHER FACT PATTERN --

MR. BRADY: THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED.

THE COURT: -- WHICH SEEMS TO ME TO BE CERTAINLY
CONTEMPLATED, WHICH IS CITY COUNCIL MEMBER RETIRES.

OPENING OCCURS IN THE CITY TREASURY POST. THAT PERSON 1 WANTS TO RUN FOR CITY TREASURY, AND, UNDER YOUR INTERPRETATION, CANNOT DO SO FOR TWO YEARS. 3 MR. BRADY: I DON'T THINK THAT'S THE CASE. 4 5 DON'T HAVE TO READ THIS AS COVERING ELECTIVE OFFICE. 6 THIS CAN SOLELY BE APPOINTMENTS. THE COURT: WELL, NOW YOUR CHANGING YOUR 7 ARGUMENTS. NOW YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT APPOINTMENTS 8 ONLY, NOT ELECTED OFFICE, BECAUSE THAT WAS NEVER IN 9 YOUR PAPERS? 10 MR. BRADY: OH, I BELIEVE IT WAS. WE EXPRESSED --11 THE COURT: THAT YOUR DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN 12 APPOINTED AND ELECTED OFFICE? 13 MR. BRADY: SURE. THAT WAS IN OUR ENTIRE -- I 14 MEAN, WE SAID ASSUMING THAT EVEN THE ELECTIVE ARGUMENT 15 16 EVEN IS RELEVANT HERE, BECAUSE HE WAS APPOINTED. 17 THE COURT: SO NOW YOU'RE CONCEDING THAT THE 18 ATTORNEY GENERAL IS CORRECT THAT PROP JJ DOES NOT APPLY? IN THE SECOND SENTENCE, "NO FORMER CITY 19 COUNCIL MEMBER SHALL HOLD ANY COMPENSATED CITY OFFICE 2.0 OR CITY EMPLOYMENT UNTIL TWO YEARS AFTER LEAVING THE 21 OFFICE OF COUNCIL MEMBER. THAT DOES APPLY TO ELECTED 22 CITY OFFICE." 23 MR. BRADY: I'M NOT CONCEDING THAT. I'M SIMPLY 24

MR. BRADY: I'M NOT CONCEDING THAT. I'M SIMPLY
SAYING THAT WE DON'T NEED TO GO THAT FAR BECAUSE THAT
WOULD BE ASKING THE COURT FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION,
BECAUSE THAT'S NOT THE CASE HERE. I'M NOT ASKING THE
COURT TO DECIDE WHETHER IT APPLIES TO ELECTIVE OFFICE,

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BECAUSE WE'RE NOT TALKING ABOUT AN ELECTIVE OFFICE HERE. WE'RE TALKING ABOUT AN APPOINTMENT.

THE COURT: I THINK WE ARE TALKING ABOUT ELECTIVE OFFICE. SEE, THAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH YOUR ARGUMENT. HE WAS APPOINTED TO AN ELECTED OFFICE. IT'S AN ELECTED OFFICE, JUST LIKE JUDGES. SOME OF THEM GET ELECTED, SOME OF THEM GET APPOINTED, BUT IT IS AN ELECTED SEAT THAT THEY HOLD. IT IS AN --

ACTUALLY, THE ADJECTIVE IS "ELECTIVE," NOT ELECTED. IT'S AN ELECTIVE OFFICE. THAT'S THE OFFICE THAT QUINTERO HOLDS. HE WASN'T ELECTED TO THAT OFFICE. HE WAS APPOINTED TO IT, BUT IT'S AN ELECTIVE OFFICE. AND IF YOU DISTINGUISH BETWEEN APPOINTED AND ELECTIVE OFFICES, THEN HE'S IN THE RIGHT -- THEN THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH THE APPOINTMENT.

MR. BRADY: I --

MS. SMITH: YOUR HONOR, MAY I?

18 THE COURT: YEAH, LET'S HERE FROM THE ATTORNEY
19 GENERAL.

MS. SMITH: WE'RE GETTING -- I THINK WE'RE GETTING
AWAY FROM ONE OF THE MAIN ISSUES HERE, WHICH
PETITIONER HAS NOT ADDRESSED IN THIS -- IN HIS OPENING
ARGUMENTS, WHICH IS THE DISCRETION OF THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL.

NOW, I WOULD AGREE WITH YOUR HONOR THAT IN

THIS PARTICULAR CASE THAT THE DISCRETION IS

UNFETTERED. WE ACTUALLY MADE THE ARGUMENT THAT

THERE'S A SEPARATION OF POWERS ISSUE HERE THAT HASN'T

BEEN ADDRESSED BY HIGHER COURTS YET, HAS BEEN MENTIONED BY THE HIGHER COURTS, BUT NOT -- NOT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED.

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THE COURT: SO LET ME INTERRUPT YOU. SO YOU'RE DRAWING A PARALLEL BETWEEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DECISION TO GRANT LEAVE TO SUE IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE WHERE YOU DON'T HAVE A PRIVATE LEGAL RIGHT INVOLVED, YOU'RE DRIVING A PARALLEL BETWEEN THAT AND PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION TO PROSECUTE A CRIMINAL CASE?

MS. SMITH: YES. AND THE REASON WE DO THAT IS
BECAUSE THE ENTIRE PROCEDURE -- IT'S NOT -- THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT MERELY GRANT THE APPLICATION
TO -- TO -- GRANT THE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO SUE.
BUT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, PURSUANT TO THE CODE OF
CIVIL PROCEDURE AND THE REGULATIONS THAT APPLY TO THAT
CODE, THEN HAS -- HAS THE ABILITY TO OVERSEE THAT
LITIGATION IN TERMS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S NAME IS
ON THE PLEADINGS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS THE ABILITY TO -- TO DENY THE -- THE PLAINTIFF, AT THAT POINT, GOING FORWARD, THAT RELATE TO GOING FORWARD CERTAIN MOTIONS IF THEY DON'T WANT TO -- IF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT WANT THOSE MOTIONS FILED.

AND AT ANY POINT, ACCORDING TO THE REGULATIONS, SECTION 8, WHICH WAS CITED IN OUR BRIEF, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS THE DISCRETION TO END THE LITIGATION, TO -- TO -- AND, ALSO, NOT TO APPEAL IF THE LITIGATION IS LOST.

THE COURT: DO YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE AND TAKE OVER THE LITIGATION?

MS. SMITH: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL NEVER LOSES THAT POWER TO TAKE OVER THE LITIGATION, BECAUSE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS -- IS THE ONE MAKING THE DECISIONS ON THAT LITIGATION. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S NAME IS STILL ON THE BRIEF WHEN THAT -- WHEN THAT -- WHEN THAT LITIGATION GOES FORWARD.

MR. BRADY: PURSUANT TO A REGULATION ADOPTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, NOT THE STATUTES, CIVIL CODE --

THE COURT: YEAH, I UNDERSTAND.

MR. BRADY: -- 803, WHICH SAYS "MUST."

THE COURT: LOOK, I'M NOT OVERWHELMED BY THAT.

THIS ISN'T THE FIRST -- THIS STATUTORY SCHEME IS NOT

THE FIRST RELATER SITUATION CREATED BY THE COURTS. I

MEAN, I'M FAMILIAR WITH QUI TAM LAWSUITS IN FEDERAL

COURT --

MR. BRADY: SURE.

THE COURT: -- WHERE THE -- AT ANY TIME THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CAN TAKE OVER A QUI TAM SUIT,
BUT THEY DON'T CONTROL THE PLAINTIFF WHO GETS TO FILE
THE SUIT UNDER SEAL, ALLOW THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TO EVALUATE IT AND THEN WE GO FROM THERE. SO -- AND
THAT, OF COURSE, IS ALSO IN THE NAME OF -- THAT'S IN
THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES.

AND THEN THERE IS A QUI TAM PROVISION IN THE STATE COURT, WHICH I'M LESS FAMILIAR WITH, BUT I THINK PARALLELS THE FEDERAL PROVISION.

MR. BRADY: NEITHER OF WHICH ALLOWS THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL TO JUST DENY POTENTIAL PETITIONERS THE ABILITY
TO PURSUE IT.

THE COURT: WELL, THERE ARE DUE PROCESS ISSUES.

ONCE YOU'RE IN -- AND NOT JUST ONCE YOU'RE IN. THERE

ARE DUE PROCESS ISSUES ALONG THE WAY AS TO HOW MUCH

CONTROL THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CAN HAVE OVER THE QUO

WARRANTO SUIT, BUT I INTERRUPTED YOU.

MS. SMITH: NO. MY POINT BEING THAT THE

DISCRETION, EVEN IF YOUR HONOR DOES NOT AGREE THAT -WITH OUR ARGUMENT THAT IT'S UNFETTERED AT THIS POINT,
THE CASES DO CLEARLY STATE THAT IT HAS TO BE AN
EXTREME AND CLEARLY INDEFENSIBLE ABUSE OF DISCRETION.
AND PETITIONERS HAVE NOT MADE THAT ARGUMENT.

EVEN IF -- EVEN IF WE ASSUMED -- I'M NOT, BUT EVEN IF ASSUMED THAT THEIR ARGUMENTS ARE PLAUSIBLE, THAT THERE'S A PLAUSIBLE SECOND READING TO THE -- OR A PLAUSIBLE ALTERNATIVE READING TO THE -- TO THE CHARTER AMENDMENT, THAT DOESN'T -- THAT'S NOT THE END OF THE STORY. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE STILL HAS DISCRETION IN DECIDING IS THAT A SUBSTANTIAL LEGAL ISSUE AND IS IT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO GO FORWARD.

SO I THINK THAT THE ARGUMENT ABOUT WHETHER OR NOT IT'S A PLAUSIBLE READING, ALTHOUGH INTERESTING AND GETS TO THE ISSUE OF WHETHER IT'S A SUBSTANTIAL LEGAL ARGUMENT, I THINK WE'RE MISSING THE BIGGER ARGUMENT OF WHETHER OR NOT THE DISCRETION WAS ABUSED HERE, AND IT WAS NOT IN THIS CASE.

THE COURT: WELL, THE ONLY RESPONSE I HAVE TO THAT 1 IS THAT I DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING IN THE ATTORNEY 2 3 GENERAL'S OPINION THAT REALLY ADDRESSED ANYTHING WITH RESPECT TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST OTHER THAN THE --WHETHER THERE WAS A SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF LAW. 5 THERE'S NO FACT QUESTIONS HERE, SO WHETHER THERE IS A 6 SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF LAW, YOU KNOW, GOES OFF ON THE FACT THAT THERE ISN'T A LOT OF TIME LEFT IN 8 MR. OUINTERO'S TERM. 9 BUT THAT IS ONLY TO BOLSTER THE DECISION 10 THAT'S ALREADY MADE, AND I DON'T CONSIDER THAT TO BE A 11 12 FAIR BOLSTERING ANYWAY. SO WE'RE BACK TO IS THERE A SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF LAW, AND IS IT IN THE PUBLIC 13 INTEREST, BASED ON THAT SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION, TO 14 PERMIT THE LAWSUIT? 15 MR. BRADY: I THINK WE --16 THE COURT: AND, YOU KNOW, AND THEN WE HAVE THE 17 LAYER OVER ALL THIS IS THE FACT THAT YOUR CLIENTS 18 DON'T HAVE A PRIVATE LEGAL INTEREST INVOLVED HERE. 19 20 THEY'RE NOT LOSING ANYTHING BY NOT HAVING THEIR QUO WARRANTO PETITION. 21 MR. BRADY: THEY'RE BEING SUBJECTED TO SOMEBODY 22 WHO THEY BELIEVE IS NOT PROPERLY --23 24 THE COURT: THAT'S GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST. I'M 25 NOT SAYING YOU DON'T HAVE STANDING. OF COURSE YOU 26 HAVE STANDING.

MR. BRADY: I AGREE, YOUR HONOR, BUT THE POINT IS

SO THE PEOPLE ARE AT THE -- THEY HAVE TO -- ARE AT THE

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WHIM OF SOMEBODY IN POWER TO BRING THIS? THEY HAVE TO WAIT FOR SOMEBODY ELSE TO BRING THIS ACTION BEFORE THEY'RE VINDICATED? THIS IS THE ONLY WAY THAT SOMEBODY CAN EVER CALL, YOU KNOW, A POLITICIAN OR SOMEBODY IN POWER OUT. THIS IS THE ONLY --

THE COURT: THAT'S NOT TRUE.

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MS. SMITH: THERE ARE ELECTIONS.

THE COURT: WHEN THERE'S AN ELECTION, YOU CAN
CONTEST THE ELECTION, BY STATUTE. IT'S GOT NOTHING TO
DO WITH QUO WARRANTO. SO WE'RE TALKING ABOUT SOMEBODY
WHO'S BEEN APPOINTED TO A POSITION AND CAN THEY BE
THROWN OUT OF OFFICE, BASICALLY? THAT'S WHERE WE ARE
HERE. I MEAN, I -- IT'S AN INTERESTING CASE.

LET ME HEAR FROM THE CITY.

MR. RAWCLIFFE: WELL, I MEAN, WE'RE IN COMPLETE
AGREEMENT WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, OBVIOUSLY. I
THINK THAT SHE DOES HAVE UNFETTERED DISCRETION IN THIS
ARENA WHERE THEY DON'T HAVE --

THE COURT: LET'S ASSUME -- AND THIS UNFETTERED DISCRETION THING BOTHERS ME. LET'S ASSUME THAT NOT ONLY DID PETITIONER HAVE THE PLAIN MEANING BUT THAT THE BALLOT MATERIALS EXPRESSLY SAID -- AND THE ARGUMENTS EXPRESSLY SAID, YOU KNOW, THE PURPOSE OF THIS IS TO PREVENT A FORMER CITY COUNCIL MEMBER FROM BEING REAPPOINTED BY HIS CRONIES ON THE CITY COUNCIL TO HIS POSITION. LET'S ASSUME IT SAID THAT.

27 WOULD THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAVE UNFETTERED
28 DISCRETION TO DENY A QUO WARRANTO LAWSUIT?

MR. RAWCLIFFE: I DON'T THINK I'M THE PARTICULAR PERSON TO ADDRESS THAT, BUT I'M SAYING -- BUT THOSE AREN'T THE FACTS OF THIS CASE. AND I THINK --

THE COURT: BUT I DON'T LIKE THIS UNFETTERED DISCRETION.

MR. RAWCLIFFE: OKAY. BUT WE DON'T EVEN HAVE TO GET TO THAT PLACE WITH THIS CASE, BECAUSE, AS THE PETITIONER CONCEDED, I THINK, THE VOTER INTENT IS THE PRIMARY CONCERN, AND I THINK THIS --

THE COURT: ACTUALLY, THE ONLY CONCERN.

MR. RAWCLIFFE: IT'S THE ONLY CONTENT -- CONCERN.

AND I THINK IF WE LOOK AT THE CHARTER PROVISION, THE

JJ, IT'S CLEAR THAT THE VOTERS' INTENT, WHILE MAYBE

THE LANGUAGE OF ACTUAL STATUTE IS AMBIGUOUS, THE

VOTERS' INTENT IN VOTING FOR THIS WAS QUITE CLEAR.

AND I THINK IT SUPPORTS OUR INTERPRETATION AND THAT'S

HOW WE'VE CONSISTENTLY INTERPRETED IT.

HE CANNOT -- THE PETITIONERS CAN'T POINT TO ONE CASE IN WHICH IT'S NOT BEEN APPLIED CONSISTENTLY AS A REVOLVING DOOR BACK INTO THE CITY, EMPLOYMENT INTO THE CITY, NOT TO AN ELECTED POSITION. BECAUSE THE WHOLE PURPOSES BEHIND IT WAS THAT ONCE THEY LEAVE OFFICE, THEY DON'T COME -- BECAUSE IT'S A MINIMAL PAYMENT FOR A CITY COUNCIL -- A PART-TIME CITY COUNCIL POSITION, TO GET OUT OF OFFICE, ELECTED OFFICE, AND THEN COME AND BECOME THE CITY MANAGER, CITY ATTORNEY THAT GETS QUITE A BIT MORE MONEY, OBVIOUSLY, AND USE THAT INFLUENCE OVER THEIR SUBORDINATES.

AND WHEN PEOPLE ARE IN THE CITY COUNCIL, 1 THEY'RE NOT SUBORDINATE TO ANYONE. SO I THINK THAT 2 WAS THE CLEAR INTENT BEHIND THIS. 3 AND, FURTHER MORE, AND IT'S ADDRESSED IN THE 4 5 EXHIBITS BUT WE EXTENSIVELY BRIEFED IT BEFORE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THIS ISSUE ABOUT TERM LIMITS AND HIATUS PERIODS CAME UP BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL AFTER THIS PROVISION WAS ADOPTED. AND IT WAS RESOUNDLY REJECTED. NO ONE WOULD EVEN VOTE FOR IT. SO OUR ELECTORATE HAS TALKED ABOUT THIS 10 11 AND --THE COURT: WHEN YOU SAID -- DID YOU MISSPEAK? 12 DID IT COME BEFORE THE ELECTORATE? 13 MR. RAWCLIFFE: NO. IT CAME BEFORE THE CITY 14 COUNCIL. THE ELECTORATE CAME IN AND DEBATED THE 15 ISSUE, AND IT WAS, I THINK, FIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS, SIX 16 17 COUNCIL MEETINGS AND WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION. AND SO WHY WOULD WE GO THROUGH ALL THE MECHANICS OF POSSIBLY 18 PUTTING THIS ON THE CHARTER AGAIN IF THIS WHAT THE 19 INTERPRETATION WAS MEANT TO BE? 20 THE COURT: WELL, THAT'S AN ARGUMENT -- THAT'S AN 21 ARGUMENT THAT COURSE OF CONDUCT, AT LEAST BY THE CITY 22 COUNCIL, HAS BEEN TO INTERPRET THIS PROVISION AS NOT 23 APPLYING TO ELECTED OFFICES. 24 MR. RAWCLIFFE: YEAH, AND, I MEAN, THAT'S WHAT THE 25 ELECTORATE -- AT THE TIME, THAT WAS THE ATTORNEY --THE CITY ATTORNEY WHO PROBABLY WROTE IT -- I MEAN, 27

EVERYONE AT THE TIME AND CONSISTENTLY FROM THAT POINT

FORWARD HAS INTERPRETED THAT. THE COURT: WHAT ABOUT THE POINT, WHICH I THINK IS 2 3 ABSOLUTELY CORRECT, THAT YOU CAN'T TAKE AWAY SOMEBODY'S RIGHT TO HOLD AN ELECTED SEAT WITHOUT 4 5 CLEARLY DOING SO? MR. RAWCLIFFE: OH, EXACTLY. 6 THE COURT: AND THIS DOES NOT CLEARLY DO THAT. 7 MR. BRADY: WELL, YOUR HONOR, I BELIEVE YOU HAVE 8 AN EQUAL RIGHT TO ELECTIVE AND APPOINTED OFFICE. THE AUTHORITIES CITED BY BOTH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND 10 THE CITY SAY YOU HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO 11 ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICE. SO I GUESS THE APPOINTED PEOPLE ARE GETTING THE SHORT END OF THE 13 14 STICK HERE ON THE -- ON HOW WE'RE GOING TO INTERPRET 15 THAT PARTICULAR DOCTRINE. I DON'T SEE --THE COURT: AND I THINK IT'S AN ELECTIVE SEAT. DO 16 YOU HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO BE --17 MR. RAWCLIFFE: EMPLOYMENT. THOSE OFFICES ARE 18 EMPLOYMENT. IT'S EMPLOYMENT. 19 MR. BRADY: WHY DOES IT SAY "CITY OFFICE"? 20 MR. RAWCLIFFE: BECAUSE THEY'RE --21 MR. BRADY: THEY READING CITY OFFICE OUT OF THE 22 PROVISION. NO NOBODY WANTS TO TALK ABOUT IT'S SAYING 23 OR HOLD ANY COMPENSATED CITY OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT. THOSE ARE TWO TOTALLY DIFFERENT THINGS. COUNSEL IS 25 READING A LOT OF STUFF IN HERE AND READING A LOT OF 26 STUFF OUT, WHICH I --27 28 THIS OTHER POINT WITH THE TENTATIVE I WANT TO

29 MAKE ABOUT, SURE, EVEN IF YOU WANT TO ASSUME THAT THE 1 ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS DISCRETION TO LOOK FURTHER 2 DEEP -- YOU KNOW, LOOK DEEPER INTO THE MATERIALS AND, 3 YOU KNOW, IMPLEMENT THE RULES OF STATUTORY 4 5 CONSTRUCTION, SHE HAS TO ABIDE BY THE RULES OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. SHE DOESN'T HAVE DISCRETION 7 TO FLOUT THOSE, RIGHT? THE COURT: RIGHT. 8 MR. BRADY: AND SO TO READ STUFF IN HERE AND --9 NOBODY EVER SAID -- PETITIONERS ARE NOT CLAIMING THAT 10 THIS IS A TERM LIMIT. TO THE CONTRARY, WE PUT IN OUR 11 BRIEFING, IN OUR REPLY, THAT THIS IS IN NO -- NO WAY A 12 TERM LIMIT. IT'S, ACTUALLY, QUITE THE CONTRARY. IT'S 13 SAYING YOU CAN STAY IN OFFICE AS LONG AS YOU WANT, AND 14 YOU CAN GET REELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AS LONG AS YOU 15 WANT, IF YOU'RE STAYING IN OFFICE. 16 17 BUT AFTER LEAVING, AFTER LEAVING OFFICE, WHICH MR. OUINTERO DID, THEN THEY GOT A PROBLEM WITH 18 PEOPLE COMING RIGHT BACK WITHIN TWO YEARS AND DOING 19

SOMETHING. MR. OUINTERO --

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THE COURT: WAIT. LET ME -- BEFORE I FORGET, LET ME ASK THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. HOW DO YOU INTERPRET THE "OR" IN CITY OFFICE OR CITY EMPLOYMENT? FRANKLY, I DON'T REMEMBER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINION ADDRESSING THAT.

MS. SMITH: SURE. IT'S -- AND I WANT TO GO TO THE OPINION, BECAUSE I THINK THAT'S WHAT WE NEED TO --WHAT THIS NEEDS TO BE BASED ON. THE OPINION PROVISION

AFFECTS WHAT APPEARS TO INCLUDE A KIND OF TERM LIMITING FUNCTION.

(COUNSEL READING EXTREMELY FAST.)

"ON THE OTHER HAND, BECAUSE IT DOES

NOT REFER AT ALL TO ELECTIONS OR TERMS OF

ELECTIVE OFFICE, ONE COULD READ IT AS

APPLYING TO NON-ELECTIVE COMPENSATED

OFFICES AND EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE CITY.

READ THIS WAY, THE PROVISIONS AFFECTS WHAT

APPEAR TO FOCUS MORE ON LIMITING A COUNCIL

MEMBER'S OPPORTUNITY TO USE HIS OR HER

INFLUENCE ON THE COUNCIL AS A STEPPINGSTONE

I'M READING AT THE TOP OF PAGE 5. I STARTED AT THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 4.

TO FUTURE CITY EMPLOYMENT."

THE COURT: CITY -- WELL, I DON'T THINK THAT

REALLY ANSWERS THE QUESTION. MAYBE THE CITY HAS AN

ANSWER. CITY OFFICE OR CITY EMPLOYMENT. NOW CITY

OFFICE WOULD INCLUDE ELECTIVE OFFICE OR APPOINTED

OFFICE. THERE ARE APPOINTED OFFICES, WHICH ARE NOT

ELECTED POSITIONS, RIGHT?

MR. RAWCLIFFE: YES. IT WOULD INCLUDE THE
OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, WHICH ARE THE
CITY -- UNELECTED OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE,
WHICH ARE THE CITY MANAGER. I THINK THE CITY
ATTORNEY, FOR EXAMPLE. THEY'RE KIND OF LISTED --

THE COURT: THEY'RE APPOINTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL? 1 MR. RAWCLIFFE: EXACTLY. AND I CAN --2 THE COURT: AND SO YOU WOULD INTERPRET CITY OFFICE 3 TO BE, IN THAT PHRASE, CITY OFFICE OR CITY EMPLOYMENT TO BE APPOINTED CITY OFFICERS IN NON-ELECTED --5 6 ELECTIVE POSITIONS. MR. RAWCLIFFE: EXACTLY. AND I THINK --7 THE COURT: IS THAT RIGHT? WELL, IT SEEMS TO BE. 8 MR. BRADY: NOT IF YOU LOOK AT THE CHARTER AS A 9 WHOLE, WHICH THE RULES OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION REQUIRE. YOU HAVE TO LOOK AT THINGS AS A WHOLE. 11 THE COURT: YOU SAY THAT, BUT YOU DIDN'T CITE THE 12 WHOLE CHARTER TO ME. 13 MR. BRADY: I DO. WE ATTACHED IT AS AN EXHIBIT, 14 AND I DID --15 THE COURT: YOU DO SAY THAT OFFICES USED IN THE 16 17 CHARTER WITHOUT ANY SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR ME TO LOOK 18 AT. OFFICE MEANS -- WELL --MR. BRADY: NO, NO. WHAT IT SAYS IS THAT --19 THAT -- THEY LIST THE OFFICERS. AND CITY COUNCIL 20 MEMBERS, ONE OF THEM, THAT'S A SEPARATE ISSUE. 2.1 22 THROUGHOUT THE CHARTER, AND I CITED IN THERE, THEY --THE CHARTER DIFFERENTIATES BETWEEN ELECTIVE AND 2.3 NON-ELECTIVE OFFICES, JUST LIKE IT DID WHEN IT STRUCK OUT ELECTIVE OFFICE. 25 THE CITY ATTORNEY, AT THIS POINT IN TIME, 2.6 27 WHOEVER IS DOING THIS AND WHOEVER IS DRAFTING THE 28 CHARTER, WAS WELL COGNIZANT OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

ELECTIVE AND NON-ELECTIVE OFFICE. I MEAN, TO STRIKE 1 OUT RIGHT BEFORE, IN THE PREVIOUS SECTION, "EXCEPTING ELECTIVE OFFICES" AND THEN GO TO THE NEXT -- AND HERE'S THE NEW PROVISION AND SAY "ANY CITY OFFICE," I

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MEAN ANY --

THE COURT: I DIDN'T FIND THAT PERSUASIVE, BECAUSE THEY STRIKE THE WHOLE THING. IT'S JUST HERE'S WHAT THE OLD AMENDMENT SAID. WE STRIKE IT ALL. HERE'S WHAT PROP JJ SAID. IF IT HAD ONLY STRICKEN THE LANGUAGE OF ELECTED OFFICE IN SECTION 12, THEN YOU'D BE IN BUSINESS. THEN IT WOULD MEAN SOMETHING.

MR. BRADY: WOULD DID THAT LANGUAGE NOT GET CARRIED OVER? WOULD DID THAT LANGUAGE NOT GET CARRIED OVER, RIGHT?

THE COURT: WELL, OKAY. I MEAN, YOUR ARGUMENT IS THAT -- YEAH. BUT, I MEAN, WHATEVER THAT'S WORTH THAT THEY DIDN'T CARRY THAT LANGUAGE OVER, BUT THEY REWROTE THE WHOLE THING. IT'S HARD TO DRAW ANY CONCLUSION FROM THE FACT THAT "EXCEPT AN ELECTIVE OFFICE" WASN'T CARRIED OVER.

MR. RAWCLIFFE: I HAVE TWO POINTS.

ONE IS WE'RE DEBATING THIS ISSUE, AND THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT ALL THE CASES SAY IS THAT MERE DEBATABLE ISSUES DON'T RAISE -- THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT HAVE TO GRANT A PETITION ON MERE DEBATABLE ISSUES, AND WE'RE DEBATING. THAT'S ALL WE'RE DOING HERE. AND SO THAT I THINK SUPPORTS DENIAL OF THE PETITION.

SECONDLY, IF WE --

THE COURT: YOU ALWAYS CAN DEBATE.

MR. BRADY: I ASSUME ALL THIS BEFORE YOUR HONOR IS DEBATABLE.

MR. RAWCLIFFE: OKAY. ALSO, IF WE'RE GOING TO LOOK AT THESE TWO SENTENCES, I THINK, VISUALLY, IT HELPS ME VISUALLY TO UNDERSTAND THIS IF WE WERE TO DIAGRAM -- FIRST OF ALL, YOU CAN'T LOOK AT EACH ONE TO THE EXCLUSION OF THE EITHER. SO THE FIRST ONE TALKS ABOUT THE TERM IN OFFICE. YOU CAN'T HOLD ANY OTHER OFFICE WHILE YOU'RE IN TERM. SO WHILE YOU'RE HOLDING THAT ELECTED POSITION.

THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE IS SUPPOSED TO -- AND
THE REASON WHY IT DOESN'T INCLUDE "OTHER" IN THE
SECOND SENTENCE IS BECAUSE A PERSON IS NOT LONGER IN
COUNCIL, IS NO LONGER HOLDING THE COUNCIL ELECTED
POSITION, AND IT EXTENDS THAT -- THAT PROHIBITION IN
THE FIRST SENTENCE FOR ANOTHER TWO YEARS. IT DOESN'T
INCLUDE ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS. IT JUST EXTENDS THE
PROHIBITION ON CITY EMPLOYMENT AND THE OTHER APPOINTED
NON-ELECTIVE OFFICES.

MR. BRADY: I'M GLAD COUNSEL AGREES WITH ME THAT
CITY OFFICE IN THOSE TWO PROVISIONS SHOULD BE
INTERPRETED IN THE SAME WAY, BECAUSE, AGAIN, A COUNCIL
MEMBER SHALL NOT HOLD ANY OTHER CITY OFFICE.

MR. RAWCLIFFE: YOU CAN'T --

MR. BRADY: THAT MEANS COUNCIL MEMBERS INCLUDED WITHIN CITY OFFICE. SO HE JUST SAID THEY'RE BOTH INCLUDED IN CITY OFFICE.

MR. RAWCLIFFE: NO, YOU CAN'T INCLUDE THE OTHER, 1 BECAUSE THERE IS AN EXTENSION OF THE PRE -- THE FIRST 2 3 SENTENCE. MS. SMITH: AND, AGAIN, YOUR HONOR --4 THE COURT: WAIT, WAIT, WAIT. STOP. 5 6 SO, I MEAN, I THINK WE ALL AGREE THAT CITY 7 OFFICE INCLUDES ELECTIVE AND APPOINTED OFFICES. 8 MR. RAWCLIFFE: I DON'T AGREE THAT THE OFFICE -- I DON'T THINK THE OFFICE THAT'S REFERRED IN HERE IS REFERRING TO ELECTIVE OFFICE. 10 THE COURT: I'M LOOKING AT EXHIBIT -- I JUST 11 HAPPENED TO TURN TO THIS, EXHIBIT A, WHICH IS I GUESS THE CHARTER, SECTION 5. NO, THIS IS -- THIS IS 13 DIFFERENT. ARTICLE 22, DEPARTMENT OF THE GLENDALE 14 WATER AND POWER, PAGE C-26, VACANCY IN CITY OFFICES. 15 I MEAN, IT'S REMOVED FROM OFFICE, ELECTION OR 16 APPOINTED, RESIGN OR BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE. 17 THIS IS ALL ABOUT -- OFFICE BASICALLY MEANS 18 19 AN APPOINTED OR ELECTED OFFICE. THAT'S WHAT IT MEANS. 20 MR. RAWCLIFFE: BUT THE CHARTER --THE COURT: BUT I UNDERSTAND. YOUR ARGUMENT 21 REALLY IS THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE IS A RUN-ON OF THE 22 23 FIRST SENTENCE. MR. RAWCLIFFE: EXACTLY, FOR TWO YEARS. BECAUSE 24 THE CHARTER DOES -- WHEN IT'S TRYING TO REFERENCE AN 25 ELECTIVE POSITION, IT DOES SAY "ELECTIVE POSITION." AND, HERE, IT DOESN'T TALK ABOUT ELECTIVE POSITION. 27

MR. BRADY: YEAH, IT SAYS "ANY." NONE OF THE

OTHER PROVISIONS WHERE IT DIFFERENTIATES BETWEEN 1 ELECTIVE AND NON-ELECTIVE DOES IT SAY "ANY." IT SAYS 2 ELECTIVE OR NON-ELECTIVE. HERE IT SAYS "ANY." 3 AND ONE MORE POINT ABOUT THE PLAIN MEANING. 4 I WOULD LIKE TO NOTE, YOUR HONOR, THE STATUTORY -- THE 5 RULES OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION THAT SAYS, YOU KNOW, WHEN THERE'S PLAIN LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE TO -- AND 7 YOUR HONOR JUST SAID THAT EVERYBODY AGREES THAT IT'S ANY -- INCLUDES ELECTIVE -- CITY OFFICE INCLUDES ELECTIVE AND NON-ELECTIVE THAT WE JUST, ALL OF A 10 SUDDEN, WRITE ELECTIVE OUT. 11 THE COURT: YEAH. YOUR ARGUMENT IS THAT YOU HAVE 12 13 TO REWRITE THIS IN ORDER TO CONFORM TO THE OPPOSITION'S VIEW. AND THAT IS TRUE. YOU DO, I 14 THINK. BUT -- AND YOU'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO REWRITE WHEN 15 YOU INTERPRET --16 MR. BRADY: YOU'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO ADD -- YOU'RE 17 SUPPOSED TO BE PARTICULARLY CAREFUL ABOUT ADDING 18 PROVISIONS, AND THEY'RE ADDING IN HERE ANY ELECTIVE 19 OFFICE. THEY'RE ADDING A WORD. 20 THE COURT: YOU COULD DO IT THAT WAY. BUT WE ALL 21 AGREE THAT THE VOTERS' INTENT CONTROLS. MR. RAWCLIFFE: YES. 23 MR. BRADY: YES. 24 THE COURT: AND --25 MR. BRADY: AND THAT GOES BACK, YOUR HONOR, IF I 26 MAY INDULGE YOU FOR ONE MORE -- THAT GOES BACK TO MY 27

SCENARIO, HYPOTHETICAL, WOULD A PERSON VOTING FOR THIS

PROVISION BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE OKAY FOR A CITY

COUNCIL TO REAPPOINT THEIR COLLEAGUE THAT JUST RETIRED

AND BYPASSED AN ELECTION AND BYPASSED THE EXPENSE AND

ALL THE TOUGH STUFF THAT GOES WITH AN ELECTION TO GET

REAPPOINTED A MERE EIGHT DAYS?

WOULD SOMEBODY VOTING FOR THIS BELIEVE THAT THAT PARTICULAR SCENARIO WOULD BE COVERED? AND I SUBMIT OF COURSE THEY WOULD.

THE COURT: OKAY. SO LET ME CHANGE YOUR
HYPOTHETICAL A LITTLE BIT. WOULD A VOTER BELIEVE THAT
SOMEONE WHO HAS BEEN IN OFFICE FOR 20 YEARS AS A CITY
COUNCIL MEMBER DECIDES TO RETIRE, RESIGNS FROM OFFICE,
AND THEN CHANGES HIS MIND EIGHT DAYS LATER AND RUNS
FOR CITY COUNCIL AGAIN WOULD BE FORECLOSED FROM DOING
SO?

MR. BRADY: MAYBE. MAYBE. MAYBE NOT. I DON'T KNOW. I MEAN, THAT'S ASKING A LOT TO READ INTO THE -- YOU KNOW, THE VOTERS' MIND. BUT I THINK THERE IS A PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION FOR THAT SCENARIO. RIGHT. THEY DON'T WANT PEOPLE, MAYBE, KNOWING THAT THERE'S GOING TO BE AN ELECTION COMING UP THAT'S GOING TO BE EASIER THAN THE ONE THAT THEY'RE GOING TO HAVE TO FACE AT THAT TIME, RIGHT.

SO IN MR. QUINTERO SITUATION, HE KNEW THAT -- MS. SMITH: NOW YOU'RE ASSUMING -- WE'RE PUTTING THINGS INTO THE RECORD THAT ARE NOT IN THE RECORD.

MR. BRADY: I'M NOT MAKING ANY ALLEGATIONS. I'M
SETTING UP A CONTEXT. I'M SETTING UP A HYPOTHETICAL

CONTEXT TO UNDERSTAND --

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MS. SMITH: YOU SAY "HYPOTHETICAL," BUT THEN YOU BRING ACTUAL PEOPLE THAT ARE IN THIS LITIGATION INTO THIS.

MR. BRADY: COUNCILMAN Q DECIDES TO BYPASS AN ELECTION KNOWING THAT THERE'S GOING TO BE ANOTHER EASIER ONE A YEAR LATER, OR MAYBE GLENDALE WANTS TO KEEP -- MAYBE THE CITY WANTS TO KEEP PEOPLE ON THEIR CITY COUNSEL AND NOT LEAVE AND SAYS, HEY, THIS IS GOING TO BE THE PUNISHMENT IF YOU DO LEAVE. YOU'RE NOT COMING BACK.

I GUESS NOW THEY WANT TO TREAT HIM LIKE THE PRODIGAL SON, BUT THAT'S A SEPARATE ISSUE THAN WHAT THEY WANTED TO DISSUADE IN THE FIRST PLACE.

THE COURT: I'M NOT SURE WHAT YOU'RE ARGUING TO ME. ARE YOU ARGUING THAT THERE ARE POTENTIAL REASONS WHY THEY WOULD WANT TO DO THIS?

MR. BRADY: YES, THAT'S EXACTLY --

THE COURT: OKAY. SURE, THERE ARE POTENTIAL REASONS. DO THEY MAKE SENSE IN THE CONTEXT OF WHAT IS THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND WHAT IS THE -- WHAT IS THE --WHAT ARE CUSTOMARILY ADVOCATED AS PUBLIC -- POLITICAL ISSUES LIKE TERM LIMITS? NO, IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY SENSE HERE.

BEFORE I FORGET, MS. SMITH, DOES THE ATTORNEY 26 GENERAL -- I MEAN, I'VE SAID THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS DISCRETION TO TREAT PRIVATE GRIEVANCE QUO WARRANTO APPLICATIONS DIFFERENTLY FROM THOSE BASED ON THE

PUBLIC INTEREST. DOES THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TREAT THEM 1 2 DIFFERENTLY? MS. SMITH: I COULD SUBMIT A DECLARATION TO THAT 3 EFFECT, BUT I CANNOT TESTIFY TO EXACT -- HOW THAT 4 COMES INTO OUR OFFICE AND HOW THAT IT'S TREATED. 5 6 THE COURT: I WASN'T REALLY ASKING FOR THE -- I 7 WAS ASKING MORE FOR THE PUBLISHED ATTORNEY GENERAL 8 DECISIONS --MS. SMITH: GOT IT. 9 THE COURT: -- IN THIS REGARD. 10 MS. SMITH: AND THAT'S NOT ALWAYS -- IT'S NOT 11 ALWAYS DISCUSSED, I DON'T THINK. IN FACT, I CAN'T POINT TO ONE WHERE THAT DIFFERENTIATION IS MADE. I 13 THINK THAT WHEN THEY LOOK AT -- WHEN THE ATTORNEY 14 GENERAL LOOKS AT IT, IT'S THE TWO-PRONG TEST, IS THERE 15 A SUBSTANTIAL LEGAL ISSUE, AND, NUMBER TWO, WHAT'S IN 16 THE PUBLIC INTEREST? 17 SO I THINK GOING BEYOND THAT, IT MAY HAPPEN 18 IN A PARTICULAR CASE, BUT I DON'T THINK THAT'S THE 19 STANDARD THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL NORMALLY USES IN 20 21 THOSE CASES. THE COURT: YOU WOULD AGREE THAT THE PUBLIC 22 23 INTEREST TIPS IN FAVOR OF QUO WARRANTO, IN THIS KIND OF CASE ANYWAY, IF THERE WAS A PRIVATE GRIEVANCE 24 INVOLVED? 25 MS. SMITH: IF THERE'S A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL 26 CHALLENGING -- CHALLENGING AN OFFICE THAT THEY WERE --27

THE COURT: EXCLUDED FROM.

MS. SMITH: THAT THEY WERE EXCLUDED FROM, EXACTLY.

AND I DID WANT TO GO BACK TO A POINT THAT YOU HAD MADE EARLIER, YOUR HONOR, WHERE YOU SAID YOU WERE CONCERNED ABOUT THE UNFETTERED DISCRETION.

THE COURT: YES.

MS. SMITH: WHEN WE SAY "UNFETTERED," THERE ARE STILL CHECKS ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. NUMBER ONE, IN THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 803, THE GOVERNOR MAY ORDER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FILE -- OR TO GRANT LEAVE TO SUE SO INDIVIDUALS CAN SEEK -- CAN SEEK ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

NOW, I KNOW THAT THAT MAY SEEM LIKE A LAST DITCH EFFORT, BUT THAT'S IN THE CODE AND THIS IS ANOTHER CHECK ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL -- IT'S A MUST COMMAND. IT'S NOT IN THE CASE LAW IN TERMS OF HAS THAT EVER COME UP. BUT, IN THE CODE, IT DOES SAY IN SECTION 803 THAT, AT THE END OF IT, "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS HELD OR EXERCISED BY ANY PERSON OR WHEN HE IS DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE GOVERNOR."

(COUNSEL READING EXTREMELY FAST.)

SO THAT'S ONE CHECK, AND THE OTHER CHECK IS
AN ELECTION. IF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DID DO
SOMETHING, AS YOU MENTIONED, THAT WAS WILDLY OUT OF
THE BONDS OF ONE'S DISCRETION OR WAS USING DISCRETION
IN A WAY THAT THE ENTIRE PUBLIC THOUGHT WAS CRAZY,

THERE ARE ELECTIONS. AND THAT'S THE SAME THING FOR 1 DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CITY ATTORNEYS WHO ARE ELECTED. 2 3 IF THEY'RE -- IF THEY USE THEIR DISCRETION EITHER TO PROSECUTE SOMEBODY OR NOT TO PROSECUTE 4 SOMEBODY IN A MANNER THAT OFFENDS THE PUBLIC, THEN 5 THERE IS A CHECK ON THAT AND THAT'S AN ELECTION. 6 THE COURT: WELL, THAT'S TRUE. I DON'T VIEW THIS 7 8 THE SAME AS PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION, WHICH IS UNFETTERED. I DON'T THINK IT'S QUITE THE SAME. 9 GUESS THE REASON -- I THINK ON A BLANK PAGE, I WOULD 10 HAVE -- IF I WAS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, I PROBABLY 11 WOULD HAVE GRANTED THIS AND ALLOWED THE COURT TO 12 DECIDE IT. 13 MR. BRADY: AND I THINK THAT, YOUR HONOR, RIGHT 14 THERE, IF YOU LOOK AT THE STATUTE, IT SAYS THE 15 ATTORNEY GENERAL, MUST, WHEN SHE HAS REASON TO 16 BELIEVE, MUST BRING THE ACTION TO -- AND SO IF THE 17 STATUTE SAYS SHE MUST, WHEN SHE HAS REASON TO BELIEVE, 18 OBVIOUSLY, IF YOUR HONOR HAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT 19 THAT'S THE CASE, THEN SHE HAS TO AS WELL. AND IT HAS 20 TO BE AN OBJECTIVE STANDARD. 21 THE COURT: I AGREE IT'S OBJECTIVE, AND NOBODY IS 2.2 DISPUTING THAT IT'S A SUBJECTIVE STANDARD. IT'S AN 23 24 OBJECTIVE STANDARD. BUT REASON TO BELIEVE DOESN'T 25 BELIEVE A SUBJECTIVE REASON TO BELIEVE. IT MEANS OBJECTIVE REASON TO BELIEVE. 26

THE COURT: I AGREE, AND NOBODY DISPUTES THAT.

MR. BRADY: CORRECT.

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THAT'S PRETTY SELF-EVIDENT. 1 MR. BRADY: WELL, THEY'RE SAYING THAT THEY 2 SUBJECTIVELY INTERPRET THE --3 THE COURT: SHE'S SAYING SHE APPLIED THE RULES OF 4 STATUTORY --5 MR. BRADY: WHAT RULE OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION? 6 THE COURT: STATUTORY INTERPRETATION AND FOUND 7 YOUR POSITION WANTING. YOU KNOW, I DO -- I GUESS WHERE I WOULD PART FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS IF SHE 9 10 SAYS IT'S NOT A CLOSE QUESTION. IT'S DEBATABLE BUT NOT CLOSE. WELL, I'M NOT SURE IT'S NOT CLOSE, BUT IF 11 YOU WERE -- IF YOU HAD A PRIVATE LEGAL GRIEVANCE, YOU 12 WOULD WIN THIS CASE. YOU DON'T, AND YOU HAVE HAVEN'T. 13 IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE ANYBODY WANTS TO SAY? 14 MR. BRADY: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. 15 THE COURT: OKAY. 16 MS. SMITH: NO. THANK YOU. 17 THE COURT: THE TENTATIVE IS ADOPTED AS THE ORDER 18 OF THE COURT. VERY INTERESTING CASE. 19 PLEASE FOLLOW THE LAST PARAGRAPH. 20 MS. SMITH: YES, YOUR HONOR. 21 22 (THE MATTER WAS CONCLUDED.) 23 24 25 26 27 28

1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
3	DEPARTMENT 85 HON. JAMES C. CHALFANT, JUDGE
4	
5	JOHN RANDO, ET AL.,
6	PETITIONERS,)
7	VS.) CASE NO: BS145904
8	KAMALA HARRIS, ET AL.,
9	RESPONDENTS.)
10	
11	
12	I, LOUIS R. MACHUCA, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
13	OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR
14	THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE
15	FOREGOING PAGES 1 THROUGH 41, INCLUSIVE, COMPRISE A
16	FULL, TRUE, AND CORRECT DAILY TRANSCRIPT OF THE
17	PROCEEDINGS HELD IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER ON
18	JANUARY 7, 2014.
19	
20	DATED THIS 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2014.
21	
22	
23	
24	Louis R. Machuca
25	LOUIS R. MACHUCA CSR NO. 12274
26	
27	
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PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I, Claudia Ayala, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802.

On February 12, 2014, I served the foregoing document(s) described as

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME III OF III - AA000281 - AA000323

on the interested parties in this action by placing
[] the original
[X] a true and correct copy
thereof enclosed in sealed envelope(s) addressed as follows:

"SEE SERVICE LIST"

X (BY MAIL) As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under the practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Long Beach, California, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing an affidavit.

Executed on February 12, 2014, at Long Beach, California.

X (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 12, 2014, at Long Beach, California.

CLAVDIA AYALA

SERVICE LIST

JOHN RANDO ET AL. v. KAMALA HARRIS ET AL. CASE NO. B254060

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Honorable James C. Chalfant Los Angeles Superior Court Stanley Mosk Courthouse 111 North Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 Department 85 Judge

Clerk of the Court Los Angeles Superior Court Stanley Mosk Courthouse 111 North Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 Clerk