MOTION TO DISSOLVE TRO

3990 Old Town Ave, Ste A-112 San Diego, CA 92110

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

Defendants Balboa Ave Cooperative, San Diego United Holdings Group, LLC, and Ninus Malan ("Balboa Ave, et al." or collectively as "Defendants") respectfully asks the Court to modify its August 2, 2017 temporary restraining order. Balboa Ave, et al. asks the Court to grant its request because it will suffer irreparable injury if unable to complete the widening of the rollup door at 8863 Balboa Ave.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On August 2, 2017, the Court granted Plaintiff Montgomery Field Business Condominiums Association's ("Montgomery Field or "Plaintiff" or "Association") request for a temporary restraining order enjoining Balboa Ave, et al. from completing construction on the widening of its roll-up door. Balboa Ave, et al. was attempting to complete the construction pursuant to its Conditional Use Permit plans, approved by the City of San Diego on or around July of 2015.

At the Ex Parte Hearing, the Hon. Ronald L. Styn granted the temporary restraining order, however he requested Balboa Ave, et al. provide further proof of the statements contained in the Opposition Declaration of Gina M. Austin.

Upon further and adequate proof of said claims, Judge Styn would consider modifying and/or dissolving the temporary restraining order.

ARGUMENT

1. The Board of Directors Lacks Standing To Bring This Action

Ms. Austin's declaration in opposition stated that: Plaintiff's Board of Directors lacks standing to bring this action and lacks standing to file this lawsuit as it was done so in contravention of the bylaws and without appropriate approvals.

When a homeowners' association seeks to enforce the provisions of its CCRs to compel an act by one of its member owners, it is incumbent upon it to show that it has followed its own standards and procedures prior to pursuing such a remedy, that those procedures were fair and reasonable and that its substantive decision was made in good faith, and is reasonable, not

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arbitrary or capricious. Ironwood Owners Assn. IX v. Solomon, 178 Cal.App.3d 766, 772 (1986).

Defendants Balboa Ave, et al. believes that the Montgomery Field Business Condominiums Association's Board of Director's improperly brought the TRO, as the Board of Director's does not meet the minimum guidelines pursuant to its formation documents. Balboa Ave, et al. believes that Mr. Daniel Burakowski sought the TRO, not due to any claims of malfeasance by other owners or by collective agreement of the Board of Directors, but rather out of a personal issue with Balboa Ave, et al.

Article V, Section 5.1 of the Bylaws of Montgomery Field state that the number of directors of the Association shall be three (3). Directors shall be elected or removed by cumulative vote of the Members. Election of directors by the Members shall be by secret ballot. The number of directors may be increased or decreased from time to time, but in no event shall there ever be less than three (3) directors..."

Article V, Section 5.2 states that, "Vacancies in the Board shall be filled by a majority of the remaining directors, any such appointed director to hold office until his successor is elected by the Members, who may make such election at the next annual meeting of the Members or at any special meeting duly called for that purpose."

Article V, Section 5.12 states that, "Any action required or permitted to be taken by the Board may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the Board shall individually or collectively consent in writing to such action. Such written consent or consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the Board..."

Article V, Section 5.13 states that, "A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum thereof. Every act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present, shall be regarded as the act of the Board."

Article VI, Section 6.1 states that, "Any person may hold two (2) or more offices except that the same person may not serve as president and secretary. The president, vice president and secretary shall be members of the Board."

Article VI, Section 6.6 states that, "The secretary shall be ex-officio the secretary of the Board, shall record the votes and keep the minutes of all proceedings in a book to be kept for that

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purpose. He shall keep the records of the Association."

Article VII, Section 7.1 states that, "The books, records, membership register, minutes and papers of the Association shall be kept at the principal place of business of the Association, and shall at all times, during reasonable business hours, be subject to inspection by any Member or by his duly-appointed representative for a purpose reasonably related to his interest as a Member. [...] Members and directors shall have the right to make copies of such documents."

Article IX states, "The Board shall have the power and authority to enforce the provisions of the Declaration [CC&Rs], these Bylaws and any rules and regulations promulgated by the Board."

Montgomery Field's President Daniel Burakowski, as a member of the Board, is acting unilaterally by filing this TRO. The Board, per Article IX, has the authority to bring this TRO to enforce certain provisions. However, in order to exercise said authority, the Board must comply with its own Bylaws. Therefore in order to properly exercise its authority, there must be at least 3 Board members at any given time (section 5.1), two of the minimum 3 Board members must be the President and Secretary (section 6.1), and the Secretary is required to record the votes, maintain the minutes, and keep the records of the Association (section 6.6).

Balboa Ave, et al., through co-defendant Ninus Malan, exercised its right to inspect the books, records, minutes and papers of the Association, at the Association's principal place of business, during reasonable business hours. There, Mr. Malan was provided only three documents: Special Meeting Minutes dated February 13, 2015, Board Meeting Minutes dated June 10, 2015, and Board Meeting Minutes dated September 17, 2015. He was informed that the records, included presumably the most recent records pertaining to the authorization of this TRO, were kept in off-site storage. It is questionable that the Association would have only three Board meeting minutes from 2015 on hand, whereas the Board records authorizing the filing of the TRO were not on hand. Mr. Malan attests to this in his attached declaration.

Balboa Ave, et al. questions the validity of the Montgomery Field Board of Directors status, in that it has obtained a declaration from former Board member and Secretary, Peter Michelet. Mr. Michelet's Declaration provides he resigned from both roles effective June 3, 2017.

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Montgomery Field, after June 3, 2017, had no Secretary and did not have a third Board member, both required by the Bylaws.

Due to Montgomery Field being unable to produce the required documents authorizing the filing of the TRO, being unable to produce the required documents providing that the Board had the required three members, and being unable to produce the required documents showing a Secretary was appointed in the interim, it believes that Daniel Burakowski is acting unilaterally in making decision on behalf of Montgomery Field – in violation of the Bylaws.

2. Legal Bills For Restraining Order

Ms. Austin's declaration in opposition stated that Daniel Burakowski is acting as President with unclean hands by using the association's money as his own personal bank account.

Article V, Section 5.6 of the Montgomery Field Bylaws states, "No director shall receive any compensation for the services rendered as a director to the Association; provided, however, directors shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenditures incurred in connection with the business of the Association.

Balboa Ave, et al. believes that Daniel Burakowski has either used Association funds or been reimbursed by the Association for legal fees associated with a permanent restraining order filed and granted against him. On July 21, 2017, Anthony Avila, an employee of Balboa Ave, et al., was successful in obtaining a permanent restraining order against Mr. Burakowski. Mr. Avila appeared pro per, whereas Mr. Burakowski was represented by Mandy D. Hexom, the same attorney of record on this TRO. The Hon. Frederick Mandabach found Mr. Avila's fear was "reasonable", a "credible threat of violence", and that Mr. Burakowski "was very active in making this a miserable place."

It is a stretch to believe that intimidation and the credible threat of violence from Mr. Burakowski was related to his role as President of the Association. Therefore it is unreasonable to believe that the legal expenditures he's made in the defense of himself were for the betterment of or in connection with the business of the Association.

Mr. Burakowski's acts are akin to an employee of a company that is being sued under a theory of vicarious liability. Mr. Burakowski's actions were more of a frolic, whereby he was

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acting in his own right causing Mr. Avila's fears and actively creating a miserable place; rather than a mere detour in carrying out his role as President of Montgomery Field.

3. Waiver of Rights

Ms. Austin's declaration in opposition stated that Montgomery Field waived its rights to a temporary restraining order to stop the widening of Balboa Ave, et al.'s existing roll-up door because the Board had previously allowed another resident to widen its exterior opening. Furthermore, Montgomery Field's request for a TRO was an arbitrary and capricious act by Mr. Burakowski, not a reasonably calculated decision by the Board of Directors.

The holding in *Ironwood* applies here as well; the Board is seeking to enforce its CC&Rs to compel Balboa Ave, et al. from completing construction on its roll-up door. However, the Board has not shown it went through its own standards and procedures prior to pursuing the TRO. The Association has not shown that its procedures were fair and reasonable, Instead, Mr. Burakowski is operating the Board of Directors in a unilateral matter; there are no records available to show an interim Secretary was appointed, or a record indicating the Board is operating with the minimum three directors required. Lastly, there is no record showing a special meeting called to authorize the filing of this TRO. Mr. Burakowski complains that Balboa Ave, et al. has not complied with the CC&Rs, all the while, operating the Board of Directors in violation of the Bylaws and CC&Rs.

Instead, the Association's counsel stated it would not approve the construction, despite the admission that it has not seen plans. Furthermore, the Board's own actions have acted as a waiver to approval of these matters. Balboa Ave, et al. believes that the Board, whether through proper mechanism or not, allowed for the widening of a similar roll-up door of another unit.

4. Defendants Have Appropriate Permits And This Is Not An Emergency As Plaintiff Has Been Aware of The Conditional Use Permit Since 2015

Ms. Austin's declaration in opposition stated that Balboa Ave, et al. can show that it has the appropriate building permits and City of San Diego authorization to complete the construction on its unit, as well as Plaintiff having been aware of the Conditional Use Permit since 2015.

Defendants have provided declarations from Ninus Malan and Michael Rene Morton that

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support Ms. Austin's declaration. The Board of Directors has been on notice since 2015 and Defendants have operated with legal permits from the City of San Diego.

5. Permanent Restraining Order

Ms. Austin's declaration in opposition stated that there is an existing permanent restraining order issued against Association President and resident Daniel Burakowski.

Defendants have provided the transcript from the permanent restring order hearing, where the Honorable Frederick Mandabach found there to be a "credible threat of violence" and that Mr. Burakowski was "very active in making this a miserable place." The transcript has been attached to Ms. Austin's declaration dated August 3, 2017.

6. The Secondary Evidence Rule Required Montgomery Field To Provide Documentary Evidence Of Writings Described In Mr. Daniel Burakowski's Declaration

The secondary evidence rule permits the introduction of otherwise admissible secondary evidence to prove the contents of a writing. It does not excuse the proponent of the evidence from complying with other rules of evidence, most notably the hearsay rule. A writing that passes muster under the secondary evidence rule is not necessarily admissible. The writing still may be inadmissible because of other exclusionary rules of evidence, such as hearsay, opinion, privilege, or irrelevancy. Molenda v. Dep't of Motor Vehicles, 172 Cal. App. 4th 974, 975, 91 Cal. Rptr. 3d 792, 797 (2009).

Writings must be authenticated before they are received into evidence or before secondary evidence of their contents may be received. (Evid. Code, § 1401.) Authentication means either the introduction of evidence sufficient to sustain a finding that the writing is what the proponent claims it is, or "the establishment of such facts by any other means provided by law" (e.g., by stipulation or admissions). (Evid. Code, § 1400.) The party offering the writing has the burden of presenting sufficient evidence of its authenticity to sustain a finding of fact to that effect. (Evid. Code, § 403, subd. (a)(3).) Midland Funding LLC v. Romero, 5 Cal. App. 5th Supp. 1, 8, 210 Cal. Rptr. 3d 659, 664 (2016).

Here, Daniel Burakowski ("Burakowski") is the Board President of Plaintiff, Montgomery Field Business Condominiums Association and at all relevant times he was responsible for

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carrying out and enforcing the governing documents of the Association, including its CC&Rs and all amendments therein. Daniel Burakowski claims that the 2015 Amendment was created as a result of a vote, which passed with a 94% vote in favor of prohibiting the marijuana activity. Pursuant to Evid. Code, § 1401, Burakowski is required to provide authenticated written documentation of their evidence before Plaintiff's contents may be received.

Burakowski, however, has failed to provide any documentation proving that there was a vote, that the vote was for the prohibition of marijuana activity, or that the vote passed with a 94% of voters in favor of prohibiting marijuana activity. Burakowski has failed to meet the burden of finding a sufficient evidence of authenticating the existence of a valid amendment to the Association's CC&Rs because he has not provided any written documentation to support a finding that a vote ever occurred.

Authenticity of this said "vote" cannot be found on the basis of sufficient evidence that the writing is what Burakowski claims it is without any written evidence documenting Burakowski's claims. Not only has Burakowski failed to provide the original documentary evidence of the Association's vote, he has also failed to provide any copies, recordings, or testimonies as evidentiary proof that a vote even occurred. Absent any written document evidencing the existence of a vote that created the 2015 Amendment, there cannot be a finding that Burkowski's assertions are what he claims them to be.

CONCLUSION

The Court should dissolve Plaintiff's TRO because sufficient evidence has been presented that shows the Plaintiff has operated outside its own operating documents while attempting to arbitrarily and capriciously enforce them. Sufficient evidence has been presented through declarations and attached exhibits that the Plaintiff lacks standing to bring the action, that it was done in contravention of its operating documents, that the President is operating with unclean hands, that Defendants' have placed Plaintiff on notice of construction months before construction began, and that the President of the Association has a personal vendetta against Defendants. We respectfully request the Court to dissolve the TRO for the aforementioned