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| 8 | SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA | | | |
| 9 | COUNTY OF YUBA | | | |
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| 11 | GIDEON BEINSTOCK, MARIEKE | Case No. | | |
| 12 | FURNEE, ISRAEL PERLA, JEANETTE CAVALIERI | VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF | | |
| 13 | Plaintiff/Petitioner | MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF FOR | | |
| 14 | v. | VIOLATIONS OF THE RALPH M. BROWN ACT | | |
| 15 | THE NORTH YUBA WATER AGENCY | | | |
| 16 | Defendant/Respondent | | | |
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This action seeks relief from the failure of THE NORTH YUBA WATER AGENCY ("Respondent") to comply with the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code § 54950 et seq.; "Brown Act), thereby denying the public's right to the protections afforded by our State's open government laws and the California Constitution.

Petitioners/Plaintiffs GIDEON BEINSTOCK, MARIEKE FURNEE, ISRAEL PERLA, and JEANETTE CAVALIERI ("Petitioners") seek a writ of mandate and declaratory relief under Government Code §§ 54960, 54950.1 and 54960.2 In this Verified Petition, Petitioners alleges:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Petitioners are, and at all times mentioned in this petition has been, residents of Yuba County within Respondent's geographical boundaries, and Respondent's irrigation water recipients, and, as such, have a beneficial interest in Respondent's performance of its legal duties and its exercise of discretion so as to fulfill the purposes of the Brown Act.
 - 2. Respondent is defined as a "local agency" by Government Code §§ 54951.

FACTS

- 3. The Brown Act requires all meetings and all actions of a public agency provide the public with notice that an agency may take an action including but not limited to meeting and votes conducted by the legislative governing body of the agency before an action is taken. (Government Code § 54954 [72 hours notice for regular meetings] and Government Code § 54955 [24 hours notice for special meetings].
- 4. On or about March 26, 2021, three NYWD Directors met at the Dry Creek Diversion Dam to decide irrigation water issues. This meeting of the NYWD board was held without notice to the public.
- 5. On March 26, 2021, at a Board meeting, NYWD Board of Directors voted to approve and did approve a motion not to release water for irrigation use (the "Motion"). Respondent failed to notify the public that Respondent would discuss and/or act upon the Motion.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(RELIEF PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 54960, 54960.2) [CEASE AND DESIST]

- 6. Petitioners hereby reallege and incorporates herein by this reference Paragraphs 1 thorough 5 of this Petition as though set forth herein in full.
- 7. The People of California have elevated the right to transparent government accountable to the people to a right protected by their State Constitution. California Constitution, Article 1, Section 3 (a), states: "[t]he people have the right to instruct their representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the common good."
- 8. California Constitution, Article 1, Section 3(b)(1), states: "The people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business, and, therefore, the meetings of public bodies... shall be open to public scrutiny."
- 9. The right of citizens to instruct their representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the common good is dependent on opportunities to access information pertaining to how local government conducts the public's business. Without those opportunities, the public rights to instruct representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the common good are meaningless.
- 10. The purpose of the Ralph M. Brown Act is to provide notice and opportunity for members of the public to participate in the decision-making process of local agencies. The failure to comply with the Brown Act as described herein deprives the public of notice and the opportunity to be heard regarding matters of great public interest and importance.
 - 11. Government Code § 54954.2(a)(1) states in pertinent part:
 - "(a)(1) At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session....

- (c) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution." (Emphasis added.)
- 12. Government Code § 54954.3(a) states in pertinent part:
 - "... Every agenda for regular meetings shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that *no action shall be taken on any item not appearing on the agenda*..." (Emphasis added.)
- 13. On April 23, 2021, Petitioners demanded that Respondent cease and desist the aforementioned Brown Act notice violations per Government Code §§ 54960 and 54950.2.
- 14. On May 13, 2021, Respondent refused to cease and desist as Petitioners demanded in their April 23, 2021, letter.
- 15. Respondent's secret, unnoticed meeting at the Dry Creek Diversion Dam and its failure to provide an unconditional assurance that it will cease and desist as Petitioners demanded manifests the likelihood of continuing to violate the Brown Act.
- 16. Government Code Section 54960(a) provides that any interested persons, such as the Petitioners:
 - "...may commence an action by mandamus, injunction, or declaratory relief for the purpose of stopping or preventing violations or threatened violations of this chapter by members of the legislative body of a local agency or to determine the applicability of this chapter to actions or threatened future action of the legislative body, or to determine whether any rule or action by the legislative body to penalize or otherwise discourage the expression of one or more of its members is valid or invalid under the laws of this state or of the United States, or to compel the legislative body to audio record its closed sessions as hereinafter provided."
- 17. Without a writ of mandate, as provided for by the Brown Act, Petitioners and other interested persons, citizens, and taxpayers will be irreparably harmed because they

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

"Any person ... who desires a declaration of his or her rights or duties with respect to another ... may, in cases of actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the respective parties, bring an original action or cross-complaint in the superior court for a declaration of his or her rights and duties in the premises, including a determination of any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument or contract. He or she may ask for a declaration of rights or duties, either alone or with other relief; and the court may make a binding declaration of these rights or duties, whether or not further relief is or could be claimed at the time...."

- 26. There presently exists, between the Petitioners and Respondent, an actual controversy relating to: (1) the legal rights of Petitioners and other members of the public under the Brown Act; and (2) the ministerial duties imposed upon Respondent by the Brown Act.
- 27. Petitioners request a judicial determination that Respondent has violated and is likely to continue to violate the Brown Act.
- 28. This determination is necessary and proper because Respondent refuses to conform to the requirements of the Brown Act.
- 29. Respondent has a ministerial duty to perform according to the laws of the State of California, including the Brown Act.
- 30. Respondent has failed and refused to perform its ministerial duties as required by the Brown Act.
- 31. Petitioners have a clear, present, and legal right to Respondent's performance of its ministerial duties, as required by the Brown Act.
- 32. Respondent has a present legal duty and present ability to perform its ministerial duties set forth in the Brown Act.
- 33. Petitioners have an interest in having the laws executed and public duties enforced and, therefore, has a beneficial interest in the outcome of the proceedings.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

| 1 | true and that this verification was executed in Oregon House, California on | May 28, 202 | 21. |
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