SEAN K. WADE, Bar No. 317431 1 The Red Brennan Group 3659 Camino Marglesa Escondido, CA 92025 Telephone: (951) 551-5761 3 E-Mail: seanwade@cleartalk.net 4 Attorney for The Red Brennan Group, Lucerne Valley Development Association, Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine E. 5 Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann 6 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO – SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT 10 The Red Brennan Group; Lucerne Valley Case No. CIV DS 1826559 Development Association; Henry E. 11 Hallmark; Kristine E. Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann; Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine E. 12 EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER Hallmark; and Eric H. Steinmann, TO SHOW CAUSE REGARDING 13 Plaintiffs, PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION; A 14 TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND 15 **AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF;** VS. 16 AND DECLARATION OF TOM MURPHY 17 Dept.: S30 THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; THE 18 Judge: Hon. Brian S. McCarville BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE 19 PROTECTION DISTRICT; and DOES 1-Hearing Date: October 12, 2018 10, 20 Time: 8:30 AM 21 Defendants. 22 23 ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: 24 Please take notice that pursuant to Code of Civ. Proc. § 526(a)(2) and California Rules 25 of Court, rules 3.1200 to 3.1207, Plaintiffs The Red Brennan Group, Lucerne Valley 26 Development Association, Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine E. Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann 27 hereby apply ex parte for an order temporarily restraining Defendants from proceeding with a 28 hearing before the Fire District Board, which is scheduled for October 16, 2018, regarding the

EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

1	expansion of service zone FP-5 and the imposition of a proposed tax on affected landowners and	
2	for an order showing cause regarding the imposition of a preliminary injunction enjoining	
3	Defendants from proceeding with a future hearing regarding the foregoing matters on the	
4	grounds that an unconstitutional bar will be placed on Plaintiffs' right to vote if Defendants are	
5		
6	is not granted as a normally noticed preliminary injunction hearing will not be heard before the	
7	FP-5 service zone expansion hearing scheduled for October 16, 2018.	
8	The ex parte application is based on this application, the attached memorandum of	
9	points and authorities, the attached declaration of Tom Murphy, and the papers and pleadings on	
10	file here in this action.	
11	Defendants THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY and	
12	THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION	
13	DISTRICT are represented by:	
14		
15	Laura L. Crane	
16	County Counsel for the County of San Bernardino	
17	385 North Arrowhead Ave., Fourth Floor San Bernardino, CA 92415	
18	E-mail: laura.crane@cc.sbcounty.gov	
19	Telephone: (909) 387-5449	
20	Facsimile: (909) 487-4069	
21		
22	Dated: October 11, 2018 The Red Brennan Group	
23		
24	By: Seen K Wade	
25	By: Sean K. Wade	
26	Attorney for Plaintiffs	
27	The Red Brennan Group; Lucerne Valley Development Association; Henry E.	
28	Hallmark; Kristine E. Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann; Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine F.	
	Hallmark; and Eric H. Steinmann	

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EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this *ex parte* application is twofold: (1) prevent Defendants' attempt to deprive Plaintiffs and other affected landowners of their fundamental right to vote as guaranteed by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution by providing unequal access to the ability to protest a proposed parcel tax; and (2) prevent Defendants' attempt to deprive Plaintiffs and the general electorate of their constitutional right to vote on a special tax.

As to the first issue, Section 2(d) of Article XIIIC of the California Constitution unequivocally provides as follows: "No local government may impose, extend or increase any special tax unless and until that tax is **submitted to the electorate and approved by a two-thirds vote**." (emphasis added).

Defendants have chosen to disregard this provision and initiated an unconstitutional protest procedure by which at least 25% of the number of landowners within the affected territory who own at least 25% of the assessed value of land within the territory affected of unincorporated land in San Bernardino County must submit a written protest form in order to protest this tax. To effectuate this unconstitutional protest process, Defendants circulated a notice of hearing on September 14, 2018 to some or all all affected landowners stating that their protest forms must be submitted by October 16, 2018.

However, even though a copy of the notice was mailed to some or all affected landowners who may protest the special tax, a copy of the protest forms was not included with the notice. Instead, affected landowners must go find the forms online or request them from an outside service.

The procedure for obtaining protest forms is invalid in its execution and creates disparate treatment between affected landowners, all of whom have the same right to protest this new proposed levy. This disparate treatment violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution by depriving Plaintiffs of their fundamental right to vote. This unequal burden on the fundamental right to vote violates the Equal Protection

Clause of the United States Constitution. Plaintiffs have no plain, adequate, or complete remedy at law other than injunctive relief.

As to the second issue, the "levy" on unincorporated land is in reality a special tax being passed on all owners of unincorporated parcels in the affected territory. Accordingly, under Section 2(d) of Article XIIIC of the California Constitution, all special taxes must be submitted to the electorate and approved by a two-thirds vote. By passing this special tax without a vote of two-thirds of the electorate, this tax is invalid and unconstitutional on its face.

For these reasons, and those explained below, if preliminary review is not granted,
Plaintiffs and the electorate will suffer irreparable harm. Accordingly, Plaintiffs respectfully
request that the Court issue an order maintaining the status quo until this case is adjudicated on
the merits.

II. STANDARD FOR RELIEF

The provisional injunctive relief sought by Plaintiffs is appropriate at this time to prevent "great or irreparable injury." Code of Civ. Proc. § 526(a)(2). The purpose of a temporary restraining order, as with a preliminary injunction, is "to preserve the status quo pending the evidentiary hearing to determine whether to issue a permanent injunction." *Scripps Health v. Marin*, 72 cal. App. 4th 324, 334 (1999). A temporary restraining order is particularly appropriate when there is imminent threat of "great or irreparable injury." Code of Civ. Proc. § 527(c)(1). To obtain a preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs must show (i) that there is a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on the merits and (ii) that the harm they will suffer if there is no preliminary injunction is greater than the harm that the County, the Board of Supervisors and the Fire Protection District will experience if the Court issues the injunction; the Court must weigh these two considerations against one another – the greater the showing on one, the lesser the required showing on the other. *Butt v. State of Calif.*, 4 Cal. 4th 668, 677-678 (1992).

III. ARGUMENT

A. <u>Plaintiffs are Entitled to a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary</u>

<u>Injunction because Both Considerations Weigh in Their Favor</u>

Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction because both considerations – the likelihood of success on the merits and the relative burdens on the parties – weight *heavily* in their favor. *See Butt*, *supra*, 4 Cal. 4th at 677-678 (setting forth two considerations to be balanced for preliminary injunction).

1. Plaintiffs are likely to Prevail on the Merits

In order to obtain a temporary restraining order, just as with a preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs need not show that they will necessarily prevail on the merits; all that is required is a showing of a reasonable probability of success. See, Baypoint Mortgage Corp v. Credit Premium Real Estate Investments Retirement Trust, 168 Cal. App. 3d 818, 824 (1985) (specifying standard for preliminary injunction). Plaintiffs' success here is not only reasonably probable, it is all but certain.

At all times relevant to this action, Section 2(d) of Article XIIIC of the California Constitution has unequivocally provided as follows (with emphasis): "No local government may impose, extend, or increase any special tax unless and until that tax is *submitted to the electorate and approved by a two-thirds vote*." "A tax constitutes a special tax whenever the expenditure of its revenue is limited to specific purposes." *Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association v. City of Roseville*, 106 Cal.App.4th 1178. "Because any revenue collected here would be specifically to fund the expansion of service zone FP-5, this new proposed levy meets the definition of a special tax. Therefore, it cannot be enacted without a two-thirds vote of the electorate.

Instead of providing an election so the electorate could vote on this special tax,

Defendants are requiring the affected territories of San Bernardino County to *first* overcome the following procedural hurdle before the electorate will be allowed to exercise its constitutional right to vote on this special tax: written protests must be submitted by at least 25% of the number of landowners within the affected territory who own at least 25% of the assessed value of land within the territory affected of unincorporated land in San Bernardino County. Murphy Decl., Ex. 1 (Complaint, Ex. B, pp. 2).

Nothing in the California Constitution permits agencies to impose a protest threshold as a prerequisite to securing the electorate's right to vote on a special tax. Thus, Defendants' attempt to impose a protest threshold to circumvent the required election process is unconstitutional.

Not only is the protest process unconstitutional because it avoids the two-thirds vote requirement for special taxes, but it is also materially defective. The notice states that all affected landowners must submit their protest forms by the hearing on October 16, 2018. Murphy Decl., Ex. 1 (Complaint, Ex. C.) However, the Notice of Hearing that was mailed to affected landowners was not accompanied by a copy of the protest forms to protest the special tax the notice informs affected landowners about. Murphy Decl., ¶ 18. As such, landowners are not able to immediately protest the special tax, even though the County is already sending notice through postal mail to some or all individuals entitled to protest it. In order to obtain a protest form, a landowner must either download it from the internet or contact "211". To obtain a form online, a landowner must have a computer, internet access, the proper internet browser, the appropriate computer programs to view the protest form file, and a printer with paper to make a copy of the protest form. Not all affected landowners may be able to meet these conditions.

The second method, which is listed only as "Contact 211" on the notice of hearing provides no further details as to what this means and actually refers to dialing the number "211" on a telephone. To begin obtaining a protest form through this method, every affected landowner must have a telephone. Additionally, "211" services seem to exist on a contract basis for each County. This means that affected landowners, who have the right to file a protest form, might not even be able to reach the appropriate "211" service from their phone number if their phone number is attached to a non-San Bernardino County area code.

An affected landowner needs to call the San Bernardino County "211" service specifically, which has a number that is different from simply dialing "211," and then ask for an FP-5 protest form. That protest form must then be mailed by the San Bernardino County 211 service to the affected landowner before they can fill it out and return it to the Fire District. With protest forms only being available 30 days before the hearing on this proposed special tax, it is

also unclear how early in the process an affected landowner would need to submit a request for a protest form from the 211 service before it actually was received by the landowner and whether it would then be received in time by the Fire District before the hearing date. Once a protest form has been obtained using one of these two methods, only then can a protest form be submitted.

Unless an affected landowner is able to meet all of these cumbersome requirements, they cannot file a written protest with the Fire District Board before the October 16, 2018 hearing deadline. The procedure for obtaining protest forms is invalid in its execution and creates disparate treatment between affected landowners, all of whom have the same right to protest this new proposed special tax. This disparate treatment violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution by depriving Plaintiffs of their fundamental right to vote on this issue. Plaintiffs have no plain, adequate, or complete remedy at law other than the injunctive relief requested in this application. A monetary award would not offer relief in this instance because landowners without internet access or the ability to obtain a protest form from the San Bernardino County 211 service lack the ability to protest this real property assessment being levied on their parcels. Unless the Defendants' proposed conduct is enjoined by this Court, Plaintiffs and other similarly affected landowner voters will be irreparably harmed.

For each of the foregoing reasons, supported by the evidence attached to this application, Plaintiffs' success in this case is more than reasonably possible.

2. <u>Plaintiffs and the Public Will Suffer More Harm from Denial of Provisional</u> Relief than Defendants Will Suffer from Granting Such Relief

The harm suffered by Plaintiffs if preliminary relief is not granted is that an unconstitutional procedural bar will be imposed on the electorate's unequivocal constitutional right to vote on a special tax. Furthermore, because the protest process being provided by the County is invalid in its execution and creates disparate treatment between affected landowners, those who would have a fundamental right to vote in any election where a special tax was presented to the electorate will not have the same opportunity to do so here. If Plaintiffs prevails

without a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction in place, any money collected through the assessment of this new special tax is likely to be spent on vague aggregate indicators such as "staffing expenses" and "other operating expenses" according to the Fire District. Murphy Decl., ¶ 13. Once this proposed tax is collected and the funds spent, it is unclear that taxpayers such as Plaintiffs who may become wrongly assessed for unconstitutional taxes would ever be able to recover. The potential for great harm absent a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction is undeniable.

Conversely, if preliminary relief does issue here, the status quo will simply be maintained. The affected landowners will not be deprived of an election to which they are entitled under the Constitution. The Fire District would continue providing services to those areas currently paying taxes for fire service. According to the information given in presentations by Fire Chief Mark Hartwig, the Fire District is not dependent on service zone FP-5 being expanded to continue operation. In fact, the Fire Chief stated in a recorded video presentation that if the FP-5 expansion is not approved, the Fire District has other avenues to pursue to meet its revenue needs such as general taxes and sales taxes. Murphy Decl., ¶ 11. Clearly, the Fire District will not be harmed if this unconstitutional process is halted by this Court.

In light of the foregoing, there can be no question that the harm to Plaintiffs absent a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction is far greater than the harm to Defendants if such relief is granted.

B. <u>Plaintiffs are Entitled to a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary</u> <u>Injunction because of the Imminent Threat of Great or Irreparable Harm</u>

An injunction is rightly denied when damages would be an adequate remedy. See, e.g., Pellisier v. Whittier Water Co., 59 Cal. App. 1, 7 (1922). Conversely, an injunction is appropriate when injury is irreparable and damages are of such a character that they cannot be ascertained. See, e.g., Zierath v. McCann, 20 Cal. App. 561, 563 (1912) (upholding trial court's issuance of injunction) (emphasis added). This is not a lawsuit for damages. For the reasons described above, Plaintiffs submit that the deprivation of an election, and the disparate treatment of affected landowners giving rise to an unequal burden on Plaintiffs' fundamental

1	right to vote, constitutes the type of irreparable injury that qualifies for the provisional relief	
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3	IV. CONCLUSION	
4	For all the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant the requested provisional relief in	
5		
6	Date: October 11, 2018 Respectfully submitted,	
7	The Red Brennan Group	
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9	By: Dank llu	
10	Sean K. Wade	
11	Attorney for Plaintiffs	
12	The Red Brennan Group; Lucerne Valley	
13	Development Association; Henry E.	
14	Hallmark; Kristine E. Hallmark and Eric H.	
15	Steinmann; Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine E.	
16	Hallmark; and Eric H. Steinmann	
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	SEAN K. WADE, Bar No. 317431 The Red Brennan Group			
4	2 3659 Camino Marglesa Escondido, CA 92025	3659 Camino Marglesa		
3	Telephone: (951) 551-5761 E-Mail: seanwade@cleartalk.net			
2				
5	Attorney for The Red Brennan Group; Lucerne Valley Development Association; Henry E. Hallmark; Kristine E.			
6	Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann; Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine E. Hallmark; and Eric H. Steinmann			
7				
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
9	COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO - SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT			
10		Dio International Control of the Con		
11	The Red Brennan Group; Lucerne Valley	Case No. CIV DS 1826559		
12		DECLARATION OF TOM MURPHY IN		
13	H. Steinmann	SUPPORT OF <i>EX PARTE</i> APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING		
14	Plaintiffs,	ORDER AND AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE REGARDING PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION		
15	Vs.			
16	V3.	Dept.: S30		
17		Judge: Hon. Brian S. McCarville		
18	THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; THE	Hearing Date: October 12, 2018		
19	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE	Time: 8:30 AM		
20	PROTECTION DISTRICT; and DOES 1-10,			
21	Defendants.			
22				
23				
24	DECLARATION OF TOM MURPHY			
25	I, TOM MURPHY, declare:			
26	1. I, TOM MURPHY, am President of The Red Brennan Group. The Red Brennan			
	Group is a 501(c)(4) organization dedicated to promoting more efficient governance in			
27	California cities and counties.			
28		,		
	DECLARATION OF TOM MURPHY			
- 1				

- 2. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and, if called to testify could and would competently testify thereto.
- 3. Plaintiffs Henry E. Hallmark and Kristine E. Hallmark are residents of San Bernardino County and affected landowners entitled to vote on any special tax imposed on residents of the County.
- 4. In response to a social media post by The Red Brennan Group, the Plaintiffs contacted The Red Brennan Group seeking information on how they could help in efforts to protest this new unconstitutional special tax. This declaration is submitted in support of Plaintiffs' *Ex Parte* Application for an Order to Show Cause regarding Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order.
- 5. During the June 12, 2018 budget presentation to the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors ("Board"), the San Bernardino County Fire District ("Fire District") proposed expanding the boundaries of the fifth FP service zone ("FP-5") to include all unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County, an area of 19,073 square miles.
- 6. The Board controls the Fire District and the same individuals comprise both boards. The Fire District is a legally distinct entity from the Board, however, the Board acts as the board of directors for the Fire District. As such, the same individuals comprise both entities and both entities are controlled by the same individuals.
- 7. I watched the video listed on the Fire District's website entitled "FP-5 Presentation by Fire Chief Mark Hartwig" ("Hartwig Video"). This Hartwig Video is available at the following URL: https://www.sbcfire.org/ServiceZoneFP-5.aspx. This video is also hosted on YouTube at the following URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2X7jXJWQvuA. This video's professed purpose is to inform affected landowners about the proposed expansion of service zone FP-5.
- 8. In Hartwig Video, Hartwig makes multiple statements about why funding is needed for the expansion of boundaries for service zone FP-5. The key point of the video is that costs for the Fire District are going up, but there is not enough revenue being generated to meet these rising costs.

- 9. At time mark 4:44 in the Hartwig Video, Hartwig makes the following statement: "The County of San Bernardino, even though they have no legal requirement to provide funding to the District, they actually provide additional funding to the district on top of the property taxes that we receive in the grey area and the assessment revenue we receive in the mauve areas on the map."
- 10. One of the slides used in the Hartwig Video, visible at 9:29 in the video states that: "The services currently provided by the County Fire District are primarily funded through: property taxes and contract revenue; 10 separate service zones (FP 1—6 and PM 1-4); MOU with the County of San Bernardino for service "enhancements." The Fire Chief states at 9:55 in the video that: "We call that an MOU with the County. A memorandum of understanding. Some people call it a contract." At 11:15 in the video, the Fire Chief states that the MOU for service enhancements is a "major part" of their funding.
- 11. At 20:00 in the Hartwig Video, Hartwig states that if the service zone expansion is not approved then the Fire District will pursue other avenues to meet the revenue deficit such as special taxes, general taxes and sales taxes.
- 12. The Fire District is seeking to cover its budget deficit by imposing a parcel tax of \$157.26 per year, per parcel, on all unincorporated land in specifically outlined areas within the County of San Bernardino.
- 13. The Fire District does not state how the additional revenue to be obtained from taxpayers will be spent and has instead used vague aggregate indicators such as "staffing expenses" and "other operating expenses" to justify why new funding is needed.
- 14. Affected landowners are being told this proposed expansion and new tax levy are needed, but have not been given specifics as to where their money is being spent or why the budget seems to continuously increase at such a high rate.
- 15. It appears not all relevant information is being provided in the campaigning efforts being put forth by the County such as Hartwig Video. Because of this, affected landowners have no way of discerning what the relevant facts are and, instead, must defer to officials in uniform acting under color of authority telling the landowners only what the public

officials believe those landowners need to know at various local presentations campaigning for the service zone expansion.

- 16. I believe that the fact that the County did not make any effort to take live questions, but only took written questions at their campaign presentations where Fire Chief Mark Hartwig was speaking, does a great disservice to the voters and leaves them wanting for more information that only his organization and other County entities could provide.
- 17. It appears this new proposed levy is actually a special tax which must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the electorate which would make the adoption and implementation of this parcel tax contrary to the provisions in the California Constitution.
- 18. Even though some or all of the affected landowners were sent notice through mail of the public hearing regarding the proposed FP-5 service zone expansion, those affected landowners did not receive a copy of the protest forms. Instead, affected landowners must either download the forms online or contact "211" to obtain the required protest forms.
- 19. The protest process adopted by the County is materially defective and does not give proper representation to all affected landowners who want to protest the imposition of this new special tax.
- The protest process implemented by the County violates affected landowners' rights to vote on issues that affect them within their local communities.

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

October 11, 2018	
	Tonky
	Tom Murphy

1	SEAN K. WADE, Bar No. 317431		
2	The Red Brennan Group 3659 Camino Marglesa		
3	Escondido, CA 92025 Telephone: (951) 551-5761		
4	E-Mail: seanwade@cleartalk.net		
5	Attorneys for The Red Brennan Group, Lucerne Valley Economic Development Association, Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine E. Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann		
6	E. Hallmark, Kristille E. Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann		
7			
8			
9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
10	COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO - SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT		
11	The Red Brennan Group; Lucerne Valley	No. CIV DS 1826559	
12	Economic Development Association; Henry E. Hallmark; Kristine E. Hallmark;	[PROPOSED] ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE	
13	and Eric H. Steinmann,	FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND	
14	Plaintiffs,	TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER	
15	VS.	Dept.: S30	
16	THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF	Judge: Hon. Brian S. McCarville	
17	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN		
18	BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE	Hearing Date: October 12, 2018	
19	PROTECTION DISTRICT; and DOES 1-10,	Time: 8:30 AM	
20	Defendants.		
21			
22	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE		
23	Based upon the (i) Application Plaintiffs for an Order to Show Cause for Preliminary		
24	Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order, (ii) Declaration of Tom Murphy in Support of the		
25	Application for an Order to Show Cause for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining		
26	Order, (iii) Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of the Application for an		
27	Order to Show Cause for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order, (iv) the		
28	accompanying exhibits, and upon sufficient cause being shown,		
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2	It is hereby ORDERED, that the above-named defendants appear before this Court on		
3	at in Department to show cause		
4	why a preliminary injunction should not be ordered restraining and enjoining defendants from		
5	promulgating an unconstitutional special tax without a two-thirds vote of the electorate as required by		
6	the California Constitution, pending trial in this action and enjoining defendants from utilizing protes		
7	procedures which create disparate treatment, and thus is a violation of Plaintiffs' right to equal		
8	protection under the law secured to them by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States		
9	Constitution.		
10	TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER		
11	Sufficient cause having been shown that plaintiffs will suffer immediate and continuing harm unless		
12	defendants are immediately restrained,		
13	It is hereby ORDERED, that pending the hearing on plaintiffs' Application for a Preliminary		
14	Injunction, defendants are restrained and enjoined from promulgating an unconstitutional special tax		
15	without a two-thirds vote of the electorate as required by the California Constitution		
16	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT:		
17	This Order to Show Cause and Temporary Restraining Order and all supporting documents		
18	shall be served on defendant's counsel no later thanby		
19	·		
20	• Proof of such service shall be filed with the Court no later than days before		
21	the hearing on plaintiff's Order to Show Cause.		
22	• Any opposing papers shall be filed with the Court and served upon plaintiff's counsel by		
23	no later than days before such hearing date.		
24	Any reply papers shall be filed with the Court and served on defendant's counsel by		
25	no later than days before such hearing date.		
26	This Temporary Restraining Order shall expire on unless extended		
27	by the Court.		
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1	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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6	DATED:
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8	Judge of the Superior Court
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	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

1	SEAN K. WADE, Bar No. 317431 The Red Brennan Group		
2	2 3659 Camino Marglesa Escondido, CA 92025 Telephone: (951) 551-5761 E-Mail: seanwade@cleartalk.net] Attorney for The Red Brennan Group, Lucerne Valley Economic Development Association, Henry E. Hallmark, Kristine E. Hallmark and Eric H. Steinmann		
4			
6			
7			
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
9	COUNTY OF SAN BERNARI	DINO - SAN BERNARDINO DISTRICT	
10			
11	THE RED BRENNAN GROUP; LUCERNE VALLEY ECONOMIC	Case No. CIV DS 1826559	
12	DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION; HENRY E. HALLMARK; KRISTINE E.	DECLARATION OF SEAN K. WADE IN	
13	HALLMARK; AND ERIC H. STEINMANN	SUPPORT OF EX PARTE APPLICATION	
14	Plaintiffs,	FOR AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE REGARDING PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION	
15		AND TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER	
16	Vs.		
17	V5.	Dept.: S30	
18		Judge: Hon. Brian S. McCarville	
19	THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; THE	Hearing Date: October 12, 2018	
20	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE	Time: 8:30 AM	
21	PROTECTION DISTRICT; and DOES 1-10,		
22	Defendants.		
23			
24			
25		_	
26	DECLARATION OF SEAN W. WADE		
27	I, SEAN K. WADE, declare the following:		
28		torney duly licensed to the state of the sta	
	1		
	DECLARATION OF SEAN K. WADE IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE		
• • •	II AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE		

EXHIBIT A

To

Subject

Ex Parte Notice

From seanwade < seanwade@cleartalk.net>

Crane, Laura <Laura.Crane@cc.sbcounty.gov>

Date

2018-10-11 9:16 am

roundaubs

Dear Ms. Crane,

I am writing to notify you that we are filing an action to contest the protest procedures and levy being imposed by the proposed expansion of service zone FP-5. As previously agreed on the telephone, you are the point of contact for this notice. This action is being filed before the public hearing on October 16, 2018. As such, we will be seeking an ex parte hearing for a temporary restraining order tomorrow in San Bernardino Superior Court's Civil Division.

As of currently, we do not have the details on the location and time of the hearing. We will update you immediately when we have these details. I will also be sending notice of this ex parte hearing by fax.

Finally, when we have the supporting papers finalized we will both email and fax them to you. Thank you.

Regards,

Sean K. Wade, Esq. In-House Counsel Cell: (951) 551-5761

RB BRENNAN GROUP