

GENERAL MUNICIPAL LITIGATION UPDATE

League of California Cities 2019 Annual Conference

Javan N. Rad Chief Assistant City Attorney





- 8-6-1 in favor of positions favoring public entities
 - > Finance 1-1
 - > Land Use/CEQA 1-2
 - > Torts 3-1
 - > Civil Rights 2-2
 - > Miscellaneous 1-0-1







- City and County of San Francisco v. Regents of Univ. of Cal. (parking tax)
- *Plantier v. Ramona Municipal Water District* (Proposition 218)

City & County of San Francisco v. Regents of Univ. of California 7 Cal.5th 536 (2019)

- 25 percent parking tax
- 2011 State universities refused request to collect and remit parking tax, and City filed suit
 - Trial court found State universities exempt from parking tax
 - > Court of Appeal affirmed



San Francisco v. UC Regents (cont.)

- California Supreme Court reversed
- Parking tax is valid as applied to drivers who park in paid university lots
 - > Tax not nullified by way of "unfavorable secondary economic effects" on State
- City's interests (in raising revenue through taxes) are "weighty" – and State's interests are "less compelling"

Plantier v. Ramona Municipal Water District 7 Cal.5th 372 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019



- Annual sewer charges on Equivalent Dwelling Unit
 - Plaintiff's EDU increased from 2.0 to 6.83 – Plaintiff did not protest
 - Class action lawsuit filed
 - Trial court found suit barred for failure to participate in protest hearing
 - > Court of Appeal reversed

Plantier v. Ramona Municipal Water District (cont.)

- Supreme Court affirmed suit not barred by failure to participate in public hearings on sewer rate adjustments
- Party may challenge <u>method</u> to calculate the fee (but not the fee itself) without first having participated in a Proposition 218 protest hearing







- Knick v. Township of Scott, Pennsylvania (takings)
 - Union of Medical Marijuana Patients v. City of San Diego (CEQA)
 - Rosenblatt v. City of Santa Monica (vacation rentals)

Knick v. Township of Scott, Pennsylvania 139 S.Ct. 2162 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

- Ordinance requiring cemeteries to be open to the public during daylight hours
- Township cited Plaintiff for violating ordinance
- Plaintiff filed takings suit in state court
- Township withdrew citation
- State court declined to rule on takings suit







- Plaintiff filed takings suit in federal court
- District Court dismissed, for failure to first pursue inverse condemnation action in state court
 Third Circuit affirmed

Knick v. Township of Scott, Pennsylvania (cont.) <u>General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019</u>

- Supreme Court vacated and remanded the case
- Property owner may bring takings claims under Section 1983 in federal court upon the time of taking
 - > Otherwise, Plaintiff is in a "Catch-22"
- Overruled state-litigation requirement for takings claims
 - "Williamson County was poorly reasoned"
 - > "[U]nworkable in practice"

Union of Medical Marijuana Patients, Inc. v. San Diego 7 Cal.5th 1171 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

- Zoning amendment to allow medical marijuana dispensaries was a CEQA project
- "Project" is a defined term in Public Resources Code Section 21065
 - Types of discretionary projects listed in Section 21080(a) (including zoning amendments) are not CEQA "projects" as a matter of law



Rosenblatt v. City of Santa Monica F.3d ____, 2019 WL 4867397 (9th Cir. 2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

 <u>Prior</u> litigation by vacation rental hosting platforms – *Homeaway.com, Inc. v. City of Santa Monica*, 918 F.3d 676 (9th Cir. 2019)

> Ninth Circuit rejected challenges under



- Communications Decency Act, 47
 U.S.C. § 230 (immunity for internet companies who publish information by others)
- First Amendment

- <u>This</u> litigation Plaintiff rented her house when she and her husband went on vacation
- 2015 ban on vacation rentals
 - > Exception residents host visitors for compensation when resident lives on-site throughout the visitors' stay
- Plaintiff filed putative class action lawsuit facial challenge under dormant Commerce Clause
- District Court granted City's Motion to Dismiss

Rosenblatt v. City of Santa Monica (cont.)

- Ninth Circuit affirmed
- Ordinance does not directly regulate interstate commerce by
 - > Prohibiting vacation rentals for Santa Monica homes
 - Directly regulating booking and payment transactions that may occur entirely out-of-state
 - > Prohibiting advertising of illegal vacation rentals

- Ordinance does not discriminate against interstate commerce
 - > Applies in the same manner to "persons nationwide"
- Plaintiff failed to sufficiently allege how burden on interstate commerce would "clearly exceed" stated benefits of ordinance





- Huckey v. City of Temecula (trivial defect defense)
- Lee v. Dept. of Parks & Recreation (trail immunity)
- Quigley v. Garden Valley Fire Protection District (preservation of Government Claims Act immunities)
- City of Oroville v. Superior Court (sewer backup / inverse condemnation)

Huckey v. City of Temecula 37 Cal.App.5th 1092 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

 Trivial defect defense appropriate where sidewalk rise was as high as nearly one and one-quarter inches

Lee v. Dept. of Parks & Recreation 38 Cal.App.5th 206 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

 Trail immunity bars suit relating to condition of condition of stone stairway from parking lot to campground at state park

Quigley v. Garden Valley Fire Protection District 7 Cal.5th 798 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

- Plaintiff sued two fire protection districts and three base camp managers for injuries
 - Defendants asserted 38 affirmative defenses, including "Defendants assert all defenses and rights granted to them by the provisions of Government Code sections 810 through 996.6, inclusive"
 - > Firefighting immunity not specifically asserted
- Trial court granted nonsuit motion on firefighting immunity
- Court of Appeal affirmed granting of nonsuit motion

Quigley v. Garden Valley Fire Protection District (cont.)

- Supreme Court reversed
- Firefighting immunity operates as affirmative defense
 - > Not a jurisdictional bar to suit
 - > Can be waived or forfeited
- Case remanded to consider whether immunity sufficiently pled



City of Oroville v. Superior Court of Butte County 7 Cal.5th 1091 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019



- Dentists' office suffered sewage backup in private sewer lateral
- Property did not have backflow valve
- City required property owners to have backflow valves
- Property owner and insurer sued City for inverse condemnation
- Trial court granted City's legal issues motion (CCP Section 1260.040)



City of Oroville v. Superior Court of Butte County (cont.)

General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

Court of Appeal denied writ petition
Supreme Court reversed

Property owner must prove that inherent risks of sewer system:

(a) Manifested; and

(b) Were a substantial cause of damage

City acted reasonably in:

(a) Requiring backflow valves; and

(b) Presuming private property owners would comply with the law



- American Legion v. American Humanist Assn. (Establishment Clause)
- Knight First Amendment Institute v. Trump (social media/First Amendment)
- Park Management v. In Defense of Animals (free speech)
- Edge v. City of Everett (free speech)

American Legion v. American Humanist Association 139 S.Ct. 2067 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

- 1925 32-foot-tall Latin cross on pedestal erected, with plaque listing 49 local veterans who died in World War I
- 1961 Two-county commission acquired cross and land
- 2012 Plaintiffs filed suit, asserting Establishment Clause violation



The Bladensburg Peace Cross. App. 887.



- District Court granted Commission's Motion for Summary Judgment
- Fourth Circuit reversed
- Supreme Court reversed
 - > Cross does not violate Establishment Clause

Knight First Amendment Institute v. Trump 928 F.3d 226 (2d Cir. 2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

 Earlier 2019 opinions finding viewpoint discrimination in violation of First Amendment

<i>Davison v. Randall</i> , 912 F.3d 666 (4th Cir. 2019)	Robinson v. Hunt County, Texas, 921 F.3d 440 (5th Cir. 2019)
County supervisor deleted	County sheriff's office deleted
comments and banned	user's comment and banned
resident from Facebook page	her from Facebook page



- President blocked certain Twitter users from his account
 - District Court granted users' MSJ
 - Second Circuit affirmed
 - > President's use of Twitter account created a public forum
 - > Blocking = viewpoint discrimination
 - > Rejected "workarounds" that could still allow for viewing Tweets

Park Management Corp. v. In Defense of Animals 36 Cal.App.5th 649 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

- Amusement park revised free speech policy
- Eight people protested at park entrance, and ninth person handed out leaflets in parking lot
- Local police and district attorney's office declined to intervene without a court order
- Amusement park filed suit





Park Management Corp. v. In Defense of Animals (cont.)



- Trial court granted amusement park's MSJ
 - Court of Appeal reversed
 - Unticketed, exterior areas of this amusement park are a public forum
 - Park may not ban
 expressive activity in these areas

Edge v. City of Everett, 929 F.3d 657 (9th Cir. 2019)

- Enforcing existing lewd conduct ordinance against bikini barista stands
 - > Required extensive use of undercover officers
 - > Was expensive and time consuming
- City passed ordinance
 - > Amending definitions re: lewd acts
 - > Adopting dress code applicable to drive-throughs and coffee stands

- Bikini barista stand owner and five employees filed suit
 - > Due Process and First Amendment claims
- District Court granted Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction
- Ninth Circuit vacated and remanded

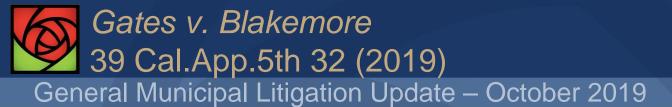


Edge v. City of Everett (cont.)

- Lewd conduct ordinance
 - > Person of ordinary intelligence can be informed by definition
 - > Does not rely on subjective assessment of officer
- Dress code ordinance
 - > Does not vest police with impermissibly broad discretion
 - > The act of wearing provocative attire, by itself, is insufficient for First Amendment protection



- Gates v. Blakemore (pre-election review of proposed ballot measure)
- Monster Energy Company v. Schechter ("approved as to form" language)



Measure

1 – Fair Pay and Benefits

2 – Charter Accountability

5 – Cap on Total Number of Employees

6 – Ensure an Adequate Number of Sheriff Patrol Officers

7 – Cap the Total Number of County Employees While Ensuring Sufficient Numbers of Patrol Officers

8 – Ensure Elected Officials are Directly Responsible for Supervision of the County

 Two consolidated lawsuits involving the County Counsel's declination to prepare ballot titles and summaries for the six measures

 Trial court denied writ petition, and granted County Counsel declaratory relief

Gates v. Blakemore (cont.)

General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

Court of Appeal affirmed

- > Pre-election review proper here due to "serious questions" about measures' validity
- Proposed measures infringed on, among other things, authority delegated to Boards of Supervisors of charter counties by California Constitution

Monster Energy Company v. Schechter 7 Cal.5th 781 (2019) General Municipal Litigation Update – October 2019

- Confidential settlement agreement of underlying lawsuit
 - > Confidentiality imposed on Plaintiffs and attorneys
 - > Attorney signed "Approved as to Form and Content"
- Shortly thereafter, attorney quoted in online article
 - > Case settled for "substantial dollars"
 - Monster wants the amount to be sealed"
 - > Attorney believes the energy drink to be unsafe
 - > Attorney has three additional lawsuits against Monster
 - > Contact information for "Monster Energy Drink Legal Help"



- Monster filed suit for breach of settlement agreement
- Trial court denied attorney's anti-SLAPP motion
- Court of Appeal reversed as to breach of contract claim



Monster Energy Company v. Schechter (cont.)

- California Supreme Court reversed
- Undisputed that suit arises from protected activity
- Monster met its burden to show that its breach of contract claim had "minimal merit" to defeat anti-SLAPP motion
 - Substitution > "Approved as to form and content" means attorney has read agreement, and perceives no impediment to client signing
 - Courts should examine substance of provisions at issue
 Attorney was bound by confidentiality provisions





Thank you!

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY