Summer Reese 1 449 – 43rd St. Richmond, California 94805 2 (510) 680-5019 3 Cross-defendant in pro. per. 4 5 6 7 8 9 SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA 10 RENE C. DAVIDSON COURTHOUSE, UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION 11 Case No. HG14720131 PACIFICA DIRECTORS FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE, an 12 Unincorporated Association; 13 Plaintiff 14 NOTICE OF MOTION 15 PACIFICA FOUNDATION RADIO, a California Non-Profit AND MOTION TO Public Benefit Corporation; SET ASIDE THE 16 HONORABLE IOANA RODRIGO ARGUETA, LYDIA BRAZON, JIM BROWN, PETROU'S OCTOBER 17 ADRIANA CASENAVE, BENITO DIAZ, BRIAN EDWARDS-TIEKERT, JOSE LUIS FUENTES, LAWRENCE REYES, 3, 2014 VOID ORDER : 18 CERENE ROBERTS, and MARGY WILKINSON; as **MEMORANDUM** 19 individuals and in their official capacities as members of the OF POINTS AND Board of Directors of Pacifica Foundation Radio, a California **AUTHORITIES IN** 20 Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation; and SUPPORT OF MOTION 21 HANK LAMB and TONY NORMAN, as individuals and Directors de facto of said Corporation; 22 Defendants Date: 02/11/2015 Time: 9:00 a.m. 23 Dept: 15 Judge: Hon. Ioana Petrou 24 PACIFICA FOUNDATION RADIO, 25 Cross-complainant Reservation #: R-1574646 26 Summer Reese, and "ROES" 1 to 100, inclusive; 27 Cross-defendants 28 29 To Alan Yee, Purported Attorney for the Cross-complainant in the Above Captioned Matter: 30 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 11, 2015 at 9:00 a.m. or as soon thereafter as 31 the matter can be heard, Summer Reese, the cross-defendant ("Cross-defendant") in said matter, will

appear in Department 15 of the Court, situated at 1221 Oak Street, Third Floor in Oakland,

HG14720131

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Motion to Set Aside Void October 3, 2014 Order

California and will move for an order setting aside the void order, made October 3, 2014 by the Honorable Ioana Petrou, denying Cross-defendant's September 29, 2014 Peremptory Challenge. Said motion is made on the grounds that because Cross-defendant has a right under Code of Civil Procedure § 170.6 to make a peremptory challenge herein and because she exercised that right within 15 days after her first general appearance herein at the September 18, 2014 hearing on her Demurrer, therefore, said September 29, 2014 Peremptory Challenge is timely notwithstanding Judge Petrou's said order purporting otherwise.

Summer Reese, Cross-defendant

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

To determine whether a peremptory challenge of a judge has been timely filed, the trial court must decide whether the general rule or any of the three exceptions applies. (*Grant v. Superior Court* (App. 6 Dist. 2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 518, 524 (*Grant*), citing *People v. Superior Court* (*Lavi*) (1993) 4 Cal.4th 1164, 1172—1173.) On April 4, 2014, the above entitled Court issued notice as to the Honorable Ioana Petrou's assignment for all purposes herein. Cross-defendant's challenge is directed at the said judicial officer. Code Civ. Proc., § 170.6 provides in pertinent part:

If directed to the trial of a civil cause that has been assigned to a judge for all purposes, the motion shall be made to the assigned judge or to the presiding judge by a party within 15 days after notice of the all purpose assignment, or if the party has not yet appeared in the action, then within 15 days after the appearance.. . Id., ¶ (a)(2).

Then on April 25th, a purported cross-complaint was filed naming Reese as a cross-defendant. Prior to that date, she could not have brought a challenge, since she "ha[d] not been joined as a party to this action." (See *Astourian v. Superior Court (Kouyoumdjian)* (1990) 226 Cal.App.3d 720, 723 [apparently approving this ground of trial court's ruling peremptory challenge as untimely where made by non-party]; *Oksner v. Superior Court In and For L.A. County* (App. 2 Dist. 1964) 229 Cal.App.2d 672, 690 [disqualified judge lacked jurisdiction to make any order with respect to nonparty whose motion was not a continuation of or supplement to anything previous in action].)

Then on September 18th, hearing was had on Cross-defendant's demurrer, whereby she made her first general appearance herein.

The term 'appearance' has a well-established procedural meaning. A plaintiff appears in an action when the complaint is filed. (Citation.) On the other side, '[a] defendant

appears in an action when the defendant . . . demurs, . . . (Citation.) The parties do not 'appear' when an all-purpose judge is assigned or replaced; . . . Stubblefield Constr. Co. v. Superior Court (City of San Bernardino) (App. 4 Dist. 2000) 81 Cal.App.4th 762, 768; underline added.

(See La Seigneurie U.S. Holdings, Inc. v. Superior Court (App. 2 Dist. 1994) 29 Cal.App.4th 1500, 1504 ["appearance" in § 170.6 means general appearance]; Brown v. Swickard (App. 3 Dist. 1985) 163 Cal.App.3d 820, 827, fn. 10 [same].)

Cross-defendant had until 15 days after her said September 18th first general appearance, or until October 3, 2014 to peremptorily challenge the judge assigned for all purposes herein. Cross-defendant's challenge—having been four days prior to that date or September 29, 2014—is timely. Notwithstanding the foregoing authorities, Judge Petrou on October 3, 2014 made an order denying Cross-defendant's peremptory challenge as "untimely".

Cross-defendant's time to exercise her said right under Code Civ. Proc., § 170.6 is independent of other parties' right under that statute. (See *School Dist. of Okaloosa County v. Superior Court* (App. 2 Dist. 1997) 58 Cal.App.4th 1126, 1131 [late-named defendant's peremptory challenge, filed within 10 days after first appearance in case, was timely, although other defendants' time to challenge had expired]; see § 170.6, *supra*, as amended by Stats.2010, ch. 131 (A.B. 1894), § 1 [providing time for party to challenge within 15 days after party's first general appearance].)

"[A] party who is joined with others cannot be in a worse position than a single party, since he has an equal opportunity to disqualify the judge assigned to hear the case. Such a party cannot possibly be placed at a disadvantage unless one of his coparties has already disqualified a judge in the same action, and then only if his interests are substantially the same as the interests of the one who exercised the challenge. . . "

Johnson v. Superior Court In and For L.A. County (1958) 50 Cal.2d 693, 700.

""'As a remedial statute, section 170.6 is to be liberally construed in favor of allowing a peremptory challenge, and a challenge should be denied only if the statute absolutely forbids it." (Citations.)" (Stephens v. Superior Court (App. 4 Dist. 2002) 96 Cal.App.4th 54, 61—62.) Where the challenge is not forbidden by § 170.6, it should be granted "without further inquiry" (Grant, at 524).

Accordingly, Cross-defendant's motion should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Summer Reese, Cross-defendant