SC-105

Request for Court Order and Answer (Small Claims)

Request

This form is used to ask the court to make an order before or after the trial in a small claims case. The court will notify all plaintiffs and defendants in this case about its decision by mail, at the trial, or at a hearing (depending on when the request is filed).

If you are the person asking the court to make an order, ask the Small Claims Advisor if this is the right form for the kind of order you want. If so, follow these steps:

- Fill out page 1 of this form and file it at the clerk's office.
- If you are making this request before your trial, you must mail (or deliver in person) a copy of this form to all other plaintiffs and defendants in your case. Exception: If the plaintiff's claim has not been served, you do

not have to serve this request on the other plaintiffs and defendants in your case	e. 41 W. Yaney Ave.	
If you are making this request <i>after</i> the judge has decided your case, the	Sonora, CA 95370	
clerk will mail a copy of this form to all other plaintiffs and defendants in		
your case. The court will give the other plaintiffs and defendants at least 10		
days to answer this Request.	Fill in your case number and case name below:	
f you receive this form, read below, then fill out (7)-(10) on page 2.	Case Number:	
1) The person asking the court to make an order is:	SC18553	
Name: Odd Fellows Sierra Recreation Assoc.	Case Name:	
Address: P.O. Box 116, Long Barn CA 95335	Varvayanis v. OFSRA	
Check one: A defendant in this case A plaintiff in this case		
Other (explain):		
2 Notice to: (List names and addresses of all other defendants and plaintiffs in	vour case)	
Name Address		
a. Charles Varvayanis P.O. Box 395, Long Barn, CA 95335		
b. Patricia Jones P.O. Box 395, Long Barn, CA 95335		
C		
☐ Check here if you need more space. Use Form MC-031 or a plain sheet of paper. Write "SC-105, Item 2" on top.		
If your request is made before the trial and after the claim was served, fill out below:		
	yone listed in (2) on $(date)$: $08/02/12$	
I ask the court to make the following order (specify):		
Dismissal for Lack of Jurisdiction as set forth on SC-103, Items 3 and 4		
Distribute for Buck of Furibuleston as Set form on Sec 103, Items 3 a.		
✓ Check here if you need more space. Use Form MC-031 or a plain sheet of paper. Write "SC-105, Item 3" on top.		
4) I ask for this order because (explain and give facts of your case here):		
See attachment.		
	·	
	W #60 105 h	
✓ Check here if you need more space. Use Form MC-031 or a plain sheet of paper. Write "SC-105, Item 4" on top.		
In making its order, I ask the court to consider the information on this form, any records on file, and, if the court		
holds a hearing, the evidence presented at that hearing. I declare under penalty of perjury under California state law that the information above and on all attachments is		
6) I declare under penalty of perjury under California state law that the information above and on all attachments is true and correct.		
Date: <u>08/02/12</u>	11 11/2	
Del Wallis, President of Defendant		
Type or print your name Sign youk name		

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Fill in court name and street address:

Tuolumne

Superior Court of California, County of

SC-105 Request for Court Order (Small Claims)	and Answer	Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.
Answer		
The person listed in 1 on page 1 of this form has asked the co order in your small claims case.	ourt to make an	
Follow these steps to tell the court what you want to do about the Read page 1 to see what the person in 1 is asking for.	his request.	
• Fill out (7) – (10) below.		
 Mail your completed form to the court right away. 		
· Mail a copy of this form to each plaintiff and defendant listed	$1 \text{ in } \bigcirc 1 \text{ and } $	
2) on page 1 of this form.	O ,	Fill in court name and street address:
The court will mail its decision to all plaintiffs and defendants	in this assa an	Superior Court of California, County of Tuolumne
will make a decision at a court hearing or trial.	in this case or	
· ·		41 W. Yaney Ave.
If you do nothing, the court may make the order without hearing	g from you.	Sonora, CA 95370
(7) The person filing this answer is:		·
Name:		
Address:		Fill in your case number and case name below.
Check one: A defendant in this case A plaint	iff in this again	Case Number:
		SC18553
Tell the court what you want to do about this	s request.	Case Name:
(Check all that apply):		Varvayanis v. OFSRA
a. I agree to the order requested in 3.		
b. \square I do not agree to the order requested in \Im . (Expl	lain below:)	
Check here if you need more space. Use Form MC-031 or c. I ask the court to have a hearing to decide this m I mailed a copy of this form to everyone listed in 1 and I declare under penalty of perjury under California state	atter.	n (date):
true and correct.		
Date:		
· ,		
Type or print your name	Sign your n	ame
Need help? For free help, contact your county's Small	•	on page 1 was made after the hearing, the clerk fills out below.
Claims Advisor:		lerk's Certificate of Mailing —
		not involved in this case and <i>(check one)</i> : of Mailing is attached.
Or, go to "County-Specific Court Information" at	The Request for	or Court Order and Answer was
www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/smallclaims	mailed first class, postage paid, to all parties at the addresses listed in $②$.	
	On (date):	
	From (city):	, California
	Clerk, by	Denuty

SC 105, Items 3 and 4

I. Statement of the Facts

A. Plaintiffs' Claims.

Plaintiffs CHARLES VARVAYANIS and PATRICIA JONES allege that Defendant fraudulently billed Plaintiffs for assessments and late fees regarding two parcels that Plaintiffs allege do not exist. Plaintiffs allege damages in the sum of \$8,460.00. This is one of three (3) small claims actions filed by Plaintiffs against Defendant that are set for trial on August 23, 2012 in Dept. 5 of this court.

B. **Defendant and the HOA.**

Defendant is a California corporation with its principal place of business in Tuolumne County, California. Defendant was incorporated on January 19, 1949. Defendant is in good standing with the California Secretary of State.

ODD FELLOWS SIERRA HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION ("HOA") is a California non-profit corporation with its principal place of business in Tuolumne County, California. HOA was incorporated on October 10, 1986.

Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs are members of the HOA and Plaintiff Charles

Varvayanis is a former member of the board of directors and former assistant to the President of the

HOA.

C. The Park and the Subject Property.

There currently exist in Tuolumne County, California certain subdivisions known as I.O.O.F. Odd Fellows Sierra Camp Subdivision No. 1 and I.O.O.F. Odd Fellows Sierra Camp Subdivision No. 2 (collectively, the "Park"). The Park consists of approximately 364 subdivision lots. Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs own four (4) subdivision lots.

At all times referenced herein, Defendant was the legal owner of certain areas within and adjacent to the Park (collectively, the "Subject Property").

Defendant is also the owner of certain improvements to the Subject Property, including, without limitation, gates, streets/roadways, signage, lighting, drainage systems, wells, water storage systems, water supply systems, lake, picnic area, baseball field, playground area, etc. Defendant also owns one (1) lot within the Park that is used for a caretaker's cabin.

Upon information and belief, HOA does not hold legal title to any real property in Tuolumne County, California. However, upon information and belief, certain members of HOA, including Plaintiffs, hold legal title to various lots within the Park.

D. The Subject Agreements.

On or around October 12, 1986, Defendant and HOA entered into that certain Water Use Agreement (the "Water Agreement"), pursuant to which, among other things, Defendant agreed to provide water to HOA on a wholesale basis provided that HOA pay for all expenses associated with the provision of such water. The term of the Water Agreement was set to expire by its own terms on October 11, 2011.

The water that is and was provided by Defendant to HOA is provided from various wells and related water storage system that are located on the Subject Property and through a system of pipes that are also located on the Subject Property. As set forth above, Defendant is the legal owner of the Subject Property and all improvements thereto.

On or around October 12, 1986, Defendant and HOA also entered into that certain License Agreement (the "License Agreement"), pursuant to which, among other things, Defendant agreed to permit HOA to use the streets and roads on the Subject Property for access purposes and maintain such streets and roads provided that HOA pay for all expenses associated therewith. The term of the License Agreement was set to expire by its own terms on October 11, 2011. The License Agreement was subsequently modified by the parties so that HOA would pay in advance for the estimated cost of the expenses incurred by Defendant pursuant to the License Agreement.

Between October 12, 1986 and May 31, 2011, Defendant and HOA also entered into various other agreements pursuant to which, among other things, Defendant agreed to provide the following services or improve and provide use of certain areas of the Subject Property: access gate maintenance and repair; pine needle disposal; improvement and use (and maintenance (and repair as applicable)) of

lake, recreation hall, picnic area, baseball field, playground, and other similar types of areas on the Subject Property; maintenance and repair of vehicles used in connection with the foregoing; services of an onsite caretaker to assist in providing the aforementioned services; and certain other services (the "Other Agreements"). HOA agreed to pay, in advance, for the estimated cost of providing the forgoing pursuant to the Other Agreements. The parties agreed that the term of the Other Agreement would expire upon expiration of the Water Use Agreement and License Agreement. The Water Agreement, License Agreement and Other Agreements may hereinafter be collectively referred to as the "Subject Agreements".

E. <u>Determination and Payment of Amounts Due Pursuant to Subject Agreements.</u>

During each May between October 12, 1986 and May 31, 2011, Defendant, at its annual meeting of shareholders, would determine, based on the previous fiscal year's costs, the estimated cost of the services to be provided by Defendant to HOA pursuant to the Subject Agreements for the upcoming fiscal period of June 1 through May 31 (the "Annual Fee").

Defendant would then promptly inform HOA of the Annual Fee for the fiscal period of June 1 through May 31. HOA would then divide such Annual Fee by the number of lots in the Park and assess each lot owner of the Park for their prorata share of such Annual Fee. From time to time the HOA would also make special assessments. Upon information and belief, HOA's governing documents permit the charging of late fees if annual assessments or special assessments were not promptly paid.

F. Payment of Annual Fees/Judgment Against HOA.

Between October 12, 1986 and May 31, 2011, HOA promptly paid the Annual Fees due. However, HOA failed to pay the entire Annual Fee due for the period beginning on June 1, 2011 and ending on May 31, 2012 (the "2011-12 Annual Fee"). As a result thereof, Defendant filed an action in Tuolumne County Superior Court, Case No. CV57297, against HOA. HOA defaulted in such matter and at a prove-up hearing held on July 13, 2012, the court determined that Defendant was entitled to judgment against HOA in the amount of \$213,770.00 plus attorneys' fees and costs.

G. Plaintiffs' Lots.

As set forth above, Plaintiffs own four (4) separate subdivision lots within the Park. HOA's articles and bylaws and the Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions recorded on each of Plaintiff's lots (the "<u>CC&Rs</u>") permit assessments, special assessments and late charges for <u>each</u> lot of the Park (based on the original subdivision maps of the Park).

Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs merged their four (4) lots with the County of Tuolumne so that there are now only two (2) APNs for their four (4) subdivision lots.

II. This Court Does not Have Jurisdiction to Grant Declaratory Relief

A small claims court's jurisdiction is constrained by <u>Code of Civil Procedure¹ Sections 116.220</u> and 116.221. Section 116.220, subdivision (b), allows a small claims court some equitable powers: rescission, restitution, reformation, and specific performance. Sections 116.220 and 116.221 do not permit declaratory relief.

Although it is not entirely clear from Plaintiffs' claim filed in this action, Defendant believes that Plaintiffs are claiming, that, as a result of the merger of their four (4) lots with the County of Tuolumne, Defendant (rather than HOA) should now recognize their four (4) original subdivision lots as two (2) lots under HOA's articles and bylaws and the CC&Rs since the date of merger.²

It would appear that Plaintiffs are further claiming that, as a result of such lot mergers with the County of Tuolumne, <u>Defendant</u> (rather than HOA) owes Plaintiffs for \$8,860.00 (\$5,275.00 for one allegedly merged lot for the period beginning on June 1, 2004 and ending on May 31, 2011 <u>and</u>

¹Further statutory references are to the Code of Civil Procedure unless otherwise noted.

² Plaintiffs do not indicate when such mergers occurred in their claim. Upon information and belief, HOA's articles and bylaws and the CC&Rs do not recognize such merged lots as single lots for assessment purposes. Upon information and belief, HOA has also not made a determination whether or not it will recognize merged lots as single lots for assessment purposes as of the date hereof.

\$3,585.00 for one allegedly merged lot for the period beginning on June 1, 2007 and ending on May 31, 2011) allegedly paid by Plaintiffs to HOA.³

While Plaintiffs' claims and the proper defendant in this matter are less than certain, what is certain is that in order to grant Plaintiffs the relief requested, this court must first determine whether or not by merging lots with the County of Tuolumne, <u>Defendant</u> (not HOA as this action was filed against Defendant only) must recognize Plaintiff's four (4) original subdivision lots as two (2) lots under <u>HOA</u>'s articles and bylaws and the CC&Rs. Plaintiffs are clearly asking for declaratory relief with regard to the foregoing.

Assuming that this court were even able to make the determination set forth above, the court must then determine whether or not the mergers have a retroactive effect (as the assessments/special assessments/late fees allegedly paid by Plaintiffs are for periods beginning in 2004 and ending in 2011). Plaintiffs are clearly again asking for declaratory relief with regard to the foregoing.

Given the constraints of Sections 116.220 and 116.221, this court does not have jurisdiction in this matter to grant the relief requested by Plaintiffs.

III. The Amount Demanded by Plaintiffs in this Matter Exceeds Small Claims Jurisdictional Limits (for Equitable Relief)

Section 116.220, subdivision (b) specifies that equitable powers apply in any action seeking relief authorized by section 116.220, subdivisions (a)(1) through (a)(4), which for current purposes means a case where the amount of demand does not exceed \$5,000.00.

³ It is unclear to Defendant why Plaintiffs brought this action against Defendant instead of HOA as HOA, not Defendant, collected the assessments, special assessments and late fees as set forth above (and then paid such amounts to Defendant as part of the Annual Fees (as referenced above)).

Plaintiffs ask for recovery of \$8,460.00 in this matter. Thus even if this court had the equitable powers necessary to grant the relief requested by Plaintiffs (which it does not as set forth above), the amount of Plaintiffs' demand (\$8,460.00) exceeds the jurisdictional limits of this court for equitable relief.

IV. The Sum of the Three Small Claims Actions filed Against Defendant by Plaintiffs Exceeds Small Claims Jurisdictional Limits

Section 116.221 grants a small claims court jurisdiction over actions brought by natural persons for amounts not more than \$10,000.00. Where a single plaintiff has several small claims against a defendant, the total sum is the test of jurisdiction. (*Emery v. Pacific Employers Ins. Co.* (1937) 8 Cal.2d 663, 666 [67 P.2d 1046]; *City and County of San Francisco v. Small Claims Court* (1983) 141 Cal.App.3d 470, 477 [190 Cal.Rptr. 340].)

As set forth above, this action is one of three (3) small claims actions filed by Plaintiffs against Defendant that are set for trial on August 23, 2012 in Dept. 5 of this court. Plaintiffs ask for recovery of \$8,460.00 in this matter. In SC18563 (filed the same day as this action), Plaintiffs seek recovery of \$2,048. In SC18586, Plaintiffs seek recovery of \$270. The total damages requested by Plaintiffs in all three actions are \$10,778.

Thus, even if this court had jurisdiction to grant declaratory relief and even if the jurisdictional limit for equitable relief (\$5,000) was not applicable, Plaintiffs by filing three (3) separate small claims actions against Defendant have exceeded the jurisdictional amount of this court for natural persons.

V. Conclusion

Plaintiffs' case is not appropriate for resolution in small claims court because it asks for declaratory relief, which is not statutorily authorized, and also because it seeks recovery of \$8,460.00, which exceeds the small claims jurisdictional limits (for equitable relief), and because Plaintiffs have filed three (3) separate small claims actions, the aggregate of which exceeds \$10,000.00. Defendant accordingly asks that Plaintiffs' case be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

In addition to the foregoing, Plaintiffs' case should have been brought against the HOA and not Defendant as set forth above.





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TO:

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