Exhibit R — The Club's Legal Framework

Purpose. To summarize the binding governance texts and the external legal doctrines that require SERC to ground discipline in **written**, **duly adopted rules**, follow **fair procedure**, and avoid **arbitrary enforcement**—and to show how those standards apply here.

The By-Laws require the Board to maintain written rules and to adopt/interpret them
by a 2/3 vote. The Code of Conduct urges "benefit of the doubt" and constructive
dialog. Facility hours specify entry/exit timing.

Appeal Handout — Suspension Bas...

Exhibit P — Signage and "ClubSp...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Exhibit%20P%20%E2%80%94%20Signage%20and%20%E2%80%9CClubSpot%E2%80%9D%20Email%20Are%20Not%20a%20Substitute%20for%20an%20Adopted%20Rule.pdf

I. Governing Documents (Internal Authority)

By-Laws (Art. V §1). "The Board shall maintain a set of written rules and procedures...
 A 2/3 vote of the elected officers... is required to adopt, interpret, amend, or repeal such rules or procedures."

Exhibit P — Signage and "ClubSp...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Exhibit%20P%20%E2%80%94%20Signage%20and%20%E2%80%9CClubSpot%E2%80%9D%20Email%20Are%20Not%20a%20Substitute%20for%20an%20Adopted%20Rule.pdf

Appeal Handout — Suspension Bas...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Appeal%20Handout%20Summary%20%E2%80%94%20Suspension%20Based%20on%20%E2%80%9CDoor%E2%80%91Propping%E2%80%9D.pdf

 Code of Conduct. Members and leaders should "Give each other the benefit of the doubt... Board members can help facilitate dialog. Observe club policies, procedures, and regulations."

Appeal Handout — Suspension Bas...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Appeal%20Handout%20Summary%20%E2%80%94%20Suspension%20Based%20on%20%E2%80%9CDoor%E2%80%91Propping%E2%80%9D.pdf

• Facility Use / Hours. Members may be present within the posted hours (entry cutoff; depart by 11:00 pm), which affects any "after-hours" framing.

Appeal Handout — Suspension Bas...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Appeal%20Handout%20Summary%20%E2%80%94%20Suspension%20Based%20on%20%E2%80%9CDoor%E2%80%91Propping%E2%80%9D.pdf

- Notice vs. Adoption. Signage or blast emails are notice, not an adopted disciplinary rule, absent a pre-incident 2/3 vote and written incorporation.
 Exhibit 0 — The 2020 Szabo v
- https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Exhibit%20O%20%E2%80%94%20The%202020 %20Szabo%20v.pdf

Application here. In September, SERC's letters acknowledged **no explicit rule** against "door-propping" and instead leaned on the Code analogy to vandalism. The President further wrote the Board was "**not agreeing to base its decision on whether a rule explicitly forbade your conduct**"; closed-session minutes are **kept but not published** (tight record control). That contemporaneous record supports that **no adopted rule** existed in force on Aug 19.

Micah Blumberg Letter Sept 12 2...

 $\frac{https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Micah%20Blumberg%20Letter%20Sept%2012%202025}{\%20(1).pdf}$

Micah Blumberg Letter Sept 12 2...

 $\frac{https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Micah%20Blumberg%20Letter%20Sept%2012%202025}{\%20Revised\%20(1).pdf}$

SERC Dear Micah

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/SERC%20Dear%20Micah.pdf

II. External Legal Doctrines (California)

1. Common-Law "Fair Procedure."

California requires private associations with significant control over members' interests to act **non-arbitrarily** and provide **fair procedure** (notice of the specific charge and a meaningful opportunity to respond), and not to disregard their own written standards. See **Pinsker v. Pacific Coast Society of Orthodontists** (Cal. Sup. Ct. 1974) (organization must comply with minimal fair-procedure requisites; "arbitrary" includes irrational reasons or unfair application), and **Ezekial v. Winkley** (Cal. Sup. Ct. 1977) (notice and opportunity to respond required). Scocal+1

Scope. Later cases (e.g., **Potvin v. MetLife**) refine when an entity's power is substantial enough to trigger the doctrine; the core principle remains that **arbitrary**, **non-rule-based discipline** is disfavored. <u>Scocal</u>

Member Inspection Rights (Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corps).
 California Corporations Code §8333 gives members the right to inspect accounting books, records, and minutes for a purpose reasonably related to membership interests. When minutes are withheld from publication, time-stamped, authenticable records (emails with headers, agenda/minutes with dates) are the practical evidentiary substitute. Justia

3. Unruh Civil Rights Act (Civ. Code §51) — when it applies.

If a "private club" functions as a business establishment, Unruh's nondiscrimination mandate may apply (e.g., Warfield v. Peninsula Golf & Country Club held that a country club's operations brought it within §51). This is context-dependent; if applicable, selective enforcement based on protected characteristics would be unlawful. Scocal

III. Why the Club's Own Record Falls Short

 No adopted rule cited at the time. SERC's Sept. 12/13 letters concede "nothing in our Procedures explicitly says" members can't "prop the door open," substituting Code rhetoric and a vandalism analogy.

Micah Blumberg Letter Sept 12 2...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Micah%20Blumberg%20Letter%20Sept%2012%202025%20(1).pdf

Micah Blumberg Letter Sept 12 2...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Micah%20Blumberg%20Letter%20Sept%2012%202025%20Revised%20(1).pdf

- Presidential admission & opaque minutes. The President confirmed the Board was not tying its decision to an explicit rule; closed-session minutes are not published and documents are tightly controlled (handed out and collected).
 SERC Dear Micah https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/SERC%20Dear%20Micah.pdf
- Late "signage since June" claim lacks adoption proof. The signage/email assertion surfaced after those September admissions and is unsupported by time-stamped adoption records (agenda/minutes showing a 2/3 vote with exact text). Notice ≠ adoption.

Exhibit 0 — The 2020 Szabo v

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Exhibit%20O%20%E2%80%94%20The%202020%20Szabo%20v.pdf

IV. Remedy Aligned with These Standards

 Internal resolution (preferred): Withdraw or convert to a neutral, non-disciplinary reminder; adopt a clear, prospective door policy by 2/3 vote; publish via official channels; post signage; and ensure the minutes expressly identify the rule basis (or state none existed).

Exhibit P — Signage and "ClubSp...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Exhibit%20P%20%E2%80%94%20Signage%20and%20%E2%80%9CClubSpot%E2%80%9D%20Email%20Are%20Not%20a%20Substitute%20for%20an%20Adopted%20Rule.pdf

 Record clarity: If the Board proceeds, it should identify the specific written section in force on Aug 19; otherwise, the minutes should plainly state that no such adopted rule existed.

Exhibit P — Signage and "ClubSp...

https://github.com/n5ro/serc/blob/main/Exhibit%20P%20%E2%80%94%20Signage%20and%20%E2%80%9CClubSpot%E2%80%9D%20Email%20Are%20Not%20a%20Substitute%20for%20an%20Adopted%20Rule.pdf

This exhibit summarizes governing texts and publicly available authorities.

Appendix A — Authorities and Application Table

Authority / Law	Citation	Principle Established	Application to This Matter
Pinsker v. Pacific Coast Society of Orthodontists	12 Cal.3d 541 (1974)	Private membership organizations must provide fair procedure and may not discipline members arbitrarily or contrary to their own rules.	SERC's suspension without an adopted written rule violates this precedent; Board acted arbitrarily and outside its own By-Laws.

Ezekial v. Winkley	20 Cal.3d 267 (1977)	Requires notice of the specific charge and opportunity to be heard before expulsion or suspension; actions inconsistent with organizational rules are voidable.	SERC failed to identify a written rule or provide complete evidence; thus the decision is voidable for lack of fair procedure.	
Potvin v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	22 Cal.4th 1060 (2000)	Extends the fair-procedure requirement to private entities with substantial power over members' interests.	Reinforces that SERC's discretion is limited by fair-procedure duties when suspending a member.	
California Corporations Code § 8333	Cal. Corp. Code § 8333	Members of nonprofit mutual benefit corporations may inspect books, records, and minutes for a purpose related to membership.	Because SERC withholds its minutes, members have statutory inspection rights to verify adoption votes and evidence.	
California Civil Code § 3517	"No one can take advantage of his own wrong."	Public-policy principle prohibiting selective or retaliatory enforcement.	The Board cannot retroactively fabricate a rule or use inconsistent claims ("signage since June") to justify prior discipline.	
Unruh Civil Rights Act	Cal. Civ. Code § 51	Prohibits discrimination by business establishments on protected grounds; some "private clubs" remain covered if quasi-public.	If SERC functions as a public accommodation, selective enforcement or retaliation could constitute a § 51 violation.	

Marsh v. Alabama	326 U.S. 501 (1946)	A private entity performing a public function may trigger limited constitutional protections.	If SERC operates under city lease or delegated authority, constitutional-fairness principles may inform equitable relief.
SERC By-Laws, Art. V § 1	(Oct. 27 2022 edition)	Requires a 2/3 vote of elected officers to adopt, interpret, amend, or repeal rules or procedures.	The Board never produced time-stamped minutes showing such a vote; therefore no rule existed to support discipline.
SERC Code of Conduct	(Procedures V2.5 p. 20)	Directs members and leaders to "give each other the benefit of the doubt" and "facilitate dialog."	Applying "benefit of the doubt" requires resolving ambiguous, uncodified conduct with education, not punishment.
California Common-Law Contract		Membership constitutes a contractual relationship governed by written by-laws and rules; breach occurs if the club acts outside them.	By suspending without a written rule and later shifting rationale ("signage since June"), SERC breached its own contract.

Summary Paragraph (insert beneath the table)

The authorities above collectively require that discipline by a private association be non-arbitrary, rule-based, and procedurally fair. SERC's own correspondence (President's admission that no rule existed) and its failure to produce time-stamped adoption records (Exhibits P & Q) demonstrate violations of these duties. The record supports withdrawal or conversion of the suspension and adoption of a clear, prospective policy consistent with California's fair-procedure doctrine and statutory transparency rights.