(SPACE BELOW FOR FILING STAMP ONLY) MARK W. COLEMAN 117306 MADERA SUPERIOR COURT 1 NUTTALL & COLEMAN 2445 CAPITOL STREET, SUITE 150 2015 APR -7 AM 10: 48 FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93721 3 PHONE (559) 233-2900 FAX (559) 485-3852 corinne@nuttallcoleman.com CLERK OF THE COURT REPUTY 5 ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANTS, BRIAN AUCHENBACH et al. 6 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MADERA 9 MAIN COURTHOUSE **** 10 Case No.: MCR050201A, B, C, E 11 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF . 12 CALIFORNIA. 13 Plaintiffs, NOTICE OF REPLY; DEFENDANTS' REPLY TO THE PEOPLE'S 14 **OPPOSITION** V. 15 DAVID DIXON, SHAWN FERNANDEZ, **EVIDENTIARY HEARING** 16 ERIC SUNIGA, and TIMOTHY TOFAUTE, REQUESTEDI 17 Defendants. **DATE**: April 10, 2015 TIME: 8:30 A.M. 18 DEPT: 2 JUDGE: Hon. Dale J. Blea 19 20 TO: THE HONORABLE DALE J. BLEA, JUDGE OF THE ABOVE-REFERENCED COURT; AND TO DAVID LINN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE COUNTY OF 21 MADERA, BY AND THROUGH HIS DEPUTY, NICHOLAS FOGG: 22 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, Defendants, BRIAN AUCHENBACH, JOHN CAYANNE, 23 DAVID DIXON, SHAWN FERNANDEZ, JIM GLASSCOCK, RONALD JONES, 24 BENJAMIN RHODES, ERIC SUNIGA and TIMOTHY TOFAUTE, provide this reply to the 25 People's opposition to Defendants' Statutory and Non-Statutory Motions to Dismiss. This reply 26 is based upon the moving papers, the opposition papers, the records, files, and pleadings in this 27

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1 matter, and upon such oral and documentary evidence that may be presented at the time of the 2 April 10, 2015 hearing on the Motion to Dismiss. 3 DATED: April 6, 2015 Respectfully submitted, 4 **NUTTALL & COLEMAN** 5 6 7 MARK W. COLEMAN Attorneys for Defendants, 8 BRIAN AUCHENBACH et al. 9 * * * * * * * 10 INTRODUCTION 11 12 First, the actions of these Defendants need to be put into the proper context. In 13 December of 2013, the "McDonald faction" held an election and the Tribal Council was elected. 14 This Council was running the hotel and the casino, as well as several other administrative 15 function of the Tribal government. In September of 2014, the "Lewis faction," or self-anointed 16 "Unification Council," in the dead of night, took control of the hotel and casino operations and 17 held it with Security Training Concepts (STC) guards who were armed. 18 The McDonald Council sought help from local, State and Federal law enforcement. All 19 of the agencies refused. Since they had no outside law enforcement to turn to and facing 20 imminent shutdown of the casino, they proceeded to form their own police force and passed 21 resolutions and ordinances authorizing the operation at issue in this case. 22 /// 23 24 25 26 27

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. PUBLIC POLICY DICTATES THAT DULY APPOINTED POLICE OFFICERS, WHEN ACTING LAWFULLY, MUST BE IMMUNE FROM CHARGES SUCH AS THE INSTANT ONES.

Public policy as a concept is notoriously resistant to precise definition, and courts should venture into this area, if at all, with great care and due deference to the judgment of the legislative branch. (Cel-Tech Communications, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Co. (1999) 20 Cal.4th 163, 185.) Every charge levied against each one of the instant defendants contains within it either an explicit or implicit statutory exception for officers acting lawfully. (Pen. Code § 207; § 236; § 240; § 243; §245.)

Every use of force by the instant Defendants was documented and reasonable. At the outset, Casey Cotroneo, of the mercenary security force, Security Training Concepts (STC), was documented on video, drawing and brandishing his Taser at officers. Cotroneo's actions were unprovoked. Any reasonable police officer would detain an individual who pointed a Taser at him. The entire videotape shows no unreasonable force exerted, in fact, it actually shows incredible restraint in the face of being assaulted, kneed in the genitals and repeatedly verbally attacked. The force was well within the reasonable bounds of any ordinary officer throughout an encounter in order to protect the public interest. An officer may use reasonable force to make an arrest, prevent escape, or overcome resistance, and need not desist in the face of resistance. (Lopez v. City of Los Angeles (2011) 196 cal.App.4th 675, 685.) Furthermore, a mistaken belief about legal status or rights may be a defense to a crime if that belief is held in good faith. (People v. Vineberg (1981) 125 Cal.App.3d 1127, 137.) These individuals all reasonably believed that they were acting as police officers. The evidence submitted to date shows that belief was reasonable.

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¹ Attached hereto and labeled as Exhibit "A" is a true and correct copy of relevant excerpts of the firsthand video footage that was taken on October 9-10, 2014.

Whose actions do the People believe that the Court need deter in the name of public policy? The men who entered the *hotel entrance* (not the Casino as the People misstate) for the singular purpose to gain access to the Gaming Offices to obtain the necessary audit documentation so that the Casino would not be closed? Or the men who kept a cache of weapons and K-9s at the front entrance of the hotel, and who brandished Tasers at individuals who were not putting forth any force, and who actually pointed a Taser at a Tribal police officer's head from less than three (3) feet away and deployed that Taser, ultimately striking that police officer's hand?

The person who actually caused the hotel to be evacuated by ordering the fire alarm to be pulled was Ted Atkins, Director of Casino security for the "Unification Council." Coincidentally, there have yet to be charges levied against Mr. Atkins for violation of Penal Code section 148.4, despite him telling Madera County Sheriff's that he did indeed order the fire alarm to be pulled and that there was no actual fire. (MSO Reports, p.93, ¶5.)

There was no "casino takeover" or any chaos during this operation. It was over in six (6) minutes. The footage confirms that within the hotel and the Gaming offices it was business as usual, before, during and after the Tribal police's entrance. The only chaos ensued after Ted Atkins ordered the casino fire alarm to be pulled resulting in immediate evacuation of the entire hotel after the Sheriff failed to remove the trespassing STC personnel from the Casino and they reentered into the basement. (MSO Reports, p.93, ¶5.) It was public knowledge that the Gaming Commission had been threatening to shut the casino down based upon a failure to provide the audit documentation by the Lewis faction. Defendants contend that but for the detainees not being removed from the premises, and Ted Atkins ordering the fire alarm pulled, the resort and casino would still be open today, thousands of Madera County residents would still be employed, and the Tribe would be thriving.

The People state that dismissal of the charges against Defendants based upon their status as Tribal police officers would create an absurd result, and that such an outcome would encourage a flurry of criminal activity with people claiming to be Tribal police officers.

(People's Opposition, p. 20:3-7.) The People fail to acknowledge all the documents previously provided, showing the extensive measures these officers and this Council took to comply with the law. Gaining access to the Gaming offices to obtain documents to ensure that the Tribe and Madera County's lifeblood, the Chukchansi Gold Resort and Casino, was not shut down as the Gaming Commission had threatened to do, hardly constitutes the onset of a "flurry of criminal activity."

A peace officer who is making a detention may use reasonable force to make the detention to overcome resistance. (Cal. Jury Instr.--Crim. 9.26.) There is no concern that any ordinary defendant in "any kidnapping or assault case could defeat the Court's jurisdiction by claiming to be a [T]ribal police officer." (*People's Opposition*, p.20:3-7.) Here, the police officers have made no claims or assertions about their status as police officers. They have presented facts, duly supported by enacted ordinances and resolutions.

The only absurd result that could be reached here would be if the Court were to allow charges to be imposed against these police officers, who were acting in the course and scope of their duties and in the public and Madera County's best interest.

II. THE BURDEN IS WITH THE PEOPLE, ONCE DEFENDANTS HAVE RAISED AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.

The party claiming that a person is guilty of crime or wrongdoing has the burden of proof on that issue. (Evid. Code § 520; Pen. Code § 1096.) The prosecution must prove every fact and element essential to a conviction, including whether the acts were lawful or unlawful. (People v. Borchers (1958) 50 Cal.2d 321, 328.) The jury instructions for the prosecution of an unlawful arrest are instructive as to who has to prove what:

In a prosecution for violation of Penal Code section ____, the People have the 1 burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the peace officer was engaged 2 in the performance of, [his] [her] duties. A peace officer is not engaged in the performance of [his] [her] duties if [he] [she] 3 [makes or attempts to make an unlawful [arrest] [detention]] [or] [uses unreasonable or excessive force in making or attempting to make the [arrest] 4 [detention]]. (Cal. Jury Instr.--Crim. 9.29.) Regardless of where the burden lies, the instant Defendants have made a significant 5 showing that this Court is without jurisdiction to maintain this prosecution. Because this Court 6 7 or any other court is without the jurisdiction to decide who the lawful Tribal Council is or was 8 at the time of the events, this Court may not decide whether the officers and their police 9 department were lawfully appointed. The People concede this. (People's Opposition, p.15:3-5.) 10 Following along with this concession, the Court may not decide that the police officers were not 11 acting upon reasonable beliefs that they were lawfully appointed by the controlling Tribal 12 Council. These facts were made very clear in the motions to dismiss that the People opposed. 13 As it has been set forth ad nauseam, the Tribal police force had one objective that 14 evening, and that was to obtain the Gaming Commission documents for the impending audit so 15 that the resort would not be shut down. The firsthand video footage speaks for itself. No Tribal 16 police officer stepped foot in or near the Casino, and no Tribal police officer exerted any force 17 18 that was not justified. The actions of every one of the instant Defendants was reasonable. 19 With the burden upon the People to prove that the police officers were not acting 20 lawfully or that they were not lawfully appointed, the motion to dismiss must be granted to ensure that this absurd prosecution is not sustained any longer. ///

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REPLY TO PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, Defendants respectfully request that the Court GRANT their motion to dismiss in the above-referenced matter.

DATED: April 6, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

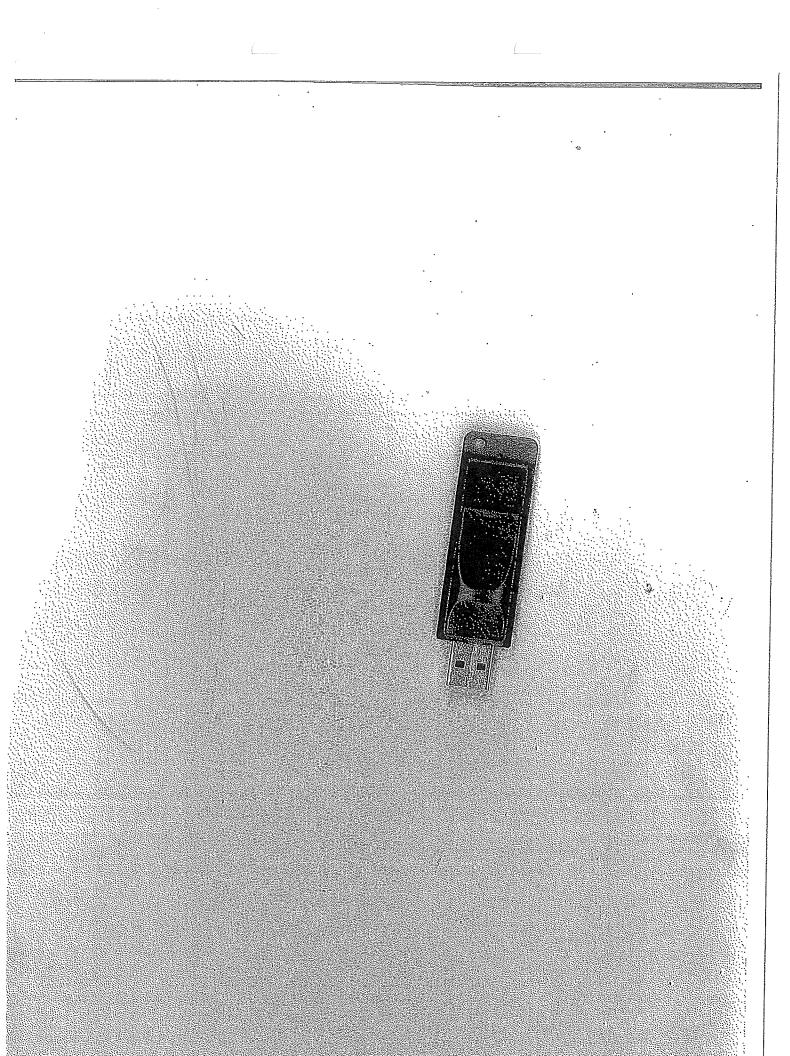
NUTTALL & COLEMAN

MARK W. COLEMAN

Attorneys for Defendants, BRIAN AUCHENBACH et al.

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REPLY TO PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION



1 PROOF OF SERVICE 2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA. COUNTY OF FRESNO. 3 I am employed in the County of Fresno, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a 4 party to the within action; my business address is: 2333 Merced Street, Fresno, California 93721. 5 On April 7, 2015, I served the foregoing document described as: NOTICE OF REPLY; DEFENDANTS' REPLY TO THE PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION; EXHIBIT "A"; on the 7 interested parties in this action by placing a copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed as follows: 8 Nicholas Fogg, Esq. 9 Deputy District Attorney Madera County District Attorney's Office 10 209 W. Yosemite Ave Madera, CA 93637 11 12 [X] BY PERSONAL SERVICE I personally delivered the above-referenced documents on the above-referenced parties. 13 14 I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of California that the above is true and correct. 15 EXECUTED on April 7, 2015, at Fresno, California. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27