CIVIL COVER SHEET JS 44 (Rev. 12/12) The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.) DEFENDANTS I. (a) PLAINTIFFS THE CALIFORNIA VALLEY MIWOK TRIBE, a federally recognized SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, et al. Indian Tribe, and SILVIA BURLEY, in her official capacity as Chairwoman. (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED. (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Attorneys (If Known) Robert Rosette, Alex Lozada, Rosette LLP, 193 Blue Ravine Rd., Suite 255, Folsom, CA 95630 (916) 353-1084 II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff (For Diversity Cases Only) and One Box for Defendant I U.S. Government PTF DEF PTF DEF Plaintiff (U.S. Government Not a Party) Citizen of This State **5** 1 ☐ 1 Incorporated or Principal Place \square 4 \Box 4 of Business In This State □ 2 U.S. Government ☐ 4 Diversity ☐ 2 Incorporated and Principal Place D 5 Citizen of Another State 2 □ 5 (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III) Defendant of Business In Another State Citizen or Subject of a ☐ 3 Foreign Nation 6 06 Foreign Country IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) LINE SECTION OF CANCILLATION OF THE ECONOMINATOR SE ESTATA ANTONOMICO NO DE HERE CONTINUES IN A TOTAL PROPERTY. ☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 110 Insurance PERSONAL INTURY PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure ☐ 375 False Claims Act ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 310 Airplane □ 365 Personal Injury of Property 21 USC 881 423 Withdrawal ☐ 400 State Reapportionment □ 130 Miller Act 315 Airplane Product Product Liability 690 Other 28 USC 157 ☐ 410 Antitrust □ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 367 Health Care/ 430 Banks and Banking Liability 150 Recovery of Overpayment ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Pharmaceutical ##1910099RUBYOR(GIUB ☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 820 Copyrights ☐ 460 Deportation & Enforcement of Judgmen Personal Injury Slander □ 830 Patent □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and ☐ 151 Medicare Act Product Liability 330 Federal Employers' 152 Recovery of Defaulted □ 840 Trademark Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Corrupt Organizations ☐ 340 Marine Student Loans Injury Product ☐ 480 Consumer Credit (Excludes Veterans) ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability ERRESE IN ALCOLUMNISM RESERVAÇÃO DE LA PROPERTICIO DELLA PROPERTIC 490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/ PERSONAL PROPERTY ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards ■ 153 Recovery of Overpayment Liability ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 370 Other Fraud 862 Black Lung (923) Exchange Act ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle □ 720 Labor/Management ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 371 Truth in Lending □ 190 Other Contract Product Liability ☐ 380 Other Personal Relations ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 360 Other Personal ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act □ 195 Contract Product Liability Property Damage ☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) ■ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 196 Franchise ☐ 385 Property Damage ☐ 751 Family and Medical ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Injury ☐ 362 Personal Injury -Product Liability Leave Act ☐ 896 Arbitration Medical Malpractice 790 Other Labor Litigation THE REPORT OF THE PARTY. TO MATRICES IN SECULIONS PROPERTY (ONS SEPONERKALITA VANDOS ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure ☐ 791 Employee Retirement ☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights Habeas Corpus: Income Security Act ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff Act/Review or Appeal of ■ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 441 Voting 463 Alien Detainee or Defendant) Agency Decision □ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party ☐ 950 Constitutionality of ☐ 442 Employment ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate 26 USC 7609 ☐ 240 Torts to Land ☐ 443 Housing/ Sentence State Statutes 530 General ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability Accommodations ati de locación (encoción) a esta 290 All Other Real Property ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities ☐ 535 Death Penalty Other: 462 Naturalization Application Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities 540 Mandamus & Other 465 Other Immigration ☐ 550 Civil Rights Other Actions ☐ 448 Education ☐ 555 Prison Condition ☐ 560 Civil Detainee Conditions of Confinement V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) ▼ 1 Original 2 Removed from 3 Remanded from ☐ 4 Reinstated or ☐ 5 Transferred from Multidistrict Proceeding State Court Appellate Court Reopened Another District Litigation Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Brief description of cause: Declaratory and Injunctive Relief VII. REQUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. COMPLAINT: 0.00 JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes X No VIII. RELATED CASE(S) (See instructions): IF ANY HIDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF ACCORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT#

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I.(a)** Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below. United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box. Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

Case 2:13-cv-02179-GEB-EFB Document 1 Filed 10/18/13 Page 1 of 9 1 Robert A. Rosette (CA SBN 224437) Alex Lozada (CA SBN 275416) 2 ROSETTE, LLP 193 Blue Ravine Rd., Suite 255 3 Folsom, California 95630 Telephone: (916) 353-1084 4 Facsimile: (916) 353-1085 5 rosette@rosettelaw.com alozada@rosettelaw.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 THE CALIFORNIA VALLEY MIWOK Case No.: 11 **TRIBE**, a federally recognized Indian Tribe; and SILVIA BURLEY, in her official COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY 12 capacity as Chairwoman, AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF TO STAY FORECLOSURE SALE 13 Plaintiffs, 14 Date: VS. 15 Time: Courtroom: SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S 16 **OFFICE: SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY** SHERIFF STEVE MOORE, in his official 17 capacity; INDYMAC BANK, F.S.B., a federally chartered savings bank; **DEUTSCHE** 18 BANK NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, as 19 trustee of the IndyMac INDA Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-AR3, Mortgage Pass Through 20 Certificates, Series 2007-AR3; ONEWEST **BANK**, a federally chartered savings bank; and 21 MERIDIAN FORECLOSURE SERVICE, a California corporation, dba Meridian Trust 22 Deed Service, 23 Defendants. 24 **INTRODUCTION** 25 26 The California Valley Miwok Tribe ("the Tribe") and its Chairwoman, Silvia Burley 27 (hereafter collectively referred to as "Plaintiffs") move this Court for its issuance of a temporary 28 193 Blue Ravine Road Suite 255

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF TO STAY FORECLOSURE SALE

Rosette LLP

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restraining order and injunctive relief that will prevent the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office, San Joaquin County Sheriff Steve Moore, IndyMac Bank, F.S.B., a federally chartered savings bank, Deutsche Bank National Trust Company, as trustee of the IndyMac INDA Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-AR3, Mortgage Pass Through Certificates, Series 2007-AR3, OneWest Bank, a federally chartered savings bank, and Meridian Foreclosure Service, a California Corporation, dba Meridian Trust Deed Service (collectively referred to herein as "Defendants"), from acting in any manner in furtherance of any seizure, trustee sale, public auction, or similar effort to dispossess Plaintiffs of possession of the Tribe's property and assets located at 10601 Escondido Place in Stockton, California—which property includes all of the structures, assets, records, and property of all types located at and on the Tribal Property (collectively, the "Tribal Property")—because that Property is essential to the resolution of the litigation pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Case No. 1:11-cv-00160-RWR, in the matter styled California Valley Miwok Tribe, et al. v. Salazar, et al. ("the Action") and belongs to a federally-recognized Indian Nation which this Court must also recognize, through declaratory judgment, as a sovereign Indian Nation that is not subject to Defendants' seizure, taking, claim, or foreclosure auction.

Defendants' planned sale of the Tribal Property at auction will cause severe harm to Plaintiffs, as it will essentially paralyze the Tribe's ability to continue governmental operations and administer essential Tribal benefits to its members. To be sure, courts have found that the seizure of tribal assets is sufficient, as a matter of law, to demonstrate irreparable harm for purposes of issuing a preliminary injunction. *See Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma v. Hoover*, 150 F.3d 1163, 1171-72 (10th Cir. 1998) (citing *Seneca-Cayuga Tribe v. Oklahoma*, 874 F.2d 709, 716 (10th Cir. 1989) (holding that the seizure of tribal assets "significantly interferes with the Tribe's self-government"). In addition, allowing the seizure of the Tribal Property is in direct contravention of the Tribe's sovereignty and tramples on the Tribe's ability to properly and meaningfully exercise its sovereign authority.

Further, because granting injunctive relief is also in the interest of both the Tribal membership as well as the greater non-Tribal general public, the Court should immediately protect

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those interests by granting said relief. The balance of equities therefore tips clearly in favor of issuing a temporary restraining order and granting the Plaintiffs' requested relief.

PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff California Valley Miwok Tribe ("the Tribe") is a federally recognized Indian Tribe located in Stockton, California.
 - 2. Plaintiff Silvia Burley ("Burley") is the Chairwoman of the Tribe.
- 3. Defendant San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office is the public agency for San Joaquin County charged with enforcing the law and maintaining peace and order for that County, with a principal place of business located at 7000 Michael Canlis Blvd, French Camp, CA 95231 ("Sheriff's Office").
- 4. Defendant San Joaquin County Sheriff Steve Moore, sued in his official capacity ("Sheriff"), is the elected law enforcement official for San Joaquin County and is responsible for the oversight of the Sheriff's Office.
- 5. . IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. ("IndyMac"), is a federally chartered savings bank that had funded, in part, the loan upon which Plaintiffs had purchased the Tribal Property.
- 6. Deutsche Bank National Trust Company ("Deutsche Bank") serves as the trustee of the IndyMac Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-AR3, Mortgage Pass Through Certificates, Series 2007-AR3, under the certain Pooling and Servicing Agreement dated May 1, 2007 ("the P&S Agreement").
- 7. OneWest Bank ("OneWest") is a federally-chartered savings bank that had funded, in part, the loan upon which Plaintiffs had purchased the Tribal Property.
- Meridian Foreclosure Service, a California Corporation, dba Meridian Trust Deed Service ("Meridian"), identified as the trustee for beneficiary IndyMac under the Deed of Trust dated April 20, 2007, has acted as an agent for Defendants IndyMac, Deutsche Bank, and OneWest (hereafter collectively referred to as "the Bank Defendants") assigned to conduct the scheduled auction of the Tribal Property.

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alleged in this District.

a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

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subject of this action are located in and inextricably tied with the Tribe and Tribal entities.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

§ 1331 and § 1362 in that the issues before this Court raise a federal question and are brought by

Defendants reside in or operate in this District and have committed a substantial part of the acts

This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.

Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2) in that

Venue is also proper here as the property, parties, and legal issues which are the

- The California Valley Miwok Tribe is a self-governing Indian Tribe possessing 12. inherent sovereignty that predates the founding of the United States and the ratification of the United States Constitution. The Tribe possesses a distinct political society capable of managing its own affairs and, through its sovereignty, is generally immune from state laws and administrative actions that would interfere with those rights of self-government and sovereign immunity. See Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 30 U.S. 1, 16 (1831); Worcester v. Georgia, 31 U.S. 515 (1832).
- The Tribe owns property located at 10601 Escondido Place in Stockton, California 13. ("the Tribal Property"). See Exhibit A, Quitclaim Deed from Silvia Burley to the California Valley Miwok Tribe, dated June 18, 2008; see also Declaration of Silvia Burley ("Burley Decl."), ¶ 4.
- 14. All Defendants should have been aware that the Tribe owned the Tribal Property prior to initiating their Notice of Default and Election to Sell Under Deed of Trust ("Default Notice"). See Exhibit B, Default Notice.
- The Tribe possesses no real property other than the Tribal Property. See Burley 15. Decl. ¶ 12. The Tribe is recognized by the State of California as a landless Tribe. See Exhibit C, Letter from State Board of Equalization to the Tribe, dated July 6, 2012.

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16. Although the Tribe does not possess land held in trust by the federal government, the Tribal Property is recognized by the State of California as the Tribe's principal place of business. See id. and Exhibit D, State Board of Equalization List of Eligible Tribal Governments and Eligible Delivery Locations.

- 17. On or about June 30, 2013, Burley received the Default Notice from Meridian, advising that if Plaintiffs did not pay the entire amount of \$411,659.69 then due, Meridian would sell the Tribal Property at auction.
- 18. On September 25, 2013, Burley received a Notice of Trustee's Sale from Meridian ("Sale Notice"). The Sale Notice stated that the Tribe was in default under a deed of trust dated April 20, 2007 and that the Tribal Property would be sold at public auction on October 21, 2013 (the "Foreclosure Auction"). See Exhibit E, Sale Notice, dated September 25, 2013.
- 19. The scheduled Foreclosure Auction will result in the removal of the Tribe's real property and the displacement of its tribal government headquarters, its government property, and in essence terminate all governmental operations. Moreover, such auction will impair – if not prevent – the Tribe's ability to continue to protect its interests in the litigation currently pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Case No. 1:11-cv-00160-RWR, in the matter styled California Valley Miwok Tribe v. Salazar ("the Action"), which involves the distribution of millions of dollars of Revenue Sharing Trust Funds ("RSTFs") owed to the Tribe.
- 20. The RSTFs are currently being held in an interest-bearing account pending the aforementioned Action. The RSTFs are currently being held in the Tribe's name, and the Tribe has committed to providing the Bank Defendant with these monies, which will be freed as soon as the Action is over.
- 21. Bank Defendants have asserted – without verification – that Deutsche Bank is the trustee for IndyMac. OneWest, through the Default Notice, has also made a blanket claim to an interest in the Tribal Property, without describing or properly identifying the extent or nature of said interest.
 - Furthermore, as the alleged trustee for unnamed "Certificateholders" of a series of

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mortgage-backed securities, Deutsche Bank has failed to demonstrate that it - and not the Certificateholders – holds any true ownership interest in the Tribal Property. It has also failed to demonstrate that the Certificateholders have acceded or legally assigned their rights to even assert an interest in the Tribal Property and, more specifically, the right to seek foreclosure.

- 23. Accordingly, the Bank Defendants have not demonstrated that they will suffer actual or threatened injury as a consequence of any default, which distinct and palpable injury is required in order for the Bank Defendants to satisfy the legal prerequisite to prove that they, individually, have a sufficient personal stake in and legal standing to institute the Foreclosure Auction involving the Tribal Property.
- 24. Plaintiffs have made numerous good faith attempts to negotiate an amicable resolution with the Bank Defendants towards resolving any outstanding debt on the Tribal Property. Although the Bank Defendants have attempted to negotiate with the Plaintiffs in forbearing the debt, they have refused to delay the Foreclosure Auction prior to the resolution of the Action. By said refusal, they, in turn, are improperly interfering in the Action and taking steps to render the Action and any resulting decision thereon essentially moot, if the Tribal Property – or all of the Tribe's current assets – are sold at auction.
- 25. Unless the Defendants are enjoined from selling the Tribal Property at their planned Foreclosure Auction, the Tribe will face a sudden cessation of its Tribal government operations, its business opportunities and operations, and a consequent inability to provide essential services such as public safety, education, health care, and basic infrastructure critical to its members.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Declaratory Relief Recognizing That the California Valley Miwok Tribe is a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe and It Would Suffer Irreparable Harm if Its Citizens Were Forcibly Removed from the Property

- 26. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 25 above.
 - 27. The California Valley Miwok Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe. See

Exhibit C.

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28. The Tribe is fully entitled to govern its own resources, interests, and rights.

An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants concerning their respective rights and duties.

- The Bank Defendants' planned Foreclosure Auction, if permitted to proceed, 28. would irreparably damage the Tribe, its members, its governmental operations, and its sovereignty because the Tribal Property scheduled for auction is where the day-to-day Tribal governmental operations take place; without the use and access to such Property, said operations would inevitably shut down, thereby denying Tribal members vital services and benefits.
- 29. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, a judicial determination of the respective rights of the parties with respect to the legality of the planned Foreclosure Auction is necessary and appropriate under the circumstances.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Defendants' Violations of State Law (Cal. Civ. Code § 2924)

- 30. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 31 above.
- Pursuant to California Civil Code Section 2924(f), Defendants are required to 31. provide the Default Notice and Sale Notice to the Tribe.
- 32. Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiffs with the required statutory notice and have failed to provide any proof that they have properly complied with Section 2924(f); such failures are fatal to the Foreclosure Auction that Defendants have scheduled to take place on October 21, 2013.
- 33. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs, as a federally recognized Indian Tribe, are entitled to a declaratory finding that Defendants' failure to comply with the required statutory notice mandated under California law prevents the Defendants' from selling the Tribal Property.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Injunctive Relief

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- 34. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 35 above.
- This is an action for emergency preliminary injunctive relief which is brought 35. pursuant to applicable law.
- 36. Plaintiffs have a clear legal right to seek preliminary injunctive relief because the Tribal Property that Defendants have scheduled for auction constitutes the property on which the Tribe's day-to-day governmental responsibilities and functions take place, and because Defendants are seeking, without satisfying the necessary legal standing requirements, to institute foreclosure against an Indian Nation and its property and are attempting to take possession, custody, and control of the Tribal Property.
- Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to redress the harm complained of, and 37. the sale of the Tribal Property, under the circumstances, is contrary to equity and good conscience in that such sale is being instituted by parties who have no legal standing to institute or maintain the foreclosure ab initio against the Tribe and the property utilized by its government.
- The specific facts set forth in this Complaint demonstrate that, unless an 38. emergency preliminary injunction against Defendants' foreclosure sale is granted, the Tribe will suffer irreparable injury, loss, and damage to their sovereign status as an Indian Nation, and to its daily governmental operations necessary for the proper functioning of the Tribal government and the needs of Tribal members.
- 39. Defendants will not be harmed if Plaintiffs' requested relief is granted, and any claimed harm is substantially outweighed by the irreparable harm that a foreclosure sale would have on the Tribe and its members.
- The granting of the requested relief is in the public interest because it will allow the 40. Tribe to continue to serve its members and it will prevent the harm that would otherwise come to them from Defendants' illegal and unlawful conduct should the requested relief not be granted.
- Under the circumstances, there is no harm to Defendants if Plaintiffs' requested 41. relief is granted because all applicable terms of the underlying mortgage to the Tribal Property

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remain in effect; further, Plaintiffs have pledged and continue to pledge their commitment to satisfy all outstanding delinquencies and fees associated with the Tribal Property that are owed to Defendants once the Action is resolved and they gain access to the RSTFs reserved in the Tribe's name. PRAYER FOR RELIEF WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that this Court will grant them the following relief:

- 1. A judgment declaring that the California Valley Miwok Tribe is a federally recognized Indian tribe and the property at issue is utilized by the Tribal government and its citizens for official Tribal purposes. An injunction restraining and enjoining Defendants' attempt to conduct a foreclosure sale of the Tribal Property and an accompanying finding that such attempts are legally defective and shall not be enforced until further hearing and subsequent order; and
 - 2. Damages on the Tribe's causes of action pursuant to equitable relief; and
- 3. An order awarding the Tribe its costs, expenses, and reasonable attorney's fees as provided by law; and
 - 4. For such other costs and further relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

Dated: October 1, 2013

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

ROSETTE, LLP

Alex Lozada

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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