1 2 3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 4 AT TACOMA 5 ROBERT REGINALD COMENOUT SR., EDWARD AMOS COMENOUT III, ROBERT REGINALD COMENOUT JR., MARLENE No. 3:16-cy-05464-RJB COMENOUT, and LEE A. COMENOUT SR.,) PLAINTIFFS RESPONSE TO STATE AND 9) JUDICIAL DEFENDANTS' JOINT 10 Plaintiffs,) RESPONSE FOR SANCTIONS 11 v. 12 J. MARK KELLER, Employee of the 13 Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Control Board, LEE BOLING, Employee of the Washington State 15 Liquor and Cannabis Control Board, AL ANDERSON, a Lieutenant of 16 Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Control Board, Washington State 17 Liquor Board Officer RAJ **VELUPPILLAI**, BOYD 18 GOODPASTER, Acting State Agent, 19 TOM WALSH, Acting State Liquor Board Agent, DOUGLAS SMYTHE, Employee of the Quinault Indian Nation, Pro Tem, THOMAS J. 21 FELNAGLE, Judge Pro Tem Pierce 22 County Superior Court, DENNIS O'BRIAN, Pierce County Probation 23 Officer in charge of Plaintiffs Robert Reginald Comenout Sr., Robert 24 Reginald Comenout Jr., Marlene Comenout, and Lee A. Comenout Sr., 26 27 28 Response to Joint Response For Sanctions- 1

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1 2 Administrative Law Judge TERRY A. SCHUH, Administrative Law 3 Judge of the State of Washington Office of Administrative Hearings 4 now presiding over State of 5 Washington Office of Administrative Hearings forfeiture Proceedings on 6 property owned by Plaintiffs and seized from the public domain 7 allotment, JOHN AND JANE DOES. 1-10, fictitious names of employees 8 of the Washington State Liquor and 9 Cannabis Board who participated in raids on Plaintiffs' Allotment and 10 property at 908/920 River Road, Puyallup, Washington, or who may 11 participate in the future, JOHN AND 12 JANE DOES, 11 and 12, Post Falls, Idaho Police Officers who acted as 13 Agents of the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board in raids 14 on Plaintiffs' Allotment and property 15 at 908/920 River Road, Puyallup, Washington, or who may participate 16 in the future, 17 Defendants. 18 19 The state Defendants apparently seek sanctions against Plaintiffs and their attorneys. The 20 attorneys have not been personally served nor given an independent right to respond. Due 21 22 process requires independent prior notice "to present reasons not to proceed." Washington v. 23 Trump, 847 F.3d 1151, 1164 (9th Cir. 2017). Perhaps it makes no difference, but this case is 24 a David and Goliath case in which the state and federal governments have seized all the 25 Plaintiffs' money from their bank accounts (see Federal Defendants' Opposition, Dkt 54, page 26 10 of 14), closed down the store on the premises and are litigating against an elder Indian who 27 28 Response to Joint Response For Sanctions- 2

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is over 85 years old, in a wheelchair and has had two heart attacks. The head of the state's law firm has just defeated the President of the United States in the Ninth Circuit. The Governor is appearing on national news programs and is pictured with a movie star, actress Jennifer Garner (Spokesman Review, 2/26/2017, page 3). The state, on March 16, 2017, lost a gas tax case against a Yakama Indian distributor in the state Supreme Court. Cougar Den Inc., v. Washington State Department of Licensing, No 92289-6. The case follows the cigarette tax cases. The State Supreme Court stated "We also note that this case does not present the 'parade of horribles' concern raised by the state..." "If the State has concerns about this treaty provision, only Congress can revise or restrict the provisions, not this court." (p. 16). The state attaches pleadings from other case attempting to disparage the Comenout's counsel. They cite one Tonasket case but omit Brigman, Tonasket, Cook, 874 F.Supp 1125 (E.D. WN 1946) a case now reinvigorated by recent Ninth Circuit cases and the 2006 amendment to 18 U.S.C. 2346. If the attorneys are sought personally and also the client, the client may need independent representation as a conflict may exist. "It may be necessary to defer the decision until the litigation on the motion is considered." See William W. Schwarzer "Sanctions Under the New Federal Rule 11 - A Closer Look" 104 F.R.D. 181, 199 (1985). If the Motion is denied the frivolous assertion is moot. Rawe v. Bosnar, 167 Wash.App. 509, 512 (Ct. App. Wash. 2012). Since the litigation is pending the attorneys are protected by absolute privilege. "All the challenged conduct giving rise to the Plaintiffs' claims was absolutely privileged because it was carried out by attorneys during the course of the litigation." Kimmel & Silverman v. Porro, 53 F.Supp.3d 325, 342 (U.S. D.C. Mass. 2014). Absolute immunity presents "a chilling effect on litigants" Zuccarelli v. Barfield, 165 So.3d 830, 831 (Ct. App.

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Circuit applies to the litigation privilege to attorneys in court proceedings. *Graham -Sult v. Clainos*, 756 F.3d 724, 741 (9th Cir 2013). The rules of professional conduct, R.P.C. 3.1, require that the arguments of attorneys must have a basis in law.

Here there are five Plaintiffs and three attorneys. There is no record before the court where the sanctions are imposed on an attorney. Bad faith must have detailed findings. *Primus* Automotive Financial Services v. Batarse, 115 F.3d 644, 648 (9th Cir. 1997). Further, the findings must allocate responsibility where the sanctions are levied against both attorneys and clients. *Ibid.* at 648. The only relief sought here are a declaratory judgment and injunction. The penalty would be to chastise the Plaintiffs for trying to find out what rights they have to the allotment and to determine who has jurisdiction, whether BIA, city, state or federal and of what type of action. If answers are obtained, both parties would benefit. This would deter further litigation. The Plaintiffs are essentially penalized for trying to clarify the law. City of Seattle v. Egan, 2014 WL 645381 (Div. 1, Wash.App. 2014) applies. The declaratory judgment in the case gave an advantage as it had more favorable facts than another case that was pending. The public interest was involved. The sanctions were reversed. *Id.* at *4. In Elf-man LLC v. Lamberson, 2014 WL 11513119 (D.C.E.D. Wash. 2014) references were made on a Rule 11 Motion to other cases not before the court. *Christian v. Mattel*, 286 F.3d 1118 (9th Cir. 2002) states "Conduct in depositions, discovery meetings of counsel, oral representations at hearings and behavior in prior proceedings do not fall within the ambit of Rule 11." *Id.* at 1131. The court declined to consider them due to lack of relevancy. *Id.* at *8. The court also held that advance notice of the grounds of the objection must be given. Golden Eagle Distributing Corporation v. Burroughs Corp., 801 F.2d 1531 (9th Cir. 1986) applies

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here. "It is not always easy to decide whether an argument is based on established law or is
on for the extension of existing law. Whether the case being litigated is or is not materially the
same as earlier precedent is frequently the very issue which prompted the litigation in the first
place." Id. at 1540. "Litigation on the issue of sanctions, like any litigation, is experience."
<i>Id.</i> at 1541. The facts are not complicated. The Defendants claim the law is well settled. Here
the case of Confederated Tribes of the Chehales Reservation v. Thurston County Board of
Equalization, 724 F.3d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 2013) applied the supremacy clause over state law.
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation v. Gregoire, 658 F.3d 1078,
1087-8 (9th Cir. 2013) held that the 1995 and 2003 changes in the cigarette tax law removed
the Colville (447 U.S. 151) requirement that Indians in Indian Country have to comply with
the cigarette tax law. Now most Indian tribes in Washington have cigarette tax compacts and
do not collect state cigarette tax or put state cigarette tax stamps on the packages. There is no
law on cannabis as the state law has allowed cannabis sales. The new cases unsettle the law.
"An attorney" need not advance a winning argument to avoid Rule 11 sanctions. Brubacker
v. City of Richmond, 943 F.2d 1363, 1378 (4th Cir. 1991); LaSalle National Bank of Chicago
v. County of DuPage, 10 F.3d 1333, 1338 (7th Cir. 1993). "As a shorthand test, we use the
word 'frivolous' to denote a filing that is both baseless and made without a reasonable and
competent inquiry." Moore v. Keegan Management, 78 F.3d 431, 434 (9th Cir. 1996) where
amended complaints are the issue 28 U.S.C. § 1927 requires bad faith. There is no bad faith
here. Lack of jurisdiction for removal from small claims court to federal court did not result
in sanctions. McGill v. Pacific Bell Telephone Co., 139 F.Supp.3d 1109, 1121 (D.C.Cal.
2015). Petrella v. Metro Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc., 695 F.3d 946 (9 th Cir. 2012) is a good example

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2	of overzealous use of Rule 11. The Ninth Circuit denied Rule 11 sanctions brought by the			
3	Defendant contending unjustified prosecution filing and prosecution of the action. The court			
4	upheld the denial on the grounds that "Petrella had a reasonable belief that she could overcome			
5	the Laches defense." <i>Id.</i> at 957. Petrella was right. She got a reversal in the U.S. Supreme			
6	Court. Petrella v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., U.S, 134 S.Ct. 1962, 188 L.Ed.2d 979			
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8	(2014).			
9	The request for sanctions is an unjustified attack. The amended complaint is warranted.			
10	In any event, sanctions do not apply.			
11	DATED this 20 th day of March, 2017			
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13	s/ Robert E. Kovacevich			
14	ROBERT E. KOVACEVICH, #2723 Attorney for Plaintiffs			
15				
16	s/ Aaron L. Lowe AARON L. LOWE #15120			
17	Attorney for Plaintiffs			
18	s/ Randal B. Brown			
19	RANDAL B. BROWN #24181			
	Attorney for Plaintiffs			
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