| 1 2 3 4 5 6 6              | MATT LAW OFFICE, PLLC Terryl T. Matt, Esq. Joseph F. Sherwood, Esq. 310 East Main Street Cut Bank, MT 59427 Telephone: (406) 873-4833 Fax No.: (406) 873-0744 terrylm@mattlawoffice.com joes@mattlawoffice.com IN THE UNITED STA | TES DISTRICT COURT   |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 7<br>8                     | FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA, GREAT FALLS DIVISION  |  |
| 9   10                     | PARDEEP KUMAR,   | Case No.: CV-22-54-GF-BMM  |
| 11<br>12                   | Plaintiffs,  | PLAINTIFFS' VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR:  |
| 13                         | vs.  | (1) DECLARATORY JUDGMENT;  |
| 14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18 | VIOLET SCHILDT and PATRICK W. SCHILDT (a/k/a PATRICK W. SCHILDT, JR.), individually and d/b/a GLACIER WAY C-STORE, LLC, and DARRYL LACOUNTE, Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Department of Interior,  Defendants,   | <ul> <li>(2) BREACH OF CONTRACT;</li> <li>(3) UNJUST ENRICHMENT/<br/>CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST</li> <li>(4) REQUEST FOR A PRELIMINARY<br/>INJUNCTION</li> <li>(5) CONSPIRACY IN RESTRAINT<br/>OF TRADE IN VIOLATION<br/>OF 15 USC § 1</li> <li>DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL</li> </ul> |
| 20  <br>21                 |  |  |
| 22                         | PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE   |  |
| 23                         | 1. Plaintiff Pardeep Kumar is a resident of Browning, Montana.   |  |
|                            | 2. Defendants Violet Schildt and Patrick Schildt (the "Schildts") ar   |  |
|                            | individuals who reside in East Glacier, Montana and have conducte  |  |

business in Browning, Montana under the name "Glacier Way C-Store, LLC."

- 3. Defendant, Darryl LaCounte is Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs for the United States Department of the Interior and is Director of the Department that must approve a land sale transaction of trust land. He is named in his official capacity.
- 4. This Court has jurisdiction of this matter under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, § 1360(b), and § 1367(a) and 15 USC § 1 & 3.
- 5. This Court is the proper venue for this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2) and L.R. 3.2(b).
- 6. This Court is authorized to grant declaratory and injunctive relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202, respectively.

### **FACTS RELEVANT TO ALL COUNTS**

7. On March 31, 2020, Plaintiff and the Schildts entered a Contract for Deed for Plaintiff to purchase real estate, inventory, equipment and supplies from the Schildts, as described Exhibit A to the Contract for Deed. True copies of the Contract for Deed and Exhibit A are submitted with this Complaint as <a href="Exhibit 1">Exhibit 1</a>. Essentially, Plaintiff agreed to purchase the land, building, and contents on which the Schildts had operated a convenience store known as the Glacier Way C Store (the "Subject Property").

- 8. The Contract for Deed provided that the Schildts would finance the purchase, for the total amount of \$1,100,000. Plaintiff made the required down payment of \$50,000, has paid all monthly installments, and otherwise has complied fully with the Contract for Deed.
- 9. On March 31, 2020, Plaintiff and the Schildts also entered a Commercial Property Use Agreement (the "Agreement"), pursuant to which the Schildts assigned the use of the Subject Property to the Plaintiff for the duration of the Contract for Deed. A true copy of the Agreement is submitted with this Complaint as <a href="Exhibit 2">Exhibit 2</a>. Plaintiff has complied with all of his obligations under the Agreement.
- 10.Among other provisions, the Agreement provides that the Schildts "shall provide for the quiet use and enjoyment by lessee of the subject property." Ex. 2, Art. VI,  $\P$  1.
- 11.SOn information and belief, the Schildts are enrolled members of the Blackfeet Nation. The Subject Property is held in trust under the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984) or the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967).
- 12. Various federal statutes govern sales by Indians of trust land. At a minimum, a negotiated sale must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior (the "Secretary") pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 5134.

- 13. The Contract for Deed contains no reference to federal law governing the sale of trust lands, and no requirement that the Schildts obtain the Secretary's approval for the negotiated sale.
- 14. Plaintiff did not enter into the Contract for Deed as the result of a public auction of the Subject Property.
- 15. The Schildts were represented by counsel in connection with the sale.

  Their attorney was, or had been, employed as counsel to the Blackfeet

  Nation, and knew or should have known of the federal requirements.
- 16.Plaintiff did not have legal representation in entering into the Contract for Deed but he did receive a bill from the Schildts' attorney, which he paid.
- 17.In December 2021, Plaintiff wrote to the Schildts and the attorney who had represented them in connection with this transaction, requesting evidence that the Schildts had received approval from the Secretary.
- 18.At the time of the transaction, the Schildts informed the Plaintiff that the sale complied with Section 3 (Land Acquisition Policies) of the 2019 Blackfeet Land Acquisition Ordinance No. 116 (the "Ordinance"). In the December 2021 letter, Plaintiff also requested evidence of compliance with the Ordinance.
- 19.The Schildts did not respond to Plaintiff's letter, in their own right or through counsel.

20. On May 31, 2022, Plaintiff's counsel sent a second letter to the Schildts. Among other things, this letter again requested evidence of compliance with to 25 U.S.C. § 5134 and the Ordinance. The letter also informed the Schildts of Plaintiff's intention to file this action. As of the date of filing this Complaint, Plaintiff has not received a response to this letter.

- 21.On May 31, 2022, Plaintiff's counsel also sent a letter to the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA"), Rocky Mountain Regional Office, enclosing a copy of the Contract for Deed and requesting that the BIA confirm that the transaction required the approval of the Secretary and, if so, determine whether the Secretary approved the transaction. As of the date of filing this Complaint, Plaintiff has not received a response to this letter.
- 22.On May 4, 2022, Patrick Schildt and the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council (the "Council") entered into two Agreement[s] to Sell and Purchase (the "Sale Agreements"). Together, they provide for the sale to the Council of the Subject Property.
- 23.In Resolution No. 377-2022, the Council authorized entry into a Sale Agreement for a total purchase price of \$7,705,600. The corresponding Sale Agreement provides that the purchase price will "be determined by the appraisal price and approved by the Indian Trust Property Valuation Division, RMR, GPR, Appraisal and Valuation Services

Office" of the Department of the Interior. It also provides that the Council will provide an earnest money deposit of \$700,000, at a time not specified, in advance of closing. Resolution No. 377-2022 provides that the earnest money deposit shall be held in escrow pending closing. True copies of Resolution No. 377-2022 and this Sale Agreement are submitted with this Complaint as Exhibit 3.

- 24.In Resolution No. 378-2022, the Council authorized entry into a Sale Agreement for a total purchase price of \$2,246,800. The corresponding Sale Agreement provides that the purchase price will "be determined by the appraisal price and approved by the Indian Trust Property Valuation Division, RMR, GPR, Appraisal and Valuation Services Office" of the Department of the Interior. It also provides that the Council will provide an earnest money deposit of \$200,000, at a time not specified, in advance of closing. Resolution No. 378-2022 provides that the earnest money deposit shall be held in escrow pending closing. True copies of Resolution No. 378-2022 and this Sale Agreement are submitted with this Complaint as <a href="Exhibit 4.">Exhibit 4.</a>
- 25. Unlike the Contract for Deed, the Sale Agreements between Mr. Schildt and the Council refer to requirements of federal law that must be met prior to closing of the sale to the Council, and refer to the Subject Property as trust land. *See e.g.*, Ex. 4 and Ex. 5, ¶¶ 3, 7-11.

- 26. If Mr. Schildt proceeds with the sale of the Subject Property to the Council, the Schildts would be unable to fulfill their obligation under the Contract for Deed to sell the Subject Property to the Plaintiff.
- 27. On information and belief, the Schildts did not seek or obtain the approval of the Secretary for their entry into the Contract for Deed with the Plaintiff.
- 28. The Contract for Deed provides that, "[i]n case of Sellers' failure to deliver title pursuant hereto, the amount of all payments made by Purchaser shall be a lien upon said property in favor of Purchaser to secure the return of said payments to Purchaser, except insofar as there shall exist a claim against any title insurance." Contract for Deed, ¶ 14.
- 29. Plaintiff has paid \$314,000.00 under the Contract for Deed, including the down payment of \$50,000 and monthly installments through May 20, 2022.
- 30.Plaintiff has made improvements to the Subject Property, in anticipation of ownership. He also has purchased inventory located on the Subject Property. In total, he has paid approximately \$1,200,000 for improvements and inventory. He also anticipates the loss of profits in the amount of \$1 million, as the result of his inability to operate the store.

31.Defendant Violet Schildt has removed \$66,920.02 to date from

32. The federal government has enacted detailed legislation, accompanied

by regulations, to provide for negotiated sales of trust lands. See, e.g.,

25 CFR § 152.25. Determination of Plaintiff's and the Schildts'

respective rights under the Contract for Deed requires construction of

these federal statutes and regulations, requiring resolution of a

33.On or about June 2 and 3, 2022, under information and belief,
Defendant Patrick Schildt, his attorney Dawn Gray (who is also the
Blackfeet Tribal Business Council's attorney), and another Blackfeet

substantial question of federal law.

Plaintiff's account used for food stamp receipts.

Blackfeet Tribal Business Council's attorney), and another Blackfeet Tribal Business Council attorney, Dion Killsback, met at the Blackfeet Tribal Offices to discuss physically removing Plaintiff from his ongoing business. They discussed shutting down his business and

locking Plaintiff out.

34.On June 5, 2022, the the Schildts delivered an unsigned letter to Plaintiff which purported to be notice of termination of the Agreement and "immediate eviction" from the Subject Property in the near future.

35.On the same date, the the Schildts and other individuals forcibly removed Plaintiff from the Subject Property, including the portion of the Subject Property in which Plaintiff resided.

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36. Plaintiff has living quarters on the second floor of the convenience store and asked if he could retrieve his belongings. The Schildts would not let Plaintiff into the property to retrieve his personal belongings.

37. Plaintiff fears that, given the individuals who are assisting the Schildts, he does not have a remedy in the Blackfeet Tribal court and to file a claim there would be an exercise in futility.

# COUNT I: REQUEST FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

- 38. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates the allegations of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 39. 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) authorizes this Court, "[i]n a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, ... [to] declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought."
- 40. Mr. Schlidts' intention to sell the Subject Property to the Council gives rise to an actual controversy between Plaintiff and the Schildts. The Schildts cannot comply with the Contract for Deed and at the same time transfer the Subject Property to the Council.
- 41. The Schildts have failed and refused to provide evidence to Plaintiff of their compliance with 25 U.S.C. § 5134. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that the Schildts were required to obtain the Secretary's approval of the Contract for Deed.

- 42. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that, absent approval by the Secretary, the Schildts cannot perform their obligation under the Contract for Deed to transfer title to the Subject Property to the Plaintiff.
- 43. Plaintiff also seeks supplemental relief in the form of the attorney's fees necessarily incurred to determine his rights under the Contract for Deed, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2202 and Mont. Code Ann. § 27-8-313. Equitable considerations support such an award. The Schildts entered into the Contract for Deed and have accepted payments made under it, but have failed and refused to respond to Plaintiff's inquiries concerning approval of the transaction by the Secretary. Their entry into the Sale Agreements with the Council, while they remain subject to contractual obligations to Plaintiff, necessitated the filing of this action. The declaratory relief sought is necessary to change the status quo, with Plaintiff making payments to the Schildts under a contract they likely are precluded from performing, depriving Plaintiff of the benefit of his bargain.
- 44. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Plaintiff has a lien on the Subject Property in the amount of all payments Plaintiff has made to the Schildts to secure the return of such payments to him, plus interest and attorney's fees, and that this lien shall attach to the proceeds payable to the Schildts pursuant to the Sale Agreements.

#### **COUNT II: BREACH OF CONTRACT**

- 45. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates the allegations of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 46. The Schildts entry into the Contract for Deed without obtaining the necessary approval of the Secretary constitutes breach of the Contract for Deed.
- 47. Mr. Schlidts' entry into the Sale Agreements is in breach of their obligation to deliver title to the Subject Property to Plaintiff pursuant to the Contract for Deed.
- 48. The determination whether the Schildts have breached the Contract for Deed requires construction of federal law governing the negotiated transfer of trust property.
- 49. The Schildts removal of Plaintiff from the Subject Property was in breach of the quiet use and enjoyment provision of the Agreement.
- 50.Plaintiff has incurred damages as a result of the Schildts breach of contract, including anticipated lost profits.

## COUNT III: UNJUST ENRICHMENT/CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST

- 51. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates the allegations of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 52.Plaintiff's payments provided for in the Contract for Deed conferred a benefit on the Schildts.
- 53. The Schildts received and retained these payments, appreciating the benefit conferred on them.

- 54. It would be inequitable to allow the Schildts to retain the payments under the Contract for Deed, while failing to convey the Subject Property to the Plaintiff.
- 55.Plaintiff's improvements to the Subject Property also conferred a benefit on the Schildts. It would be inequitable to allow the Schildts to retain the benefit of these improvements without compensating Plaintiff.
- 56.Plaintiff's purchase of inventory also conferred a benefit on the Schildts, because the inventory remains in the Subject Property from they removed Plaintiff.
- 57. The Schildts unjust enrichment justifies the imposition of a constructive trust on the earnest money deposited by the Council for disbursement to the Schildts pursuant to the Sale Agreements.

# COUNT IV: REQUEST FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

- 58. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates the allegations of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 59. Plaintiff seeks a preliminary injunction to prevent the Schildts from taking possession of any of the earnest money advanced by the Council, pending resolution of Plaintiff's claim for imposition of a constructive trust on such funds.
- 60. Plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits of his claim for imposition of a constructive trust. The Schildts would be unjustly enriched if they

were allowed to retain the payments Plaintiff made under the Contract for Deed, for improvements, and for inventory.

- 61. The Sale Agreements provide that the funds held in escrow will be credited to the purchase price upon closing. They also provide that sale proceeds are payable to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Land Sale, Patrick W. Schildt Allotment #1418-G.
- 62. Plaintiff is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of temporary relief. Federal law prohibits the attachment of a lien on trust lands or the proceeds of the sale of trust lands.
- 63.Imposition of a judicial lien on the Council's earnest money deposits will ensure Plaintiff's ability to enforce the consensual lien provided for in the Contract for Deed, and his recovery of the other payments he has made.
- 64. The balance of equities weighs in favor of the Plaintiff. He entered into the Contract for Deed in good faith, and has complied with it. He also has complied with his obligations under the Agreement. The Schildts, by contrast, have disregarded their obligations under the Contract for Deed in entering into the Sale Agreements, and have disregarded their obligation to provide quiet use and enjoyment of the Subject Property pursuant to the Agreement.
- 65. The requested injunction would be in the public interest. The Schildts evidently decided to enter into the Contract for Deed in defiance of

federal laws and regulations requiring approval by the Secretary. Now, it appears that they will attempt to take advantage of their own failure to seek and obtain the Secretary's approval by entering into Sale Agreements which implicitly acknowledge federal requirements, for a price that is nearly 10 times the price specified in the Contract for Deed.

## CONSPIRACY IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE IN **VIOLATION OF 15 USC § 1**

- 66. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates the allegations of the foregoing paragraphs.
- 67. Schildts entered into an agreement with their attorney (and the Blackfeet Tribe's attorney) and another Tribal attorney that amounts to much more than a business strategy. They met to discuss the Council's purchase of the Subject Property from Mr. Schildt knowing that Plaintiff was buying the property. On information and belief Plaintiff believes the Tribe's attorneys drafted the Sale Agreement and resolutions.
- 68.Ms. Gray is also Mr. Schildt's sister-in-law.
- 69. On information and belief, neither Ms. Gray or Patrick Schildt told the Council about Plaintiff's Contract for Deed or theAgreement but instead claimed he was only managing the place for the Schildts.
- 70.Ms. Gray, Patrick Schildt and the Tribe's legal counsel met and conspired to take Plaintiffs business from him by force.

71. The individuals named above met on more than one occasion and discussed their strategy and how they would take Plaintiff's property.

72. Their actions resulted in Plaintiff's being unable to obtain help from anyone on the Blackfeet Reservation to maintain control of his business or to obtain his personal property and gain access to his home.

#### PRAYERS FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- 1. A declaratory judgment that the Schildts were required to obtain the Secretary's approval of the Contract for Deed; that their failure to obtain approval of the Contract for Deed prevents them from performing their obligations under the Contract for Deed; and that Plaintiff has a consensual lien in the amount of all payments Plaintiff has made to the Schildts under the Contract for Deed and otherwise, including interest and attorney's fees, which lien shall attach to the proceeds of the sales contemplated by the Sale Agreements.
- 2. A preliminary injunction to prevent the Schildts from taking possession of any of the earnest money advanced by the Council pending resolution of Plaintiff's claims.
- 3. Enjoin the Secretary of Interior through the Bureau of Indian Affairs Director from effectuating or approving the conveyance of the Subject Property under the Sale Agreements until the Plaintiff is made whole.

lows:

Verification

I, Pardeep Kumar declare as follows:

- 1. I am a Plaintiff in the present case, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the state of Montana.
- 2. I have a personal knowledge of myself, my activities, and my intentions, including those set out in the foregoing *Verified Complaint*, and if called on to testify I would competently testify as to the matters stated herein.
- 3. I have personal knowledge of Violet Schildt and Patrick W. Schildt (aka. Patrick W. Schildt, JR) and d/b/a Glacier Way C-Store, LLC, their activities, and their intentions, including those set out in the foregoing *Verified Complaint*, and if called on to testify I would competently testify as to the matters stated herein.
- 4. I verify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the factual statements in this *Verified Complaint* concerning myself, my activities, and my intentions are true and correct, as are the factual statements concerning Violet Schildt & Patrick W. Schildt (aka Patrick W. Schildt, Jr.) and their intentions. 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

Executed on June 8th, 2022

/s/ Pardeep Kumar
Pardeep Kumar