Manuel Corrales, Jr., Esq. SBN 117647 Attorney at Law 11753 Avenida Sivrita 2 7009 JAN - 8 P 3: 29 San Diego, CA 92128 Phone: (858) 521-0634 3 Fax: (858) 521-0633 4 Attorney for Plaintiff CALIFÓRNIA VALLEY MIWOK TRIBE 5 6 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO - CENTRAL DISTRICT 9 10 37-2008-00075326-CU-CO-CTL 11 CALIFORNIA VALLEY MIWOK TRIBE. | Case No. 12 COMPLAINT FOR: Plaintiff, 13 1. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF 2. DECLARATORY RELIEF 14 THE CALIFORNIA GAMBLING BREACH OF CONTRACT 3. BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY CONTROL COMMISSION; and DOES 4. 15 1 THROUGH 50, Inclusive, INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC 16 Defendants. ADVANTAGE 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 Plaintiff alleges as follows: 25 PARTIES 26 Plaintiff CALIFORNIA VALLEY MIWOK TRIBE ("MIWOK TRIBE" or 1. 27 COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, ETC. 28

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, ETC.

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 Tribe. Recipient Tribes, including the Miwok Tribe, are entitled to receive up to \$1.1 million per year from the RSTF. Section 4.3.2.1(a) of Compact. If the RSTF does not have sufficient funds to pay the non-compact Tribe \$1.1 million per year, Cal. Gov. Code § 12012.90(d) requires The Commission to take funds from the SDF to make up any shortfall, and do so "without delay to eligible recipient Indian Tribes ...".

- 7. At all times herein mentioned, the Miwok Tribe was and is <u>eligible</u> to receive funds from the RSTF and shortfall funds from the SDF, so as to be given its entitled \$1.1 million per year pursuant to Section 4.3.2.1(a) of the Compact and Cal. Gov. Code §§ 12012.75 and 12012.90.
- 8. In 1994, Congress entacted the Federally Recognized Tribe List Act of 1994, Pub. La 103-454, and the Miwok Tribe's name was placed on the list of federally recognized tribes. In 1998, the Miwok Tribe established a tribal council, by Resolution No. GC-98-01. On June 25, 1999, the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") recognized Silva Burley ("Burley") of the Miwok Tribe as tribal chairperson.
- 9. In late 1999, a leadership dispute developed within the Miwok Tribe. On July 12, 2000, the BIA again recognized Burley as chairperson of the Miwok Tribe, amid the Miwok Tribe's efforts to have the BIA approve its constitution, and the Miwok Tribe's ongoing internal leadership disputes.
- 10. In September 2001, the Miwok Tribe adopted a new version of its constitution, and sent it to the BIA for approval. On October 31, 2001, the BIA declined to approve the proposed new constitution, but recognized the Miwok Tribe as an "unorganized Tribe".
- In November of 2003, the BIA acknowledged the existence of a "government-to-government relationship" with the Miwok Tribe through the tribal council that Burley chaired.
- 12. On March 26, 2004, the BIA advised the Miwok Tribe that it still considered the tribe to be unorganized, despite the passage of the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004, giving Tribes the power to adopt governing documents of their

own. In the letter, the BIA asked the Miwok Tribe to draft a constitution that identified more of its membership base. Nevertheless, the letter still recognized Burley as "a person of authority" with respect to the Miwok Tribe.

- In March 2005, the BIA met with the Miwok Tribe in an effort to resolve the tribe's ongoing leadership disputes.
- 14. The BIA has continued to recognize the Miwok Tribe only as an "unorganized" tribe, because it has not adopted a governing constitution that identified other putative members of the tribe. It also will only recognize Burley as a "person of authority" for the Miwok Tribe, rather than its tribal chairperson.
- 15. Because of the ongoing Miwok tribal leadership dispute and the BIA's decision to recognize the Miwok Tribe as "unorganized" and Burley as merely a "person of authority", The Commission notified the Miwok Tribe in August of 2005, that it would be withholding distributions from the RSTF. The Commission advised it would be doing so, until the Miwok Tribe's leadership was formally established.
- 16. Despite repeated requests that The Commission distribute to the Miwok Tribe its share of funds under the RSTF, The Commission has refused and continues to refuse to do so.
- 17. In 2005, the Miwok Tribe filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., seeking declaratory and injunctive relief against the BIA. The complaint alleged the BIA was interfering with the Miwok Tribe's internal affairs by refusing to permit it to adopt its own constitution. The District Court dismissed the complaint as failing to state a claim, because under 25 U.S.C. § 476(h), the BIA can still require the tribe to organize its tribe so as to identify and include all putative mandates. There was no decision in the merits of whether the Miwok Tribe was "organized" or a recognized Tribe. The decision is presently on appeal. Despite this, The Commission has erroneously interpreted the District Court's Decision as a decision on the merits of these issues, and has wrongfully asserted that as an additional basis to withhold distribution of money to the Miwok Tribe from the RSTF.

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18. Pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code § 12012.75, The Commission has a mandatory duty to distribute funds from the RSTF to the Miwok Tribe, and under Section 4.3.2.1(b) it has no discretion in deciding whether a non-compact Tribe is entitled to such funding. On December 21, Plaintiff made written demand for its RSTF money. On January 3, 2008, The Commission refused to distribute as demanded, for the reasons set forth herein. It advised the total amount withheld as of September 30, 2007, was \$3,121,397.76.

## FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Injunctive Relief Against Defendant

The California Gambling Control Commission and DOES 1-10)

- The allegations in paragraphs 1 through 18 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 20. At all times herein mentioned, Cal. Gov. Code Section 12012.75 was and is in full force and effect. It states that The Commission has a mandatory duty to distribute RSTF payments to non-compact Tribes such as the Miwok Tribe. It provides:

There is hereby created in the State Treasury a special fund called the "Indian Gaming Revenue Sharing Trust Fund" for the receipt and deposit of moneys derived from gaming device license fees that are paid into the fund pursuant to the terms of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of making distributions to noncompact tribes. Moneys in the Indian Gaming Revenue Sharing Trust Fund shall be available to the California Gambling Control Commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of making distributions to noncompact tribes, in accordance with distribution plans specified in tribal-state gaming compacts. (Emphasis added.)

As stated, Cal. Gov. Code Section 12012.75 requires The Commission to distribute RSTF payments in accordance with the terms of the Compact.

21. Section 4.3.2.1(a) provides that non-compact tribes are to receive \$1.1 million per year from the RSTF. It states in relevant part as follows:

The Tribe agrees with all other Compact Tribes that are parties to compacts having this Section 4.3.2, that each Non-Compact Tribe in the State shall receive the sum of \$1.1

Section 4.3.2.1(a) further provides that if there is not enough money in the RSTF to pay each non-compact tribe \$1.1 million per year, then the funds are to be distributed in equal shares. However, Cal. Gov. Code Section 12012.90(d) requires The Commission to take funds from the SDF to make up any shortfall, and that The Commission "shall distribute [such] moneys without delay to eligible recipient Indian Tribes ...".

22. Under the Compact, the RSTF payments are to be made quarterly, and The Commission is to be a <u>trustee</u> of these funds for distribution purposes, having <u>no discretion</u> on whether to disburse the funds or how much each tribe is to receive. Section 4.3.2.1(b) provides in pertinent part as follows:

... The Commission shall have <u>no discretion</u> with respect to the use or disbursement of the trust funds. Its sole authority shall be to serve as a depository of the trust funds and to disburse them on a quarterly basis to Non-Compact Tribes....

23. Despite these clear statutory and Compact requirements, The Commission has taken it upon itself, wrongfully, to withhold RSTF money to the Miwok Tribe because it is not "organized". Under Section 4.3.2.s(b), The Commission has no discretion to make that determination. Moreover, nowhere in the Compact is there any requirement that a Non-Compact Tribe be "organized" in order to be entitled to distribution payments under the RSTF. To the contrary, all that the Compact requires is that the Non-Compact Tribe be "recognized", either formally or informally, to be eligible for payment. For example, Section 2.12 of the Compact states:

"Tribe" means a federally-recognized Indian tribe, or an authorized official or agency thereof. (Emphasis added.)

24. Despite the disputes involving the Miwok Tribe's leadership, the BIA has recognized, and continues to recognize, Burley as a 'person of authority', and the Miwok Tribe as an "unorganized Tribe". The language of Section 2.21 o the Compact

The allegations in paragraphs 1 through 30 are realleged and incorporated

herein by reference.

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32. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiff and Defendants concerning defendant Commission's (and relevant DOE defendants') obligations under the Compact and under the California Government Code, including, but not limited to, Cal. Gov. Code Section 12012.75 and Cal. Gov. Code Section 12012.90(d), and other statutes and regulations, to distribute moneys to Plaintiff under the RSTF, and Plaintiff's entitlement to such money. CCP § 1060. The dispute requiring judicial determination under CCP § 1060, includes, but is not limited to The Commission's decision to withhold such funding, because Plaintiff is purportedly not an "organized" tribe. Plaintiff dispute The Commission's decision, and contends that The Commission has no discretion to withhold the RSTF moneys on such grounds, and alleges that it is entitled to RSTF payments, because the BIA still recognizes it as an "unorganized" tribe and still recognizes Silvia Burley, a tribal member, as an authorized representative of the Miwok Tribe.

33. At all times herein mentioned, the Miwok Tribe was and is a third party beneficiary under the Compact with respect to the RSTF payments, and with respect to the SDF for shared full payments into the RSTF. Section 4.3.2.1(a)(1) states in pertinent part as follows:

- (a) For the purposes of this Section 4.3.2.1(b).3.2 and section 5.0, the following definitions apply:
  - (i) In Non-Compact Tribes shall be deemed third party beneficiaries of this and other compacts identical in all material respects ...

34. CCP Section 1060 provides in pertinent part as follows:

Any person interested under a written instrument ... or under a contract, or who desires a declaration of his or her rights or duties with respect to another, ... may, in cases of actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the respective parties, bring an original action ... in the superior court for a declaration of his or her rights and duties ..., including a determination of any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument or contract ... (Emphasis added.)

As a third party beneficiary under the Compact, Plaintiff Miwok Tribe is a "person interested under a written instrument ... or under a contract ...". The Compact is a written instrument or "contract". Pursuant to CCP § 1060, the Plaintiff seeks a judicial declaration of its rights under the Compact with respect to RSTF payments, and The Commission duties as a "trustee" of the RSTF to make payments to Plaintiff. Plaintiff further seeks a determination of a proper construction of Section 4.3.2.1, including, but not limited to, the phrase: "The Commission shall have no discretion with respect to the use or disbursement of the trust funds [RSTF]." The Commission contends that it can withhold RSTF payment from the Miwok Tribe because it is "unorganized". Plaintiff disputes this, and contends that The Commission has made RSTF payments to it in the past when it was purportedly not "organized". Plaintiff contends The Commission has no discretion to suddenly stop making payments, because the Minok Tribe has an ongoing tribal leadership dispute. Plaintiff further contends that The Commission has no discretion to withhold RSTF payment based on The Commission's interpretation of an unrelated U.S. District Court Decision between the Plaintiff and the BIA. In any event. Plaintiff contends The Commission's interpretation of that Decision is erroneous. Plaintiff contends The Commission has breached its fiduciary duties under the Compact by wrongfully withholding Plaintiff's entitled share of RSTF payments. The Commission disputes Plaintiff's claims and contends it has a right to withhold RSTF payments because Plaintiff is not an "organized" tribe. Plaintiff contends, however, that the Compact does not require Plaintiff to be "organized", just recognized through an "authorized representative". (Section 2.21 of the Compact.) Plaintiff contends that the BIA has recognized Barley as an "authorized representative" of the Miwok Tribe while it has been "unorganized", and that the Compact requires nothing more for entitlement to RSTF payments.

Plaintiff contends The Commission has wrongfully withheld, to date, over \$3
 million, and desires a judicial determination that The Commission pay these withheld

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funds forthwith to the Miwok Tribe via its authorized representative, Silvia Burley.

36. Plaintiff desires a judicial determination and declaration of Plaintiff's and The Commission's (and relevant DOE defendants) rights and duties under the Compact and relevant state law, including a proper and correct interpretation of the Compact and relevant Cal. Gov. Code Sections and other statutory questions.

## THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

## (Breach of Contract As Against Defendant The California Gambling Control Commission and DOES 11-20)

- The allegations in paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiff was and is a third party beneficiary under the Compact, specifically as it pertains to RSTF payments. (Section 4.3.2.(a)(1)).
- Defendant Commission (and relevant DOE defendants) breached the express terms of the Compact, by refusing to pay to Plaintiff money owed from the RSTF.
- At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiff was, and is, entitled to distribution of RSTF payments.
- 41. At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiff performed all the conditions and duties required of it under the Compact, so as to be eligible for receipt of RSTF money.
- At no time was The Commission excused from performance, or was performance under the Compact frustrated or prevented.
- 43. As a result of defendant Commission's (and relevant DOE defendants') breach of contract, Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to loss of RSTF money and interest thereon.
- Plaintiff makes no claim against any of the Compact Tribes, and as such, they are not necessary and indispensible parties.
- 45. Sovereign immunity has been specifically waived under Section 9.4 of the Compact, for purposes of collecting the funds due Plaintiff by The Commission under the RSTF.

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Fiduciary Duty as Against Defendant the California Gambling Control Commission and DOES 11-20)

- 46. The allegations in paragraphs 1 through 45 and realleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 47. The Commission's (and that of relevant DOE defendants') conduct as herein alleged constitutes a breach of its (and/or their) fiduciary duties under the Compact and under State law
- 48. As a result of The Commission's (and that of relevant DOE defendants') breach of fiduciary duties, Plaintiff suffered damages as herein alleged, including loss of RSTF payments exceeding \$3 million.

## FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Intentional Interference With Prospective Economic Advantage, As Against DOES 21-50)

- The allegations in paragraphs 1 through 48 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 50. Upon information and belief, DOE defendants 21-50 have conspired with one another to take over the Miwok Tribe, so they can build and operate a casino in its name. To accomplish this, DOE defendants 21-50 have stirred up strife and contention amid the Miwok Tribe leadership, making it difficult for the tribe to form an organized constitution. This faction of conspirators have wrongfully influenced and persuaded The Commission to withhold funding, because the Miwok Tribe is not "organized". DOE defendants 21-50, upon further information and belief, have attacked the Miwok Tribe's legitimacy through the BIA, hoping to form a coalition against Plaintiff to stop funding and destroy the tribe as a constituted Native American Indian Tribe. By doing so, this faction of conspirators hope to take over the tribe and build and operate a tribal COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, ETC.

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casino for profit.

- Accordingly, The Commission's decision to stop RSTF payments to Plaintiff is a byproduct of the efforts of DOE defendants 21-50 to take over the tribe.
- 52. The actions of DOE defendants 21-50 were and are intentional, and have been, and are, calculated to interfere with Plaintiff's rights and entitlement to distribution payments under the RSTF. DOE defendants 21-50 have intentionally interfered with Plaintiff's right to such funding, for the wrongful purposes as herein alleged.
- 53. As a legal result of DOE defendants 21-50's wrongful and intentional actions of interfering with Plaintiff's prospective economic advantage relative to the RSTF payments, Plaintiff suffered damages as herein alleged, including loss of RSTF money in excess of \$3 million. To the extent such intentional interference involves private (non-public entity) parties, Plaintiff will seek punitive damages against such individuals, because such conduct was and is despicable, fraudulent and oppressive.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- For injunctive relief under CCP Section 526, restraining The Commission from withholding Plaintiff's RSTF money, and then ordering and commanding The Commission and relevant DOE defendants to discharge their contractual and statutory duties, and pay Plaintiff its entitled RSTF money.
- For declaratory relief regarding the obligations of The Commission and relevant DOE defendants to pay (and continue to pay) Plaintiff funds under the RSTF, and the proper interpretation of the Compact with respect to those duties, and Plaintiff's entitlement to the RSTF money withheld.
- For compensatory damages owed to Plaintiff from the RSTF, since The Commission withheld those funds from Plaintiff.
- For punitive damages against DOE defendants 21-50 for actions amounting to intentional interference with prospective economic advantage, according to proof at trial.
- 5. For costs of suit and expenses of litigation.

- 6. For prejudgment interest.
- For any relief consistent with the case made by the Complaint and embraced within the issues, pursuant to CCP § 580(a).
- 8. For such other relief as the court deems just and proper.

DATED: January 1, 2008

Manuel Corrales, Jr., Esq. Attorney for Plaintiff

California Valley Miwok Tribe