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tribal governments under a fee-for-services contract—or at least did so for the Nooksack Tribe until September 30, 2016, as discussed infra. Declaration of Gabriel S. Galanda RE Attempts to Obtain Attestation and Official Seal of Nooksack Tribal Court, ¶6 ("Galanda Decl."). Betty Leathers and Deanna Francis serve as the Court Clerks to both the Nooksack Tribal Court and the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals.

A. The Nooksack Court of Appeals' September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs in In re Gabriel S. Galanda, et al. v. Nooksack Tribal Court.

On June 28, 2016, the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals issued an order that found Ms. Leathers in contempt of court for failure to comply with previously issued orders of the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals that instructed her to accept the pro se filings with the Nooksack Tribal (trial) Court. Id., ¶2. Since March of 2016, Ms. Leathers has rejected dozens of Petitioners' attempted filings with the Nooksack Tribal Court. Id. The Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals' June 28, 2016 Order also ordered Rory Gilliland, Nooksack Chief of Police, to arrest and jail Ms. Leathers on or before July 6, 2016 if she failed to comply with the Appeals Court's order. Id.

On July 25, 2016, the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals issued another Order that directed Mr. Gilliland to show cause on or before August 3, 2016, why he should not be held in contempt of court for failure to comply with the Court's June 28, 2016 Order, having not arrested Ms. Leathers for flouting the Appeals Courts' June 28, 2016 order. *Id.* The Nooksack Court of Appeals' July 25, 2016 Order also directed Mr. Gilliland to show cause why he should not be sanctioned for failure to comply with the June 28, 2016 Order by paying Petitioners' reasonable costs and other fees incurred in bringing the motion. *Id.*

On September 21, 2016, the Nooksack Court of Appeals issued an Order and Judgment Awarding Costs. Id., Ex. A; Attachment to Ex. B. Finding Petitioners' accounting reasonable,

the Appeals Court entered judgment against Mr. Gilliland in favor of Petitioners in the amount of \$2,790.15. *Id.*, Attachment to Ex. B. Katie Nicoara, Administrative Assistant with NICS, emailed a copy of the September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs that same day. *Id.*, Ex. A.

B. Petitioners' Attempts to Obtain Attestation and Certification of the Nooksack Court of Appeals' September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs.

On September 23, 2016 and on October 5, 2016, Petitioner Gabriel S. Galanda emailed Ms. Nicoara three alternative attestations regarding the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs ("Nooksack Court of Appeals Attestations"). *Id.*, ¶7-8; Ex. C. The Nooksack Court of Appeals Attestations were addressed to Nooksack Tribal Court Clerk Betty Leathers, NICS Administrative Assistant Katie Nicoara, and Nooksack Court of Appeals Chief Judge Eric Neilsen. *Id.* Mr. Galanda copied Ms. Leathers, Ms. Francis, and Mr. Gilliland on these emails. In his September 23, 2016 and October 5, 2016 emails, Mr. Galanda explained

"we intend to enforce the Appeals Court's Order and Judgment Awarding Costs to me and my colleagues, against the Police Chief. To that end, we need, and thus respectfully request, that you and the Chief Judge consider executing the attached Attestations, specifically via each of your original signature and any Appeals Court seal."

Id., Ex. B.

On October 3, 2016, Mr. Galanda requested that Wilma "Billie" Kae Rabang² deliver for signature to the Nooksack Tribal Court the Nooksack Court of Appeals Attestations. Rabang Decl, ¶2. That same day, Ms. Rabang presented the Attestations to Ms. Francis in person. *Id.*, ¶3. Ms. Francis told Ms. Rabang to "come back tomorrow." *Id.*

² Ms. Rabang has filed, or attempted to file, legal papers with the office of the Nooksack Tribal Court Clerk in Deming, Washington on dozens of occasions since 2013. Declaration of Wilma Kae Rabang RE Attempts to Obtain Attestation and Official Seal of Nooksack Tribal Court ("Rabang Decl."), ¶1.

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Ms. Rabang returned to the Nooksack Tribal Court on October 4, 2016. Id. Ms. Francis then told Ms. Rabang that she would not accept the attestations or deliver them to Ms. Leathers, Ms. Nicoara, or Chief Judge Neilsen for review or signature. Id. Ms. Francis told Ms. Rabang "we don't want these," and handed the three attestations back to Ms. Rabang. *Id.* Ms. Rabang asked Ms. Francis to stamp the three attestations "REJECTED" or "RECEIVED" as is the Nooksack Tribal Court Clerks' current practice, but Ms. Francis refused. Id.

As it turns out, on September 30, 2016, the "Nooksack Tribe" filed suit against NICS, i.e., its own Court of Appeals, for breach of contract, injunctive relief and specific performance.³ Petitioners are not a party to the action; neither is Mr. Gilliland. But tellingly, the injunction motion papers provide: "Because the activities impose the real threat that an individual employee, namely the Chief of Police, will be subject to execution of judgment in the immediate future, an injunction is necessary." In other words, the "Nooksack Tribe" sued NICS, in urgent part, because of Petitioners' professed efforts to begin enforcement of the Appeals Court's September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs against Mr. Gilliland.

The motive of those holding themselves out as Nooksack Tribal officials and judicial officers is rather transparent: to obstruct or subvert justice at every turn. Notwithstanding, Mr. Gilliland should be held accountable, through enforcement of the judgment rendered against him.

III. LAW AND ARGUMENT

Under UEFJA, creditors holding a judgment against a debtor from another jurisdiction may enforce that judgment in Washington. RCW 6.36.025. Washington law defines a "foreign judgment" as any judgment "of a court of the United States or of any state or territory which is entitled to full faith and credit[.]" RCW 6.36.010(1).

³ The lawsuit and related papers published by the Tribe are available on Michigan State University College of Law's Turtle Talk Blog: https://turtletalk.wordpress.com/2016/10/07/more-pleadings-in-nooksack-v-nics/.

Indian tribes generally qualify as a territory of the United States and thus are considered states for UEFJA purposes under Washington law. *See In re Marriage of Susan C. and Sam E.*, 114 Wash.App. 766, 774 (2002); CR 82.5.

Registration of a foreign judgment requires filing of an authenticated copy of the foreign judgment, an affidavit of the judgment creditor, a judgment summary, and proof of notice of mailing. RCW 6.36.025, .035. The foreign judgment generally must be authenticated in accordance with the act of congress, 28 U.S.C. § 1738, or with Washington law. RCW 6.36.025(1). Authentication generally requires that a foreign judgment be attested by the court clerk with the seal of the court by which the judgment was issued, if a seal exists, together with a certificate of the judge of the court, which states that the clerk's attestation is in proper form. 28 U.S.C. § 1738; *Maroon v. Immigration and Naturalization Serv.*, 346 F.3d 982, 985 (8th Cir. 1966).

The judgment creditor also must file an affidavit that sets forth the name and last known post office address of the judgment debtor, the name and last known post office address of the judgment creditor, and the filing and expiration date of the judgment in the originating jurisdiction. RCW 6.36.035(1). The judgment creditor files the authenticated foreign judgment and the affidavit in addition to a judgment summary consistent with RCW 4.64.030 with the superior court clerk's office. WCCR 54(e). The judgment creditor must file a proof of mailing of notice, which includes the name and post office address of the judgment creditor and the judgment creditor's lawyers along with a notice of filing of foreign judgment to the judgment debtor. RCW 6.36.035(2).

Once the foreign judgment is filed in Superior Court, it becomes a registered foreign judgment and is enforceable within ten (10) days. *TCAP Corp v. Gervin*, 163 Wash.2d 645, 651 (2008) (en banc) (citing RCW 6.36.010(2), .025(1), (2)). A registered foreign judgment has the

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same effect as a Washington State Superior Court judgment and may be enforced, extended, or satisfied in the like manner. RCW 6.36.025(1).

Petitioners have filed with this Court an affidavit in accordance with RCW 6.36.035. Petitioners have properly noticed judgment debtor Rory Gilliland of this filing of foreign judgment and have filed proof mailing of that notice with this Court in accordance with RCW 6.36.035. Petitioners also have filed with this Court a judgment summary in accordance with RCW 4.64.030 for entry on the Clerk's Execution Docket.

Despite numerous attempts, Petitioners have simply been unable to obtain authentication of the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals' September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs. *See* Galanda Decl.; *see also* Rabang Decl. Petitioners have exhausted all known means of authenticating the Nooksack Court of Appeals' September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs through attestation or seal as required by RCW 6.36.025(1). *Id.* Petitioners have otherwise satisfied all other statutory requirements for entry of this foreign judgment under UEFJA.

IV. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Based on Petitioners' substantial compliance with UEFJA and on the appended declarations evidencing Petitioners' numerous attempts to obtain an authenticated copy of the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals' September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs, Petitioners request this Court enter the Nooksack Tribal Court of Appeals' September 21, 2016 Order and Judgment Awarding Costs as a foreign judgment under UEFJA and Washington law.

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