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1 2		Т	he Honorable J	John C. Coughenour		
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7	UNITED STATES WESTERN DISTRIC		DISTRICT COURT F OF WASHINGTON			
8	AT SEATTLE					
9	DAVID WILLIAM TURPEN,					
10	Plaintiff,	No	. 2:22-cv-00496			
11	vs.		EFENDANTS' S			
12		MO	POSITION TO DTION FOR SU DGMENT) PLAINTIFF'S JMMARY		
13 14	KATHERINE ARQUETTE TURPEN, et	90	DGMENT			
15	al.,					
16	Defendants.					
17						
18	In accordance with Local Rule 7(g) and	_				
19	so (Dkt. # 48), the Defendants respectfully					
20	Court strike the following new arguments and new law submitted in Plaintiff's					
21	Reply (Doc. # 47) in support of his Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. # 45): (1)					
22	Plaintiff's argument that Muckleshoot Tri					
	Treaty of Medicine Creek and cited case la Defs.' Surreply - 1 No. 2:22-cv-00496	un (neb	Office of the Tr Muckleshoot 1 39015 172 nd Auburn, W (253) 939	ibal Attorney Indian Tribe Avenue SE A 98092		

argument that Muckleshoot Tribal Court lacks jurisdiction because of the Law of
 Nations and citation to Wikipedia in support thereof (Reply, pp. 4-5).

In his Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiff argues that Muckleshoot Tribal 3 Court lacks *in rem* jurisdiction over the marriage and cites to various Washington 4 State case law. His motion is devoid of any reference to the Treaty of Medicine 5Creek or any federal case law. On reply, Plaintiff argues for the first time that there 6 7 is no basis in the Treaty of Medicine Creek to conclude that Muckleshoot Tribal Court retained the right to assert jurisdiction over the dissolution of the marriage of 8 a tribal member and a nontribal member. He cites for the first time Settler v. 9 Lameer, 507 F.2d 231 (9th Cir. 1974), and Brendale v. Confederated Tribes & Bands 10of Yakima Indian Nation, 492 U.S. 408 (1989), to support his new assertion that 11 Muckleshoot Tribal Court lacks jurisdiction because of the Treaty of Medicine 12Creek. Likewise, Plaintiff raises on reply for the first time his argument that the 13 Muckleshoot's code is null and void because of the law of nations. For support, he 14cites Wikipedia's description of the Treaty of Westphalia. The Court should strike 15these new arguments and citations to case law and Wikipedia as improperly made 16on reply and irrelevant. 17

"As a general rule, a 'movant may not raise new facts or arguments in his reply brief." *Karpenski v. Am. Gen. Life Companies, LLC*, 999 F. Supp. 2d 1218, 1226
(W.D. Wash. 2014) (citing *Quinstreet, Inc. v. Ferguson,* 2008 WL 5102378, at *4
(W.D. Wash. 2008). Thus, "[s]ubmission of arguments or evidence for the first time in a reply is improper because it unfairly deprives the non-movant of an opportunity

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to respond. Cedar Park Assembly of God of Kirkland, Washington v. Kreidler, 402 F.
 Supp. 3d 978, 991 (W.D. Wash. 2019); see also, Von Brimer v. Whirlpool Corp., 536
 F.2d 838, 846 (9th Cir. 1976); Docusign, Inc. v. Sertifi, Inc., 468 F. Supp. 2d 1305
 (W.D. Wash. 2006).

 $\mathbf{5}$ Plaintiff was obligated to provide his arguments and citations that he wished the court to consider with his motion for summary judgment and there is no reason why 6 7 the new arguments and citations could not have been included with his motion for summary judgment. Plaintiff attempts to raise a new basis because the Defendants 8 pointed out that he failed to show that the Tribal Court lacked jurisdiction over the 9 dissolution proceeding. Because these arguments and citations should have been 10 addressed with his motion for summary judgment, the Court should strike those 11 sections of the brief. See, Quinstreet, Inc. v. Ferguson, No. C08-5525RJB, 2008 WL 125102378, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 25, 2008) (Court struck the lines containing new 13 facts and the new citations). 14

In any event, Plaintiff's arguments are meritless. Plaintiff asserts that
Muckleshoot has been divested of authority over its member by the ratification of
the Treaty of Medicine Creek. This simply is not true. "Indian tribes are
'domestic dependent nations' that exercise inherent sovereign authority over their
members and territories." Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Citizen Band Potawatomi
Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, 498 U.S. 505, 509 (1991). The Muckleshoot Tribal Court
has jurisdiction by way of its inherent sovereign authority over its members.

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Plaintiff also asserts that there is not a clause in the treaty that reserved 1 $\mathbf{2}$ jurisdiction over a dissolution of marriage. While it is true that no clause in the treaty discusses dissolution of marriage, this fact does not support his assertion 3 that the Muckleshoot Tribal Court lacks jurisdiction over this dissolution because 4 $\mathbf{5}$ "the treaty was not a grant of rights to the Indians, but a grant of right from them, a reservation of those not granted." United States v. Winans, 198 U.S. 371, 381 6 7 (1905). Conversely, the treaty's silence speaks of Muckleshoot's reservation rather than relinguishment. 8

Moreover, federal law is clear that tribes have civil jurisdiction over
nonmembers that enter into consensual relationships with the tribe or its members.
See, e.g., Montana v. United States, 450 U.S. 544, 565, 101 S. Ct. 1245, 1258, 67 L.
Ed. 2d 493 (1981). The Muckleshoot Tribal Court has jurisdiction over the
dissolution between Muckleshoot member Mrs. Turpen and the Plaintiff.

Plaintiff's argument that the Treaty of Westphalia somehow divests Muckleshoot of its inherent authority was also not included with his motion and is meritless. Plaintiff provides no case law support for the application of the Treaty of Westphalia to an Indian Tribe. In fact, Counsel for the Defendants were unable to locate any case law that applies the Treaty of Westphalia. It is completely irrelevant and newly raised and that portion of the reply brief should be stricken.

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Dated this 11th day of April, 2023.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 11, 2023, the foregoing will be electronically filed with the Court's electronic filing system, which will generate automatic service upon all parties registered to receive such notice.

/s/ Trent S.W. Crable	
Trent S.W. Crable	

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