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2015 SEP 15 AM 8:44

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
COUNTY OF STANISLAUS

4 STANISLAUS COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BY *Ana Valencia*

6 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
7 Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 1490969

8 NOTICE OF MOTION AND
9 MOTION TO TRAVERSE AND
10 QUASH RAMEY ARREST
WARRANT

11 v.

Oct 1, 2015
10:AM

12 BALJIT ATHWAL,
13 Defendant.

Hearing: _____ at _____ a.m.
Dept: ~~TBA~~ *20*

14 TO: Stanislaus County District Attorney BIRGIT FLADAGAR:

15
16 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September ____, 2015 at ____ a.m. in Department 8 of the
17 above entitled court defendant BALJIT ATHWAL will move to traverse quash the Stanislaus
18 Superior Court arrest warrant (Ramey Warrant Penal Code section 817) for Baljit Athwal signed by
19 the Honorable Mitchell Rigby, judge Madera County Superior Court ion August 13, 2015 and served
20 on August 14, 2015 and dismiss the complaint in the above entitled action on grounds the affidavit in
21 support of the Ramey Warrant does not provide probable cause for arrest. This motion is based this
22 pleading, the attached points and authorities, and the records of this court including the affidavit in
23 support of the death warrant.

24 Dated September 11, 2015

Martha Carlton-Magaña

26 Martha Carlton-Magaña

1 MARTHA CARLTON-MAGAÑA CSB #70391
2 1012 Eleventh Street Suite 103
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4 (209) 524-5616
Attorney for BALJIT SINGH ATHWAL

5 STANISLAUS COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
6 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

7 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
8 Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 1490969

9 POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
10 IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO
11 QUASH RAMEY ARREST
WARRANT

12 v.

13 BALJIT ATHWAL,
14 Defendant.

Hearing: _____ at _____ a.m
Dept: 8

15 INTRODUCTION

16
17 These eloquent words spoken by then Attorney General of the United States and future
18 Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson seventy-five years ago have never been more apt or more
19 prophetic.

20
21 "The prosecutor has more control over life, liberty, and reputation than any other person in
22 America. His discretion is tremendous. He can have citizens investigated and, if he is that
23 kind of person, he can have this done to tune of public statements and veiled or unveiled
24 intimations. Or the prosecutor may choose a more subtle course and simply have a citizen's
25 friends interviewed . The prosecutor can order arrests, present cases the grand jury in secret
26 session, and on the basis of his one-sided presentation of the facts, and cause the citizen to be
27 indicted and held for trial. He may dismiss the case before trial, in which case the defense
28 never has a chance to be heard . Or he may go on with a public trial. If he obtains a
conviction, the prosecutor can still make recommendations as to sentence, as to whether the
prisoner should get probation or a suspended sentence, and after he is put away, as to whether
he is a fit subject for parole. While the prosecutor at his best is one o f the most beneficent
forces in our society, when he acts from malice' or other base motives, he is one of the
worst.....

1
2 If the prosecutor is obliged to choose his cases, it follows that he can choose his
3 defendants. Therein is the most dangerous power of the prosecutor: that he will pick people
4 that he thinks he should, rather than pick cases that need to be prosecuted. With the law books
5 filled with a great assortment of crimes, a prosecutor stands a fair chance of finding at least a
6 technical violation of some sort on the part of almost anyone. In such a case, it is not a
7 question of discovering the commission of a crime and then looking for the man who has
8 committed it, it is a question of picking the man and then searching the law books, or putting
9 investigators to work, to pin some offense on him. It is in this realm in which the prosecutor
10 picks some person whom he dislikes or desires to Embarrass, or selects some group of
11 unpopular persons and then looks for an offense, that the greatest danger of abuse of
12 prosecuting power lie. It is here that law enforcement becomes personal, and the real crime
13 becomes that of being unpopular with the predominant or governing group, being attached to
14 the wrong political views, or being personally obnoxious or in the way of the prosecutor
15 himself." Justice Robert H. Jackson (U.S. Supreme Court 1941- 1954) "The Federal
16 Prosecutor- An Address by Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States." 1940

17 The Affidavit in Support of the Ramey Warrant in this case is a 324 page opus, fraught with
18 speculation, innuendo, unreliable hearsay, immaterial asides, character smears, and improper, and
19 often fantastical opinion, evidence about the "meaning" of words used by people listed in the
20 affidavit but remarkably lacking as a statement of probable cause. Most remarkably, aside from the
21 many completely contradictory versions of events given by felon Robert Woody, 325-page affidavit
22 provides no evidence the death of Korey Kauffmann is actually a homicide. There is nothing in this
23 confusing and rambling narrative that explains how Baljit Athwal committed, aided, abetted,
24 counseled or encouraged the murder of a human being except the desperate, incredible,
25 uncorroborated claims of Mr. Woody.

26 The Affidavit in Support of the Ramey Warrant also intentionally omits all of the exculpatory
27 information found in the Affidavit in Support of the Application for Authorization to Intercept Wire
28 Communications submitted on June 23, 2012. The omissions include questions over the date Korey
Kauffman went missing, an attempt made on Kaufmann's life just before he disappeared, an
admission by another individual, who had threatened to kill Kauffmann, that he had a hard time

1 hiding the body. It also intentionally omits material exculpatory information casting substantial
2 doubt on the credibility of the two primary informants, Michael Cooley, and Robert Lee Woody.

3 The Affidavit in Support of the Ramey Warrant and the Affidavit in Support of the
4 Application for Authorization to Intercept Wire Communications are both part of the record in this
5 case and the court is moved to take judicial notice of same.

7 FACTS RELEVANT TO BALJIT ATHWAL

8 This recital of facts includes all of the relevant information from both the Affidavit in Support
9 of the Ramey Warrant¹, and the Affidavit in Support of the Authorization for Intercept of Wire
10 Communications. The information followed by the "AWI" page number is the information omitted
11 from the Affidavit in Support of the Ramey Warrant:

12 Korey Kauffmann was reported missing on April 2, 2012 by his stepfather Kevin Picket.(p.
13 4).
14

15 On April 4, 2012 Michael Cooley contacted a Turlock police officer. (AWI 18-19) Mr.
16 Cooley and his brother Ricky claimed Mr. Kaufmann was last seen on March 30, 2012. going over
17 their back fence into the Carson property with the intention of stealing irrigation pipe (p.37).

18 The District Attorney immediately thereafter in April, 2012 formed a task force to investigate
19 the disappearance. (p.4) By May 2013 they were preparing wiretaps. (p. 5)

20 Kevin Pickett and his girlfriend Dawn Poma repeatedly reported Korey Kauffman
21 disappeared on March 29, 2015, the day Kauffman and Pickett were stopped by law enforcement
22 after purchasing methamphetamine together. (AWI 43,43,46,99,100).
23

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26 ¹ All page references are to the Affidavit in Support of the Ramey Warrant unless signified with
27 AWI which are references to the Application for Authorization on of Intercept of Wire
28 Communications. 4
-

1 On April 10, 2012 his step- father reported that he feared Korey had been stealing from the
2 property of co-defendant Frank Carson. (p.41) It was well known that the Carson's had a theft
3 problem at their property. (p.25-32) It was common knowledge that his neighbor Michael Cooley and
4 his family were stealing from the property. (p. 25-32) Michael Cooley would charge people to go
5 into his backyard to steal from the Carson property, and take a cut of the theft as his fee. (AWI
6 79,121) According to TJ Singh, Korey Kauffman was one of those people. (AWI 79)

8 T. J Singh, owner of Samra Salvage, claimed he bought scrap metal from Korey on March 30,
9 2012. He denied Cooley family claims that he was with them at the Cooley's on the evening of
10 March 30, 2012. He said he received a phone call from Korey at 5:22 p.m. on March 30, 2012.
11 (AWI 79).

12 The last outgoing call on Cricket phone associated with was at 10:16 p.m. on March 30,
13 2012. (p.39) Law enforcement was unable to find anyone else who would confirm sending or
14 receiving calls from Kauffman on March 30, 2012. Several alleged recipients claimed others had
15 their phones on that date. (AWI 65, 76,77,93)

17 Kauffmann's roommate Lannette Clardy reported that she witnessed Rudolfo Rudy Gonzalez
18 threaten to kill Korey Kauffman, "slit his neck from ear to ear", and try to run Korey Kauffman over
19 the week before his disappearance. Gonzalez was with Filo Ramos, a Norteño gang member. (AWI
20 22).

22 Kauffman family members also reported "Bondi" later identified as Luis Garcia, another
23 Norteño gang member had threatened to kill Korey Kauffmann. (AWI 22, 27,201). Keith Hobbs, the
24 son of Michael Cooley's girlfriend, told the task force he was with Garcia and heard Garcia tell his
25 girlfriend that it was, "Hard to hide Korey's body." (AWI 30).

26 The body of Korey Kauffman was found substantially decomposed on August 19 2013.

27 5
28 There were no ante mortem or perimortem injuries. There were signs of postmortem animal gnawing,

1 and the bones had been scattered. A bullet was found with clothing near the bones. DNA on the
2 bullet was identified as a mixture not otherwise identified. (p.4, 198)

3
4
5 Robert Woody is a 40 year old methamphetamine user and felon who did occasional
6 handyman work for Baljit Athwal and Daljit Athwal , the owners of Pop-n- Cork in Turlock, for
7 many years. (p. 2)

8
9 In 2008 Frank Carson represented Baljit Athwal in a legal matter. (p. 8)

10 The affiant states, without any source, that Baljit Athwal and Robert Woody drove by
11 Kauffmann's home and yelled, "Your ass is grass, on March 28, 2012. . (p. 33) The claim is
12 contradicted on the next page where Kim Stout claims Korey told her Woody and a relative of the
13 Athwals drove by and threatened him. (p. 34).

14
15 On April 27, 2012 Baljit Athwal reported to police that his truck was stolen.. It was
16 recovered burned out later the same day. (p.43,44) After his arrest in 2014, Woody claimed he'd
17 torched the car for Athwal for the insurance. (p. 51)

18 On May 23/24 2012 Baljit Athwal and Robert Woody were given a list of possible thieves,
19 which Baljit Athwal voluntarily gave to law enforcement July, 2012. They parked in Michael
20 Cooley's driveway. There was an unfriendly, but not threatening exchange and the vehicle pulled out
21 of the driveway and left. In March of 2014, after Robert Woody's arrest for murder, Woody would
22 claim Athwal had him steal the truck for insurance purposes. (p.44, 45)

23
24 On June 25, 2012 Stanislaus Sheriff Deputy Barringer told the Athwals and Woody about the
25 formal investigation into Kauffman's death. (p. 53)

26 On June 26, 2012 Baljit Athwal's phone pinged off of cell towers near Coulterville and
27 Smith Station. (Despite the affiant's claim to the contrary those towns are on a popular back route to
28 Yosemite.) Baljit Athwal told police he'd gone to Yosemite with friends. The affiant states pings

1 were eight miles from the location of Kauffman's body. (p.53)
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6 On July 12, 2012 the Pop-n- Cork and the Athwal's homes were searched for the first time.
7 Cadaver dogs were used. Baljit Athwal voluntarily gave the officers a flyer with theft suspect
8 Cooley's name on it, given to him by Frank Carson. Their phones are being tapped. The affidavit
9 includes transcripts of calls showing they are upset with law enforcement. (There is nothing
10 incriminating in the phone calls.) (p.61- 89,121-147)

11 Robert Lee Woody's girlfriend Sunny Dykes wore a wire for the task force on February 18,
12 2014, and reported that Woody told her he'd shot Korey Kauffman, cut him up and spread his body
13 for the pigs. On her questioning he insisted he was alone and did it by himself. Robert Lee Woody
14 was arrested for murder on March 1, 2014. (p. 201-202)

15
16 At an unknown date under unknown circumstances Robert Woody Jr. told police his father
17 Robert Lee Woody was bragging that he was on the property with Baljit Athwal and Daljit Atwal
18 when three people came over the fence to steal an antique car and he heard gunshots. At a later time
19 he told his son Baljit Athwal took the body to the mountains near Yosemite, and should have hid it
20 better. (p.40,41, 102)

21
22 On February 26, 2014 Robert Lee Woody's mother Beverly claimed he told her he, Daljit
23 Atwal and Baljit Athwal drove up to the Carson property, that Baljit jumped out and started beating
24 Korey Kauffmann, and that Robert Woody tried to pull him off. She said Woody claimed they gave
25 Woody \$4000 to leave the state, and \$10,000 to get his teeth fixed. (p.103- 105) Robert Woody was
26 arrested for the murder of Korey Kauffman on March 1, 2014. During his seven-hour interrogation
27 he claimed that Daljit Atwal hired Mexicans he met in prison, including a guy named Mike who
28 killed Kauffman (Daljit Atwal had never been in prison). Then he claimed that Daljit Athwal hired

1 Mike Cooley to beat someone up the property behind the Carson family. Then he claimed that Baljit
2 beat Korey Kauffman up, but he, Woody wasn't there. Then he claimed he saw Baljit and Korey
3 fighting and Korey on his feet trying to get away when he, Woody, left. No one had a gun. Woody
4 told the officers the Athwals gave him \$400 to go to Washington and \$7000 to get his teeth fixed. (p.
5 206- 221)

6
7 While in jail Woody's phone calls with his family were recorded. On one phone call he
8 insisted another time that CHP Officer McFarlane was the killer.. On another call told his parents that
9 he was in Washington when Korey disappeared, and speculated that the Athwals had set him up.
10 On another call he says the Athwals are hot heads but he doesn't know if they did it. On yet another
11 call he says he couldn't lie on the Athwals cause they are innocent. In yet another call he claims Mike
12 Cooley killed Kauffman and set him, Woody, up caused he told Cooley to stop stealing from Carson.
13 P. 228-233
14

15 In one of phone calls Beverley Woody claimed that there were two witnesses who said
16 Michael Cooley was the killer. (p. 103-105) At another point in one of the phone calls she claimed
17 police told her Mary and her boyfriend were the killers. (p 239) She also said "Dominic" had
18 confessed to moving the body to the mountains in a white SUV. (p 229)

19 Phone records show Baljit Athwal's cell phone bouncing off a single cell tower associated
20 with both his shop and the Carson property the evening of March 30, 2015. (p. 320)

21 Pursuant to the Stanislaus County Court Index on the Stanislaus County Court's website;
22 Korey Kauffman had two felony convictions for assault likely to cause great bodily injury. Michael
23 Cooley has at least six felony convictions including convictions for residential burglary and
24 commercial burglary, felon with a gun, and petty theft with prior. He has a pending possession for
25 sale of a controlled substance. Beverley Woody has felony convictions for petty theft with a prior and
26 receiving stolen property. Robert Woody has seven felony convictions including convictions for
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1
2 assault on a police officer, receiving stolen property, grand theft, and auto theft, and felony
3 possession of a weapon. Baljit Athwal and Daljit Athwal do not have any record.
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8 ARGUMENT

9 THE AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF THE ARREST WARRANT FAILS TO PROVIDE 10 PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THE ARREST OF BALJIT ATHWAL FOR MURDER AND 11 CONSPIRACY.

12 The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Article 1, section 13 of the
13 California Constitution explicitly prohibit the arrest and incarceration of and individual unless a
14 finding of probable cause by a court supports that arrest. *Gerstein v. Pugh*(1975) 420 U.S. 103;
15 *County of Riverside v. McGlothin* (1991) 500 U.S. 44 *People v. Campa* (1984) 36 Cal.3d 870US
16 103, 114 . "Whether an arrest is made pursuant to or in the absence of a warrant, however, it must be
17 upon a showing of probable cause. The Fourth Amendment provides that 'no Warrants shall issue, but
18 upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation ..." California Constitution, article I, section
19 13, and [former] Penal Code section 813 contain similar provisions." *People v. Campa, supra*. Penal
20 section 817(a)(1) reads in its entirety that, "[w]hen a declaration of probable cause is made by a peace
21 officer of this state, in accordance with subdivision (b) or(c), the magistrate, if, and only if, satisfied
22 from the declaration that there exists probable cause that the offense described in the declaration has
23 been committed and that the defendant described therein has committed the offense, shall issue a
24 warrant of probable cause for the arrest of the defendant. (California Penal § 817(a)(1)

25 The probable cause determination required by *Gerstein* is separate from and conceptually
26 different from the procedures that generally occur at a suspect's first appearance i.e. reading the
27 charges, apprising suspects of their basic procedural rights, setting bail, and making arrangements for
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1
2 suspects to obtain counsel. The *Gerstein* decision does not require any of these “first appearance”
3 procedures. The timely accomplishment of these arraignment procedures is no substitute for a fair
4 and reliable determination of probable cause by a judicial officer either before or promptly after arrest
5 *Gerstein v. Pugh*, supra. “Because the probable cause determination is not a constitutional
6 prerequisite to the charging decision, it is required only for those suspects who suffer restraints on
7 liberty other than the condition that they appear for trial.” *Gerstein v. Pugh*, supra, at 116, fn. 26.
8 When, as here, the probable cause affidavit fails to provide probable cause for the arrest, his
9 continued confinement is unconstitutional, and the defendant should be released from custody
10 forthwith. This constitutionally required result is completely independent of the charging decisions
11 of the prosecutor. In *Gerstein v. Pugh*, supra, the Court heard a class action brought on behalf of
12 persons in Florida arrested and detained under a prosecutor's information. The Court held that
13 Florida's failure to accord the plaintiffs a probable cause determination by a magistrate, and not just
14 by a prosecutor, violated the Fourth Amendment.

15 The Court was explicit in maintaining that the Fourth Amendment rather than the procedural
16 due process guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment controlled the case. “The historical
17 basis of the probable cause requirement is quite different from the relatively recent application
18 of variable procedural due process in debtor-creditor disputes and termination of government-
19 created benefits. The Fourth Amendment was tailored explicitly for the criminal justice
20 system, and its balance between individual and public interests always has been thought to
21 define the 'process that is due' for seizures of person or property in criminal cases, including
22 the detention of suspects pending trial . . . Moreover, the Fourth Amendment probable cause
23 determination is in fact only the first stage of an elaborate system, unique in jurisprudence,
24 designed to safeguard the rights of those accused of criminal conduct. (Id..at n. 27.)

25 Probable cause, requires 'facts and circumstances 'sufficient to warrant a prudent man
26 in believing that the (suspect) had committed or was committing an offense," *Gerstein*,
27 supra, 420 U.S. at 111.

28 California State Law is in accord. In *People v. Campa*, supra, defendant was arrested
pursuant to a Ramey Warrant at his home. The Court iterated that “[a]n arrest warrant which is not
supported by a showing of probable cause must fail, and an arrest made pursuant to it is illegal.

1 “(Citing *People v. Sesslin* (1968) 68 6Cal.2d 418, 424-425.) The Campa court continued: "A ...
2 warrant is issued without probable cause, (,and therefore in violation of constitutional proscriptions,
3 when the affidavit upon which it is based contains no competent evidence sufficient to support the
4 finding of the magistrate. The indicated questions of competency and sufficiency are questions of
5 flaw. [Citations.]" (*People v. Scoma* (1969) 71 Cal.2d 332, 336.). In *Campa* defendant plead guilty
6 after the trial court denied his motion to exclude his confession on grounds the Ramey Warrant
7 affidavit die not support a finding, of probable cause for arrest. On appeal the Supreme Court reverse,
8 finding the Ramey warrant was deficient for failure to show probable cause for arrest. The court in
9 *Campa* held that when an affidavit is based upon hearsay information, any analysis of the
10 competency and sufficiency of the evidence necessarily involves considerations of the credibility of
11 the informant and the probative value of his information. *People v. Campa* (1984) 36 Cal.3d 870,
12 879.) The California Supreme Court has held that "for an affidavit based on an informant's hearsay
13 statement to be legally sufficient to support the issuance of a ... warrant, two requirements must be
14 met: (1) the affidavit must allege the informant's statement in language that is factual rather than
15 conclusionary and must establish that the informant spoke with personal knowledge of the matters
16 contained in such statement; and (2) the affidavit must contain some underlying factual information
17 from which the magistrate issuing the warrant can reasonably conclude that the informant was
18 credible or his information reliable." (Camp at 880, citing *People v. Hamilton* (1969) 71 Cal.2d 176,
19 179-180. Lastly, statements made informants in police custody are inherently unreliable. California
20 law recognizes that evidence of declarations against penal interest may be admitted as an exception to
21 the hearsay rule. (Evidence Code § 1230; *People v. Spriggs* (1964) 60 Cal.2d 868,at 875.) But in this
22 context, our Supreme Court has recognized that the trustworthiness of such declarations is limited
23 and that the hearsay exception should not apply to collateral assertions within declarations against
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1 penal interest. (People v. Leach (1975) 15 Cal.3d 419, 439.) In light of the high probability of
2 unreliability which characterizes such "collateral assertions" our state high court has construed the
3 hearsay exception "to be inapplicable to evidence of any statement or portion of a statement not itself
4 specifically dis-serving to the interests of the declarant." @. at p. 882-883.) Accord *Lilly v. Virginia*
5 (1999) 527 U.S. 116, which held that an in-custody declarant who inculpates another to exculpate
6 himself does not possess the inherent guarantee of trustworthiness to satisfy the confrontation clause
7 of the Sixth Amendment.

9 Applying the Campa standards to the instant case, all we have in probable cause affidavit is
10 the attacks on Baljit Athwal's character, conclusionary opinions of the affiant, and the inherently
11 incredible, and completely uncorroborated and contradictory claims of Robert Lee Woody. Mr
12 Woody was arrested just after he bragged to his girlfriend on tape that he had, all by himself, shot
13 Korey Kauffman, chopped him up, and spread his body for the pigs. In a desperate attempt to shift
14 blame off himself, he blamed, CHP Officer McFarland, Mexican gang members, Michael Cooley,
15 and finally Baljit Athwal. That version of the story appears to be the one the investigators were
16 pushing for. It's simply not credible to any independent, disinterested reviewer. The conduct that is
17 ascribed
18 to him in the affidavit is not criminal and in no way demonstrates involvement in anything abnormal
19 or inconsistent with any other frustrated citizen who has been the victim of continued harassment by
20 law enforcement.


23 The rambling, incoherent Affidavit in Support of the Arrest warrant in the instant case, with
24 its innuendo, improper conclusionary opinion, and surplusage, and the Affidavit in Support of the
25 Application for Intercept of Wire Communications, with its wealth of exculpatory information in the
26

1 including questions over the date Korey Kauffman went missing, the attempt made on Kaufmann's
2 life just before he disappeared, the admission by another individual, who had threatened to kill
3 Kauffman, that he had a hard time hiding the body, and Michael Cooley's role as bridge troll, leads
4 to the inescapable conclusion. The Arrest Warrant is not supported by probable cause that Baljit
5 Athwal committed murder or any other crime. Aside from the intentionally omitted exculpatory
6 evidence, there is no forensic evidence, i.e. DNA, clothing, canine hits, ballistics, wiretap evidence
7 or cell phone evidence, nor any statement of the defendant or any other witness except Robert Lee
8 Woody that supports an accusation of murder against Baljit Athwal. The only evidence of his alleged
9 involvement is found in two of the seven versions of "Who killed Korey Kauffman" offered by
10 Robert Lee Woody. Because this case presents none of the circumstances *Gerstein* described as
11 temporarily suspending the Amendment's command, his arrest was unlawful. (420 U.S. at 113-14.)
12
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15 CONCLUSION

16 For the foregoing reasons, Baljit Athwal respectfully requests that the warrant for his
17 arrest be quashed for lack of probable cause to support his arrest for murder and conspiracy and he be
18 ordered released from custody forthwith.

19
20
21 Dated: September 12, 2015


22 Martha Carlton-Magaña
23 Attorney for Defendant
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4

5 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

6 I am a citizen of the United States and am employed in the Stanislaus County; I
7 am over the age of eighteen (18) years and not a party to the within action; my
business address is 1012 Eleventh Street, Suite 103, Modesto, California 95354.

8 On AUGUST 31, 2015 I served the following document(s): PEOPLE v. BALJIT
9 ATHWAL SSCN 1490969; MOTION TO TRAVERSE AND QUASH RAMEY WARRANT, and
served in the manner and/or manners described below to each of the parties herein,
addressed as stated below:

10
11 Office of the Attorney General
12 1300 "I" Street
13 Sacramento, CA 95814-2919
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14 Birgit Fladager
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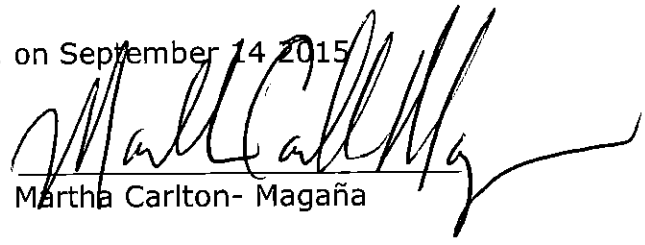
Bruce Perry (conflict II)
948 11th St. suite 16
Modesto, Ca. 95354

By mail, or electronically if available, or at the Attorney Box
Stanislaus County Court Clerks Office
800 11th St. Modesto, California 95354

I caused such envelope(s) to be delivered by hand to the address(s) listed above, the attorney box, or electronically.

I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Modesto, California, on September 14, 2015



Martha Carlton- Magaña