1 2	MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney RICHARD A. SCHMIDT, Supervising Assistant City Attorney ANN J. ROSENTHAL, Deputy City Attorney (SBN 158413) 6262 Van Nuys Blvd., Room 160		
3	I Van Nuvs. California 91401		
4	Telephone: (818) 374-3300 Facsimile: (818) 374-3310		
5	Attorneys for the Plaintiff, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
6	THE FEORLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORN		
7			
8	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
9	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, NORTHWEST JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
10			
11			
12	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)	Case No.: CJ56370	
13	Plaintiff,	PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION TO DEMURRER; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	
14	vs.	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	
15	COREY EIB,	DATE: Inno 22 2016	
16	Defendant	DATE: June 22, 2016 TIME: 8:30 a.m, DEPT: 102	
17]	DEI 1. 102	
18			
19	TO THIS HONORABLE COURT AND THE D	DEFENDANT IN PROPRIA PERSONA:	
20	The People of the State of California here	eby oppose the Demurrer filed by COREY EIB	
21	(hereinafter referred to as "the Defendant"). The Complaint in this case is sufficient on its face		
22	All of Defendant's other arguments are without	merit	
23	This Opposition is based on the following	g memorandum of Points and Authorities, the	
24	court's file in this matter, and any other and furt	her argument that may be had at the hearing of	
25	Defendant's Demurrer.		
26	111		
27	111		
28	///		

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION TO DEMURRER - 1

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

On or about November 25, 2015, the Defendant was stopped by CHP Officer Bemiller while driving on the northbound I-405, north of Mullholland Dr., and issued a Notice to Appear, # CJ56370, citing Defendant for violations of Vehicle Code sections 12500(a), [unlicensed driver], 4000(a)(1) [expired vehicle registration] and 16028(a) [driving with no proof of insurance]. (A copy of the Notice to Appear, # CJ56370, is attached hereto as Exhibit 1). After continuing his arraignment two times, the Defendant has now asked this court to consider his Demurrer to the Complaint. As will be shown below, Defendant's Demurrer is without merit and should be overruled in its entirety.

ARGUMENT

I.

A DEMURRER RAISES ONLY AN ISSUE OF LAW AS TO THE SUFFICIENCY OF AN ACCUSATORY PLEADING ON ITS FACE

Penal Code section 1004 provides that the defendant may demur to the accusatory pleading at any time prior to the entry of a plea, when it appears upon the face thereof either:

- If an indictment, that the grand jury by which it was found had no legal authority to inquire into the offense charged, or, if an information or complaint that the court has no jurisdiction of the offense charged therein;
- 2. That it does not substantially conform to the provisions of §§ 950 and 952, and also § 951 in case of an indictment or information;
- 3. That more than one offense is charged, except as provided in § 954;
- 4. That the facts stated do not constitute a public offense;
- That it contains matter which, if true, would constitute a legal justification or excuse of the offense charged, or other legal bar to the prosecution.

2627

28

22

23

24

25

In the instant case, Defendant's Demurrer states that it is brought pursuant to subdivisions 2, 4, and 5, but Defendant's pleading makes no argument as to how the Complaint in this case is defective under Penal Code section 1004. Defendant's only comment about the Complaint itself is in point VIII (Demurrer, 4:17 – 5:8) where Defendant argues that his name and address as written by CHP Officer Bemiller on the Notice to Appear are incorrect, and that somehow entitles him to some relief. Defendant is mistaken.

A. The Notice To Appear Used By CHP Officer Bemiller Constitutes A Valid Complaint In This Case

A criminal proceeding is commenced by an "accusatory pleading," and in misdemeanor prosecutions it is a complaint. (Cal. Pen. Code § 950; Cal. Pen. Code § 949, 4 Witkin, supra, § 6, pp. 11-12.) Penal Code section 19.7 provides, in relevant part: "[A]ll provisions of law relating to misdemeanors shall apply to infractions including but not limited to powers of peace officers, jurisdiction of courts, periods for commencing action and for bringing a case to trial and burden of proof." The procedure for commencing an action for a violation of the Vehicle Code is ascribed under Section 40500, which provides that an officer may issue a Notice to Appear upon a determination that any violation of the code has been committed. A written Notice to Appear, delivered and filed with the Court, constitutes a complaint. (Cal. Veh. Code § 40513(a).) The Notice to Appear must contain the following: "the name and address of the person, the license number of his or her vehicle, if any, the name and address, when available, of the registered owner or lessee of the vehicle, the offense charged and the time and place when and where he or she shall appear." (Vehicle Code §40500(a).) These requirements substantially mirror the requirements for a misdemeanor complaint under Penal Code section 950 which simply requires: (1) the title of the action and names of the parties; and (2) a statement of the public offenses charged therein.

Defendant claims that his name and address on the Notice to Appear are not correct.

However, looking at Defendant's record with the DMV, the information contained on the Notice to Appear is the same as on his most recent DMV record. (Defendant's DMV record is attached

hereto as Exhibit 2.) Defendant's claim that the information on his DMV record is not correct, and/or his address has not been updated (Demurrer, 5:18-27), is an admission that he has also violated Vehicle Code section 14600, which provides that when a person who has received a drivers license moves to a new residence, or acquires a new mailing address, he *shall within 10 days thereafter* notify the department of both the old and new address. Then, when the presenting his license for examination upon demand of a police officer under Vehicle Code section 12951(b), the driver must also present the document issued by the DMV showing the change of address if the license in the driver's possession does not reflect the driver's current residence or mailing address. (Vehicle Code section 14600(b).)

Perhaps the People should amend the Complaint to add this violation.

B. The Other Issues Raised By Defendant Are Not Reached By Demurrer

It is well settled that a demurrer is a pleading which raises an issue of law as to the sufficiency of an accusatory pleading. (Shortridge v. Municipal Court (1984) 151 Cal.App.3d 611, 616; People v. Dury (1983) 152 Cal.App.3d Supp. 23, 27; People v. Hale (1965) 232 Cal.App.2d 112, 120.) A demurrer lies only for defects appearing on the face of the accusatory pleading. (Cal. Pen. Code § 1004; People v. Williams (1979) 97 Cal.App.3d 382, 387-88; Dury, supra, 152 Cal.App.3d at Supp. 27.) It is not an appropriate vehicle to measure the sufficiency of the evidence or to test a question of fact outside the scope of the pleadings. (Hale, supra, 232 Cal.App.2d at 120; People v. McAllister (1929) 99 Cal.App. 37, 40-44 ("Section 1004 of the Penal Code describes five grounds of demurrer... In none of these subdivisions is the sufficiency of the evidence ... made of consequence for the purposes of demurrer).) "Evidentiary matters are not reached by a demurrer." (Dury, supra, 152 Cal.App.3d at Supp. 27.)

1. The Notice to Appear Complies With The Requirements of Due Process

In Defendant's Paragraph IV (Demurrer, 3: 12-21), the Defendant raises the issue of Due Process. All that due process requires is that an accused be given notice of the charges

against him (*In re Hess* (1955) 45 Cal.2d 171, 175.) It is not the function of criminal pleadings to provide the defendant with notice of the particular circumstances of the charge. (*People v. Washington* (1971) 17 Cal.App.3d 470, 475; *People v. Marshall* (1957) 48 Cal.2d 394, 399 fn.

5.) Thus, the charges must contain in substance a statement that the accused has committed some public offense. (Cal. Pen. Code § 952; People v. Bright (1996) 12 Cal.4th 652, 670.) The statement may be phrased in the words of the statute describing the offense or in any other words sufficient to afford notice to the accused of the offense charged, so that he may have a reasonable opportunity to prepare and present a defense. (Ibid.) This is undoubtedly the simplest, and appears to be the most common, method of pleading; and the charge is sufficient even though, by this method, it contains conclusions of law. (Ratner v. Municipal Court (1967) 256 Cal.App.2d 925, 929.)

The Complaint (Notice to Appear) in this case uses the words of the statute in describing the offense committed by the defendant, to wit:

"12500(a) VC Unlicensed Driver M" (Misdemeanor)

"4000(a)(1)VC Exp. Reg. I" (Infraction)

"16028(a) VC No Proof of Insurance I" (Infraction)

Thus, the Notice to Appear in this case complies with the requirements of section 952 and sufficiently gives the defendant notice of the offense of which he is accused.

2. Whether Or Not The Cited Violations Apply To The Defendant Is A Question Of Fact, and Not Reached By Demurrer

As stated previously, demurrer under Penal Code section 1004 is limited in scope and may not challenge the sufficiency of the evidence against a defendant. Defendant claims that he is not a person described in Vehicle Code section 21052 (Paragraph V, Demurrer 3:22 – 4:2), He also seems to be challenging the ownership status of the public roads and highways. (Paragraph VI, Demurrer 4:3-12.) Then Defendant asserts that it is not necessary to register the vehicle he

was driving. (Paragraph VII, Demurrer, 4:13-16.) The answer to all of these questions are factual in nature – none of them can be reached by Demurrer.

"...[A] demurrer tests only defects existing on the face of the indictment The question of whether the defendants did [certain acts], and if so, for how long, is one of fact not law and therefore should be decided by a jury" A demurrer, however, is not a proper means to test the sufficiency of evidence."

(Id. at 391; McAllister, supra, 99 Cal.App. at 40, 44.)

Again, the defendant has failed to address any particular language contained in the complaint which would fail to state a public offense as required by Penal Code section 1004. Whether the actions of the defendant violated the charge against him is a question of fact, not of law, and therefore should be decided by a trier of fact. (*See Williams, supra*, 97 Cal.App.3d at 391.) A demurrer, however, is not a proper means for the defendant to test the sufficiency of evidence against him and any argument made by Defendant related to the facts of the violation itself is not properly brought through demurrer. (*See Ibid.*)

3. <u>Defendant's Quotation of Five Paragraphs from the Syllabus of U.S. Supreme</u> <u>Court Case Texas v. White is Historically Interesting But Completely</u> <u>Irrelevant</u>

Without providing any context, Defendant cited to five paragraphs from the Syllabus portion of the U.S. Supreme Court case *Texas v. White*, (1869) 74 U.S. 700. This case, decided before California became a State, involved Treasury bonds that were issued to the State of Texas by the United States, payable to the State of Texas or bearer, and redeemable after December 31, 1864. (*Id.* at 717.) Pursuant to an act of the Texas Legislature, the bonds were deposited in the treasury of the State of Texas, and must be indorsed by the Governor of the State of Texas to be payable. (*Id.* at 718.) Most of the bonds were indorsed and sold according

¹ California became the 31st State of the United States on September 9, 1850.

to law, but a part of them were still in the treasury of Texas in January 1861 when "the late Southern rebellion broke out." (*Ibid.*) On March 4, 1961, after an election, an ordinance of secession was ratified and Texas withdrew from the United States and took an oath to support the provisional government of the Confederate States. (Ibid.) The legislature of the usurping government of Texas then passed an act to sell bonds in the State treasury for use during the Civil War, and repealed the act requiring the bonds be indorsed by the governor. (Ibid.) Bonds were delivered to White & Chiles, bankers in England, and none of them was indorsed by any governor of Texas. (Ibid.) In 1865 the rebel forces were disbanded and the United States sought to Reconstruct Texas. (Id. at 1729.) In 1866 the State passed an ordinance looking to recover the bonds and filed for an injunction to restrain the ultimate holders of the bonds from receiving payment from the United States, and to compel that they be surrendered to the State of Texas. (Id. at 717 - 19.) One of the questions presented in the case was whether the State of Texas, having seceded from the Union, so far changed its status that it did not have jurisdiction to bring a lawsuit in a court of the United States. (Id. at 719.) After discussing the changes in the State of Texas over the period of the Civil War, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the actions of the rebellion in Texas to secede from the United States were without operation of law (Id. at 726) "When, therefore, Texas became one of the United States, she entered into an indissoluble relation." (Id. at 726.) "The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States." (Id. at 725.) While the Court recognized the right of Texas to have a republican form of government throughout the Civil War, the actions the rebel government took during the Civil War to sell the bonds for the purpose of levying war against the United States was unlawful (treasonable). (Id. at 733.) The Court ruled that the State of Texas was entitled to return of the bonds. (Id. at 736.) While a case of historical significance. Texas v. White has no application to the case at bar.

26 111

25

27 111

28 111

2

3

10

12 13

11

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

111

21

28

Pages 11 and 12 of Defendant's Demurrer appear to be a compilation of nonsense, challenging this Court's jurisdiction over this case. According to Defendant's DMV record, he was issued a California identification card on 10/31/2007, and a drivers license on 05/28/2009, both currently expired. Defendant listed his mailing and residence address as 1278 Glenneyre, Apt. 261, Laguna Beach, CA 92651. Defendant's address is within the defined boundaries and borders of the State of California,² and the Court can take judicial notice that Defendant was driving within the City of Los Angeles, State of California.

Defendant's concern that he is being mistaken for a State employee, referred to in Veh. Code section 21052 is misguided, as the charges filed against the Defendant are not found in Division 11 of the Vehicle Code [Rules of the Road], which apply to any operation of vehicles upon the highways, unless otherwise specified. (Veh. Code section 21001.)

111 111 111 111 111

² California Constitution of 1849, Article XII states, "The Boundary of the State of California shall be as follows: Commencing at this point of intersection of 42d degree of north latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said 120th degree of west longitude until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line in a south easterly direction to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the 35th degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the Treaty of May 30th, 1848; thence running west and along said boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence running in a northwesterly direction, and following the direction of the Pacific Coast to the 42d degree of north latitude, thence on the line of said 42d degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. Also all the islands, harbors, and bays, along adjacent to the Pacific Coast."

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing and any further argument that may be presented at the time of the hearing, the People urge that Defendant's Demurrer be overruled.

DATE: June 10, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney RICHARD SCHMIDT,

Supervising Assistant City Attorney

Rv

ANN J. ROSENTHAL Deputy City Attorney

Attorneys for Plaintiff
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL NOTICE TO APPEAR CHP 215 (REV. 06-15) MISDEMEANOR Traffic Nontraffic	J 56370			
Date of Violation Time Day of the Week, S M T W T F	CHP 215s			
Name (First, Middle, Last) COREY BRANDON EIB OWNE	's Responsibility (§40001 VC)			
Address 1278 GLENNEYRE #261				
City LAGUND BEALIL CA	PLES			
Driver Lic. No. 5595110 (EXT) CA Commercial				
Sex Mair KL Eyes 117 Theight 5-10. Weight 195	Race/Ethnicity			
3 C8 F Y 7 8 G 4 5 7 5 4	Reg Exp.			
Pr. of Veh. Make Body Style Color Veh. Type COST CHEV PT GRY OTT	(\$15210(b) VC) HAZARDOUS MATERIAL			
Evidence of Financial Responsibility or CHP/DOT/PUC/ICC	(§353 VC)			
Registered Owner or Lessee	Same as Driver			
3637 CALLE CANON	Same as Driver			
CALABASAS CA 91302				
	Misdemeanor or Infraction (Orcle)			
Yes No Code and Section Description DESCRIP				
18 4000 DI VC EXPREG MO				
□ \$ 16078(a) VC NO PROOF OF	INSURBIEMO			
0 0	M 1			
Speed Approx, P.F./Max Spd. Veh. Lmt. Safe Special				
Location of Violation(s) 4:05 NO MULHULLAND				
Beat 404 Area 5 & Perm. Area Badan/tider Unit/Patrol Vo	hide No. 🔏 MVARS			
☐ Violations not committed in my presence, declared on information and belief.				
I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at (place): , California				
11-25-15 5. BEMILLER 21079 10				
Dec. Date Arresting or Citing Officer I.D. No. Vacation Dates				
Dec. Date Name of Arresting Officer, if different from Citing Officer L.D. No. Vacation Dates				
WITHOUT ADMITTING GUILT, I PROMISE TO APPEAR AT THE TIME AND PLACE INDICATED				
BELOW. 81 / BSC 1 500				
X SIGNATURE (WEST ONE) AND AND SIGNATURES				
WHEN: DATE: 02/3/16 TIME: 8030 XAM DPM CO				
WHAT TO DO: FOLLOW, HE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE				
WHERE: THE SUPERIOR COURT LIVENILE				
ADDRESS: MACE	1720			
PHONE NO.: (27 3) 14 2-18 9 4 CARO ROC	11, CA 41401			
☐ To be notified ☐ You may arrange with the clerk to				
appear at a night session of the court. Judicial Council of California Form TR-130				
Rev. 06-26-15 (§§ 40500(b), 40513(b), 40522, 40600 VC; § 853.9 PC.) SEE REVERSE CJ55370	mit 新加加 1 m 排 2			

exthBIT 1

1.1.2

DATE: 06-10-16*TIME: 11:14*

MATCHED ON:*L/N*F/N

DMV RECORD FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY

DL/NO:C5595110*B/D:06-21-1969*NAME:EIB COREY BRANDON*

MAIL ADDR AS OF 05-28-09:1278 GLENNEYRE APT 261 LAGUNA BEACH 92651*

RES/ADDR:1278 GLENNEYRE APT261 LAGUNA BEACH*

OTH/ADDR AS OF 01-12-10:1278 GLENNEYRE 261 LAGUNA BEACH *

AKA: ELB COREY BRANDON*

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION:

SEX: MALE*HAIR: BLOND*EYES: HZL*HT: 5-10*WT: 195*

ID CARD MLD:10-31-07*EXPIRES:06-21-10*

ID DUP OR NO FEE ISS:10-19-07*

LIC/ISS:05-28-09*EXPIRED*CLASS:C NON-COMMERCIAL*

ENDORSEMENTS: NONE*

LATEST APP:

DL TYPE:RENEWAL*ISS/DATE: 05-28-09*OFFICE: SNC*BATES:POL*

ORGAN AND TISSUE DONOR: YES UPDATED: 05-28-09

LICENSE STATUS:

SUSPENDED OR REVOKED

SERVICE NEEDED, SEE HISTORY BELOW*

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIONS:

DRV LIC SUSPENDED *EFF:02-03-10*ORDER MAILED:01-04-10*AUTH:13365 *

REASON: FAIL TO APPEAR NOTICE*SERVICE: A/01-04-10*

MAILED, NOT RETURNED UNCLAIMED*

VERBAL OR PERSONAL SERVICE NEEDED*

CONVICTIONS:

VIOL/DT CONV/DT SEC/VIOL

DKT/NO

DISP

COURT VEH/LIC

06-14-13 01-23-14 12500A VC *IRM451

30460 1301197

405095 VC *FAILURE TO PAY FINE

FINE AMOUNT DUE \$ 727

DMV POINT COUNT 0

FAILURES TO APPEAR:

ACCIDENTS:

NONE

END

OUTPUT MSG 004,

FROM

3RCYYYYY06/10/2016 11:14

(XHBITZ

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Ann J. Rosenthal, declare as follows: That I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of Los Angeles; that I am over the age of eighteen years and I am not a party to the within action or proceeding; that my office address is: Los Angeles City Attorney's Office, 6262 Van Nuys Blvd., Room 160, Van Nuys, California 91401.

That on June 10, 2016, I served the within PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION TO DEMURRER; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES, EXHIBITS as indicated below:

[X] By mailing a true copy addressed to the person(s) indicated below. I am readily familiar with the City Attorney's Office's practice for collection and processing of documents for mailing with the United States Postal Service. This envelope was sealed and placed for collection and mailing on the date indicated hereon, following ordinary business practices. The documents are then deposited with the United State Postal Service that same day they are postmarked, in the ordinary course of business.

[] By facsimile to the person(s) and fax number(s) indicated below. The facsimile machine I used complied with California Rules of Court, Rule 2003, and the facsimile transmission described above was reported as complete and without error. A copy of the facsimile transmission report is attached to the original Proof of Service filed with the Court.

[] By personal service to the person(s) indicated below.

Corey Eib 16045 Sherman Way, # H-63 Van Nuys, CA 91406

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

Executed on June 10, 2016, at Van Nuys, California.

ANN J. ROSENTHAL Declarant