06/17/2025

Bowen Greenwood

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT STATE OF MONTANA Case Number: OP 25-0417

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

SUPREME COURT CAUSE OP-25-04/7

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KEVIN V. LEATHERBARROW, SUI JURIS; TONY R. ROSALES, SUI JURIS: R. JAKE GREEN, SUI JURIS; BART J. CRABTREE, SUI JURIS.

PLAINTIFFS.

VS.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF MONTANA, JUDGE ELIZABETH BEST PRESIDING, CASCADE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPUTY JACOB TRI, CASCADE COUNTY SHERIFF **JESSE** SLAUGHTER, CASCADE COUNTY ATTORNEY JOSHUA RACKI,

RESPONDENTS.

PLAINTIFFS PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS WITH ORIGINAL PETITION FOR GRAND JURY IN SUPPORT OF. CAUSE BDV-25-0015, THE MONTANA EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CASCADE COUNTY

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ORIGINAL FILED

JUN 17 2025

Bowen Greenwood Clerk of Supreme Court State of Montana

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

SUPREME COURT CAUSE OP-25-0417

KEVIN V. LEATHERBARROW, SUI JURIS: TONY R. ROSALES, SUI JURIS; R. JAKE GREEN, SUI JURIS; BART J. CRABTREE, SUI JURIS.

PLAINTIFFS,

VS.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF MONTANA, JUDGE ELIZABETH BEST PRESIDING, CASCADE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPUTY JACOB TRI, CASCADE COUNTY SHERIFF JESSE SLAUGHTER, AND CASCADE COUNTY ATTORNEY JOSHUA RACKI.

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PLAINTIFFS PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS WITH ORIGINAL 1 2 PETITION FOR GRAND JURY IN SUPPORT OF. 3 4 5 COMES NOW THE PLAINTIFFS Kevin V. Leatherbarrow, Tony R. Rosales, R. Jake Green, 6 and Bart J. Crabtree, to petition the above-named court for a WRIT OF MANDAMUS directing 7 Montana's Eighth Judicial District Court Judge Elizabeth Best to impanel a Citizens Grand Jury 8 in Cause No. BDV-25-0015, Cascade County, and show support in this petition. 9 10 11 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MONTANA ARTICLE VII. THE JUDICIARY 12 Part VII. THE JUDICIARY 13 **Supreme Court Jurisdiction** Section 2. Supreme court jurisdiction. (1) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction 14 and may issue, hear, and determine writs appropriate thereto. It has original jurisdiction to 15 issue, hear, and determine writs of habeas corpus and such other writs as may be provided by law. 16 17 FACTS AND HISTORY 18 On Monday, January 13, 2025 at approximately 11:00 a.m. the 8th Judicial District Court clerk in 19 20 Cascade County formally filed Petitioners Leatherbarrow, Rosales, Green, and Crabtree's 21 Petition for a Grand Jury to be seated in Cascade County to investigate the shooting death of 22 Cascade County citizen Michael Hanson by Cascade County Sheriff's Deputy Jacob Tri. By 1:30 23 p.m. that day District Court Judge Elizabeth Best denied Petitioners request (Binder). There are 24 no statutes prohibiting citizens of the State of Montana to petition any Montana District Court for 25 26 the impaneling of a Grand Jury. 27 28

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Article II, Part II, Section 20 (2) of our Montana State Constitution states "A Grand Jury shall be drawn and summoned only at the discretion and order of the district judge."

Furthermore, MCA Title 3, Chapter 15, Part 6, Section 1 states "Whenever in the opinion of the district court judge a Grand Jury is necessary, the judge shall make an order directing a

Grand Jury be drawn and summoned to attend before the court.

Petitioners submit to this court that District Court Judge Elizabeth Best did not use acceptable or sound discretionary judgement in reviewing and subsequently denying Petitioners request for a Citizens Grand Jury. Petitioners brief, the coroner's inquest transcripts, and documentation show overwhelming and compelling evidence that judicial deception was employed at the county level and that the shooting death of Michael Hanson did not occur as was testified and portrayed to a jury at the coroner's inquest in June of 2024 in Cascade County. Furthermore, laws were violated by Deputy Tri leading to, and escalating, the shooting event costing Michael Hanson his life. Additionally, Petitioners call this Court's attention to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in Barnes v. Felix, 605 U.S. (2025), No. 23-1239, which clarified the proper scope of judicial inquiry under the Fourth Amendment in cases involving alleged excessive use of force by law enforcement. In that case, the Court unanimously rejected the "moment-of-threat" doctrine applied by the Fifth Circuit, ruling that courts must assess the totality of the circumstances rather than isolating their review to the final seconds before a law enforcement officer's use of deadly force. Writing for the Court, Justice Kagan emphasized that "a court deciding a use-of-force case cannot review the totality of the circumstances if it has put on chronological blinders" and that such an approach "conflicts with this Court's instruction to analyze the totality of the

circumstances." (Barnes, Slip op. at 9). This holding directly supports Petitioners' argument that the Eighth Judicial District Court Judge Elizabeth Best failed to properly exercise sound discretion under both statutory and constitutional principles by dismissing the petition for a Grand Jury without reviewing the totality of the circumstances surrounding the death of Michael Hanson. Just as in Barnes, where context prior to the officer's immediate decision to shoot was deemed legally relevant, so too must the broader context surrounding Deputy Jacob Tri's actions be fully reviewed by a citizen Grand Jury, including investigative discrepancies presented during the coroner's inquest. Petitioners respectfully submit that Barnes v. Felix reinforces the need for judicial accountability and comprehensive fact-finding when reviewing official use-of-force incidents—underscoring the imperative that this Court issue a writ compelling the impaneling of a Citizens Grand Jury in Cause No. BDV-25-0015.

MCA 27-26-102(1) states "A writ of Mandamus may be issued by the supreme court....to compel the performance of an act that the law specifically enjoins as a duty resulting from an office..."

Additionally, MCA 27-26-102(2) states "The writ MUST be issued in all cases in which there is not a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law."

Because there is, clearly, "not a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law" to pursue this gross act of injustice on the citizens of Montana, it is necessary for this court to properly issue a Writ of Mandamus to the lower Eighth Judicial District Court to move forward and impanel a Grand Jury consisting of 11 citizens of Cascade County.

On or about February 3, 2025, 18 days after Judge Best denied Petitioners request for a Grand Jury, Petitioners filed a "Petition for a Writ of Mandamus" with this court. On February 24, 2025 this court filed an order stating: "The parties have confused an original proceeding with a direct appeal. A writ of mandamus, also known as a mandate, is specific and statutorily driven. While this matter was filed as an original proceeding, pursuant to M. R. App. P. 14(2), the parties have not properly pled a request for a writ of mandamus." The parties are now here to do just that. The parties were simply appealing (invoking) this court for a Writ of Mandamus to the Montana Eighth Judicial District Court. They were awaiting a notice from this court to commence the submission of all relevant and requisite materials in cause BDV-25-0015 in the Eighth Judicial District Court. Herein included is said materials. The Montana Supreme Court has shown flexibility in its approach to self-represented litigants. allowing them a certain amount of latitude in the judicial process. This flexibility is intended to accommodate the needs of those who prefer to represent themselves, in this case the citizens of Montana. It is also emphasized that this latitude cannot be so wide as to prejudice the other party. which is clearly not the case here. Antithetically, to deny the Grand Jury to the Citizens of Montana would be prejudicial. In Hall v Hall, 2005 it was cited that self-represented litigants should be granted some degree of latitude. Greenup v. Russell, 2000 MT 154, ¶ 15, 300 Mont. 136, 3 P.3d 124. While we recognize that this does not mean self-represented parties are to be granted exemptions from the rules of procedure governing our system of justice, neither are they to be unduly obstructed in their attempts to access that system of justice. Petitioners and the

PLAINTIFFS PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS WITH ORIGINAL PETITION FOR GRAND JURY IN SUPPORT OF. CAUSE BDV-25-0015, THE MONTANA EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CASCADE COUNTY - 5

justice. The citizens of Cascade County and Montana cannot stand idly by while the judicial

system perpetuates a gross injustice that undermines the foundational promise of equal protection under the law. Undeniably, the Cascade County Sheriffs Office and the Cascade County

Attorneys office failed and refused to adequately investigate this case.

Precedence, Rulings and the Constitution

The <u>Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 6(a)(1)</u> stipulate that "When the public interest so requires, the court must order that one or more Grand Juries be summoned." This extends to the States as well.

In <u>U.S. v Williams 112 S.Ct. 1735,504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed 2d 352 (1992)</u> Justice Antonin Scalia confirmed the American Grand Jury is neither part of the judicial, executive, or legislative branches of government but instead belongs to the People, governed and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American People and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights.

Thus, Citizens have the unbridled right to impanel their own Grand Juries.

In <u>State Ex Rel. Woodahl v. DISTRICT COURT OF FIRST JD</u>, 530 P.2d 780 (Mont. 1975), the Montana Supreme Court ruled Per Curiam that:

- 1) "We believe the most compelling reason for calling a Grand Jury would be the failure of those charged with prosecution to carry out that responsibility.";
- 2) "The Grand Jury as constituted by the statutes of Montana is a local county function designed to deal with the affairs of the county.";
- 3) "The Grand Jury is to......prevent abuse of power by the State and County Attorneys." (State v Vinn. 50 Mont 27, 34,144 P. 773);

4) "We need only say here that the people, that is ordinary citizens, have reserved to them the right of the government. Litigants have long placed their Faith in ordinary citizens sitting as a trial jury. So great is this Faith in the competency of ordinary citizens that the right to trial by jury has been given Constitutional stature. We cannot and do not accept the thought that ordinary citizens would 'impede' the investigation. This was not raised as a legal issue, and the district court's reason given is not a legal reason."

And in <u>Hale v Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906)</u> the U.S. Supreme Court stated that the Grand Jury is to act as a "protector of citizens against arbitrary and oppressive government action."

The Grand Jury remains an independent institution of the People and inspires public confidence as it is both a sword investigating criminal conduct and a shield between the individual citizen and the unrestrained power of the government.

Along with this Petition for a Writ of Mandamus are 7 copies of the original and complete information submitted to the 8th Judicial Clerk of District Court that Judge Best presumably reviewed prior to denying the impaneling of a Grand Jury to investigate the shooting death of Michael Hanson in February of 2024 by Cascade County Sheriff's Deputy Jacob Tri, and the subsequent Coroner inquest held in June of 2025. It is incumbent upon this court to review the details and evidence provided therein, and reach a conclusory agreement to issue a Writ of Mandamus to the Eighth Judicial District Court.

Wherefore, the premises considered, Petitioners pray that this Court grant the petition for a Writ of Mandamus, and order that an answer to the petition be filed by the respondents Elizabeth Best, and that a Grand Jury be immediately impaneled to investigate this case.

THE PLAINTIFFS FURTHER CERTIFY:

THE PLAINTIFFS FURTHER CERTIFY:

- That all available documents, including the brief for the calling of a Citizens Grand Jury, all supporting exhibits, transcripts, and an audio recording from cause BDV-25-0015 had been noticed to the Eighth Judicial District Court.
- 2. All affidavits of Truth and Jurat of the undersigned are included in each of the 7 binders submitted to this court.
- That contemporaneously with the filing of this petition for a Writ of Mandamus to the Montana Supreme Court, notices have been sent to all respondents named herein.
- That included previously was the filing fee prescribed by statute for \$100.00.
 Dated this 11th day of June, 2025.

Kevin V. Leatherbarrow, Sui Juris

Tony P. Pacales Sui Juris

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Bart J. Crabtree, Sui Juris

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PLAINTIFFS PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS WITH ORIGINAL PETITION FOR GRAND JURY IN SUPPORT OF, IN CAUSE BDV-25-0015, THE MONTANA EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CASCADE COUNTY - 9

Certificate of Service

We the undersigned hereby certify that we have filed a true and accurate copy of the foregoing Petition for Writ of Mandamus with the Clerk of the Montana Supreme Court, and that we have served a true and accurate copy of the Petition for Writ of Mandamus upon: 1) The Eighth Judicial District Clerk of Court in Cascade County, Montana; 2) Cascade County Sheriff Jesse Slaughter; 3) Cascade County Sheriff Deputy Jacob Tri; and 4) Cascade County Attorney Joshua Racki, by placing a copy of the foregoing with the USPS, postage prepaid, to their respective business addresses

Dated this 11th day of June, 2025.

Kevin V. Leatherbarrow

Tony R. Rosales

R. Jake Green

Bart J. Crabtree

C: Montana Attorney Generals Office, P.O. Box #201401, Helena, Montana, 59620-1401