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5	Attorney for Defendant
6 7	BRENT ADAMS
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
10	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ
11	THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF) CASE NO. F22197
12	CALIFORNIA,)
13	Plaintiff) RESPONSE TO OPPOSITION TO
14	v.) MOTION TO SET ASIDE) COUNT ONE OF THE
15) INFORMATION PURSUANT TO
16	BRENT ADAMS,) PENAL CODE SECTION 995;) POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
17	Defendant;) Date: March 11, 2013
18) Time: 1:30 p.m.) Dept.: 3
19	
20	I. THE PROSECUTION IS INCORRECT IN ITS ASSERTION THAT A DIRECT PERPETRATOR CAN BE LIABLE AS AN AIDER AND
21	ABETTER WHEN ACTING ALONE.
22	The prosecution misreads Mr. Adams argument to mean that a direct perpetrator can never
23	be liable on an aiding and abetting theory. That is not the argument. The argument is Mr.
24	Adams cannot be held liable on an aiding and abetting theory as a direct perpetrator if the
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magistrate found he acted "spontaneously" and **alone.** (Defendant's moving papers, page 12, lines 11-12.)

Even though a direct perpetrator and aider and abettor can be **equally liable** for the natural and probable consequences of a target crime (*People v. Olguin* (1994) 31 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1366-67, emphasis added), the direct perpetrator and/or aider and abettor still must have acted with **knowledge** of his confederate's unlawful purpose, and with the **intent** of committing, encouraging, or facilitating the commission of any target crime(s). (*People v. Prettyman* (1996) 14 Cal.4th 248, 267. Emphasis added.) Of the hundreds of people who entered and exited 75 River Street over the course of three days, no "confederate" was ever identified in relation to Mr. Adams, or any other defendant¹. Likewise, no evidence was ever presented that would establish Mr. Adams had knowledge of anyone else's unlawful purpose, and, more importantly, that he had the **specific intent** of encouraging or facilitating the commission of the target crime by any one of the hundreds of unidentified people who entered the building. To the contrary, the evidence established that the doors were already open when people started to "spontaneously" pour into the building. Lastly, there was absolutely no evidence presented regarding who committed the vandalism, and/or when it occurred.

In every case cited by the prosecution, whether the defendant is charged as a direct perpetrator or an aider and abettor, a conviction is only upheld if the evidence is clear that the defendant knew his confederate(s), had knowledge of the crime his confederate(s) **planned** to commit, and the defendants all **acted together** in committing and facilitating each other in the target offense. (See e.g., *People v. Beeman* (1984) 35 Cal.3d 547; *People v. Prettyman* (1996) 14 Cal.4th 248, 267; *People v. Croy* (1985) 41 Cal.3d 1[evidence insufficient to establish as a

¹ The magistrate made the specific factual finding that the entering of 75 River Street was a "spontaneous event" by all defendants, thereby finding that there was no plan or knowledge on the part of these defendants, or anyone else.

matter of law that, even assuming appellant knew of the perpetrator's unlawful intent, he aided them with the intent of facilitating the commission of a robbery].)

In *People v. Culuko* (2000) 78 Cal.App.4th 307, the evidence established that the codefendants acted together in committing child abuse, the natural and probable consequences of which was a murder. The defendant lived with the codefendant mother, took care of the baby, and at times, was left alone with the baby, and was watching the baby on the day of it's death. In addition, the jury was instructed that the codefendants could be convicted as aider and abettors, **or** as direct perpetrators. (*Id.* at pp. 323, 334.) In *People v. Olguin, supra*, 31 Cal.App.4th 1355, Olguin was arrested and charged with his identified codefendants, Mora and Hilario, for their joint act of confronting a rival gang member, leading to a murder. The evidence was clear that Olguin and his identified codefendants shared the intent to commit the target crime, and facilitated and encouraged each other in that crime, the natural and probable consequences of which was a murder.

As stated in Mr. Adams moving papers, absolutely no evidence was presented regarding which individual or individuals of the hundreds of people who spontaneously entered 75 River Street committed the alleged acts of vandalism, and/or when within (or outside of) the three day occupation the vandalism occurred. No evidence was presented that Mr. Adams planned to act, or did act with any specific other confederate in committing a trespassing, or that he had the specific intent to aid any specific confederate. Quite to the contrary, the magistrate made a specific factual finding that this was a "spontaneous" act on Mr. Adams's part, which is contrary to the specific intent required to aid and facilitate a confederate to commit the target crime. This factual finding is fatal to any theory that Mr. Adams aided and abetted an unidentified confederate to commit a trespass.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons herein and otherwise understood, Mr. Adams respectfully request this Court grant his motion to dismiss Count One of the Information.

Dated: March 6, 2013

Respectfully Submitted,

Lisa K. McCamey

Attorney for BRENT ADAMS

PROOF OF SERVICE 1 I, the undersigned, declare: 2 I am a citizen of the United States and I am over the age of eighteen years and not a 3 party to the within-entitled action. 4 That on March 6, 2013, I caused a copy of the within: RESPONSE TO OPPOSITION 5 TO MOTION TO SET ASIDE COUNT ONE OF THE INFORMATON PURSUANT TO 6 PENAL CODE SECTION 995; POINTS AND AUTHORITES to be served addressed as 7 8 follows: 9 Rebekah Young Deputy District Attorney 10 Santa Cruz County District Attorney's Office 701 Ocean Street, Room 200 11 Santa Cruz, CA 95060 12 That on March 6, 2013, I caused a copy of the within: RESPONSE TO OPPOSITION 13 TO MOTION TO SET ASIDE COUNT ONE OF THE INFORMATON PURSUANT TO 14 PENAL CODE SECTION 995; POINTS AND AUTHORITES to be served via email 15 addressed as follows: 16 Alexis Briggs, Attorney at Law 17 Alexis@Pier5Law.com 18 Bryan Hackett, Attorney at Law 19 bhackettesq@gmail.com 20 Jesse Rubin, Esq. Page, Salisbury & Dudley 21 iruben@psdlaw.com 22 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. 23 Executed this _____day of March, 2013 at Santa Cruz, California.

Lisa K. McCamey

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