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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

TIMOTHY AARON JOHN, TRAVIS RAY JOHN, TIFFANY LYNNAE JOHN, and TYRONE FRED JOHN SHIRLEY L. PALMER, LESLIE L. PALMER, JALEEN M. FLOWERS, and JESSE WADE PALMER,

Plaintiffs,

V

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, through its Acting Assistant Secretary, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, its officers, servants, agents, employees, representatives, and attorneys,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:14-cv-247-RCJ-VPC

First Amended Complaint (as of right before answer)

COMES NOW, Plaintiffs, TIMOTHY AARON JOHN, TRAVIS RAY JOHN,
TIFFANY LYNNAE JOHN, TYRONE FRED JOHN, SHIRLEY L. PALMER, LESLIE
L. PALMER, JALEEN M. FLOWERS, and JESSE WADE PALMER, Western
Shoshone Indians, by and through their counsel, Reno Law Group LLC, and allege
the following for their claims for relief against the Defendants:

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This action is initiated to prohibit the United States through the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from denying that these plaintiffs are 25% blood quantum Western Shoshone entitled to all rights as tribal members. This action is based upon the fact that the decision and the decision-making process of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was arbitrary and capricious, unreasonable and in violation of the Bureau's adopted policy and directives and in clear error as the latter decisions contradict the earlier decisions by the Bureau. The acts of the Assistant Secretary deprived the Plaintiffs of their due process rights and equal protection rights under the Constitution of the United States. This action is further brought to obtain a declaratory judgment that the United States is required to recognize that the plaintiffs herein are 25% blood quantum Western Shoshone based upon the best evidence available.

This action is amended to include the failure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a federal agency, to respond to a request for information and documentation that was the basis of the government's decision. The BIA has violated the law in its refusal to respond and its refusal to disclose the documentation and information to the Plaintiffs and their agents.

JURISDICTION

- This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § § 1331 and 1346 and the 5th Amendment to the United States Constitution and 5 U.S.C. § 701 et seq. and 5 U.S.C. § 177 et seq. and pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552 et seq.
- 2. The venue of this action is properly placed in the District of Nevada pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because the information and impact of these incidents

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took place in Fallon and Carson City, State of Nevada and whatever acts occurred in Phoenix, Arizona, and Washington D.C. only had effect in the State of Nevada.

PARTIES

- 3. The Plaintiffs are Western Shoshone Indians who are descended from their grandparents, Fred Hicks Sr, and Leona Mina Dyer.
- 4. Plaintiff Timothy Aaron John, aged 34, lives in Reno, Nevada and works as an electrician in the Reno/Tahoe area.
- 5. Plaintiff Travis Ray John, aged 32, is enrolled in school to complete a Sports Therapy degree in Orem, Utah. He has been an athlete for many years but now suffers from seizure disorder and has, through this disorder, become interested in Sports Therapy.
- 6. Tiffany Lynnae John, aged 25, is a mother of four children under the age of eight and lives on the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation. She provides child care services on the reservation.
- 7. Tyrone Fred John, aged 27, is employed by Humboldt Human Development Services to transport the handicapped and assist individuals with independent living in the Fallon, Nevada, area.
- Jessie Wade Palmer, aged 37, has his own contracting company in
 Nespelem, Washington, and he presently lives on the Coleville Reservation.
- Jalene Palmer Flowers, aged 36, is married with two young boys and is working for the Coleville Tribal Support Enforcement Program.
- 10. Leslie Palmer, aged 27, has three small children and works for the Coleville Tribal TANF program.
- 11. Shirley Palmer, aged 21, has one child and works for the Coleville Tribal K-12

- 12. The Secretary of the Interior acted through the Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs who reviewed the decision of the Director of the Western Regional Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- 13. The Director of the Western Regional Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs made an initial decision that recognized the proof of the blood quantum of these Plaintiffs.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 14. On October 1, 1863, the United States and the Western Shoshone Nation entered into a treaty identified as the Treaty with the Western Shoshone of 1863, 18 Stat. 689, Ratified June 26, 1866, Proclaimed October 21, 1869 (hereafter, the "Treaty of Ruby Valley" or "Treaty").
- 15. The only amendment to the Treaty is that the Senate filled in the blank in

 Article 8 with the word 'five' to set the dollar amount of provisions and

 clothing that were to be paid to the Western Shoshone. The amounts filled
 in were never paid to the Western Shoshone.
- 16. The Western Shoshone Claims Distribution Act of July 7, 2004, Pub. L. 108-270, 118 Stat. 805 and Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61 also referred to as Docket 326-K as passed by the United States Congress, was intended to resolve the failure of the United States to pay the Western Shoshone the amounts due under the Treaty of Ruby Valley.
- 17. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Regional Office prepared the Rolls of Indians as directed by Section 61.4(k) which defined who would be eligible to receive distributions.

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18. The Bureau of Indian Affairs adopted guidelines of what historical data would be used to determine the Rolls of Indians and also prepared informational hand-outs to be given to members of the Western Shoshone Nation.

- 19. The persons who were 25% Western Shoshone by blood quantum were eligible to be on the Roll of Indians for the Western Shoshone Settlement distribution.
- 20. The Plaintiffs herein submitted documentation on more than one occasion to prove that they are 25% Western Shoshone by blood quantum and eligible to be on the Roll of Indians.
- 21. Although Census earlier than 1940 were contradictory in listing the great grandparents of these Plaintiffs as Paiute or Shoshone, such contradictions were not unusual. The Indian officials who were white around the turn of the century did not differentiate between Paiute and Shoshone accurately.
- 22. Often persons in a Census were lumped together without regard to their true ancestry.
- 23. By the 1940 Census Frank Dyer and Hattie Dyer were listed as Full Blood Shoshone as were their children, <u>Dorothy</u>, Agnes, Johnson, George, Lillie, Marie, and Mike.
- 24. In the 1940 Census Albert Hicks was listed as Full Shoshone and his wife,
 Lorraine, as Full Paiute, which made their children, Theodore, Albert Jr.,
 Thelma, Lillie, **Fred**, Floyd, Donald and Richard ½ Shoshone and ½ Paiute.
- 25. Further the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Western Nevada Agency certified on September 9, 1999, that Hattie Dyer was on the Fallon Census Role of 1940

as no. 87 and was Full Blood Shoshone.

- 26.On November 3, 2010, the Regional Office of the BIA in Phoenix, Arizona, made a preliminary determination that Hattie Dyer was ½ Shoshone by blood quantum.
- 27. On November 15, 2010, the Plaintiffs responded with more information regarding their ancestry and the proof that their great-grandmother Hattie Dyer was Full Blood Shoshone. The information submitted included the Indian Census rolls for Albert Hicks, Jr. and Hattie Dyer.
- 28. The records were certified by both the BIA and the Fallon Paiute Shoshone

 Tribe clearly demonstrating the family tree and its Shoshone Blood line,

 Fred Hicks Sr. as ½ Western Shoshone and Leona Mina Dyer as ½ Western

 Shoshone which made these grandparents, common to all these Plaintiffs

 passing on Western Shoshone lineage sufficient to make these Plaintiffs ¼

 Shoshone blood quantum.
- 29. On June 21, 2012, the Washington D.C. office of the BIA confirmed the decision of the Phoenix Regional Office reaffirming that Hattie Dyer was only ½ Shoshone by blood quantum
- 30.On October 22, 2013, Leona Hicks, the granddaughter of Hattie Dyer, wrote a letter to the Western Nevada Agency of the BIA and requested an answer as to why her blood quantum had been altered without notice to her and requesting all the documentation of the change of blood quantum of her grandmother.
- 31. On December 9, 2013, the Superintendent of the Western Nevada Agency responded by an unsigned letter to this request and by failing to make the documentation requested available and stating that the Tribe held the

enrollment records. The BIA did not produce the records of Hattie Dyer as requested.

- 32. On January 8, 2014, Leona Hicks submitted a second letter to Athena
 Brown, Superintendent of the Western Nevada Agency of the BIA requesting
 from BIA information/records concerning change of Indian Blood Degree
 from Shoshone Indian to Paiute Indian for Hattie Dyer.
- 33. On April 25, 2014, Leona Hicks daughter and mother of some of the Plaintiffs herein, again submitted a letter to the Superintendent of the Western Nevada Agency requesting the records of probate of Hattie Dyer, their blood ancestor, for purposes of claiming and ascertaining Shoshone blood quantum.
- 34. The BIA has failed and refused to respond to the requests in any way.
- 35. The documents requested are records held by the agency and were used by the agency to make a decision which affects the Plaintiffs herein.
- 36. The Plaintiffs prepared Fallon Paiute Shoshone Records which were submitted to the BIA and those Records confirm that Hattie Dyer is Full Blood Shoshone.
- 37. The Bureau of Indian Affairs failed and refused to provide the information necessary for the Plaintiffs to understand the reason they had now been rejected as 25% Western Shoshone other than the mistaken determination of the blood quantum of Hattie Dyer.
- 38. Thus, having exhausted their administrative remedies, the Plaintiffs filed this complaint regarding the denial of their due process and violation of their equal protection rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States of America for loss of their claim to 25% blood quantum of Western

Shoshone blood and a claim against the BIA for failure to respond to a valid records request for records held by the agency and used for agency decision.

First Claim for Relief

(Deprival of Due Process of a fundamental right)

- 39. The Plaintiffs incorporate every paragraph of this complaint as if fully and expressly set out herein.
- 40. The Plaintiffs have a fundamental right in their heritage as Western Shoshone Indians.
- 41. The Plaintiffs have 25% blood quantum of Western Shoshone blood.
- 42. The Plaintiffs have been unreasonably deprived of their fundamental right to be recognized as 25% Western Shoshone by the arbitrary and intentional acts of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, his agents and employees.
- 43. The Assistant Secretary was not justified in depriving these Plaintiffs of their right to be recognized as 25% Western Shoshone by blood quantum and obtain the benefits accruing therefrom.
- 44. The Assistant Secretary was acting in his official capacity when he deprived the Plaintiffs of their rights as Western Shoshone.
- 45. The Assistant Secretary was acting in his official capacity rejecting the proof of the Plaintiffs of their Western Shoshone heritage and blood quantum and substituting in correct in formation was not a compelling government objective.
- 46. The Assistant Secretary failed and refused to accept the evidence provided that substantially proved the blood quantum of the Plaintiffs.

prosecute this matter.

47. The Assistant Secretary failed and refused to follow the regulations, policies
and the law governing the decision making of the Plaintiffs' blood quantum
determination.
48. The Plaintiffs were required to retain counsel and expend court costs to

Second Claim for Relief

(Denial of Equal Protection under the law)

- 49. The Plaintiffs incorporate every paragraph of this complaint as if fully and expressly set out herein.
- 50. The Plaintiffs submitted substantial proof that their great grandmother, Hattie Dyer was Full Blood Shoshone.
- 51. The Plaintiffs have been treated differently and that different treatment deprived them of their rights as Western Shoshone and the rights of their descendants who will require a certain blood quantum to be members of a Tribe of Indians that accept and require Western Shoshone blood quantum.
- 52. The Assistant Secretary deliberately and intentionally deprived the Plaintiffs of their rights when others in virtually identical positions were not deprived of their rights.
- 53. The Assistant Secretary deprived the Plaintiffs of their rights intentionally and unreasonably.
- 54. The Plaintiffs were required to expend costs and attorneys' fees to prosecute this claim.

Third Claim for Relief

(Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act)

- 55. The Plaintiffs incorporate every paragraph of this complaint as if fully and expressly set out herein.
- 56. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior failed and refused to consider the proof and evidence submitted by the Plaintiffs
- 57. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior failed and refused to consider the evidence submitted based on the arbitrary and capricious and unreasonable finding
- 58. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior failed and refused to consider the evidence of the Full Blood Shoshone status of Hattie Dyer.
- 59. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior failed and refused to consider the evidence submitted by the Plaintiffs, but instead relied unknown documentation that Hattie Dyer was only ½ Shoshone by blood quantum.
- 60. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior failed and refused to provide the basis of his decision rejecting the Plaintiffs' blood quantum as 25% in order for the Plaintiffs to submit further evidence and information or in order for the Plaintiffs to explain the relevance of their proof.
- 61. The Plaintiffs were required to expend costs and attorneys' fees to prosecute this claim.

Fourth Claim for Relief

(Violation of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. \S 552 et seq.

62. The Plaintiffs incorporate every paragraph of this complaint as if fully and expressly set out herein.

63.	. The Plaintiffs have requested the information on the blood quantum of their
	biological grandmother, Hattie Dyer, on three separate occasions.

- 64. The documentation and information regarding the blood quantum of Hattie

 Dyer is held by the agency.
- 65. The documentation and information regarding the blood quantum of Hattie

 Dyer was used by the agency to determine the blood quantum of the

 Plaintiffs.
- 66. The agency has no exemption for retaining this documentation and information and failing to provide this documentation and information to the Plaintiffs through their grandmother and mother, their agents.
- 67. The agency is in violation of the law by failing to respond to the request and failing to provide a reason for its failure and refusal to disclose the existence or non-existence of the documents and information.
- 68. The Plaintiffs were required to retain counsel and expend costs to prosecute this claim for relief.

WHEREFORE, THE PLAINTIFFS SEEK RELIEF FROM THIS COURT AS FOLLOWS:

- A declaratory judgment that the Assistant Secretary of the Interior,
 Bureau of Indian Affairs, deprived the Plaintiffs of their protected due
 process under the Constitution of the United States;
- A declaratory judgment that the Assistant Secretary of the Interior,
 Bureau of Indian Affairs, deprived the Plaintiffs of their protected rights
 of equal protection under the Constitution of the United States;
- 3. A declaratory judgment that the Assistant Secretary of the Interior's decision that the Plaintiffs were not possessed of 25% blood quantum of

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Western Shoshone blood is arbitrary, capricious and unreasonably, not
based upon the adopted policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs;
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- 4. A declaratory judgment that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is an agency within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552 et seq.
- 5. A declaratory judgment that the Bureau of Indian Affairs violated the Freedom of Information Act by not responding to the request for documents and information regarding the blood quantum of Hattie Dyer;
- 6. An injunction that requires the agency to provide the documentation and information on Hattie Dyer;
- 7. An Order enjoining the Assistant Secretary of the Interior from rejecting the evidence and proof that the Plaintiffs are 25% Western Shoshone by blood quantum;
- An Order awarding costs and attorneys' fees to the Plaintiffs for prosecuting this action;
- Such further and other relief as the Court deems just under the circumstances of these facts and requests for relief.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2014.

__//s// Treva J. Hearne__ Treva J. Hearne RENO LAW GROUP 595 Humboldt St., Ste. 1I Reno, Nevada 89509 775-329-5800 Attorney for Plaintiffs

Certificate of Service

right was electronically transmitted to the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF

System which will send notification of such filing and transmittal of a Notice of

Electronic Filing to all CM/ECF registrants.

I hereby certify that on today' date the First Amended Complaint as of

DATED: 10/22/14

/s/Treva J. Hearne

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