

AARON D. FORD
Attorney General

KYLE E.N. GEORGE
First Assistant Attorney General

CHRISTINE JONES BRADY
Second Assistant Attorney General



JESSICA L. ADAIR
Chief of Staff

RACHEL J. ANDERSON
General Counsel

HEIDI PARRY STERN
Solicitor General

STATE OF NEVADA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

100 North Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

20C

MEMORANDUM

To: Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners
Tony Wasley, Director, Nevada Department of Wildlife

From: Bryan L. Stockton, Senior Deputy Attorney General
Craig Burkett, Senior Deputy Attorney General

Date: August 28, 2019

Subject: Litigation Update

1. *E. Wayne Hage v. United States*, (Federal Circuit, DC). Hage alleged, among other things, that the United States effected a taking of his private property when it allowed the release of elk on public lands. Hage alleged the release of elk reduced the available forage and water for his cattle. Trial held in Reno from May 3–21, 2004. NDOW sought to intervene as a defendant in the lawsuit, but was denied by the Claims Court. NDOW granted amicus status and filed a brief in support of the United States in the Claims Court. The Claims Court awarded Hage \$4,372,355.20 for his takings claims and the U.S. appealed. NDOW filed an amicus brief in support of the United States with the Federal Circuit. Oral argument held on April 3, 2012. The Federal Circuit reversed and vacated the award of damages. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the federal government remanding the case to a new federal judge because of apparent bias on the part of U.S. District Judge Robert Clive Jones.

2. *United States, et al. v. Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, et al.* (9th Circuit, San Francisco). An appeal of a judgment against the TCID for excess diversions of water. NDOW appealed to protect its water rights and interests. The 9th Circuit dismissed NDOW from the case: “[NDOW was] not injured or affected in any way by the judgment on remand from *Bell*, and thus do not have standing on appeal.” In a subsequent appeal the 9th Circuit ruled that the “Tribe is entitled to recoup a total of 8,300 acre-feet of water for the years 1985 and 1986.” *U.S. v. Truckee-Carson Irrigation Dist.*, 708 Fed.Appx. 898, 902 (9th Cir. Sept. 13, 2017). TCID recently filed a Motion for

Reconsideration based on *Kokesh v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, 137 S.Ct.1635 (2017). Argument on the Motion was heard February 4, 2019 and TCID’s Motion was denied.

3. *United States and Walker River Paiute Tribe v. Walker River Irrigation Dist., et al. (Walker River Litigation)*, (USDC, Reno). This action involves federal, tribal and Mineral County claims for additional water from Walker River, in addition to those already established by the Walker River Decree. NDOW and others moved to dismiss certain claims against groundwater rights by the United States.

The District Court ruled in subfile 3:73-CV-00127-RCJ-WGC, that the United States’ action to acquire federal reserved water rights for the Walker River Paiute Tribe and several smaller tribes within the Walker River watershed were to be dismissed on “preclusion”; a doctrine that means the U.S. had its chance to make claims at the time of the original decree but failed to do so and thus cannot make them now. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court’s decision mostly based on the fact that the United States and the Tribe had not been given a chance to brief the issue before the District Court. *The United States and the Tribe filed Amended Counterclaims on May 3, 2019. Answers to the Counterclaims are due August 1, 2019.*

Mineral County filed a motion for the court to recognize a public trust duty to provide water to Walker Lake to support the fishery therein. The district court held that Mineral County did not have standing to pursue the public trust claims. Mineral County filed an appeal of this issue. The Court also went on to expound on the issue of whether the shift of water from irrigators to the lake under the public trust law would be a taking of property under the 5th Amendment. The Court held that it would be a taking and that the State would have to pay compensation to each water right holder that is displaced by water that would have to be sent to Walker Lake. Finally, the Court went on to hold that decision whether to take the water was a non-justiciable political question. The Ninth Circuit held that the Public Trust Doctrine is a state-law issue and can vary from state-to-state. The court held that the issue has not been squarely decided in Nevada and Certified questions to the Nevada Supreme Court. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an amended order certifying a second question to the Nevada Supreme Court concerning the issue of whether reallocating water from decreed uses to public trust values would be a constitutional taking that would require compensation. The Nevada Supreme Court accepted the second certified question and briefing is *complete*.

4. *Mark Smith, Donald A. Molde & Smith Foundation v. State of Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners & NDOW.* Plaintiffs brought action against Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners and NDOW for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief regarding the trapping regulation (LCB File No. R087-14: Commission General Regulation 450). Plaintiffs assert the regulation is void and unenforceable. Plaintiffs assert that the enabling statute NRS 503.570 is unconstitutional as it is a violation of the separation of powers doctrine. Plaintiffs' Writ of Mandamus asserts that the Commission is obligated by law to develop plans for wildlife management as it relates to the unintentional trapping of non-targeted animals.

The Commission and NDOW filed a Motion for Summary Judgment and the Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. The District Court granted the Motion for Summary Judgment. The Court clarified that its review would be limited to whether the regulation was within the statutory authority granted to the Commission and found that the regulation was valid. Plaintiffs filed for Reconsideration. Plaintiffs have appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court, and briefing is *complete*.

5. *Mark Smith v. Brian Wakeling et al.,* (California Superior Court). Smith brings an action for Defamation based on statements of certain NDOW employees. The principal basis for Smith's claim is a slide included in a presentation to Truckee law enforcement addressing concerns with wildlife advocates, and questioning whether their actions solicit harassment or engage in domestic terrorism. Smith alleges that purported misrepresentations about him have damaged his reputation and his non-profit wildlife advocate entities.

A hearing was held on December 11, 2017 on Defendants' Motion to Quash Service of Summons and a Motion to Strike. Because all named parties are Nevada residents, the Truckee, California Court held that substantial justice requires the action be heard in Nevada. The Court stayed the case, pending a resolution of all issues in Nevada. The Attorney General's Office has appealed on the limited issue of whether the California court may exercise jurisdiction over Nevada without its consent. A Petition for Writ of Certiorari has been filed with the U.S. Supreme Court. *The Writ has been granted and the matter will be sent back to the District Court. A status hearing was held for June 10, 2019. The court was briefed on the status of the Writ and awaiting remand to the Superior Court for further action.*

6. *Nevada Wildlife Alliance v. Nevada*, Second Judicial District, CV 18-01073, Dept I. Plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of NRS 502.253 (4)(b) which requires that

The Department:

(b) Shall not adopt any program for the management and control of predatory wildlife developed pursuant to this section that provides for the expenditure of less than 80 percent of the amount of money collected pursuant to subsection 1 in the most recent fiscal year for which the Department has complete information for the purposes of lethal management and control of predatory wildlife.

The First Amended Complaint was served on June 5, 2018. The Complaint generally alleges that Plaintiffs activities in viewing wildlife should be classified as a fundamental constitutional right and that the law should have to pass the highest level of review.

A Motion to Dismiss was filed on July 19, 2018. The Motion argues that viewing wildlife should be reviewed under the rational basis test for constitutionality. “Under the rational basis standard, legislation will be upheld so

long as it is rationally related to a legitimate governmental interest.” *Williams v. State*, 118 Nev. 536, 542, 50 P.3d 1116, 1120 (2002). *The Motion to Dismiss was denied. We are waiting for the case to be exempted from arbitration by the Court before discovery will be allowed to commence.*

7. *Smith v. Wakeling*, Second Judicial District, CV18-01389, Dept. 7. Smith brings an action for Defamation based on statements of certain NDOW employees. The principal basis for Smith’s claim is a slide included in a presentation to Truckee law enforcement addressing concerns with wildlife advocates, and questioning whether their actions solicit harassment or engage in domestic terrorism. Smith alleges that purported misrepresentations about him have damaged his reputation.

Smith also claims his rights under the First Amendment were infringed when he was blocked from commenting on an NDOW Facebook page. Smith was blocked in 2012 for multiple violation of the rules governing use of the page. Smith moved for a preliminary injunction. A hearing on the Motion was held on July 27, 2018. The Court denied the Injunction, but ordered

NDOW to allow Smith access to the Facebook page and at the same time admonished Smith to follow the terms of use.

Smith filed an Amended Complaint, adding the entities named as Plaintiffs in the Ridgetop Holdings LLC v. Wakeling case in California, as Plaintiffs in this case. NDOW and the individually named Defendants Answered Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint on August 29, 2018. The parties have begun discovery and a trial date has been set for December 16-19, 2019.

**Indicates the matter is resolved and will not appear on future litigation updates.*

Italicized material, if any, (other than case name) is updated information since the last litigation update.