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MAY 21 2007

RICHARU W. WIEKING CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN JOSE

SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'

BE RELATED

ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION TO

CONSIDER WHETHER CASES SHOULD

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WILTON MIWOK RANCHERIA, a formerly federally recognized Indian Tribe, ITS MEMBERS and DOROTHY ANDREWS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE, Secretary of the Department of the Interior; CARL J. ARTMAN, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs of the United States Department of Interior; the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; MICHAEL O. LEAVITT, Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services; the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Defendants.

I, JOHN NYHAN, declare as follows:

1. I am a member of the Bar of this Court and Of Counsel with the law firm of Fredericks & Peebles LLP, and one of the counsel representing the Plaintiffs in this action and submit this Declaration in Support of Plaintiff's Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Cases Should be Related. I am informed of and believe the following, and if called upon I could and would competently testify as follows:

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2. The Wilton Miwok Rancheria was established in 1934 and purportedly terminated in 1964 pursuant to the California Rancheria Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 619). 29 F.R. 13147. Following termination, the United States distributed tribal landholdings to the adult members of the Wilton Miwok Rancheria. See Plan of Distribution approved August 18, 1958 (a true and correct copy of the Plan is attached hereto as Exhibit A).

- 3. Plaintiffs representing a class of distributees of the formerly federally recognized California Indian Tribes filed a Complaint for damages against the United States, its Department of the Interior and Department Officers and specific State of California County Tax Assessors, citing various federal statutes and common law causes of action in this Court captioned Tillie Hardwick, et al. v. United States (C-79-1710-SW) (N.D. Calif.) (hereinafter referred to as "Hardwick"). The lawsuit sought to undo the illegal termination of the Tribes pursuant to the California Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671 of 1958, by restoration of the Tribes' federal status and restoration of their former Rancherias. Two subsequent amendments to the Hardwick Complaint were filed. The First Amended Complaint was filed in 1982, permitting the inclusion of additional counties as defendants and the Second Amended Complaint was filed in 1986, permitting certain newly reconstituted tribes to intervene in that action.
- 4 On February 28, 1980, the distributees of the Wilton Miwok Rancheria were certified as members of the plaintiff class in Hardwick. The class consisted of all persons who received assets of the named rancherias pursuant to distribution plans prepared under the California Rancheria Act of 1958 or the Amended Rancheria Act of 1964, as well as their heirs and legatees, and all Indian successors in interest to the real property distributed under the Rancheria Act. See Order Re: Class Certification (Feb. 28, 1980), Hardwick (a true and correct copy of the Order is attached hereto as Exhibit B).
- 5. A stipulated judgment that among other things, restored the status of certain members of the plaintiff class as Indians under the laws of the United States, was entered in 1983. See Order Approving Entry of Final Judgment in Action (Dec. 27, 1983), Hardwick (a true and correct copy of the Order is attached hereto as Exhibit C).

6. Prior to entry of the stipulated judgment in *Hardwick*, the members of twelve rancherias, including the Wilton Miwok Rancheria, were dismissed from the plaintiff class. The Wilton Rancheria plaintiffs were dismissed on the erroneous premise that "[n]o class member currently owns property within the original rancheria boundaries." The Certificate of Counsel Re Hearing on Approval of Settlement of Class Actions (Nov. 16, 1983), *Hardwick*, page 9 (a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit D), states:

Class members from twelve (12)¹ of the remaining seventeen rancherias represented in this action would be dismissed from this action without prejudice to their right to refile another action or other actions on their behalf. No class member from these rancherias currently owns real property within the original rancheria boundaries. The property was either sold to non-Indians when the rancheria was terminated and the proceeds of these sales distributed to rancheria members in lieu of deeds to individual parcels of property or all of the property originally distributed was subsequently sold to non-Indians.

In either case the federal defendants are unwilling to re-assume responsibility for any of these rancherias without a final judicial determination of their obligation to do so. Plaintiffs attorneys do not concede that the sale of rancheria property precludes distributees from obtaining judicial relief for wrongful termination (in some cases these class members may have the most significant damages claims). However, plaintiffs believe that these rancherias do present unique considerations and that it does not make sense to delay relief for those rancherias upon which class members still reside, while the parties litigate these other issues. Accordingly, plaintiffs attorneys believe that it serves the interests of the entire class to severe these claims from those of the seventeen rancherias and to dismiss those claims from this action without prejudice.

- Alexander Valley would have been the thirteenth rancheria in this category but by oversight was omitted from the stipulation for entry of judgment and notice of settlement to the class. The parties propose to file a supplemental stipulation after the Court approves the current one and to obtain approval after notice to class members from Alexander Valley.
- 7. It was mistakenly believed that at termination, the tribal members of these rancherias had either sold the rancheria property to non-Indians or distributed it to rancheria members who subsequently sold it to non-Indians. See Stipulation for Entry of Judgment (July 19, 1983), Hardwick, ¶ 14 (a true and correct copy of this Stipulation is attached hereto as Exhibit E). In any event, it was erroneously believed that the dismissed members of the plaintiff class no longer owned any of the property that made up the former rancherias. See Exhibit D, p. 9.

8. In 1983, the remaining Plaintiffs and Defendant the United States reached a stipulated settlement in the Hardwick case. Paragraph 4 of the settlement states: "The Secretary of the Interior shall recognize the Indian Tribes, Bands, Communities, or groups of the seventeen rancherias listed in paragraph 1 as Indian entities with the

same status as they possessed prior to distribution of the assets of these rancherias under the California Rancheria Act, and said Tribes, Bands, Communities and groups shall be included on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Federal Register List of recognized tribal entities pursuant to 25 CFR, section 83.6(b). Said Tribes, Bands, Communities or groups of Indians shall be relieved from the application of the California Rancheria Act and shall be deemed entitled to any of the benefits or services provided or performed by the United States for Indian Tribes, Bands, Communities, or groups because of their status as Indian Tribes, Bands Communities or groups." (Emphasis Added.)

Paragraph 12 of the Stipulation for Entry of Judgment states that the United States District Court for the Northern District of California shall retain jurisdiction over the *Hardwick* case. Exhibit E, p. 6.

- Paragraph 14 of the Stipulated Judgment provides: 9.
 - "Except as hereafter specifically provided in paragraphs 15-19, the claims asserted in this action by or on behalf of any persons who received any of the assets of the . . . Wilton, ... Rancherias are dismissed without prejudice to their being refilled in another action and defendants shall not assert any laches defense to any such subsequent action they could not have asserted prior to the date this action was filed." (Id.)
- In 1987, the County of Madera, one of the defendants in Hardwick, reached a settlement 10. with representatives of the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians resolving disputes between those parties, referred to as the 1987 Stipulated Judgment. That Stipulated Judgment provided that this Court would retain jurisdiction of the case.
- On January 29, 2004, the County of Madera filed a motion in this Court captioned in the 11. Hardwick case to enforce the 1987 Stipulated Judgment against the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians. (Hereinafter referred to as the Madera County Action) (Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America, U.S.D.C. Northern District of California No. C-79-1710-JF.) This action was assigned to the Honorable Jeremy Fogel. In its motion, the County alleged that the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians refused to comply with the 1987 Stipulated Judgment for the placement of fee lands into trust with the United States and, in the absence of the lands' placement into trust, were required to and had not paid ad valorem taxes as provided for in the 1987 Stipulated Judgment. After

FREDERICKS & PEEBLES, LLP 1001 SECOND ST. SACRAMENTO, ČA due consideration, Judge Fogel dismissed these claims by order dated May 24, 2004, (entitled "Not for Citation") noting:

"There is no question that the Court has continuing jurisdiction to resolve disputes arising from the stipulated judgments. The 1983 Stipulated Judgment expressly retained jurisdiction for "a period of two years from entry of judgment or for such longer time as may be shown to be necessary on a duly noticed motion by any party."

(a true and correct copy of the Court's Order, is attached hereto as Exhibit F.)

- 12. In December of 2006, the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians filed an action captioned in the *Hardwick* case to enforce the 1987 *Hardwick* Stipulated Judgment before Judge Fogel. In denying the motion, Judge Fogel directed the Tribe to file a separate declaratory relief action and relate it to the *Hardwick* actions if the Tribe requested relief in the future. (A true and correct copy of this ruling filed on December 7, 2006, is attached hereto as Exhibit G.)
- 13. The Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians filed a Declaratory Relief Action against the County of Madera later in December of 2006 (hereinafter the PRCI action) and, in accordance with Judge Fogel's earlier directive, also filed an Administrative Motion to consider whether that case should be related to the *Hardwick* case. Judge Fogel granted that Motion by Order (entitled "Not for Citation") filed on December 14, 2006 (a true and correct copy of this Order is attached hereto as Exhibit H.) After the Court considered extensive briefs, heard arguments on January 28, 2007, and issued an order calling for additional briefing, the PRCI case was settled by Stipulation and Order entered on March 2, 2007. This order confirms this Court's retention of jurisdiction over matters relating to the *Hardwick* litigation. (A true and correct copy of this Order is attached hereto as Exhibit I.)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct,

Executed this day of May 2007, in Sacramento, California.

John Nyhan

1 **Exhibits to Declaration of John Nyhan** 2 A: A Plan for Distribution of the Assets of the Wilton Rancheria, approved August 18, 1958. 3 B: Order Re: Class Certification filed Feb. 28, 1980 in Tillie Hardwick v. United States of 4 America U.S.D.C. Northern District of California No. C-79-1710-JF. 5 C: Order Approving Entry of Final Judgment in Action filed Dec. 27, 1983 in Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America U.S.D.C. Northern District of California No. C-79-1710-JF. 6 7 D: Certificate of Counsel Re: Hearing on Approval of Settlement of Class Actions, filed Nov. 17, 1983 in Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America U.S.D.C. Northern District of 8 California No. C-79-1710-JF. 9 E: Stipulation for Entry of Judgment filed July 19, 1983 in Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America U.S.D.C. Northern District of California No. C-79-1710-JF. 10 11 F: Order Denying the Madera County Defendants' Motion for Enforcement of Judgment filed May 20, 2004 in Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America U.S.D.C. Northern District of 12 California No. C-79-1710-JF. 13 G: Order Denying the Tribe's Motion for Enforcement of Judgment filed Dec. 7, 2006 in Tillie 14 Hardwick v. United States of America U.S.D.C. Northern District of California No. C-79-1710-JF 15 Order Relating Case filed Dec. 14, 2006 in The Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi H: 16 Indians v. County of Madera U.S.D.C. Northern District of California No. C-06-7613 RMW (PVT) 17 18 I: Stipulation re Settlement and Request for Continuing Jurisdiction, for Enforcement of Settlemetn Agreement; Order filed March 2, 2007 in The Picayune Rancheria of the 19 Chukchansi Indians v. County of Madera U.S.D.C. Northern District of California No. C-06-7613 JF (PVT) 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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