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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

RAYMOND D. YOWELL,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
ROBERT ABBEY et al.,)
)
Defendants.)
_____)

3:11-cv-518-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

Currently before the Court are Federal Defendants’ Motion for Stay of Injunction Pending Appeal Pursuant to Rule 62(c), or in the Alternative, for Order Requiring Security Pursuant to Rule 65(c) (#69) and Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint (#75).

BACKGROUND

On July 20, 2011, then *pro se* Plaintiff Raymond D. Yowell (“Plaintiff”) filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 25 U.S.C. § 478, and *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388, 91 S.Ct. 1999, 29 L.Ed.2d 619 (1971), in this Court. (Compl. (#1) at 1). In the complaint, Plaintiff sued Robert Abbey¹, Helen Hankins², Department of the Treasury Financial Management Services (“Treasury-FMS”)³,

¹ Abbey is currently the National Director of the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”), but was the Nevada State Director of BLM in 2002. (Mot. to Dismiss (#4) at 3).

² Hankins is currently the Colorado State Director of BLM, but was the BLM Field Manager for the Elko Field Office in 2002. (Mot. to Dismiss (#4) at 3).

³ Treasury-FMS is an institutional component of the Department of Treasury and manages the Treasury Offset Program which offsets federal payments to those persons and entities who are indebted to a federal agency. (Mot. to Dismiss (#4) at 3).

1 Allied Interstate Inc., Pioneer Credit Recovery, Inc., The CBE Group, Inc., Cook Utah of
2 Duchesne, Jim Pitts⁴, Jim Connelley⁵, Dennis Journigan⁶, and Mark Torvinen (collectively
3 “Defendants”). (*Id.* at 2-3, 6).

4 The complaint alleged the following. (*Id.* at 7). Plaintiff was a Shoshone Indian, ward
5 of the United States, and a member of the Te-Moak Tribe of the Western Shoshone Indians
6 of Nevada. (*Id.*). He was a cattle rancher. (*Id.*). Throughout his life, Plaintiff let his livestock
7 graze on the “historic grazing lands associated with the South Fork Indian Reservation.” (*Id.*).
8 During the 1980s, the BLM attempted to get an Indian grazing association to sign a permit to
9 graze livestock, but never approached Plaintiff directly. (*Id.*). Plaintiff never obtained a permit
10 to graze his livestock because the proclamation that established the South Fork Indian
11 Reservation, pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act, stated that the reservation came
12 “together with all range, and ranges, and range watering rights of every name, nature, kind and
13 description used in connection” with the described boundaries of the reservation. (*Id.*).
14 Plaintiff alleged that he was only exercising his treaty guaranteed vested rights to be a
15 herdsman and to graze his livestock on the ranges. (*Id.*).

16 The complaint alleged the following. (*Id.*). In the 1990s, the BLM alleged that Plaintiff
17 was trespassing. (*Id.*). On May 24, 2002, Defendants assembled where Plaintiff’s livestock
18 were grazing, gathered Plaintiff’s livestock, and seized the livestock without a warrant or court
19 order for the seizure. (*Id.* at 7, 14). Defendants then transported Plaintiff’s livestock over 300
20 miles to the BLM facility in Palomino Valley, Nevada. (*Id.* at 14). Defendants never gave
21 Plaintiff notice or an opportunity to dispute the underlying basis of the allegations against him.
22 (*Id.*). Defendants gave Plaintiff a “bill” for the seizure, transport, and alleged trespass fee in
23 excess of \$150,000 and told Plaintiff that he had to pay or they would sell his livestock on May

24
25 ⁴ Pitts is the Sheriff of Elko County. (Mot. to Dismiss (#6) at 1).

26 ⁵ Connelley is a former Nevada State Brand Inspector. (Mot. for Summ. J. (#17) at 1).

27 ⁶ Journigan is a former Nevada Deputy State Brand Inspector. (Mot. for Summ. J.
28 (#17) at 1).

1 31, 2002. (*Id.*). Defendants sold Plaintiff's livestock on May 31, 2002. (*Id.*).

2 The complaint alleged five causes of action. (*Id.* at 8-10, 14-15). In the first cause of
3 action, Plaintiff alleged an unwarranted seizure of property in violation of the Fourth
4 Amendment against Robert Abbey, Helen Hankins, Cook Utah of Duchesne, Jim Pitts, Jim
5 Connelley, and Dennis Journigan. (*Id.* at 8). Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that Defendants had
6 violated his rights when they "acted together in concert on May 24, 2002" and seized 132 of
7 Plaintiff's cattle that were grazing on historic grazing lands. (*Id.*).

8 In the second cause of action, Plaintiff alleged a due process violation under the Fifth
9 and Fourteenth Amendments against Robert Abbey, Helen Hankins, Cook Utah of Duchesne,
10 Jim Pitts, Jim Connelley, and Dennis Journigan. (*Id.* at 9). Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that
11 Defendants violated his due process rights by depriving him of the ability to dispute the
12 underlying basis of the charges alleged against him when they presented him "with a bill for
13 the costs of gathering, transporting, and alleged trespass fees" and told him to pay the amount
14 by May 30, 2002, or his cattle would be sold and the proceeds retained by the BLM. (*Id.*).
15 Plaintiff alleged that Defendants violated his rights and the Nevada Revised Statutes when
16 they transported his livestock without his permission to a location 300 miles away. (*Id.*).
17 Plaintiff alleged that Defendants violated his rights by selling his cattle on May 31, 2002,
18 without his permission or his signature on the Brand Inspection Clearance Certificate in
19 violation of NRS § 565.120. (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleged that Defendants violated his due process
20 rights because they failed to provide him with a pre-deprivation hearing and terminated his
21 ownership rights without having jurisdiction over Plaintiff or his property. (*Id.*).

22 In the third cause of action, Plaintiff alleged that Robert Abbey, Helen Hankins, Cook
23 Utah of Duchesne, Jim Pitts, Jim Connelley, and Dennis Journigan violated Article VI of the
24 U.S. Constitution which provides that treaties made under the authority of the United States
25 are the supreme law of land. (*Id.* at 10). Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that the 1863 Treaty of
26 Ruby Valley, signed by the Western Shoshone Indians and the United States, provided that
27 the President would establish a reservation for the Shoshone to become herdsman and
28 agriculturalists. (*Id.*). Pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, the South Fork

1 Western Shoshone Indian Reservation was created in 1941 and provided that “all range,
2 ranges, and range watering rights [were] included as part of the South Fork Reservation.”
3 (*Id.*). Defendants violated Plaintiff’s treaty rights when they seized his livestock on May 24,
4 2002 without a warrant and without having jurisdiction over the ranges on which Plaintiff’s
5 livestock were grazing. (*Id.*).

6 In the fourth cause of action, Plaintiff alleged that Robert Abbey, Helen Hankins, and
7 Cook Utah of Duchense had violated his civil rights by breaching the trust of the Indian
8 Reorganization Act of 1934. (*Id.* at 14). Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that Defendants had
9 failed to perform their trustee responsibilities “as agents of the Trustee of the Plaintiff.” (*Id.*).
10 Plaintiff alleged that Defendants had interfered with his free enjoyment of the historic ranges
11 in his capacity as a Western Shoshone Indian. (*Id.*).

12 In the fifth cause of action, Plaintiff alleged that Robert Abbey, Helen Hankins, Cook
13 Utah of Duchesne, Treasury-FMS, Allied Interstate, Inc., Pioneer Credit Recovery, Inc., and
14 The CBE Group, Inc. violated his Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment due process rights by
15 seizing his livestock without a warrant or court order, selling his livestock below market prices,
16 and then attempting to collect a deficiency based on the alleged debt. (*Id.* at 15). Under the
17 direction of the BLM, Treasury-FMS attempted to collect over \$180,000 from Plaintiff for costs
18 allegedly owed by Plaintiff. (*Id.*). Plaintiff was never given an opportunity to defend against
19 the underlying basis of the charges against him or the opportunity to challenge the validity of
20 the alleged debt. (*Id.*). Plaintiff informed the Department of Treasury that the debt was not
21 legitimate. (*Id.*). The Department of Treasury then assigned the debt to Allied Interstate who
22 attempted to collect the debt. (*Id.*). After Plaintiff told Allied Interstate that the debt was not
23 legitimate, Pioneer Credit Recovery attempted to collect the debt. (*Id.*). After informing
24 Pioneer Credit Recovery that the debt was not legitimate, The CBE Group attempted to collect
25 the debt. (*Id.*). After Plaintiff told The CBE Group that the debt was not legitimate, the
26 Department of Treasury attempted to collect the debt again. (*Id.*). The Department of
27 Treasury told Plaintiff that it would deduct a portion of his social security payment in order to
28 pay the debt. (*Id.*). On April 1, 2008, the Department of Treasury began deducting 15% of his

1 social security payment without providing him an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the
2 underlying basis of the alleged debt. (*Id.*). Plaintiff continues to suffer monthly damages.
3 (*Id.*).

4 In June 2012, this Court issued an order denying all of the pending motions to dismiss
5 and motions for summary judgment. (Order (#37) at 11). With respect to Robert Abbey,
6 Helen Hankins, and Treasury-FMS (collectively “Federal Defendants”), this Court found that
7 the statute of limitations were tolled with respect to all five causes of action. (*Id.* at 9). The
8 Court also stated, “with respect to Treasury-FMS, the only remedy available to Plaintiff against
9 Treasury-FMS is a personal injunction requiring the BLM to withdraw their debt certification to
10 Treasury-FMS and Treasury-FMS’s obligation to honor it forthwith. This remedy is based on
11 the BLM’s violation of Plaintiff’s due process rights in determining a deficiency debt owed and
12 its certification of that debt to Treasury-FMS.” (*Id.*).

13 In August 2012, this Court issued an order granting in part and denying in part Plaintiff’s
14 motion for personal injunctive relief. (Order (#68) at 5). The Court granted a personal
15 injunction requiring the BLM to withdraw their debt certification to Treasury-FMS but denied
16 Plaintiff’s request to have Treasury-FMS immediately return the funds previously deducted
17 from his monthly Social Security payments with compound interest. (*Id.*). The Court also
18 denied Federal Defendants’ Motion for Reconsideration of Order Denying Federal Defendants’
19 Motion to Dismiss Complaint. (*Id.* at 6).

20 Defendants Journigan and Connelley filed a notice of appeal on July 10, 2012. (Notice
21 of Appeal (#53)). Federal Defendants filed a notice of appeal on September 25, 2012. (Notice
22 of Appeal (#82)).

23 DISCUSSION

24 I. Motion for Stay of Injunction Pending Appeal (#69)

25 On August 6, 2012, Federal Defendants filed a motion for stay of injunction pending
26 appeal pursuant to FRCP 62(c) or, in the alternative, an order requiring security pursuant to
27 FRCP 65(c). (Mot. for Stay (#69) at 1). Federal Defendants assert that, if the Court denies
28 the stay, the Court should impose a bond or cash deposit of no less than \$2,500. (*Id.* at 5).

1 In response, Plaintiff, now counseled, argues that Federal Defendants cannot show
2 irreparable harm and opposes the stay. (Opp'n to Mot. for Stay (#79) at 1).

3 Federal Defendants filed a reply. (Reply to Mot. for Stay (#80)).

4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62(c) states that “[w]hile an appeal is pending from an
5 interlocutory order or final judgment that grants, dissolves, or denies an injunction, the court
6 may suspend, modify, restore, or grant an injunction on terms for bond or other terms that
7 secure the opposing party’s rights.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(c). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
8 65(c) states that “[t]he court may issue a preliminary injunction or a temporary restraining order
9 only if the movant gives security in an amount that the court considers proper to pay the costs
10 and damages sustained by any party found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained.”
11 Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(c).

12 The Court denies Federal Defendants’ motion for a stay pending appeal (#69) and its
13 alternative request for a bond.

14 **II. Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint (#75)**

15 Plaintiff, counseled, seeks leave to file a second amended complaint. (Mot. for Leave
16 (#75) at 1). Plaintiff asserts that the second amended complaint seeks to add the “individual
17 aboriginal title” claim that this Court granted leave to amend for in its June 2012 order. (*Id.* at
18 2). Plaintiff also asserts that the second amended complaint adds more factual detail,
19 defendants, and claims. (*Id.* at 3-4).

20 In response, Federal Defendants assert that the second amended complaint fails to
21 state a viable claim against them and therefore the Court should deny leave to amend. (Resp.
22 to Mot. for Leave (#77) at 4-7).

23 In response, The CBE Group, Inc. asserts that proposed Counts 3, 7, and 8 fail to state
24 a claim against The CBE Group, Inc. and therefore the second amended complaint is futile.
25 (Resp. to Mot. for Leave (#81) at 2-5).

26 The Court grants the Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint (#75).

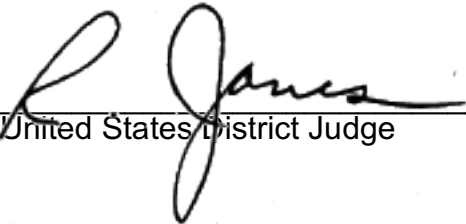
27 **CONCLUSION**

28 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that Federal Defendants’ Motion for Stay

1 of Injunction Pending Appeal (#69) is DENIED.

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended
3 Complaint (#75) is GRANTED.

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5 DATED: This 19th day of December, 2012.

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8 United States District Judge
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