

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

WINNEMUCCA INDIAN COLONY et al., )  
 )  
 Plaintiffs, )  
 )  
 vs. )  
 )  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ex rel. )  
 10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR et al., )  
 )  
 Defendants. )  
 )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

3:11-cv-00622-RCJ-VPC

**ORDER AND  
INJUNCTION**

This case arises out of the refusal of the U.S. Department of the Interior (“DOI”) to recognize a tribal government of the Winnemucca Indian Colony (the “Colony”) and the interference of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (“BIA”) with the activities of a purported Council member on colonial land. The Court issued a temporary restraining order (“TRO”) ordering the BIA to grant interim recognition to some person or persons but not ordering or restraining any BIA activity on the land. The Court then granted a preliminary injunction in part, “enjoin[ing] the BIA from interfering with activities on colonial land by Wasson and his agents” and noting that “[u]ntil some tribal court says otherwise or Bills appears and is heard to object (making the Council’s vote 1–1), Wasson represents the will of the Council under the [Indian court’s] ruling.” The Court also permitted Plaintiffs to amend the Complaint, denied Defendants’ motion to dismiss, and permitted Linda Ayer to intervene.

1 After the Court ordered the Bureau of Indian Affairs (“BIA”) to recognize one or more  
2 persons as the governmental representative(s) of the Winnemucca Indian Colony (the “Colony”)  
3 for the purposes of the Colony’s relationship with the United States, the BIA recognized William  
4 Bills and Thomas Wasson. When Bills intervened and noted his opposition to Wasson, the Court  
5 ruled that the recognition of both Wasson and Bills amounted to the recognition of no  
6 government at all and ordered the BIA to choose again. *See Goodface v. Grassrope*, 708 F.2d  
7 335, 338–39 (8th Cir. 1983) (ruling that the recognition of two opposing factions amounts to a  
8 recognition of no government and is therefore an abuse of discretion under the APA). The BIA  
9 chose to recognize Bills. Wasson then asked the Court for a preliminary injunction enjoining the  
10 recognition of Bills.

11 The Court set the matter for oral argument. The Court read from the August 16, 2002  
12 order of the stipulated appellate panel for the 2000–2002 Wasson–Bills litigation (the  
13 “Minnesota Panel” or the “Panel”), which the Court has previously noted appears to be the last  
14 authoritative Indian court ruling concerning Council membership.<sup>1</sup> The Minnesota Panel ruled  
15 that after Glenn Wasson’s murder, the Council consisted of Acting Chairman William Bills and  
16 members-at-large Thomas Wasson, Elverine Castro, and Lucy Lowery. (*See* Minn. Panel Order  
17 4, Aug. 16, 2002, ECF No. 115-4). The Panel ruled that Thomas Wasson, Elverine Castro, and  
18 Lucy Lowery constituted a majority of the Council under the Colony Constitution and had  
19 properly appointed Sharon Wasson as a replacement for Glenn Wasson and had later properly  
20 elevated Sharon Wasson to Chairman. (*See id.* 9–10, 16). The Panel also ruled that the Council’s  
21 attempt to remove Bills from the Council was procedurally defective and therefore without  
22 effect. (*Id.* 10, 16). After Lucy Lowery’s death, the Council had properly declared a vacancy and  
23 replaced her with Tom Magiera. (*See id.* 11, 16). The Council’s attempt to disenroll or banish  
24 Bills to replace him with Andrea Davidson was ineffective. (*Id.*). Therefore, the Council  
25 consisted of Chairman Sharon Wasson, Vice Chairman William Bills, and members-at-large

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<sup>1</sup> In the absence of any valid, intervening Indian court ruling, the Minnesota Panel’s ruling is res  
judicata. (*See* Summ. J. Order 8–9, Mar. 6, 2008, ECF No. 215 in Case No. 3:00-cv-00450  
(Sandoval, J.)). The Court of Appeals affirmed. (*See* Mem. Op., Oct. 14, 2010, ECF No. 244 in  
Case No. 3:00-cv-00450).

1 Thomas Wasson, Elverine Castro, and Tom Magiera (until his death). (*See id.* 16). Bills and  
2 Wasson are the only surviving members of the Council. The October 28, 2000 election was  
3 ruled invalid. (*See id.* 11, 16). Bills' later attempt to appoint a council on his own was ruled  
4 ineffective. (*See id.* 12, 16).

5 The Panel also ruled that the last authoritative Colony membership roll was the "List of  
6 77" adopted by the Council in 1998, plus any enrollments accepted by the Council until the date  
7 of the Panel's order, August 16, 2002. (*See id.* 12–13, 18). The Panel noted that Shoshone were  
8 disproportionately represented on the Council and ordered the Council to take measures to  
9 address concerns of Paiutes that their enrollment applications would not be fairly treated due to  
10 bias. (*See id.* 13). The Panel also ruled that the attempted removal of Judge Swanson was  
11 ineffective. (*See id.* 18–19).

12 The basis the BIA gave for its decision to recognize Bills instead of Wasson was that  
13 Bills was the Vice Chairman of the Council and Wasson was only a member-at-large, and under  
14 the Colony Constitution and Bylaws, the Vice Chairman was to perform the duties of the  
15 Chairman in his absence. (*See* Bowker Letter, July 13, 2012, ECF No. 110, at 3). The Court  
16 ruled that the decision by the BIA to recognize Bills on July 17, 2012 was an abuse of discretion  
17 and not in accordance with law, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), because the BIA based its decision  
18 purely on its interpretation of tribal law, which is territory into which neither the BIA nor this  
19 Court is to tread. To do so would be for the United States to interfere impermissibly in sovereign  
20 Indian self-governance, no matter how clear the result appears to be to an outsider.<sup>2</sup> In the proper  
21 exercise of its discretion in a case such as the present one, where the controlling Indian judicial  
22 rulings still leave the BIA with a choice between two or more rival factions, the BIA ought not  
23 assume or attempt to determine which of the rival factions has a better claim to leadership under

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24 <sup>2</sup>For example, there could be some controlling piece of tribal common law concerning  
25 succession of leadership. The determination that the vice chairman or acting chairman should  
necessarily have a higher position than a member-at-large with respect to government-to-  
government relations itself requires an assumption about tribal law that is outside the scope of  
the BIA's discretion. The result may seem obvious in a traditional Western democracy, but tribal  
law may be very different. The succession of leadership in the Colony may turn on longevity,  
age, or some other factors unfamiliar to Western government, despite the Western-style titles of  
"chairman" and "vice chairman."

1 tribal law (as opposed to tribal judicial rulings), but rather should look to the circumstances of its  
2 relationship with the parties. That is, which party can the BIA better work with to manage the  
3 Colony's federal aid and participation in federal programs on behalf of the tribe?<sup>3</sup> Because the  
4 BIA made its decision on improper grounds, i.e., its interpretation of tribal law, and made no  
5 attempt to justify its decision on any proper grounds, the Court did not have to rely on any direct  
6 analysis of which party was better able to work with the BIA to find that the BIA abused its  
discretion in selecting Bills.

7 Ayer also asked the Court to order Thomas Wasson to show cause why he should not be  
8 held in contempt of the Court's Preliminary Injunction Order of January 10, 2012 (the "Order").  
9 The Order stated that the BIA was not to eject Wasson or his cohorts from the Colony as if they  
10 were trespassers, nor prevent them from rehabilitating the Hanson Street Smoke Shop, but the  
11 Order also specifically stated that Wasson could not attempt to eject Ayer and her cohorts from  
12 the South Street Smoke Shop in a way that risked violence. Ayer alleged that Wasson and his  
13 cohorts have now broken into the Colony Administration Building and changed the locks. She  
14 alleged that the BIA allowed her into an office in the building to retrieve personal effects, but that  
15 after she locked herself in her office, the BIA arrested her. She also alleged that Wasson and his  
16 cohorts broke into the South Street Smoke Shop while it was closed (but while an employee was  
17 working there) and has begun operating the shop and selling the inventory that belongs to a third-  
18 party. The affidavit provided by Ayer's employee indicated that some unidentified persons broke  
19 the lock on the door of the South Street Smoke Shop after beating on it and claiming they had a  
20 "court order" giving Wasson possession of the shop, causing the employee to lock herself in an  
office in fear of her life. She alleged that the BIA had enforced Wasson's possession of the  
buildings and had not permitted the Ayer group to return.

21 The Court ordered Thomas Wasson, but not the BIA, to show cause. At the show cause  
22 hearing, the Court did not hold any party in contempt but discussed the progress of the

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23 <sup>3</sup>Under the circumstances, it appears that Wasson is the better choice, though the Court  
24 does not base its ruling on this. For example, Wasson is attempting actively to govern the  
25 Colony and has pursued Colony leadership diligently. By contrast, Bills appears to reside many  
hundreds of miles from the Colony in another state, and the BIA was not even able to locate him  
until nearly a year after the present lawsuit was initiated.

1 enrollment process and ordered Wasson to submit a proposed order directing a local newspaper  
2 to publish information concerning tribal enrollment procedures. Wasson submitted a proposed  
3 order, to which Ayer objected and submitted her own proposed order. Ayer had two principal  
4 objections. First, Wasson's proposed announcement stated that applications were to be  
5 submitted to "Thomas Wasson, Chairman, Jody Rojo, Katherine Hasbrouck, Misty Rojo, and  
6 Eric Magiera as the Council for the Winnemucca Indian Colony . . . ." Ayer argued that the  
7 Court had never ruled that these people (apart from Wasson) are members of the Council, or even  
8 that Wasson was the Chairman, but only that Wasson and Bills are on the Council, and that under  
9 *Goodface v. Grassrope*, and based upon the circumstances in this case, the Government must  
10 deal with Wasson as the legitimate representative of the Council for the purpose of U.S.-Tribal  
11 relations until the action is concluded. Second, the announcement included the unrelated  
12 proclamation that "Wasson and his Council" are the recognized government of the Colony and  
13 that all public and private entities should treat it as such. The Court issued Wasson's order.

14 Ayer asks the Court to reconsider and to strike Wasson's response to Ayer's objection to  
15 Wasson's proposed order. Ayer argues that the Order as submitted by Wasson contains  
16 contradictions to previous rulings in the case. Most notably, the Court has never ruled in a  
17 written order that "Wasson's Council" is the legitimate council, but only that Wasson and Bills  
18 are on the Council and that the BIA must deal with Wasson for the time being.

19 The Court indeed intended at the last hearing to rule that the current "Wasson Council" is  
20 properly constituted according to events occurring after the Minnesota Panel's ruling. This is  
21 simply the only way to achieve any effective recognition of the Colony's actions by local, state,  
22 and federal government during the present transition period. As for the statement in the  
23 announcement that applications are to be submitted to the Council, the Court is confident that  
24 Wasson understands that the enrollment applications are to be submitted to the Enrollment  
25 Committee for consideration, as appointed by him according to the Court's previous order.<sup>4</sup> Any  
applications received by the Council shall be immediately forwarded to the Committee. Finally,

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<sup>4</sup>At the show cause hearing, Wasson indicated that the Enrollment Committee consisted of one Shoshone person, one Paiute person, and one person of equal Shoshone and Paiute ancestry.

1 without commenting on its substance, the Court will not strike the Response to Ayer's  
2 objections.

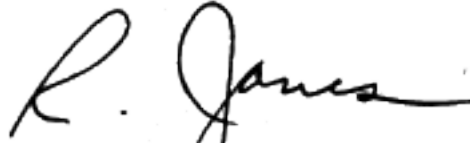
3 **CONCLUSION**

4 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Reconsider (ECF No. 166) is DENIED.

5 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Strike (ECF No. 167) is DENIED.

6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 Dated this 11th of March, 2013.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Jones", is written over a horizontal line.

8 ROBERT C. JONES  
9 United States District Judge