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8  
9 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
10 FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

11  
12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
13 Plaintiff,

) In Equity No. C-125-ECR  
) Subfile No. C-125-B

14 WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE,  
15 Plaintiff-Intervenor,

) **WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION  
DISTRICT'S AND STATE OF  
NEVADA'S POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF  
MOTION CONCERNING CASE  
MANAGEMENT**

16 v.  
17

18 WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT,  
a corporation, et al.,  
19 Defendants.  
20

21 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WALKER  
RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE,

22 Counterclaimants,  
23

24 v.  
25

26 WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT,  
et al ,

27 Counterdefendants.  
28

1 **I. Background.**

2 The Walker River Paiute Tribe (the "Tribe") filed its original counterclaim in this  
3 matter on March 18, 1992. The Tribe's original counterclaim seeks recognition of a right to  
4 store water in Weber Reservoir for use on the Walker River Indian Reservation and for a  
5 federal reserved water right for lands included in the Reservation in 1936. These claims are in  
6 addition to the direct flow rights awarded to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe in the  
7 *Walker River Decree*. On July 22, 1992, the United States moved for leave to file its original  
8 counterclaim, which asserts similar claims to water for the benefit of the Walker River Indian  
9 Reservation. By Order dated October 22, 1992, the Court directed the Tribe and United States  
10 to serve their original counterclaims on all claimants to the waters of the Walker River and its  
11 tributaries pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

12 On or about July 30, 1997, the Tribe filed its *First Amended Counterclaim of the*  
13 *Walker River Paiute Tribe* ("Tribe's First Amended Counterclaim"). In addition to surface  
14 water claims as set forth in its original counterclaim, the Tribe's First Amended Counterclaim  
15 includes groundwater claims for the Reservation. On or about July 30, 1997, the United States  
16 filed its *First Amended Counterclaim of the United States of America* ("United States First  
17 Amended Counterclaim"). In addition to the surface water claims set forth in its original  
18 counterclaim, the United States' First Amended Counterclaim includes several specific claims  
19 to surface water and groundwater in the Walker River Basin for other federal enclaves,  
20 including the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, the Toiyabe National Forest, the Mountain  
21 Warfare Training Center of the United States Marine Corps and the Bureau of Land  
22 Management. The United States' First Amended Counterclaim also advances claims for  
23 surface and groundwater for the Walker River Indian Reservation, the Yerington Reservation,  
24 the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony and several individual allotments.

25 There have been thirteen extensions of time to join additional parties and complete  
26 service of process. The Court granted the first extension by order dated February 23, 1993  
27 (Doc. 19) and the last by order dated September 9, 1998 (Doc. 63).

1 On or about August 19, 1998, the Tribe and United States filed their *Joint Motion for*  
2 *Leave to Serve First Amended Counterclaims, To Join Groundwater Users, To Approve Forms*  
3 *for Notice and Waiver, and To Approve Procedure for Service of Pleadings Once Parties are*  
4 *Joined* (the "Joint Motion"). The Joint Motion also sought to extend the time to complete the  
5 joinder of parties and service of process in this matter. The Joint Motion moves the Court for  
6 an order:

- 7 1. granting leave to serve the *First Amended Counterclaim of the*  
8 *United States of America*, and the *First Amended Counterclaim of*  
9 *the Walker River Paiute Tribe* upon surface water and  
10 groundwater claimants in the Walker River basin;
- 11 2. to establish a procedure for service of pleadings upon joined  
12 parties; and
- 13 3. to approve forms for purposes of notice and waiver.

14 The Joint Motion also includes a proposed *Notice of Lawsuit and Request for Waiver of*  
15 *Summons and Waiver of Service of Summons* for consideration by the Court and the parties.

16 Various parties responded to the Joint Motion and on May 11, 1999, the Court entered a  
17 Minute Order (Doc. 81) which provided for a scheduling conference to establish procedures for  
18 the expeditious and efficient management and resolution of this matter and to hear argument  
19 and proposals on the following specific matters:

- 20 1) Whether the issue of joinder of all or some groundwater users in the  
21 Walker River basin should be decided:
  - 22 (a) after an evidentiary hearing on whether groundwater is  
23 sufficiently connected to the River to require joinder in order to  
24 provide complete relief; or
  - 25 (b) before such a hearing and based on the pleadings.
- 26 2) Whether in post judgment proceedings the Court has jurisdiction over  
27 groundwater claims.
- 28 3) The effect of the groundwater laws of Nevada and California on the  
jurisdiction of the Court to adjudicate relative rights to groundwater.

Doc. 81 at 2-4.

After a telephonic hearing with the parties, on May 21, 1999, the Court ordered the  
following:

1 [T]he parties will have forty-five (45) days from this date within which  
2 to submit a stipulation, or if a stipulation cannot be reached, then a  
3 statement of the issues on which there is agreement and the issues which  
4 are disputed with respect to planning and scheduling according to the  
order of the Court of May 11, 1999, and any matters that are related to  
the issues and problems referred to in that order.

5 (Doc. No. 83).

6 After four (4) extensions of time to comply with the May 21, 1999 minute order, on  
7 December 15, 1999 the parties reported to the Court that they were unable to reach agreement  
8 and stipulated to the submission of their respective proposals for case management by way of  
9 motion.

10 **II. The United States and Tribe Should Identify, Name and Join All Persons Who In**  
11 **Their Judgment Must be Joined Under Rule 19 of the Federal Rules of Civil**  
12 **Procedure In Order For Their Amended Counterclaims to Proceed.**

13 In its November 8, 1998 Response to the Joint Motion, the District opposed joinder of  
14 groundwater users because of its positions that under Nevada and California law surface and  
15 groundwater within the Walker River Basin do not form a single res and in post judgment  
16 proceedings this Court does not have jurisdiction over the additional claims of the Tribe and the  
17 United States, particularly the groundwater claims. The District has not changed its position on  
18 how those issues should be decided. However, as a result of efforts to comply with the Court's  
19 May 11 and May 21, 1999 Orders, the District concluded that one of the most important issues  
20 to be considered was which, if any, issues should be decided before joining the additional  
parties who may be affected by those decisions.

21 Decisions on the legal and factual issues related to whether some or all of the  
22 groundwater users in the Walker River Basin are or are not properly joined as parties will  
23 determine the scope and course of this litigation. Those issues should be decided at the very  
24 outset of the litigation. Moreover, in a case of this magnitude, which may involve years, if not,  
25 decades, of litigation it is also possible, if not probable, that orders which determine the scope  
26 and course of the litigation should be the subject of immediate appellate review in order to  
27 avoid the waste which might otherwise occur if such significant orders were only reviewable  
28 after final judgment.

1           There are at least two reasons why persons who may be affected by those decisions  
2 should be joined so that they have an opportunity to participate before both the trial court and  
3 possibly the court of appeals, in the determination of those significant issues. First,  
4 fundamental fairness requires they be allowed to participate. Second, judicial economy  
5 requires that these significant issues be decided in a manner that binds all affected parties.  
6 Therefore, the United States and Tribe should identify, name and join all persons who in their  
7 judgment must be joined in order to comply with Rule 19 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
8 Procedure given the claims they seek to assert. Those persons may include users of  
9 groundwater.

10           The management of this case concerning service and joinder should heed the lessons  
11 learned through Mineral County's lengthy efforts to serve surface water claimants in  
12 connection with its motion to intervene. Those lessons suggest that care must be taken in  
13 identifying, naming and serving the persons to be joined, and in ensuring that changes in  
14 ownership occurring after service, but before service is complete on all parties, do not require  
15 that the new owners again be personally served.

16           For reasons stated all too frequently in the Mineral County matter any case management  
17 order must recognize that identifying all surface and groundwater claimants within the Walker  
18 River watershed is no easy task. Review of records of the District, the Board of Water  
19 Commissioners, the Nevada State Engineer and the California State Water Resources Control  
20 Board, although helpful, does not provide a complete or final answer to the problem.

21           Given the magnitude of the claims the United States and Tribe seek to assert, the  
22 process for identification of such claimants should involve several steps. One step would be to  
23 identify all land within the Walker River watershed. Another would be to identify the owner or  
24 owners of that land through records in the offices of county assessors and county recorders. An  
25 essential step would be to determine if land includes an appurtenant surface and/or groundwater  
26 right. The Walker River Decree and District, Water Commissioner, State Engineer and Water  
27 Resources Control Board records may be helpful in that endeavor. Given the facts that, in  
28 Nevada there may be no record of rights to groundwater established before 1939 and limited

1 information on domestic well owners, and in California there may be little or no information on  
2 any groundwater users, some site inspections may be necessary. An alternative to site  
3 inspections might include an assumption that unless property is within a city or town which  
4 provides domestic water service, it likely includes a domestic well.

5       Once the persons to be joined are identified they must be named as counter-defendants.  
6 Mineral County did not actually name the persons it intended to join until approximately  
7 January of 1998, some 3 years after it began attempts at service. Rule 10(a) of the Federal  
8 Rules of Civil Procedure requires that a complaint include the names of all the parties.

9 **III. Once The Persons To Be Joined Have Been Identified And Named They Should Be**  
10 **Served With Process In Accordance With Rule 4 Of The Federal Rules And With**  
11 **Any Relevant Order Of The Court Concerning Case Management.**

12 This Court has previously ruled that under the circumstances presented here the persons  
13 to be identified, named and joined must be served in accordance with Rule 4 of the Federal  
14 Rules of Civil Procedure. See, October 27, 1992 Order (Doc. 15). To the extent that the  
15 United States and the Tribe seek waivers of service pursuant to Rule 4(d) the Court should also  
16 approve the form of Notice and Request for Waiver.

17 Because it is likely that a substantial period of time will be required to complete service  
18 of process and because ownership of land with appurtenant water rights frequently changes, it  
19 is important to ensure that successors-in-interest to parties originally joined and served have  
20 notice of the pendency of this matter and can be substituted without additional personal service  
21 under Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This has been and continues to be an  
22 issue in connection with the Mineral County service.

23 This problem can be avoided through the United States and Tribe preparing and the  
24 Court approving a form or forms of a Notice of Lis Pendens complying with the requirements  
25 of California or Nevada law as the case may be, and describing the property encompassed, the  
26 nature of these proceedings and the effect thereof as to any water rights appurtenant to the  
27 property. Upon approval of the form or forms, the Tribe and the United States should cause a  
28 Notice of Lis Pendens to be recorded with the county recorder of the county in which the real  
property is located. Upon compliance with this requirement successors-in-interest to properly

1 served original parties could be automatically substituted as parties pursuant to Rule 25 of the  
2 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

3 To the extent that the United States and the Tribe desire to serve identified  
4 parties by publication, motions seeking an appropriate order should be filed in  
5 accordance with Rule 4(e)(1) of the Federal Rules. For purposes of giving notice to  
6 unidentified parties, the United States and the Tribe should publish in the *Mineral*  
7 *County Independent News* in Hawthorne, Nevada, the *Record Courier* in Gardnerville,  
8 Nevada, the *Mason Valley News* in Yerington, Nevada, and the *Review-Herald* in  
9 Maramoth Lakes, California for a period of four (4) weeks, and at least once a week  
10 during said time the following documents:

- 11 A. Summons to all unknown persons claiming to be holders of  
12 surface and ground water rights appurtenant to lands located in  
13 the Walker River Basin;
- 14 B. The Tribe's Amended Counterclaim;
- 15 C. The United States' Amended Counterclaim; and
- 16 D. The Case Management Order.

17 A time for completion of service must be established. It can best be established by the  
18 Court in consultation with the parties after more details are known concerning identification of  
19 persons to be joined. In order to keep the Court and the parties informed on progress, any  
20 problems encountered and the potential need for additional time, there should be regular,  
21 perhaps quarterly reports and perhaps even status conferences with the Court and/or the  
22 Magistrate Judge.

23 **IV. Procedures for Filing and Serving Pleadings and Providing Notices of Hearings**  
24 **After Completion of Service of Process.**

25 Persons served with process must be notified concerning how and when they must  
26 respond. They should be directed to file and serve upon the United States, the Tribe, the  
27 Walker River Irrigation District, Nevada and California a notice of appearance and intent to  
28

1 participate. The filing and service of this notice would serve as the foundation for service of  
2 future pleadings and orders, including orders concerning case management.

3 Except for requiring a notice of appearance, the Court should order that no answer,  
4 counterclaim, cross-claim or motion shall be served or filed in response to the claims of the  
5 United States and the Tribe and no defaults shall be taken with respect thereto except upon  
6 further order of the Court. There are at least two reasons for this approach. First, it will allow  
7 the Court to define and limit the issues to be addressed at the outset of the litigation. Second,  
8 because of the relationship inter se of water rights a default against less than all the parties is  
9 meaningless.

10 Previously, the United States and the Tribe asked the Court's guidance regarding  
11 service of pleadings on parties once they are successfully joined in these proceedings. The  
12 basis for that request is that the Tribe and the United States anticipate that many claimants will  
13 not be represented by counsel and that, therefore, service of pleadings upon all such claimants  
14 once joined would be cumbersome, costly and would likely impede judicial efficiency.

15 Depending upon the claims which proceed in this post-judgment proceeding, and upon  
16 how many claimants are not represented by counsel, it may become necessary to adopt some  
17 special procedure for service upon joined claimants. The procedure outlined in the order which  
18 is attached to the Joint Motion bears careful review by the Court and the parties. However, it is  
19 premature to assume that such a procedure will be required here or to define its contours.  
20 There will be ample time to adopt such a procedure once it is determined who will be joined,  
21 the claims which are to be asserted and the number of claimants who are not represented by  
22 counsel.

23 **V. Threshold Issues.**

24 The Case Management Order should provide that promptly after completion of service  
25 of process the Court will schedule and conduct a conference to identify and establish a schedule  
26 for deciding threshold issues. Although joined parties should have an opportunity to suggest  
27 which issues should be initially addressed, the Case Management Order should at least identify  
28 some issues for consideration. Set forth below are issues which the District suggests be



1 included along with their status in somewhat similar litigation pending in Arizona.<sup>1</sup> These  
2 issues, once decided, will determine the scope and course of this litigation. These issues are  
3 not necessarily presented in the order in which they should be decided.

4 One issue is the scope of the Court's jurisdiction in post judgment proceedings. That  
5 issue includes not only the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate claims to groundwater, but also  
6 claims to additional surface water. This is not an issue in the Arizona litigation.

7 Three related issues involve the claim that groundwater use affects the availability of  
8 surface water. The first issue is whether, regardless of the extent of hydrologic connection  
9 between surface and groundwater, the Court is required to accept the distinction drawn between  
10 surface water rights and groundwater rights by California and Nevada law. In In Re General  
11 Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Gila River Systems and Source, 175 Ariz. 382,  
12 857 P.2d 1236 (1993), the Arizona Supreme Court held that it must accept the distinction  
13 drawn between surface and groundwater under Arizona law even if that distinction was not  
14 consistent with hydrology.

15 The second and related issue is whether holders of surface water rights established  
16 under federal law are entitled to protection from use of groundwater beyond the protection  
17 provided to holders of surface water rights established under state law. The Arizona Supreme  
18 Court so held in In Re General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water In the Gila River  
19 System and Source, 989 P.2d 739 (Ariz. 1999).

20 If the Court has jurisdiction to protect surface water rights established under federal law  
21 from interference by junior groundwater right holders, the final issue in this trilogy is whether  
22 issues of interference must be decided as a part of the adjudication of surface water claims  
23 under federal law. This issue has not yet been decided in the Arizona litigation.

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> A detailed procedural history of the Arizona litigation, which does not involve an  
28 existing federal court decree, may be found in In Re Rights to the Use of the Gila River, 171  
Ariz. 230, 830 P.2d 442, 444-445 (1992) and In Re the General Adjudication of All Rights to  
Use Water in the Gila River System, 175 Ariz. 382, 857 P.2d 1236, 1240 (1993).

1 **VI. Discovery.**

2 With certain limited exceptions, no discovery should take place and all discovery  
3 should be stayed pending further order of the Court. The first limited exception relates to a  
4 need to perpetuate testimony, particularly as it may relate to water rights which are not the  
5 subject of an approval by any state agency. This may be important for holders of vested  
6 groundwater rights in Nevada and groundwater and riparian rights in California. Exhibit "A"  
7 to the motion suggests procedures to be followed in addition to those required by the Federal  
8 Rules of Civil Procedure.

9 The second limited exception relates to written discovery and document production  
10 concerning the claims of the Tribe and United States. In accordance with the Federal Rules of  
11 Civil Procedure, any party should be allowed to propound interrogatories and requests for  
12 production of documents to the United States and the Tribe concerning their contentions with  
13 respect to the claims alleged in their amended counterclaims. This information may be of  
14 assistance in identifying additional threshold issues and in developing subsequent orders  
15 concerning case management.

16 Dated this 21<sup>st</sup> day of January, 2000.

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**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I certify that I am an employee of Woodburn and Wedge and that on this date, I deposited in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, a true and correct copy of the foregoing ***WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT'S AND STATE OF NEVADA'S POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION CONCERNING CASE MANAGEMENT*** in an envelope addressed to:

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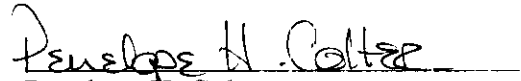
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5   
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7 wp:wid:0063\P's and A's in Support of Motion  
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