

**District Court, Lancaster County, Nebraska**

**Randy Thompson,  
Susan Luebbe, and  
Susan Dunavan,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**v.**

**Dave Heineman, Governor of Nebraska,  
Michael J. Linder, Director, Nebraska  
Department of Environmental Quality,  
and  
Don Stenberg, State Treasurer of  
Nebraska,**

**Defendants.**

**No. CI 12-2060**

**Judge: Stephanie Stacy**

**Second Amended Complaint for  
Declaratory Judgment**

**Notice “Constitutionality of Statutes  
Challenged”**

Plaintiffs allege for their Second Amended Complaint that:

**Case Overview**

1. LB1161 (*Laws of Nebraska 102<sup>nd</sup> Leg 2d Sess*) is challenged on the grounds that it, or parts of it, are unconstitutional. Declaratory judgment is sought declaring LB1161 unconstitutional and void.

2. Plaintiffs are real parties in interest with standing. Plaintiffs are taxpayers with interests in unlawful expenditures of state funds as required by LB1161. Defendants are the officials of Nebraska’s state government, sued in their official capacities. Each Defendant has a duty to execute LB1161, which became effective when approved by Defendant Heineman on April 17, 2012. Defendants are officials who have enforced, or threaten to enforce, the unconstitutional law.

3. LB1161 is unconstitutional in one or more of these ways. It:

3.1 Unlawfully delegates to the Governor, powers over a common carrier contrary to *Neb Const Art IV, § 20*.<sup>1</sup>

3.2 Unlawfully delegates to the Governor the Legislature's plenary authority and responsibility to decide what designees of the Legislature may exercise the power of eminent domain, which is an attribute of sovereignty, and thereby violates *Neb Const Art II, § 1*.<sup>2</sup>

3.3 Violates the doctrine of separation of powers by permitting action to occur without judicial review contrary to *Neb Const Art II, § 1* and *Neb Const Art V, § 1*<sup>3</sup> *et seq.* and by failing to provide for notice to affected parties, thereby depriving them of due process of law, contrary to *Neb Const Art I, § 3*.

3.4 Constitutes special legislation contrary to *Neb Const Art III, § 18*<sup>4</sup>, and denies equal protection of the law contrary to *Neb Const Art I, § 3*.<sup>5</sup>

3.5 Unlawfully allocates to the Department of Environmental Quality the sum of \$2.0 million to implement the unconstitutional provisions outlined above.

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<sup>1</sup> *Neb Const Art IV, § 20* provides:

There shall be a Public Service Commission, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members, as the Legislature shall prescribe, whose term of office shall be six years, and whose compensation shall be fixed by the Legislature. Commissioners shall be elected by districts of substantially equal population as the Legislature shall provide. The powers and duties of such commission shall include the regulation of rates, service and general control of common carriers as the Legislature may provide by law. But, in the absence of specific legislation, the commission shall exercise the powers and perform the duties enumerated in this provision

<sup>2</sup> *Neb Const Art II, § 1* provides:

(1) The powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, and no person or collection of persons being one of these departments shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others except as expressly directed or permitted in this Constitution.

<sup>3</sup> *Neb Const Art V, § 1* provides:

The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, an appellate court, district courts, county courts, in and for each county, with one or more judges for each county or with one judge for two or more counties, as the Legislature shall provide, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be created by law. In accordance with rules established by the Supreme Court and not in conflict with other provisions of this Constitution and laws governing such matters, general administrative authority over all courts in this state shall be vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice shall be the executive head of the courts and may appoint an administrative director thereof.

<sup>4</sup> *Neb Const Art III, § 18*

The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following cases, that is to say: ... In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

<sup>5</sup> *Neb Const Art I, § 3*

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor be denied equal protection of the laws.

3.6 Unlawfully pledges funds and credit of the State for at least 60 days to a pipeline applicant who is to repay the funds later. Neb Const Art XIII, §3<sup>6</sup> prohibits the State from pledging its credit or loaning funds in these circumstances.

4. LB1161 cannot remain law or be enforced because it violates the Nebraska Constitution. Statutes are subservient to the Constitution as “[a] constitution represents the supreme written will of the people regarding the framework for their government and is subject only to the limitations found in the federal Constitution. . . .” The state Constitution must be read as a whole.”<sup>7</sup> It is the supreme will of the people of Nebraska, as expressed in their State Constitution, that (A) matters involving public common carriers, including crude oil pipelines, be committed to the Public Service Commission, not to the Governor, as the Legislature directs; (B) the Public Service Commission, and the governor, are both constitutionally-created components of Nebraska State Government of equal constitutional stature. (C) The Office of Governor is not superior to the Public Service Commission. Instead, each must perform separate constitutionally assigned and authorized duties, functions and responsibilities. The Legislature may not override the supreme will of the people as expressed in their Constitution.

#### **Jurisdiction, Venue, and Parties**

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action for declaratory judgment pursuant to *Neb Rev Stat* § 24-302 & *Neb Rev Stat* §§ 25-24,129 *et seq.* The latter statute is the *Nebraska Declaratory Judgments Act*. An actual case and controversy exists and arises under an enactment of the Legislature which is now a Nebraska statute.<sup>8</sup> The controversy concerns, and calls into a question, LB1161’s constitutional validity.

6. Venue is proper in Lancaster County, Nebraska where the Defendants reside, may be served, and are present, and where these claims arose upon enactment, and it is where gubernatorial execution approving LB1161<sup>9</sup> occurred.

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<sup>6</sup> *Neb Const* Art XIII, § 3 provides:

The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, except that the state may guarantee or make long-term, low-interest loans to Nebraska residents seeking adult or post high school education at any public or private institution in this state. Qualifications for and the repayment of such loans shall be as prescribed by the Legislature.

<sup>7</sup> *Jaksha v State*, 241 Neb 106, 110, 486 NW2d 858, 863 (1992); *accord, Pony Lake Sch. Dist. v. State Committee for Reorg.*, 271 Neb 173, 710 NW2d 609 (2006).

<sup>8</sup> *Neb Rev Stat* § 25-21,150

<sup>9</sup> *Neb Rev Stat* § 25-403.01

7. Plaintiffs are:

<b>Randy Thompson</b>	Mr. Thompson is a citizen, resident, taxpayer, fee payer and elector, of Lancaster County, Nebraska. Mr. Thompson pays required state and federal taxes, owns real estate, and is interested in the disbursements of funds from the state treasury, and the adoption and execution of law in accord with constitutional mandates. He has engaged in transactions generating fees paid to the NDEQ Special Fund which may be used for LB1161 purposes.
<b>Susan Luebbe</b>	Ms. Luebbe is a citizen, resident, taxpayer, fee payer and elector, of Holt County, Nebraska. Mrs. Luebbe pays required state and federal taxes, is beneficiary of a trust holding Nebraska real estate, and is interested in the disbursements of funds from the state treasury, and the adoption and execution of law in accord with constitutional mandates and engaged in transactions generating fees like those paid by Mr. Thompson.
<b>Susan Dunavan</b>	Ms. Dunavan, a citizen, resident, taxpayer, fee payer and elector, of York County, Nebraska. Mrs. Dunavan pays required state and federal taxes, owns real estate, and is interested in the disbursements of funds from the state treasury, and the adoption and execution of law in accord with constitutional mandates and has engaged in transactions generating fees like those paid by Mr. Thompson.

8. Defendants are:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position; Role</b>
<b>Heineman, Dave</b>	Governor, Chief Executive of the State with a duty to “take care that the laws be faithfully executed.” <sup>10</sup>
<b>Linder, Michael J.</b>	Director, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality <sup>11</sup> with the powers and duties imposed upon him and his Department. <sup>12</sup>
<b>Stenberg, Don</b>	State Treasurer, responsible to: <sup>13</sup> (1) To receive and keep all money of the state not expressly required to be received and kept by some other person; (2) To disburse the public money upon warrants drawn upon the state treasury according to law and not otherwise; and, (3) collect, hold, invest, and disburse Nebraska’s tax revenues, including those to be disbursed under LB1161.

<sup>10</sup> *Neb Const* Art IV, § 6.

<sup>11</sup> Created by *Neb Rev Stat* § 81-1502(6) & (7).

<sup>12</sup> *Neb Rev Stat* § 84-1504 et seq. and provisions of *LB1161* challenged in this case.

<sup>13</sup> *Neb Rev Stat* § 84-602.

9. Plaintiffs assert the unconstitutionality of LB1161 with full awareness that the statute is presumed to be constitutional, and all reasonable doubts are resolved in favor of its constitutionality. The burden of establishing the unconstitutionality of a statute is on the one attacking its validity. Plaintiffs understand they bear this burden, and contend their claims meet and exceed it. The unconstitutionality of a statute must be clearly established before it will be declared void.<sup>14</sup> Plaintiffs contend LB1161's unconstitutionality is clearly established by its terms and provisions, and its repugnancy to the Constitution's requirements.

10. LB1161 provides for the expenditure of funds for its implementation. The expenditure is for an unlawful purpose, i.e., to fund the operations of LB1161. Plaintiffs, as taxpayers, have standing to challenge LB1161 and this expenditure.<sup>15</sup> Plaintiffs also have standing to challenge Defendant Heineman's actions as Governor taken pursuant to LB1161. This includes his January 22, 2013 action reported in his letter to President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary R. Clinton informing him of his decision to approve a route for TransCanada's KeystoneXL Pipeline project through Nebraska under the authority of LB1161.

### **LB1161, Laws (2012)**

11. The genesis for LB1161 precedes the 102<sup>nd</sup> Legislature, 2nd Session, and requires examination of actions that occurred in the 102<sup>nd</sup> Legislature, 1st Special Session, held in November 2011. *LB 1 (Laws of Nebraska 102<sup>nd</sup> Leg 1st Sess)* enacted a framework and structure that committed to the Nebraska Public Service Commission ("PSC") responsibility for certain actions involving the applications of major crude oil pipeline companies for establishment of a route and construction of a crude oil pipeline within, or across, Nebraska. *LB 1*, which is not appended to this Complaint, is at [http://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/Current/PDF/Final/LB1\\_S1.pdf](http://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/Current/PDF/Final/LB1_S1.pdf) in its final, official form. It is incorporated here by reference at that location.

12. LB1161 (*Laws of Nebraska 102<sup>nd</sup> Leg 2d Sess*) purports to amend *LB 1*. It does so unconstitutionally. LB1161 was approved by the Governor and became the law of

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<sup>14</sup> *Sarpy County Farm Bureau v Learning Community of Douglas & Sarpy Cos.*, 283 Neb 212, 808 NW2d 598 (2012); *Kiplinger v Nebraska Dept of Nat Resources*, 282 Neb 237, 803 NW2d 28 (2011).

<sup>15</sup> *Project Extra Mile v Nebraska Liq Control Comm'n*, 283 Neb 379, 810 NW2d 149 (2012).

Nebraska, with the emergency clause, on April 17, 2012. The Bill’s title recites that it changes provisions of *LB 1*, 102<sup>nd</sup> Legislature First Special Session 2011. Summarized for general background, but not to serve as a substitute for LB1161’s terms, these are the provisions of the challenged statute:

<b>LB1161 §§</b>	<b>Summary</b>
§1	<p><i>Neb Rev Stat</i> § 57-1101 is amended to provide that the procedure is for oil pipeline companies to, as conditions precedent to exercising the power of eminent domain in Nebraska, secure route approval from either:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">the Governor, or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">the Public Service Commission under the Major Oil Pipeline Oil Siting Act if the Governor does not approve.</p> <p>Condemnation must commence within two (2) years of approval by the Governor for the PSC.</p>
§2	<p>Technical provision. No explanation required.</p>
§3	<p>Provides that public documents will not be withheld unless withholding is authorized by § 84-712.05 of the Public Records Act or federal law</p>
§4	<p>Eliminates a provision of <i>LB 1</i> that provided: “The Major Oil Pipeline Siting Act shall not apply to any major oil pipeline that has submitted an application to the United States Department of State pursuant to Executive Order 13337 prior to the effective date of this Act.”</p>
§5	<p>Defines Commission as the Public Service Commission. Note the term “department” is not defined in LB1161, but there is a reference in § 8 to the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.</p>

LB1161 §§	Summary
§6	Provides that “[i]f a pipeline carrier proposes to construct a major oil pipeline to be placed in operation across Nebraska after the effective date of this Act and the pipeline carrier has submitted a route for an oil pipeline within, through, or across Nebraska but the route is not approved by the Governor . . . the pipeline carrier shall file an application with the commission . . . .” If a carrier proposes a substantive change to a route submitted but not approved by the Governor, the carrier must file an application with the commission and receive approval pursuant to § 9 of the Act.
§7	Empowers the department (presumably the Department of Environmental Quality) to conduct an evaluation of the pipeline, including a supplemental environmental impact study of the proposed route and alternate routes, and make a report to the Governor. Section 7 amends <i>LB 1</i> § 3, part 4 to require that the Governor must act on the submission within thirty (30) days or, if he does not approve any of the routes, notify the pipeline carrier that it must receive approval from the public service commission.
§8	\$2 million appropriated to the DEQ.
§9	Severability clause.
§10	Repealer clause for inconsistent provisions.
§ 11	Emergency Clause. <sup>16</sup>

### Unconstitutionality

13. LB1161 is unconstitutional and void. It suffers from individual and distinct constitutional infirmities each of which alone, and all of which collectively, require an adjudication that the Bill, and its pertinent provisions as described below or so much thereof as offends any constitutional guarantee, be declared null and void. The constitutional infirmities of LB1161 *are*:

13.1 **Unlawful Delegation of Authority.** LB1161 constitutes an

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<sup>16</sup> The slip law copy of *LB1161* may be read at <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/Current/PDF/Slip/LB1161.pdf>

unlawful delegation of authority over a common carrier to the Governor of Nebraska contrary to *Neb Const* Art IV, § 20. *Neb Const* Art IV, § 20 commits exclusively to the Public Service Commission the authority over common carriers and the regulation of common carriers when regulation is necessary. The Legislature is empowered to prescribe circumstances under which the PSC may regulate, or leave all regulatory control to the PSC, but the Legislature is powerless to delegate authority, dominion, or state sovereign control over common carriers to the Governor, or any organization or department of state government other than the PSC. Because LB1161 §§ 1-7 purport to do so, they are unconstitutional and void.

**13.2 Unlawful Delegation of Authority.** LB1161 constitutes an unlawful delegation of the Legislature’s plenary authority over the power of eminent domain.<sup>17</sup> It does so by empowering the Governor to decide what company shall be approved to build a pipeline and use the power of eminent domain to acquire real property rights for a pipeline route in and across Nebraska. Only the Legislature has authority to delegate the power of eminent domain to individuals; it cannot lawfully assign this delegation responsibility or empowerment authority to the Governor or any other department of Nebraska state government.<sup>18</sup> For these reasons, LB1161 also violates the unlawful delegation of authority provisions of *Neb Const* Art II, § 1, and Art V, § 1, and the doctrine of separation of powers. It also thereby violates *Neb Const* Art I, § 3 by failing to require notice before action by the Governor or by PSC, as due process of law requires.

**13.3 Separation of Powers; Due Process.** LB1161 is unconstitutional and void because it violates Nebraska’s requirement that state government be divided into executive, legislative, and judicial departments. It does so because it contains no provision for judicial review of decisions of the Governor to approve or to disapprove, or to decline to act upon applications for authority to acquire property and erect crude oil pipelines across Nebraska. Statutes that permit quasi-judicial functions to be exercised by boards but fail to provide for notice of hearing or judicial review are

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<sup>17</sup> *Burnett v. Central. Neb Pub Power & Irr. Dist.*, 147 Neb 458, 466, 23 NW2d 661, 666 (1946).

<sup>18</sup> *Lincoln Dairy Co. v. Finigan*, 170 Neb 777, 780, 104 NW2d 227, 230 (1960).



unconstitutional and void.<sup>19</sup> This infirmity is also present for the separate, distinct reason that LB1161 fails to provide for judicial review of action of the Public Service Commission.

13.4 **Special Legislation.** LB1161, in view of its restrictive provisions, and the circumstances under which it was enacted, constitutes special legislation for the benefit of an unconstitutional, substantially closed class of persons contrary to *Neb Const* Art III § 18 and the equal protection guarantee and special legislation prohibitions of the Nebraska Constitution including *Neb Const* Art I § 3. The class closed, and arbitrary classifications made by LB1161 substantially closed class membership to crude oil pipelines having sought to establish trans-Nebraska pipeline routes prior to November 2011, involving activity of the US Department of State, and therefore constituting pipelines that will cross a national border of the United States with a foreign nation. Only one such organization or company, i.e. TransCanada Pipeline Company proposes its Keystone XL Pipeline project to pump bitumen, also known as crude oil, extracted through environmentally damaging processes from sandy, tar laden geologic structures commonly referred as “tar sands.” LB1161 treats pipelines transporting crude oil differently from all other common carriers including, but not limited to, pipelines transporting other petroleum and non-petroleum products, communications companies, railroads, trucking companies and others engaged in common carriage. The statute challenged articulates no rational basis for this classification.<sup>20</sup> No such rational basis exists on the face of the statute.

13.5 **Unlawful Expenditure.** LB1161 unlawfully allocates to the Department of Environmental Quality the sum of \$2.0 million to implement the unconstitutional provisions outlined above. This constitutes an unlawful expenditure of taxpayer funds for all the reasons asserted for LB1161’s unconstitutionality. In addition, the Bill constitutes special legislation for the benefit of an unconstitutional class of persons contrary to *Neb Const* Art I, § 3, *Neb Const* Art IV, § 8, and the equal protection guarantee and special legislation prohibitions of the Nebraska Constitution.

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<sup>19</sup> *First Fed Sav & Loan Ass’n v Department of Banking*, 187 Neb 562, 568, 192 NW2d 736, 740 (1971).

<sup>20</sup> LB1161 violates the Equal Protection clause in *Neb Const* Art I § 3 because it does not treat Plaintiffs equally under the law. “The equal protection guarantee simply keeps governmental decisionmakers from treating differently persons who are in all relevant aspects alike.” *Le v Laurrup*, 271 Neb 931, 936, 716 NW2d 713, 719 (2006).

Plaintiffs have standing to challenge LB1161 and this expenditure. Only citizens of the State with interests in its environmental quality and the lawful expenditure of State funds are proper parties to challenge the Bill. The NDEQ has advanced more than \$5 million dollars of public funds under LB1161. Although *Neb. Rev. Stat.* § 57-1503(1)(b) requires reimbursement from the applicant carrier within sixty days after notification from the department of the cost, there are no mechanisms for collection and no guarantee of repayment.

**13.6 Pledge of State Credit.** LB1161 § 8 pledges funds and credit of the State for at least 60 days to a pipeline applicant who is to repay the funds later. *Neb Const* Art XIII, §3<sup>21</sup> prohibits the State from pledging its credit or loaning funds in these circumstances. LB1161 violates this constitutional mandate. Contrary to *Neb Const* Art XIII, § 3, the extension of credit and sixty (60) day reimbursement period in Section 7 of LB1161 unconstitutionally directs the State to lend funds to “borrower” pipeline carriers that have submitted a route for application or review:

A pipeline carrier...shall reimburse the department for the cost of the evaluation or review within sixty days after notification from the department of the cost. (emphasis added).

LB1161 § 7; *Neb Rev Stat* § 57-1503(1)(b)

This is an unconstitutional extension of credit by the State to a private corporation contrary to *Neb Const* Art XIII, § 3.

**13.7 No Standards.** LB1161 constitutes an unlawful delegation of legislative authority to the Governor because it fails to describe or prescribe standards, conditions, circumstances, or procedures which are constitutionally mandatory for the action it purports to delegate. By doing so, it constitutes an unlawful delegation of legislative authority contrary<sup>22</sup> to *Neb Const* Art II, § 1, Art V, § 1, and standards prescribed by the Nebraska Supreme Court. It fails to require notice prior to action by

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<sup>21</sup> *Neb Const* Art XIII, § 3 provides:

The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, except that the state may guarantee or make long-term, low-interest loans to Nebraska residents seeking adult or post high school education at any public or private institution in this state. Qualifications for and the repayment of such loans shall be as prescribed by the Legislature.

<sup>22</sup> *Lincoln Dairy Co. v. Finigan*, 170 Neb 777, 780, 104 NW2d 227, 230 (1960).

the Governor or Public Service Commission.<sup>23</sup>

14. Plaintiffs have well-established rights not to be damaged and burdened by the execution of an unconstitutional public expenditure statute.<sup>24</sup> There is no adequate remedy at law except for declaratory judgment. Requiring Plaintiffs to institute a legal action for damages imposes undue burdens and results in a net loss to the Plaintiffs in time and expense. It would be unjust to require Plaintiffs to pursue damages rather than to seek a declaration of LB1161's unconstitutionality to prevent the executive officials of the State of Nebraska from acting upon LB1161 which is unconstitutional on its face, and as applied. Defendant Heineman's actions as Governor, taken January 22, 2013, are also unconstitutional, null and void for each and all of the reasons that LB1161 is unconstitutional. The Governor's action is predicated upon the validity of LB1161 and, its invalidity renders the conduct of the Governor's invalid. This conduct includes his purported approval of the TransCanada KeystoneXL Pipeline project through Nebraska including his purported grant of the power of eminent domain to the pipeline company.

15. Permanent injunctive relief against the Defendants is sought pursuant to *Neb Rev Stat* § 25-1062 *et seq.*, but no temporary injunction is sought at the time of filing of this Complaint. Injunctive relief is also sought pursuant to 42 *USC* § 1983, a serviceable remedy in state court.<sup>25</sup> Though Nebraska has no statute authorizing injunctive relief to prevent enforcement of an unconstitutional statute, the judicial power of the courts inherently authorizes issuance of such injunctions.<sup>26</sup> Permanent injunctive relief is also sought against Defendant Heineman to enjoin any action pursuant to his January 22, 2013 conduct including any action purporting to empower TransCanada KeystoneXL Pipeline Co., LLP or any other entity to exercise eminent domain rights.

16. There is a high probability that Plaintiffs will prevail on the merits. The issues presented are legal issues and their presence is apparent on the face of LB1161. The Plaintiffs and the public will be harmed if the statute is permitted to operate while its

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<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

<sup>24</sup> *Jaksha v State*, 241 Neb 106, 486 NW2d 858 (1992).

<sup>25</sup> The state courts have jurisdiction to grant relief under 42 *USC* § 1983. *Bauers v City of Lincoln*, 255 Neb 572, 586 NW2d 452 (1998). The federal courts, however, cannot assume jurisdiction of suits like this one to grant such relief because the Tax Anti-Injunction Act prevents them from doing so. 28 *USC* § 1341; *Fair Assessment in Real Estate Ass'n, Inc., v McNary*, 454 U S 100 (1981).

<sup>26</sup> “[T]he court’s power to enjoin unconstitutional acts... is inherent in the Constitution itself”, *Hubbard v EPA*, 809 F2d 1,11 n15 (DC Cir 1986). See also, *Hartman v Moore*, 547 US 250, 126 S Ct 1695, 1701 (2006). Accord, *Marbury v Madison*, 5 US 137 (1803); *Mitchum v Hurt*, 73 F3d 30 (3d Cir 1995).

constitutional infirmities are litigated. This probability of harm is great because a non-Nebraska company purporting to plan to build a transnational pipeline across the United States and Nebraska threatens to invoke LB1161 forthwith. It has made a public announcement of a route and dispatched representatives to meet with members of the public who are potentially affected landowners in Keya Paha, Boyd, Holt, Antelope, Boone, Nance, Merrick, York and other Counties in Nebraska.

17. The threat of harm is great and irreparable. If eminent domain is used and land is taken, it is committed to pipeline use and potential remedial cost will be great. Lands with common ownership will be severed by the easements sought; uses and rights to use land will be diminished. The land will be adversely affected on a long-term basis. On the other hand, the harm to Defendants is not great and delay assures that only lawfully enacted statutes are enforced. Defendant Heineman has publicly declared his support for the proposed pipeline even before the company threatening to apply has made any filings in Nebraska.<sup>27</sup> He threatens to act to approve a pipeline and allow use of eminent domain if not enjoined.<sup>28</sup> This Court's doctrinal pronouncement concerning the validity or invalidity of LB1161 is necessary to deal with the issues raised in this verified Petition. The courts of Nebraska are well equipped to deal with issues like those raised in this Complaint with due deliberation and reasonable responsiveness.<sup>29</sup>

#### **Attorney's Fees**

18. Upon successful resolution of this case, declaring LB1161 unconstitutional, Plaintiffs assert they are entitled to recover, and do request, reasonable compensation for the services of their lawyers. They invoke *Neb Rev Stat* § 24-204.01 and 42 *USC* §§ 1983 & 1988, and authorities related thereto, for this purpose. They respectfully contend the right to recovery of fees as prevailing parties under the uniform course of practice

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<sup>27</sup> Official Statement of Governor, [http://www.governor.nebraska.gov/news/2012/01/18\\_pipline.html](http://www.governor.nebraska.gov/news/2012/01/18_pipline.html)

<sup>28</sup> Official Statement of Governor, [http://www.governor.nebraska.gov/news/2012/04/17\\_pipline.html](http://www.governor.nebraska.gov/news/2012/04/17_pipline.html)

<sup>29</sup> Indeed, passing on such controversies expeditiously is the duty of the states courts. Their ability to perform is the basis for the Federal Anti-Injunction Act. See, *Home Builders Ass'n of Miss., v City of Madison*, 143 F3d 1006 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir 1998).

of law in Nebraska.<sup>30</sup> Nebraska's Supreme Court has awarded fees in cases involving the unconstitutionality of statutes.<sup>31</sup>

### **Requests for Relief**

19. On the foregoing basis, Plaintiffs request relief as follows:
  - 19.1 A Declaratory Judgment be rendered declaring LB1161 is unconstitutional and is null and void, and an Injunction be rendered preventing its enforcement.
  - 19.2 A Declaratory Judgment be rendered declaring LB1161 violates *Neb Const* Art I, § 3, Art II §1, Art III § 18, Art IV § 20, Art V § 1, Art XIII, § 3, and *US Const* amend XIV, and is unconstitutional and void.
  - 19.3 A Declaratory Judgment be rendered declaring that Governor Heineman's actions of January 22, 2013, which are predicated upon LB1161, and are not authorized by any other law, are all also unconstitutional, null and void.
  - 19.4 Court costs and attorney's fees be awarded to Plaintiffs pursuant to 42 *USC* §§ 1983 and 1988 and pursuant to the extent allowed by case law and customs and usages of the Courts and law of Nebraska.
  - 19.5 An injunction preventing enforcement of LB1161, and preventing any action pursuant to the Governor's January 22, 2013 action described in the Complaint, and declaration that this action is null and void.
  - 19.6 Additional relief as the Court finds just, equitable, and proper.

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<sup>30</sup> A party may recover attorney fees and expenses in a civil action only when a statute permits recovery or when the Nebraska Supreme Court has recognized and accepted a uniform course of procedure for allowing attorney fees. *Eikmeier v. City of Omaha*, 280 Neb 173, 783 NW2d 795 (2010).

<sup>31</sup> *Hamann v Marsh*, 237 Neb 699, 467 NW2d 836 (1991); *Neb Rev Stat* § 24-204.01.

March 18, 2013

Randy Thompson, Susan Luebbe,  
and Susan Dunavan, Plaintiffs



By \_\_\_\_\_

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*Plaintiffs' Lawyers*

## Certificate of Service

On March 18, 2013, a copy of Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint was served by email to:

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\_\_\_\_\_  
David A. Domina