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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

STILLAGUAMISH TRIBE OF INDIANS, a
federally-recognized Indian tribe,

Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON; ROBERT W.
FERGUSON, in his official capacity as
Attorney General of Washington;

Defendants.

Case No.: _____

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiff, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, brings this action and alleges as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians (the “Tribe”) is a federally-recognized sovereign Indian tribe with offices at 3322 236th Street NE, Arlington, WA 98223. The Tribe operates pursuant to the Constitution of the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington State and exercises and enjoys all the inherent powers of a sovereign government, including, but not limited to, Tribal sovereign immunity. The Tribe expressly reserves its inherent sovereign immunity.

1 authority, express, implied, or inherent, which are vested or acknowledged by existing Federal
2 Law in the Stillaguamish Tribe as a sovereign political entity.” Constitution, Art. VII, § 1.¹ This
3 power includes the authority to enter into contracts on behalf of the Tribe, and the power to
4 waive the Tribe’s sovereign immunity from suit.

5 9. On April 6, 2005, a Salmon Project Funding Agreement (“Agreement”) was
6 signed by Laura E. Johnson, the Director of the State of Washington Interagency Committee for
7 Outdoor Recreation on Behalf of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Pat Stevenson, who
8 signed as “Environmental Manager”. Mr. Stevenson, at all times relevant, was an employee of
9 the Tribe.

10 10. The Agreement provided \$497,000 in funding to the Tribe to “improve instream
11 morphology and habitat in salmon bearing areas.” The Salmon Program State Recovery Project
12 involved the Tribe building a revetment to “eliminate[e] direct sediment discharge” into the
13 North Fork of the Stillaguamish River in an area where sedimentation from past landslides was
14 limiting salmon production.

15 11. Among other things, the Agreement at Section 41 provided that disputes “arising
16 out of or relating to the performance, breach or enforcement of this agreement” would be brought
17 in Federal Court. The Agreement at Section 41.C also contained a provision that purported to
18 waive the Tribe’s inherent sovereign immunity “as necessary to give effect to this section.” Any
19 money judgment against the Tribe or the State “may not exceed the amount provided for” in the
20 Agreement, namely \$497,000. Agreement, Section 41.B.

21 12. The Tribe’s official records demonstrate that the Tribe’s Board of Directors
22 passed no resolution delegating authority to anyone to sign the Agreement on the Tribe’s behalf.
23 Further, there is no evidence the Board passed a resolution approving the Tribe’s entry into the
24 Agreement. There is also no evidence the Board passed a resolution approving or agreeing to the
25 Agreement’s purported limited waiver of the Tribe’s inherent sovereign immunity. There is no
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27 ¹ The language here is the same in the current Constitution of 2012, although it is now found in Article V, § 1.

1 evidence of the Board ever considering the Agreement at all. Without a Board resolution
2 approving the Agreement or authorizing anyone to sign it on the Tribe's behalf, the Tribe did not
3 agree to be bound by the Agreement or any of the provisions therein, and the Tribe could not
4 have waived its inherent sovereign immunity for claims arising out of the Agreement.

5 13. On or about March 23, 2014, near Oso, Washington, a portion of an unstable hill
6 collapsed, sending mud and debris across the North Fork of the Stillaguamish River engulfing a
7 rural neighborhood, and covering an area of approximately 1 square mile with debris. The slide,
8 known as both the "Oso Slide" and the "Steelhead Haven Slide" occurred near the location of the
9 revetment constructed by the Tribe with funding from the Agreement.

10 14. Subsequently, four lawsuits were filed in King County Superior Court which have
11 been consolidated into one case titled *Pszonka, et al., v. Snohomish County, et al*, No. 14-2-
12 18401-8 SEA ("*Pszonka*"), alleging that certain acts or omissions of Grandy Lake LLC, the State
13 of Washington, and Snohomish County caused injuries to plaintiffs. Among other claims, the
14 plaintiffs alleged that the State of Washington was liable because the revetment constructed by
15 the Tribe was a cause of some of their injuries. The Tribe is not a named party to the litigation.
16 The defendants have denied the allegations.

17 15. On August 26, 2015, the State's Attorney General's Office wrote to the Tribe
18 stating "The Stillaguamish Tribe is the Responsible Sponsor of the [revetment] project and
19 executed defense, indemnity, and hold harmless agreement as part of receiving the grant. . . . The
20 State believes the claims arising from the [revetment] project are covered by the defense,
21 indemnity, and hold harmless clause of the agreement."

22 16. On or about September 15, 2015, the State's Attorney General's Office and Tribe
23 held a conference call where the Tribe indicated to the State that the Tribe did not believe that
24 the *Pszonka* plaintiffs' claims triggered the indemnification obligation in the Agreement.

25 17. On September 30, 2015, the State's Attorney General's Office wrote to the Tribe
26 again indicating the State's belief that "the claims asserted by the [*Pszonka*] plaintiffs related to
27 the crib wall and sediment retention ponds constructed by the Stillaguamish Tribe as part of

1 its [] project trigger the Tribes' duty to defend, identify, and hold harmless the State from these
2 claims as provided by the funding agreement . . .”

3 18. On October 5, 2015, the Tribe responded to the State's Attorney General's Office.
4 The Tribe stated its position that it has no liability to or duty to indemnify the State relating to
5 the claims at issue in *Pszonka*. The Tribe explained that the Agreement is invalid and cannot be
6 invoked against the Tribe as a matter of both federal and Tribal law because Mr. Stevenson was
7 not authorized by the Tribe to sign the Agreement and provide a waiver of the Tribe's inherent
8 sovereign immunity. Nevertheless, while reserving all rights and defenses, the Tribe agreed to
9 approach its insurance carriers in good faith to discuss potential coverage for the State's claims.

10 19. Notwithstanding the Tribe's position, Defendants have continued to pursue
11 recovery from the Tribe.

12 20. On June 9, 2016, the State's Attorney General's Office wrote to the Tribe's
13 insurance carrier, Tribal First/ Hudson Insurance, indicating that the *Pszonka* plaintiffs' claims
14 “directly implicate the indemnity obligations of the Stillaguamish Tribe [] to the State” under
15 the Agreement. The State requested that the Tribe's insurance carrier attend a mediation
16 scheduled for June 28-30, 2016 in *Pszonka* and provided a conservative estimate of damages
17 potentially due to the plaintiffs of \$12 million. The State's letter also asserted that the indemnity
18 due to the State was not limited to the funding amount of the Agreement.

19 21. On June 22, 2016, the Tribe reiterated its position that it retained its sovereign
20 immunity from suit and neither the Agreement nor any of its provisions were enforceable against
21 the Tribe. The Tribe also explained that, even if the Agreement was valid, the limited waiver of
22 the Tribe's immunity only applies to actions arising to enforce the Agreement brought by the
23 State, which excludes the third-party claims in *Pszonka* alleged against the State.

24 22. The State's Attorney General responded on June 27, 2016 rejecting the Tribe's
25 position and reiterating that the Tribe appear at the mediation.

26 23. The Tribe is completely immune from any action brought by Defendants to seek
27 indemnity for negligence claims in *Pszonka*.

CAUSES OF ACTION

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Relief)**

24. Plaintiff hereby incorporates all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

25. The Tribe's inherent sovereign immunity is a matter of federal common law.

26. A controversy has arisen between the Tribe on the one hand, Defendants on the other, in regards to the Tribe's duty to indemnify the State for liability against the State arising from an unrelated piece of litigation, and whether the Tribe waived its inherent sovereign immunity as to any liability of the State in the unrelated litigation.

27. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and RCW 7.24.010, the Tribe is entitled to a declaration that:

- a. The Tribe's Board of Directors never authorized any person to sign the Agreement on the Tribe's behalf;
- b. The Tribe's Board of Directors never authorized any person to agree to a waiver of the Tribe's inherent sovereign immunity in the Agreement on its behalf;
- c. The Agreement and all the provisions therein are invalid and unenforceable against the Tribe; and
- d. The Tribe has not waived its inherent sovereign immunity for any dispute with Defendants or any issue related to the Agreement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff hereby respectfully demands and prays for the following relief:

- 1. For a declaration that:
 - a. The Tribe's Board of Directors never authorized any person to sign the Agreement on the Tribe's behalf;
 - b. The Tribe's Board of Directors never authorized any person to agree to a waiver of the Tribe's inherent sovereign immunity in the Agreement on its behalf;

- 1 c. The Agreement and all the provisions therein are invalid and unenforceable
2 against the Tribe; and
- 3 d. The Tribe has not waived its inherent sovereign immunity for any dispute with
4 Defendants or any issue related to the Agreement.
- 5 2. For injunctive relief enjoining any effort by Defendants to enforce the Agreement
6 against the Tribe or to compel the Tribe to participate in *Pszonka* dispute resolution.
- 7 3. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just, equitable and proper.
- 8

9 DATED this 27th day of June, 2016.

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