

APPEAL,CLOSED,TYPE-E

**U.S. District Court  
District of Columbia (Washington, DC)  
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:15-cv-00105-CKK**

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY v.  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al  
Assigned to: Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly  
Cause: 05:702 Administrative Procedure Act

Date Filed: 01/21/2015  
Date Terminated: 09/10/2018  
Jury Demand: None  
Nature of Suit: 899 Administrative  
Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of  
Agency Decision  
Jurisdiction: U.S. Government Defendant

**Plaintiff**

**FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI  
COMMUNITY**  
*a federally-recognized Indian Tribe*

represented by **Eric Nicholas Dahlstrom**  
ROTHSTEIN LAW FIRM  
80 E. Rio Salado Parkway  
Suite 710  
Tempe, AZ 85281  
(480) 921-9296  
Fax: (505) 982-0307  
Email: [edahlstrom@rothsteinlaw.com](mailto:edahlstrom@rothsteinlaw.com)  
**LEAD ATTORNEY**  
**PRO HAC VICE**  
**ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED**

**Ryan Anthony Smith**  
BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER  
SCHRECK, LLP  
1155 F Street, NW  
Suite 1200  
Washington, DC 20004  
(202) 296-7353  
Email: [rsmith@bhfs.com](mailto:rsmith@bhfs.com)  
**LEAD ATTORNEY**  
**ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED**

**April E. Olson**  
ROTHSTEIN LAW FIRM  
80 E. Rio Salado Parkway  
Suite 710  
Tempe, AZ 85281  
(480) 921-9296  
Fax: (480) 921-9249  
Email: [aeolson@rothsteinlaw.com](mailto:aeolson@rothsteinlaw.com)  
**PRO HAC VICE**  
**ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED**

**Caroline Manierre**  
ROTHSTEIN LAW FIRM

P.O. Box 8180  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
(505) 988-8004  
Fax: (505) 982-0307  
Email: [cmanierre@rothsteinlaw.com](mailto:cmanierre@rothsteinlaw.com)  
*PRO HAC VICE*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Reed Bienvenu**  
ROTHSTEIN LAW FIRM  
P.O. Box 8180  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
(505) 988-8004  
Fax: (505) 982-0307  
Email: [rbienvenu@rothsteinlaw.com](mailto:rbienvenu@rothsteinlaw.com)  
*PRO HAC VICE*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Scott D. Crowell**  
CROWELL LAW OFFICES- TRIBAL  
ADVOCACY GROUP  
1487 W. State Route 89A  
Suite 8  
Sedona, AZ 86336  
(425) 802-5369  
Fax: (509) 290-6953  
Email: [scottcrowell@hotmail.com](mailto:scottcrowell@hotmail.com)  
*TERMINATED: 12/20/2017*  
*PRO HAC VICE*

**David Longly Bernhardt**  
BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER  
SCHRECK, LLP  
1350 I Street, NW  
Suite 510  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 296-7353  
Email: [dbernhardt@bhfs.com](mailto:dbernhardt@bhfs.com)  
*TERMINATED: 07/27/2017*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

V.

**Defendant**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

represented by **Jody Helen Schwarz**  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
ENRO  
Natural Resources Section  
P.O. Box 7611  
Washington, DC 20044-0663  
(202) 305-0245

Fax: (202) 305-0267  
Email: [jody.schwarz@usdoj.gov](mailto:jody.schwarz@usdoj.gov)  
*LEAD ATTORNEY*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Amarveer Singh Brar**  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Environment & Natural Resources  
Division  
P.O. Box 7611  
Washington, DC 20044-7611  
(202) 305-0479  
Email: [amarveer.brar@usdoj.gov](mailto:amarveer.brar@usdoj.gov)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Brian Matthew Collins**  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ENRD  
P.O. Box 7611  
Washington, DC 20044  
(202) 305-0428  
Fax: 202-305-0506  
Email: [brian.m.collins@usdoj.gov](mailto:brian.m.collins@usdoj.gov)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Claudia Antonacci Hadjigeorgiou**  
Environment and Natural Resources  
Division, Natural Resource  
601 D St. NW  
Rm 3810  
Washington, DC 20004  
(202) 305-0434  
Email: [claudia.hadjigeorgiou@usdoj.gov](mailto:claudia.hadjigeorgiou@usdoj.gov)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Kenneth Dean Rooney**  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Land & Natural Resources Division  
Ben Franklin Station  
P.O. Box 7611  
Washington, DC 20044-1420  
(202) 514-9269  
Fax: (202) 305-0506  
Email: [kenneth.rooney@usdoj.gov](mailto:kenneth.rooney@usdoj.gov)  
*TERMINATED: 04/16/2015*

**Defendant**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR**

represented by **Jody Helen Schwarz**  
(See above for address)  
*LEAD ATTORNEY*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Amarveer Singh Brar**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Brian Matthew Collins**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Claudia Antonacci Hadjigeorgiou**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Kenneth Dean Rooney**  
(See above for address)  
*TERMINATED: 04/16/2015*

**Defendant**

**S. M. R. JEWELL**  
*in her capacity as Secretary of the United  
States Department of the Interior*

represented by **Jody Helen Schwarz**  
(See above for address)  
*LEAD ATTORNEY*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Amarveer Singh Brar**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Brian Matthew Collins**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Claudia Antonacci Hadjigeorgiou**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Kenneth Dean Rooney**  
(See above for address)  
*TERMINATED: 04/16/2015*

**Defendant**

**KEVIN WASHBURN**  
*in his capacity as Assistant  
Secretary–Indian Affairs, of the United  
States Department of the Interior*

represented by **Jody Helen Schwarz**  
(See above for address)  
*LEAD ATTORNEY*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Amarveer Singh Brar**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Brian Matthew Collins**  
(See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Claudia Antonacci Hadjigeorgiou**  
 (See above for address)  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Kenneth Dean Rooney**  
 (See above for address)  
*TERMINATED: 04/16/2015*

V.

**Intervenor Defendant**

**MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF  
 WISCONSIN**

represented by **Michael L. Roy**  
 HOBBS, STRAUS, DEAN & WALKER,  
 LLP  
 2120 L Street, NW  
 Suite 700  
 Washington, DC 20037-1527  
 (202) 822-8282  
 Fax: (202) 296-8834  
 Email: [mroy@hobbsstraus.com](mailto:mroy@hobbsstraus.com)  
*LEAD ATTORNEY*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

**Intervenor Defendant**

**MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING  
 AUTHORITY**

represented by **Michael L. Roy**  
 (See above for address)  
*LEAD ATTORNEY*  
*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

Date Filed	#	Page	Docket Text
01/21/2015	<u>1</u>		COMPLAINT against ALL DEFENDANTS ( Filing fee \$ 400 receipt number 0090-3969728) filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A to Complaint-Compact Amendment, # <u>2</u> Exhibit B to Complaint-January 9, 2015 Disapproval Letter, # <u>3</u> Summons to United States of America, # <u>4</u> Summons to Department of the Interior, # <u>5</u> Summons to Sally Jewell, # <u>6</u> Summons to Kevin Washburn, # <u>7</u> Civil Cover Sheet)(Bernhardt, David) (Entered: 01/21/2015)
01/21/2015	<u>2</u>		LCvR 7.1 CERTIFICATE OF DISCLOSURE of Corporate Affiliations and Financial Interests by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Bernhardt, David) (Entered: 01/21/2015)
01/21/2015	<u>3</u>		NOTICE of Appearance by Ryan Anthony Smith on behalf of FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Smith, Ryan) (Entered: 01/21/2015)
01/22/2015			Case Assigned to Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly. (md, ) (Entered: 01/22/2015)
01/22/2015	<u>4</u>		ORDER Establishing Procedures for Cases Assigned to Judge Colleen

		Kollar–Kotelly. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar–Kotelly on January 22, 2015. (NS) (Entered: 01/22/2015)
01/22/2015	<u>5</u>	SUMMONS (5) Issued Electronically as to SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN, U.S. Attorney and U.S. Attorney General (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Notice of Consent, # <u>2</u> Consent Form) (md, ) (Entered: 01/22/2015)
01/27/2015	<u>6</u>	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice :Attorney Name– Scott Crowell, :Firm– Crowell Law Offices–Tribal Advocacy Group, :Address– 1487 W. State Route 89A, Suite 8, Sedona AZ 86336. Phone No. – 425–802–5369. Fax No. – 509–290–6953 Filing fee \$ 100, receipt number 0090–3975573. Fee Status: Fee Paid. by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Scott Crowell, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Bernhardt, David) (Entered: 01/27/2015)
01/28/2015		MINUTE ORDER (paperless). The <u>6</u> Motion for Pro Hac Vice Appearance of Scott D. Crowell is GRANTED contingent upon Mr. Crowell certifying familiarity with the Local Rules of this Court by no later than FEBRUARY 4, 2015. Mr. Crowell shall register with this Court's CM/ECF system. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar–Kotelly on 1/28/2015. (lcckk3) (Entered: 01/28/2015)
02/02/2015	<u>7</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Kenneth Dean Rooney on behalf of SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Rooney, Kenneth) (Entered: 02/02/2015)
02/02/2015	<u>8</u>	NOTICE – <i>Certification of familiarity with local rules by Scott D. Crowell</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 02/02/2015)
03/10/2015	<u>9</u>	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Answer <i>or Other Responsive Pleading</i> by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Rooney, Kenneth) (Entered: 03/10/2015)
03/11/2015	<u>10</u>	ORDER granting <u>9</u> Motion for Extension of Time to File Responsive Pleading. Defendants' responsive pleadings due by 5/7/2015. Defendants shall comply with the requirements of Local Rule 7(n) by 5/14/2015, in the event Defendants file an Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint or a motion. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar–Kotelly on 3/11/15. (dot ) (Entered: 03/11/2015)
04/16/2015	<u>11</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Jody Helen Schwarz on behalf of SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 04/16/2015)
04/16/2015	<u>12</u>	NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF APPEARANCE as to SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. Attorney Kenneth Dean Rooney terminated. (Rooney, Kenneth) (Entered: 04/16/2015)
04/29/2015	<u>13</u>	

		Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Answer re <u>1</u> Complaint, by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 04/29/2015)
04/30/2015	<u>14</u>	ORDER granting <u>13</u> Unopposed Motion for Extension of Time to File Responsive Pleading. Defendants' responsive pleading is due May 21, 2015; and Defendants shall comply with the requirements of Local rule 7(n) by May 28, 2015. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 4/30/15. (dot ) (Entered: 04/30/2015)
05/04/2015	<u>15</u>	RETURN OF SERVICE/AFFIDAVIT of Summons and Complaint Executed. SALLY JEWELL served on 2/2/2015; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR served on 2/2/2015; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA served on 2/5/2015; KEVIN WASHBURN served on 2/2/2015 (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit 1 to Declaration of Service, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 2 to Declaration of Service, # <u>3</u> Exhibit 3 to Declaration of Service, # <u>4</u> Exhibit 4 to Declaration of Service, # <u>5</u> Exhibit 5 to Declaration of Service)(Bernhardt, David) (Entered: 05/04/2015)
05/05/2015	16	RETURN OF SERVICE/AFFIDAVIT of Summons and Complaint Executed on United States Attorney General. Date of Service Upon United States Attorney General 2/5/2015., RETURN OF SERVICE/AFFIDAVIT of Summons and Complaint Executed as to the United States Attorney. Date of Service Upon United States Attorney on 2/5/2015. (Answer due for ALL FEDERAL DEFENDANTS by 4/6/2015.) (See Docket Entry <u>15</u> to view document). (znmw, ) (Entered: 05/05/2015)
05/18/2015	<u>17</u>	MOTION for Extension of Time to <i>Defer Answer and the Administrative Record Index Filing Dates</i> by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 05/18/2015)
05/19/2015		MINUTE ORDER (paperless). The Court is in receipt of Defendants' <u>17</u> Motion to Defer Answer and the Administrative Record Index Filing Dates. The Court understands that Plaintiff "would oppose the motion to defer, but would be willing to discuss amending the date for filing the administrative record index." Accordingly, the Court hereby ORDERS Plaintiff to file a response to Defendants' <u>17</u> Motion by no later than 5 P.M. on MAY 20, 2015. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 5/19/2015. (lcckk3) (Entered: 05/19/2015)
05/19/2015		Set/Reset Deadlines: Plaintiff to file a response to Defendants' due by 5/20/2015 (tcr) (Entered: 05/19/2015)
05/20/2015	<u>18</u>	RESPONSE re <u>17</u> MOTION for Extension of Time to <i>Defer Answer and the Administrative Record Index Filing Dates</i> filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 05/20/2015)
05/20/2015		MINUTE ORDER (paperless). The Court is in receipt of Defendants' <u>17</u> Motion for Extension of Time to Defer Answer and the Administrative Record Index Filing Dates as well as Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion. The Court hereby GRANTS Defendants' <u>17</u> Motion. By no later than MAY 21, 2015, Defendants shall file either an Answer or their Motion to Transfer Venue. If Defendants file a Motion to Transfer Venue, Plaintiff shall file its Opposition

		to Defendants' Motion by no later than JUNE 4, 2015. Defendants shall file any Reply by no later than JUNE 11, 2015. The deadline for filing an Answer and a certified index of the administrative record is extended until ten days after the Court resolves the Motion to Transfer Venue. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 5/20/2015. (lcckk3) (Entered: 05/20/2015)
05/21/2015	<u>19</u>	MOTION to Transfer Case by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum in Support, # <u>2</u> Exhibit A (Towns of Ledyard case), # <u>3</u> Exhibit B (Apache Mescalero case), # <u>4</u> Exhibit C (Cheyenne-Arapaho case), # <u>5</u> Exhibit D (Santee Sioux case), # <u>6</u> Exhibit E (Lac Courtes Orielles case), # <u>7</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 05/21/2015)
05/26/2015		Set/Reset Deadlines: Plaintiff shall file its Opposition due by 6/4/2015 Defendants shall file any Reply by 6/11/2015. (tcr) (Entered: 05/26/2015)
06/04/2015	<u>20</u>	Memorandum in opposition to re <u>19</u> MOTION to Transfer Case filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A, # <u>2</u> Exhibit B, # <u>3</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 06/04/2015)
06/11/2015	<u>21</u>	REPLY to opposition to motion re <u>19</u> MOTION to Transfer Case filed by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 06/11/2015)
09/09/2015	<u>22</u>	MOTION to Intervene <i>as Defendants</i> by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum in Support, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 1, # <u>3</u> Exhibit 2, # <u>4</u> Exhibit 3, # <u>5</u> Exhibit 4, # <u>6</u> Exhibit 5, # <u>7</u> Exhibit 6, # <u>8</u> Exhibit 7, # <u>9</u> Exhibit 8, # <u>10</u> Exhibit 9, # <u>11</u> Exhibit 10, # <u>12</u> Exhibit 11, # <u>13</u> Exhibit 12, # <u>14</u> Exhibit 13, # <u>15</u> Exhibit 14, # <u>16</u> Exhibit 15, # <u>17</u> Exhibit 16, # <u>18</u> Exhibit 17, # <u>19</u> Proposed Answer of Defendants-Intervenors, # <u>20</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 09/09/2015)
09/17/2015	<u>23</u>	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to <u>22</u> MOTION to Intervene <i>as Defendants</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 09/17/2015)
09/21/2015	<u>24</u>	ORDER granting Plaintiff's <u>23</u> Motion for Extension of Time to File Response as to Menominee's <u>22</u> Motion to Intervene. Plaintiff's response due by 10/7/2015. Menominee shall file its reply, if any, within seven days after service of Plaintiff's response. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 9/21/2015. (lcckk1) (Entered: 09/21/2015)
09/21/2015		Set/Reset Deadline: Plaintiff's response due by 10/7/2015. (kt) (Entered: 09/21/2015)
10/05/2015	<u>25</u>	Second MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to <u>22</u> MOTION to Intervene <i>as Defendants</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 10/05/2015)



10/06/2015	<u>26</u>		ORDER granting Plaintiff's <u>25</u> Motion for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply. Plaintiff shall file its Response to Menominee's Motion to Intervene on or before October 14, 2015. Menominee shall file its reply, if any, within seven days after service of Plaintiff's Response. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 10/6/2015. (lcckk1) (Entered: 10/06/2015)
10/06/2015			Set/Reset Deadlines: Plaintiff Response due by 10/14/2015. (dot) (Entered: 10/06/2015)
10/14/2015	<u>27</u>		Memorandum in opposition to re <u>22</u> MOTION to Intervene <i>as Defendants</i> filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A, # <u>2</u> Exhibit B, # <u>3</u> Exhibit C, # <u>4</u> Exhibit D, # <u>5</u> Exhibit G, # <u>6</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 10/14/2015)
10/16/2015	<u>28</u>		ERRATA NOTICE-EXHIBITS E AND F by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY <u>27</u> Memorandum in Opposition, filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 10/16/2015)
10/19/2015	<u>29</u>		Consent MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply to Plaintiff's Memorandum in opposition to re MOTION to Intervene by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 10/19/2015)
10/20/2015	<u>30</u>		ORDER granting Menominee's <u>29</u> Motion for Extension of Time to File Reply. Menominee shall file their reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion for Leave to Intervene by OCTOBER 28, 2015. No further extensions of time will be granted. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 10/20/2015. (lcckk1) (Entered: 10/20/2015)
10/20/2015			Set/Reset Deadlines: Menominee Reply due by 10/28/2015. (dot) (Entered: 10/20/2015)
10/28/2015	<u>31</u>		REPLY to opposition to motion re <u>22</u> MOTION to Intervene <i>as Defendants</i> filed by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit 18)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 10/28/2015)
03/14/2016	<u>32</u>		ORDER denying Defendants' <u>19</u> Motion to Transfer Case. For the reasons stated in the accompanying Memorandum Opinion, it is, this 14th day of March, 2016, hereby ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Transfer Venue is DENIED. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to the Court's Minute Order issued on May 20, 2015, Defendants shall file their Answer and a certified index of the administrative record within 10 days of this Order, by no later than March 24, 2016. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 3/14/2016. (lcckk1) (Entered: 03/14/2016)
03/14/2016	<u>33</u>		MEMORANDUM OPINION. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 3/14/2016. (lcckk1) (Entered: 03/14/2016)
03/14/2016			Set/Reset Deadlines: Administrative Record due by 3/24/2016. Answer due by 3/24/2016. (dot) (Entered: 03/14/2016)
03/21/2016	<u>34</u>		Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Answer by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED

		STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 03/21/2016)
03/21/2016	<u>35</u>	ORDER granting <u>34</u> Motion for Extension of Time to File Responsive Pleadings and Certified Index to the Administrative Record. Defendant's responsive pleading due by 4/7/2016. Defendants shall comply with the requirements of Local Rule 7(n) by 4/7/2016. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 3/21/16. (dot) (Entered: 03/21/2016)
04/04/2016	<u>36</u>	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Answer by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 04/04/2016)
04/05/2016	<u>37</u>	ORDER granting <u>36</u> Fourth Motion for Extension of Time to File Responsive Pleading and Certified Index to the Administrative Record. Defendants' responsive pleading is due 4/12/2016, and Defendants shall comply with the requirements of Local Rule 7(n) by 4/12/2016. No further extensions of time shall be granted. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 4/5/16. (dot) (Entered: 04/06/2016)
04/12/2016	<u>38</u>	ANSWER to Complaint by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN.(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 04/12/2016)
04/12/2016	<u>39</u>	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD <i>Notice of Filing Certified Index</i> by SALLY JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit Certification and AR Index)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 04/12/2016)
04/14/2016	<u>40</u>	ORDER granting <u>22</u> Motion to Intervene. For the reasons described in the accompanying Memorandum Opinion, it is, this 14th day of April, 2016, hereby ORDERED that the <u>22</u> Motion for Leave to Intervene, filed by the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and the Menominee Kenosha Gaming Authority, is GRANTED. It is FURTHER ORDERED that the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and the Menominee Kenosha Gaming Authority, as intervening parties, shall comply with the conditions set forth in the accompanying Memorandum Opinion. It is FURTHER ORDERED that the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and the Menominee Kenosha Gaming Authority shall file their Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint by MAY 5, 2016. It is FURTHER ORDERED that after the intervening parties have filed their Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint, all parties shall MEET and CONFER and file a Joint Status Report by no later than MAY 20, 2016, indicating how the parties wish to proceed. The Joint Status Report shall also include a proposed briefing schedule. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 4/14/2016. (lcckk1) (Entered: 04/14/2016)
04/14/2016	<u>41</u>	MEMORANDUM OPINION. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 4/14/2016. (lcckk1) (Entered: 04/14/2016)
04/14/2016		Set/Reset Deadlines: The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and the Menominee Kenosha Gaming Authority shall file their Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint by 5/5/2016; All parties shall MEET and CONFER and file a Joint Status Report by no later than 5/20/2016. (kt) (Entered: 04/14/2016)

04/14/2016	<u>42</u>		ANSWER to Complaint by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY.(znmw) (Entered: 04/15/2016)
05/20/2016	<u>43</u>		MEET AND CONFER STATEMENT. (Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 05/20/2016)
05/23/2016	<u>44</u>		ORDER re <u>43</u> Meet and Confer Statement, setting out briefing schedule. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 5/23/2016. (lcckk1) (Entered: 05/23/2016)
05/23/2016			Set/Reset Deadlines: Motions due by 9/30/2016. Response due by 10/28/2016. Reply due by 11/30/2016. (dot) (Entered: 05/26/2016)
09/30/2016	<u>45</u>		Joint MOTION for Scheduling Order <i>TO BE REVISED</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 09/30/2016)
10/03/2016			MINUTE ORDER. The Court is in receipt of the parties' <u>45</u> Joint Motion to Revise Scheduling Order. The parties represent that they have been successful in narrowing the scope of the dispute regarding the adequacy of the Administrative Record and that the Federal Defendants are still in the process of preparing a revised Administrative Record. The parties accordingly request additional time to file any motions to supplement or complete the Administrative Record, or motions regarding the privilege log or documents identified therein ("AR Motions"). The parties' motion is GRANTED IN PART. Federal Defendants are ORDERED to prepare and produce to the other parties the revised Administrative Record by no later than NOVEMBER 2, 2016. Any AR Motions shall be filed no later than DECEMBER 19, 2016. Any responses to AR Motions shall be filed no later than JANUARY 18, 2017. Any replies in support of AR Motions shall be filed no later than FEBRUARY 17, 2017. The Court will take the remainder of the parties' proposed schedule into consideration once it determines whether any AR Motions are filed and resolves any such motions. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 10/3/2016. (lcckk3) (Entered: 10/03/2016)
10/03/2016			Set/Reset Deadlines: Revised Administrative Record due by 11/2/2016. Any AR Motions due by 12/19/2016. Responses due by 1/18/2017. Replies due by 2/17/2016. (dot) (Entered: 10/04/2016)
11/02/2016	<u>46</u>		ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD <i>Notice of Filing</i> by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A – Certification of Administrative Record, # <u>2</u> Exhibit B – Index of Administrative Record, # <u>3</u> Exhibit C – Privilege Log)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 11/02/2016)
12/14/2016	<u>47</u>		Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to <i>FILE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD MOTIONS</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Scott Crowell, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 12/14/2016)
12/15/2016			MINUTE ORDER. The Court is in receipt of Plaintiff's <u>47</u> Assented to Motion for Extension of Time to File AR Motions. The parties previously jointly moved the Court to extend the deadlines to file motions to supplement or complete the Administrative Record, or motions regarding the privilege log or documents identified therein ("AR Motions"). At that time, the parties represented that they had been successful in narrowing the scope of the dispute

		<p>regarding the adequacy of the Administrative Record and that the Federal Defendants were still in the process of preparing a revised record. Federal Defendants have now prepared and produced a revised Administrative Record. Plaintiff represents that due to the size of the newly produced record, in addition to an unexpected health issue of Plaintiff's counsel and certain calendar conflicts, Plaintiff needs additional time to determine whether the new record is complete to Plaintiff's satisfaction. Defendants consent to this relief. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion is GRANTED. Any AR Motions shall be filed no later than JANUARY 9, 2017. Any responses to AR Motions shall be filed no later than FEBRUARY 21, 2017. Any replies in support of AR Motions shall be filed no later than MARCH 23, 2017. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 12/15/2016. (lcckk3) (Entered: 12/15/2016)</p>
12/15/2016		<p>Set/Reset Deadlines: Any AR Motions due by 1/9/2017. Responses due by 2/21/2017. Replies due by 3/23/2017. (dot) (Entered: 12/19/2016)</p>
01/06/2017	<u>48</u>	<p>WITHDRAWN PURSUANT TO NOTICE FILED 1/7/2017..... MOTION for Extension of Time to File <i>ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD MOTIONS/PARTIALLY ASSENTED TO</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Scott Crowell, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) Modified on 1/9/2017 (znmw). (Entered: 01/06/2017)</p>
01/07/2017	<u>49</u>	<p>NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY re <u>48</u> MOTION for Extension of Time to File <i>ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD MOTIONS/PARTIALLY ASSENTED TO</i> (Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 01/07/2017)</p>
01/07/2017	<u>50</u>	<p>Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File <i>ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD MOTIONS</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Scott Crowell, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Crowell, Scott) (Entered: 01/07/2017)</p>
01/09/2017		<p>MINUTE ORDER. The Court is in receipt of Plaintiff's <u>50</u> Unopposed Motion for Extension of Time to File Administrative Record Motions. This is the third joint or unopposed motion to extend the deadlines to file motions to supplement or complete the Administrative Record, or motions regarding the privilege log or documents identified therein ("AR Motions"). Previous extensions were granted to allow Federal Defendants to prepare a revised record and for Plaintiff to then review that record. Plaintiff now represents that it has completed its review of the revised Administrative Record and has determined that it does not resolve the deficiencies Plaintiff had identified with the original Administrative Record. Plaintiff represents that this latest extension to prepare AR Motions is necessary due to continued health issues of its counsel, calendar conflicts, the voluminous record in this case and the need to meet and confer further with Federal Defendants. Federal Defendants and Intervenor assent to this extension. Although there is a limit to the number of extensions that the Court will grant on these deadlines, Plaintiff's motion is GRANTED. Any AR Motions shall be filed no later than JANUARY 30, 2017. Any responses to AR Motions shall be filed no later than March 6, 2017. Any replies in support of AR Motions shall be filed no later than MARCH 27, 2017. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 1/9/2017. (lcckk3) (Entered: 01/09/2017)</p>
01/09/2017		

		Set/Reset Deadlines: AR Motions due by 1/30/2017. Responses due by 3/6/2017. Replies due by 3/27/2017. (dot) (Entered: 01/09/2017)
01/24/2017	<u>51</u>	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice :Attorney Name– Eric Nicholas Dahlstrom, :Firm– Rothstein Law Firm, :Address– 80 E. Rio Salado Parkway, Suite 710, Tempe, AZ 85281. Phone No. – 480–921–9296. Fax No. – 480–921–9249 Filing fee \$ 100, receipt number 0090–4816738. Fee Status: Fee Paid. by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Eric Dahlstrom in Support of Motion for Admission Pro Hac Vice, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 1 to Declaration of Eric Dahlstrom – Certificate of Good Standing of Eric Nicholas Dahlstrom, # <u>3</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Smith, Ryan) (Entered: 01/24/2017)
01/24/2017	<u>52</u>	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice :Attorney Name– April E. Olson, :Firm– Rothstein Law Firm, :Address– 80 E. Rio Salado Parkway, Suite 710, Tempe, AZ 85281. Phone No. – 480–921–9296. Fax No. – 480–921–9249 Filing fee \$ 100, receipt number 0090–4816792. Fee Status: Fee Paid. by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of April E. Olsen in Support of Motion for Admission Pro Hac Vice, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 1 to Declaration of April E. Olson – Certificate of Good Standing of April Erin Olson, # <u>3</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Smith, Ryan) (Entered: 01/24/2017)
01/24/2017	<u>53</u>	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice :Attorney Name– Reed C. Bienvenu, :Firm– Rothstein Law Firm, :Address– P.O. Box 8180, Santa Fe, NM 87504. Phone No. – 505–988–8004. Fax No. – 505–982–0307 Filing fee \$ 100, receipt number 0090–4816820. Fee Status: Fee Paid. by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Reed C. Bienvenu in Support of Motion for Admission Pro Hac Vice, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 1 to Declaration of Reed C. Bienvenu – Certificate of Good Standing of Reed Charles Bienvenu, # <u>3</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Smith, Ryan) (Entered: 01/24/2017)
01/24/2017	<u>54</u>	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice :Attorney Name– Caroline Manierre, :Firm– Rothstein Law Firm, :Address– P.O. Box 8180, Santa Fe, NM 87504. Phone No. – 505–988–8004. Fax No. – 505–982–0307 Filing fee \$ 100, receipt number 0090–4816841. Fee Status: Fee Paid. by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Caroline Manierre in Support of Motion for Admission Pro Hac Vice, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 1 to Declaration of Caroline Manierre – Certificate of Good Standing of Caroline Manierre, # <u>3</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Smith, Ryan) (Entered: 01/24/2017)
01/24/2017	<u>55</u>	MOTION for Extension of Time to <i>File AR Motions</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Eric Dahstrom in Support of Plaitniff’s Motion for Extension of Time to File AR Motions, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Smith, Ryan) (Entered: 01/24/2017)
01/25/2017	<u>56</u>	Memorandum in opposition to re <u>55</u> MOTION for Extension of Time to <i>File AR Motions</i> filed by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Michael Roy in Support of Opposition, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 1 to Declaration, # <u>3</u> Exhibit 2 to Declaration, # <u>4</u> Exhibit 3 to Declaration, # <u>5</u> Exhibit 4 to Declaration, # <u>6</u> Exhibit 5 to Declaration, # <u>7</u> Exhibit 6 to

		Declaration)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 01/25/2017)
01/25/2017		MINUTE ORDER GRANTING <u>51</u> , <u>52</u> , <u>53</u> and <u>54</u> Motions for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice of Attorneys Eric Dahlstrom, April E. Olson, Caroline Manierre and Reed C. Bienvenu, in order for them to appear as co-counsel for Plaintiff Forest County Potawatomi Community, contingent on said attorneys filing declarations certifying their familiarity with this Court's Local Rules by no later than JANUARY 31, 2017. Counsel shall promptly register for this Court's CM/ECF system. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 1/25/2017. (lcckk3) (Entered: 01/25/2017)
01/26/2017	<u>57</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Eric Nicholas Dahlstrom on behalf of FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration)(Dahlstrom, Eric) (Entered: 01/26/2017)
01/26/2017	<u>58</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by April E. Olson on behalf of FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration)(Olson, April) (Entered: 01/26/2017)
01/26/2017	<u>59</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Reed Bienvenu on behalf of FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration)(Bienvenu, Reed) (Entered: 01/26/2017)
01/27/2017	<u>60</u>	ORDER GRANTING Plaintiff's <u>55</u> Motion for Extension of Time. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 1/27/2017. (lcckk3) (Entered: 01/27/2017)
01/27/2017		Set/Reset Deadlines: AR Motions due by 2/22/2017. Responses due by 3/21/2017. Replies due by 4/4/2017. (dot) (Entered: 01/30/2017)
01/30/2017	<u>61</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Caroline Manierre on behalf of FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration)(Manierre, Caroline) (Entered: 01/30/2017)
02/22/2017	<u>62</u>	MOTION to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum in Support of Motion to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order, # <u>3</u> Declaration of Michael L. Roy, # <u>4</u> Exhibit 1, # <u>5</u> Exhibit 2, # <u>6</u> Exhibit 3, # <u>7</u> Exhibit 4, # <u>8</u> Exhibit 5, # <u>9</u> Exhibit 6, # <u>10</u> Exhibit 7, # <u>11</u> Exhibit 8, # <u>12</u> Exhibit 9, # <u>13</u> Exhibit 10, # <u>14</u> Exhibit 11, # <u>15</u> Exhibit 12, # <u>16</u> Exhibit 13, # <u>17</u> Exhibit 14, # <u>18</u> Exhibit 15, # <u>19</u> Exhibit 16 – Part 1, # <u>20</u> Exhibit 16 – Part 2, # <u>21</u> Exhibit 17, # <u>22</u> Exhibit 18, # <u>23</u> Exhibit 19, # <u>24</u> Exhibit 20, # <u>25</u> Exhibit 21, # <u>26</u> Exhibit 22, # <u>27</u> Exhibit 23, # <u>28</u> Exhibit 24, # <u>29</u> Exhibit 25, # <u>30</u> Exhibit 26, # <u>31</u> Exhibit 27)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 02/22/2017)
02/22/2017	<u>63</u>	MOTION to Supplement the Administrative Record by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum in Support of Motion to Supplement the Administrative Record, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order, # <u>3</u> Declaration of Jeffrey A. Crawford, # <u>4</u> Exhibit A to Crawford Decl., # <u>5</u> Exhibit B to Crawford Decl., # <u>6</u> Exhibit C to Crawford Decl., # <u>7</u> Exhibit D to Crawford Decl., # <u>8</u> Exhibit E to Crawford Decl., # <u>9</u> Exhibit F to Crawford Decl., # <u>10</u> Exhibit G to Crawford Decl., # <u>11</u> Exhibit H to Crawford Decl., # <u>12</u> Exhibit I to Crawford Decl., # <u>13</u> Exhibit J to Crawford Decl., # <u>14</u> Exhibit

		K to Crawford Decl., # <u>15</u> Declaration of Eric Dahlstrom, # <u>16</u> Exhibit A to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>17</u> Exhibit B to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>18</u> Exhibit C to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>19</u> Exhibit D to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>20</u> Exhibit E to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>21</u> Exhibit F to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>22</u> Exhibit G to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>23</u> Exhibit H to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>24</u> Exhibit I to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>25</u> Exhibit J to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>26</u> Exhibit K to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>27</u> Exhibit L to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>28</u> Exhibit M to Dahlstrom Decl.)(Dahlstrom, Eric) (Entered: 02/22/2017)
03/20/2017	<u>64</u>	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to <u>63</u> MOTION to Supplement the Administrative Record , <u>62</u> MOTION to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 03/20/2017)
03/20/2017		MINUTE ORDER. The Court is in receipt of Defendants' <u>64</u> Unopposed Motion for Three Day Extension of Time to File Response to Motions to Supplement the Administrative Record. Defendants request this extension due to an unexpected illness in Defense counsel's family. This is Defendants' first request to extend this deadline, but third request for an extension overall in this case. Defendants' Motion was filed the day before the affected deadline, and accordingly was not timely. The parties are directed to the Order Establishing Procedures in this case, which states that "[m]otions for extensions of time must be filed at least four (4) business days prior to the first affected deadline." ECF No. 4 at 3. Nonetheless, because the need for an extension was unexpected and neither Plaintiff nor Defendant-Intervenors oppose this motion, it will be GRANTED. However, all future motions for extensions shall be filed timely when possible. Defendants may file their Response to the pending Motions to Supplement the Administrative Record by no later than MARCH 24, 2017. Any replies in support of the Motions to Supplement the Administrative Record shall be filed no later than APRIL 7, 2017. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 3/20/2017. (lcckk3) (Entered: 03/20/2017)
03/20/2017		Set/Reset Deadlines: Response to Motions to Supplement the Administrative Record due by 3/24/2017. Any Replies due by 4/7/2017. (dot) (Entered: 03/20/2017)
03/24/2017	<u>65</u>	Memorandum in opposition to re <u>62</u> MOTION to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Eric Dahlstrom, # <u>2</u> Exhibit N to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>3</u> Exhibit O to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>4</u> Exhibit P to Dahlstrom Decl., # <u>5</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Bienvenu, Reed) (Entered: 03/24/2017)
03/24/2017	<u>66</u>	Memorandum in opposition to re <u>63</u> MOTION to Supplement the Administrative Record filed by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Michael Roy in Opposition to Platf Forest Couny Potawatomi Nation's Motion to Suppl. the Admin. Record, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 1 to Declaration, # <u>3</u> Exhibit 2 to Declaration, # <u>4</u> Exhibit 3 to Declaration, # <u>5</u> Exhibit 4 to Declaration)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2017)

03/24/2017	<u>67</u>	Memorandum in opposition to re <u>63</u> MOTION to Supplement the Administrative Record , <u>62</u> MOTION to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record filed by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 03/24/2017)
04/07/2017	<u>68</u>	REPLY re <u>67</u> Memorandum in Opposition, <i>in Support of Plaintiff Forest County Potawatomi Community's Motion to Supplement the Administrative Record</i> filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Dahlstrom, Eric) (Entered: 04/07/2017)
04/07/2017	<u>69</u>	REPLY to opposition to motion re <u>62</u> MOTION to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record filed by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Michael L. Roy in Further Support of Motion, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 28)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 04/07/2017)
04/07/2017	<u>70</u>	REPLY to opposition to motion re <u>62</u> MOTION to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record filed by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Roy, Michael) (Entered: 04/07/2017)
07/27/2017	<u>71</u>	NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF APPEARANCE as to FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. Attorney David Longly Bernhardt terminated. (Bernhardt, David) (Entered: 07/27/2017)
08/28/2017		MINUTE ORDER. By no later than SEPTEMBER 1, 2017, Federal Defendants shall file a certification with the Court stating whether the documents Menominee Defendant–Intervenors have moved to exclude from the administrative record were part of the administrative record because they were considered either directly or indirectly during the decision making process. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar–Kotelly on 8/28/2017. (lcckk3) (Entered: 08/28/2017)
08/29/2017	<u>72</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Brian Matthew Collins on behalf of S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Collins, Brian) (Entered: 08/29/2017)
08/29/2017	<u>73</u>	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File <i>Certification Ordered in Court's August 28, 2017 Order</i> by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Collins, Brian) (Entered: 08/29/2017)
08/30/2017		MINUTE ORDER. The Court is in receipt of Federal Defendants' <u>73</u> Unopposed Motion for Extension of Time. Federal Defendants request an additional ten days to file a response to the Court's August 28, 2017 Minute Order regarding the administrative record because the counsel for the United States who is most familiar with this matter is out of the office and has a brief due in another matter. The other parties to this case do not oppose the request. Federal Defendants' motion is GRANTED. Federal Defendants may file their



		response to the Court's Minute Order by no later than SEPTEMBER 11, 2017. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 8/30/2017. (lcckk3) (Entered: 08/30/2017)
08/30/2017		Set/Reset Deadlines: Federal Defendants' Response to the Court's Minute Order due by 9/11/2017. (dot) (Entered: 08/30/2017)
09/11/2017	<u>74</u>	NOTICE of Filing Supplemental Certification of the Administrative Record by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A – Supplemental Certification of the Administrative Record)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 09/11/2017)
09/12/2017	<u>75</u>	MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER GRANTING–IN–PART and DENYING–IN–PART Defendant–Intervenors' <u>62</u> Motion to Complete the Administrative Record and to Exclude Documents from the Administrative Record, and DENYING Plaintiff's <u>63</u> Motion to Supplement the Administrative Record. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar–Kotelly on 9/12/2017. (lcckk3) Modified event title on 9/13/2017 (znmw). (Entered: 09/12/2017)
09/26/2017	<u>76</u>	Joint STATUS REPORT by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Roy, Michael) (Entered: 09/26/2017)
09/27/2017	<u>77</u>	SCHEDULING AND PROCEDURES ORDER. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar–Kotelly on 9/27/2017. (lcckk3) (Entered: 09/27/2017)
09/27/2017		Set/Reset Deadlines: Administrative Record due by 10/4/2017. Defendants and Defendant Intervenor Cross Motions due by 1/18/2018. Response to Cross Motions due by 2/19/2018. Reply to Cross Motions due by 3/21/2018. Joint Appendix due by 4/4/2018. Plaintiff's Summary Judgment motion due by 12/4/2017. Response to Motion for Summary Judgment due by 1/18/2018. Reply to Motion for Summary Judgment due by 2/19/2018. (dot) (Entered: 10/03/2017)
10/04/2017	<u>78</u>	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD <i>Supplemental</i> by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit Certification and List of Documents)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 10/04/2017)
12/04/2017	<u>79</u>	MOTION for Summary Judgment by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum in Support)(Bienvenu, Reed) (Entered: 12/04/2017)
12/20/2017	<u>80</u>	NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF APPEARANCE as to FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. Attorney Scott D. Crowell terminated. (Dahlstrom, Eric) (Entered: 12/20/2017)
01/18/2018	<u>81</u>	RESPONSE re <u>79</u> MOTION for Summary Judgment <i>and Cross–Motion for Summary Judgment</i> filed by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum in Support, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Schwarz, Jody) (Entered: 01/18/2018)
01/18/2018	<u>82</u>	Cross MOTION for Summary Judgment by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY

		(Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum in Support, # <u>2</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 01/18/2018)
01/18/2018	<u>83</u>	Memorandum in opposition to re <u>79</u> MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Roy, Michael) (Entered: 01/18/2018)
01/18/2018	85	Cross MOTION for Summary Judgment by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (See Docket Entry <u>81</u> to view document). (znmw) (Entered: 01/19/2018)
01/19/2018	<u>84</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Amarveer Singh Brar on behalf of S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Brar, Amarveer) (Entered: 01/19/2018)
02/19/2018	<u>86</u>	REPLY to opposition to motion re <u>79</u> MOTION for Summary Judgment , filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Bienvenu, Reed) Modified link on 2/20/2018 (znmw). (Entered: 02/19/2018)
02/19/2018	87	Memorandum in opposition to re 85 MOTION for Summary Judgment, <u>82</u> Cross MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (See Docket Entry <u>86</u> to view document). (znmw) (Entered: 02/20/2018)
03/09/2018	<u>88</u>	Consent MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to 85 MOTION for Summary Judgment by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order)(Brar, Amarveer) (Entered: 03/09/2018)
03/09/2018	<u>89</u>	ORDER granting <u>88</u> Consent Motion for Extension of Time to File Reply in support of Cross–Motion for Summary Judgment. Federal Defendants and Defendant–Intervenor shall file their replies by 4/13/2018. By 4/27/2018, all parties shall file a Joint Appendix regarding the administrative record. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar–Kotelly on 03/09/2018. (DM) (Entered: 03/09/2018)
03/19/2018	<u>90</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Claudia Antonacci Hadjigeorgiou on behalf of S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN (Hadjigeorgiou, Claudia) (Main Document 90 replaced on 3/20/2018) (znmw). (Entered: 03/19/2018)
04/13/2018	<u>91</u>	REPLY to opposition to motion re 85 MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by S. M. R. JEWELL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KEVIN WASHBURN. (Hadjigeorgiou, Claudia) (Entered: 04/13/2018)
04/13/2018	<u>92</u>	REPLY to opposition to motion re <u>82</u> Cross MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN, MENOMINEE KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY. (Roy, Michael) (Entered: 04/13/2018)
04/26/2018	<u>93</u>	

			JOINT APPENDIX <i>OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD</i> by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Volume 1, # <u>2</u> Appendix Volume 2)(Dahlstrom, Eric) (Entered: 04/26/2018)
09/10/2018	<u>94</u>	57	ORDER DENYING <u>79</u> Motion for Summary Judgment; GRANTING <u>82</u> Motion for Summary Judgment; GRANTING 85 Motion for Summary Judgment. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 9/10/2018. (lcckk3) (Entered: 09/10/2018)
09/10/2018	<u>95</u>	22	MEMORANDUM AND OPINION. Signed by Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on 9/10/2018. (lcckk3) (Entered: 09/10/2018)
11/08/2018	<u>96</u>	20	NOTICE OF APPEAL TO DC CIRCUIT COURT as to <u>95</u> Memorandum & Opinion, <u>94</u> Order on Motion for Summary Judgment,, by FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY. Filing fee \$ 505, receipt number 0090-5782940. Fee Status: Fee Paid. Parties have been notified. (Bienvenu, Reed) (Entered: 11/08/2018)

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**Forest County Potawatomi  
Community,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**United States of America; United States  
Department of the Interior; Ryan Zinke in his  
capacity as Secretary of the United States  
Department of Interior; and Tara Katuc Mac Lean  
Sweeney in her capacity as Assistant Secretary –  
Indian Affairs of the United States Department of  
the Interior,**

Defendants,

**Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and  
Menominee Kenosha Gaming Authority,**

Defendant-Intervenors.

Case No. 1:15-cv-00105-CKK

Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly

**PLAINTIFF FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY’S  
NOTICE OF APPEAL**

Plaintiff Forest County Potawatomi Community (the “Community”) hereby gives notice of its appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit from the Order (ECF No. 94) and accompanying Memorandum Opinion (ECF No. 95) of this Court, entered on September 10, 2018, which denied the Community’s motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 79) and granted Defendants’ and Defendant-Intervenors’ cross-motions for summary judgment (ECF Nos. 81, 82).

Date: November 8, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Eric Dahlstrom

Eric Dahlstrom (*pro hac vice*)

ROTHSTEIN DONATELLI LLP

80 East Rio Salado Parkway, Suite 710

Tempe, AZ 85281

(480) 921-9296

Email: edahlstrom@rothsteinlaw.com

Reed C. Bienvenu (*pro hac vice*)

ROTHSTEIN DONATELLI LLP

Post Office Box 8180

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

(505) 988-8004

Email: rbienvenu@rothsteinlaw.com

Ryan A. Smith (DCB/DC Court #985586)

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP

1155 F. Street N.W., Suite 1200

Washington, DC 20004

(202) 747-0507

Email: rsmith@bhfs.com

*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

*Forest County Potawatomi Community*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI  
COMMUNITY,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

UNITED STATES, *et al.*,

*Defendants,*

MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF  
WISCONSIN and MENOMINEE KENOSHA  
GAMING AUTHORITY,

*Defendant-Intervenors.*

Civil Action No. 15-105 (CKK)

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

(September 10, 2018)

Plaintiff Forest County Potawatomi Community has brought this action under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) against Defendants United States of America, United States Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs (collectively, the “Federal Defendants”), challenging the Assistant Secretary’s decision to disapprove a 2014 amendment to a gaming compact between Plaintiff and the State of Wisconsin under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. 25 U.S.C. §§ 2701 *et. seq.* (“IGRA”). The Court has previously granted the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (“Menominee”) and the Menominee Kenosha Gaming Authority’s (collectively, the “Defendant-Intervenors”) [22] Motion for Leave to Intervene as Defendants.

Now before the Court is Plaintiff’s [79] Motion for Summary Judgment, Federal Defendants’ [81] Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, and Defendant-Intervenors’ [82] Cross-

authorities, and the record as a whole, the Court will DENY the Plaintiff's motion, GRANT the Federal Defendants' motion, and GRANT the Defendant-Intervenors' motion.

The Court finds that the Assistant Secretary's disapproval of Plaintiff's 2014 compact amendment was not arbitrary or capricious. Evidence in the administrative record supports the Assistant Secretary's determination that the 2014 compact amendment was inconsistent with IGRA. Because there is evidence to support a finding that the amendment was inconsistent with IGRA, it was not arbitrary or capricious for the Assistant Secretary to disapprove the amendment.

## I. BACKGROUND

### A. Statutory and Regulatory Background

Congress passed IGRA in 1988 in order "to provide a statutory basis for the operation of gaming by Indian tribes as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self-sufficiency,

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<sup>1</sup> The Court's consideration has focused on the following documents:

- Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J. and Memo. of Points and Authorities in Support of Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J. ("Pls.' Mot."), ECF Nos. 79, 79-1;
- Fed. Defs.' Combined Response to Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J. and Cross-Mot. for Summ. J. ("Fed. Defs.' Res. and Cross-Mot."), ECF Nos. 81, 81-1;
- Def. Ints.' Statement of Points and Authorities in Opp'n to Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J. and in Support of Def. Ints.' Cross-Mot. for Summ. J. (Def. Ints.' Opp'n and Cross-Mot."), ECF Nos. 82, 82-1;
- Pls.' Consolidated Reply in Support of its Mot. for Summ. J. and Response in Opp'n to the Defs.' and Def. Ints.' Cross-Mots. for Summ. J. ("Pls.' Reply and Opp'n"), ECF No. 86;
- Fed. Defs.' Reply in Support of Cross-Mot. for Summ. J. ("Fed. Defs.' Reply"), ECF No. 91; and
- Def. Ints.' Reply in Opp'n to Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J. and in Support of Def. Ints.' Cross-Mot. for Summ. J. ("Def. Ints.' Reply"), ECF No. 92.

In an exercise of its discretion, the Court finds that holding oral argument in this action would not be of assistance in rendering a decision. *See* LCvR 7(f).

As is relevant here, Class III games are “all forms of gaming that are not class I gaming or class II gaming.” *Id.* at § 2703(8). Class III gaming includes slot machines and “most casino games such as blackjack and roulette.” *Amador Cty., Cal. v. Salazar*, 640 F.3d 373, 376 (D.C. Cir. 2011).

For an Indian tribe to engage in Class III gaming, the tribe must have a tribal-state gaming compact. *See* 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(1)(C). Gaming compacts may include provisions relating to a limited number of topics. *Id.* at § 2701(d)(3)(C)(i-vii). Gaming compacts may fall into one of six enumerated categories or may be on “any other subjects that are directly related to the operation of gaming activities.” *Id.* at § 2701(d)(3)(C)(vii).

All Class III gaming compacts must be submitted to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior for approval. *See* 25 C.F.R. § 293.4. The Secretary has delegated authority to approve or disapprove of compacts to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

Once a gaming compact is submitted for approval, the Assistant Secretary has three options. The Assistant Secretary may: (1) approve the compact, (2) disapprove the compact, or (3) take no action for 45 days, which results in the compact being deemed approved only to the extent it is consistent with IGRA. 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(8). The Assistant Secretary is permitted to disapprove a compact only if the compact violates IGRA, another federal law, or the United States’ trust obligations to Indians. *Id.* at § 2710(d)(8)(B).

## **B. Factual Background**

Plaintiff is an Indian tribe occupying Southeastern Wisconsin. FCPCAR000005. Prior to the passage of IGRA, Plaintiff submitted an application to the United States to acquire in trust for the benefit of the tribe two parcels of land located in the city of Milwaukee, “Concordia



College Land” and “Menomonee Valley Land.” *Id.* In its application, Plaintiff explained that it intended to operate a bingo hall on the Menomonee Valley Land. *Id.* Some of the profits from this bingo hall would fund the Milwaukee Indian School located on the Concordia College Land which served Indian children from various Wisconsin tribes. *Id.*

These lands were acquired in trust for Plaintiff in 1990 under the Indian Reorganization Act. And Plaintiff’s application to conduct gaming on these lands was approved under IGRA. *Id.* In 1991, Plaintiff opened a bingo hall. FCPCAR000006. The closest Class III gaming facility was over 110 miles away from the bingo hall. *Id.*

In 1992, Plaintiff and the state entered into a gaming compact to regulate the conduct of Class III gaming. *Id.* The compact authorized 200 gaming devices at the bingo hall. The compact also required Plaintiff to pay its proportional share of the state’s \$350,000 in annual costs for regulating Indian gaming. *Id.*

In 1998, various amendments to the 1992 compact were required. *Id.* Plaintiff and the state submitted a new compact amendment to the Secretary of the Interior, and the amendment was approved. *Id.* The 1998 compact amendment permitted Plaintiff to operate 1,000 gaming devices and 25 blackjack tables if the city and county adopted regulations allowing expanded gaming. FCPCAR000007. Additionally, the amendment increased Plaintiff’s annual payment to the state to \$6,375,000 and extended the 1992 compact for five additional years, with an expiration date of 2004. *Id.*

Plaintiff and the state again amended the original 1992 compact in 2003. *Id.* In 2000, Plaintiff had opened a new, larger casino, and the 2003 compact amendment authorized Plaintiff to operate an unlimited number of gaming devices as well as additional casino games. *Id.* As part of the amendment, Plaintiff agreed to make lump-sum payments to the state totaling \$90.5

increased annual payments to the state based on a percentage of the Class III gaming net wins.

*Id.*

In consideration for the lump-sum payments and the increased annual payments, Plaintiff and the state negotiated a 50-mile “no-fly zone” around Milwaukee. FCPCAR000008. Under the “no-fly zone” agreement, if the state permitted Class III gaming within 50-miles of Plaintiff’s casino, then Plaintiff would be relieved of its obligation to make additional payments and the state would refund some of Plaintiff’s past payments. *Id.*

Upon the submitting the 2003 compact amendment to the Secretary, the Secretary informed Plaintiff and the state that he would not approve the amendment if the “no-fly zone” provision was included. *Id.* The parties removed the “no-fly zone” provision and re-submitted the amendment to the Secretary. The parties agreed to negotiate a new provision at a later date which would similarly benefit Plaintiff. FCPCAR000009. Following the submission of the amendment with the “no-fly zone” provision removed, the Secretary took no action, so the amendment was deemed approved to the extent it was consistent with IGRA. *Id.*

For a year and a half, the parties attempted to negotiate a substitute provision for the “no-fly zone” and to resolve other ancillary issues. FCPCAR0000011. But, Plaintiff and the state were unable to reach a complete agreement. *Id.* In 2005, the parties agreed to again amend the 1992 compact. *Id.* The 2005 compact amendment established a 30-mile “no-fly zone” and required the parties to undertake last-best-offer arbitration addressing the rights and duties of the parties in the event that another tribe opened a Class III gaming facility within 30 to 50 miles of Plaintiff’s casino. *Id.* The 2005 compact amendment was deemed approved by the Secretary to

payments and annual payments to the state in reliance on the compact amendment. *Id.*

While Plaintiff was renegotiating and amending its compact with the state, the Menominee tribe was attempting to develop an off-reservation casino for Class III gaming. In 2000, the Secretary approved Menominee's request to operate Class III gaming on an off-reservation land parcel in Kenosha, subject to the land being acquired in trust for gaming purposes. FCPCAR000685. The land parcel in Kenosha is located 33 miles away from Plaintiff's casino. FCPCAR001462. In 2004, Menominee filed an application asking the Secretary to take the Kenosha land into trust for gaming purposes. FCPCAR000685. In August 2013, the Assistant Secretary approved Menominee's application to take the Kenosha land into trust for gaming purposes. FCPCAR000014. Following the Assistant Secretary's determination, the Governor of Wisconsin had one year to concur. The Assistant Secretary granted the Governor a six-month extension, giving the Governor until February 19, 2015 to decide whether to concur. *Id.*<sup>2</sup>

Against this backdrop, in June 2014 the state invoked the arbitration agreement from the 2005 compact amendment with Plaintiff. The arbitration process was meant to establish compact terms pursuant to which Plaintiff would be compensated for lost revenue due to the opening of a new Class III gaming facility within 30 to 50 miles of its casino. *Id.* The arbitration panel selected the 2014 compact amendment as the best proposed compact amendment. *Id.*

The 2014 compact amendment set out the obligations of the state and Plaintiff in the event that the Assistant Secretary approved a Class III gaming facility between 30 and 50 miles away from Plaintiff's casino. FCPCAR000029. In that event, the compact requires an annual

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<sup>2</sup> On January 23, 2015, the Governor decided not to concur with the Assistant Secretary's approval of Menominee's proposed Class III gaming facility.

is to be calculated based on “Milwaukee Net Revenues” which include revenue from “Class III gaming, Class II gaming, food and beverage, [and] hotel and entertainment activity.”

FCPCAR000030.

While the state is ultimately “responsible for ensuring that the Mitigation Payments are paid in a timely manner and in full,” the 2014 compact amendment “anticipate[s] that the State will enter into agreements under which the Applicant will agree to pay the Mitigation Payment.”

FCPCAR000031. The only named Applicant Facility is Menominee’s proposed gaming facility.

FCPCAR000029.

Alternatively, the amendment provides a payment plan whereby the Plaintiff “shall negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement on reasonable terms proposed by the State which would obligate the Applicant or other third party to make some or all of the Mitigation Payments.” FCPC000032. The amendment suggests these payments could be made from the “Lock Box established in the Menominee Compact.” *Id.*

On December 30, 2014, Plaintiff provided the Assistant Secretary with the 2014 compact amendment and detailed arguments for approving it. FCPCAR000001-25. But on January 9, 2015, the Assistant Secretary disapproved the 2014 compact amendment, finding it invalid under IGRA. FCPCAR001459-67.

In disapproving the amendment, the Assistant Secretary concluded that the amendment violated IGRA because it “includes provisions involving subjects that exceed the permissible scope of a Class III gaming compact.” FCPCAR001464. The Assistant Secretary provided two primary reasons why the amendment exceeded the permissible scope of a Class III gaming compact. First, the Assistant Secretary determined that, rather than the state, “in fact, Menominee

make the payments, the amendment “impose[d] upon another tribe the obligation to guarantee the [Plaintiff’s] gaming and other profits.” *Id.* Second, the calculation of the Mitigation Payments was based on revenue from not only Class III gaming, but also Class II gaming and ancillary businesses. FCPCAR001464-64 n.32.

On January 21, 2015, Plaintiff filed this lawsuit challenging the Assistant Secretary’s disapproval of the 2014 compact amendment.

## II. LEGAL STANDARD

Under Rule 56(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, “[t]he court shall grant summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” However, “when a party seeks review of agency action under the APA [before a district court], the district judge sits as an appellate tribunal. The ‘entire case’ on review is a question of law.” *Am. Bioscience, Inc. v. Thompson*, 269 F.3d 1077, 1083 (D.C. Cir. 2001). Accordingly, “the standard set forth in Rule 56[ ] does not apply because of the limited role of a court in reviewing the administrative record . . . . Summary judgment is [ ] the mechanism for deciding whether as a matter of law the agency action is supported by the administrative record and is otherwise consistent with the APA standard of review.” *Southeast Conference v. Vilsack*, 684 F. Supp. 2d 135, 142 (D.D.C. 2010).

The APA “sets forth the full extent of judicial authority to review executive agency action for procedural correctness.” *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 513 (2009). It requires courts to “hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions” that are “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). “This is a ‘narrow’ standard of review as courts

(D.D.C. 2012) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)). However, an agency is still required to "examine the relevant data and articulate a satisfactory explanation for its action including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made." *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n*, 463 U.S. at 43 (internal quotation omitted). "Moreover, an agency cannot 'fail[ ] to consider an important aspect of the problem' or 'offer[ ] an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence' before it." *Dist. Hosp. Partners, L.P. v. Burwell*, 786 F.3d 46, 57 (D.C. Cir. 2015) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n*, 463 U.S. at 43).

### III. DISCUSSION

After considering the arguments of all the parties and reviewing the administrative record, the Court concludes that the Assistant Secretary's disapproval of Plaintiff's 2014 compact amendment was not arbitrary or capricious. The Assistant Secretary determined that the amendment violated IGRA in two ways. First, the Assistant Secretary determined that the amendment violated IGRA by making one tribe liable for another's revenue losses. Second, the Assistant Secretary determined that the amendment violated IGRA by requiring mitigation payments for Class II gaming and ancillary businesses. Neither of these determinations were arbitrary or capricious.

#### A. *Chevron* Deference

The Assistant Secretary determined that the 2014 compact amendment violated IGRA because the amendment concerned subjects impermissible under tribal-state compacts. Plaintiff contends that the subject of the compact was permissible because it fell under IGRA's tribal-state compact "catchall provision" which allows compacts concerning "any other subjects that are

initial matter, the Court concludes that the catchall provision is ambiguous and that the Assistant Secretary’s interpretation, if reasonable, is entitled to deference under *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984).

When deciding whether to apply *Chevron* deference, initially, the Court must ask whether “Congress has directly spoken to the precise question at issue;” and if so, “the court as well as the agency, must give effect to the unambiguously expressed intent of Congress.” *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 842-43. However, if “the statute is silent or ambiguous with respect to the specific issue, the question for the court is whether the agency’s answer is based on a permissible construction of the statute.” *Id.* As long as the agency’s interpretation is “reasonable and consistent with the statute’s purpose,” the Court must defer to the agency’s interpretation. *Chemical Mfrs. Ass’n v. EPA*, 217 F.3d 861, 866 (D.C. Cir.2000).

The Court finds that Congress has not spoken to what makes the subject of a tribal-state compact “directly related to the operation of gaming activities.” 25 U.S.C. § 2701(d)(3)(C)(vii). Plaintiff and Federal Defendants argue that the provision is unambiguous. Plaintiff cites a Ninth Circuit case concluding that IGRA’s catchall provision is unambiguous. *See In re Indian Gaming Related Cases*, 331 F.3d 1094, 1111 (9th Cir. 2003). This out-of-circuit opinion is not binding on the Court. Moreover, the Ninth Circuit summarily found the catchall provision unambiguous and did not explain its reasons for so finding. *Id.* (“we believe that the paragraph is not ambiguous”). Without explanation, the Court is not persuaded by this out-of-circuit opinion.

Instead, the Court agrees with Defendant Intervenors and finds the catchall provision to be ambiguous. Based on the text of IGRA, it is unclear how attenuated the relationship between the subject of the compact and the operation of gaming activities may be while remaining direct.

Additionally, it appears that the Assistant Secretary treated the catchall provision as though it was ambiguous. In reaching his decision, the Assistant Secretary construed the provision in light of the purposes of IGRA, used legislative history, and conducted a case-by-case approach. FCPCAR001463-67; see *Braintree Elec. Light Dep't v. FERC*, 667 F.3d 1284, 1288-89 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (“As long as the text is ambiguous and the agency [who made the decision under review] does not insist that it is clear, a reasonable interpretation will warrant our deference.”).

Because the statute is ambiguous, the Court must next determine whether the agency’s interpretation of the catchall provision is based on a permissible construction of the statute. *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council*, 467 U.S. 837, 842-43 (1984). But Plaintiff argues that the Court should not proceed to this next step. According to Plaintiff, even if the statute is ambiguous, *Chevron* deference does not apply for two reasons. First, Plaintiff contends that when a statute involving Indian Law is ambiguous, we must construe the statute liberally in favor of Indians, with ambiguous provisions interpreted to their benefit. See *Cobell v. Norton*, 240 F.3d 1081, 1101 (D.C. Cir. 2001). According to Plaintiff, the Indian law canon would require that we interpret the catchall provision broadly to allow more subjects for compacting. Second, Plaintiff argues that the Assistant Secretary’s interpretation is not entitled to *Chevron* deference because it does not have precedential effect and is not binding on third parties. See *Fogo De Chao (Holdings) Inc. v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 769 F.3d 1127, 1136-37 (D.C. Cir. 2014). The Court is not persuaded by either of Plaintiff’s arguments.

First, the Court concludes that the Indian law canon does not apply under these circumstances. The Indian law canon does not apply simply because the statute in question involves Indian law or Indian tribes. See *Stand Up for California! v. Dep’t of Int.*, 879 F.3d 1177 (D.C. Cir. 2018) (deferring to an agency’s interpretation of IGRA); see also *Confederated Tribes*



deference to questions of Indian law). Instead, the Indian law canon developed from the general trust relationship between the United States government and Indian tribes and ensures that statutes passed for the benefit of Indian tribes are interpreted to their benefit. *See Bryan v. Itasca County*, 426 U.S. 373, 392 (1976).

Here, the general trust relationship between the United States government and Indian tribes is not implicated. Applying the Indian law canon would not benefit an Indian tribe vis-à-vis the federal government. Instead, as will be discussed further below, applying the Indian law canon as Plaintiff suggests would benefit Plaintiff at the expense of another tribe, Menominee. *See infra* III.B.1. The Court declines to apply the Indian law canon where the interests of all tribes are not aligned. *See Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Cmty. of Oregon v. Jewell*, 75 F. Supp. 3d 387, 396 (D.D.C. 2014) (“[T]he Indian canon of construction does not apply for the benefit of one tribe if its application would adversely affect the interests of another tribe”), *aff’d*, 830 F.3d 552 (D.C. Cir. 2016).

Moreover, applying the Indian law canon to broaden the permissible subjects for tribal-state compacts is not in the best interest of tribes generally. IGRA limits the subjects that are permissible in tribal-state gaming compacts. *See* 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(3)(C)(i-vii). In drafting IGRA, Congress balanced the states’ interests in the regulation and conduct of Class III gaming against Indian tribes’ interest in autonomy. A broad reading of the catchall provision would increase the scope of subjects that states can negotiate in a compact. Increasing the scope of subjects for compacting would allow states to increase their jurisdiction over Indian tribes, which is not in the best interest of tribes generally. *See GasPlus, L.L.C. v. Dep’t of Int.*, 510 F. Supp. 2d

of their economic endeavors in all but a narrow category of circumstances”).

Second, the Court disagrees with Plaintiff’s argument that the Assistant Secretary’s construction of IGRA should not receive *Chevron* deference because compact decisions do not have precedential effect and are not binding on third parties. Plaintiff cites *Fogo De Chao* as support for the proposition that *Chevron* deference should not apply to the Assistant Secretary’s construction. 769 F.3d at 1136-37. But *Fogo De Chao* is distinguishable from the circumstances presented here. *Fogo De Chao* is part of a line of cases recognizing that non-precedential decisions of the Board of Immigration Appeals are not entitled to *Chevron* deference. The court’s decision in *Fogo De Chao* relied on the specific nature of the regulatory scheme which involved informal adjudication and none of the “qualities that might justify *Chevron* deference in the absence of a formal adjudication or notice-and-comment rulemaking.” *Id.* at 1137.

Here, the relevant question is whether “‘it appears that Congress delegated authority to the agency generally to make rules carrying the force of law, and [whether] the agency interpretation claiming deference was promulgated in the exercise of that authority.’” *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. 243, 255-56 (2006) (quoting *U.S. v. Mead Corp.*, 533 U.S. 218, 226-27 (2001)). Congress’s delegation of authority can be shown by an agency’s ability to engage in adjudication or notice-and-comment rulemaking, or by another indication of congressional intent. *Mead*, 533 U.S. at 228.

To determine whether *Chevron* deference is warranted, the D.C. Circuit applies the factors identified in *Barnhart v. Walton*, 535 U.S. 212, 222 (2002). See *Mylan Laboratories, Inc. v. Thompson*, 389 F.3d 1272, 1279-80 (D.C. Cir. 2004) (applying *Barnhart* factors to conclude that an agency’s decision was entitled to *Chevron* deference). In *Barnhart*, the court concluded

importance of the question to administration of the statute, the complexity of that administration, and the careful consideration the Agency has given the question over a long period of time all indicate[d] that *Chevron*” deference should apply. 535 U.S. at 222. The Court reaches the same conclusion here.

The Assistant Secretary’s interpretation of IGRA’s tribal-state compact provision is due deference because it is a key part of a comprehensive and detailed regulatory scheme. *See Citizens Exposing Truth about Casinos v. Kempthorne*, 492 F.3d 460, 466–67 (D.C. Cir. 2007) (applying *Chevron* deference to the Secretary’s determination that certain lands constituted “initial reservation” under IGRA); *see also City of Duluth v. Nat’l Indian Gaming Comm’n*, 89 F. Supp. 3d 56, 64–65 (D.D.C. 2015) (applying *Chevron* deference to the National Indian Gaming Commission’s interpretation of IGRA in a Notice of Violation), *dismissed*, No. 15-5162, 2016 WL 3615257 (D.C. Cir. July 1, 2016). In deciding whether to approve a compact, the Assistant Secretary engages in an informal adjudicatory process, considering the arguments of the parties, submissions of interested stakeholders, past decisions, and the intent of Congress. *See Mylan Laboratories*, 389 F.3d at 1280 (granting the FDA *Chevron* deference based on the complexity of the statutory scheme and the agency’s reliance on previous determinations of similar issues and its own regulations). The Assistant Secretary’s decision is open to the public and can be used to inform other interested parties about the accepted interpretation of IGRA’s provisions. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary’s compact decisions have the force of law because approval by the Assistant Secretary exempts gaming activities conducted pursuant to the compact from the operation of some federal laws. *See* 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(6) (prohibition on possession or sale of

1166(c)(2) (state gambling laws do not apply to gaming under compact).

In support of its argument that *Chevron* deference should not apply to the Assistant Secretary's construction of compact provisions under IGRA, Plaintiff relies on two out-of-circuit California district court decisions.

In *Chemehuevi Indian Tribe v. Brown*, 2017 WL 2971864 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2017), the court stated in dicta that "the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs' approval of gaming compacts ... is not, by itself entitled to *Chevron* deference. Instead, it is the agency's authorization of implementing rules ... that is entitled to considerable deference under *Chevron*." 2017 WL 2971864, \*8 n.9. Similarly, in this case, the Court does not conclude that the Assistant Secretary's disapproval of the 2014 compact amendment is due *Chevron* deference. Instead, it is the Assistant Secretary's interpretation of IGRA's compacting catchall provision which is due *Chevron* deference. So, *Chemehuevi Indian Tribe* is not contrary to the Court's analysis.

And in *Fort Independence Indian Community v. California*, 679 F. Supp. 2d 1159 (E.D. Cal. 2009), an Indian tribe sued the state arguing that the state had violated IGRA by failing to conduct gaming compact negotiations in good faith. 679 F. Supp. 2d at 1162. The tribe argued that the state did not negotiate in good faith, in part, because the state requested revenue sharing agreements which were outside of the scope of subjects that may be included in gaming compacts. The court had to decide whether revenue sharing provisions directly relate to the operation of gaming. *Id.* at 1173. In so deciding, the court declined to give *Chevron* deference to the agency's interpretation of "directly relate." *Id.* at 1176. The court explained that the Assistant Secretary's approval of compacts results from a relatively informal process and "appear[s] not to have a precedential effect." *Id.* at 1177.

Assistant Secretary for disapproving a compact. In disapproving the compact, the Assistant Secretary considered the parties arguments, arguments from other interested parties, past decision, and “did not reach this decision without a good deal of thought.” FCPCAR001460. On the other hand, *Fort Independence Indian Community* involved the approval of a compact under what the court considered to be a relatively informal process. Additionally, in *Fort Independence Indian Community*, the court was not “aware of any explicit interpretation of [the catchall provision] as it specifically applies to revenue sharing.” 679 F. Supp. 2d at 1162. Here, the Court has before it the Assistant Secretary’s thorough interpretation of the catchall provision as it applies to exclusivity provisions.

Insofar as Plaintiff relies on *Fort Independence Indian Community* for the proposition that the Assistant Secretary’s decision on compacts “appear[s] not to have a precedential effect that binds third parties,” that issue was not briefed by the parties in *Fort Independence Indian Community*. *Id.* at 1177; see *PHH Corporation v. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau*, 881 F.3d 75, 195 (D.D.C. 2018) (“it is black-letter law that cases are not precedent for issues that were not raised”). Moreover, *Fort Independence Indian Community* was decided by an out-of-circuit district court. So, the Court is not bound by the statement, and for the reasons explained above, nor is the Court persuaded by the statement.

Considering the parties’ arguments on both sides, the Court concludes that, if it is reasonable, the Assistant Secretary’ interpretation of IGRA’s catchall provision for tribal-state compacts is entitled to *Chevron* deference.

## **B. Directly Related to the Operation of Gaming**

contrary to IGRA for it was not directly related to the operation of gaming activities. He provided two primary reasons for why the amendment was not directly related to the operation of gaming activities. First, he found that the amendment “shift[ed] the burden of loss revenues from existing gaming operations to another tribe without the consent of the other tribe.”

FCPCAR001464. Second, he found that the amendment included mitigation payments for revenue from Class II gaming and other ancillary activities. Granting the Assistant Secretary’s interpretation of the catchall provision *Chevron* deference, his determination that the 2014 compact amendment is not directly related to the operation of gaming activities is not arbitrary or capricious.

### **1. Imposing Risk of Loss on Another Tribe**

It was not arbitrary or capricious for the Assistant Secretary to conclude that the 2014 compact amendment was contrary to IGRA because the compact called for “Mitigation Payments that guarantee[d] [Plaintiff’s] profits by another tribe.” FCPCAR001465.

As an initial matter, the Court grants *Chevron* deference to the Assistant Secretary’s determination that the IGRA’s catchall provision does not encompass a compact under which one tribe guarantees another’s gaming revenue. This interpretation is reasonable and consistent with IGRA’s purposes. *See Chemical Mfrs. Ass'n v. EPA*, 217 F.3d 861, 866 (D.C. Cir.2000) (explaining that a court must defer to an agency’s interpretation if it is “reasonable and consistent with the statute's purpose”).

The Assistant Secretary’s interpretation is reasonable because a compact which imposes mitigation payments on another tribe does not fall within the plain language of the catchall provision. The catchall provision requires that the subject of compacts be “directly related” to the

an opportunity to engage with tribes as to legitimate regulatory concerns about the operation of gaming. *See Citizens Exposing Truth about Casinos v. Kempthorne*, 492 F.3d 460, 462 (D.C. Cir. 2007). An amendment which aims to protect one tribe’s revenue at the expense of another tribe does not address the regulation or operation of gaming activities. So, it does not fall within the plain language of the catchall provision.

Moreover, such an amendment conflicts with the purposes of IGRA. Congress passed IGRA to ensure that the operation of gaming by Indian tribes would lead to economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments. *See Michigan v. Bay Mills Indian Community*, 134 S.Ct. 2024, 2043 (2014); *see also* 25 U.S.C. § 2702(1). Interpreting the catchall provision to allow states to create significant barriers to entry for tribes attempting to open new gaming facilities would not further IGRA’s goal of promoting tribal economic development. *See* FCPCAR001460 (explaining that the amendment would “impose a substantial financial burden on the Menominee community, which has among the highest unemployment rates, the highest poverty, and the lowest health indicators of any community in Wisconsin.”).<sup>3</sup> Because a compact which forces one tribe’s risk of lost revenue on another tribe without its consent is not in line with the purposes of IGRA, it was reasonable for the Assistant Secretary to interpret the catchall provision narrowly. *See Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of Rincon Reserve v. Schwarzenegger*, 602 F.3d 1019, 1034 (9th Cir. 2012) (explaining that the catchall provision is

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<sup>3</sup> In its reply brief, Plaintiff briefly argues that the Assistant Secretary made conflicting statements on whether the mitigation payments would have a significant impact on Menominee. Pls.’ Reply and Opp’n, 37, ECF No. 86. But the Assistant Secretary’s statements that competition would have a modest impact on Plaintiff while mitigation payments would impose a significant burden on Menominee are not conflicting given that Menominee is one of the poorest tribes and would be a new market participant.

is not).

Granting the Assistant Secretary's reasonable interpretation of the catchall provision *Chevron* deference, tribal-state compacts which make one tribe responsible for another's lost revenues are not directly related to gaming operations, so they are not permissible compacts. Furthermore, the Assistant Secretary's determination that the 2014 compact amendment was such a compact is not arbitrary or capricious. The Assistant Secretary considered the text of the amendment and supporting documents to conclude that, under the amendment, Menominee is responsible for making mitigation payments intended to insulate Plaintiff's revenues from increased competition.

Plaintiff argues that the Assistant Secretary's disapproval was arbitrary and capricious because the plain text of the amendment states that the "State is responsible for ensuring that the Mitigation Payments are paid in a timely manner and in full." FCPCAR000032. Despite this language, the Assistant Secretary found that "in fact ... Menominee would be responsible for making all of the Mitigation Payments." FCPCAR001464. There is evidence in the administrative record that permitted the Assistant Secretary to conclude that Menominee would make the mitigation payments. *See Fuller v. Winter*, 538 F. Supp. 2d 179, 186 (D.D.C. 2008) ("Under the APA, it is the role of the agency to resolve factual issues to arrive at a decision that is supported by the administrative record."). And determining how the amendment would be carried out in practice is the type of determination that agencies are best placed to make. *See Pension Ben. Guar. Corp. v. LTV Corp.*, 496 U.S. 633, 651 (1990) ("judgments about the way the real world works that have gone into the [agency's] policy are precisely the kind that agencies are better equipped to make than are courts."); *see also Rural Cellular Ass'n v. FCC*,



[courts] require only that the agency acknowledge factual uncertainties and identify the considerations it found persuasive.”).

The plain text of the amendment supports the Assistant Secretary’s determination that the amendment would result in Menominee making the mitigation payments to Plaintiff. The amendment “anticipate[s] that the State will enter into agreements under which the Applicant will agree to pay the Mitigation payments.” FCPCAR000032. The only named Applicant is Menominee. FCPCAR000029. The amendment also sets forth a “State Alternative Mitigation Payment Mechanism” under which Plaintiff “shall negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement on reasonable terms proposed by the State which would obligate the Applicant or other third party to make some or all of the Mitigation Payments.” FCPCAR000032. The amendment contemplates that these alternative mechanisms could include payments made from the “Lock Box established in the Menominee Compact.” *Id.* And again, Menominee is the only named Applicant.

The supporting documents in the administrative record also buttress the Assistant Secretary’s determination that the amendment would result in Menominee making the mitigation payments. The Assistant Secretary reviewed statements by Governor of Wisconsin Scott Walker explaining that the State would only “compensate the [Plaintiff] for losses that are not covered by the Menominee.” FCPCAR001411. This statement indicates that the Governor believed Menominee would make at least some of the mitigation payments.

Similarly, the Assistant Secretary considered a letter from members of Congress supporting the amendment. According to the letter, the State and Plaintiff “anticipate entering into agreements under which the Menominee will agree to make annual payments to [Plaintiff] to

pursuant to this Amendment, any required Mitigation Payments will in fact be fully covered by the Menominee and that Wisconsin taxpayers will not be required to cover any of these costs.”

*Id.* Again, this letter supports the Assistant Secretary’s determination that Menominee would in fact cover any mitigation payments required of the state.

The Assistant Secretary also credited submissions by Menominee contending that the tribe would be required to make mitigation payments to Plaintiff in order to get approval from the Governor to open a new gaming facility. The submission by Menominee notes that the amendment “assumes that the Menominee Tribe will pay for any [of Plaintiff’s gaming] facility revenue losses allegedly caused by [Menominee’s proposed] gaming facility.” FCPCAR000389. And letters from representatives of Menominee to the Assistant Secretary contend that the amendment is designed to make it difficult for the Governor to approve Menominee’s proposed gaming facility by tying his approval to Menominee’s agreeing to make the mitigation payments. FCPCAR001160. Menominee’s submissions further support the Assistant Secretary’s finding that approval of the 2014 compact amendment would result in Menominee making the mitigation payments.

Finally, the Assistant Secretary’s determination is supported by the context in which the amendment was submitted. Since at least 2000, Menominee had been attempting to develop a casino on land approximately 33 miles from Plaintiff’s casino. FCPCAR000685 and FCPCAR001462. And in 2003, Plaintiff began trying to amend its tribal-state compact to protect itself from competition from other Indian casinos between 30 and 50 miles away. FCPCAR000008. Finally, in 2013, the Assistant Secretary approved Menominee’s application to take the land into trust for gaming purposes. FCPCAR000014. Soon thereafter, Plaintiff and the

backdrop of Plaintiff's continued efforts to protect itself from competition that the 2014 compact amendment was submitted. *See* FCPCAR001459 ("In two of [Plaintiff's tribal-state compact] amendments, [Plaintiff] sought to protect themselves from the risk that another tribe would follow the same path as [Plaintiff] and develop an off-reservation casino within the same general area.").

As was previously established, the Court grants deference to the Assistant Secretary's determination that the catchall provision does not reach compacts which require one tribe to compensate another tribe for its revenue losses due to competition. And, the plain language of the amendment, the supporting documents, and the context of the amendment all provide support for the Assistant Secretary's conclusion that Menominee would make the mitigation payments to Plaintiff. Based on the evidence before the Assistant Secretary in the administrative record, the Assistant Secretary's disapproval on this ground was not arbitrary or capricious. *See United States Sugar Corporation v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 830 F.3d 579, 647 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (explaining that an agency's determination is arbitrary and capricious if its decision runs counter to the evidence before the agency).

## **2. Inclusion of Class II gaming and ancillary businesses**

In addition to concluding that the 2014 compact amendment concerned an impermissible subject because Menominee would guarantee Plaintiff's profits, the Assistant Secretary also concluded that the amendment concerned an impermissible subject because it covered activities beyond Class III gaming, namely Class II gaming and ancillary businesses. It was not arbitrary or capricious for the Assistant Secretary to conclude that the 2014 compact amendment was contrary to the IGRA because the compact requires that Plaintiff be compensated for lost revenue

the permissible subjects of negotiation under IGRA.” FCPCAR1466.

As an initial matter, the Court grants *Chevron* deference to the Assistant Secretary’s determination that IGRA’s catchall provision does not encompass a compact which provides mitigation payments for revenue lost from Class II gaming and other ancillary businesses. *See Chemical Mfrs. Ass’n v. EPA*, 217 F.3d 861, 866 (D.C. Cir.2000) (explaining that a court must defer to an agency’s decision if it is “reasonable and consistent with the statute’s purpose”). It was reasonable for the Assistant Secretary to conclude that the catchall provision requires that compacts be directly related to the operation of Class III gaming. 25 U.S.C. § 2701(d)(3)(C)(vii).

Plaintiff argues that the inclusion of revenue from Class II gaming and ancillary businesses does not prevent a compact from being “directly related to the operation of gaming activities” under 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(3)(C)(vii). Plaintiff contends that the specific references to “Class III gaming activity” in other parts of IGRA indicate that Congress did not intend to restrict the catchall provision’s unqualified reference to “gaming activity” to only Class III gaming. Moreover, Plaintiff contends that Class II gaming is often offered at the same facility as Class III gaming, so revenues from one type of gaming relate to the other.

But the Department of the Interior has consistently interpreted tribal-state compacts as encompassing only Class III gaming. FCPCAR001464 n.29 (quoting prior-Assistant Secretary Kevin Washburn as testifying before Congress that “Class II gaming is not an authorized subject of negotiation for Class III compacts”). This circuit has also treated § 2701(d) as dealing exclusively with Class III gaming. *See Colo. R. Indian Tribes v. Nat’l Gaming Comm’n*, 466 F.3d 134, 138 (D.C. Cir. 2006) (inserting “[Class III]” before “gaming activities” when quoting the catchall provision).

regulating only Class III gaming is reasonable. A Senate committee report on IGRA explains that the bill “provides for a system of joint regulation by tribes and the Federal government of class II gaming on Indian lands and a system for compacts between tribes and States for regulation of class III gaming.” S. REP. NO. 100–446, at 1 (1988), *reprinted in* 1988 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3071, 3071. The report goes onto explain that IGRA created a bifurcated regulatory system for Class II and Class III gaming because “there is no adequate Federal regulatory system in place for class III gaming, nor do tribes have such systems for the regulation of class III gaming currently in place.” *Id.* Without regulatory systems in place for Class III gaming, IGRA anticipated that states and tribes would create compacts establishing the regulation and operation of Class III gaming. *Id.* Because a regulatory scheme was already in place for Class II gaming, tribal-state compacts were not required for the regulation of Class II gaming. Given this history, it was reasonable for the Assistant Secretary to interpret the catchall provision as meaning “directly related to the operation of [Class III] gaming.”

Despite the reasonableness of the Assistant Secretary’s interpretation, Plaintiff argues that the Court should not grant the interpretation deference. Plaintiff argues that the Assistant Secretary’s narrow interpretation is not consistent with the goals of IGRA because the inclusion of Class II gaming in the 2014 compact amendment only benefitted Plaintiff by increasing the amount of revenue that Plaintiff would be compensated for.

This argument fails for two reasons. First, Plaintiff conflates what is in its own interest with what is in the interest of tribes generally. It would not be in the interest of Menominee, or other Applicant tribes, to be expected to compensate Plaintiff for losses from non-Class III gaming activities. Second, making Class II gaming and ancillary businesses a permissible subject

over non-Class III gaming activities. It is not in the interest of Indian tribes generally to increase the scope of the subjects over which states can regulate Indian tribes. *See GasPlus, L.L.C. v. Dep't of Int.*, 510 F. Supp. 2d 18, 34 (D.D.C. 2007) (“it is in the interest of Indian tribes to be free from bureaucratic oversight of their economic endeavors in all but a narrow category of circumstances”).

Considering the arguments on both sides, the Court concludes that the Assistant Secretary’s interpretation of the catchall provision is reasonable and entitled to *Chevron* deference. Therefore, tribal-state compacts which do not directly relate to the operation of Class III gaming are not permissible compacts. Furthermore, the Assistant Secretary’s determination that the 2014 compact amendment did not directly relate to Class III gaming was not arbitrary or capricious.

If the Governor approved a gaming facility between 30 and 50 miles from Plaintiff’s casino, the Amendment required mitigation payments based on the “Milwaukee Net Revenues.” FCPCAR000030. These revenues were defined as “revenue from Class III gaming, Class II gaming, food and beverage, hotel and entertainment activity, earned at the Milwaukee Facility.” *Id.* Based on the clear terms of the amendment, it was not arbitrary and capricious for the Assistant Secretary to disapprove the amendment because it covered Class II gaming and other ancillary activities not directly related to Class III gaming.

Plaintiff contends that, even if the amendment does concern Class II gaming and ancillary businesses, the amendment is still directly related to Class III gaming. Plaintiff cites *Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe v. Gerlach*, 269 F. Supp. 3d 910 (D. S.D. Sept. 15, 2017), as support. In that case, the court allowed ancillary activities to be covered under a tribal-state compact. The court

sleepy but pleasant little town of Flandreau.” *Flandreau*, 269 F. Supp. 3d at 926.

*Flandreau* is distinguishable from the case before the Court. The small town of Flandreau is different from the urban city of Milwaukee. And Plaintiff has not shown that the ancillary activities included in the amendment would not exist without Plaintiff’s casino. Moreover, *Flandreau* was a suit to enjoin state taxation of ancillary activities. The case did not concern whether mitigation payments for Class II gaming and ancillary businesses are a permissible subject for compacting. Finally, as the case involved state taxation, the Department of the Interior was not a party and is in no way bound by the court’s decision in *Flandreau*.

Moreover, the Assistant Secretary’s disapproval is not necessarily contrary to *Flandreau*. The Assistant Secretary did not conclude that Class II gaming and ancillary activities could never be a permissible subject for compacting under the catchall provision. *See* FCPCAR001465 n.32 (explaining that even if ancillary businesses are located near gaming facilitates “[i]t does not necessarily follow” that the ancillary businesses are directly related to gaming activity). Instead, he more narrowly determined that the 2014 compact amendment regulated activity not directly related to Class III gaming. The Assistant Secretary noted that Plaintiff’s “new, \$97 million, 360 room hotel, restaurant and conference complex are located beyond the exterior boundaries of [Plaintiffs’] trust lands at the Milwaukee casino.” Given the Plaintiff’s particular situation, mitigation payments for Class II gaming and ancillary businesses were not directly related to the operation of Class III gaming.

As the Court previously established, the Assistant Secretary’s interpretation of the catchall provision as requiring that compacts be directly related to the operation of Class III gaming is entitled to deference. And, the plain language of the amendment supports the Assistant

lost from Class II gaming and other ancillary businesses not directly related to Class III gaming. Based on the evidence before the Assistant Secretary in the administrative record, the Assistant Secretary's disapproval on this ground was not arbitrary or capricious. *See United States Sugar Corporation v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 830 F.3d 579, 647 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (explaining that an agency's determination is arbitrary and capricious if its decision runs counter to the evidence before the agency).

### **3. Benefit of the Bargain**

Plaintiff argues that, in addition to being arbitrary and capricious, the Assistant Secretary's disapproval deprived Plaintiff of the benefit of its bargain with the state. As agreed in the 2003 and 2005 compact amendments, Plaintiff has paid the state \$234.3 million in lump-sum payments and increased revenue-sharing payments. And Plaintiff continues to make these increased revenue-sharing payments each year. Pls.' Mot., 43, ECF Nos. 79-1. In exchange for these payments, the 2005 amendment provided that, if the state ended the tribe's exclusivity, Plaintiff would be compensated in the manner agreed upon in the last-best-offer arbitration process. Plaintiff argues that the disapproval of the 2014 amendment invalidated the primary economic benefit that Plaintiff had negotiated, exclusivity. This argument fails for two reasons.

First, Plaintiff has received benefits from its payments by being permitted to conduct gaming activities which are forbidden to non-Indians. Even after the "no fly zone" provision was withdrawn from the 2003 amendment Plaintiff "reassured [the Department of the Interior] that it will receive the benefit of its bargain." FCPCAR000325. Without a "no fly zone" provision preventing competition from other Indian tribes, this benefit was, at least partly, based on exclusivity vis-à-vis non-Indian gaming. Moreover, if the lump-sum payments and the increased



why Plaintiff did not negotiate with the state for a reduction or a return of those payments in the event that the Assistant Secretary disapproved the result of the arbitration process, as he had disapproved Plaintiff's previous exclusivity provision. FCPCAR000008.

Second, even if we assume that the Assistant Secretary's disapproval would deny Plaintiff the benefit of its bargain, that fact is not relevant to the Assistant Secretary's analysis or to the Court's analysis. In considering whether to approve a compact, the Assistant Secretary considers only whether the compact violates IGRA, another federal law, or the United States' trust obligations to Indians. 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(8)(B). And in reviewing the Assistant Secretary's approval or disapproval, the Court considers whether the Assistant Secretary's decision was arbitrary or capricious. *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (explaining that, under the APA, courts have a narrow scope of review of agency decisions). If the Assistant Secretary reasonably determines that a compact is contrary to IGRA, whether a party receives the benefit of its bargain with the state is simply not part of the analysis.

### **C. Distinguishing other Compact Decisions**

In addition to questioning the reasoning behind the Assistant Secretary's disapproval, Plaintiff also criticizes the Assistant Secretary for failing to adequately distinguish past decisions either approving or deeming approved other compacts. Plaintiff argues that the Assistant Secretary's disapproval of the 2014 compact amendment was arbitrary and capricious because the Assistant Secretary provided no reasons for disapproving this amendment when other, similar compacts had been approved or deemed approved in the past.

When an agency declines to follow past decisions, the agency must explain the change in policy. *See Hall v. McLaughlin*, 864 F.2d 868, 873 (D.C. Cir. 1989). But where the past decisions are distinguishable, no great specificity of explanation is required. *Id.* (“where a particular agency action does not appear to be inconsistent with prior decisions, the agency’s explanation need not be elaborate”). Here, the Court finds that the Assistant Secretary provided an adequate explanation distinguishing the disapproval of the 2014 compact amendment from the approval or deemed approval of other compacts.

The Assistant Secretary addressed compacts which were cited by Plaintiff and made reasonable factual distinctions between those compacts and the 2014 compact amendment. The Assistant Secretary made an overarching distinction between Plaintiff’s amendment and all other approved or deemed approved compacts, explaining that “none of the examples involve a revenue guarantee for a tribe that is operating gaming on so-called ‘off-reservation’ lands acquired by the Secretary in trust under a two part determination” and “none of the compact provisions define revenue to include Class II gaming, food and beverage, hotel, and entertainment activities, which fall outside the permissible subjects of negotiation under the IGRA.” FCPCAR001466. The Assistant Secretary also specifically distinguished some of the other approved or deemed approved compacts.

Plaintiff argues that five Wisconsin compacts which were previously approved or deemed approved by the Assistant Secretary are materially indistinguishable from the 2014 compact amendment. But, considering the five Wisconsin compacts, the Assistant Secretary explained that “compact amendments between other tribes and the State of Wisconsin do not specifically call for anything approaching the Mitigation Payments that guarantee the Tribe’s profits by

revenues.” FCPCAR001465.

The Assistant Secretary’s explanation distinguishing the 2014 compact amendment from other approved or deemed approved Wisconsin compacts was reasonable. Only one of the five Wisconsin compacts, the Lac Du Flambeau compact, was affirmatively approved. The Lac Du Flambeau compact is distinguishable from the 2014 compact amendment because, in the case of tribal gaming competition, it required the state to either indemnify the tribe for reductions in Class III gaming revenues or to arbitrate the event. BIA\_003171. Importantly, the compact did not explicitly anticipate that the state would unload its payment obligation onto another tribe.

The remaining four Wisconsin compacts were only deemed approved to the extent that they are consistent with IGRA. 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(8). The Ho-Chunk Nation compact initially contained a provision which required the applicant tribe to indemnify Ho-Chunk Nation if the state approved a new casino which would result in a substantial reduction in Class III gaming revenue. BIA\_003426-27. But this provision was removed while the compact was under consideration and replaced with a provision which instead required the state to indemnify the tribe through reductions in revenue-sharing payments if a newly approved gaming facility resulted in a substantial reduction of Class III gaming revenue. BIA\_003429-31. Similarly, the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe compact provided only that revenue-sharing payments would be reduced if the state approves another tribe’s application for a Class III gaming facility that results in a reduction of the tribe’s annual net win from Class III gaming operations. BIA\_003625. And the last two deemed approved Wisconsin compacts, the Oneida Nation and St. Croix Chippewa compacts, provided that if the state enters a compact protecting any tribe from competition, the state will negotiate similar compact amendments with the Oneida and the St. Croix Chippewa

BIA\_003569 (Oneida compact) and BIA\_3596-97 (St. Croix Chippewa compact). Any amendments resulting from these negotiations would still need to be submitted for review for compliance with IGRA. FCPCAR001465. Accordingly, the Wisconsin compacts are distinguishable from the 2014 compact amendment.

Plaintiff also relies on the Michigan compacts to support its argument that the Assistant Secretary has previously allowed compacts which include inter-tribal revenue-sharing provisions. The Michigan compacts contain provisions stating that no tribe will submit an application for a new off-reservation gaming facility unless it has first entered into a revenue-sharing agreement with other tribes in the state. BIA\_003265; BIA\_003394. But, as the Assistant Secretary stated, the Michigan compacts are distinguishable because they “were based on a model agreement and all of the signatories consented to its provision.”<sup>4</sup> FCPCAR001466. The letter approving the Michigan compacts emphasizes the importance of this difference, explaining that while tribal co-ownership of a gaming facility with sharing of revenue is permitted, “it is not clear one tribe can own such an establishment and distribute revenue to the other tribes.”

BIA\_003251.

Plaintiff also relies on the deemed-approved Seneca Nation compact. In deeming this compact approved, the then-Assistant Secretary found that the compact’s exclusivity provision was consistent with IGRA because the tribe received geographic exclusivity in exchange for

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<sup>4</sup> Plaintiff briefly argues that Menominee was involved in the negotiations for the 2014 compact amendment. Pls.’ Reply and Opp’n, 4, ECF No. 86. But the amendment was selected during a closed arbitration process. And the only record evidence that Plaintiff cites for this proposition is an “e-update” from Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker claiming that the state “has also conducted extensive discussions and negotiations with the impacted tribal governments to work toward a win-win-win scenario.” FCPCAR001130. This statement does not demonstrate that Menominee was involved in the negotiations concerning who would make mitigation payments to Plaintiff.

exclusivity provisions are permissible subjects for gaming compacts. But, in disapproving the 2014 compact amendment, the Assistant Secretary never claimed that exclusivity provisions are contrary to IGRA. FCPCAR001465-66. And he did not disapprove the 2014 compact amendment because it contained an exclusivity provision. Instead, he disapproved the amendment because it, unlike the Seneca Nation compact, “ma[de] another tribe the guarantor of [Plaintiffs’] profits.” FCPCAR001466. The importance of this distinguishing factor is underscored by the then-Assistant Secretary’s decision on the Seneca Nation compact explaining that “I still find a provision excluding other Indian gaming anathema to basic notions of fairness in competition and, if pushed to its extreme by future compacts, inconsistent with the goals of IGRA.” BIA-003183. Here, it was reasonable for the Assistant Secretary to find that the 2014 compact amendment pushed its exclusivity provision to the extreme.<sup>5</sup>

The Assistant Secretary distinguished two other compacts relied on by Plaintiff. First, the Little Traverse Band of Odawa Indians compact relieved the tribe of its revenue-sharing payments in the case of competition rather than requiring mitigation payments from another tribe. FCPCAR001585-86. And the North Fork compact provided for a diversion of 2 percent of North Fork’s revenue-sharing payments to another tribe. But this provision is not a profit guarantee and North Fork, the tribe required to make the payments, was a party to the agreement. FCPCAR001466. The 2014 compact amendment requires Menominee, a tribe which was not a

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<sup>5</sup> The Seneca Nation compact is also distinguishable because in that case the affected tribes were traditionally regarded as adverse to gaming and did not have pending applications for gaming facilities. BIA\_003183-84. Here, Menominee had a pending application for an off-reservation gaming facility. FCPCAR000014.

and ancillary businesses.

Plaintiff also cites the Oklahoma tribe compacts which contain an exclusivity provision requiring the state to pay liquidated damages based on gross revenue to the tribe if the state authorizes a nontribal entity to operate additional gaming machines within 45 miles of a tribe's casino. Pls.' Reply and Opp'n, 25, ECF No. 86. But these compacts were not before the Assistant Secretary and are not part of the administrative record, so they cannot be considered. *See Hill Dermaceuticals, Inc. v. FDA*, 709 F.3d 44, 47 (D.C. Cir. 2013) (explaining that a reviewing court should not have more information before it than the agency did when making its decision). Moreover, even if the Court were to consider the Oklahoma compacts, they are readily distinguishable as they involve the protection of tribal gaming against non-tribal competition, so they do not implicate IGRA in the same way that a provision on inter-tribal competition does.

Finally, in arguing that the 2014 compact amendment was not beyond the pale of other compacts approved or deemed approved by the Assistant Secretary, Plaintiff points to comments from the Office of Indian Gaming Management proposing that the 2003 compact amendment contain a provision under which the Governor agrees not to concur in the development of an off-reservation casino within 50-miles of Plaintiff's existing casino unless the other tribe entered into a binding indemnification agreement with Plaintiff. But Plaintiff's reliance on this language is misplaced for two reasons. First, this language was "for discussion purposes only" and was "not cleared by the Acting Assistant Secretary." FCPCAR000157. Second, after these comments were made, Plaintiff and the state agreed to remove the exclusivity provision in the pending 2003 amendment at the insistence of the Assistant Secretary so that the remaining amendment would be approved. FCPCAR000291.

reasonably distinguished his disapproval of the 2014 compact amendment from decisions on other compacts. Because he sufficiently distinguished his disapproval from past decisions, the Assistant Secretary's disapproval was not arbitrary or capricious. *See West Coast Media, Inc. v. FCC*, 695 F.2d 617, 621 (D.C. Cir. 1982) (upholding an agency's decision, despite conflicting precedent, where the agency acknowledged the precedent and recited factual differences between the cases).

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, the Federal Defendants and Defendant-Intervenors are entitled to summary judgment on all claims. Plaintiff is not entitled to its first claim for relief under the APA because the Assistant Secretary's disapproval of the 2014 compact amendment was not arbitrary or capricious. 5 U.S.C. § 706 (2)(a). Similarly, Plaintiff is not entitled to its third claim for relief under the Declaratory Judgment Act because the Assistant Secretary's disapproval was proper under the APA. 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02. Finally, Plaintiff is not entitled to its second claim for relief because the 2005 amendment did not create a "ministerial duty" to approve the 2014 amendment, for one compact cannot bind the Secretary to approve a later amendment. *See* 25 C.F.R. § 293.4 ("all compacts and amendments ... must be submitted for review and approval by the Secretary under IGRA"). And Plaintiff does not contest Federal Defendants' or Defendant-Intervenors' motion for summary judgment on its second claim.

For the foregoing reasons, the Court DENYS Plaintiff's [79] Motion for Summary Judgment, GRANTS Federal Defendants' [81] Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, and GRANTS Defendant-Intervenors' [82] Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment. An appropriate Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

/s/

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COLLEEN KOLLAR-KOTELLY  
United States District Judge



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI  
COMMUNITY,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

UNITED STATES, *et al.*,

*Defendants,*

MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF  
WISCONSIN and MENOMINEE  
KENOSHA GAMING AUTHORITY,

*Defendant-Intervenors.*

Civil Action No. 15-105 (CKK)

**ORDER**

(September 10, 2018)

For the reasons set forth in the accompanying Memorandum Opinion, it is, this 10th day of September, 2018, hereby **ORDERED** that:

Plaintiff Forest County Potawatomi Community's [79] Motion for Summary Judgment is **DENIED**;

Defendant United States' [81] Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment is **GRANTED**; and  
Defendant-Intervenor Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and Menominee Kenosha Gaming Authority's [82] Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment is **GRANTED**.

**It is ORDERED that the case is dismissed as all the claims are resolved. This is a final appealable order.**

Date: September 10, 2018

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/s/  
COLLEEN KOLLAR-KOTELLY  
United States District Judge