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                            UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                          CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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     CAHUILLA BAND OF INDIANS, a
                                                       CASE NO. 5:14-cv-523
     federally recognized Indian Tribe,
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                                                       COMPLAINT FOR
                  Plaintiff,
                                                       DECLARATORY AND
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                                                       INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND MONEY DAMAGES
           V.
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     CHRIS DAVIS, an individual; BLACK
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     KNIFE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT,
     a business entity of unknown form;
TUHON CHAZ SIANGCO, an individual;
MAX ORDINATE, a business entity of
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     unknown form; and SEWET GUN
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     RANGE, a business entity of unknown
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     form.
                  Defendants.
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           Plaintiff, the Cahuilla Band of Indians (listed in the Federal Register as the
     Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation) hereby complains and
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     alleges as follows:
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                                       JURISDICTION
                 This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§
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           1.
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     1331,1362 and 1367, in that plaintiff's claims arise under the laws of the United
    States, including federal common law, plaintiff is an American Indian tribe with a
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    governing body duly recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as maintaining
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    government-to-government relations with the United States and exercising
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jurisdiction over the federal trust lands of the Cahuilla Indian Reservation in the unincorporated territory of Riverside County, California, near the town of Anza; and plaintiff's claims that are not within the district court's original jurisdiction are so related to the claims within the district court's original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution. The specific laws of the United States under which plaintiff's claims arise include, but are not limited to, the Mission Indian Relief Act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. 712) ("MIRA"); 25 U.S.C. § 415 and regulations promulgated thereunder; the federal Clean Water Act, 33 USC 1251, *et seq.* and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901, *et seq.* and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the Tribe's state-law claims for trespass pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, in that those claims arise out of the same facts and circumstances as do the Tribe's claims cognizable under the Court's original jurisdiction.

VENUE

2. Venue is in the Eastern Division of the Central District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), in that the Cahuilla Indian Reservation ("Reservation") is located near the community of Anza, in Riverside County, California, and some or all of the acts and/or omissions and transactions of which complaint is made occurred on the Reservation, within the Eastern Division of the Central District of California.

PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff is the Cahuilla Band of Indians (hereinafter "Tribe"), identified as the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California, in the Secretary of the Interior's most recent (April 24, 2013) Federal Register listing of tribal entities recognized and eligible for funding and services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") by virtue of their status as Indian Tribes.
 - 4. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that

defendant Chris Davis ("Davis") is an individual who, either alone or in concert with one or more other individuals and/or business entities, owns and/or controls defendant Black Knife Research and Development and caused to be constructed and now owns or controls the operation of the Sewet Gun Range ("Range") on the unallotted trust lands of the Reservation, and has derived and continues to derive economic benefit from so doing.

- 5. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that defendant Black Knife Research and Development ("Black Knife") is a business entity of a form currently unknown to the Tribe, owned and/or controlled by defendant Davis, either solely or in concert with other persons and/or business entities, and that Black Knife, alone or in conjunction with defendant Davis and others, has caused to be constructed and now participates in and derives economic benefit from the operation of the Range on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands by inviting and allowing, for consideration, individuals who are not members of the Tribe, and groups of such individuals, to enter onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for the purpose of discharging firearms and other activities.
- 6. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that defendant Tuhon Chaz Siangco ("Siangco") is an individual who, either alone or in concert with one or more other individuals and/or business entities, owns and/or controls defendant Max Ordinate ("MO") and was involved in causing to be constructed and now owns or participates in controlling the operation of the Range on the unallotted trust lands of the Reservation, and has derived and continues to derive economic benefit from so doing.
- 7. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that defendant MO is a business entity of a form currently unknown to the Tribe, owned and/or controlled by defendant Siangco, either solely or in concert with other persons and/or business entities, and that MO, alone or in conjunction with the other defendants, has caused to be constructed and now participates in and derives

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economic benefit from the operation of the Range on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands by inviting and allowing, for consideration, individuals who are not members of the Tribe, and groups of such individuals, to enter onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for the purpose of discharging firearms and other activities.

8. At all times relevant hereto, each named defendant was acting as the agent or on behalf of all other defendants, and each defendant has authorized or ratified the acts and omissions of all other defendants named in this Complaint.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- The Tribe hereby realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 9. 1-8 above, and by this reference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.
- 10. The United States of America holds legal title to the lands of the Reservation in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Tribe pursuant to the Mission Indian Relief Act of January 12, 1891, 26 Stat. 712. The lands of the Reservation have never been allotted in severalty to individual Indians, and are held by United States in trust for the use and benefit of the entire Tribe.
- The Tribe does not have a written organic governance document; rather, 11. pursuant to tribal custom and tradition, its governing body is the General Council, consisting of all eligible voting members over the age of 21 years, which enacts ordinances, resolutions and motions that are implemented by a Tribal Council elected from among the members of the General Council and consisting of an elected Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and two at-large members.
- The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that in or 12. about November or December, 2013, defendants Davis, Siangco, Black Knife, MO and unidentified other persons acting in concert with them or under their direction and control caused the Range to be constructed on approximately ten acres of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for the purpose of operating the Range as a

for-profit business, and since opening the Range have continuously operated the

Range as such a business. In the course of constructing the Range, defendants

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excavated and graded more than five acres of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust land, erected earthen berms and various structures, and otherwise altered the land's physical appearance and stormwater drainage patterns. 6

13. After constructing the Range, defendants proceeded and have continued to advertise the Range to the public, and otherwise to invite persons who are not members of the Tribe, and groups of such persons, to enter upon the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands and, upon payment of consideration, to discharge firearms at targets that defendants have placed or caused to be placed at various locations on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands.

- 14. Defendants did not seek or obtain the Tribe's consent to defendants' initial entry onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, construction and subsequent operation of the Range, or allowing of other non-members of the Tribe to enter onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands to discharge firearms or for any other purpose, and the Tribe has not consented to defendants' initial entry onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, construction and subsequent operation of the Range, or defendants' allowing other non-members of the Tribe to enter onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands to discharge firearms or for any other purpose.
- The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that the Secretary of the Interior has not approved any lease or other agreement authorizing defendants to enter onto or otherwise use any of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands.
- 16. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that defendants were and are required to obtain permits from the federal Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other units of the governments of the United States and the Tribe in connection with

the grading, construction and other activities associated with the construction and operation of the Range, but that defendants have not obtained any such permits.

- 17. In or about January, 2014, the Tribe discovered that defendants had installed targets on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands outside the premises of the Range, and received reports that persons located on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands outside the premises of the Range had been narrowly missed by bullets fired by persons at the Range.
- 18. In response to the discovery of targets on portions of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands outside the premises of the Range, and to the reports that bullets fired at the Range had narrowly missed individuals elsewhere on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, the General Council held an emergency special meeting on January 30, 2014, during which the General Council directed the Tribal Council to order the operators of the Range to cease and desist from continuing to operate the Range.
- 19. By letter dated January 30, 2014 and addressed to defendants Davis, Siangco, Black Knife and MO at 32700 Highway 371, Anza, CA 92539, the Tribe's legal counsel informed defendants that,

... it is prohibited to conduct any operation that involves discharge of hazardous material, such as lead, without the consent of the Band which consent has not been given. Further, operation of the outdoor gun range may violate various federal statutes, including but not limited to the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 (CWA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 (RCRA). Moreover, the Cahuilla Tribal Council has determined that SGR's activities, specifically inviting the public onto tribal lands in order to fire guns, poses a risk of imminent harm to the health, safety and welfare of the

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residents of the Cahuilla Indian Reservation and to the Reservation's natural resources and environment.

Based upon the lack of tribal consent to SGR's activities and the Tribal Council's determination that those activities pose a risk of imminent harm to the health, safety and welfare of the Reservation's residents the Cahuilla Tribal Council hereby orders SGR to immediately cease and desist from all operations on the Cahuilla Reservation unless and until prior written authorization is obtained from the Cahuilla General Council through a duly-enacted resolution. Any entry onto the Cahuilla Indian Reservation by any person, employee or agent of SGR without the express prior written consent of the Tribal Council given after the date of this letter will be regarded as a trespass, and shall subject any person or entity who violates this order to legal action for injunctive relief, money damages and/or other sanctions to the fullest extent of the law. Any person or entity that violates this order will be subject to immediate removal from the Reservation by the appropriate federal, State, or tribal authorities. Any equipment brought onto or left on tribal trust lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cahuilla Reservation shall be subject to seizure and, after due notice and hearing, forfeiture.

20. By February 5, 2014, defendants had not responded to the aforementioned January 30, 2014 letter from the Tribe's legal counsel, so on February 5, 2014, copies of the letter were sent to defendants via e-mail at blackniferd@gmail.com (obtained through www.sewetgunrange.com). The U.S. Postal Service eventually returned the letter that had been mailed as undeliverable,

because mail is not received at the address given on the Range's website, www.sewetgunrange.com.

- 21. On February 2, 2014, the Tribe's General Council held a special meeting at which the members present voted unanimously to prohibit the operation of outdoor shooting ranges and hunting clubs as posing a "detrimental risk of imminent harm to the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Cahuilla Indian Reservation and to the Reservation's natural resources and environment["], and directed the Tribal Council to take all available legal means to enforce the General Council's prohibition of such activities.
- 22. On February 12, 2014, defendants sent the Tribe's legal counsel an email responding to the January 30, 2014 letter from the Tribe's legal counsel to defendants, in which e-mail defendants stated in relevant part the following:

02/12/2014

This CEASE AND DESIST ORDER is to inform you that your persistent actions including but not limited to intimidation, harassment, and threatening emails to the employees as well as the individuals and/or companies mentioned in the previous communications including Chris Davis, Tuhon Chaz Siangco, BlackKnife Research and Development, and Max Ordinate Academy must stop immediately.

Please direct ALL future correspondence regarding SEWET GUN RANGE to the sole owner Maurice Chacon and not the various names and/or companies mentioned above which are employees and clients of Mr. Chacon. Any further contact by you to said individuals and companies will be regarded as a dismissal of this order.

The individuals and companies listed above that you have

contacted have the right to remain free from these intimidating and harassing tactics as they constitute illegal activity on your part, and if they continue the above mentioned individuals and/or companies will pursue all legal remedies available to us against you and all individuals listed as your clients as well as notification to the California bar association regarding your actions.

23. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that some bullets fired at the Range travel beyond the Range's premises, putting at immediate risk the health, safety and very lives of tribal members and other persons who may be present on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands when the Range is in operation; that many of the bullets fired at the Range contain lead and other toxic components and that those bullets have landed and have been abandoned on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands; and that by reason of the composition of those bullets, the Reservation's soil, air and water have been contaminated by lead and other toxic substances, thereby creating health hazards for persons present on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, as well as damaging or threatening to damage the Reservation's wildlife and other natural resources.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Defendants' Interference with the Tribe's Right under the Mission Indian Relief Act to the Sole Use and Benefit of the Unallotted Trust Lands of the Cahuilla Reservation)

- 24. The Tribe hereby realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-23 above, and by this reference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.
- 25. Pursuant to Section 3 of the MIRA, the United States of America holds title to the lands of the Cahuilla Reservation in trust for the Tribe and for the Tribe's sole use and benefit.
 - 26. Defendants' construction and operation of the Range without the Tribe's

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consent and over the Tribe's objections has ousted the Tribe from the portion of the unallotted trust lands of the Cahuilla Reservation on which the Range is situated, as well as from other unallotted Reservation trust lands in the immediate vicinity of the Range, thereby depriving the Tribe of the sole use and benefit of those lands to which the Tribe is entitled under the MIRA to the Tribe's severe and irreparable injury, and conferring upon defendants an economic benefit to which defendants are not legally entitled.

- 27. An actual case or controversy exists between the Tribe and defendants, in that the Tribe contends that defendants' operation of the Range on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands without the Tribe's consent and otherwise in conformity with applicable tribal and federal laws is depriving the Tribe of the rights secured to the Tribe under the MIRA, while defendants deny that the Tribe holds the right to the sole use and benefit of the unallotted trust lands of the Cahuilla Reservation and that they do not need the Tribe's consent or to comply with applicable tribal and federal laws in maintaining and operating the Range on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands.
- 28. Unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, defendants, and each of them, will continue to oust the Tribe from and deny the Tribe the sole use and benefit of lands reserved for the Tribe's sole use and benefit under the MIRA, to the Tribe's severe and irreparable injury for which ouster the Tribe has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, the Tribe prays as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Use of Unallotted Reservation Trust Lands Without Federally-Approved Lease)

- The Tribe hereby realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 29. 1-23 above, and by this reference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.
 - 30. Use and occupancy of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands by

non-members of the Tribe, or activities on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands by non-members of the Tribe involving substantial ground disturbance or alteration, and/or installation of substantial permanent improvements, is subject to the requirements of 25 U.S.C. § 415 and 25 C.F.R. Part 162, which require that such occupancy and use be authorized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs within the Department of the Interior with the Tribe's consent, and that the Tribe, as the beneficial owner of the unallotted trust lands of the Cahuilla Reservation, be fairly compensated for the use of the land.

- 31. Defendants are occupying and using the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for their own commercial purposes, have engaged and are engaging in activities resulting in substantial ground disturbance and alteration on those lands, have constructed or installed and are maintaining substantial permanent improvements on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, and otherwise have inflicted and are inflicting substantial adverse impacts on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands and the Reservation's residents, all without having performed any assessment of the adverse environmental and other impacts of such activities on the lands of the Reservation and surrounding areas, without having developed and implemented any measures to mitigate such adverse environmental impacts, without consulting with or obtaining the approval of the Tribe's government, without having obtained the BIA's approval of such occupancy and use, and without paying or agreeing to pay any compensation whatsoever to the Tribe for the use of its unallotted Reservation trust lands.
- 32. Because defendants have not obtained either the Tribe's or the BIA's authorization of their occupancy and use of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for the Range, such use and occupancy violates 25 U.S.C. § 415 and 25 C.F.R. Part 162, §§ 162.103(b)(1) and 162.104(d).
- 33. By reason of their failure to obtain a lease or permit from the Tribe for their occupancy and use of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, defendants

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and their invitees are committing trespass on said lands in violation of federal law, to wit, 25 U.S.C. § 415 and 25 C.F.R. Part 162, § 162.106, and the Tribe is being damaged by that trespass in an amount to be proven at trial.

- An actual case or controversy exists between the Tribe and defendants, in that the Tribe contends (1) that said defendants require a tribal permit, a BIAapproved lease, or both, to occupy and use the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for the establishment and operation of the Range, and to fairly compensate the Tribe for such occupation and use, (2) that said defendants have not obtained such a permit or lease, and (3) that said defendants are committing trespass while they occupy and use said lands without such a permit or lease, while defendants contend that they did not need either a tribal permit or a BIA-approved lease to construct the Range, and do not need either a tribal permit or a BIA-approved lease to operate the Range on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, and thus that they are neither in trespass nor obligated to pay any compensation to the Tribe for their occupation and use of the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands.
- 35. Unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, defendants, and each of them, will continue to use the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands without a lease approved by the BIA, without the Tribe's consent and without payment of compensation to the Tribe, all as required by federal law, and to unlawfully exclude the Tribe from the sole use and occupancy of its unallotted Reservation trust lands while contaminating the Reservation's air, water and soil, to the Tribe's severe and irreparable injury for which the Tribe has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, the Tribe prays as hereinafter set forth.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Exclusion of Defendants from the Tribe's Unallotted Reservation Trust Lands)

The Tribe realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-23 36. above, and by this reference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.

- 37. As the duly-recognized governing body of the Cahuilla Reservation, the Tribe's General Council has the authority to establish the terms and conditions, if any, upon which non-members of the Tribe may enter and remain upon the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, to regulate the conduct and activities of such persons while present on those lands, and to delegate to the Cahuilla Tribal Council the authority to enforce those terms and conditions.
- 38. By entering onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands without the Tribe's consent, by discharging or permitting the discharge of firearms on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands without the Tribe's consent, by refusing to cease and desist from entering onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands and by operating the Range after being ordered to cease and desist by the Tribe's General Council, defendants, and each of them, as well as their invitees, have been and are trespassing on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation lands, and have stated their intention to continue to trespass on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands and to sue the Tribe, its officials and its agents for exercising the Tribe's inherent sovereign power to exclude defendants from the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands.
- 39. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that defendants have derived revenues from their unconsented trespasses and business activities on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, and that the Tribe is entitled to an order requiring defendants, and each of them, to account for and disgorge their revenues from operating the Range without the Tribe's consent and in defiance of the Tribe's order to cease and desist from continuing to operate the Range.
- 40. Defendants' continued trespass and operation of the Range on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands has created, and will continue to create, a clear and present danger to the health, safety and welfare of persons present on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, threatens to irreparably undermine the Tribe's governmental authority, and is contaminating the Reservation's air, water and soil, for which harms the Tribe has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

- 41. Unless temporarily, preliminarily and permanently restrained and enjoined by this Court, defendants will continue to defy the order of the General Council and Tribal Council by trespassing on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust land, inviting other non-members onto said lands for the purpose of engaging in prohibited activities, causing the Tribe's lands to suffer further damage from ground-disturbing and polluting activities and causing the residents of the Reservation and other persons present on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands to continue to be exposed to the risk of injury or death from stray bullets and contamination of the Reservation's soil, air and water resources, for which harm and risk of harm the Tribe has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.
- 42. An actual controversy exists between the Tribe and defendants, in that the Tribe contends that it may expel and thereafter exclude defendants and their invitees from its unallotted Reservation trust lands in connection with the operation of the Range, while defendants contend that they are entitled to enter onto and remain upon the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands and to continue operating the Range thereon for profit without the Tribe's consent.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays as hereinafter set forth.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Money Damages and Injunctive Relief Against Defendants)

- 43. The Tribe hereby realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-23 above, and by this inference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.
- 44. Defendants, jointly or severally, have committed trespass and waste upon the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands; have excluded the Tribe from its unallotted Reservation trust lands; and have appropriated and are using such lands and appurtenant resources for their own profit, for which tortious acts and use the Tribe is entitled to recover money damages in an amount sufficient to restore the land to its original condition, remove contaminants and compensate the Tribe for the fair

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value of the use of its lands and resources, including disgorgement of any profits that defendants have derived from operating the Range.

- 45. Defendants, and each of them, have acted in willful disregard for the Tribe's sovereign powers and property rights, and with the malicious intention of undermining the Tribe's government and damaging or destroying those powers and rights. An award of punitive damages is necessary to deter defendants and others from continuing their attacks on the Tribe's sovereign powers and property rights.
- 46. Unless temporarily, preliminarily and permanently restrained and enjoined by this Court, defendants will continue to commit trespass and waste upon the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust land, exclude the Tribe from the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, appropriate and use the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for their own use and profit, and attack and attempt to destroy the Tribe's sovereign powers and property rights, for all of which injurious conduct the Tribe lacks a plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the Clean Water Act for Failure to Obtain a Stormwater Permit)

- 47. The Tribe hereby realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-23 above, and by this inference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.
- 48. The Clean Water Act ("CWA"), 33 USC 1251, et seq., requires that activities such as clearing, grading, and stockpiling that disturb one or more acres of land in Indian country in California must obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") stormwater permit from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA").
- The Range is on the Cahuilla Indian Reservation, which is Indian 49. country pursuant to 18 USC § 1151 and EPA regulations.
- 50. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that defendants either directly or acting in concert with others have cleared, graded, and

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27 28 stockpiled soil or fill over one or more acres of Cahuilla Reservation land in constructing the Range.

- 51. The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that defendants do not have a NPDES stormwater permit from the EPA issued in connection with the Range.
- 52. The unpermitted discharge of stormwater from the graded land at the Range constitutes an ongoing violation of the CWA for which the Tribe has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law, thus entitling the Tribe to temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief.
- 53. An actual controversy exists between the Tribe and defendants in that the Tribe contends that defendants have violated and are continuing to violate the CWA, while defendants deny that they have violated or are continuing to violate the CWA.

WHEREFORE, the Tribe prays as hereinafter set forth.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the Clean Water Act for Discharge of Pollutants Without a Permit)

- 54. The Tribe hereby realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-23 and 48-53 above, and by this inference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.
- 55. The CWA prohibits discharge of any pollutant into "waters of the United States" without an NPDES permit.
- The land comprising the Range includes creeks tributary to a river that 56. flows to the Pacific Ocean.
- Firing ammunition into waters of the United States constitutes a point 57. discharge requiring an NPDES permit from the EPA.
- The Tribe is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that some 58. bullets fired from the Range land in waters of the United States, and that defendants do not have an NPDES permit from EPA in connection with the operation of the

Range.

- 59. Discharge of ammunition into waters of the United States constitutes an ongoing violation of the CWA.
- 60. An actual controversy exists between the Tribe and defendants, in that the Tribe contends that defendants have violated and are continuing to violate the Clean Water Act in the course of operating the Range, while defendants deny that they have violated the Clean Water Act in the course of operating the Range.
- 61. Unless temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoined by this Court, defendants will continue discharging or permitting others to discharge ammunition into waters of the United States in violation of the CWA, for which violation the Tribe has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, the Tribe prays as hereinafter set forth.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for Disposal of Hazardous Waste Without a Permit)

- 62. The Tribe hereby realleges each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-23 above, and by this inference incorporates each such allegation herein as if set forth in full.
- 63. Disposal of hazardous waste is regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), 42 USC § 6901, *et seq.*, which requires a permit from the EPA to dispose of hazardous waste.
- 64. Once used for its intended purpose and discarded, lead ammunition becomes solid waste as defined in RCRA.
- 65. Lead endangers human health and the environment and presents an imminent and substantial threat to human health and the environment, including wildlife.
- 66. Abandoned ammunition composed of lead is a hazardous waste as defined in RCRA.

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- 67. Ordnance other than lead bullets contains a myriad of hazardous substances under RCRA.
- Accumulation of lead ammunition and ordnance without an EPA permit 68. constitutes an unpermitted disposal of hazardous waste.
- 69. The continued presence of discarded lead ammunition and ordnance at the Range and elsewhere on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands from the operation of the Range constitutes an ongoing violation of RCRA, for which the Tribe has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.
- 70. An actual controversy exists between the Tribe and defendants in that the Tribe contends that defendants have violated and are continuing to violate RCRA in connection with operation of the Range, while defendants deny that they have violated and are continuing to violate RCRA in connection with operation of the Range.

WHEREFORE, the Tribe prays as follows:

Pursuant to its First Claim for Relief:

- that the Court enter a judgment declaring that defendants' continued 1. occupation and operation of the Sewet Gun Range on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands violates the Tribe's right to the sole use and benefit of said lands reserved to the Tribe pursuant to the Mission Indian Relief Act;
- 2. that the Court temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoin and restrain defendants and all persons acting in concert with them or under their direction and control from entering onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for any purpose, including operation of the Sewet Gun Range;
- that the Court enter judgment in favor or the Tribe awarding money 3. damages according to proof;

Pursuant to its Second Claim for Relief:

that the Court enter a judgment declaring that defendants cannot lawfully 1. occupy and use the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for the establishment

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and operation of the Range without a permit approved by the Tribe's General Council, a BIA-approved lease, or both, and without fairly compensating the Tribe for such occupation and use, that said defendants have not obtained such a permit or lease, and that said defendants are committing trespass while they occupy and use said lands without such a permit and/or lease;

- 2. that the Court temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoin and restrain defendants and all persons acting in concert with them or under their direction and control from entering onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for any purpose, including operation of the Sewet Gun Range;
- that the Court enter judgment in favor of the Tribe awarding money 3. damages according to proof;

Pursuant to its Third Claim for Relief:

- that the Court enter a judgment declaring that the Tribe has the authority 1. to expel and thereafter exclude defendants and their invitees from its unallotted Reservation trust lands;
- 2. that the Court temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoin and restrain defendants and all persons acting in concert with them or under their direction and control from entering onto the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for the purpose of operating or patronizing, or otherwise in connection with, the Sewet Gun Range;

Pursuant to its Fourth Claim for Relief:

- that the Court enter judgment in favor of the Tribe awarding money 1. damages according to proof;
- that the Court enter judgment in favor or the Tribe awarding punitive 2. damages in an amount sufficient to deter defendants and others from committing future trespasses on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands and otherwise defying the Tribe's governmental authority over its unallotted Reservation trust lands;
 - that the Court temporarily, preliminarily and permanently restrain and 3.

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enjoin defendants from continuing to commit trespass and waste upon the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust land, excluding the Tribe from the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands, appropriating and using the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands for their own use and profit, and attacking and attempting to undermine or destroy the Tribe's sovereign powers and property rights;

Pursuant to its Fifth Claim for Relief:

- that the Court enter a judgment declaring that defendants have violated 1. the Clean Water Act by clearing, grading, and stockpiling soil or brush in a manner that has disturbed one or more acres of the Tribe's Reservation trust lands without having obtained a NPDES stormwater permit from the EPA;
- that the Court temporarily, preliminarily and permanently restrain and enjoin defendants from continuing to clear, grade or stockpile soil or brush on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands without first having obtained a NPDES stormwater permit from the EPA;
- 3. that the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the Tribe as authorized by the Clean Water Act;

Pursuant to its Sixth Claim for Relief:

- that the Court enter a judgment declaring that defendants have violated 1. the Clean Water Act by discharging or facilitating the discharge by others of pollutants into the waters of the United States without having obtained a NPDES stormwater permit from the EPA;
- 2. that the Court temporarily, preliminarily and permanently restrain and enjoin defendants from causing or allowing the deposit of pollutants, whether in the form of bullets or otherwise, into the waters of the United States without first having obtained a NPDES stormwater permit from the EPA;
- that the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the Tribe as 3. authorized by the Clean Water Act;

Pursuant to its Seventh Claim for Relief:

- 1. that the Court enter a judgment declaring that defendants have disposed of hazardous waste in the form of lead ammunition and ordnance without a permit from the EPA, in violation of the RCRA, 42 USC § 6901, et seq.;
- 2. that the Court temporarily, preliminarily and permanently restrain and enjoin defendants from disposing or allowing the disposition of hazardous waste in the form of lead ammunition and ordnance on the Tribe's unallotted Reservation trust lands without first having obtained a permit from the EPA authorizing that activity;
- 3. that the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the Tribe as authorized by the RCRA;

Pursuant to All Claims for Relief:

- 1. that the Court award the Tribe its attorneys' fees and costs of suit as authorized by applicable law;
 - 2. that the Court grant such other relief as it may deem just and appropriate.

Dated: March 18, 2014

GEORGE FORMAN FORMAN & ASSOCIATES

Attorneys for Plaintiff

By: