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6  
7  
8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **DISTRICT OF ALASKA**

10 VILLAGE OF DOT LAKE, a federally )  
11 recognized Indian tribe, )

12 Plaintiff, )

13 vs. )

14 UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF )  
ENGINEERS; and LIEUTENANT )  
15 GENERAL SCOTT A. SPELLMON, in his )  
official capacity as Chief of Engineers and )  
16 Commanding General, United States Army )  
Corps of Engineers, )

17 Defendants. )  
18 )

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

19  
20 **COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

21 Plaintiff, by and through its undersigned attorneys, alleges on information and  
22 belief as follows:  
23  
24

25 COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND  
26 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF  
*VILLAGE OF DOT LAKE V. UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS*  
*OF ENGINEERS*  
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## INTRODUCTION

1. This case arises from the failure of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (“Corps”) to consult with the Village of Dot Lake (“hereinafter, “Dot Lake” or “The Tribe”) regarding the Manh Choh Mine, and the Corps’ failure to undertake an adequate environmental review of the significant impacts posed by the Manh Choh Mine as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) and the duties owed by the Corps to the Tribe to protect tribal lands, assets, and resources.

2. Kinross Gold Corporation and Peak Gold LLC are developing an open pit gold mine, the Manh Choh Mine, approximately 10 miles south of Tok, Alaska, in the Upper Tanana Athabascan Village of Tetlin, on land leased by the Village of Tetlin to Peak Gold LLC (“the Project”). Numerous state, federal, and local government permits and approvals are required for the development and operation of a large hardrock mine in Alaska, including permits from the Corps.

3. The Corps failed to properly analyze the Project’s impacts on the Dot Lake’s resources and rights, the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses, and the potential impact of the Project on the health, safety and welfare of tribal members at the mine site and in the path of the mine haul route. The Corps failed to undertake an adequate environmental review of the significant impacts posed by the Project as required by NEPA and the duties owed by the Corps to Dot Lake to protect tribal lands, assets, and resources.

4. In approving the Project the Corps also failed to consult with Dot Lake and other tribes in the region in violation of laws and policies that bind the Corps.

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5. The Corps' approval was therefore arbitrary, capricious, and not in accordance with the law.

6. Because of the many procedural and substantive failings by the Corps, the permits issued by the Corps should be rescinded, and further permitting decisions stayed pending meaningful consultation between the Corps and the Tribe; and the Corps must undertake the requisite hard look at the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the Project on the Tribe, its resources, and its subsistence uses through the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) with the Tribe included as a cooperating agency, including the preparation of a Health Impacts Assessment.

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This action arises under the Administrative Procedures Act (“APA”). 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706. The APA waives Defendants’ sovereign immunity and these actions are against the law, beyond Defendant’s authority, and therefore sovereign immunity does not apply. *Id.* § 702.

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 5 U.S.C. § 706.

9. Jurisdiction also is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1362, which provides that “district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions, brought by any Indian tribe or band with a governing body duly recognized by the Secretary of the Interior, wherein the matter in controversy arises under the Constitution, laws, or treaties

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1 of the United States.”

2 10. This Court has authority to grant declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant  
3 to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, and its inherent authority to issue equitable relief. Injunctive  
4 relief also is authorized for APA claims pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §§ 705-706.  
5

6 11. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the actions  
7 challenged herein took place in the state of Alaska in this judicial district.  
8

### 9 **THE PARTIES**

10 12. Plaintiff VILLAGE OF DOT LAKE (“Dot Lake” or the “Tribe”) is a  
11 federally recognized Indian Tribe in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area of Alaska. 89  
12 Fed. Reg. 944, 948 (Jan. 8, 2024). Dot Lake is located on the Alaska Highway south of  
13 the Tanana River, 50 miles northwest of Tok, and 155 road miles southeast of Fairbanks.  
14 Its location on Alaska Highway subjects it to the increased truck traffic from the Project,  
15 with multiple trucks per day driving at high speeds past the school, playground, chapel,  
16 and homes that are located as close as 150 feet from the roadway.  
17

18 13. Defendant UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (the  
19 “Corps”) is a federal agency. The Corps has authority over work on structures in  
20 navigable waterways under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and over  
21 the discharge of dredged or fill material under Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution  
22 Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500). Without engaging in consultation with  
23  
24

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1 the Tribe, the Corps issued wetlands fill permit number POA-2013-00286 to Peak Gold  
2 LLC allowing the fill of 5.2 acres of wetlands and waters of the United States (WOTUS)  
3 to facilitate open-pit gold mining.

4  
5 14. Defendant LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT A. SPELLMON serves as  
6 the Chief of Engineers and the Commanding General of the United States Army Corps of  
7 Engineers and is sued in his official capacity. LTG Spellmon is the federal official with  
8 the ultimate authority and responsibility for ensuring the Army Corps' compliance with  
9 federal laws, including the ESA and the APA, and LTG Spellmon has authority to grant,  
10 at least in part, the relief requested in this Complaint.  
11

12 15. Collectively, the Corps and Lt. General Spellmon are referred to as  
13 "Defendants."  
14

15 16. Plaintiff brings his claims for injunctive and declaratory relief against each  
16 of the Appointed Defendants and both of them in the official capacities of their respective  
17 titles above.

18 17. To the extent any conduct alleged herein was undertaken by a subordinate  
19 or delegee of any of the Appointed Defendants, such conduct was taken with the relevant  
20 Appointed Defendants' actual knowledge, their constructive knowledge, or both.  
21

## 22 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

23  
24 18. The Project mine design includes two open pits, Manh Choh North and

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1 Manh Choh South, which will be mined with conventional open pit mining equipment.  
2 The Project includes waste rock storage areas, ore stockpile and load-out facilities, and  
3 related surface infrastructure and support buildings. The Project is expected to have an  
4 active mine life of four to five years. Mining activity will occur year-round, seven days  
5 per week, twenty-four hours a day.

7 19. Pre-production mining commenced in the third quarter 2023, followed by  
8 first ore delivered to the Fort Knox processing facility in January 2024. Construction  
9 commenced on August 29, 2023 with a commemorative groundbreaking ceremony.  
10 Production is expected to commence in the second half of 2024.

12 **A. Mine Site Impacts**

13 20. The includes development of two gold mine sites within the Tetlin Hills,  
14 located approximately 12 miles west from the Upper Tanana Athabascan Village of  
15 Tetlin, Alaska, and approximately 10 miles south of the town of Tok.

17 21. The mine site is situated on top of a group of low hills in the northern part  
18 of a lease between Tetlin and Peak Gold LLC. Access to the mine sites requires two  
19 gravel roads, the Manh Choh Twin Road and the Manh Choh Site Road, both on Tetlin  
20 Land.

22 22. Both proposed mining pits sit atop a ridgeline in the Tetlin Hills and shed  
23 surface and ground waters via runoff and perennial streams to both the Tok River  
24

1 watershed to the west and the Tetlin Lake watershed to the east.

2 23. The ore is potentially acid generating (PAG) and non-acid generating  
3 (NAG). The ore will be temporarily stored onsite before being loaded into trucks for  
4 transport to Fort Knox for processing. Harmful compounds like mercury, arsenic, and  
5 acid can be present in mined rock and present risks for human health and environmental  
6 degradation.  
7

8 24. Waste rock includes portions of material that is PAG and metal leaching  
9 (ML). PAG rock, when oxidized by weathering, may form acid which can be harmful to  
10 aquatic life. ML rock can leach metal ions which can be harmful to aquatic life. The  
11 applicant's own analysis of 96 waste rock samples showed that 83% of all oxide  
12 materials are classified as PAG and there is a potential for rapid onset of acidification of  
13 PAG in 35% of the QMS oxides and 68% of the skarn oxides. There is the potential for  
14 adverse impacts to downgradient waters of the United States (WOTUS) from pit seepage  
15 and groundwater altered by contact with PAG waste rock.  
16  
17

18 25. All types of waste rock showed some degree of elevated arsenic relative to  
19 a reference value of 10 times average global abundance for shale; highest concentrations  
20 occur in the skarn oxides and sulfides. The Corps did not adequately assess the potential  
21 for arsenic leaching into the ground and perennial surface streams, and from there  
22 potentially into Tetlin Lake and Tok River.  
23  
24

1           26.    Other parameters which were elevated in at least some of the waste rock  
2 samples were: silver, cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead, selenium. These and other metalloid  
3 chemicals in the ore, including arsenic, become toxic to living things, especially fish and  
4 other aquatic life, and can persist for many years in lakes and ponds receiving the runoff  
5 where these chemicals concentrate.

7           27.    Proposed waste rock piling is likely to result in weathering and leeching of  
8 harmful compounds into WOTUS. These toxic chemicals may pose a risk to human  
9 health by cumulatively biomagnifying throughout the food web and eventually affecting  
10 humans through consumption of subsistence foods.

12           28.    Perennial streams in the project vicinity will be subject to increased  
13 transport of dissolved arsenic during and after mining activities under the applicant's  
14 plans for water and waste rock management. Allowing for the discharge of polluted,  
15 contact water to groundwater has the potential to cause or contribute to water quality  
16 exceedances in downgradient WOTUS that already have recorded water quality  
17 exceedances on multiple occasions. For example, Tors Creek, which drains east to Tetlin  
18 Lake, and Hillside Creek, which drains west to Tok River, have recorded levels of pH,  
19 alkalinity, arsenic, aluminum, lead, and manganese in exceedance of ADEC water quality  
20 standards due to existing interactions between groundwater, the ore body, and the  
21 discharge of that groundwater into these streams.



1           29.     The Tanana and Tok Rivers have their headwaters in mountain streams in  
2 eastern Alaska near the Yukon border. The Tanana River flows northwest to meet with  
3 the Delta River, a Wild and Scenic River, before joining the Yukon River across the state.  
4 The upper Tanana River is a critical reach of the river system, along with the confluence  
5 with Tok River, and Tetlin Lake as they serve important functions for wildlife, fisheries,  
6 subsistence, and recreation. This reach is where fish and wildlife migrate to reproduce  
7 seasonally.  
8

9  
10           30.     The areas of the Upper Tanana River Valley through the Tetlin National  
11 Wildlife Refuge (TNWR) are known for being a migratory corridor from numerous  
12 species of protected birds, including but not limited to the Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle,  
13 Hudsonian Godwit, Lesser Yellowlegs, and Olive-sided Flycatcher.  
14

15           31.     Alaska recognizes any fish-bearing waterbody as essential fish habitat  
16 regardless of species and life stage. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) considers  
17 all freshwaters classified anadromous waters as essential fish habitat but defers to the  
18 Alaska Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC) for classifications.  
19

20           32.     According to the AWC, the Tanana River in the vicinity of Tok and Tetlin  
21 supports Coho salmon. The Upper Tanana River has known populations and subsistence  
22 fishing of Arctic Grayling, Burbot, Lake Trout, Northern Pike, and Whitefish. The  
23 TNWR is a highly used area for numerous protected species, some which are highly  
24

1 migratory. Humpback Whitefish have been observed moving between the TNWR and  
2 downstream areas of the Tanana River to spawn.

3 33. The TNWR has recorded small runs of chum salmon and an occasional  
4 chinook and coho. Based on the life histories of salmonid species, it is logical to presume  
5 these species use the downstream reaches of the Tanana River as well.

6 34. The Project has the potential to result in indirect and cumulative impacts to  
7 water quality in the Tok and Tanana River watersheds from the additional haul traffic,  
8 potential accidents involving mine ore, fugitive dust from trucks, and releases of small  
9 tire particles containing 6PPD-quinone, which may contribute to exceedances of water  
10 quality standards related to metals and fish toxicity.

11 35. The TNWR, which was established in 1980 to conserve fish and wildlife  
12 populations and habitats in their natural diversity to provide subsistence hunting  
13 opportunities, is located about 20 miles east of the project site in the Tetlin River/Manh  
14 Choh Lake watershed.

15 36. The TNWR is visited by thousands of migratory birds each spring and fall,  
16 its lands provide wetlands and waterbodies needed to rest and renew calorie stores for  
17 species on their way to the Arctic and beyond. In particular, the Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus*  
18 *buccinator*), Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), and Whimbrel  
19 (*Numenius phaeopus*) use the aquatic resources of the refuge and surrounding lands.

1           37.    The TNWR's close proximity and its downstream location from the  
2 proposed mine site potentially expose it to secondary effects of the mine operation and  
3 transport of ore. Such exposures include increased intensity and duration of noise,  
4 fugitive dust, and/or accumulation of leachate where groundwater discharges into  
5 waterbodies.  
6

7           38.    Managing humpback whitefish (*Coregonus pidschian*) is one of the  
8 TNWR's management goals to conserve fish and wildlife populations representative of  
9 the natural diversity of the Upper Tanana Valley and boreal forest ecosystem. The  
10 TNWR provides two significant spawning areas for humpback whitefish within the  
11 Refuge: one on the Nabesna River and the other on the Chisana River, as well as several  
12 important fishing areas. Two other whitefish species are known to occur on the refuge:  
13 round whitefish and least cisco, collectively referred to as whitefish, but humpback white  
14 fish are the primary subsistence fishery within the Refuge.  
15  
16

17           39.    Humpback whitefish migrate to spawning areas in braided regions of the  
18 lower Nabesna River and the Chisana River near the mouth of Scottie Creek on the  
19 TNWR, and subsequent migrations downstream into the Tanana River and then for many,  
20 up the Tetlin River to overwintering habitat in Tetlin Lake. This is a major fishery  
21 resource, one that people in the upper Tanana River cannot afford to lose or have  
22 adversely impacted through contamination or other environmental impacts.  
23  
24

1           40.    Subsistence uses by local residents was one of the purposes for establishing  
2 the TNWR (Section 302(4)(B) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act),  
3 and humpback whitefish are the major fish species targeted for subsistence in and  
4 adjacent to the TNWR. Although tribal members harvest a variety of fish and game;  
5 whitefish and moose make up the majority of the harvest each year.

7           41.    Whitefish are harvested throughout the summer while moose are harvested  
8 primarily in the fall. Residents depend on their whitefish catch and moose harvest to  
9 make it through the winter. Most subsistence fishing is done by families from the  
10 communities of Northway and Tetlin. Additional fishing takes place in the Tetlin River  
11 upstream from Tetlin Lake as well, in the seasonal camp called Last Tetlin.

13           42.    Toxicants from the proposed mine may enter downstream waters and  
14 habitats. There are significant risks of groundwater infiltration from PAG waste rock  
15 leachate from on-site or dispersion of PAG fugitive dust from Project Site operations and  
16 uncovered waste rock dumps. Water quality in several downgradient waterbodies is  
17 already degraded by high background levels of chemicals associated with the ore body.  
18 Increased exposure of groundwater through mining activities will only add to concentrate  
19 levels downstream.

22 **B.    Haul Route Impacts**

23           43.    The ore from the Project will not be processed at the Project site. Instead, it  
24

1 will be hauled 248 miles to the Fort Knox gold mine east of Fox, along the Alaska  
2 Highway from Tetlin to Delta Junction, the Richardson Highway from Delta Junction to  
3 the Mitchell Expressway, the Mitchell Expressway to Peger Road, Peger Road to the  
4 Johansen Expressway, the Johansen Expressway to the Steese Expressway, the Steese  
5 Expressway to the junction with the Elliott Highway, and the Steese Highway from the  
6 Elliott Highway junction to the Fort Knox Road junction. The route crosses several  
7 bridges including two close to Dot Lake that were built in WWII and are currently on the  
8 State of Alaska Department of Transportation's "Replace List". This route passes  
9 directly past Dot Lake.

12 44. The Project will impact additional WOTUS along the haul route that were  
13 neither disclosed nor evaluated by the Corps.

15 45. The Project is using "B-Trains" – a tractor hauling double trailers – which  
16 are 95' long and approximately 85 tons gross weight.

17 46. Trucks will run every 12 minutes, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for  
18 approximately five years or longer. The Alaska Department of Transportation (ADOT)  
19 has taken the position that there is no permit required for the Project's use of state  
20 highways with that number and size of trucks.

22 47. The Project has already started hauling ore along the haul route, which is  
23 being documented by Dot Lake residents and the Tribe's camera system. The Tribe also  
24

1 has documented ore bouncing out of the B-Trains into the environment with disturbing  
2 regularity.

3 48. There are significant public health and safety risks to homes and structures  
4 along the haul route, schoolchildren and school buses, and tribal members who travel the  
5 highway associated with the size and number of trucks speeding past the Dot Lake every  
6 day.  
7

8 49. There is also a significant concern about bridge safety and the risk that  
9 either or both the Johnson and Robertson bridges may collapse, closing the only access  
10 point in one or more directions and leaving the residents of Dot Lake completely cut off.  
11 Man Camps are another significant impact of the Project that has received no attention  
12 from the regulatory agencies.  
13

14 50. Increased traffic with mine haul trucks will increase noise for residents and  
15 migratory birds, creates the potential for vehicle accidents, and will cause impacts to  
16 WOTUS near the roads from fugitive dust.  
17

18 51. The highway infrastructure will require maintenance and potentially  
19 upgrades during operation, which may increase in frequency and need due to the  
20 proposed hauling.  
21

22 52. Studies of other similar ore transport has shown particulate contamination  
23 up to 328 feet (100 meters) from the roadbed, risking contamination to adjacent  
24

1 waterbodies important for subsistence fisheries and waterfowl. Residue from vehicle  
2 bodies and wheels of covered trucks are vectors which deposit mine contaminants along  
3 haul routes. Studies along the Red Dog haul road in northwest Alaska showed that  
4 despite truck covers, contaminants still concentrated in the transport route roadbed at 6 to  
5 12 times the ambient background levels, and fugitive dust dispersal from covered trucks  
6 as far away as 25 kilometers (15.5 miles), likely transported on wheel wells, tires,  
7 underbeds, and other external features of the trucks.  
8

9  
10 53. The route between the Tetlin transfer area and Fort Knox will intersect  
11 multiple wetlands and streams important to species that rely upon uncontaminated  
12 sources of forage and water for critical stages in their lifecycles. The contamination risk  
13 from fugitive dust to trust species habitats adjacent to this haul route will be substantial  
14 during the life of the Project.  
15

16 54. The haul route will direct trucks through an airshed that has been formally  
17 designated by EPA as “Serious” Nonattainment for exceedances of the National Ambient  
18 Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). A portion of the Fairbanks North Star Borough,  
19 including the City of Fairbanks and the City of North Pole, was designated as a  
20 Nonattainment Area for Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) in December 2009 because these  
21 areas exceed the health based 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS of 35 micrograms/cubic meter.  
22 According to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), particulate  
23  
24

1 pollution in this area is the result of local emissions from emissions from wood stoves,  
2 burning distillate oil, and industrial sources, as well as motor vehicles and trucks.

3  
4 55. Emissions that originate from gasoline and diesel engines, primarily motor  
5 vehicles, contribute to these PM2.5 concentrations. The drastic increase in annual average  
6 daily traffic from this Project is likely to have an adverse effect on the air quality in the  
7 nonattainment area.

8  
9 56. The distance and route taken to the processing facility is a critical aspect in  
10 siting this project and should have been evaluated by the Corps in assessing the  
11 environmental impacts of the Project.

12 **C. Man Camp Impacts**

13  
14 57. The Extractive Ore Industry and the “Man Camps” they create increase the  
15 populations in relatively small areas/communities which puts significant strains on local  
16 social infrastructure.

17  
18 58. These camps have also been shown to show significant harm to local native  
19 populations where they have been implemented.

20  
21 59. Man Camps bring violence and crime in places where crime would not be  
22 otherwise.<sup>1</sup>

---

23  
24 <sup>1</sup> University of Colorado: <https://www.colorado.edu/program/fpw/2020/01/29/violence-extractive-industry-man-camps-endangers-indigenous-women-and-children>



1           60.     These camps place a strain on community infrastructures such as law  
2 enforcement, healthcare, emergency medical services and other social services that we  
3 depend on. Tribes already experience slow law enforcement responses, or no response at  
4 all, due to a lack of law enforcement in the region. Alaska law enforcement officers are  
5 already tasked with providing services to a vast area including tribes and communities.  
6

7           61.     “The presence of man camps on Indigenous land has been anything but  
8 benign. The US Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in  
9 Persons noted that sex trafficking has increased near oil extraction camps.”<sup>2</sup> This recent  
10 publications cite a direct contribution to the number of Missing and Murdered Indigenous  
11 Women being related to Man Camps. There are data suggesting that Man Camps located  
12 in communities in Canada and the Lower 48 result in as much as 70% increase in human  
13 trafficking, prostitution, domestic violence, substance abuse, and similar crimes.  
14  
15 Indigenous women and children disproportionately suffer the brunt.  
16

17           62.     In 2019 the U.S. Bureau of Justice statistics completed a study on violent  
18 victimization known to law enforcement, where increased reports of crime coincided with  
19 the socioeconomic changes brought on by extractive industries. Violent victimization  
20 increased by 67-70%, with Native Americans experiencing a rate 2.5 times higher.  
21  
22  
23

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24           <sup>2</sup> [https://acrobat.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:ea887259-d56d-4453-888c-](https://acrobat.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:ea887259-d56d-4453-888c-d5cdb883ff73)  
25 [d5cdb883ff73](https://perma.cc/TSL5-AKJD); <https://perma.cc/TSL5-AKJD>

1           63.    Women as a whole experienced a 54% increase in the rate of unlawful  
2 sexual contact, which was due to a rise in reports of statutory rape. Alaska has the  
3 highest rates for missing, murdered indigenous women. According to a 2018 report by  
4 the Violence Policy Center, Alaska had the highest rate of women murdered by men in  
5 the United States. Alaska has often been ranked among the states with the highest rates of  
6 violent crime in the United States. This includes crimes such as murder, rape, robbery,  
7 and aggravated assault.  
8

9  
10           64.   When it comes to crimes against women specifically, Alaska has faced  
11 significant challenges. Factors such as high rates of alcohol and drug abuse, remote and  
12 isolated communities, poverty, and a lack of law enforcement resources in some areas  
13 contribute to the complex dynamics surrounding crime. Ninety-six percent of Alaskan  
14 native women experience violence in their lifetime. With the lack of judicial resources  
15 and law enforcement, adding in remote workers for a mining operation will create a  
16 potentially deadly situation for the many women in the region.  
17

18           65.   The Manh Choh Mine Project presents a number of unique problems.  
19 While the mine is in Tetlin, Alaska, the Man Camp are not. In particular,  
20 Cantango/Kinross purchased a hotel in Tok, Alaska for its Man Camp servicing the mine  
21 operations. Tok is a community of approximately 1,500 people, located on the Alaska  
22 Highway. The Man Camp will house mine workers who will commute to the Tetlin mine  
23  
24

1 site, as well as some Black Gold Transport staff. There is a second man camp owned and  
2 operated by Black Gold, the ore hauling contractor. This camp is located in North Pole, a  
3 community on the highway outside of the City of Fairbanks, but within the Fairbanks  
4 North Star Borough.  
5

6 66. While Alaska has substantial experience with Man Camps associates with  
7 pipeline construction and mining, those Man Camps have been located in remote areas at  
8 substantial distance from communities and most often off the road system. The  
9 Cantango/Kinross Man Camp will be one of first large scale industrial man camps  
10 operated in an Alaskan community on the road system, with impacts that have not been  
11 evaluated. As a policy matter, all impacts to the surrounding communities should be  
12 considered when the Corps is issuing a permit and these impacts should consider whether  
13 a man camp will be required to develop the project and then provide for adequate  
14 mitigation measures.  
15  
16

17 **C. Failure to Consult**

18 67. The Corps issued permits for Peak Gold LLC's proposal "to profitably  
19 produce gold from land owned by the Native Village of Tetlin utilizing open-pit mining  
20 methods. . ." It is clear from the administrative record that the Corps failed meaningfully  
21 to consult with Dot Lake and other tribes that are impacted by the Manh Choh Mine  
22 Project.  
23  
24

1 68. Rather than affirmatively consulting with tribes as law and policy requires,  
2 the Corps, its January 13, 2022 permitting public notice, stated:  
3

4 TRIBAL CONSULTATION: The Alaska District fully supports tribal self-governance and  
5 government-to-government relations between Federally recognized Tribes and the Federal  
6 government. Tribes with protected rights or resources that could be significantly affected by a  
7 proposed Federal action (e.g., a permit decision) have the right to consult with the Alaska  
8 District on a government-to-government basis. Views of each Tribe regarding protected rights  
9 and resources will be accorded due consideration in this process. This Public Notice serves as  
10 notification to the Tribes within the area potentially affected by the proposed work and invites  
11 their participation in the Federal decision-making process regarding the protected Tribal right  
12 or resource. Consultation may be initiated by the affected Tribe upon written request to the  
13 District Commander during the public comment period.

14 69. At Dot Lake Village's request, the Corps, through its Acting Assistant for  
15 Regulatory and Tribal Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil  
16 Works and its Alaska District Tribal Liaison, met with the Tribe in December 2023 to  
17 discuss the Tribe's concerns about the Project and the Corps' failure to consult.

18 70. The Tribe memorialized its concerns in an April 18, 2024 letter to Jaime A.  
19 Pinkham, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works  
20 and formally requested that request that the Corps require the cessation of ongoing activity  
21 and take no further action on its consideration of permitting the Manh Choh Mine until it  
22 engaged in formal consultation with the Tribe, and undertakes the requisite hard look at  
23 the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the Project on the Tribe and its resources  
24 through the completion of an EIS with the Tribe included as a cooperating agency.

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1           71. On May 30, 2024 the Corps and the Tribe engaged in a virtual, web-based  
2 government-to-government meeting. The Tribe expressed its concerns regarding the  
3 Corps' failure to consult and the Corps' failure to evaluate the impacts of the Project.  
4

5           72. The Tribe requested that the Corps rescind Permit No. POA-2013-00286  
6 and stay any further permitting decisions pending meaningful consultation with the Tribe  
7 consistent with federal law and the Corps' own policies.  
8

9           73. The Tribe also requested that the Corps undertake the requisite hard look at  
10 the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the Project on the Tribe and its resources  
11 through the completion of an EIS with the Tribe included as a cooperating agency.  
12

13           74. The Corps sent a letter to the Tribe dated on June 20, 2024 to respond to the  
14 issues raised by the Tribe during the May 30, 2024 government-to-government meeting  
15 and those identified in a September 1, 2023 letter to Colonel Jeffrey S. Palazzini, the  
16 Alaska District Commander, from the Tribe. The letter did not respond to the Tribe's  
17 April 18, 2024 letter to Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Pinkham.  
18

19           75. The Corps reiterated its position that it had appropriately limited the scope  
20 of its environmental review to the wetlands to be filled at the mine site, ignoring the  
21 indirect impacts of the haul route, discharges to downstream WOTUS, and the man-  
22 camps which would not occur but for the Corps' approvals.  
23

24           76. The Corps failed to offer any remedy for its admitted failure to engage in  
25

1 meaningful consultation with the Tribe in violation of federal law and the Corps' own  
2 rules and guidance.

3 77. The Corps denied the Tribe's requests to rescind Permit No. POA-2013-  
4 00286, stay further permitting decisions pending meaningful consultation with the Tribe,  
5 and undertake the requisite hard look at the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the  
6 Project on the Tribe and its resources through the completion of an EIS with the Tribe  
7 included as a cooperating agency.  
8  
9

## 10 LEGAL BACKGROUND

### 11 A. The National Environmental Policy Act

12 78. The National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") requires an  
13 environmental impact statement (EIS) to be prepared for "major Federal actions  
14 significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C).  
15 An environmental assessment ("EA") is made for the purpose of determining whether an  
16 EIS is required. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9. "If any 'significant' environmental impacts  
17 might result from the proposed agency action then an EIS must be prepared before  
18 agency action is taken." *Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 230 U.S. App. D.C. 352, 717 F.2d 1409,  
19 1415 (D.C. Cir. 1983).  
20  
21

22 79. NEPA requires that each agency "shall . . . [i]dentify environmental effects  
23 and values in adequate detail so the decision maker can appropriately consider such  
24

1 effects and values alongside economic and technical analyses. . . .” 40 C.F.R.

2 § 1501.2(b)(2).

3  
4 80. In enacting NEPA, Congress found that “[i]t is the continuing responsibility  
5 of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential  
6 considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions,  
7 programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may . . . attain the widest range of  
8 beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other  
9 undesirable and unintended consequences. . . .” 42 U.S.C.S. § 4331(b)(3).

10  
11 81. The procedural requirements prescribed in NEPA and its implementing  
12 regulations are to be strictly interpreted “to the fullest extent possible” in accord with the  
13 policies embodied in the Act. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(1). “Grudging, *pro forma* compliance  
14 will not do.” *Lathan v. Brinegar*, 506 F.2d 677, 693 (9th Cir. 1974).

15  
16 82. The Council on Environmental Quality (“CEQ”) has adopted regulations  
17 that govern agencies’ responsibilities under NEPA. *Sierra Club, Inc. v. Bostick*, 787 F.  
18 3d, 1043, 1063 (10th Cir. 2015) (concurring opinion). The CEQ regulations, which are  
19 entitled to substantial deference, impose a duty on all federal agencies. *Marsh v. Oregon*  
20 *Natural Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 372, 104 L. Ed. 2d 377, 109 S. Ct. 1851 (1989)  
21 (citations omitted).

22  
23 83. The CEQ regulations define each term within NEPA’s requirement of an  
24

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1 EIS for “every ... major Federal action[] significantly affecting the quality of the human  
2 environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.3. The term “significantly” is  
3 defined as those actions “with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant  
4 impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant  
5 impact on the environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(7).

7 84. “Cumulative impact,” in turn, is defined as:

8 [T]he impact on the environment which results from the  
9 incremental impact of the action when added to other past,  
10 present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of  
11 what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such  
12 other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually  
13 minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a  
14 period of time. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7.

15 85. NEPA requires agencies to analyze “any adverse environmental impacts  
16 which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented.” 42 U.S.C. §  
17 4332(2)(C)(ii). These impacts include “direct” and “indirect” environmental effects of the  
18 project under consideration. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16(b). Indirect effects are “caused by the  
19 action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably  
20 foreseeable.” *Id.* § 1508.8(b). *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16(b).

21 86. Indirect and direct effects are both “caused by the action,” but direct effects  
22 occur “at the same time and place” as the proposed project, while indirect effects occur  
23 “later in time or [are] farther removed in distance.” *Ctr. for Biological Diversity v.*

24 *Bernhardt*, 982 F.3d 723, 737 (9th Cir. 2020) quoting 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8(a), (b).

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1           87.     Effects are reasonably foreseeable if they are “sufficiently likely to occur  
2 that a person of ordinary prudence would take [them] into account in reaching a  
3 decision.” *Sierra Club v. FERC*, 432 U.S. App. D.C. 326, 340, 867 F.3d 1357, 1371  
4 (2017), quoting *EarthReports, Inc. v. FERC*, 828 F.3d 949, 955, 424 U.S. App. D.C. 127  
5 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (citation omitted).

7           88.     In requiring evaluation of indirect effects, “the statute does not demand  
8 forecasting that is not meaningfully possible, [but] an agency must fulfill its duties to the  
9 fullest extent possible.” *Del. Riverkeeper Network v. FERC*, 753 F.3d 1304, 1310, 410  
10 U.S. App. D.C. 137 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (quotation marks omitted).

12           89.     An EIS that does not adequately consider the indirect effects of a proposed  
13 action violates NEPA. *Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. Bernhardt*, 982 F.3d 723, 737 (9th  
14 Cir. 2020). Without an analysis of the indirect, downstream effects of a proposed project,  
15 the EIS fails to foster the informed decision-making required by NEPA. *California v.*  
16 *Block*, 690 F.2d 753, 761 (9th Cir. 1982).

18           90.     An agency impermissibly “segments” NEPA review when it divides  
19 connected, cumulative, or similar federal actions into separate projects and thereby fails  
20 to address the true scope and impact of the activities that should be under  
21 consideration. *Del. Riverkeeper Network v. FERC*, 753 F.3d 1304, 1313 (2014).

23           91.     The project purpose of the Project is “to profitably produce gold from land  
24

1 owned by the Native Village of Tetlin utilizing open-pit mining methods. . .” not simply  
2 to fill wetlands. The ore mined for the Project will not be processed at the Project site.  
3 Instead, it will be hauled 248 miles to the Fort Knox gold mine east of Fox. Without the  
4 haul route, the project purpose of profitably producing gold is not met. Without the haul  
5 route and the man camps, there is no need for a fill permit from the Corps. By willfully  
6 ignoring the clear indirect effects of the project purpose of the proposed action and  
7 limiting the geographic scope of its review to the wetlands that will be filled on the  
8 Project site, the Corps impermissibly segmented its review in violation of NEPA.  
9

10  
11 92. Although federal agencies have discretion to decide whether a proposed  
12 action “is significant enough to warrant preparation of an EIS,” courts owe no deference  
13 to the Corps’ interpretation of NEPA or the CEQ regulations because NEPA is addressed  
14 to all federal agencies and Congress did not entrust administration of NEPA to the Corps  
15 alone. *See Citizens Against Rails-to-Trails v. Surface Transportation Board*, 267 F.3d  
16 1144, 1150 (D.C. Cir 2001); *see Amfac Resorts, LLC v. United States Dep’t. of Interior*,  
17 282 F.3d 818, 835 (D.C. Cir. 2002); *cf. Al-Fayed v. CIA*, 254 F.3d 300, 307 (D.C. Cir.  
18 2001); *Grand Canyon Tr. v. FAA*, 351 U.S. App. D.C. 253, 290 F.3d 339, 341-42 (2002);  
19 *see, also, Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*, 603 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (June 24, 2024)  
20 (“Courts must exercise their independent judgment in deciding whether an agency has  
21 acted within its statutory authority, as the APA requires.”) (slip opinion p. 35).  
22  
23  
24

1           93. In addition to the NEPA statutory language and the CEQ regulations, the  
2 Corps has promulgated its own NEPA regulations, which define and limit the Corps'  
3 analysis, including the scope of such analysis. See 33 C.F.R. Part 325, Appendix B.  
4

5           94. When the Corps received the application for a Clean Water Act Section 404  
6 permit for the Project, it was required to comply with the environmental procedures and  
7 documentation required by NEPA, the CEQ regulations, and the Corps' NEPA  
8 regulations. 33 C.F.R. § 325.2(a)(4).  
9

10          95. The Corps must take a hard look at the direct, indirect, and cumulative  
11 impacts of the Project when considering the proposed Project. Here, however, the Corps  
12 did not conduct an EIS despite the significant direct, indirect and cumulative impacts  
13 associated with the Project as described in the project purpose. There is a but-for causal  
14 connection between the work authorized by Corps' fill permits and the impacts of the  
15 haul route, the man camps, and the discharges to WOTUS.  
16

17          96. CEQ regulations implementing NEPA provide that the lead agency may  
18 designate other Federal, State, local and Tribal agencies that have legal jurisdiction or  
19 special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal to be  
20 cooperating agencies. 40 CFR §1501.6. The Tribe qualifies as a cooperating agency  
21 with regard to the social and environmental impacts on the Tribe that are caused by the  
22 Project.  
23  
24

1           97. Alaska has many communities located in rural areas throughout the state,  
2 like Dot Lake, that are highly dependent on subsistence hunting and gathering. Resource  
3 development has the potential to bring substantive changes to rural and indigenous  
4 communities that are located in close proximity to the project. These changes can include  
5 environmental exposure to toxins, interference with subsistence activities, and disruption  
6 to communities. For that reason, Alaska has developed a health impact assessment (HIA)  
7 process to identify both the health benefits and the potential health risks in any proposed  
8 resource development project.  
9

10  
11           98. An HIA is a structured planning and decision-making process that analyzes  
12 the potential positive and negative impacts of programs, projects, and policies on the  
13 public's health. HIAs for resource development in Alaska are typically done as part of  
14 the NEPA process, when a lead federal agency determines that the impacts to human  
15 health should be evaluated as part of an EIS process. The Corps should have required an  
16 HIA for the Project.  
17

18 **B. The Administrative Procedure Act**  
19

20           99. Judicial review of federal agency action is governed by the Administrative  
21 Procedure Act (the "APA"). 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706. The APA provides that courts "shall  
22 ... hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be  
23 arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law" or  
24

1 “without observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (D).

2 100. An agency action is arbitrary if the agency “failed to consider an important  
3 aspect of the problem” or if it “offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to  
4 the evidence before the agency.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm*  
5 *Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983).  
6

7 101. The APA provides that a person may also seek judicial review to “compel  
8 agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(1).  
9

10 **C. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act**

11 102. Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 16  
12 U.S.C. §§ 3111-3126 (ANILCA) establishes a preference for subsistence uses on public  
13 lands in Alaska. Section 3112 declares Congress’s policy to support rural residents  
14 engaged in a subsistence way of life in continuing to do so. Congress recognized that the  
15 continuation of subsistence uses is “essential” for Alaska Native “physical, economic,  
16 traditional, and cultural existence.” 16 U.S.C. § 3111(1); *id.* § 3111(2) (Alaska is  
17 “unique” in lacking viable alternatives to subsistence).  
18

19 103. The term “subsistence uses” means “the customary and traditional uses by  
20 rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family  
21 consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and  
22 selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources  
23  
24

1 taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family  
2 consumption; and for customary trade.” 16 U.S.C. § 3113.

3  
4 104. ANILCA mandates that the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses  
5 shall be given priority over other consumptive uses. 16 U.S.C. § 3114. This priority  
6 applies to all federal actions that involve federal public lands, including navigable waters  
7 within or adjacent to federal lands. *Alaska v. Babbitt*, 72 F.3d 698 (9th Cir. 1995). Lands  
8 and navigable waters that may be affected by the Project include the Tanana River, the  
9 TNWR, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-owned land on the western edge of  
10 the Project lease boundary.

11  
12 105. Section 810 of ANILCA requires that any federal land-use action that  
13 might significantly restrict subsistence uses must undergo a specific two-step process.

14  
15 106. First, the agency determines whether the contemplated action may  
16 significantly restrict subsistence use by evaluating (1) “the effect of such use, occupancy,  
17 or disposition [of public lands] on subsistence uses and needs,” (2) “the availability of  
18 other lands for the purposes sought to be achieved,” and (3) “other alternatives which  
19 would reduce or eliminate the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands needed for  
20 subsistence purposes” (referred to as the Tier-1 evaluation). *Kunaknana v. Clark*, 742  
21 F.2d 1145, 1150-51 (9th Cir. 1984); 16 U.S.C. § 3120(a).

22  
23 107. Second, if the agency determines that the proposed action may significantly  
24

1 restrict subsistence use, then it “must comply with the notice and hearing procedures”  
2 laid out in § 810(a)(1)-(3) (Tier-2 evaluation). *Kunaknana* at 1151. As part of the Tier-2  
3 evaluation, the agency must give notice to the appropriate State agency, local  
4 committees, and regional councils; give notice of and hold a hearing in the vicinity of the  
5 area involved; and determine that the restriction is necessary and consistent with sound  
6 management principles, the activity will involve the minimum amount of public land  
7 necessary to accomplish the purpose of the use, and reasonable steps will be taken to  
8 minimize adverse impacts on subsistence. 16 U.S.C. § 3120(a)(1)-(3). ANILCA requires  
9 that an EIS contain the Tier 2 findings. 16 U.S.C. § 3120(b).

12 108. The Corps failed to conduct a thorough analysis of subsistence issues as  
13 required by Section 810 of ANILCA. Without engaging in the ANILCA process to fully  
14 address the mine’s potential effects on subsistence uses, the Tribe has suffered harms to  
15 its subsistence lifestyle. Dot Lake was not adequately consulted, and their input was not  
16 sufficiently incorporated into the decision-making process. This lack of meaningful  
17 consultation violates the procedural requirements of ANILCA designed to protect  
18 subsistence uses.

21 109. By permitting the Project without taking the steps required under ANILCA,  
22 the Corps has prioritized commercial mining interests over subsistence uses. This  
23 contravenes ANILCA’s mandate that subsistence uses have priority over other  
24

1 consumptive uses on public lands.

2 **D. Federal Consultation Obligation and the Corps' Trust Responsibility**

3  
4 110. In addition to the Corps' NEPA and ANILCA obligations, the Corps has a  
5 trust responsibility to the Tribe that is manifest through formal consultation. The Corps  
6 has failed to meet its obligations to the Tribe.

7 111. The relationship between the United States and Indian tribes is based on  
8 and built around the doctrine of trust responsibility. The trust doctrine is both a  
9 fundamental concept in federal Indian law and a motivating force: virtually every law  
10 enacted by Congress during the past 40 years involving Indians and tribes has cited to,  
11 and found its support in, the federal government's trust obligations. The trust obligation  
12 creates a fiduciary duty owed by the federal government to tribes to protect or enhance  
13 tribal assets (economic, natural, human or cultural). It imposes fiduciary standards on the  
14 conduct of the Executive, carried out through executive agencies, to act with care and  
15 loyalty, make trust property income productive, enforce reasonable claims on behalf of  
16 Indians, and take affirmative actions to preserve trust property.

17  
18 112. The trust obligation to tribes has been codified in a number of statutes to  
19 impose a duty on federal agencies to coordinate and consult with tribes when tribal  
20 resources are or may be impacted. Additional coordination and consultation obligations  
21 have been created by Presidential Memoranda, Executive Orders, and agency policies.



1 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), 18 Dec 1971, as amended;  
2 33 CFR part 325, Processing of Department of the Army Permits, 13 Nov 1986, as  
3 amended; Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 20 Oct  
4 1998; Engineer Regulation 1105-2-100, Planning Guidance Notebook, 22 Apr 2000;  
5 Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,  
6 06 Nov 2000; Executive Order 14096, Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to  
7 Environmental Justice, 21 April 2023; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004, as  
8 amended, Public Law 108-199, Division H., Section 161; Consolidated Appropriations  
9 Act, 2005, Public Law 108-447, Div. H., Section 518. p. Army Regulation 200-1,  
10 Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 13 Dec 2007; Engineer Regulation 1130-2-  
11 540, Project Operations – Environmental Stewardship Operations and Maintenance  
12 Guidelines and Procedures, 11 Aug 2008; Presidential Memorandum, Tribal  
13 Consultation, 05 Nov 2009; Announcement of Presidential support for the United Nations  
14 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Public Papers of the President,  
15 December 16, 2010; Section 1129 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018,  
16 Section 1129, Public Law 115-270, 23 Oct 2018; Department of Defense Instruction  
17 Number 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes, 24 Sep 2018;  
18 Presidential Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation  
19 Relationships, January 26, 2021; Guidance for Federal Department and Agencies on

20  
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1 Indigenous Knowledge, November 30, 2022; Presidential Memorandum on Uniform  
2 Standards for Tribal Consultation, November 30, 2022.

3  
4 113. In undertaking any action which may impact tribal rights or interests, the  
5 Corps is guided by all of these things.

6 114. On January 26, 2021, the President issued a Memorandum to the heads of  
7 all federal agencies entitled Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation  
8 Relationships. The Memorandum reaffirmed Executive Order (E.O.) 13175,  
9 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments signed on November 6,  
10 2000 (65 FR 67249), and the policy announced in the Presidential Memorandum signed  
11 on November 5, 2009.

12  
13 115. The Presidential Memorandum also requires each agency to formulate a  
14 detailed plan of actions that it will undertake to implement the policies and directives of  
15 E.O. 13175. E.O. 13175 requires that all federal agencies formulate “an accountable  
16 process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of  
17 regulatory policies that have tribal implications.”  
18

19  
20 116. The Corps affirmed its commitment to engage in consultation with  
21 federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs) in its December 5,  
22 2023 Tribal Consultation Policy Update (“2023 Update”). The Corps incorporates six  
23 Tribal Policy Principles into its planning, management, budgetary, operational,  
24

1 regulatory, and legislative initiatives, management accountability systems and ongoing  
2 policy and regulation development processes: (1) recognizing and respecting Tribal  
3 sovereignty; (2) honoring and fulfilling the federal Trust responsibility; (3) maintaining  
4 Government-to-Government and Nation-to-Nation relations; (4) making consultation an  
5 integral, invaluable process of Corps planning and implementation for all of the Corps'  
6 Civil Works projects and programs; (5) supporting Tribal self-determination, self-  
7 reliance, and capacity building, to the fullest extent permitted by law and policy; and (6)  
8 protecting natural and cultural resources. 2023 Update, at 3-8.

11 117. Consultation is triggered by any Corps Civil Works policy or activity that  
12 has Tribal implications or substantial direct effect on Tribes or ANCs, including but not  
13 limited to general permit developments and permit applications. 2023 Update, at 5-6.  
14 The Corps is required under its policies to analyze whether its activities have Tribal  
15 implications or substantial direct effect on ANCs regardless of whether a Tribal Nation or  
16 ANC requests consultation. Such analysis is to be conducted by an individual who  
17 effectively interacts with Tribal Nations and/or ANCs.

19 118. Placing the burden on tribes within the area to initiate consultation is  
20 contrary to the letter and spirit of the Corps' consultation obligations and trust  
21 responsibility. *Mescalero Apache Tribe v. Rhoades*, 804 F. Supp. 251, 262 (Dist. N.M.  
22 1992) (meaningful consultation means formally soliciting the Tribe's view of proposed  
23  
24

1 agency action); *Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians v. United States DOT*, No. 15-cv-  
2 04987-JSW, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 54974, at \*8 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2018) (notice to an  
3 Indian tribe advising the tribe of a proposed activity not considered “government-to-  
4 government consultation”).

6 119. In addition, the Corps’ notice was inadequate because it failed to describe  
7 the impacts of the 248-mile haul route or identify man camps for mine workers as within  
8 the scope of the Project, making it impossible for the public and affected tribes to  
9 ascertain the actual impacts of the proposed Project.

11 120. Courts have made it clear that in order to satisfy its obligations, any  
12 agency’s consultation must be meaningful: it must occur early enough in the process that  
13 the tribe has the ability to influence the outcome of the permitting decision. *Oglala Sioux*  
14 *Tribe of Indians v. Andrus*, 603 F.2d 707, 720 (8th Cir. S.D. 1979) (decisions made by  
15 the Bureau of Indian Affairs regarding appointments to BIA supervisory positions set  
16 aside), citing *City of New York v. Diamond*, 379 F. Supp. 503, 517 (S.D.N.Y.1974), *Kelly*  
17 *v. United States Department of Interior*, 339 F. Supp. 1095, 1101 (E.D.Cal.1972). See,  
18 also, *Yankton Sioux Tribe v. Kempthorne*, 442 F. Supp. 2d 774 (D. S.D. 2006) (changes  
19 in education funding) and *Lower Brule Sioux Tribe v. Deer*, 911 F. Supp. 395 (D. S.D.  
20 1995) (employment reductions). In each case, the courts found that the BIA had violated  
21 consultation requirements clearly established by federal law or by specific BIA policy.

121. Failure to comply with an agency's own consultation requirements and federal law violates both the general principles governing administrative decision-making, and the agency's trust responsibility. *Oglala Sioux Tribe of Indians v. Andrus*, 603 F.2d 707, 721 (8th Cir. 1979), citing *Morton v. Ruiz*, *supra* at 236, 94 S. Ct. at 1075, *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286, 296, 62 S. Ct. 1049, 86 L. Ed. 1480 (1942).

122. An agency's failure to comply with its own consultation policy violates general principles that govern administrative decisionmaking. *Yankton Sioux Tribe v. Kempthorne*, 442 F. Supp. 2d 774, 785 (Dist. S.D. 2006), citing *Oglala Sioux Tribe of Indians v. Andrus*, 603 F.2d 707, 721 (8th Cir. 1979).

123. The Corps' after-the-fact, web-based government-to-government meeting with Dot Lake was not meaningful consultation, and neither mitigates nor excuses the Corps' failure to consult.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.***  
**Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701 *et seq.***

124. Plaintiff re-alleges and reincorporates by reference all the allegations set forth in this Complaint as if set forth here in full.

125. NEPA requires agencies to take a hard look at the impacts that major federal actions will have on the human environment.

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1           126. The federal trust responsibility requires that agencies take into  
2 consideration tribal treaty and other rights during the NEPA process. *Nw. Sea Farms, Inc.*  
3 *v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs*, 931 F. Supp. 1515, 1520 (W.D. Wash. 1996).  
4

5           127. Defendants' issuance of Permit No. POA-2013-00286 is "arbitrary,  
6 capricious, an abuse of discretion, [and] not in accordance with law," 5 U.S.C. §  
7 706(2)(A), and "without observance of procedure required by law." *Id.* § 706(2)(D). The  
8 Court must "compel agency action unlawfully withheld." *Id.* § 706(1).  
9

10           128. Permit No. POA-2013-00286 should be rescinded and the Corps compelled  
11 to evaluate all direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the Project, including the Man  
12 Camps, the mining impacts, the haul route impacts, the impacts to subsistence uses, and  
13 the health impacts.  
14

15                           **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
16           **Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 3111-3126**  
17           **Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.**

18           129. Plaintiff re-alleges and reincorporates by reference all the allegations set  
19 forth in this Complaint as if set forth in full here.

20           130. The Corps' CWA § 404 permitting decision is a federal land use action that  
21 may significantly restrict subsistence uses.

22           131. Adverse impacts to the environment often have adverse impacts to  
23 subsistence. Due to their procedural similarities, courts have often looked to NEPA to  
24 construe the requirements for ANILCA's Tier 1 subsistence evaluations. *See Sierra Club*

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1 *v. Penfold*, 857 F.2d 1307, 1321 (9th Cir. 1988) and *SE. Alaska Conservation Council v.*  
2 *U.S. Forest Serv. (SEACC)*, 443 F.Supp.3d 995, 1017-18 & n.172 (D. Alaska 2020).

3  
4 132. Defendants failed to conduct the Tier-1 and Tier-2 analysis of the impacts  
5 of the Project on federal public lands, including navigable waters within or adjacent to  
6 federal lands, required under Section 810 of ANILCA.

7  
8 133. The Project will likely cause significant disruption to the traditional  
9 subsistence activities of rural residents including the Tribe, including hunting, fishing,  
10 and gathering, which are integral to the Tribe's cultural and economic survival. The  
11 Project will also lead to environmental degradation, including contamination of water  
12 sources, habitat destruction, and disruption of wildlife patterns stemming from the  
13 discharges related to Permit No. POA-2013-00286, potential impacts to the Tanana  
14 River, and potential impacts to wildlife patterns due to the increased haul traffic. Such  
15 impacts will reduce the availability and quality of resources necessary for subsistence.  
16

17 134. Defendants' failure to comply with the requirements of ANILCA in issuing  
18 Permit No. POA-2013-00286 was "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, [and] not  
19 in accordance with law," 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), and "without observance of procedure  
20 required by law." *Id.* § 706(2)(D), and the Court must "compel agency action unlawfully  
21 withheld." *Id.* § 706(1).  
22  
23  
24

1 135. Permit No. POA-2013-00286 should be rescinded and the Corps compelled  
2 to evaluate the impacts of the Project on subsistence uses.

3  
4 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
5 **Failure to Consult**

6 136. Plaintiff re-alleges and reincorporates by reference all the allegations set  
7 forth in this Complaint as if set forth in full here.

8 137. Defendants failed to consult with the Tribe, as well as all other federally  
9 recognized Indian tribes, in a manner that satisfied their obligations under the Corps' DOI  
10 Tribal Consultation Policy in issuing Permit No. POA-2013-00286.

11 138. Defendants' failure to adhere to its own tribal consultation policies in  
12 issuing Permit No. POA-2013-00286 is unlawful and violates the APA. *C.f. Nat'l Small*  
13 *Shipments Traffic Conf., Inc. v. Interstate Commerce Comm'n*, 725 F.2d 1442, 1449  
14 (D.C. Cir. 1984); *Wyoming v. U.S. Dep't of Interior*, 136 F. Supp. 3d 1317, 1346 (D.  
15 Wyo. 2015), *vacated as moot sub nom. Wyoming v. Sierra Club*, No. 15-8126, 2016 WL  
16 3853806 (10th Cir. July 13, 2016).

17 139. Therefore, Defendants' issuance of Permit No. POA-2013-00286 was  
18 "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, [and] not in accordance with law," 5 U.S.C.  
19 § 706(2)(A), and "without observance of procedure required by law." *Id.* § 706(2)(D),  
20 and the Court must "compel agency action unlawfully withheld." *Id.* § 706(1).



1 140. Permit No. POA-2013-00286 should be rescinded and the Corps compelled  
2 to meaningfully consult with the Tribe.

3  
4 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
5 **Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) (28 U.S.C. § 2412)**

6 141. Plaintiff re-alleges and reincorporates by reference all the allegations set  
7 forth in this Complaint as if set forth in full here.

8 142. A court shall award to a prevailing party other than the United States fees  
9 and other expenses, in addition to any costs awarded pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 2412  
10 subsection (a), incurred by that party in any civil action, including proceedings for  
11 judicial review of agency action, brought by or against the United States in any court  
12 having jurisdiction of that action, unless the court finds that the position of the United  
13 States was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.

14 143. The Corps is an agency of the United States and LTG Spellmon is an  
15 official of the United States acting in his official capacity.

16 144. The Corps' position regarding the scope of environmental review and its  
17 failure to consult with Dot Lake was not substantially justified, and there are no special  
18 circumstances that would make an award to Dot Lake of its costs, fees and other  
19 expenses.  
20  
21  
22

145. Dot Lake is entitled to an award of the costs, attorneys' fees and other expenses it has incurred and will incur in prosecuting the claims asserted in this proceeding.

## RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court:

1. Declare that Defendants violated NEPA as described in this complaint;
2. Declare that Defendants violated ANILCA as described in this complaint;
3. Declare that Defendants violated the APA as described in this complaint;
4. Declare that Defendants violated its own consultation policies as described in this complaint;
5. Issue injunctive relief rescinding, setting aside, and holding unlawful Permit No. POA-2013-00286, requiring Defendants to fully comply with the APA, NEPA, ANILCA and its consultation obligations, and prohibiting any activity in furtherance of the construction and operation of the Project and related facilities;
6. Award Plaintiff fees, costs and other expenses pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2412 and otherwise authorized by law; and
7. Grant such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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1 DATED at Seattle, Washington this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2024.

3 Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt, P.C.

4 Attorneys for Plaintiff VILLAGE OF DOT  
5 LAKE, a federally recognized Indian tribe

6  
7 

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