### University of Washington School of Law

## **UW Law Digital Commons**

70-cv-9213, U.S. v. Washington

Federal District Court Filings

9-2-1971

# Docket Entry 83 - Filed Complaint in Intervention of Lummi Indian Tribe

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/us-v-wash-70-9213

#### **Recommended Citation**

Docket Entry 83 - Filed Complaint in Intervention of Lummi Indian Tribe (1971), https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/us-v-wash-70-9213/48

This Complaint is brought to you for free and open access by the Federal District Court Filings at UW Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in 70-cv-9213, U.S. v. Washington by an authorized administrator of UW Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact <a href="mailto:lawref@uw.edu">lawref@uw.edu</a>.

### ORIGINAL

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE & MORISSET Alvin J. Ziontz Mason D. Morisset FILED IN THE UNITED STATES DISTICT COURT 3101 Seattle-First National Western District of Washington Bank Building Seattle, Washington 98104 SEP 2 - 1971 Telephone: MAin 3-1255 4 A. SCHAAF, Clerk CHARLES 5 \_ Deputy 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 8 NORTHERN DIVISION 9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 10 Plaintiff. 11 LUMMI INDIAN TRIBE. CIVIL NO. 9213 12 Intervenor, 1 COMPLAINT IN v. INTERVENTION OF 13 LUMMI INDIAN TRIBE STATE OF WASHINGTON; THOR C. TOLLEFSON, individually and as director of the State of Washington Department of Fisheries; CARL N. CROUSE, 15 individually and as director of the State of Washington Department of Game; and WASHINGTON 16 STATE GAME COMMISSION. 17 Defendants. 18 COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT 19 AND INJUNCTION 20 Permission to intervene having been granted, the Lummi Indian Tribe 21 by and through its attorneys, Ziontz, Pirtle & Morisset, complains and 22 alleges as follows: 23 FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF 24 1. This court has jurisdiction for the reason that this 25 action is brought by the Lummi Indian Tribe of the Lummi Reserva-26 tion, a recognized Indian Tribe with a governing body recognized 27 by the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 28

concerning matters arising under a treaty of the United States.

1 28 U.S.C. §1362.

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

4

5

6

7

8

9

· 11

12

22

28

2. On January 22, 1855, the Lummi Indian Tribe entered into a treaty with the United States government. 12 Stat. 927.

Article V of that treaty provides as follows:

"The right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed Provided, however, That they shall not take shellfish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens."

This treaty remains in full force and effect between the Lummi Indian Tribe and the United States government.

The Lummi Indian Tribe has usual and accustomed fishing places and stations within and contiguous to the western portion of 14 the State of Washington including but not limited to the waters of 15 the Straits of Georgia from the Canadian boundary on the north and 16 southward throughout and surrounding the San Juan Island group, and eastward to the mainland shore and including the waters of rivers and streams emptying into Puget Sound from the Samish River 19 on the south and northwards along the shores to the Canadian boundary on the north, and including all the bays, passages and inlets 21 along said shore.

The tribe has the right secured by the treaty to take fish 23 lincluding all species of salmon at its usual and accustomed fishing 24 places. In particular, the intervenor, Lummi Indian Tribe, has from time immemorial engaged in reef net fishing at certain sites within the area above described, which sites are peculiarly suit-27 able for reef net fishing.

Subsequent to the execution of the 1855 treaty and in

ZIONTZ, PIRTLE & FULLE ATTORNEYS AT LAW BIOI SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL E

I reliance thereon, the members of the tribe have continued to fish for subsistence and commercial purposes at the usual and accustomed Such fishing has provided and still provides an important places. part of subsistence and livelihood for Lummi Indians. Many members of the Lummi Indian Tribe own and operate and have owned and operated commercial fishing boats including reef net boats, and in addition, other members of the Tribe fish during various times of the fishing season in small kicker boats of the 12 to 16-foot type with outboard engines. Said fishermen have been deterred from exercising treaty fishing rights by reason of the threat of arrest and prosecution by defendant State of Washington in enforcement of 12 lits laws and regulations.

The Lummi Indian Tribe is a dependent sovereign state, subject to the plenary power of the United States Congress and not subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Washington except where 16 Congress or the tribe has given express consent.

17

21

25

26

The defendants have failed and refused to recognize and 18 respect the sovereign status and federal treaty rights of the Lummi 19 Indian Tribe. They have sought to impose their regulations concerning the taking of fish upon members of the tribe when fishing in their usual and accustomed places without regard for the existence of the treaty right and the sovereign-status of the tribe. They have dealt with the Lummi treaty rights as though they were state-conferred privileges which the state was required to regulate to the same extent and in the same manner as it regulates fishing by persons not entitled to exercise treaty rights.

27 Defendants have promulgated and enforced regulations which deny the Lummi tribe the right to take any fish whatsoever of Page 3

particular runs and species.

They have so framed their statutes and regulations as to allow all the harvestable fish from a given run to be taken by those with no treaty rights by restricting fishing times and methods in the Lummi usual and accustomed places, while allowing a longer or less restrictive season on the same run at other places.

The defendants have by statute and regulation totally closed many of the usual and accustomed areas of the Lummi tribe to all forms of net fishing while permitting commercial net fishing elsewhere on the same run of fish, thus denying completely exercise of the tribe's treaty right.

The defendants have by statute and regulation declared the waters of Bellingham Bay within the boundaries of the Lummi Reservation to be open for sports and commercial fishing, thereby invading intervenor's trust area and permitting decimation of fish runs so that intervenor's fishermen are left with meager resources.

- 7. Defendants have by statute and regulation set aside one species of fish, commonly known as steelhead, for the exclusive use and benefit of a single category of persons, namely sportsmen. They have imposed limitations on the taking of these fish, which limitations wrongfully deprive the tribe of its treaty right to fish for this species. The limitations are in derogation of the treaty right of the tribe.
- 8. Defendant, State of Washington, has through other departments of state government issued permits authorizing non-Indians to discharge waste in the waters of the Nooksack River, fouling and polluting it to the extent that the river is incapable of supporting any substantial run of salmon. The State has further permitted Page 4

1 non-Indian citizens to divert the waters of the Nooksack River resulting in the lowering of the water level to a degree harmful to the sustenance of marine life in the river. Defendant Department of Fisheries has refused to take any corrective action with respect to these practices and has refused to apply its resources to the 6 planting and stocking of the river and protection of its spawning areas, as distinguished from other rivers in the state, all of which has resulted in the substantial destruction of the Nooksack River salmon run, a run which intervenor is entitled to by reason 10 of said river being adjacent to and part of its reservation and by reason of said river being a usual and accustomed fishing ground and place.

In devising, adopting, and promulgating the regulations 14 by which they authorize the taking of fish for commercial or sport 15 purposes by persons subject to the State's jurisdiction, and in 16 establishing and carrying out fishery management policies and programs and determining conservation objectives, the defendants 18 have not given recognition to, or made proper allowance for, the rights secured to the Lummi tribe by its treaty with the United States government.

12

13

21

23

25

26

The State of Washington by statute and regulation purports to license non-Indian fishermen to operate reef nets in the locations where reef net fishing can be conducted in waters of this state, which locations are at the usual places guaranteed to the intervenor Lummi Indian Tribe by treaty. Non-Indian fishermen, operating under license by the defendant, have stationed themselves and their nets in these sites and have excluded intervenor's members from said sites in violation of intervenor's treaty rights. Page 5

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20 21

22

23

25

26 27

28

The Lummi tribe realleges and incorporates herein by 11. 3 reference all those allegations of the United States government  $4 \parallel$  contained in paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16 of its complaint 5 | in this action to the extent they are not inconsistent with the allegations of this complaint.

- 12. Defendants have promulgated the following regulations which wrongfully restrict or deny the Lummi treaty right:
  - WAC 220-20-010, (1) (16): (requiring all fishing practices to be in conformity to state regulation and prohibiting certain fishing techniques and practices)
  - b. WAC 220-20-015, (1) (9): (setting requirements for fishing for salmon)
  - ; c. WAC 220-20-020, (1) (6): (prohibiting certain fishing practices with respect to food fish other than salmon)
    - WAC 220-20-025: (prohibiting certain practices with respect to clams, crabs and shellfish)
    - WAC 220-20-030: (purporting to specifically restrict Indian fishing-)
  - WAC 220-28-010: (establishing emergency closed periods)
  - WAC 220-47-020, (4), (12): (establishing a salmon preserve and prohibiting commercial fishing at such preserves in places which are the usual and accustomed fishing grounds of intervenor)
    - WAC 220-47-030: (prohibiting use of certain gear for catching of salmon on Puget Sound)
    - WAC 220-47-040: (establishing seasons and dates for use of purse seine fishing techniques for salmon in Puget Sound)
  - WAC 220-47-050: (establishing closures for reef net fishing in Puget Sound)
  - WAC 220-47-060: (establishing closures for gillnet salmon fishing in Puget Sound)

non-Indian citizens of the state of Washington. The defendants

have intimidated members of the tribe by threatened criminal

Page 7

prosecution and seizure and confiscation of gear.

WHEREFORE, intervenor prays that the court order, adjudge and decree that:

- The Lummi Indian Tribe owns, and it may authorize its members to exercise, a right derived from the laws and treaties of the United States to take fish at all usual and accustomed places, which right is distinct from any right or privilege of non-Indians and non-members of the Lummi Indian Tribe; that such 9. right is distinct from any right or privilege of non-members of the Tribe to take fish which may be derived from common law, State authority or any other source.
- The defendant may not interfere with the Lummi Indian 13 Tribe's exercise of its fishing rights derived from treaty unless such interference is necessary to insure the maintenance of the 15 species of fish in the specific waters where such a Lummi fishery is conducted, and where such preservation cannot be achieved by strict regulation or prohibition of fishing by non-Indians and where such preservation will not be achieved by Tribal regulation.
  - 3. All of the following provisions of the Washington State Fisheries and Game Code and regulations promulgated thereunder are inapplicable and null and void as to members of the Lummi Indian Tribe when fishing in usual and accustomed fishing places of the Lummi Indian Tribe:

RCW 77.12.080: (arrest without warrant for violation of law, rule or regulation pertaining to game)

RCW 77.12.090: (search of vehicles for game fish without warrant.

RCW 77.12.100: (seizure and forfeiture of game fish and gear)

RCW 77.12.120: (seizure of contraband game)

> ZIONTZ, PIRTLE & FULLE ATTORNEYS AT LAW 310! SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL!

Page 8

'3

4

12

18

19

22

23

24

25

Ì	
1	RCW 77.12.130: (authorizing seizure and abatement of nets for game fish)
3	RCW 77.16.030: (unlawful to have possession of game fish during closed season)
4	RCW 77.16.040: (unlawful to sell game fish)
5	RCW 77.16.060: (unlawful to use nets to take game fish)
6	RCW 77.16.240: (general penaltymisdemeanor90 days)
7 8	RCW 75.08.160: (right of entry on any lands or watersno trespass)
9	RCW 75.08.170: (right to search without warrant)
10	RCW 75.08.180: (search warrants)
11	RCW 75.08.190: (arrest without warrant)
12	RCW 75.08.210: (duty to make required reports)
EI	RCW 75.08.260: (gross misdemeanor to violate fisheries code)
14	RCW 75.12.060: (outlawing nets and weirs)
15	RCW 75.12.070: (prohibiting taking of fish by gaff hook)
16	RCW 75.12.160: (fishing with reef nets)
17 18	RCW 75.12.230: (outlawing transportation of salmon caught in prohibited waters or by prohibited gear)
19	RCW 75.12.280: (outlawing monofilament gill nets)
20	RCW 75.16: (outlawing taking of fish for propagation or scientific purposes)
21	RCW 75.36.010: (authorizing seizure without warrant of
22	fish, gear and boats)
23	RCW 75.36.020: (forfeiture of seized articles)
24 25	WAC 220-20-010, (1) - (16): (requiring all fish- ing practices to be in conformity to state regulation and prohibiting certain fishing techniques and prac- tices)
26	WAC 220-20-015, (1) - (9): (setting requirements
27	for fishing for salmon)
28	WAC 220-20-020, (1) - (6): (prohibiting certain fishing practices with respect to food fish other than salmon)

salmon)

1 WAC 220-20-025: (prohibiting certain practices with respect to clams, crabs and shellfish) WAC 220-20-030: (purporting to specifically S restrict Indian fishing) 4 WAC 220-28-010: (establishing emergency closed periods) 5 WAC 220-47-020, (4), (12): (establishing a salmon preserve and prohibiting commercial fishing at such 6 preserves in places which are the usual and accustomed 7 fishing grounds of intervenor) 8 WAC 220-47-030: (prohibiting use of certain gear for catching of salmon on Puget Sound) 9 WAC 220-47-040: (establishing seasons and dates for use of purse seine fishing techniques for salmon 10 in Puget Sound) WAC 220-47-050: (establishing closures for reef. 12 net fishing in Puget Sound) 73 WAC 220-47-060: (establishing closures for gillnet salmon fishing in Puget Sound) 14 WAC 220-48-070: (establishing bottom fishing 15 areas) 16 WAC 220-48-080: (establishing limitations on gear use for bottom fishing) 17 WAC 220-48-090: (establishing certain closed 18 waters for bottom fishing) 19 WAC 220-48-100: (establishing seasons for bottom fishing with gear other than otter trawl) 20 WAC 220-48-120: (establishing restrictions on use 21 of gear for herring and candlefish fishing) 22 WAC 220-48-130: (prohibiting herring or candlefish fishing except with gear authorized by regulation) 23 WAC 220-48-140: (establishing seasons for herring 24 and candlefish) 25 WAC 220-48-150: (establishing restrictions on perch fishing) 26 WAC 220-48-170, 180, 190, 200: (establishing re-27 strictions on anchovy and pilchard fishing)

WAC 220-48-210, 220, 230, 240: (establishing re-

strictions on smelt fishing)

WAC 220-56-023: (prohibiting salmon fishing for personal use without possession of a required card)

WAC 220-56-030: (establishing-possession limits for food fish)

WAC 220-56-050: (establishing general regulations for handling of food fish)

WAC 220-56-066: (restricting fishing in the Nooksack River and the Samish River)

Further, that the defendant is restrained and prohibited from issu-10 ling licenses purporting to authorize non-members of the Lummi 11 | Indian Tribe to engage in reef net fishing at places which are 12 usual and accustomed grounds and stations of the intervenor.

Further, that the defendant is forever restrained from enforc-14 | ing its criminal penalties against members of the Lummi Indian Tribe, including fines, jail, seizure, confiscation and forfeiture of gear, vessels and fish, when the tribe or its members are fishing at usual and accustomed grounds and stations.

- 4. Defendant is confined to civil remedies in any case where it seeks to interfere with the tribe's fishing rights and in any such case, the burden should be upon the defendants to show that any interference proposed by it is the least restrictive consistent  $^{\parallel}_{\parallel}$  with the necessary escapement for preservation of the species.
- Intervenor tribe has exclusive jurisdiction to permit and regulate fishing by all persons within the boundaries of its reservation.
- Defendants have a duty to regulate fishing which is under 27 their jurisdiction so as to prevent interference with it by others 28 who are not members of the Lummi Indian Tribe.

||Page ll

1

S

4

5

6

13

16

17

19

20

21

23

25

7. The right of the Lummi Indian Tribe to promulgate and enforce its own Tribal fishing regulations which should be applicable to its members with respect to exercise of their treaty rights is affirmed.

DATED this 14 day of January, 1971.

MORISSET ZIONTZ, PIRTLE & FOLLE

Attorneys for Intervenor 3101 Seattle-First National Bank Bldg Seattle, Washington 98104 Telephone: MAin 3-1255