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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION; DEBRA ANNE HAALAND,
in her official capacity as Secretary of the
Interior; MARIA CAMILLE CALIMLIM
TOUTON, in her official capacity as
Commissioner of the United States Bureau of
Reclamation; ERNEST A. CONANT, in his
official capacity as U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
California-Great Basin Regional Director; and
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR

Defendants.

) **Case No. 1:20-cv-01814-JLT-EPG**

)
)
) **FIRST AMENDED AND**
) **SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT**
) **FOR DECLARATORY AND**
) **INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

) Judge Jennifer L. Thurston

) (Filed with written consent of all
) Defendants per FRCP 15(a)(2))

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Hoopa Valley Tribe (“Hoopa”) hereby sues Defendants United States
Bureau of Reclamation, Debra Anne Haaland, in her official capacity as Secretary of the

Interior, Maria Camille Calimlim Touton, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, Ernest A. Conant, in his official capacity as United States Bureau of Reclamation California-Great Basin Regional Director, and United States Department of the Interior (collectively herein, “Reclamation”) for violations of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA)¹, the WIIN Act², the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)³, reclamation law⁴, including but not limited to Reclamation’s authority to contract for the delivery of water⁵, Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-541, 98 Stat. 2721 (1984 Act), as amended by the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. 104-143, 110 Stat. 1338 (May 15, 1996) (1996 Act), Executive Order 12866⁶, and the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).⁷ In addition to injunctive relief, this action seeks relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, to resolve actual and existing controversies regarding the rights and responsibilities of the parties hereto.

2. Reclamation has unlawfully:

(1) violated Hoopa’s congressionally delegated sovereignty, in CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) and the Trinity River Record of Decision, over property rights in the Trinity River fishery owned by Hoopa since time immemorial and held in trust for Hoopa’s benefit by the United States;

(2) violated mandates and requirements in federal law and regulations for the restoration and maintenance of Hoopa’s fishery that is vital to Hoopa’s culture, religion and

¹ Pub. L. No. 102-575, §§3401-12, 106 Stat. 4600, 4706-31 (1992).

² Pub. L. No. 114-322, Subtitle J, 130 Stat. 1628 (December 16, 2016).

³ 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.*

⁴ Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388) and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto and known as the reclamation law. *See also* Pub. L. No. 102-575, §§3403(d) and 43 U.S.C. § 371(b).

⁵ 43 U.S.C. §511, 42 Stat. 541 (May 15, 1922) (1922 Act).

⁶ Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735 (October 4, 1993).

⁷ 5 U.S.C. §§ 551 *et seq.*

economy, which Reclamation damaged by construction and operation of the Central Valley Project (CVP),⁸ including the mandates in the 1984 and 1996 Acts to design, construct, operate and maintain facilities to modernize and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the Trinity River Fish Hatchery (TRH);

(3) failed to comply with CVPIA section 3404(c)(2), which mandates incorporation of all requirements imposed by existing law as terms in Reclamation contracts for CVP water, including: (i) the CVPIA's fishery mitigation, protection, and restoration (herein, "restoration") measures; (ii) other legal requirements that confirm in-basin priority of Trinity River flow releases over out-of-basin diversions; (iii) the fish and wildlife preservation and propagation mandates in the Act of August 12, 1955, Pub. L. 84-386, 69 Stat. 719 (1955 Act), which authorized the Trinity River Division (TRD) of the CVP and the TRH; (iv) Hoopa's concurrence authority provided in CVPIA section 3406(b)(23); and (v) Reclamation's obligations pursuant to CVPIA Section 3406(b)(23)⁹ to allocate and collect as reimbursable operation and maintenance expenditures the costs of implementing the CVP's purpose to mitigate, protect, and restore Trinity River fish and wildlife, including the modernization and increased effectiveness of the TRH, in order to meet Federal trust responsibilities to Hoopa;

(4) failed to collect at least \$340 million in accumulated reimbursable environmental restoration costs—and forfeited potentially several times that in future costs--owed by CVP contractors to restore California's environment, including Hoopa's fishery, damaged by Reclamation's construction and operation of the CVP;

⁸ The Act of August 26, 1937, ch.832, 50 Stat.844, transferred authority for the Central Valley Project "from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior" and established purposes and priorities for water and power use developed by the CVP.

⁹ The WIIN Act amended CVPIA to delete two programs--(b)(14) and (18)--under 3406(b), resulting in 3406(b)(23) being re-designated as 3406(b)(21). WIIN Act section 4010(g)(1)(B). For the sake of clarity and consistency with decades of references in administrative documents and case law, Plaintiff uses the designation 3406(b)(23) herein. Section 3406(b)(23) is reproduced in Exhibit 1.

(5) failed to include in contracts for CVP water itemized and quantified rates and charges for environmental restoration costs;

(6) unlawfully declared that environmental restoration actions prescribed by CVPIA section 3406, including Trinity fishery restoration, are complete;

(7) failed to comply with NEPA when Reclamation acted to convert certain time-limited CVPIA interim renewal water service contracts into permanent repayment contracts with CVP contractors (including but not limited to Westlands Water District (“Westlands”) Contract No. 14-06-200-495A-IR1-P);

(8) deemed Westlands’ contracts to be binding on the United States prior to Westlands having furnished to Reclamation a judicial decree validating those contracts pursuant to federal law; and

(9) persisted in holding itself bound after those Westlands contracts were denied validation by a court of competent jurisdiction¹⁰, and after Reclamation’s WIIN Act contracting authority had expired.¹¹

3. Hoopa seeks an order and judgment declaring invalid and rescinding the illegal conduct described in paragraph 2. Hoopa further seeks an order and judgment setting aside, declaring invalid, and rescinding Reclamation’s conversions of time-limited Central Valley Project (“CVP”) renewal contracts into permanent repayment contracts with water contractors (including but not limited to Westlands Water District Contract No. 14-06-200-495A-IR1-P) due to Reclamation’s failure to comply with the CVPIA, NEPA, WIIN Act, APA, and other federal laws as alleged herein. Hoopa further seeks an order enjoining Reclamation from engaging in this illegal conduct in any ongoing or future contract actions for CVP water.

¹⁰ *Westlands Water District v. All Persons*, Case No. 19CECG03887, Fresno County Superior Court, Plaintiff’s complaint for validation judgment dismissed, March 15, 2022. Exhibit 2.

¹¹ Pursuant to section 4013, the WIIN Act expired on December 16, 2021.

1 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 4. Jurisdiction: This case presents federal law claims by an Indian tribe challenging
3 federal agency action. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §§ 702 - 706, 28 U.S.C.
4 § 1331, 28 U.S.C. § 1346, 28 U.S.C. § 1361 - 1362, and 28 U.S.C. § 2201 - 2202. This
5 Complaint is timely filed within the applicable six-year statute of limitations set forth in 28
6 U.S.C. § 2401(a.) There exists now between the parties an actual, justiciable controversy in
7 which Hoopa is entitled to have a declaration of its rights and of Reclamation's obligations and
8 in which Hoopa is entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief based on the allegations herein.

9 5. Venue: Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1), Hoopa filed this action originally in
10 the Northern District of California because Hoopa and its Reservation and fishery are located in
11 Humboldt County and because no real property is involved in this action. Upon Reclamation's
12 motion to transfer and over Hoopa's objection, the Northern District transferred this case to this
13 Court on December 21, 2020 (Doc. 32).

14 **III. STANDING**

15 6. Hoopa, a federally-recognized Indian tribe, has standing to assert its claims
16 herein. Since time immemorial, Hoopa and its members, the Hupa¹² people, have used and
17 continue to use the Klamath-Trinity River system and its anadromous fishery resource for
18 subsistence, cultural, ceremonial, religious, and commercial purposes. The lower twelve miles
19 of the Trinity River and a stretch of the Klamath River flow through the Hoopa Valley
20 Reservation. See Map Exhibit 3.

21 7. Since time immemorial, the fishery resources of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers
22 have been the mainstay of the life and culture of Hoopa and its people. The fishery is "not

23 ¹² "Hupa" refers to the people. Byron Nelson, Jr. *Our Home Forever, The Hupa Indians of*
24 *Northern California*, 3, Howe Brothers (1988). The Hoopa Valley Tribe is the name by which
25 the Tribe is recognized by the Federal government. Indian Entities Recognized by and Eligible
26 To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 86 Fed. Reg. 7554
(January 29, 2021).

much less necessary to the existence of the Indians than the atmosphere they breathed.” *Blake v. Arnett*, 663 F.2d 906, 909 (9th Cir. 1981) (quoting *United States v. Winans*, 198 U.S. 371, 381 (1905)). The salmon fishery holds significant commercial and economic value in Hoopa’s culture and economy. See Memorandum from John D. Leshy, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior to the Secretary of the Interior (Oct. 4, 1993) (M-36979) (hereinafter “1993 Solicitor Opinion”).

8. The principal purpose of Hoopa’s Reservation is to set aside sufficient resources of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers for the Indians to be self-sufficient and achieve a moderate living based on fish. See 1993 Solicitor Opinion 3, 15, 18-21, *cited with approval*, *Parravano v. Babbitt*, 70 F.3d 539, 542 (9th Cir. 1995), *cert. denied*, 518 U.S. 1016 (1996). Hoopa’s federal reserved fishing right carries with it a corresponding right to Trinity and Klamath River flow levels that are sufficient to support a productive habitat for Hoopa’s anadromous fishery, including but not limited to salmon and steelhead, including those produced by the TRH, and other culturally important salmon and non-salmonid species.

9. The TRD diverts water that would otherwise flow downstream through Hoopa’s Reservation into the Klamath River, and exports it to California’s Central Valley. The Trinity River is the CVP’s only imported water supply. The 1955 Act established conditions and limits on Reclamation’s use of water developed by the TRD that protect Hoopa and its property rights in the Trinity River fishery. In 1979, the Department of the Interior’s Solicitor, Leo Krulitz, confirmed that the provisos in Section 2 of the 1955 Act require the Secretary to exercise a priority for use of all TRD water necessary to protect fish and wildlife and other in-basin needs over TRD diversions to the Central Valley for CVP purposes.¹³ The 1955 Act also established a separate and additional obligation on Reclamation, memorialized in a 1959 contract between

¹³ U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Memorandum from Solicitor to Assistant Secretary, Land and Water Resources re Proposed Contract with Grasslands Water District, Dec. 7, 1979 (the “1979 Opinion”) Exhibit 4.

Reclamation and Humboldt County¹⁴, to release annually and make available to Hoopa, Humboldt County and other downstream users not less than 50,000 acre-feet of TRD water for beneficial use by them.¹⁵

10. The 1955 Act authorized the Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) to mitigate the permanent loss of 109 miles of anadromous fish spawning habitat upstream of the TRD.¹⁶ CVPIA sections 3406(a) and 3406(b)(23)¹⁷ require Reclamation to allocate as separable and reimbursable, the costs of modernization and increased effectiveness of the TRH, as well as the costs of restoring natural fish production.¹⁸

11. In 1981, the Secretary of the Interior ordered increased flows into the Trinity River from the TRD for the benefit of Hoopa and its fishery resources.¹⁹ The increased flows were to be used in a study to determine what TRD releases in addition to the initial flow release regimen established in the 1955 Act were needed for the preservation and propagation of the Trinity River fishery. The 1981 Secretarial Order found that:

[T]he [Hoopa] and Yurok Indians have rights to fish from the Trinity and Klamath Rivers and to adequate water to make their fishing rights meaningful. These rights are tribal assets which the Secretary, as trustee, has an obligation to manage for the benefit of the tribes. The Secretary may not abrogate these rights even if the benefit to a portion of the public from such abrogation would be

¹⁴ Exhibit 5.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Opinion M-37030 “Trinity River Division Authorization’s 50,000 Acre-Foot Proviso and the 1959 Contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and Humboldt County” (December 23, 2014).

¹⁶ U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Memorandum to the Secretary from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service re: Fish Protective Facilities, Trinity River Division, Central Valley Project. Approved by Secretary of the Interior Fred. A. Seaton (January 22, 1957). Exhibit 6. *See also*, TRH Environmental Impact Statement “Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Program”, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1983).

¹⁷ CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) specifically incorporated the requirements of the 1984 Act, which among other things, established a goal of restoring Trinity River fishery production to pre-TRD levels of abundance (§ 2(a)) and the TRH improvements § 2(a)(1)(C).

¹⁸ 1979 Opinion, Exhibit 4, *supra*.

¹⁹ Exhibit 7, Memorandum to Solicitor and Assistant Secretaries from Executive Secretary re Trinity River Fishery Mitigation (January 15, 1981) (1981 Order).

greater than the loss to the Indians. . . . There are responsibilities arising from congressional enactments, which are augmented by the federal trust responsibility to the Hupa and Yurok tribes, that compel restoration of the river's salmon and steelhead resources to pre-project levels.

12. The 1984 Act directed the Secretary to adopt and implement a program to “achieve the long-term goal of restoring fish and wildlife populations in the Trinity River Basin to a level approximating that which existed immediately before the start of the construction of the [TRD] . . . and to maintain such levels.”²⁰

13. CVPIA Section 3406(b)(23) directed the Secretary, subject to Hoopa's concurrence, to take specific actions “in order to meet Federal trust responsibilities to protect the fishery resources of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, and to meet the fishery restoration goals of the [1984 Act].” The 1984 Act required two actions: (1) development of a program to restore natural fish production; and (2) modernize and increase the effectiveness of the TRH. In section 3(c) of the 1996 Act, Congress directed that the two programs work in concert by requiring Reclamation “to modernize and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the Trinity River Fish Hatchery so that it can best serve its purpose of mitigation of fish habitat loss above Lewiston Dam while not impairing efforts to restore and maintain natural reproducing anadromous fish stocks within the basin.”

14. In recognition that the United States holds Hoopa's property rights in the Trinity River fishery in trust, Congress delegated sovereignty to Hoopa in CVPIA section 3406(b)(23), making the Secretary's adoption of the Trinity River fishery restoration ROD subject to Hoopa's concurrence. Doing so ensured that the Trinity River fishery restoration decision made jointly by the Federal trustee and its tribal beneficiary would endure, and could be modified only with Hoopa's concurrence.

15. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Interior made Hoopa a coauthor with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Trinity River Flow Evaluation Study ordered by the Secretarial

²⁰ Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-541, 98 Stat. 2721, § 2(a) (1984 Act).

1 Decision of January 14, 1981. Upon completion of that Study and identification of specific
2 operating criteria and procedures for the restoration and maintenance of the Trinity River
3 fishery, Hoopa and the Secretary solemnly concurred in a plan for restoration of natural fish
4 production on December 18, 2000, at a sacred ceremonial site on Hoopa's reservation. Hoopa
5 considers the record of that decision akin to a modern treaty with its federal trustee.

6 16. Hoopa has made numerous requests that Reclamation obtain Hoopa's concurrence
7 on Reclamation's actions that affect restoration and maintenance of Hoopa's fishery. This
8 includes recent proposals and imminent proposed action to modify flow releases under the
9 Trinity River ROD. Reclamation has repeatedly refused to recognize Hoopa's concurrence
10 rights under CVPIA section 3406(b)(23). In addition, Reclamation has ignored, evaded or
11 rejected Hoopa's repeated requests for Reclamation to fulfill its second obligation, to develop
12 and implement a plan with Hoopa's concurrence to fulfill Congress' mandates to modernize and
13 increase the effectiveness of the TRH, which is necessary to mitigate TRD impacts on Hoopa
14 and its fishing rights.

15 17. CVPIA Section 3406(b)(23) provides that “[c]osts associated with
16 implementation of this paragraph [that is, both natural production and TRH hatchery
17 improvement costs] shall be reimbursable as operation and maintenance expenditures pursuant
18 to existing law” (emphasis added).

19 18. In the CVPIA, Congress also required that: “Upon renewal of any long-term
20 repayment or water service contract providing for the delivery of water from the [CVP], the
21 Secretary shall incorporate all requirements imposed by existing law, including provisions of
22 this title, within such renewed contracts.” CVPIA section 3404(c)(2).

23 19. Hoopa is a direct beneficiary of the numerous existing legal protections described
24 herein that relate expressly to its fishing and water rights and generally to the Trinity and
25 Klamath Rivers that flow within its Reservation. Hoopa's ability to exercise and benefit from
26 its rights to water and fish in the Trinity River, confirmed by Congress, the Secretaries of

1 Interior and Commerce and multiple court cases²¹, is harmed by Reclamation's failures to
2 memorialize in the long-term (permanent) contracts at issue here: (1) Reclamation's affirmative
3 obligations to protect Hoopa's sovereignty and vested property rights in the Trinity River
4 fishery; (2) the statutory priority for in-basin uses in the Trinity River over TRD out-of-basin
5 diversions; and (3) the limits that Reclamation's obligations to Hoopa and Hoopa's delegated
6 sovereignty place on Reclamation's authority to operate the CVP for the benefit of contractors.
7 Defendants' failure to include these legal requirements as terms of the permanent contracts
8 challenged herein causes, by itself, immediate injury to Hoopa as it unlawfully deprives Hoopa
9 of the contractual protection of its interests that is mandated by CVPIA section 3404(c)(2).

10 20. Congress required environmental review pursuant to NEPA prior to Reclamation
11 making long-term contracts for CVP water supplies. CVPIA §§ 3404(c)(1) and § 3409.
12 Notwithstanding Reclamation's specific federal trust responsibility to Hoopa in CVPIA section
13 3406(b)(23), Reclamation failed to analyze the environmental impacts of contract conversions
14 on Hoopa's rights and interest in congressionally mandated Trinity River fish and wildlife
15 restoration, preservation and propagation requirements.

16 21. Reclamation's failure to comply with its legal duties, including by converting
17 CVPIA interim renewal contracts into permanent contracts without including terms in those
18 contracts required by the WIIN Act that account for and obtain the agreement of the contractors
19 to pay all present and future reimbursable costs of Trinity River fishery restoration activities,
20 affirmatively harms Hoopa. Failure to include these reimbursement obligations and collection
21 requirements as permanent contract terms directly impairs funding for the Trinity River
22 Restoration Program and Trinity River Hatchery, operations that are critical to protection of
23 Hoopa fishing rights.

24
25
26 ²¹ See, e.g., *Parravano v. Babbitt*, 70 F.3d 539 (9th Cir. 1995); *Baley v. United States*, 942 F.3d 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2019).

22. Reclamation's failure to collect from the contractors the costs of implementing section 3406(b)(23) (that is, both natural production and TRH hatchery improvement costs) as operation & maintenance expenditures, as required by statute, has unlawfully deprived the Trinity River Restoration Program and the TRH of funds necessary to effectively implement those programs, to meet the requirements of the 1984 Act, 1996 Act, and CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) and to protect Hoopa trust resources. Congress mandated collection of these funds from the contractors as the means to implement the unique provisions of section 3406(b)(23) for Hoopa's benefit. Reclamation's failure to collect the funds as mandated by Congress directly harms Hoopa, its trust resources, and its interests in the Trinity River and its fishery.

23. An order of this Court finding Reclamation's acts and omissions unlawful, rescinding the unlawful contracts, and remanding to Reclamation with a direction to comply with its legal responsibilities would redress the injury that Hoopa alleges in this action.

24. Hoopa also incorporates by reference all allegations below in support of its standing.

IV. PARTIES

25. Plaintiff Hoopa Valley Tribe is a federally-recognized Indian tribe located on the Hoopa Valley Reservation which is within Humboldt County, California. Hoopa and its members have federal reserved rights to take hatchery and natural fish in the Trinity and Klamath Rivers and a corresponding water right to protect and implement their rights. Hoopa's interests are further described herein.

26. Defendants in this action are:

A. United States Bureau of Reclamation, which is a federal agency within the United States Department of the Interior that has primary management authority over the CVP and TRD and has a fiduciary trust responsibility to protect and preserve Hoopa's reserved rights, as well as an obligation to comply with NEPA in connection with its CVP management actions. The United States Bureau of Reclamation approved, and is planning to approve, contracts

1 challenged in this litigation in violation of federal law, including the CVPIA, NEPA, the WIIN
2 Act, and the APA;

3 B. Debra Anne Haaland, who is sued in her official capacity as Secretary of
4 the Interior. She oversees the Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation and is
5 responsible for the operation of the CVP and TRD, subject to the mandates of the CVPIA and
6 other applicable federal law;

7 C. Maria Camille Calimlim Touton, who is sued in her official capacity as
8 the Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Reclamation;

9 D. Ernest A. Conant, who is sued in his official capacity as Regional Director
10 of the California-Great Basin Region of the United States Bureau of Reclamation; and

11 E. United States Department of the Interior is a cabinet-level federal agency
12 and the parent agency of the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

13 **V. STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND**

14 **THE TRINITY RIVER DIVISON AUTHORIZATION ACT**

15 27. The Act of August 12, 1955, Public Law 84-386, 69 Stat. 719 (1955 Act), which
16 authorized the construction and operation of the TRD of the CVP, among other things, directed
17 the Secretary of the Interior to ensure the preservation and propagation of Trinity River basin
18 fish and wildlife, authorized construction of the Trinity River hatchery, and limited the TRD's
19 integration with, and diversion of water to the Central Valley by prioritizing in-basin needs over
20 out-of-basin diversions of Trinity River water.
21

22 **TRINITY RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA, FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT**

23 28. The Act of October 24, 1984, Public Law 98-541, 98 Stat. 2721 (1984 Act), as
24 amended by the Act of May 15, 1996, Public Law 104-143, 110 Stat. 1338 (Trinity River Basin
25 Fish and Wildlife Management Reauthorization Act of 1995) (1996 Act) directed the Secretary
26

of the Interior, among other things, to (1) develop a fish and wildlife management program designed to restore the fish and wildlife populations in the Trinity River basin to the levels approximating those that existed immediately before the start of the construction of the Trinity River Division, as measured by returning adult anadromous fish spawners and the ability of dependent tribal, commercial, and sport fishers to enjoy the benefits of restoration through a harvestable fishery resource; (2) modernize and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the Trinity River Fish Hatchery; and (3) integrate natural and hatchery fish production.

THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT IMPROVEMENT ACT (CVPIA)

29. CVPIA section 3402 establishes the purposes of the CVPIA. Among them are to:

(a) protect, restore, and enhance fish, wildlife, and associated habitats in the

Central Valley and Trinity River basins of California;

(b) address impacts of the CVP on fish, wildlife, and associated habitats;

30. CVPIA section 3404(c)(1) requires Reclamation to conduct an environmental review prior to renewal of any long-term water contract. The required review includes, but is not limited to, a programmatic EIS. CVPIA section 3409.

31. CVPIA section 3404(c)(2) provides that: “Upon renewal of any long-term repayment or water service contract providing for the delivery of water from the CVP, the Secretary shall incorporate all requirements imposed by existing law, including provisions of this title, within such renewed contracts. The Secretary shall also administer all existing, new, and renewed contracts in conformance with the requirements and goals of this title.” The permanent contracts at issue in this case are long-term contracts.²²

32. CVPIA Section 3406(a) amends the CVP’s purposes and priorities for use for CVP water set forth in 50 Stat. 844, 850, §2 (Act of August 21, 1937) by adding as a new

²² Reclamation Manual Section PEC 105 states “basic principles and general policies for the Bureau of Reclamation’s water-related contracting program, for the benefit of promoting clarity and consistency in the program’s implementation.” PEC 105 Section 4.H provides this definition: “Long-Term Contract. A contract with a term of more than 10 years.”

1 purpose, “mitigation, protection, and restoration of fish and wildlife”, by giving that purpose
2 equal priority in the CVP with irrigation and domestic uses and senior priority over power, and
3 by making the costs of implementing that purpose separable and reimbursable.

4 33. CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) specifically incorporates the federal government’s
5 trust responsibilities for Hoopa’s Trinity River fishery resources into the Reclamation program
6 and requires certain actions to “meet Federal trust responsibilities to protect the fishery
7 resources of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, and to meet the fishery restoration goals of the Act of
8 October 24, 1984, Pub. L. 98-541 (the 1984 Act),” as amended by the 1996 Act, including
9 implementation of the Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Program and associated
10 TRD flow releases according to the terms concurred in by Hoopa in the December 18, 2000,
11 Record of Decision executed on the Hoopa Valley Reservation by the Secretary of the Interior
12 and Hoopa’s Chairman. Exhibit 8.

13 34. CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) further provides that “[c]osts associated with
14 implementation of this paragraph shall be reimbursable as operation and maintenance
15 expenditures pursuant to existing law.”

16 **THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)**

17 35. NEPA is “our basic national charter for protection of the environment.” 40
18 C.F.R. § 1500.1(a). Congress directed “that, to the fullest extent possible . . . the policies,
19 regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in
20 accordance with the policies set forth in [NEPA] . . .” 42 U.S.C. § 4332.

21 36. The purposes of NEPA are to: (1) declare a national policy which will encourage
22 productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; (2) promote efforts
23 which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the
24 health and welfare of man; and to (3) enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and
25 natural resources important to the Nation. 42 U.S.C. § 4321. NEPA recognizes that “each
26 person should enjoy a healthful environment” and ensures that the federal government uses all

1 practicable means to “fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment
2 for succeeding generations” and “assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and
3 esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.” *Id.* § 4331(b)-(c).

4 37. To fulfill these purposes, NEPA requires that: (1) agencies take a “hard look” at
5 the environmental impacts of their actions before the actions occur, thereby ensuring “that the
6 agency, in reaching its decision, will have available, and will carefully consider, detailed
7 information concerning significant environmental impacts,” and (2) “the relevant information
8 will be made available to the larger audience that may also play a role in both the
9 decisionmaking process and the implementation of that decision.” *Robertson v. Methow Valley*
10 *Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 349 (1989).

11 38. NEPA requires federal agencies to prepare an EIS for “major Federal actions
12 significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C).

13 39. “Major Federal actions” subject to NEPA include both new and continuing
14 activities. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.18(a).

15 40. To determine whether the nature and extent of a proposed action’s environmental
16 effects requires preparing an EIS, federal agencies may first prepare an EA. 40 C.F.R. §
17 1501.4(b)-(c). If, on the basis of the EA, the agency finds that the proposed action will produce
18 “no significant impact” on the environment, then an EIS need not be prepared. *Id.* § 1501.4(e).

19 41. An agency’s NEPA analysis must assess the direct, indirect, and cumulative
20 impacts of its action. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8. As part of its NEPA review, an agency is also
21 required to prepare a detailed statement regarding the alternatives to the proposed action. 42
22 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C)(iii), (E). An agency must “[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate
23 all reasonable alternatives,” including a “no-action” alternative. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT (APA)

42. The APA provides a right to judicial review for any “person suffering legal wrong because of agency action.” 5 U.S.C. § 702. Final agency actions “for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court” are reviewable under the APA. *Id.* § 704.

43. Under the APA, a reviewing court shall set aside agency action found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law, or without observance of procedure required by law. 5 U.S.C. §706. A reviewing court shall compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed. *Id.*

**THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE NATION
(WIIN) ACT**

44. The 2016 WIIN Act provides that “[u]pon request of the contractor, the Secretary of the Interior shall convert any water service contract in effect on the date of enactment of this subtitle and between the United States and a water users’ association to allow for prepayment of the repayment contract pursuant to paragraph (2) *under mutually agreeable terms and conditions*” (emphasis added). WIIN Act, §4011(a). Section 4011(a)(2) of the WIIN Act requires contract terms that provide for the repayment, either in lump sum or by accelerated prepayment, of accrued and future Trinity River restoration costs, whether construction costs or other capitalized costs. Section 4011(b) of the WIIN Act provides that such costs are to be determined pursuant to “a final cost allocation by the Secretary of the Interior. In the event that the final cost allocation indicates that the costs properly assignable to the contractor are greater than what has been paid by the contractor, the contractor shall be obligated to pay the remaining allocated costs.” The Secretary’s administrative implementation of the WIIN Act must be consistent with and may not alter existing applicable federal and state laws. WIIN Act, § 4001(a), (b).

45. WIIN Act § 4012 provides that the Act “shall not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that ... (2) affects or modifies any obligation under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4706)” with an exception related to Stanislaus River predator management unrelated to this case. The CVPIA obligations include, but are not limited to: (1) the CVP’s fish and wildlife mitigation, protection and restoration purpose established by CVPIA §3406(a); (2) associated contractor cost reimbursement obligations, particularly regarding Hoopa’s interest in the Trinity River fishery; (3) the CVPIA’s §3404(c)(2) mandate to incorporate such terms in renewed contracts; (4) the ESA compliance; (5) mitigation of adverse effects on listed fish species beyond the range of effects anticipated to occur to the listed fish species for the duration of the applicable biological opinion, using the best available scientific and commercial data available; and (6) Pacific Fisheries Management Council obligations.

46. The WIIN Act’s authority to convert CVP contracts expired by its terms (Section 4013) on December 16, 2021.

COORDINATED OPERATIONS ACT OF 1986

47. The Coordinated Operations Act of 1986 (COA)²³ directed the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a cost allocation study of the CVP and to implement the allocations no later than January 1, 1988, with the goal of obtaining required, complete project repayment by 2030. Reclamation did not comply with the COA. In 2013, the Department of the Interior Inspector General (IG) warned Reclamation that its ongoing contracting and ratesetting practices would likely fail to meet the congressional mandate and therefore Reclamation would fail to fulfill its responsibility to obtain required, complete project repayment by 2030.²⁴ In fact, Reclamation did not publish the Central Valley Project Final Cost Allocation Study (CAS) until

²³ Public Law 99-546 §102, 100 Stat. 3050 (October 27, 1986).

²⁴ Office of Inspector General Report “Central Valley Project, California: Repayment Status and Payoff”, No. WR-EV-BOR-0003-2012 (March 2013).

January 2020.²⁵ However, Reclamation’s CAS did not allocate CVPIA costs as required. Instead, it stated that the allocation would occur “through a separate process based on the results of the CAS.” *Id.* at section 3.6. The CAS unlawfully declared the CVPIA to be a “separate program”.²⁶

CONTRACT VALIDATION MANDATE 43 U.S.C. § 511

48. “The United States holds all water rights to CVP water. To access CVP water, water-users . . . must enter into water-service contracts with the United States. See 43 U.S.C. §511”²⁷ (Act of May 15, 1922, ch.190, 42 Stat. 541 (1922 Act)). The 1922 Act provides that a contract for Reclamation water shall not be binding on the United States unless the contractor obtains a judicial decree from a court of competent jurisdiction confirming the contractor’s authority to make the contract. The requirement for judicial validation is to protect, among other things, against fraudulent borrowing.

49. All contracts for CVP water, including WIIN Act contracts, incorporate this validation requirement as a contract term. For example, Article 47 of Westlands’ contract No. 14-06-200-495A-IR1-P provides:

Promptly after the execution of this amended Contract, the Contractor will provide to the Contracting Officer a certified copy of a final decree of a court of competent jurisdiction in the State of California, confirming the proceedings on the part of the Contractor for the authorization of the execution of this amended Contract. This amended Contract shall not be binding on the United States until the Contractor secures a final decree.

²⁵ <https://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvp/docs/cvp-final-cost-allocation-study-2020.pdf>. Exhibit 9.

²⁶ CAS Section 5.12. Neither the CAS nor the Bureau of Reclamation Manual, *infra*, defines “special program” at all, let alone in the context of reclamation project cost allocation and accounting.

²⁷ *Westlands Water Dist. V. United States*, 153 F.Supp.2d 1133, 1149 (E.D. Cal. 2001).

EXECUTIVE ORDER 12866

50. President Clinton issued Executive Order 12866²⁸ to begin a Federal Government program to “reform and make more efficient the regulatory process. The objectives of this Executive order are to enhance planning and coordination with respect to both new and existing regulations; to reaffirm the primacy of Federal agencies in the regulatory decision-making process; *to restore the integrity and legitimacy of regulatory review and oversight; and to make the process more accessible and open to the public.* (Emphasis added.) *Id.*

51. Sections 6(B) and (f) of Executive Order 12866 require the Office of Management and Budget’s Office of Information & Regulatory Affairs to review any significant regulatory action that has an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely and materially affects the environment, public health or safety, or tribal governments, among others, before an agency may proceed with the action.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION MANUAL

52. As described by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Reclamation Manual²⁹ is compilation of a series of Policy and Directives and Standards, which assign program responsibility and establish and document Bureau of Reclamation-wide methods of doing business that are applicable to CVP contracts. All requirements in the Reclamation Manual are mandatory. *Id.*

SEPARABLE COSTS REMAINING BENEFITS METHODOLOGY

53. Reclamation adopted the Separable Costs Remaining Benefits (SCRB) method for allocating costs of multi-purpose projects in 1954. Reclamation used the SCRB method in CVP

²⁸ Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review. Federal Register Vol. 58 No. 190 Monday, October 4, 1993, Presidential Documents.

²⁹ <https://www.usbr.gov/recman/#:~:text=What%20is%20the%20Reclamation%20Manual,the%20Reclamation%20Manual%20are%20mandatory>. Exhibit 10.

cost allocations in 1956, 1960, 1970, and 1975.³⁰ The SCRB method allocates project costs among its authorized purposes. Reclamation considers the SCRB method to be the most comprehensive and generally preferred method of allocating costs. Accordingly, Reclamation was obligated to use the SCRB method in the CAS to identify and assign all project costs that provide only one project benefit to the appropriate project purpose (separable costs), and then equitably distribute those costs that provide benefits to more than one purpose (joint costs) among authorized project purposes. CAS ES-2, Sections 1.1.2 and 4.2. In the case of the CVPIA, Congress specified costs as reimbursable or nonreimbursable, and assigned reimbursable costs to water and power customers for repayment. Non-reimbursable costs are not subject to repayment.

VI. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Federal Indian Law and Reclamation Law Established Hoopa's Vested Property Rights in the Trinity River Fishery.

54. Hoopa and its people have lived along the Trinity River, and relied upon its fish resources, since time immemorial. The United States government located and set aside the Hoopa Valley Reservation, which the Trinity River flows through, on August 21, 1864. *Mattz v. Arnett*, 412 U.S. 481, 490, fn. 9 (1973); *Short v. United States*, 202 Ct. Cl. 870, 875-980 (1973). On June 23, 1876, President Grant issued an Executive Order formally setting aside the Reservation for "Indian purposes." *Short*, 202 Ct. Cl. at 877. Traditional salmon fishing is one of the "Indian purposes" for which the Reservation was created. *Parravano v. Babbitt*, 70 F.3d 539, 546 (9th Cir. 1995).

55. In 1864, the United States determined the Reservation a suitable permanent homeland for two principal reasons. First, the Reservation is within the heart of Hoopa's

³⁰ Central Valley Project Cost Allocation Study, Past Discussions, <https://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvp/docs.html>. Exhibit 11.

1 aboriginal lands, which Hupa Indians occupied and fished upon for generations.³¹ *Parravano v.*
 2 *Babbitt*, 70 F.3d 539, 546 (9th Cir. 1995). Hupa Indians possessed fishing and hunting rights
 3 long before contact with white settlers and their salmon fishery was “not much less necessary to
 4 [their existence] than the atmosphere they breathed.” *Id.* at 542, *quoting Blake v. Arnett*, 663
 5 F.2d 906, 909 (9th Cir. 1991). Second, the Reservation set aside resources of the Trinity and
 6 Klamath rivers for Hupa people to be self-sufficient and achieve a moderate living based on fish.
 7 *United States v. Eberhardt*, 789 F.2d 1354, 1359 (9th Cir. 1986).

8 56. Hoopa’s rights entitle Hoopa and its people to take fish from the Trinity and Klamath
 9 Rivers for ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial purposes. *Eberhardt*, 789 F.2d at 1359. In
 10 1993, the Interior Solicitor Leshy examined the “history of the [Hoopa] reservation, the Indians’
 11 dependence on the Klamath and Trinity River fisheries, the United States’ awareness of that
 12 dependence, and the federal intent to create the reservation in order to protect the Indians’ ability
 13 to maintain a way of life, which included reliance on the fisheries. 1993 Solicitor Opinion, p. 3.
 14 Solicitor Leshy found: “[T]he Government intended to reserve for the [Hoopa] a fishing right
 15 which includes a right to harvest a sufficient share of the resource to sustain a moderate standard
 16 of living.” *Id.* at p. 21. Hoopa’s rights are not satisfied simply by the presence of fish in the
 17 river, but rather by the harvesting of an adequate supply of fish by Hoopa’s people. *United*
 18 *States v. Washington*, 853 F.3d 946, 958, 965-66 (9th Cir. 2017), *affirmed per curiam*, 584 U.S.
 19 ____ (2018) (“moderate living” standard requires protection of continued supply of fish for the
 20 Tribes).

21 B. The TRD Harmed the Trinity Fishery and Damaged Hoopa.

22 57. In 1955, Congress authorized development of the Trinity River Division (TRD) as
 23 a part of the CVP – the extensive system of dams, canals, and reservoirs that divert, store, and
 24 regulate water for California’s Central Valley. Through the TRD, Reclamation diverts
 25 substantial quantities of water from the Trinity River and sends such water out-of-basin to CVP

26 ³¹ Hupa are the people of the federally-recognized Hoopa Valley Tribe.

1 contractors. The TRD is the only source of CVP water imported to the Central Valley. The
2 TRD, which includes Trinity Dam and Lewiston Dam on the Trinity River upstream of the
3 Hoopa Valley Reservation, became operational in 1964, approximately 100 years after the
4 United States set aside the Hoopa Valley Reservation as a permanent homeland for Hupa
5 Indians, reserving Trinity River water and fish for their subsistence and livelihood.

6 58. Throughout the planning process for the TRD, the Trinity fishery was understood to
7 be a significant concern that needed to be protected:

8 Although the two major functions of the [TRD] are to provide an additional supply of
9 irrigation water and to generate hydroelectric energy, there are other important benefits to
10 be gained by the construction and operation of the proposed development. The present
11 fishery resources of the Trinity River are an economic asset to the Trinity River Basin, as
well as to the whole north coastal area, and therefore would require that the proposed
development be operated to their advantage.

12 House Doc. No. 53, 83d Cong., 1st Sess., “Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting
13 the Report and Findings of the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley Project, California,
14 Pursuant to Section 9(A) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939” at 76.

15 59. Both the House and Senate, in their deliberations on the TRD, reported that the
16 fishery resources of the Trinity River are an asset to the Trinity River basin as well as to the
17 whole north coastal area and that the TRD was planned with a view to maintaining and
18 improving fishery conditions. House Rept. No. 602, 84th Cong., 1st Sess. at 2 (May 19, 1955);
19 Senate Rept. No. 1154, 84th Cong., 1st Sess. at 5.

20 60. When Congress authorized the TRD in the 1955 Act, Congress recognized the
21 critical importance of the fishery resources of the Trinity River and the need to protect them.
22 Congress intended the TRD be designed “with a view to maintaining and improving fishery
23 conditions.” *San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority v. Haugrud*, 848 F.3d 1216, 1223 (9th
24 Cir. 2017). To do so, Section 2 of the 1955 Act authorized TRD flow releases for the fishery
25 downstream of the TRD and construction and operation of a mitigation hatchery at Lewiston
26

1 Dam to replace 109 miles of anadromous fish spawning habitat upstream of Lewiston Dam.³²
2 Section 2 of the 1955 Act also provides that “not less than 50,000 acre-feet shall be released
3 annually from the Trinity Reservoir and made available to Humboldt County and downstream
4 water users.” These two provisos address distinct in-basin releases that have priority over out-
5 of-basin diversions. See Solicitor Memorandum M-37030 regarding “Trinity River Division
6 Authorization’s 50,000 Acre-Foot Proviso and the 1959 Contract Between the Bureau of
7 Reclamation and Humboldt County” (December 23, 2014). The Bureau of Reclamation has
8 unlawfully disobeyed, ignored, or rejected those priorities.

9 61. Reclamation’s construction, operation and maintenance of the CVP’s TRD caused
10 widespread catastrophic environmental impacts in both the Trinity basin and in the Central
11 Valley. Damming the Trinity River and over-diverting water to the Central Valley devastated
12 Trinity basin fish and wildlife and caused economic hardship in North Coast Communities.

13 62. In 1979, Interior Solicitor Krulitz confirmed that CVP operations are limited by the
14 provisos of Section 2 of the 1955 Act:

15 On occasion the Congress has specifically limited the Secretary’s discretion in meeting
16 the general CVP priorities. For example, in authorizing the Trinity River Division of the
17 CVP in 1955, Congress specifically provided that in-basin flows (in excess of a
18 statutorily prescribed minimum) determined by the Secretary to be necessary to meet in-
19 basin needs take precedence over needs to be served by out-of-basin diversion. See Pub.
20 L. No. 84-386, § 2. In that case, Congress’ usual direction that the Trinity River Division
be integrated into the overall CVP, set forth at the beginning of section 2, is expressly
modified by and made subject to the provisos that follow giving specific direction to the
Secretary regarding in-basin needs.

21 1979 Opinion, Exhibit 4.

22 63. Contrary to the intent of Congress, the TRD’s development, operations, and resulting
23 out-of-basin water diversions decimated fish populations including those required to fulfill
24 Hoopa reserved fishing rights. The TRD diverted an average of 88% of the annual inflow out of
25

26 ³² Paragraph 10 and Footnote 14, *supra*.

the Trinity River and into the Sacramento River Basin during its first ten years of operation. *Westlands Water Dist. v. U.S. Dep't of the Interior*, 376 F.3d 853, 861 (9th Cir. 2004). The TRD also permanently eliminated fish access to 109 miles of habitat upstream of Lewiston Dam previously used by anadromous fish for holding, spawning, and rearing. Within a decade of the TRD's completion, salmonid populations dramatically decreased. In 1980, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that the Trinity River fish population suffered a reduction of 60% to 80% and fishery habitat loss of 80% to 90%. *Id.* at 862-63.

64. The reduction in salmon populations had, and continues to have, a devastating impact on Hoopa.

C. Administrative and Statutory Actions Intended to Restore the Trinity River Fishery and fulfill Hoopa's property rights.

65. In 1981, relying on an environmental study, the authority provided by the 1955 Act, § 2, and the federal trust obligation to protect Hoopa's reserved rights, the Secretary of the Interior ordered an increase in annual flows released from the TRD to the Trinity River downstream of Lewiston Dam. 1981 Secretarial Order. Exhibit 7. The Secretary confirmed that mitigation is required to provide fish harvest opportunities to Hoopa for both subsistence and commercial purposes and that flow is critical to restoration, preservation, and propagation of the Trinity River fishery resource.

66. In 1984, Congress affirmed and authorized the Secretary's restoration goal in the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act ("1984 Act"), Pub. L. No. 98-541, 98 Stat. 2721. Congress found that "the Secretary requires additional authority to implement a basin-wide fish and wildlife management program in order to achieve the long-term goal of restoring fish and wildlife populations in the Trinity River Basin to a level approximating that which existed immediately before the start of the construction of the Trinity River division." 1984 Act, § 1(6). Congress directed the Secretary to develop and implement a fish and wildlife

1 management program for the Trinity River Basin designed to restore the fish and wildlife
 2 populations in such basin to the levels approximating those which existed immediately before the
 3 start of the construction [of the TRD] and to maintain those levels.” 1984 Act, § 2(a). The 1984
 4 Act directed the “design, construction, operation and maintenance of facilities to—(A)
 5 rehabilitate fish habitats in the Trinity River between Lewistown Dam and Weitchpec; (B)
 6 rehabilitate fish habitats in the tributaries of such river below Lewiston Dam and in the south
 7 fork of such river; and (C) modernize and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the Trinity
 8 River Fish Hatchery.”

9 67. In 1992, Congress enacted the CVPIA which, among other things, sought “to protect,
 10 restore, and enhance fish, wildlife, and associated habitats in the Central Valley and Trinity
 11 River basins” CVPIA, § 3402(a). In Section 3406(b)(23), Congress required actions to
 12 “meet Federal trust responsibilities to protect the fishery resources of the Hoopa Valley Tribe,
 13 and to meet the fishery restoration goals of the [1984 Act].” Section 3406(b)(23) required
 14 Hoopa’s concurrence on certain flow and restoration measures proposed for implementation.

15 68. Subject to certain exceptions not relevant to this case, CVPIA section 3404(a)
 16 prohibited any new contracts for CVP water for any purpose other than fish and wildlife before .
 17 . . the provisions of subsections 3406(b)-(d) . . . were met.” Section 3406(b) enumerated twenty-
 18 three fish and wildlife restoration activities subject to that requirement. Section 3406(b)(23).

19 69. Congress, in CVPIA section 3404(c)(2), requires that: “Upon renewal of any long-
 20 term repayment or water service contract providing for the delivery of water from the [CVP], the
 21 Secretary shall incorporate all requirements imposed by existing law, including provisions of this
 22 title, within such renewed contracts.” CVPIA, § 3404(c)(2). The Secretary shall also administer
 23 all existing, new, and renewed contracts in conformance with the requirements and goals of this
 24 title. *Id.* Congress further required environmental review pursuant to NEPA prior to renewal of
 25 CVP contracts. CVPIA, § 3404(c)(1), § 3409.

70. In 1996, Congress enacted the Trinity River Basin and Wildlife Management Reauthorization Act (the “1996 Act”). Pub. L. No. 104-143, 110 Stat. 1338 (1996). The 1996 Act amended the scope of the 1984 Act’s mandate to include rehabilitation of fish habitat “in the Klamath River downstream of the confluence with the Trinity River.” 1996 Act, § 3(b). The 1996 Act also confirmed that “Trinity Basin fisheries restoration is to be measured not only by returning adult anadromous spawners, but by the ability of dependent tribal, commercial, and sport fisheries to participate fully, through enhanced in-river and ocean harvest opportunities, in the benefits of restoration.” 1996 Act, Section 2.

71. In 2000, Interior Secretary Babbitt signed a Record of Decision on Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration (the “TRROD”) which provided for flows intended to restore fishery habitat in the Trinity River downstream of Lewiston Dam. Secretary Babbitt found that the Preferred Alternative was the “action which best meets the statutory and trust obligation [to Hoopa] of the Department to restore and maintain the Trinity River’s anadromous fishery resources.” TRROD, p. 2. In section 3406(b)(23) of the CVPIA, Congress required Hoopa’s concurrence to make the TRROD effective, expressly establishing Hoopa’s role as a co-manager of the Trinity River resources.

72. The United States government, including the Department of the Interior, and its agencies, have a trust obligation to preserve, protect, and to restore Hoopa’s rights. The Supreme Court has long recognized “the distinctive obligation of trust” that the federal government owes to Indian tribes and federally protected rights. *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286 (1942). In carrying out its obligations to the Indians, the United States is charged with “moral obligations of the highest responsibility and trust.” *Id.* at 296-97. This trust obligation extends to any federal government action affecting Indians or their rights. *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians v. United States Dep’t of Navy*, 898 F.2d 1410, 1420 (9th Cir. 1990).

73. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has specifically recognized that the federal government is trustee of the Hoopa Valley Tribe’s federal reserved fishing and water rights.

1 *Parravano*, 70 F.3d at 546; *Klamath Water Users Protective Ass’n v. Patterson*, 204 F.3d 1206,
2 1214-15 (9th Cir. 2000).

3 74. In 1995, Reclamation’s Regional Solicitor explained in a memorandum to the Bureau
4 of Reclamation’s Mid-Pacific Regional Director that “Reclamation must exercise its statutory
5 and contractual authority to the fullest extent to protect [Hoopa’s] tribal fisheries and tribal water
6 rights.” Memorandum on “Certain Legal Rights and Obligations Related to the U.S. Bureau of
7 Reclamation, Klamath Project for Use in Preparation of the Klamath Project Operations Plan”
8 (July 25, 1995). That direction applies no less to Reclamation’s management actions relating to
9 the Trinity River.

10 75. Congress has specifically recognized the federal government’s trust obligation to
11 Hoopa and has affirmatively legislated direct protection of Hoopa’ rights and interests in Trinity
12 River fish and water resources in Section 2 of the 1955 Act, the 1984 Act, and Section
13 3406(b)(23) of the CVPIA. “We also find significant section 3406(b)(23)’s reference to the
14 Hoopa Valley Tribe – and its exclusion of all other tribes.” *Haugrud*, 848 F.3d at 1232.

15 76. Since the beginning of the TRD, Congress has mandated that the Interior
16 Department, including Reclamation, act to ensure the preservation and propagation of fish
17 populations in the Trinity River. In addition to its general fiduciary trust obligation to protect
18 and preserve Hoopa’s reserved rights, Congress imposed a specific requirement on the Interior
19 Department in the 1955 Act to mitigate TRD impacts on Hoopa’s fishery upstream of Lewiston.
20 In addition, the 1984 Act directed the Secretary to develop and implement a program that would
21 restore Trinity River fish populations to pre-project (TRD) levels and to modernize and increase
22 the effectiveness of the TRH. In 1992, Congress affirmatively recognized the federal
23 government’s specific trust obligation to Hoopa and protection of its fishery resource. In the
24 1996 Act, Congress confirmed that the purpose of the program authorized by the 1984 Act was
25 not merely to preserve fish for preservation’s sake, but to provide a harvestable population of
26 salmon for Hupa people as well as other tribal and non-tribal fishers. Congress and the Secretary

1 have repeatedly and explicitly recognized the specific trust obligation that exists regarding
2 protection of Hoopa's trust fishing resource from impacts of the TRD.

3 77. Yet, today, fish populations are not at pre-project levels nor anything close to them.
4 SONCC Coho salmon, a population that includes Klamath and Trinity River Coho, was
5 estimated in 1940 to range between 150,000 and 400,000 naturally spawning fish annually. *See*
6 Threatened Status for SONCC ESU of Coho Salmon, 62 Fed. Reg. 24588, 24588 (May 6, 1997)
7 ("Listing Notice"). In 1997, NMFS concluded that "Coho populations in this ESU are very
8 depressed, currently numbering approximately 10,000 naturally produced adults." *Id.* The
9 perilous situation of the SONCC Coho salmon prompted NMFS in 1997 to list the fish under the
10 ESA as threatened. In listing the Coho, NMFS noted that "water diversions" and "water
11 withdrawals" for irrigation were "major activities responsible for the decline of Coho salmon in
12 Oregon and California." *Id.* at 24,592. SONCC Coho remain listed as threatened under the ESA
13 due to their continued depressed populations.

14 78. In 1957, the Secretary concluded that the 1955 Act's mandate for preservation and
15 propagation of Trinity River basin fish and wildlife required, as an authorized feature of the
16 TRD, the construction and operation of the Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) near Lewiston,
17 California, to mitigate for loss of anadromous fish production in 109 miles of stream habitat
18 permanently blocked by TRD facilities.

19 79. Although the TRH was authorized and constructed as a feature of the TRD to
20 mitigate those habitat impacts, Reclamation failed to oversee and manage the performance of the
21 State of California's Department of Fish and Wildlife with whom it had contracted to run the
22 TRH. The condition of the TRH has deteriorated during decades of mismanagement.
23 Reclamation has failed to fulfill the mandates of the 1955 Act to use the TRD to preserve and
24 propagate the Trinity River fishery. Reclamation further failed to implement the 1984 Act's
25 mandate to modernize and increase the effectiveness of the TRH or require CVP contractors to
26 pay the costs of doing so pursuant to CVPIA section 3406(b)(23).

80. A 2012 California Hatchery Review Report reported, with regard to the Trinity River, that:

Mitigation goals for lost adult production were determined from pre-project studies of anadromous fish population in the basin. The USFWS and CDFG (1956) estimated that 5,000 coho; 3,000 spring Chinook; 8,000 summer Chinook and 24,000 fall Chinook; and 10,000 steelhead (no run timing was designated) passed above the Lewiston Dam site prior to its construction. Total annual adult production goals (catch plus escapement) for TRH [Trinity River Hatchery] were further defined in 1980 to be 7,500 coho, 6,000 spring Chinook, 70,000 fall Chinook and 22,000 steelhead (Frederickson et al. 1980). Escapement goals to the hatchery were further defined in 1983 as 2,100 coho, 3,000 spring Chinook, 9,000 fall Chinook and 10,000 steelhead (USFWS 1983).

81. Average returns of hatchery fish to Trinity River above Willow Creek in recently completed brood cycles (run years 2015-2018) fall far short of the 1983 goals for all species (which goals still less than the estimated pre-project escapement levels). Significantly an average of only 6,200 fall Chinook returned to TRH between 2010 and 2019. This has substantially deprived Hoopa of its right to take fish.

82. Biological Opinions (BiOps) for TRH the Coho program and the Chinook and steelhead mitigation operations as they affect listed Coho were finalized in 2020³³ in response to the final Hatchery and Genetics Plan for TRH of 2017³⁴. These BiOps included prescribed non-discretionary “Terms and Conditions” for TRH operations. Collectively, these regulatory

³³ NMFS. 2020. Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7(a)(2) Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Response. 4d Limit for the Trinity River Coho Salmon Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan. NMFS Consultation Number: WCRO-2019-03414. Action Agency: NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service.

NMFS. 2020. Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7(a)(2) Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Response. Artificial propagation of Steelhead and Chinook Salmon at Trinity River Hatchery. NMFS Consultation Number: WCR-2018-9118. Action Agency: Bureau of Reclamation.

³⁴ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2017. Hatchery and Genetics Management Plan for Trinity River Hatchery Coho Salmon. Available from the Reclamation Northern California Area Office. Shasta Lake, CA.

documents are essential to the modernization and increased effectiveness of the TRH required by the 1984 Act as amended by the 1996 Act. They address phases leading to the restored abundance of natural origin Coho and how management should respond to key performance indicators. For example, BOR is specifically required to "... annually monitor the abundance, timing, distribution, and origin of Trinity River coho salmon adults escaping to the Trinity River watershed using methods sufficient to provide estimates of the status of the natural- and hatchery-origin components of the three Trinity River populations." This fundamental science would best inform the status of natural origin Coho Salmon and establish appropriate production levels at TRH. However, Reclamation has not submitted its monitoring plan detailing how it would implement this term and condition by the 31 December 2021 due date. As a result, Hoopa has been further deprived in its ability to access the reserved fishery due to protracted depressed levels of TRH Coho Salmon production.

83. Pursuant to the HGMP and related BiOp for Steelhead and Chinook programs at TRH, juvenile releases of steelhead were reduced from 800,000 yearlings to 448,000 starting with the 2015 release year. This action was to be evaluated after six years of implementation ending in 2020. Evaluation of the "... effects of TRH juvenile (Chinook and Steelhead) releases on SONCC Coho Salmon in: 1) the Trinity River; and 2) the lower Klamath estuary, Klamath River plume, and Pacific Ocean..." would be informative of future TRH production levels for steelhead at TRH. Reclamation has yet to investigate this question even though the 2020 milestone for an initial evaluation has long passed.

84. Having identified ways in which Reclamation failed to implement mandated changes, Hoopa proposed solutions and continued to provide leadership as it collaborated with Reclamation and state and tribal governments on TRH improvements and production outcomes. On 15 July 2020, Tribal representatives participated in an inter-governmental discussion regarding the reconstitution of a TRH Governance Board. The earlier Board was formed by MOA in September of 2014, yet in less than a year, Reclamation undermined the Board by

1 acting unilaterally to overrule the TRH Coho production levels adopted by the Board. This
2 outcome is the kind of bad faith by Reclamation that Hoopa's delegated sovereign right of
3 concurrence is intended to prevent. On July 20, 2021, Hoopa notified Reclamation that the
4 governance board needed to be reconstituted consistent with Hoopa's sovereignty. Reclamation
5 has failed to do so. TRH modernization and increased effectiveness have not occurred, and
6 restoration goals remain unfulfilled.

7 85. Reclamation failed to install a weir to enable integration of natural and hatchery fish
8 production, as required by section 3(c) of the 1996 Act and specified in the TRH HGMP
9 (footnote 34). In addition, Hoopa's request that Reclamation establish an investigation plan for
10 an integration weir at Junction City has been pending for more than a year. Furthermore, despite
11 clear recommendations stated in the CAHSRG Report³⁵, Reclamation has failed to produce a
12 plan to avoid introgression among spring and fall Chinook. This is a particularly urgent need
13 given the recent listing of spring run Chinook under CESA and an open petition to list under the
14 federal ESA. Specifically, Reclamation has failed to implement the HSRG's recommendation,
15 in which Hoopa concurs, that Reclamation keep the entry to the hatchery open during the
16 traditional two -week spawning break in early October and culling all entrants to prevent them
17 from spawning in the wild in competition with natural spawners.

18 86. In 2004, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals recognized that: "Restoration of the
19 Trinity River fishery, and the ESA-listed species that inhabit it . . . are unlawfully long
20 overdue." *Westlands*, 376 F.3d at 878. Today, because of Reclamation's misconduct, Hupa
21 people are still not able to harvest meaningful quantities of fish to support their families or to
22 provide the moderate livelihood based on fish, a right that federal law vested in Hoopa long
23 before development of the TRD.

24
25 ³⁵ California Hatchery Scientific Review Group (California HSRG). 2012. California Hatchery
26 Review Report. Prepared for the US Fish and Wildlife Service and Pacific States Marine
Fisheries Commission. June 2012.

D. In Approving Conversion of the CVP Contracts to Permanent Contracts,
Reclamation Failed to Comply With CVPIA Section 3404(c)(2).

87. Reclamation must comply with its legal responsibilities relating to restoration and preservation of the Trinity River fishery, specifically including CVPIA section 3404(c)(2) and NEPA. In addition to conducting appropriate environmental review, Reclamation must include all existing requirements of law relating to the Trinity River fishery restoration program and the TRH and payments therefore, as well as the in-basin priority of Trinity River flows over out-of-basin diversions, in the converted contracts for CVP water.

88. Between February 28, 2020 and March 2, 2021, Reclamation approved the conversion of 68 CVP contracts into permanent water service contracts including a contract with Westlands Water District, Contract No. 14-06-200-495A-IRI-P in the amount of 1,150,000 acre-feet per year. Exhibit 12.

89. The permanent contracts approved by Reclamation violate CVPIA section 3404(c)(2) because they fail to incorporate the requirements imposed by existing law, including fishery restoration mandates and outcomes, the statutory priority for in-basin flows over out-of-basin diversions, fishery restoration cost reimbursement, and recognition of Hoopa's delegated sovereignty to be a decision-maker in Reclamation's operations of the TRD that affect Hoopa's fishery.

90. Moreover, contract provisions approved by Reclamation in the converted contracts contradict CVPIA section 3404(c)(2)'s mandate. For example, paragraph 37 of the converted contract with Westlands Water District states:

By entering into this Contract, the Contractor does not waive its rights to contest the validity or application in connection with the performance of the terms and conditions of this Contract of any Federal law or regulation; Provided, That the Contractor agrees to comply with the terms and conditions of this Contract unless and until relief from application of such Federal law or regulation to the implementing provision of the Contract is granted by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Had Reclamation complied with CVPIA section 3404(c)(2)'s mandate in this regard, the converted contract would prevent the future disputes that Article 37 invites.

91. Reclamation's omission of statutory obligations from the permanent contracts violates CVPIA section 3404(c)(2). Reclamation's breach of CVPIA section 3404(c)(2) of the CVPIA is no minor violation because that provision is designed to ensure that CVP contracts, and any out-of-basin diversions provided for therein, will remain expressly subordinate to the fishery restoration requirements and the in-basin flow priorities contained in existing law. Accordingly, the contracts, as approved, are unlawful.

92. Hoopa wrote to Regional Director Conant on December 16, 2019 and on March 24, 2020 (Exhibits 13 and 14) pointing out the need to incorporate appropriate provisions into the contracts at issue. Reclamation failed to confer with Hoopa, contrary to 43 USC 485h(f) and the Indian Policy of the Bureau of Reclamation.³⁶

E. In Approving Conversion of the CVP Contracts to Permanent Contracts, Reclamation Failed to Comply With NEPA.

93. Hoopa seeks to enforce Reclamation's mandatory obligation to evaluate the environmental impacts of its water contracting actions pursuant to the CVPIA and NEPA and to evaluate alternatives to its actions that would better protect the imperiled Trinity River resources that are impacted by the out-of-basin diversions resulting from the contracts.

94. In 1999, Reclamation issued a programmatic EIS pursuant to the CVPIA. However, that programmatic EIS did not evaluate the environmental effects of converting Reclamation's existing CVP contracts to permanent contracts, but provided that future NEPA review would occur at the level of specific actions, including new contracts and contract renewals consistent with NEPA's tiering provisions.

³⁶ Reclamation Policy Manual NIA P10 Exhibit 15: <https://www.usbr.gov/recman/nia/nia-p10.pdf>.

1 95. In 2000, following consultation with Reclamation pursuant to section 7 of the ESA
2 (16 U.S.C. § 1536), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service released a biological opinion for
3 the implementation of the CVPIA and the continued operation and maintenance of the CVP,
4 which stated that:

5 Once the long-term contract renewal negotiations are completed, the renewals will be
6 subject to a separate, tiered analysis that is consistent with the NEPA tiering in the PEIS.
7 No contracts will be renewed until the appropriate environmental review has been
8 completed. Reclamation will consult either formally or informally with the Service
9 before executing a contract. The site specific, tiered analysis will address direct and
10 indirect effects of contract renewal.

11 96. Reclamation has not prepared an EIS, EA, or otherwise complied with NEPA in any
12 respect prior to making the contracts at issue permanent and its failure to comply with NEPA is
13 ongoing with respect to contracts that remain in the process of conversion to permanent.

14 97. The out-of-basin diversion of water to the Central Valley from the Trinity River
15 basin, which would otherwise flow through the Trinity River, significantly impacts the fish,
16 water, environmental, and socioeconomic resources of the Trinity River basin. The conversion
17 of CVP contracts to permanent contracts will perpetuate these adverse impacts. Locking in the
18 contracts for all time without environmental analysis of any kind violates NEPA.

19 98. The importance of the Trinity River and its resources to Hoopa and to the fulfillment
20 of the Hoopa Valley Reservation as a permanent homeland for Hoopa and its people, the
21 recognition and confirmation by Congress of the federal government's trust responsibilities to
22 Hoopa, and the imperiled status of the Trinity River fishery provide unique characteristics that
23 support NEPA review. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(3).

24 99. The conversion and locking-in of the water contracts is highly controversial, which
25 supports NEPA review. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(4).

26 100. Locking-in the contracts as permanent contracts without NEPA review forecloses
inquiry into possible future changes in climate and to species status and possible ways to
mitigate impacts resulting from such changes. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(5).

101. Reclamation's conversion of each contract establishes a precedent for future actions with significant effects and represents a decision in principle about future consideration, which supports NEPA review. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(6). Reclamation is considering conversion of dozens of CVP contracts. Each contract conversion establishes a precedent for future actions with significant effects.

102. Each contract conversion is related to the conversion of the dozens of other CVP contracts, which demand water supply from sources that include the Trinity River, in addition to other past, ongoing, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that affect the Trinity River Basin and its resources. The cumulative impact warrants NEPA review. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(7).

103. Salmon are not only a source of subsistence and economy for Hoopa, but are also a cultural and spiritual resource. In addition, salmon species in the Trinity River are in imperiled condition. Some, such as SONCC coho, are already listed under the Endangered Species Act while others, such as Chinook species, are being reviewed for possible listing. These factors further support NEPA review. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(8), (9).

104. Reclamation's failure to prepare an EIS or EA on the conversion of the contracts constitutes failure to proceed in the manner required by NEPA because entering into each contract was a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). Reclamation's failure to prepare an EIS or EA on the conversion of the contracts also constitutes agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.

105. Reclamation's failure to prepare an EIS or an EA foreclosed its analysis of alternatives to the proposed action in violation of NEPA. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a). Reclamation's failure to conduct the required NEPA review prevented consideration of alternatives that would meet the requirements in the 1984 Act, *supra*, to restore the Trinity River fishery to pre-TRD levels. Reclamation further failed to consider the impacts of out-of-basin water diversions on Trinity River resources, and the cumulative impacts from permanently

locking-in commitments to CVP contractors (as opposed to alternatives that either reduce or otherwise mitigate the continuing effects of such diversions on environmental resources).

VII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Reclamation Law, the CVPIA and the APA.

106. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in this Complaint.

107. Reclamation violated and is violating Section 3404(c)(2) of the CVPIA and the APA by executing or otherwise approving the conversion of CVP renewal contracts into permanent water service contracts without expressly incorporating all requirements imposed by existing law, specifically including requirements imposed by the 1955 Act, 1984 Act, CVPIA, and TRROD, which impose specific fishery restoration measures and payment obligations and which confirm the in-basin priority of Trinity River flow releases over out-of-basin diversions to the Central Valley contractors, as terms within such contracts. Specifically, Reclamation failed to include in the approved contracts as binding terms: (1) fishery restoration as a CVP purpose with separable costs that are reimbursable as annual operation and maintenance expenditures; (2) limits established by CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) on Reclamation's authority to operate the CVP's TRD in cases where Reclamation's actions to operate and manage the Trinity River Division are subject to Hoopa's concurrence because those actions affect Hoopa's vested property rights in the Trinity River fishery or Hoopa rights under the TRROD; (3) the senior priority for TRD water use in the Trinity River basin; (4) Hoopa's concurrence authority established by CVPIA 3406(b)(23); (5) the 2000 TRROD, the 2017 ROD, and 1955 Act Proviso 2 TRD water allocation to Humboldt County and downstream water users, including Hoopa; and (6) the reimbursement obligation for the modernization and improved effectiveness of the TRH

as a separable cost payable as an annual operation and maintenance expenditure pursuant to CVPIA §3406 (b)(23).

108. Reclamation violated and is violating the CVPIA by attributing certain costs of implementing Trinity River restoration activities in CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) to CVPIA section 3406(b)(1). CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) sets out specific mandates to meet the federal trust responsibility to Hoopa's anadromous fishery that the United States holds in trust for Hoopa and that Reclamation damaged by constructing and operating the CVP. The mandates require Reclamation to obtain Hoopa's concurrence in TRD flow releases and operating criteria and procedures for the restoration and maintenance of Hoopa's fishery. In addition, 3406(b)(23) makes the costs of the restoration activities reimbursable annually as operation and maintenance expenditures by CVP contractors. Nonetheless, Reclamation attributed Trinity Restoration costs to Reclamation's Habitat Restoration Program (HRP) under CVPIA section 3406(b)(1). This is unlawful for a number of reasons. First, Reclamation's HRP pertains to "[a]ctivities authorized under section 3406(b)(1) to mitigate the other adverse environmental impacts of the CVP on ESA-listed species *other than anadromous fish*" (emphasis added). Public Draft Workplan Fiscal Year 2021 Obligation Plan for CVPIA Authorities Central Valley Project, California Interior Region 10 – California-Great Basin Exhibit 16 <https://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvpia/docs/fy2021-obligation-plan.pdf> PDF page 8. See also Bay-Delta Office Completion memo at 2, *infra*, note 48 ("The objective of the HRP is to improve conditions for impacted federally listed species and habitats, with a focus on terrestrial species and aquatic *species other than anadromous fish*" (emphasis added). Second, CVPIA section (b)(1) provides for anadromous fish restoration in the Central Valley watershed. The Trinity River is tributary to the Klamath River, not the Central Valley. Third, the restoration programs under CVPIA section (b)(1) and (b)(23) have different water supplies, separate fisheries with separate Reclamation impacts, and separate standards for restoration outcomes. Fourth, CVPIA section 3406(b)(1) does not include a trust mandate for Hoopa's protection and may be beyond the scope of Hoopa's delegated sovereignty in CVPIA

section 3406(b)(23).

109. Reclamation's actions and omissions, specifically including their failure to comply with the CVPIA as described herein, is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and otherwise not in accordance with the law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 702 - 706.

110. Due to Reclamation's violations of the CVPIA and the APA, Reclamation's approvals of the contracts are unlawful, and the contracts are legally invalid and must be declared unlawful and set aside by this Court.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of NEPA and APA

111. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in this Complaint.

112. Reclamation's execution and/or approval of the conversion of CVP renewal contracts into permanent contracts constitutes a major federal action or actions that will significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Reclamation has a duty under NEPA to prepare an EIS or an EA before approving conversion of the contracts.

113. Reclamation failed to prepare an EIS or an EA before approving the contracts in violation of NEPA.

114. Reclamation failed to develop or consider alternatives to the proposed contract conversion actions in violation of NEPA.

115. Reclamation's approvals of the conversion of the CVP contracts to permanent water service contracts without any compliance with NEPA is unlawful under NEPA and the APA.

116. Diversions of water from the Trinity River to the Central Valley *without fulfillment of the statutory mandates enumerated herein*, have had and will continue to have a devastating impact on Hoopa's sovereignty and the fish, water, and other environmental

resources of the Trinity River that Hoopa relies upon. The action of converting the currently time-limited CVP contracts into permanent contracts is an action with significant environmental impacts that requires NEPA review. Reclamation has discretion in determining and negotiating the terms and conditions of the contract conversions, and must comply with NEPA, including preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) and/or an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) and evaluating appropriate alternatives before approving the contract conversions.

Reclamation has failed to prepare an EIS, EA, or to comply with NEPA in any way whatsoever.

117. Reclamation’s failure to comply with NEPA prior to its execution and/or approval of the contract conversions constitutes arbitrary and capricious agency action, is an abuse of discretion, and is contrary to law and procedures required by law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§ 702 - 706.

118. Due to Reclamation’s violations of NEPA and the APA, Reclamation’s approval of the contracts is unlawful, and the contracts are legally invalid and must be declared unlawful and set aside by this Court.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of WIIN Act, CVPIA, and APA

119. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in this complaint.

120. In approving the conversion of the CVPIA interim renewal contracts into permanent contracts, Reclamation failed to comply with Section 4011 of the WIIN Act, which requires terms and conditions in the converted contracts: (1) for repayment of all accrued and future CVP construction and other capitalized costs; and (2) terms by which the contractor is required to reimburse as operation and maintenance expenditures all costs to restore the Trinity River fishery. Required contract terms include: the contractors’ obligation to comply with and pay for CVPIA fishery mitigation, protection, restoration, and maintenance measures established

1 in CVPIA section 3406.

2 121. Reclamation violated the WIIN Act by not allocating to CVP contractors at least
3 \$340,872,120.00 of CVPIA costs in Reclamation's CAS³⁷, and providing for its repayment in
4 WIIN Act contracts. That sum of CVPIA costs includes accrued reimbursable construction and
5 other capitalized costs of implementing environmental restoration mandates in CVPIA section
6 3406, in particular, the Trinity River restoration mandate in CVPIA Section 3406(b)(23), which
7 requires collection of those costs as annual operation and maintenance expenditures.
8 Reclamation's failure to allocate and collect those costs resulted in their reimbursement, and
9 future reimbursements, being excluded as contract terms in WIIN Act contracts. Their omission
10 from prepayment costs and prospective Rates and Charges³⁸ violates WINN Act Section 4011
11 and CVPIA Sections 3404(c)(2), 3406, and, specifically as to Hoopa, 3406(b)(23).

12 122. Due to Reclamation's violations of the WIIN Act, the CVPIA and the APA,
13 Reclamation's approvals of the contracts are unlawful, and the contracts are legally invalid and
14 must be declared unlawful and set aside by this Court.

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20 ³⁷ Plaintiff believes that that sum represents accrued, unallocated CVPIA costs through 2016.

21 ³⁸ For example, Westlands Water District Contract No. 14-06-200-495A-IR1-P) Exhibit D
22 "Repayment Obligation – Current Calculation under WIIN Act Section 4011(a)(2)" does not
23 provide for payment of those costs. To the contrary, Recital 14 of that contract states that the
24 United States has determined that the Contractor has fulfilled all of its obligations under the
25 Existing Contract"; Section 1.1 of the contract states that the "Contracting Officer has computed
26 the Existing Capital Obligation and such amount is set forth in Exhibit D, which is incorporated
herein by reference"; and Section 7(a) of the contract refers to the "Contractor's full prepayment
of the Prepayment Obligation pursuant to section 4011" of the WIIN Act. As to prospective rates
and charges, Exhibit B omits any obligation for ongoing Trinity River restoration costs or other
costs pursuant to section 3406 that are in excess of CVP Restoration Fund assessments.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of the CVPIA, WIIN Act, SCRB method and APA

123. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in this Complaint.

124. CVPIA Section 3406(a) amended the CVP's purposes and priorities set forth in 50 Stat. 844, 850, §2 (Act of August 21, 1937) by adding as a new and separate purpose, "mitigation, protection, and restoration of fish and wildlife", and by giving that purpose equal priority in the CVP with irrigation and domestic uses and senior priority over power.

125. According to the SCRB method, the costs associated with that new and separate CVP purpose are separable costs because they provide only one project benefit to a specific project purpose: mitigation, protection, and restoration of fish and wildlife. None of the expenditures benefit any other CVP purpose. They are reimbursable by CVP contractors as "specifically authorized under the CVPIA and have specific cost recovery assignments."³⁹ Nonetheless, Reclamation accounted for and allocated CVPIA costs in excess of CVP Restoration Fund assessments as nonreimbursable joint costs rather than reimbursable separable costs. Having excluded those costs entirely from the CAS, Reclamation reduced reimbursement by hundreds of millions of dollars of essential restoration funding on which completion of Trinity River restoration depends, and executed the WIIN Act contracts without allocating and accounting for that money as required by the SCRB method, the WIIN Act and the CVPIA.⁴⁰

126. Reclamation's failure to comply with the SCRB method, the WIIN Act, and the CVPIA prior to its execution and/or approval of the contract conversions constitutes arbitrary

³⁹ CAS Section 5.12. *See also*, CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) regarding Trinity River restoration: "Costs associated with this paragraph shall be reimbursable as operation and maintenance expenditures pursuant to existing law."

⁴⁰ Exhibit 17. *See also* page 2 of [White Paper re CVPIA True Up \(final\)](#). Exhibit 18; [Supplemental White Paper re CVPIA True UP_final](#) Exhibit 19.

1 and capricious agency action, is an abuse of discretion, and is contrary to law and procedures
2 required by law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706.

3 127. Due to Reclamation's violations, Reclamation's approvals of the contracts are
4 unlawful, and the contracts are legally invalid and must be declared unlawful and set aside by
5 this Court.

6 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 **Violations of Executive Order 12866 and APA**

8 128. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in
9 this Complaint.

10 129. While the CAS failed to allocate CVPIA costs, the CAS states that the "results of
11 the CAS [presumably including the adoption of the SCRB method as a best practice] *will* be used
12 to allocate these costs at some future point in time where applicable" (emphasis added). *Id.* at
13 Section 3.6. However, in CAS Section 5.12, Reclamation incorrectly states that "The treatment
14 of CVPIA costs *are* described in Reclamation's Business Practice Guidelines for CVPIA
15 Receipts, Program Accounting, Cost Allocation, and Cost Recovery (BPG)" (emphasis added).
16 When Reclamation published the CAS in January 2020, the BPG did not exist and the \$340
17 million in CVPIA costs remain unallocated. Further Reclamation knew that cost allocation is a
18 prerequisite to Reclamation billing and collecting CVPIA costs. Accordingly, in the CAS,
19 Reclamation misrepresents that BPG had been processed pursuant to Executive Order 12866 and
20 were in effect at the time of the CAS's publication.⁴¹

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22
23
24 ⁴¹ See CAS, Exhibit 9, at vii, Acronyms and Abbreviations: "BPG: Business Practice Guidelines
25 for the CVPIA Receipts, Program Accounting, Cost Allocation, and Cost Recovery"; CAS
26 Section 5.12 "CVPIA costs *are* described in Reclamation's Business Practice Guidelines for
CVPIA Receipts, Program Accounting, Cost Allocation, and Cost Recovery (BPG)" (emphasis
added); CAS Section 12.6 "The allocation of CVPIA costs *is* specified in the BPG" (emphasis
added).

130. Knowing that it had not allocated or collected accrued CVPIA costs or quantified CVP contractors' future obligation for CVPIA costs in the WIIN Act contracts, Reclamation nonetheless proceeded to execute the WIIN Act contracts, including Westlands' February 28, 2020, Contract No. 14-06-200-495A-IR1-P.

131. Any decision by Reclamation regarding accrued and future CVPIA costs is within the scope of Executive Order 12866 because that decision represents a significant regulatory action that could have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely and materially affects the environment, public health or safety, or tribal governments. Accordingly, on November 5, 2020, more than eight months after Reclamation executed Westlands' and other contracts without accounting for or collecting accrued CVPIA reimbursable costs or quantifying reimbursement of such future costs, Reclamation initiated compliance with Executive Order 12866 by submitting proposed BPG to OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.⁴²

132. Three months later on February 11, 2021, in the midst of the required regulatory review, Reclamation suddenly withdrew the proposed BPG. *Id.* Reclamation has denied Hoopa's repeated requests for information about who authorized Reclamation to withdraw the BPG, under what authority Reclamation acted, and why Reclamation withdrew and then failed to resubmit proposed BPG to OMB. Since then, Reclamation has failed to comply with Executive Order 12866.

133. Had Reclamation complied with Executive Order 12866, OMB would have learned that Reclamation had neither allocated, billed or collected accrued CVPIA costs nor accounted for future CVPIA costs in the contracts as required by WIIN Act section 4011 and CVPIA section 3404(c)(2). OMB would then have been able to assess whether and how Reclamation's actions may have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, deviated from the SCRB method, or adversely and materially affect the environment, public

⁴² <https://mobile.reginfo.gov/public/Forward?SearchTarget=RegReview&textfield=1006-ZA02+&Image61.x=9&Image61.y=9>.

1 health or safety, or tribal governments, particularly Hoopa, because of Reclamation's failure to
2 fully implement the CVPIA's contractor reimbursement requirements for environmental
3 restoration costs.⁴³

4 134. Reclamation's failure to comply with Executive Order 12866 at all, let alone prior
5 to executing contract conversions at issue in this case constitutes arbitrary and capricious agency
6 action, is an ongoing abuse of discretion, and is contrary to law and procedures required by law
7 and are reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706.

8 135. Due to Reclamation's violations, Reclamation's approvals of the contracts are
9 unlawful, and the contracts are legally invalid and must be declared unlawful and set aside by
10 this Court.

11 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

12 **Violations of 43 U.S.C. § 511**

13 136. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in
14 this Complaint.

15 137. Reclamation violated the 1922 Act when it failed to obtain at all, let alone
16 "promptly" after the February 28, 2020, execution of Westlands contract No. 14-06-200-495A-
17 IR1-P the validation decree required by both the 1922 Act and Article 47 of the contract. On
18 October 25, 2019, four months before Reclamation executed the contract, Westlands had sought
19 judicial validation of an unsigned and incomplete draft contract that lacked required financial
20 information. *Westlands Water District v. All Persons*, Case No. 19CECG03887, Fresno County
21

22 ⁴³ On May 20, 2021, Susan E. Leetmaa, OMB's Reclamation Program Examiner, reported to
23 Hoopa: "A few months ago, Reclamation withdrew their proposal to revise their accounting
24 practices. If the new leadership determines they want to proceed with the accounting change, it
25 will have to come back to OMB for review, at which point I'll continue my analysis of the
26 proposal. I haven't had the time to go through the Hoopa Valley Tribe's analysis with a fine
tooth comb, to determine the accuracy of their analysis. I can say that in my initial analysis of
Reclamation's proposal I found that the proposal would indeed increase federal outlays"
Exhibit 20.

1 Superior Court. Trinity and San Joaquin Counties and non-governmental organizations appeared
 2 to oppose validation. On February 27, 2020, the day *before* Reclamation executed the Westlands
 3 contract, the Superior Court issued a “tentative ruling” to deny validation, citing five substantive
 4 reasons for denial. (Exhibit 2).⁴⁴ On March 16, 2020, the court adopted the February 27, 2020
 5 tentative ruling as the “final order.” *Id.* On March 15, 2022, after further litigation, the Superior
 6 Court entered judgment dismissing Westlands complaint for validation. *Id.*⁴⁵

7 138. Without a validation decree, Westlands’ contract is not binding on the United
 8 States and is voidable. Moreover, Reclamation is barred from delivering water pursuant to those
 9 contracts⁴⁶. *Barcellos & Wolfson, Inc. v. Westlands Water Dist.*, 491 F. Supp. 263, 265 n. 1 (E.D.
 10 Cal.1980) (stating Section 46 of the Omnibus Adjustment Act of 1926 provides. “no water shall
 11 be delivered pursuant to any contract entered into with an irrigation district until such contracts
 12 have been confirmed by a State court of competent jurisdiction.’ See 43 U.S.C. § 511.”)

13 139. Reclamation knew in early 2020 that Westlands had been denied validation.
 14 Notwithstanding Westlands’ failure to secure judicial validation of its repayment contracts, by
 15 letter dated May 26, 2020, (Exhibit 21) Westlands’ General Manager, Thomas Birmingham,
 16 represented to Defendant Conant that judicial confirmation of Westlands’ authority to enter into
 17 the Repayment Contract with Reclamation had merely been delayed, due to the Covid-19
 18 pandemic and other undisclosed factors, but was on course for completion.

21 ⁴⁴ The court found that the contract, among other things lacked “material terms”, for example:
 22 “Given the estimate for the repayment amount is over \$362,000,000 . . . the absence of the actual
 23 final amount and payment schedule render the proposed contract lacking in material terms and
 incomplete.” The court further concluded that Westlands had violated California’s open
 government statute (Brown Act). *Id.*

24 ⁴⁵ As of the date of this complaint, Reclamation still has not obtained the required validation
 25 decree. Westlands’ appeal is pending. *Westlands Water District v. All Persons Interested Etc. et*
al. Case Number [F083632](#) (CON/F084202), 5th Appellate District.

26 ⁴⁶ This does not prevent Westlands from receiving water pursuant to its preexisting interim
 renewal contract under CVPIA section 3404. Paragraph 3, *supra*.

1 140. Mr. Birmingham stated that “[t]he District filed an action to obtain [a judicial]
2 decree on October 25, 2019, but for multiple reasons, the Court was not able to validate the
3 District’s proceedings prior to the Court closing for judicial business in response to the
4 COVIDS-19 pandemic and the proclamations of emergency by Governor Newsom.” *Id.*

5 141. Mr. Birmingham’s letter did not disclose that several parties had filed Answers
6 opposing Westlands’ validation action, and that after hearing their grounds for opposing
7 validation, Judge Simpson had ruled on March 16, 2020, that the District’s Repayment Contract
8 could not be validated for at least five separate reasons. (Exhibit 2, *supra.*) Nor did Mr.
9 Birmingham’s May 26, 2020, letter provide Defendant Conant with Judge Simpson’s detailed
10 ruling denying Westlands’ motion for validation. Exhibit 21.

11 142. Instead of disclosing these material facts revealing that the Fresno County
12 Superior Court had concluded that Westlands’ Repayment Contract could not be validated, Mr.
13 Birmingham represented, in direct contradiction of Judge Simpson’s specific findings and order
14 rejecting validation, that “[t]he proceedings on the part of the District to authorize execution of
15 the Repayment Contract complied with the law, and no one has initiated legal action to challenge
16 the lawfulness of those proceedings.” *Id.*

17 143. Mr. Birmingham went on to represent that “[u]nder California’s ‘reverse
18 validation’ statute, any action seeking to challenge the District’s proceedings to authorize
19 execution of the Repayment Contract would be barred by the 60-day statute of limitations in
20 California Code of Civil Procedure sections 860 and 863.” *Id.* at 2. But Mr. Birmingham failed to
21 disclose that there was no need for any party opposed to validation to file such a “reverse
22 validation” action, since Westlands had itself filed a validation action to which opposition could,
23 and was in fact, presented by way of the four Answers that were in filed in opposition to
24 Westlands’ validation action and the four opposition memoranda that were filed in response to
25 Westlands’ subsequent validation motion.
26

1 144. Based on these statements, Mr. Birmingham “request[ed] that
2 [Reclamation] confirm the District’s understanding that its inability to obtain a validation
3 judgment does not render the Repayment Contract void.” *Id.* Mr. Birmingham closed by
4 reassuring Defendant Conant that “the District is confident it will obtain a final decree
5 confirming the proceedings on its part for the authorization of the execution of the Repayment
6 Contract.” *Id.*

7 145. Just two days later, without indicating that he had independently reviewed the
8 status of the validation proceeding, Defendant Conant wrote to Mr. Birmingham, restating Mr.
9 Birmingham’s representation that “for various reasons, the court was not able to validate the
10 District’s proceedings prior to the court closing for business in response to the COVID-19
11 pandemic and emergency proclamations by California Governor Newsom.”⁴⁷
12 Exhibit 22.

13 146. Based solely on Mr. Birmingham’s representation of the facts surrounding
14 Westlands’ inability to secure judicial validation of the repayment contract, and in disregard of
15 the actual facts and ruling by Judge Simpson denying validation, Defendant Conant concluded
16 his letter by stating “Reclamation confirms its understanding that the Repayment Contract will
17 govern the rights and obligations of the United States and the District after the Repayment
18 Contract’s effective date, June 1, 2020, notwithstanding the District’s inability to obtain a final
19 decree confirming its proceedings to authorize the execution of this Repayment Contract. See, 43
20 U.S.C. § 511.” *Id.*

21 147. Despite Judge Simpson’s Order denying Westlands’ motion for validation
22 of its repayment contract with Reclamation, on September 17, 2021, Westlands filed a
23 Renewed Motion for Validation Judgment. The Court denied Westlands’ motion. On October 27,

24 ⁴⁷ In fact, the Fresno Court limited, but did not close down its activities on March 19, 2020, three
25 days after Judge Simpson’s substantive ruling. Covid-19 had nothing to do with Westlands
26 failure to obtain a validation decree. <https://www.firstlegal.com/fresno-county-superior-court-covid-19-update/>.

2021, the Honorable D. Tyler Tharpe of the Fresno County Superior Court issued a Minute Order adopting as final Judge Tharpe’s Tentative Ruling dated October 26, 2021 “[t]o deny [Westlands’] renewed motion for a validation judgment, for failure to show any new or different facts, circumstances, or law that would justify renewal of its prior motion.” Exhibit 2.

148. On June 1, 2020, Fitch Ratings assigned an “A+” rating to \$227 million in revenue bonds that “will provide funds to finance the payment of the capital repayment obligation of the [Westlands Water] district and certain distribution districts payable to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.” Exhibit 23. In its Analytical Conclusion, Fitch Ratings relied on the exchange of correspondence between Defendant Conant and Mr. Birmingham:

The district believes, based on written communication with the USBR and prior court decisions, that the district's inability to obtain a validation judgement does not render the conversion contract void, and that the executed contract between the district and USBR, effective June 1, 2020, will govern the rights and obligations of the U.S. and the district after the effective date. *Id.*

Defendant Conant had no authority to represent, let alone commit, that a contract that had been denied validation “will govern the rights and obligations of the U.S. and the district after the effective date.”

149. By letter of June 24, 2020, (Exhibit 24) San Joaquin County, a party to the validation proceeding, wrote to Defendant Conant, notifying him of “Westlands Water District’s serious misrepresentation in its May 26, 2020 letter” to Defendant Conant, adding that the letter contained “materially false and misleading statements.” As to COVID-related court closures, the County pointed out that “[o]n March 16, 2020, *before* its now-concluded temporary closing, the Fresno Superior Court finalized its order *denying Westlands’ motion to validate its Converted Contract* . . . That ruling was on the merits of the validation request.” (Emphasis in original.) The County then summarized each of the five bases on which the Court denied validation. The County concluded its letter with this:

1 Westlands contract is the largest in the Central Valley Project. Its heavily
2 criticized proposal for contract conversion is of great concern to water users
3 throughout California, especially in the Delta region and the *Trinity River*
4 *watershed*. We trust that the Bureau will take this matter seriously, and decline to
enable Westlands to evade the court order requirement in view of the material
misrepresentations and omissions in its May 26, letter. (Emphasis added.)

5 150. Reclamation's failure to comply with the 1922 Act constitutes arbitrary and
6 capricious agency action, is an abuse of discretion, and is contrary to law and procedures
7 required by law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706.

8 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

9 **Expiration of the WIIN Act, Violation of APA**

10 151. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in
11 this Complaint.

12 152. Reclamation knows and has known that since February 28, 2020, the contract
13 execution date, state court judges have twice denied validation of the Westlands' contract. And
14 Reclamation has not received the validation decree required under federal law and the contract
15 itself. Without the decree for validation, the contract cannot bind the United States. Nonetheless,
16 Reclamation has held itself out to the public, generally, and Westlands' lenders, specifically, that
17 the United States is bound by the contract. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that the Westlands'
18 contract is not binding on the United States.

19 153. Reclamation's conduct under these circumstances constitutes arbitrary and
20 capricious agency action, is an ongoing abuse of discretion, is contrary to law and procedures
21 required by law, and is reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706. Plaintiff
22 seeks a declaration that the Westlands' contract is not binding on the United States.
23

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Unlawful “CVPIA Completion Memos” – Violation of CVPIA, APA

154. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in this Complaint.

155. At the end of the Trump Administration, between January 15 and 19, 2021, Reclamation executed a series of documents (“CVPIA Completion Memos”),⁴⁸ all of whose findings and recommendations were approved by then Secretary David Bernhardt. Secretary Bernhardt concluded that nearly all CVPIA environmental restoration mandates had been completed.

156. Hoopa claims that the CVPIA Completion Memos are both unlawful and factually incorrect, and have profound adverse implications for California’s environment and Hoopa’s rights.

157. By way of background, in 2004, the Office of Management and Budget established a procedure for evaluating performance of federal programs such as the environmental mitigation programs prescribed in CVPIA section 3406. In 2009 Reclamation published a CVPIA program performance evaluation. “Central Valley Project Improvement Act Program Activity Review Report” (CPAR) (August 25, 2009). Exhibit 29. Reclamation conducted that review using OMB’s “Program Assessment Rating Tool” (PART). PART is a

⁴⁸ Memorandum to Assistant Secretary, Fish & Wildlife and Parks, and Assistant Secretary, Water & Science, from Secretary re: Concurrence in Central Valley Project Improvement Act Recommendations (January 19, 2021) (Exhibit 25); Memorandum to Secretary from Assistant Secretary, Fish & Wildlife and Parks, and Assistant Secretary, Water & Science re: Central Valley Project Improvement Act Completion under Section 3407(d)(2)(A) (January 14 and 15, 2021) (Exhibit 26); Memorandum to Ernest A. Conant, Regional Director, California Great Basin from Bay-Delta Office re: Central Valley Project Improvement Act (January 15, 2021) (Exhibit 27); Memorandum to Regional Director, California-Great Basin Region from Associate Solicitor, Division of Water Resources re: Interpretation of Central Valley Project Improvement Act Sections 3406 and 3407 (January 14, 2021) (Exhibit 28). Collectively these are the “CVPIA Completion Memos.”

means to “hold agencies accountable for accomplishing results.” *Id.* at 11.

158. The Hoopa provision of the CVPIA (section 3406(b)(23)) and the 1984 and 1996 Acts incorporated therein require the restoration of natural fish populations and their integration with hatchery fish populations in the Trinity River basin to levels approximating those that existed immediately prior to the construction of the TRD and to maintain those levels. Achievement of that outcome includes full implementation of the Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Record of Decision (2000), completion of modernization and improved effectiveness of the TRH, and annual reimbursement by CVP contractors of costs associated with Trinity River fishery restoration as operation and maintenance expenditures pursuant to existing law. None of these responsibilities are complete. As a prime example, the modernization and improved effectiveness of the TRH mandated in the 1984 Act, 1996 Act, and section 3406(b)(23) has not occurred.

159. PART reviews programs using the following metrics: Performance Goal, Time Frame, Outcome Measure, Output Measure and Output Targets. In the 2009 CPAR review of the Trinity River program, *Id.* at 32-33, the Performance Goal is to “[a]ssist in meeting the Federal trust responsibilities to protect the fishery resources of the Hoopa Valley Tribe and the fishery restoration goals of P.L. 98-541” The Time Frame is both “Time Certain” and “Annual.”⁴⁹ The Outcome Measure is “[n]umbers of natural and hatchery produced adult spawner escapement to the Trinity River; numbers of adult fish derived from the Trinity River harvestable for the benefit of tribal, commercial, and sport fishing.” The “Output Measure” is “[c]ompletion of flow study; TAF per ROD flows”. “Output Targets” are “[i]nfrastructure improvements to allow full implementation of ROD flows (369 – 815 TAF) (Time Certain).” *Id.* at 32.

⁴⁹ CPAR explains that “‘Annual’ activities, by definition, do not have an associated time frame because they occur every year and will continue into the future, such as providing refuge water supply each year. Other performance goals are “time certain”, that is, a discrete and definable conclusion exists, such as removing a dam.” *Id.* at 4.

1 160. The 2009 CPAR makes two “basic conclusion about the CVPIA:

2 1. That the ‘time certain” provisions of the Act should be the primary
3 factor in the determination of whether the provisions of Section 3407(d)(2) have
4 been satisfied, but that the funding requirements of “annual” provisions should
5 also be weighed in the funding reduction determination.

6 2. That as of the date of this report [2009], there is no basis to conclude
7 that the provisions of Section 3407(d)(2) have been satisfied and that therefore,
8 there is no basis at this time on which to reduce contractors’ required payments
9 into the Restoration Fund.

10 161. The CVPIA Completion Memos are a radical departure from CPAR and PART.
11 For example, the Bay-Delta Office Completion memo, *supra*, note 48, reduces the CVPIA’s
12 Trinity River restoration mandate to the “Trinity River Flow Evaluation Study” which it
13 describes as a program of flow releases. In fact, the restoration mandate entails these outputs:
14 TRD fishery flow releases, construction and maintenance of habitat for all fresh water life
15 history stages of anadromous fish, periodic spawning gravel introduction, scientific monitoring,
16 adaptive management, TRH modernization and improved effectiveness, and reimbursement of
17 restoration costs by CVP contractors, the planning and implementation of which require Hoopa’s
18 concurrence. That *output* must produce the *outcome* of fish populations that existed immediately
19 prior to the TRD’s construction. Reclamation has not achieved the CVPIA’s restoration mandate
20 for the Trinity River. Nor has Reclamation satisfied direct statutory mandates such as the
21 requirement to modernize and improve the effectiveness of the TRH, as required by the 1984
22 Act, 1996 Act, and section 3406(b)(23).

23 162. The effect of Reclamation’s Bay-Delta Office incorrect representation of the
24 status of the CVPIA’s Trinity River restoration mandate, along with other CVPIA restoration
25 mandates, harms Hoopa because, among other reasons, CVPIA section 3407(d)(2)(A) provides
26 that “upon completion of the fish, wildlife, and habitat mitigation and restoration actions

1 mandated under section 3406 . . . the Secretary shall reduce” CVP contractors’ restoration costs.
2 Reclamation’s premature and unlawful declaration of completed restoration is not only an
3 environmental injustice but also a violation of Hoopa’s vested rights in the Trinity River fishery.
4 If not corrected, the CVP contractors, who have reaped billions of dollars from the transfer of
5 Trinity River water to the Central Valley at enormous environmental cost will escape financial
6 responsibility established by Congress in the CVPIA to pay the costs of environmental
7 restoration. In that case restoration will terminate or Congress will have to appropriate the
8 shortfall by transferring financial responsibility from CVP contractors to the federal taxpayer.
9 This has already occurred with Reclamation’s elimination of at least \$340 million of accrued
10 contractor CVPIA reimbursement obligations. Para. 2, 9 and 15 *supra*.

11 163. The Bay-Delta Office Completion memo purports to be “consistent with legal
12 guidance provided by” the withdrawn Associate Solicitor’s January 14, 2021, legal
13 memorandum (FN 49). Bay-Delta memo at 1. But the Associate Solicitor’s memo dispenses with
14 the nuanced analysis of the 2009 CPAR and concludes that “Where section 3406 requires the
15 agency to ‘develop and implement’ a program, ‘completion’ occurs under section 3407(d)(2)(A)
16 when the program has been developed and implemented.”

17 164. Reclamation’s CVPIA Completion Memos ignore all but one of the CPAR
18 metrics, “completion of flow study.” Infrastructure improvements are identified as Time Certain
19 Output Targets. The other metrics, Performance Goal and Outcome Measure” are Annual, not
20 Time Certain.

21 165. Reclamation’s replacement of the analytical framework of the 2009 CPAR with
22 the Associate Solicitor’s incorrect conclusion that to implement-a-program-is-to-complete-it
23 constitutes arbitrary and capricious agency action, is an ongoing abuse of discretion, and is
24 contrary to law and procedures required by law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA.
25 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706.

166. Reclamation's retaining the remaining CVPIA Completion Memos in place as Reclamation policy following the withdrawal of the Associate Solicitor's memorandum constitutes arbitrary and capricious agency action, is an ongoing abuse of discretion, and is contrary to law and procedures required by law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706.

167. Defendant Haaland has failed or refused to fulfill Hoopa's requests that she rescind the CVPIA Completion Memos and otherwise take administrative action compliant with the mandates of the CVPIA and NEPA.⁵⁰ Her conduct constitutes arbitrary and capricious agency action, is an ongoing abuse of discretion, and is contrary to law and procedures required by law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Hoopa's Delegated Sovereignty in CVPIA; Violation of APA

168. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in this Complaint.

169. The United States Constitution vests Congress with “plenary and exclusive power over Indian affairs.” *Washington v. Confederated Bands & Tribes of the Yakima Indian Nation*, 439 U.S. 463, 470 (1979). The Constitution establishes the federal government’s “power and the duty of exercising a fostering care and protection over all dependent Indian communities within its borders.” *United States v. Sandoval*, 231 U.S. 28, 46 (1913). Congress has found that its authority over Indian affairs includes the responsibility for protecting tribal resources because of their vital importance to the existence and integrity of Indian tribes. Congress meets that responsibility through “statutes, treaties, and the general course of dealing with Indian tribes.” 25 U.S.C. 1901. In addition, as part of its commitment to supporting tribal self-determination and

⁵⁰ By memorandum of June 11, 2021, from Daniel Cordalis, Deputy Solicitor for Water Resources, to Regional Director Conant, Ernest Conant, rescinded the Associate Solicitor's January 14, 2021 memorandum. The remaining CVPIA Completion Memos are still in effect.

1 self-governance, the United States the United States Department of Justice respects and seeks to
2 preserve tribal cultures. *See* “Department of Justice Policy on Indian Sovereignty and
3 Government-to-Government Relations,” 61 Fed. Reg. 29424, 29426 (1996).

4 170. Congress has assigned agencies within the Department of the Interior missions
5 that may at times be in conflict. In *Nevada v. United States*, 463 U.S. 110 (1983), the Supreme
6 Court reviewed a conflict between Secretary of the Interior’s responsibilities to administer
7 Indian Affairs on the one hand and reclamation projects on the other hand. The Court observed
8 that “[i]t may well appear that Congress was requiring the Secretary of the Interior to carry water
9 on at least two shoulders when it delegated to him both the responsibility for the supervision of
10 the Indian tribes and the commencement of reclamation projects in areas adjacent to reservation
11 lands.” *Id.* at 128 (1983).

12 171. Less than a decade after the conflict identified in *Nevada v. U.S.*, Congress
13 adopted the Hoopa trust provisions in CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) to avoid a conflict between the
14 federal trust responsibility to Hoopa and the operation of Reclamation’s CVP. Congress used its
15 plenary power to resolve the dilemma in *Nevada*’s statement that “the Government cannot follow
16 the fastidious standards of a private fiduciary, who would breach his duties to his single
17 beneficiary solely by representing potentially conflicting interests without the beneficiary’s
18 consent.” *Id.* Congress did so by explicitly importing the federal trust responsibility into the
19 CVPIA. The Secretary now carried not only CVPIA operations, but also restoration of the
20 Trinity River fishery, and meeting the trust responsibility to Hoopa on *one* shoulder. Congress
21 eliminated any legal or programmatic conflict about the Secretary’s Reclamation and Indian
22 Affairs responsibilities; Congress made meeting the federal trust responsibility to Hoopa
23 *Reclamation*’s mission. And through CVPIA section 3406(b)(23)(B) “concurrence” mandate,
24 Congress required Reclamation to share decision making with Hoopa on matters involving
25
26

administration of the CVP's Trinity River Division Trinity River that affect Hoopa's fishery.

172. That was not the end of the matter, however. CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) also delegated permanent authority to Hoopa to require Reclamation to obtain Hoopa's concurrence in all decisions involving Reclamation's management of the Trinity River Division operation and maintenance that affect Hoopa's fishery and its timely restoration to pre-project levels of abundance.⁵¹ Accordingly, just as the HYSIA section 1300i-7 made a statutory delegation of sovereignty to Hoopa, CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) delegated sovereignty to Hoopa to participate in governance of the Trinity River Division through its authority to concur in Secretarial management decision that affect the restoration and maintenance of the Trinity River fishery.

173. Reclamation has taken action and has threatened to take imminent action, including modifications to flow releases called for in the Trinity River ROD, that fails to honor Hoopa's concurrence rights as provided in CVPIA section 3406(b)(23).

174. Reclamation's failure to comply with the CVPIA's delegation of sovereignty to Hoopa in its administration of the TRD and execution of WIIN Act contracts and CVPIA contracts constitutes arbitrary and capricious agency action, is an ongoing abuse of discretion, and is contrary to law and procedures required by law and are reviewable in this Court under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§702 - 706.

⁵¹ The CVPIA was not the first time Congress made an explicit delegation of authority to Hoopa. Just four years prior to the CVPIA, Congress passed the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act, Pub. L. 100-580(1988), 102 Stat. 2924. In a case challenging Hoopa's delegated sovereignty, the Court of Appeals concluded that the delegation was valid and was needed to resolve confusion over who had the right to "make management decisions relating to the lands and resources of the . . . reservation as a whole." Senate Report at 9. The Senate Report explains that Congress' understanding of the law governing the Reservation was that, "absent statutory delegations," the Hoopas could not manage the Square. *Id.* The ratification and confirmation of the Tribe's Constitution was exactly that: a "statutory delegation[]" of authority to the Tribe to "make management decisions relating to the lands and resources of the 'Square.' "

Bugenig v. Hoopa Valley Tribe, 266 F.3d 1201, 1213 (9th Cir. 2001).

1 175. Hoopa seeks and is entitled to a declaratory judgment confirming its concurrence
2 rights as provided by Congress in CVPIA section 3406(b)(23).

3 **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **Violation of 1984 Act, 1996 Act and APA**

5 176. Hoopa re-alleges, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in
6 this Complaint.

7 177. The 1984 Act, as amended in the 1996 Act, requires the “design, construction,
8 operation, and maintenance of facilities to . . . modernize and otherwise increase the
9 effectiveness of the Trinity River Fish Hatchery, so that it can best serve its purpose of
10 mitigation of fish habitat loss above Lewiston Dam while not impairing efforts to restore and
11 maintain naturally reproducing anadromous fish stocks within the basin.”

12 178. Reclamation has failed to fulfill its statutory obligation to design, construct,
13 operate and maintain facilities to modernize and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the
14 Trinity River Fish Hatchery. This failure has prevented restoration of fish populations in the
15 Trinity River Basin to levels approximately those which existed immediately before
16 development of the TRD, as required by the 1984 Act, as amended by the 1996 Act.

17 179. Reclamation’s failure to fulfill its statutory obligation to design, construct, operate
18 and maintain facilities to modernize and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the Trinity River
19 Fish Hatchery constitutes statutorily required agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably
20 delayed under the APA.

21 180. Hoopa seeks and is entitled to a declaratory judgment that Reclamation has failed
22 to fulfill its statutory obligation to design, construct, operate and maintain facilities to modernize
23 and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the Trinity River Fish Hatchery.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff Hoopa respectfully requests that this Court:

- A. Find and declare that Defendants failed to comply with Sections 3404(c)(2) of the CVPIA by executing or otherwise approving the conversion of CVP renewal contracts into permanent water service contracts without expressly incorporating all requirements imposed by existing law, specifically including requirements imposed by the 1955 Act, 1984 Act, as amended, CVPIA, and TRROD, which impose specific fishery restoration measures and payment obligations and which confirm the in-basin priority of Trinity River flow releases over out-of-basin diversions to the Central Valley contractors, as terms within such contracts;
- B. Find and declare that Defendants' failure to prepare an EIS or an EA to assess, disclose, and consider the environmental effects of the contract conversions, and alternatives to the contract conversions, violates NEPA;
- C. Find and declare that Defendants' approvals of the contract conversions are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law, and without observance of procedure required by law;
- D. Vacate, set aside, rescind, and nullify all of Defendants' contract conversions challenged herein;
- E. Find and declare that the Westlands Water District contracts are void and unenforceable against the United States because they have been denied validation as required by the contracts themselves and federal law.
- F. Find and declare that with the expiration of the WIIN Act Defendants no longer have authority to convert CVPIA contracts to permanent contracts.
- G. Enjoin Defendants from taking any action pursuant to the contract conversions, until Defendants have fully complied with all requirements of law and specifically including NEPA and Section 3404(c)(2) of the CVPIA;

- 1 H. Take judicial notice that Reclamation's contracting authority under the WIIN Act
2 expired on December 16, 2021; and enjoin Defendants from converting or
3 amending any other contracts because the WIIN Act authority to do so has
4 expired.
- 5 I. Find that Reclamation may continue to deliver CVP water pursuant to the CVPIA
6 interim renewal contracts that were in effect immediately prior to the execution
7 of the WIIN Act contracts.
- 8 J. Enjoin Defendants exclusively to contract for CVP water pursuant to the CVPIA,
9 in particular section 3404.
- 10 K. Enjoin Defendants to account for, allocate, and collect costs of environmental
11 restoration actions mandated by CVPIA section 3406 as separable reimbursable
12 costs, pursuant to the SCRB method adopted in the Final CVPIA Cost Allocation
13 Study (January 2020).
- 14 L. Declare that CVPIA Business Practices Guidelines promulgated by Reclamation
15 are governed by the SCRB method.
- 16 M. Find and declare that the CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) requires Defendants to
17 obtain Hoopa's concurrence in the management and operation of the CVP's
18 Trinity River Division, including its limited integration with other units and
19 divisions of the CVP, to the extent that they affect the Trinity River fishery and
20 Hoopa's rights to the fishery.
- 21 N. Find and declare that Defendants have failed to fulfill their statutory obligation to
22 design, construct, operate and maintain facilities to modernize and otherwise
23 increase the effectiveness of the Trinity River Fish Hatchery
- 24 O. Enjoin the Defendants to complete CVPIA Business Practices Guidelines
25 pursuant to Executive Order 12866.
- 26 P. Grant other preliminary and/or permanent injunctive relief;

1 Q. Award Hoopa its costs of litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and

2 R Grant Hoopa such additional relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

3 DATED this 31st day of October 2022.

4 MORISSET, SCHLOSSER, JOZWIAK & SOMERVILLE

5 /s/ Thane D. Somerville

6 Thane D. Somerville

7 Thomas P. Schlosser

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12 t.schlosser@msaj.com

13 Attorneys for Hoopa Valley Tribe

**CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT TO FILE PER FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL
PROCEDURE (FRCP) 15(a)(2)**

I, Thane D. Somerville, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a counsel of record for Plaintiff in this proceeding.
2. On October 24, 2022, I transmitted Plaintiff's proposed First Amended and Supplemental Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief ("FAC") to Defendants' counsel, J. Scott Thomas, and asked for Defendants' written consent to Plaintiff's filing of the FAC per FRCP 15(a)(2).
3. On October 28, 2022, I received written consent from Defendants' counsel, J. Scott Thomas, authorizing Plaintiff to file the FAC pursuant to FRCP 15(a)(2).

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed this 31st day of October, 2022 at Seattle, Washington

/s/ Thane D. Somerville

Thane D. Somerville

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 31, 2022, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such to the attorneys of record.

/s/ Thane D. Somerville

Thane D. Somerville