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10
11 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

13 _____)
14 **United States of America,**)
15 **Plaintiff,**) No.
16 **v.**)
17 **Douglas A. Ducey, in his official capacity as**) **COMPLAINT**
18 **Governor of the State of Arizona; the State**)
19 **of Arizona; Arizona Department of**)
20 **Emergency and Military Affairs; Kerry L.**)
21 **Muehlenbeck, in her official capacity as**)
22 **Adjutant General, Arizona Department of**)
23 **Emergency and Military Affairs; and Allen**)
24 **Clark, in his official capacity as Director of**)
25 **the Arizona Division of Emergency**)
26 **Management, Arizona Department of**)
27 **Emergency and Military Affairs,**)
28 _____)
Defendants.)

1 Plaintiff the United States of America, through its undersigned attorneys and by the
2 authority of the Attorney General, brings this civil action against Defendants Douglas A.
3 Ducey, in his official capacity as Governor of Arizona; the State of Arizona; the Arizona
4 Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (“AZDEMA”); Maj. Gen. Kerry L.
5 Muehlenbeck, in her official capacity as Adjutant General, AZDEMA; and Allen Clark, in his
6 official capacity as Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management, AZDEMA
7 (collectively, “Arizona”), and allege as follows:

8 **INTRODUCTION**

9 1. The United States owns and manages lands on the Arizona-Mexico border under
10 the plenary authority granted by Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution
11 (Property Clause). Those lands can be used or occupied only with permission from the United
12 States through the issuance of permits or other authority under federal law. Under the
13 Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2, the United States’ sovereign
14 constitutional rights in its properties are paramount to the sovereign interests of the States, and
15 any law or other action by a State that interferes with the United States’ paramount sovereign
16 property rights is invalid, violates the U.S. Constitution, and must yield.

17 2. The State of Arizona, acting through AZDEMA pursuant to an executive order
18 from the Governor of Arizona, has entered and occupied lands owned by the United States and
19 managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior,
20 and the U.S. Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, without
21 obtaining the required permits or authorization. In particular, Arizona has entered Reclamation
22 and Forest Service lands along the Arizona-Mexico border and installed—and continues to
23 install—hundreds of double-stacked multi-ton shipping containers that damage federal lands,
24 threaten public safety, and impede the ability of federal agencies and officials, including law
25 enforcement personnel, to perform their official duties.

26 3. Officials from Reclamation and the Forest Service have notified Arizona that it is
27 trespassing on federal lands. Not only has Arizona refused to halt its trespasses and remove the

1 shipping containers from federal lands, but it has indicated that it will continue to trespass on
2 federal lands and install additional shipping containers. As a result, the United States brings
3 this action to obtain appropriate relief for Arizona’s unlawful continuing trespasses and
4 invasions of the United States’ paramount sovereign property rights and interests under the U.S.
5 Constitution. This action seeks injunctive relief prohibiting Arizona from continuing to
6 trespass on federal lands and violating and infringing on the United States’ constitutional rights
7 and interests; halting ongoing installation and related activities; requiring the removal of
8 previously installed shipping containers and all other associated materials, equipment, and
9 vehicles; and requiring remediation of the environmental harm caused by Arizona’s unlawful
10 actions. This action also seeks damages for Arizona’s trespasses, to compensate the United
11 States for any actions it needs to take to undo Arizona’s actions and to remediate—to the extent
12 possible—any injuries to the United States’ properties and interests.

13 **PARTIES**

14 4. Plaintiff is the United States of America, acting through the United States
15 Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of the Interior.

16 5. Defendant State of Arizona is a State of the United States. The State of Arizona
17 includes all of its officers, employees, and agents in their official capacity.

18 6. Defendant Douglas A. Ducey is the current Governor of the State of Arizona and
19 is sued in his official capacity.

20 7. Defendants AZDEMA is an agency of the State of Arizona established under
21 A.R.S. 26-101.

22 8. Defendant Maj. Gen. Kerry L. Muehlenbeck is the Adjutant General of
23 AZDEMA and is sued in her official capacity.

24 9. Defendant Allen Clark is the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency
25 Management within AZDEMA and is sued in his official capacity.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1
2 10. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1345 (United States as plaintiff), 28
3 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (declaratory relief), and 28 U.S.C. § 2202
4 (injunctive relief).

5 11. Venue is proper in the District of Arizona under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)-(2)
6 because Defendants reside within this judicial district, a substantial part of the acts or omissions
7 giving rise to this action arose from events occurring within this judicial district, and the federal
8 lands at issue are situated in this judicial district.

9 **LEGAL BACKGROUND**

10 **The Property Clause**

11 12. The Property Clause provides that “Congress shall have power to dispose of and
12 make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the
13 United States.” U.S. Const. art. IV, § 3, cl. 2. The United States holds federal public land “as
14 trustee for the people of the United States” and is entitled to “maintain its possession and to
15 prosecute trespassers.” *Camfield v. United States*, 167 U.S. 518, 524 (1897). Congress’ power
16 under the Property Clause to enact legislation pertaining to federal public lands administered by
17 the federal land management agencies is exclusive and without limitation. *Alabama v. Texas*,
18 347 U.S. 272, 273 (1954) (per curiam). Stated differently, “the Property Clause gives Congress
19 plenary power to legislate the use of . . . federal land.” *Cal. Coastal Comm’n v. Granite Rock*
20 *Co.*, 480 U.S. 572, 581 (1987).

21 13. Congress has exercised its plenary power over federal land to, among other
22 things, authorize and charge the Forest Service with administering and protecting National
23 Forest System lands and Reclamation with administering and protecting lands within its
24 jurisdiction and control.

25 **The Supremacy Clause**

26 14. The Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution mandates that “[t]his
27 Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof . . .

1 shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby,
2 any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.” U.S.
3 Const., art. VI, cl. 2. In conjunction with the Property Clause, the Supremacy Clause dictates
4 that any State laws or actions that conflict with Congress’s exercise of its authority over federal
5 public lands are unconstitutional and must yield.

6 **National Forest System Lands**

7 15. National Forest System lands include “all national forest lands reserved or
8 withdrawn from the public domain of the United States.” 16 U.S.C. § 1609(a). Congress
9 instructed the Forest Service to manage the “occupancy and use” of those lands under “rules
10 and regulations . . . as will insure the objects of such reservations.” *Id.* § 551.

11 16. To do this, the Forest Service has issued detailed regulations under which “[a]ll
12 uses of National Forest System lands, improvements, and resources” are designated “special
13 uses.” 36 C.F.R. § 251.50(a). Without a special use authorization (or other applicable
14 permission), Forest Service regulations prohibit, among other things:

- 15 • “Use or occupancy of National Forest System land or facilities,” *id.* § 261.10(k);
- 16 • “Constructing, placing, or maintaining any kind of road, trail, structure, fence,
17 enclosure, communication equipment, significant surface disturbance, or other
18 improvement on National Forest System lands or facilities,” *id.* § 261.10(a);
- 19 • “Abandoning any personal property,” *id.* § 261.10(e);
- 20 • “Placing a vehicle or other object in such a manner that it is an impediment or
21 hazard to the safety or convenience of any person,” *id.* § 261.10(f);
- 22 • “Damaging and leaving in a damaged condition any such road, trail, or segment
23 thereof,” *id.* § 261.12(c);
- 24 • “Blocking, restricting, or otherwise interfering with the use of a road, trail, or
25 gate,” *id.* § 261.12(d);

- 1 • “Cutting or otherwise damaging any timber, tree, or other forest product, except
- 2 as authorized by a special-use authorization, timber sale contract, or Federal law
- 3 or regulation,” *id.* § 261.6(a);
- 4 • Damaging or removing “any natural feature or other property of the United
- 5 States,” *id.* § 261.9(a)-(b); and
- 6 • Operating any vehicle off National Forest System, State, or County roads in “a
- 7 manner which damages or unreasonably disturbs the land, wildlife, or vegetative
- 8 resources,” *id.* § 261.15(h).

9 **Bureau of Reclamation Lands**

10 17. Reclamation is responsible for protecting federal lands under its authority and
 11 control by regulating the occupancy and use of those lands. The Secretary of the Interior has
 12 discretion to “grant leases and licenses for periods not to exceed fifty years, and easements or
 13 rights-of-way with or without limitation as to period of time affecting lands or interest in lands
 14 withdrawn or acquired and being administered under the Federal reclamation laws in
 15 connection with the construction or operation and maintenance of any project.” 43 U.S.C.
 16 § 387. In exercising this discretion, Congress expressly charged Reclamation with protecting
 17 the United States’ interests: “Such permits or grants shall be made only when, in the judgment
 18 of the Secretary, their exercise will not be incompatible with the purposes for which the lands
 19 or interests in lands are being administered, and shall be on such terms and conditions as in [the
 20 Secretary’s] judgment will adequately protect the interests of the United States and the project
 21 for which said lands or interests in lands are being administered.” *Id.*

22 18. To do this, Reclamation issued regulations requiring prospective users of
 23 Reclamation lands to apply for use permits. “[A]ny possession or occupancy of any portion of,
 24 and the extraction or disturbance of any natural resources from Reclamation land, facilities, or
 25 waterbodies are prohibited without written authorization from Reclamation, unless excepted as
 26 listed in § 429.4.” 43 C.F.R. § 429.1; *see also id.* § 429.3 (“Possession or occupancy of . . .

1 Reclamation land, facilities, or waterbodies [including through the construction of linear
2 infrastructure] require a use authorization in accordance with this part.”).

3 19. In reviewing an application for an occupancy and use authorization,
4 “Reclamation will consider . . . (a) Compatibility with authorized project purposes, project
5 operations, safety, and security; (b) Environmental compliance; (c) Compatibility with public
6 interests; (d) Conflicts with Federal policies and initiatives; (e) Public health and safety; (f)
7 Availability of other reasonable alternatives; and (g) Best interests of the United States.” *Id.*
8 § 429.14.

9 20. The “unauthorized use of Reclamation land, facilities, or waterbodies is a trespass
10 against the United States.” *Id.* § 429.33(g). Under Reclamation’s regulations, trespass includes
11 “[u]nauthorized possession or occupancy of Reclamation facilities, lands, or waterbodies,” and
12 “[u]nauthorized dumping or abandonment of personal property on Reclamation facilities, lands,
13 or waterbodies.” *Id.* § 423.24.

14 **Department of Homeland Security**

15 21. Congress delegated to the Department of Homeland Security “the power and duty
16 to control and guard the boundaries and borders of the United States against the illegal entry of
17 aliens.” 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a)(5).

18 22. In furtherance of this authority, Congress in the Illegal Immigration Reform and
19 Immigration Responsibility Act (“IIRIRA”), among other things, authorized the Secretary of
20 the Department of Homeland Security to “take such actions as may be necessary to install
21 additional physical barriers and roads . . . in the vicinity of the United States border.” IIRIRA
22 § 102 (codified as amended at 8 U.S.C. § 1103 note). Congress also gave the Secretary the
23 discretion to decide how, when, and where to construct barriers. *See* IIRIRA § 102(b)(1)(D).

24 **International Boundary and Water Commission**

25 23. The United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission
26 (“USIBWC”) was established to implement treaties between the United States and Mexico.
27 One of the USIBWC’s several obligations on the border is to monitor water sharing with

1 Mexico in accordance with a 1944 Treaty between the United States and Mexico called the
2 “Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana and of the Rio Grande.” To implement that
3 obligation, USIBWC maintains gauging stations used to measure water levels in the adjacent
4 Colorado River that it accesses both through Reclamation lands and over an easement.

5 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

6 **The United States’ Acquisition of Lands**

7 24. The area now comprising the State of Arizona was acquired by the United States
8 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, as modified by the 1853 Gadsden Purchase,
9 and the 1854 Treaty of Mesilla, which affirmed the Gadsden Purchase.

10 25. The 1854 Treaty of Mesilla modified the border set forth in Article 5 of the 1848
11 Treaty to conform to the border described in Article 1 of the 1854 Treaty. This resulted in the
12 United States becoming the owner of the land north of the border with Mexico encompassed in
13 the Gadsden Purchase, subject only to reservations of certain specified private land grants
14 consistent with the 1848 and 1854 Treaties.

15 26. Since that time, the United States has exercised its sovereign and proprietary
16 rights over this property, including transferring specific lands to Arizona and private
17 individuals and reserving other lands for various purposes. The United States has also re-
18 acquired other lands that it had previously disposed of.

19 **Coronado National Forest**

20 27. The Coronado National Forest is a unit of the National Forest System in Arizona
21 that borders Mexico. The Forest consists of lands that were originally reserved under 16 U.S.C.
22 § 471 [repealed by P.L. 94-679, October 21, 1976] as the Huachuca Forest Reserve in 1906,
23 which was later consolidated into the Garces National Forest in 1908. The Garces National
24 Forest was then consolidated into the Coronado National Forest in 1911.

1 28. The property comprising the Coronado National Forest is National Forest System
2 land owned by the United States and administered by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture acting
3 through the Forest Service.

4 **Reclamation Lands**

5 29. As relevant here, Reclamation manages certain lands owned by the United States
6 along or near the Arizona-Mexico border that were withdrawn from the public domain or
7 acquired at different times under the Reclamation Act of 1902, which authorized the Secretary
8 of the Interior to withdraw lands from public entry that were required for any irrigation works
9 under the Act and to acquire lands by purchase or condemnation where necessary. Reclamation
10 Act, 32 Stat. 388, §§ 3, 7 (1902).

11 30. In 1904, the Secretary authorized the withdrawal and purchase of lands for the
12 Yuma Project to irrigate lands with water from the Colorado River.

13 31. In 1927, Congress authorized the Secretary to acquire lands for the Colorado
14 River Front Work and Levee System—intended to control floods, improve navigation, and
15 regulate the flow of the Colorado River—consistent with the authorization in the Reclamation
16 Act of 1902.

17 32. As part of the Colorado River Front Work and Levee System, Reclamation also
18 obtained an easement over certain lands along the Arizona-Mexico border within the Cocopah
19 Indian Reservation.

20 **Roosevelt Reservation**

21 33. In 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt issued a proclamation known as the
22 “Roosevelt Reservation,” declaring that it was “necessary for the public welfare that a strip of
23 land lying along the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico be
24 reserved from the operation of public land laws and kept free from obstruction” to protect
25 against the smuggling of goods between Mexico and the United States. 35 Stat. 2136.

26 34. To do this, the President “reserved from entry, settlement or other form of
27 appropriation under the public land laws and set apart as a public reservation, all public lands

1 within sixty feet of the international boundary between the United States and the Republic of
2 Mexico, within the State of California and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.” *Id.*

3 35. The Roosevelt Reservation applied only to public lands (i.e., those lands owned
4 by the United States). The Reservation excluded lands (1) already legally claimed or covered
5 by a properly recorded right of way, (2) “upon which any valid settlement has been made
6 pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record ha[d]
7 not expired,” and (3) that were “embraced within any withdrawal or reservation for any use or
8 purpose to which th[e] reservation for customs purposes [was] repugnant.” *Id.*

9 **Arizona Statehood**

10 36. Three years after the Roosevelt Reservation, in 1910, Congress exercised its
11 authority under Article IV, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution to “dispose of and make all
12 needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States,”
13 and to admit new states to the union, by passing an enabling statute with conditions that, if met,
14 would allow Arizona to become a state.

15 37. One of those conditions required that “[t]he people inhabiting said proposed State
16 do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and
17 ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof” 36 Stat. 557, 569 (1910).

18 38. Arizona adopted a constitution with this disclaimer, Ariz. Const. Art. XX, sec. 4,
19 and was admitted to the union in 1912, 37 Stat. 1728 (1912).

20 **Arizona’s Trespasses**

21 39. The Department of Homeland Security has exercised its authority under IIRIRA
22 § 102 to install certain sections of physical barriers, including pedestrian and vehicle barrier,
23 along the border with Arizona and Mexico where it is most practical and effective. The
24 pedestrian barrier is not contiguous. There are areas along the border where there are gaps in
25 the pedestrian barrier or where vehicle barrier exists rather than pedestrian barrier.

26 40. Governor Ducey purported to declare an emergency under Arizona Revised
27 Statutes § 26-303(d) on April 20, 2021, asserting that “soon after January 20, 2021, as a result

1 of a new Presidential administration’s anticipated policy changes regarding immigration,
2 foreign nationals began entering the United States at substantially higher rates through both
3 legal and illegal means.”

4 41. Following the State legislature’s appropriation of \$335 million for Fiscal Year
5 2023 (available July 1, 2022) for border security measures, Governor Ducey issued Executive
6 Order 2022-04 on August 12, 2022.

7 42. Executive Order 2022-04 ordered AZDEMA to “immediately initiate operations
8 to close the gaps in Arizona’s southern border wall, regardless of location,” and to “work with
9 other Arizona state agencies, local authorities, private organizations and, to the extent possible,
10 federal agencies to accomplish this mission as quickly as possible.”

11 *Interference with Reclamation’s Easement and Trespasses on Reclamation Lands*

12 43. In August 2022, without federal authorization, Arizona, or individuals acting
13 under Arizona’s authority or control, placed approximately 42 shipping containers on
14 Reclamation’s easement acquired under the Colorado River Front Work and Levee System
15 within the exterior boundaries of the Cocopah Indian Tribe’s West Reservation within portions
16 of Section 11, Township 10 South, Range 25 West, Gila-Salt River Meridian, Arizona. Those
17 shipping containers remain in place. None of the shipping containers are within the boundaries
18 of the Roosevelt Reservation. Arizona has no property interests in the land on which the
19 shipping containers were placed.

20 44. In August 2022, without federal authorization, Arizona, or individuals acting
21 under Arizona’s authority or control, placed an additional 80 containers on Reclamation lands
22 withdrawn and acquired pursuant to the Yuma Project and the Colorado River Front Work and
23 Levee System and located between four gaps in existing border wall in Yuma County, Arizona
24 within portions of Section 35, Township 16 South, Range 21 East, San Bernardino Meridian,
25 Arizona; and Section 28, Township 8 South, Range 24 West, Gila-Salt River Meridian,
26 Arizona. Those shipping containers remain in place. None of the shipping containers are
27

1 within the boundaries of the Roosevelt Reservation. Arizona has no property interests in the
2 land on which the shipping containers were placed.

3 45. Reclamation’s Regional Director notified AZDEMA in a letter dated October 13,
4 2022, that the “unauthorized placement of those containers constitutes a violation of federal law
5 and is a trespass against the United States,” which is “harming federal lands and resources and
6 impeding Reclamation’s ability to perform its mission.”

7 *Trespasses on National Forest System Lands*

8 46. In mid-September 2022, an AZDEMA employee contacted Forest Service
9 personnel, indicating that AZDEMA was “looking to get approval from [the] Coronado
10 National Forest to place barriers on National Forest land in all areas that currently have gaps in
11 the federal wall.”

12 47. The Forest Service advised Arizona that it needed to obtain authorization for such
13 use through the federal regulatory process governing the use and occupancy of National Forest
14 System lands. Arizona did not do so.

15 48. On October 5, 2022, Forest Service personnel observed around fifteen shipping
16 containers and associated construction equipment at a staging area just north of the
17 international border on the Coronado National Forest in Cochise County, located approximately
18 in the West 700 feet of the South 250 feet of Lot 2 of Section 22 of Township 24 South, Range
19 20 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian.

20 49. The Forest Supervisor for the Coronado National Forest sent a letter to Arizona
21 two days later, advising Arizona again on the process for obtaining a permit and asking that
22 Arizona “refrain from any further activity associated with the containers on [National Forest
23 System] lands, including the use of any equipment, until such time as a proper authorization is
24 secured.”

25 50. Arizona notified the Forest Service that same day that it would continue the work
26 on National Forest System lands without seeking a permit.

1 embankment. The shipping containers also present a safety risk, as one or more of them has
2 shifted during a storm event and at least one fell into a concrete-lined canal that conveys water
3 to Mexico. Similarly, the shipping containers on other Reclamation lands are interfering with
4 the agency's ability to access, operate, and maintain its facilities and pose a threat to those
5 facilities.

6 55. In installing shipping containers on National Forest System lands, Arizona has
7 widened roads and cleared lands for staging areas. In doing so, Arizona has cut down or
8 removed scores of trees, clogged drainages, and degraded the habitat of species listed under the
9 Endangered Species Act. The shipping containers are blocking approximately thirty naturally
10 occurring ephemeral watercourses, which will interrupt natural watershed patterns, erode soil in
11 the immediate area, and damage vegetation and forage. Arizona has also prevented public
12 access to National Forest System lands and interfered with the Forest Service's ability to carry
13 out its official duties by, among other things, causing the National Forest System lands to be
14 occupied by armed private security guards and blocking access to National Forest System
15 roads.

16 56. Arizona's installation of shipping containers along the border on federal public
17 lands is also detrimentally affecting law enforcement functions. Arizona's installation activities
18 have substantially curtailed the Forest Service's ability to freely access the border area, and the
19 installation of the containers could impede access to crime scenes or to investigating criminal
20 activity originating on the other side of the containers, including drug trafficking. Further,
21 when responding to incidents in the area, the containers could compromise the safety of law
22 enforcement by blocking visibility, preventing the assessment of threats on the other side of the
23 border, and giving the observational advantage to armed scouts for transnational criminal
24 organizations. The shipping containers can feasibly be entered on the ends or by cutting access
25 points into the containers, allowing for the concealment of individuals, weapons, or contraband,
26 effectively creating a fortified bunker that would pose a grave threat to unsuspecting Forest
27

1 Service personnel and the public. This situation is inherently dangerous and inconsistent with
2 the purpose of the Roosevelt Reservation.

3 57. Arizona's shipping containers are also interfering with the ability of Customs and
4 Border Protection to close four gaps in existing border barrier with engineered barriers that
5 include important design standards and requirements, such as allowing for visibility through the
6 barriers, preventing perching on the barriers, and creating access through the barrier for
7 emergency vehicles and other authorized parties. Customs and Border Protection has awarded
8 contracts for the construction of such barriers. Unless removed, the shipping containers
9 installed by Arizona will result in these construction activities being paused or suspended.

10 58. The shipping containers on the USIBWC's easement are interfering with that
11 agency's ability to carry out its official duties.

12 59. Arizona's trespasses also invade the United States' paramount sovereign property
13 interests under the Property Clause and conflict with Congress' laws governing the United
14 States' properties. Arizona's actions thus violate the Supremacy Clause and harm the United
15 States' constitutional rights and interests.

16 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

17 **Count I – Trespass**

18 60. The United States incorporates its previous allegations as though fully set forth
19 herein.

20 61. Arizona has installed and is installing shipping containers along the Arizona-
21 Mexico border on lands owned by the United States without obtaining the required federal
22 permits or other authorization.

23 62. Arizona is in trespass on these lands in violation of applicable statutes and
24 regulations, including those set forth in paragraphs 15 to 20.

25 63. The United States is entitled to a declaration under the Federal Declaratory
26 Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, that Arizona's use and occupancy of lands owned by the
27 United States without the required permits or other authorizations are trespasses.

1 E. A declaration that Arizona’s installation of shipping containers on lands over
2 which the United States, through the USIBWC, holds an easement unlawfully interferes with
3 and encroaches on that easement;

4 F. An award of damages for Arizona’s unlawful interference with the United States’
5 easements, including any costs and expenses incurred by the United States in removing
6 Arizona’s containers and associated materials and in remediating the sites to their prior
7 condition;

8 G. A declaration that Executive Order 2022-04 violates the U.S. Constitution as
9 applied to Arizona’s occupancy and use of lands owned by the United States without the
10 required permits or other authorizations;

11 H. A declaration that Arizona’s use and occupancy of lands owned by the United
12 States without the required permits or other authorization infringes on the United States’
13 paramount sovereign property interests, conflicts with and violates federal laws and regulations,
14 and is pre-empted by and violates the U.S. Constitution.

15 I. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Arizona to cease installing
16 shipping containers and all related installation activities on lands owned by the United States
17 along the Arizona-Mexico border; to cease the continuing trespasses and violations of the U.S.
18 Constitution by removing all shipping containers Arizona previously installed on lands owned
19 by the United States, under the federal agencies’ direction to minimize further harms to the
20 United States; and to remediate any and all harm to the lands owned by the United States
21 caused by Arizona’s installation of shipping containers;

22 J. A permanent injunction enjoining Arizona from using or occupying lands owned
23 by the United States along the Arizona-Mexico border without the required federal permits or
24 other authorizations;

25 K. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Arizona to remove all shipping
26 containers installed on lands within the Cocopah Indian Reservation over which the United
27 States holds an easement’ under the federal agencies’ direction to minimize further harms to the

1 United States, and remediation of any and all harm caused by Arizona’s installation of those
2 shipping containers;

3 L. A permanent injunction enjoining Arizona from interfering with the United
4 States’ easement on lands within the Cocopah Indian Reservation;

5 M. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Arizona to remove all shipping
6 containers installed on lands over which the United States, through the USIBWC, holds an
7 easement, under the federal agencies’ direction to minimize further harms to the United States,
8 and remediation of any and all harm caused by Arizona’s installation of those shipping
9 containers;

10 N. A permanent injunction enjoining Arizona from interfering with the easement that
11 the United States holds through the USIBWC;

12 O. An award to the United States of costs in this action; and

13 P. Any other relief the Court deems just and proper.
14

15 Respectfully submitted this 14th day of December, 2022,
16

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