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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY,

Plaintiff,

v.

COREY FRYBERG, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. C17-1196RSL

ORDER GRANTING
TULALIP TRIBES'
MOTION TO DISMISS

This matter comes before the Court on “Defendant Tulalip Tribes’ Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction.” Dkt. # 15. Having reviewed the memoranda submitted by the parties and the remainder of the record, the Court finds as follows:

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Wilmington Savings Fund Society brings this foreclosure action against defendant Corey Fryberg. Corey Fryberg is a member of the Tulalip Tribes, a federally recognized Indian tribe, and the property at issue is trust land within the Tulalip Indian Reservation. Dkt. # 8 ¶¶ 2.1, 3.2. The Tulalip Tribes is also a named defendant for having a possible interest in the property.

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1 Plaintiff's initial complaint was filed on August 8, 2017. Dkt. # 1. On August 17,
2 2017, the Court *sua sponte* issued an Order to Show Cause for plaintiff's failure to
3 provide the citizenship of the parties to establish diversity jurisdiction. Dkt. # 6. On
4 August 25, 2017, plaintiff filed an amended complaint (Dkt. # 8), and on September 28,
5 2017, the Court vacated the Order to Show Cause. Dkt. # 14. Now, defendant Tulalip
6 Tribes moves to dismiss the case pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) for lack of subject
7 matter jurisdiction.
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10 DISCUSSION

11 "Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction." Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins.
12 Co. of Am., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). "Unless the jurisdictional issue is inextricable
13 from the merits of a case, the court may determine jurisdiction on a motion to dismiss for
14 lack of jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. . . . Once
15 challenged, the party asserting subject matter jurisdiction has the burden of proving its
16 existence." Robinson v. United States, 586 F.3d 683, 685 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal
17 citations and quotations omitted). Here, the Tulalip Tribes argues that dismissal is
18 appropriate because diversity jurisdiction is lacking, the Tulalip Tribes is immune from
19 suit, and plaintiff failed to exhaust tribal remedies. The Court addresses each of these
20 arguments below.
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25 A. Diversity Jurisdiction

26 Plaintiff asserts that this Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The
27 diversity statute applies when the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and when the
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1 action is between “citizens of different States” or “citizens of a State and citizens or
2 subjects of a foreign state[.]” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1), (2). As a threshold matter, the
3 Tulalip Tribes is not a foreign state. See Stock West, Inc. v. Confederated Tribes of the
4 Colville Reservation, 873 F.2d 1221, 1226 (9th Cir. 1989) (citing Cherokee Nation v.
5 Georgia, 30 U.S. 1 (1831)). Therefore, diversity jurisdiction only exists if the Tulalip
6 Tribes is a “citizen” of Washington state within the meaning of § 1332.¹
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9 The Ninth Circuit recognizes that “unincorporated Indian tribes cannot sue or be
10 sued in diversity because they are not citizens of any state.” Am. Vantage Cos. v. Table
11 Mountain Rancheria, 292 F.3d 1091, 1095 (9th Cir. 2002); see also Cohen’s Handbook of
12 Federal Indian Law § 7.04 (2012 ed.). Because the Tulalip Tribes is not a citizen of
13 Washington or any other state, complete diversity is lacking, and this Court has no
14 subject matter jurisdiction.² To hold otherwise would not accord with the Tulalip Tribes’
15 status as a “domestic dependent nation” exercising inherent sovereign authority over
16 members and territories. See Okla. Tax Comm’n v. Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indian
17 Tribe, 498 U.S. 505, 509 (1991).
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21 **B. Sovereign Immunity**

22 The Tulalip Tribes also argues that plaintiff’s lawsuit is barred by tribal sovereign
23 immunity. The Tulalip Tribes possesses “inherent powers of a limited sovereignty which
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26 ¹ Except for defendant Tulalip Tribes, there appears to be complete diversity between the parties.
27 See Dkt. # 8 ¶¶ 1.2-2.5.

28 ² Plaintiff’s amended complaint merely posits that “[o]n information and belief Tulalip Tribes of
Washington is a sovereign tribal nation located in Washington.” Dkt. # 8 ¶ 2.5.

1 has never been extinguished.” United States v. Wheeler, 435 U.S. 313, 322 (1978)
2 (internal citations and quotations omitted) (superseded by statute as recognized in United
3 States v. Lara, 541 U.S. 193 (2004)). “The common law sovereign immunity possessed
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5 by the Tribe is a necessary corollary to Indian sovereignty and self-governance.” Three
6 Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation v. Wold Eng’g, 476 U.S. 877, 890
7 (1986). “As a matter of federal law, an Indian tribe is subject to suit only where Congress
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9 has authorized the suit or the tribe has waived its immunity.” Kiowa Tribe of Okla. v.
10 Mfg. Techs., Inc., 523 U.S. 751, 754 (1998). “[A] waiver of sovereign immunity cannot
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12 be implied but must be unequivocally expressed.” Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436
13 U.S. 49, 58 (1978) (internal citations and quotations omitted). “In the context of a Rule
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15 12(b)(1) motion to dismiss on the basis of tribal sovereign immunity, the party asserting
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17 subject matter jurisdiction has the burden of proving its existence, i.e. that immunity does
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19 not bar the suit.” Pistor v. Garcia, 791 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2015) (internal citations
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21 and quotations omitted).

22 Plaintiff concedes that the Tulalip Tribes has not waived immunity. Dkt. # 21 at 2.
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24 Further, plaintiff does not point to any source indicating that Congress has authorized this
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26 lawsuit against the Tulalip Tribes. Therefore, the Court lacks jurisdiction because the
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28 Tulalip Tribes is entitled to sovereign immunity.

29 **C. Exhaustion**

30 “Principles of comity require federal courts to dismiss or to abstain from deciding
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32 claims over which tribal court jurisdiction is colorable, provided that there is no evidence
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1 of bad faith or harassment. Exhaustion of tribal remedies is mandatory.” Marceau v.
2 Blackfeet Hous. Auth., 540 F.3d 916, 920 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal citations and
3 quotations omitted). “Tribal courts play a vital role in tribal self-government, and the
4 Federal Government has consistently encouraged their development.” Iowa Mut. Ins. Co.
5 v. LaPlante, 480 U.S. 9, 14-15 (1987) (internal citations omitted). The exhaustion
6 requirement applies even if no tribal court proceedings are pending. Marceau, 540 F.3d at
7 921.
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10 The Tulalip Tribal Court meets the requirement of having colorable jurisdiction
11 over this action: defendant Corey Fryberg is a tribal member, the Tulalip Tribes is a
12 named party, and the land at issue lies within the Tulalip Indian Reservation and is held
13 in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tulalip Tribes.³ Further, plaintiff’s
14 initial complaint seems to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Tulalip Tribal Court. See
15 Dkt. # 1 ¶ 3.2 (“Normally, actions are to be commenced in Tulalip Tribal Court when the
16 subject property is located within Tulalip Indian Reservation[.]”). Plaintiff has not
17 alleged that the exhaustion requirement is being asserted in bad faith or to harass.⁴ Out of
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22 ³ The Tulalip Tribal Court’s jurisdiction extends to “(a) all persons natural and legal of any kind
23 and to (b) all subject matters which, now and in the future, are permitted to be within the
24 jurisdiction of any Tribal Court of a sovereign Indian tribe or nation recognized by the United
25 States of America and to (c) all matters having to do with rights in or encumbrances to lands
26 within or without the Tulalip Indian Reservation held by the United States in trust for the Tulalip
27 Tribes or its members, in restricted fee by the Tulalip Tribes, or lands held in fee by members of
28 the Tulalip Tribes located within the Tulalip Reservation[.]” Tulalip Tribal Code Section
2.05.020(1).


⁴ In addition to instances of bad faith and harassment, the Supreme Court has noted that
exhaustion of tribal remedies is also not required “where the action is patently violative of
express jurisdictional prohibitions, or where exhaustion would be futile because of the lack of an

1 respect for the Tulalip Tribes' sovereignty, and recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tulalip
2 Tribal Court to adjudicate this dispute, the case is DISMISSED for failure to exhaust
3 tribal remedies.
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5 CONCLUSION

6 Each of defendant's arguments independently supports dismissal: there is no
7 complete diversity between the parties; the Tulalip Tribes is immune from suit; and
8 plaintiff failed to exhaust tribal remedies.⁵ For all of the foregoing reasons, defendant's
9 motion (Dkt. # 15) is GRANTED. The case is DISMISSED.
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13 DATED this 12th day of December, 2017.
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18 Robert S. Lasnik
19 United States District Judge
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adequate opportunity to challenge the court's jurisdiction." Nat'l Farmers Union Ins. Cos. v.
Crow Tribe of Indians, 471 U.S. 845, 856 n.21 (1985). These exceptions do not apply.

26 ⁵ Plaintiff suggests that to cure the issues related to diversity jurisdiction and tribal sovereign
27 immunity, the Court can simply dismiss the Tulalip Tribes as a party and let the action proceed.
28 Dkt. # 21 at 3. This does not resolve the issue of exhaustion of tribal remedies, however, and the
Court declines to adopt this suggestion.

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