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9 *Seeking admission *pro hac vice*

10
11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
12 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
13 EUREKA DIVISION

14
15 **CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL**
DIVERSITY; WESTERN WATERSHEDS)
16 **PROJECT; ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE**)
FUND; PROJECT COYOTE/EARTH)
17 **ISLAND INSTITUTE; ANIMAL**)
WELFARE INSTITUTE; WILDEARTH)
18 **GUARDIANS;**)

Case No. _____

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

19 Plaintiffs,

20 v.

21 **USDA APHIS WILDLIFE SERVICES;**)
WILLIAM H. CLAY, Deputy Administrator,)
22 **USDA APHIS Wildlife Services;**)

23 Defendants.

24
25 **INTRODUCTION**

26 1. Plaintiffs Center for Biological Diversity, Western Watersheds Project, Animal
27 Legal Defense Fund, Project Coyote/Earth Island Institute, Animal Welfare Institute and
28 WildEarth Guardians bring this lawsuit against defendants U.S. Department of Agriculture

1 (“USDA”) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (“APHIS”) Wildlife Services and
2 William H. Clay, the program’s Deputy Administrator (hereinafter collectively “Wildlife
3 Services”). By continuing to kill predators and other wildlife without supplementing the outdated
4 NEPA analysis for the “Wildlife Damage Management” program in California’s North District,
5 Defendants are failing to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), 42
6 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347, and the implementing Council on Environmental Quality (“CEQ”)
7 regulations, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500-1508, as well as the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5
8 U.S.C. §§ 701-706.

9 2. NEPA requires supplemental analysis when “significant new circumstances or
10 information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its
11 impacts” emerge. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1)(ii). Approximately 20 years have passed since
12 Wildlife Services analyzed the impacts of its “Wildlife Damage Management” program in the
13 North District in a finalized NEPA document. New information and circumstances relevant to
14 the predator-killing program, such as new scientific publications on the ineffectiveness of
15 predator control, require that Wildlife Service prepare a supplemental NEPA analysis.

16 3. Through this Complaint, Plaintiffs seek a declaration that Wildlife Services’
17 ongoing authorization and implementation of the Wildlife Damage Management program in
18 California’s North District violates federal law and is otherwise arbitrary and capricious.
19 Plaintiffs additionally seek injunctive relief to redress the injuries caused by these violations of
20 the law. Should Plaintiffs prevail, they will seek an award of costs, attorneys’ fees, and other
21 expenses pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2412.

22 **JURISDICTION**

23 4. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question
24 jurisdiction). The Court has authority to issue declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to 28
25 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202 and 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

26 5. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because a
27 substantial part of the agency’s violations of law occurred and continue to occur in this district,
28 and injury to Plaintiffs and their members occurred and continues to occur in this district.

1 Moreover, plaintiffs Center for Biological Diversity, Western Watersheds Project, Animal Legal
2 Defense Fund, and Project Coyote/Earth Island Institute maintain offices in this district.

3 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

4 6. Pursuant to Civil Local Rules 3-2(c) and 3-2(f), the appropriate intradistrict
5 assignment of this case is the Eureka Division because a substantial part of the agency's
6 violations of law occurred and continue to occur in the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, and
7 Mendocino, which are within the management area of Wildlife Services' California North
8 District, where implementation of the Wildlife Damage Management program occurs.

9 **PARTIES**

10 7. Plaintiff CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY is a non-profit 501(c)(3)
11 organization with about 58,000 active members, with offices in Oakland, California, and
12 elsewhere across the country. The Center for Biological Diversity works through science, law,
13 and media to protect rare wildlife, including predators targeted by Wildlife Services.

14 8. Plaintiff WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT ("WWP") is a non-profit
15 corporation with over 5,000 members and supporters, and field offices in several western states
16 including in Martinez, California. WWP is dedicated to protecting and restoring watersheds and
17 wildlife in the American West through education, public policy initiatives, and legal advocacy.
18 WWP and its members have longstanding interests in improving public lands management and
19 tracking federal management of wildlife and predators throughout the Western United States.

20 9. Plaintiff ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND ("ALDF") is a non-profit
21 501(c)(3) organization with more than 200,000 members and supporters headquartered in Cotati,
22 California. ALDF works to advance the interests of animals, including wildlife, through the legal
23 system. ALDF and its members derive scientific, recreational, conservational, and aesthetic
24 benefits from Wildlife Services' procedural compliance with NEPA and the existence of the
25 diverse wildlife native to California's Northern District.

26 10. Plaintiff PROJECT COYOTE/EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE includes Project
27 Coyote, which is a fiscally sponsored project of the national non-profit organization Earth Island
28 Institute based in Northern California. Project Coyote is a coalition of wildlife scientists,

1 educators, ranchers and community leaders that promotes compassionate conservation and
2 coexistence between people and wildlife through education, science and advocacy. Project
3 Coyote is dedicated to changing negative attitudes toward coyotes, wolves and other native
4 carnivores by replacing ignorance and fear with understanding, respect and appreciation.

5 11. Plaintiff ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE (“AWI”) is a national, non-profit
6 charitable organization headquartered in Washington D.C. and founded in 1951 to reduce the
7 sum total of pain and fear inflicted on non-human animals by people. AWI and its members
8 derive scientific, recreation, conservation, and aesthetic benefits from the existence of the diverse
9 wildlife native to California. AWI is dedicated to minimizing the impacts of human actions
10 detrimental to endangered or threatened species, including harassment, habitat degradation,
11 encroachment and destruction, and irresponsible hunting and trapping practices.

12 12. Plaintiff WILDEARTH GUARDIANS is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization with
13 over 207,000 members and supporters, headquartered in Santa Fe, New Mexico with offices
14 across the West. Many of these members and supporters reside in and/or recreate in Northern
15 California. Guardians and its members are dedicated to protecting and restoring the wildlife, wild
16 places, wild rivers, and health of the American West.

17 13. Plaintiffs, as well as their members, staff, and supporters, are dedicated to
18 ensuring that Defendants comply with all applicable federal laws. Wildlife Services’ Wildlife
19 Damage Management program, along with its associated 1997 EA and Finding Of No
20 Significant Impact (“1997 EA/FONSI”), adversely impact Plaintiffs’ interests in California’s
21 wildlife that could be killed by Wildlife Services—intentionally or unintentionally—including
22 gray wolves, coyotes, black bears, mountain lions, bobcats, foxes, fishers, and others. Plaintiffs
23 also have members who are adversely impacted by the threat that Wildlife Services poses to
24 companion animals in the North District.

25 14. Plaintiffs’ members, staff, and supporters live and recreate in or near areas within
26 the management area of Wildlife Services’ California North District, where implementation of
27 the Wildlife Damage Management program occurs, for the purposes of hiking, observing
28 wildlife, and other recreational and professional pursuits. Plaintiffs’ members and staff enjoy

1 observing, attempting to observe, photographing, and studying wildlife, including signs of those
2 species' presence in these areas. The opportunity to possibly view wildlife or their signs in these
3 areas is of significant interest and value to Plaintiffs' members and staff, and increases the use
4 and enjoyment of public lands and ecosystems in northern California. Plaintiffs' members, staff,
5 and supporters have engaged in these activities in the past, and they intend to do so again in the
6 near future.

7 15. Plaintiffs' members, staff, and supporters have a procedural interest in ensuring
8 that all Wildlife Services' activities comply with all applicable federal statutes and regulations.
9 Plaintiffs have worked to reform Wildlife Services' activities throughout the United States,
10 including in California. Plaintiffs and their members, staff, and supporters have an interest in
11 preventing Wildlife Services from being involved in lethal wildlife damage management,
12 particularly predator control, and in the use of more effective and proactive non-lethal
13 alternatives that foster communities' coexistence with wildlife. The relief requested in this
14 litigation would further that goal.

15 16. The interests of Plaintiffs' members, staff, and supporters have been, and will
16 continue to be, injured by Wildlife Services' wildlife-killing activities in California and its
17 failure to comply with NEPA in implementing its Wildlife Damage Management program in
18 California's North District.

19 17. The relief requested by Plaintiffs in this complaint would redress the injuries of
20 Plaintiffs' members, staff, and supporters. The relief requested by Plaintiffs, if granted, would
21 prevent Wildlife Services from engaging in wildlife damage management activities until, and
22 unless, it complies with federal law. The relief requested by Plaintiffs, if granted, could reduce
23 the amount of lethal predator control and other wildlife killing conducted in California. The
24 relief requested by Plaintiffs, if granted, would make wildlife killing more expensive for the
25 California Department of Fish and Wildlife ("CDFW"), local municipalities, and private
26 livestock producers because these entities would not be able to contract with Wildlife Services to
27 conduct lethal wildlife damage management activities on their behalf. These entities cannot and
28 would not be able to completely replace Wildlife Services' activities authorized by the 1997

1 EA/FONSI, and they would not be able to provide the services contemplated by the 1997
2 EA/FONSI at the same cost as if Wildlife Services provided those same services. These entities
3 do not have the equipment, such as fixed-wing aircraft for aerial gunning operations, and trained
4 wildlife killing personnel that Wildlife Services has.

5 18. Plaintiffs’ interests, and those of their members and supporters, have been, are
6 being, and, unless the requested relief is granted, will continue to be harmed by Defendants’
7 actions and inactions challenged in this complaint. If this Court issues the relief requested, the
8 harm to Plaintiffs’ interests, and of the harm to their members and supporters’ interests, will be
9 redressed.

10 19. Defendant USDA APHIS WILDLIFE SERVICES is a division of the United
11 States Department of Agriculture’s (“USDA”) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
12 (“APHIS”). Wildlife Services is a federal agency that is responsible for applying and
13 implementing the federal laws and regulations challenged in this complaint. Wildlife Services
14 receives federal and cooperator funding to undertake wildlife damage management activities in
15 California.

16 20. Defendant WILLIAM H. CLAY is being sued in his official capacity as the
17 Deputy Administrator of USDA APHIS Wildlife Services.

18 **LEGAL BACKGROUND**

19 **National Environmental Policy Act**

20 21. Under the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), a federal agency must
21 prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) for “major Federal actions significantly
22 affecting the quality of the human environment” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C). Human environment
23 “shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the
24 relationship of people with that environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.14.

25 22. To determine whether an action is significant—i.e., whether an EIS is necessary
26 for the proposed action—the Council for Environmental Quality (“CEQ”) regulations require an
27 agency first to prepare an EA. *Id.* § 1501.4(b). Significance determinations are governed by CEQ
28 regulations, which require agencies to consider both the context of the action and the intensity of

1 the environmental impacts. *Id.* § 1508.27. If the agency determines that a full EIS is not
2 necessary, the agency must prepare a finding of no significant impact (“FONSI”). A FONSI is a
3 “document . . . briefly presenting the reasons why [the proposed] action . . . will not have a
4 significant effect on the human environment . . .” *Id.* § 1508.13.

5 23. “The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are
6 based on understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore,
7 and enhance the environment.” *Id.* § 1500.1(c). The CEQ “regulations provide the direction to
8 achieve this purpose.” *Id.* To that end, “NEPA procedures must insure that environmental
9 information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before
10 actions are taken. The information must be of high quality. Accurate scientific analysis, expert
11 agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA.” *Id.* § 1500.1(b).

12 24. The environmental analysis must disclose and analyze the direct, indirect, and
13 cumulative effects of the proposed action on the environment. *Id.* §§ 1502.16 (discussion of
14 environmental consequences), 1508.7 (cumulative impacts), 1508.8 (direct and indirect effects),
15 1508.25(c)(3) (scope of impacts that must be considered).

16 25. An agency has a continuing obligation to comply with NEPA and must prepare a
17 supplemental NEPA document when “significant new circumstances or information relevant to
18 environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts” emerge. *Id.* §
19 1502.9(c)(1)(ii); see *Native Ecosystems Council v. Tidwell*, 599 F.3d 926, 937 (9th Cir. 2010).

20 **Administrative Procedure Act**

21 26. NEPA does not contain an internal standard of review, so judicial review is
22 therefore governed by the APA. Under the APA, courts “shall hold unlawful and set aside”
23 agency action, findings, or conclusions found to be “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion,
24 or otherwise not in accordance with the law” or “without observance of procedure required by
25 law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (D).

26 27. In addition, APA section 706(1) authorizes reviewing courts to “compel agency
27 action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.” *Id.* § 706(1).

1 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

2 **I. Wildlife Services' Wildlife Killing Program**

3 28. Wildlife Services and its precursors have specialized in killing wildlife for more
4 than 100 years, and are responsible for the eradication of wildlife like wolves, bears, and other
5 animals from much of the United States, particularly in the West. Wildlife Services contracts
6 with other federal agencies, non-federal government agencies, and private landowners to fulfill
7 its mission of "managing problems caused by wildlife."

8 29. At present, Wildlife Services kills millions of animals every year. In Fiscal Year
9 2016, Wildlife Services reports that it killed more than 2.7 million animals across the United
10 States, including 415 gray wolves; 76,963 adult coyotes, plus an unknown number of coyote
11 pups in 430 destroyed dens; 407 black bears; 334 mountain lions; 997 bobcats; 535 river otters,
12 including 415 killed "unintentionally;" 3,791 foxes, plus an unknown number of fox pups in 128
13 dens; and 21,184 beavers. The program also killed 14,654 prairie dogs outright, as well as an
14 unknown number killed in more than 68,000 burrows that were destroyed or fumigated.

15 30. Each year Wildlife Services unintentionally kills thousands of animals of non-
16 target species. These non-target species include federally or state protected animals such as gray
17 wolves, California condors, bobcats, and grizzly bears, as well as eagles, falcons, red-tailed
18 hawks, great horned owls, porcupines, marmots, great blue herons, ruddy ducks, sandhill cranes,
19 and ringtail cats. These killings undermine efforts to conserve and recover the affected species,
20 which oftentimes need protection in part due to Wildlife Services' historic and ongoing practices.

21 31. Former employees have alleged that Wildlife Services underreports the numbers
22 of animals killed by the agency, and therefore, that the actual numbers of animals killed are
23 likely greater than reported.

24 32. Many of the species Wildlife Services targets play critical roles in ecosystems,
25 and their removals result in a cascade of unintended consequences. The loss of top predators in
26 particular is well documented to cause a wide range of unanticipated impacts that are often
27 profound, altering processes as diverse as the dynamics of disease, wildfire, carbon
28 sequestration, invasive species, and biogeochemical cycles. In short, the removal of so many

1 animals from the environment—especially predators—significantly alters native ecosystems
2 directly, indirectly, and cumulatively.

3 33. Many of the methods Wildlife Services uses—including leg-hold and body-
4 gripping traps, snares, and gas cartridges—are fundamentally nonselective, environmentally
5 destructive, inherently cruel, and often ineffective.

6 34. For example, leg-hold traps are internationally recognized as inhumane and have
7 been banned in many countries. Upon being trapped, animals frantically struggle to free
8 themselves both by attempting to pull their trapped limb out of the device and by chewing at the
9 trap itself or even their own limbs. The force of the jaws clamping on the animal’s limb and the
10 subsequent struggle result in severe trauma, including mangled of the limb; fractures; damage to
11 muscles and tendons; lacerations; injury to the face and mouth; broken teeth; loss of circulation;
12 frostbite; and amputation. Wildlife Services often fails to routinely check its traps, and as such,
13 many animals experience prolonged suffering and may eventually die of exposure.

14 35. In California’s North District, the 1997 EA/FONSI authorizes Wildlife Services’
15 involvement in Wildlife Damage Management. Specifically, it authorizes use of leg-hold traps,
16 aerial gunning (shooting fleeing animals from airplanes or helicopters), M-44s (sodium cyanide
17 bombs), firearms, neck snares, Livestock Protection Collars, gas cartridges (for killing animals in
18 dens), and more.

19 36. Target species include coyote, red fox, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, gray
20 fox, and dog. Wildlife Services has also unintentionally trapped and sometimes killed several
21 non-target animals in California’s North District, including badger, gray fox, jackrabbit, muskrat,
22 raccoon, opossum, and skunk.

23 37. Wildlife Services’ North District currently includes 13 California counties: Butte,
24 Humboldt, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sutter, Trinity
25 and Yuba counties.

26 **II. NEPA Analysis of Wildlife Damage Management in California’s North District**

27 38. The agency in 1994 prepared (and in 1997 amended) a Programmatic EIS (“1994
28 PEIS”) to analyze its nationwide wildlife damage control program. That outdated document

1 relies mostly on science from the 1980s, with some studies from as far back as the 1930s. On
2 October 12, 2016, Wildlife Services announced that it intends to redo or revise all of the NEPA
3 documents currently tiered to the 1994 PEIS.

4 39. Wildlife Services has never prepared an EIS analyzing the impacts of its “Wildlife
5 Damage Management” program in California’s North District.

6 40. In 1997, Wildlife Services issued an EA and FONSI for “Wildlife Damage
7 Management” in California’s North District. The 1997 EA/FONSI explains that its analysis
8 “relies heavily on existing data contained in published documents, primarily the USDA-APHIS-
9 ADC Environmental Impact Statement (ADC EIS) (USDA 1994) to which this Environmental
10 Assessment (EA) is tiered”

11 41. In May 2015, Wildlife Services released a pre-decisional Environmental
12 Assessment for its “Mammal Damage Management” program for California’s North District. On
13 July 15, 2015, Plaintiffs submitted written comments on the pre-decisional EA.

14 42. More than 18 months after Wildlife Services released the pre-decisional EA, on
15 January 19, 2017, Plaintiffs sent a written request that Wildlife Services promptly finalize the EA
16 and begin preparation of an EIS given the potential for significant impacts.

17 43. On January 24, 2017, Wildlife Services responded to Plaintiffs’ letter explaining
18 that it would complete its final decision “within the next several months.”

19 44. As of the date of this Complaint, however, Wildlife Services still has not
20 supplemented its analysis in the 1997 EA/FONSI or finalized the 2015 pre-decisional
21 Environmental Assessment.

22 **III. New Information and Circumstances Affecting Wildlife Damage Management in** 23 **California’s North District**

24 45. Since Wildlife Services prepared its 1997 EA/FONSI, new information and
25 circumstances demonstrate that supplemental NEPA analysis is required.

26 46. The number of animals killed by Wildlife Services in the North District has
27 changed, as well as the species targeted. The 1997 EA/FONSI reports the following annual
28 averages of animals Wildlife Services killed from 1994-1995: 3,060 coyotes, 14 bobcats, and 46

1 gray foxes. In addition, in 1994 and 1995, Wildlife Services killed three red foxes, 100 mountain
2 lions, 67 black bears and six dogs. The 2015 pre-decisional EA explains that the annual average
3 from 2010-2013 was 1605 coyotes, 12 bobcats, 895 skunks, and 35 foxes. In addition, Wildlife
4 Services kills many other species within the North District, including birds, which have not
5 benefited from any NEPA analysis.

6 47. The methods Wildlife Services uses have changed since 1997. For example, the
7 1997 EA/FONSI authorizes use of Livestock Protection Collars, which Wildlife Services no
8 longer uses in California.

9 48. Additional species listed as threatened or endangered and additional species of
10 special concern have been identified in California's North District since the 1997 EA/FONSI.
11 These include: California tiger salamander, Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, gray wolf, Canada
12 lynx, Oregon spotted frog, wolverine (proposed federally threatened), and Sierra Nevada red fox
13 (candidate). All of these may be affected by the Wildlife Damage Management program, but
14 none were analyzed in the 1997 EA/FONSI. As one specific example, the endangered gray wolf
15 returned to California in 2015, but the 1997 EA/FONSI did not analyze impacts on gray wolf and
16 includes no mitigation measures to prevent harm to the species.

17 49. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has issued new restrictions to
18 protect endangered species, such as gray wolves, that could be harmed by Wildlife Services' use
19 of gas cartridges to kill denning animals.

20 50. In the last decade, several M-44s that Wildlife Services placed have poisoned
21 people, non-target wildlife, and family dogs. A supplemental NEPA analysis should analyze
22 whether Wildlife Services should continue to use these dangerous devices in California.

23 51. Since the 1997 EA/FONSI, numerous studies have been published that
24 demonstrate the harmful ecological effects of removing predators from ecosystems (e.g., Beschta
25 & Ripple 2009, 2016; Levi et al. 2012; Bergstrom et al. 2013; Bergstrom 2017).

26 52. Numerous studies published after the 1997 EA/FONSI call into question Wildlife
27 Services' assumption that killing predators effectively protects commercial livestock over the
28 long term. For example, Wielgus and Peebles (2014) found that killing predators to protect

1 livestock can backfire and may actually *increase* livestock depredation. In addition, Treves and
2 others (2016) found little or no scientific support for the proposition that killing predators such as
3 wolves, mountain lions, and bears to protect livestock actually reduces livestock losses.

4 53. In addition, new information regarding the cost-effectiveness of predator control
5 has emerged since the 1990s. For example, Rashford and Grant (2010) published a literature
6 review of economic analyses of predator control.

7 54. New information raising ethical concerns about practices of some Wildlife
8 Services staff has also emerged since 1997. For example, in 2012, the *Sacramento Bee* published
9 a series of articles exposing a number of the practices of Wildlife Services. This series described
10 ethical problems within the agency, including employees hiding killings of non-target animals.
11 The *Sacramento Bee* reported that a Wildlife Services employee posted photographs online of
12 his dogs attacking coyotes caught in leg-hold traps and was not disciplined.

13 55. Since 1997, a variety of nonlethal, alternative methods have been successfully
14 used to prevent wildlife conflicts, and numerous studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of
15 such nonlethal methods to protect livestock from predators (e.g. Shivik et al. 2003; Lance et al.
16 2010).

17 56. Marin County, California, provides a strong illustration of the advantages and
18 effectiveness associated with nonlethal predator control. In 2000, Marin redirected funds from
19 lethal management toward nonlethal measures. Funds were allocated for the provision of tools
20 such as livestock guard animals (dogs and llamas); night corrals; fencing; lamb sheds; noise- and
21 light-generating devices; and compensation to farmers for livestock losses. These measures
22 proved less expensive and more effective than lethal control; average annual losses declined
23 from five percent to 2.2 percent. Marin's experience demonstrates that nonlethal wildlife
24 management tools are both effective and affordable, and the feasibility of nonlethal methods
25 requires supplemental NEPA analysis.

26 57. The 1997 EA/FONSI authorizes use of traps and snares to take bobcat even
27 though California law now prohibits the trapping of bobcat. 14 C.C.R. § 478(c) ("It shall be
28

1 unlawful to trap any bobcat, or attempt to do so, or to sell or export any bobcat or part of any
2 bobcat taken in the State of California.”).

3 58. The 1997 EA/FONSI does not restrict the methods for killing mountain lion even
4 though California law now prohibits the poisoning, snaring, and trapping of mountain lions. 14
5 C.C.R. § 402(b) (“Permittee may take mountain lion in the manner specified in the permit,
6 except that no mountain lion shall be taken by means of poison, leg-hold or metal-jawed traps
7 and snares.”).

8 59. Moreover, Proposition 4, passed in 1998, bans the following methods of capturing
9 or killing wildlife: body-gripping traps, such as leg-hold traps, conibear traps and snares for
10 commercial and recreational purposes; leg-hold traps for all purposes (except by authorized
11 agencies to protect public human health and safety); Compound 1080; and M-44 sodium
12 cyanide.

13 60. The counties included in California’s North District have changed since 1997 and
14 that means that the environmental baseline is now different. For example, Wildlife Services no
15 longer operates in Glenn County, California, as it did in 1997.

16 61. More than 20 years have passed since preparation of the 1997 EA/FONSI and
17 1994 PEIS. For all the reasons explained above, those analyses are now outdated and can no
18 longer be reasonably relied upon without supplemental NEPA analysis.

19 **CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

20 **NEPA and APA Violation: Failure to Supplement 1997 EA/FONSI**

21 1. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs into the
22 claim set forth below.

23 2. NEPA requires an action agency to prepare an EIS when a proposed major federal
24 action may significantly affect the quality of the environment. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C). An agency
25 has a continuing obligation to comply with NEPA and must prepare a supplemental NEPA
26 document when “significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental
27 concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts” emerge. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1)(ii).
28

1 3. Here, more than two decades have passed since Wildlife Services completed its 1994
2 PEIS and its 1997 EA/FONSI. That analysis is now outdated and can no longer be reasonably
3 relied upon without supplemental analysis.

4 4. Indeed, significant new circumstances and information relevant to environmental
5 concerns and bearing on APHIS-Wildlife Services’ wildlife damage management activities in
6 California’s North District and their impacts have since emerged. For example, recent studies
7 demonstrate the harmful effects of removing predators from ecosystems, and additional animals
8 have been protected under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544 (“ESA”) and
9 require analysis.

10 5. Wildlife Services’ failure or refusal to supplement its NEPA analysis and its
11 failure to halt or limit its ongoing activities while completing new analyses, as required by
12 NEPA, is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, not in accordance with law, and
13 constitutes agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under Section 706 of the
14 APA, which has caused or threatens serious prejudice and injury to Plaintiffs’ rights and
15 interests. 5 U.S.C. § 706.

16 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

17 WHEREFORE, the Center requests that the Court:

18 (1) Declare that Wildlife Services has violated and is violating NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§
19 4321-4347, and the implementing CEQ regulations, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500-1508, by failing to
20 supplement its outdated NEPA analysis governing its wildlife damage management activities in
21 California’s North District;

22 (2) Declare that Wildlife Services’ failure or refusal to supplement its outdated NEPA
23 analysis and its failure to halt or limit its ongoing activities while completing the new analysis, as
24 required by NEPA, is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, not in accordance with law,
25 and constitutes agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under Section 706 of
26 the APA;

27 (3) Order Wildlife Services to complete the required supplemental NEPA analysis;

1 (4) Enjoin Wildlife Services and their agents from proceeding with implementing the
2 challenged Wildlife Damage Management Program unless and until the violations of federal law
3 set forth herein have been corrected to the satisfaction of this Court;

4 (5) Award Plaintiffs' their attorneys' fees and costs in this action pursuant to 28
5 U.S.C. § 2412; and

6 (6) Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
7

8 Respectfully submitted and dated this 21st day of June, 2017.
9

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