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11 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
13 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

15 **CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL**)
16 **DIVERSITY; ANIMAL LEGAL**)
17 **DEFENSE FUND; PROJECT**)
18 **COYOTE/EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE;**)

19 Plaintiffs,

20 v.

21 **USDA APHIS WILDLIFE SERVICES;**)
22 **JANET L. BUCKNALL, Deputy**)
23 **Administrator, USDA APHIS Wildlife**)
24 **Services;**)

25 Defendants.

Case No. 3:19-cv-05362

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

26 **INTRODUCTION**

27 1. Plaintiffs Center for Biological Diversity, Animal Legal Defense Fund, and
28 Project Coyote/Earth Island Institute bring this lawsuit against Defendants U.S. Department of
Agriculture (“USDA”) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (“APHIS”) Wildlife Services
and Janet Bucknall, the program’s Deputy Administrator (hereinafter collectively “Wildlife

1 Services”). Wildlife Services is continuing to kill predators and other wildlife in California’s
2 Sacramento District without supplementing its outdated National Environmental Policy Act
3 (“NEPA”) analysis for its “Wildlife Damage Management” program. In so doing, Wildlife
4 Services is failing to comply with NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347, the Council on
5 Environmental Quality’s (“CEQ”) implementing regulations, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500-1508, and the
6 Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706.

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

14 3. Through this complaint, Plaintiffs seek a declaration that Wildlife Services’
15 ongoing authorization and implementation of the Wildlife Damage Management program in
16 California’s Sacramento District violates federal law and is otherwise arbitrary and capricious.
17 Plaintiffs additionally seek injunctive relief to redress the injuries these violations cause. Should
18 Plaintiffs prevail, they will seek an award of costs, attorneys’ fees, and other expenses pursuant
19 to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412.

20 **JURISDICTION**

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

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

1 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

2 6. Pursuant to Civil Local Rules 3-2(c) and 3-2(d), the appropriate intradistrict
3 assignment of this case is the San Francisco Division or Oakland Division because a substantial
4 part of the agency’s violations of law occurred and continue to occur in the counties of Napa and
5 Sonoma, which are within the management area of Wildlife Services’ California Sacramento
6 District, where implementation of the Wildlife Damage Management program occurs.

7 **PARTIES**

8 7. Plaintiff CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY is a non-profit 501(c)(3)
9 organization with approximately 69,500 active members. The Center maintains offices in
10 Oakland, California and elsewhere across the country. The Center works through science, law,
11 and media to protect rare wildlife, including predators targeted by Wildlife Services.

12 8. Plaintiff ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND (“ALDF”) is a non-profit
13 501(c)(3) organization with more than 200,000 members and supporters. Headquartered in
14 Cotati, California, ALDF works to protect the lives and advance the interests of animals,
15 including wildlife, through the legal system. ALDF and its members derive scientific,
16 recreational, conservational, and aesthetic benefits from Wildlife Services’ procedural
17 compliance with NEPA and the existence of the diverse wildlife native to California’s
18 Sacramento District.

19 9. Plaintiff PROJECT COYOTE/EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE includes Project
20 Coyote, which is a fiscally-sponsored project of the national non-profit organization Earth Island
21 Institute based in Northern California. Project Coyote is a coalition of wildlife scientists,
22 educators, ranchers, and community leaders that promotes compassionate conservation and
23 coexistence between people and wildlife through education, science, and advocacy. Project
24 Coyote is dedicated to changing negative attitudes toward coyotes, wolves, and other native
25 carnivores by replacing ignorance and fear with understanding, respect, and appreciation.

26 10. Plaintiffs, as well as their members, staff, and supporters, are committed to
27 ensuring that Wildlife Services complies with all applicable federal laws. Wildlife Services’
28 Wildlife Damage Management program, along with its associated 1997 Environmental

1 Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (“1997 EA/FONSI”), adversely impact
2 Plaintiffs’ interests in the California wildlife that Wildlife Services could injure or kill—
3 intentionally or unintentionally—including gray wolves, coyotes, black bears, mountain lions,
4 bobcats, foxes, beavers, and others. Plaintiffs also have members who are adversely impacted by
5 the threat that Wildlife Services poses to companion animals in the Sacramento District.

6 11. Plaintiffs’ members, staff, and supporters live and recreate in or near areas within
7 the management area of Wildlife Services’ California Sacramento District, where
8 implementation of the Wildlife Damage Management program occurs, for the purposes of
9 hiking, observing wildlife, and other recreational and professional pursuits. Plaintiffs’ members
10 and staff enjoy observing, attempting to observe, photographing, and studying wildlife, including
11 signs of the above-mentioned species’ presence in these areas. The opportunity to possibly view
12 wildlife or signs of wildlife in these areas is of significant interest and value to Plaintiffs’
13 members and staff and increases the use and enjoyment of public lands and ecosystems in
14 California. Plaintiffs’ members also have an interest in the health and humane treatment of
15 animals, and work to rehabilitate injured wildlife, including wildlife that may have been harmed
16 by Wildlife Services’ Wildlife Damage Management program. Plaintiffs’ members, staff, and
17 supporters have engaged in these activities in the past and intend to do so again soon.

18 12. Plaintiffs’ members, staff, and supporters have a procedural interest in ensuring
19 that Wildlife Services’ Wildlife Damage Management program complies with all applicable
20 federal statutes and regulations. Plaintiffs have worked to reform Wildlife Services throughout
21 the United States, including in California, and would participate in the public processes NEPA
22 requires for the Wildlife Damage Management program in the Sacramento District, specifically.
23 Plaintiffs and their members, staff, and supporters have an interest in preventing Wildlife
24 Services from using lethal and inhumane methods of wildlife damage management, particularly
25 predator control, and in the use of more effective and proactive non-lethal alternatives that foster
26 communities’ coexistence with wildlife. The relief requested in this litigation would further that
27 goal.

1 13. The interests of Plaintiffs’ members, staff, and supporters have been, and will
2 continue to be, injured by Wildlife Services’ implementation of its Wildlife Damage
3 Management program in California’s Sacramento District and by Wildlife Services’ failure to
4 comply with NEPA.

5 14. The relief Plaintiffs seek in this complaint would redress the injuries of Plaintiffs’
6 members, staff, and supporters. The relief Plaintiffs request, if granted, would prevent Wildlife
7 Services from engaging in wildlife killing as part of its Wildlife Damage Management program
8 unless and until it complies with federal law. Plaintiffs’ requested relief, if granted, could have a
9 long-term impact on reducing the amount of lethal predator control and other wildlife killing
10 conducted in California, as well as the inhumane treatment of wildlife and other injuries.
11 Plaintiffs’ requested relief, if granted, would make wildlife killing more expensive for the
12 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (“CDFW”), California Department of Food and
13 Agriculture (“CDFA”), local municipalities, and private livestock producers because these
14 entities would not be able to contract with Wildlife Services to kill wildlife on their behalf unless
15 and until Wildlife Services complies with federal law. These entities could not and would not be
16 able to completely replace Wildlife Services’ Wildlife Damage Management program authorized
17 through the 1997 EA/FONSI, and they would not be able to provide the services that the 1997
18 EA/FONSI authorized at the same cost as Wildlife Services. These entities do not have the
19 equipment that Wildlife Services has, such as fixed-wing aircrafts for aerial gunning operations,
20 or trained wildlife killing personnel.

21 15. Plaintiffs’ interests, and the interests of their members and supporters, have been,
22 are being, and will continue to be harmed by Wildlife Service’s actions and inactions challenged
23 in this complaint unless the Court grants the requested relief. The harm to Plaintiffs’ interests,
24 and to their members and supporters’ interests, will be redressed if this Court issues the
25 requested relief.

26 16. Defendant USDA APHIS WILDLIFE SERVICES is a division of the United
27 States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
28 (“APHIS”). Wildlife Services is a federal agency responsible for applying and implementing the

1 federal laws and regulations challenged in this complaint. Wildlife Services receives federal and
2 cooperator funding to undertake its Wildlife Damage Management program in California,
3 including in the Sacramento District.

4 17. Defendant JANET BUCKNALL is being sued in her official capacity as the
5 Deputy Administrator of USDA APHIS Wildlife Services.

6 LEGAL BACKGROUND

7 I. National Environmental Policy Act

8 18. Under the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), a federal agency must
9 prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) for “major Federal actions significantly
10 affecting the quality of the human environment” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). The human
11 environment “shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical
12 environment and the relationship of people with that environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.14.

13 19. To determine whether an action is significant—i.e., whether an EIS is necessary
14 for the proposed action—the Council for Environmental Quality (“CEQ”) regulations allow an
15 agency to first prepare an Environmental Assessment (“EA”). *Id.* § 1501.4(b). CEQ regulations
16 govern significance determinations, which require agencies to consider both the context of the
17 action and the intensity of the environmental impacts. *Id.* § 1508.27. If the agency determines
18 that a full EIS is not necessary, the agency prepares a Finding of No Significant Impact
19 (“FONSI”). *Id.* § 1501.4(e). A FONSI is a “document . . . briefly presenting the reasons why [the
20 proposed] action . . . will not have a significant effect on the human environment” *Id.*
21 § 1508.13.

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

1 21. The environmental analysis must disclose and analyze the direct, indirect, and
2 cumulative effects of the proposed action on the environment. *Id.* §§ 1502.16 (environmental
3 consequences), 1508.7 (cumulative impacts), 1508.8 (direct and indirect effects), 1508.25(c)(3)
4 (scope of impacts that must be considered).

5 22. An agency has a continuing obligation to comply with NEPA and must prepare a
6 supplemental NEPA document when “significant new circumstances or information relevant to
7 environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts” emerge. *Id.*
8 § 1502.9(c)(1)(ii); *see Native Ecosystems Council v. Tidwell*, 599 F.3d 926, 937-38 (9th Cir.
9 2010).

10 **II. Administrative Procedure Act**

11 23. Because NEPA does not contain an internal judicial review provision, the
12 Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) governs judicial review. Under the APA, courts “shall
13 hold unlawful and set aside” agency action, findings, or conclusions found to be “arbitrary,
14 capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law” or “without
15 observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (D).

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

18 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

19 **I. Wildlife Services’ Wildlife Killing Program**

20 25. Wildlife Services and its precursors have specialized in killing wildlife for more
21 than 100 years and are responsible for the eradication of wildlife like wolves, bears, and other
22 animals from much of the United States, particularly in the West. Wildlife Services contracts
23 with other federal agencies, non-federal government agencies, and private landowners to fulfill
24 its mission of “managing problems caused by wildlife.”

25 26. At present, Wildlife Services kills more than one million native animals every
26 year in the U.S. In fiscal year 2018, Wildlife Services reported that it intentionally killed 357
27 gray wolves, 68,186 adult coyotes (plus an unknown number of coyote pups in 361 destroyed
28 dens), 515,915 red-winged blackbirds, 338 black bears, 375 mountain lions, 1,002 bobcats, 173

1 river otters (plus 537 killed “unintentionally”), 3,343 foxes (plus an unknown number of fox
2 pups in 125 dens), and 22,521 beavers. The program also killed 17,739 prairie dogs outright, as
3 well as an unknown number killed in more than 47,547 burrows that were destroyed or
4 fumigated.

5 27. Each year Wildlife Services unintentionally kills thousands of non-target animals.
6 These non-target animals include federally- or state-protected wildlife such as gray wolves,
7 California condors, bobcats, and grizzly bears, as well as eagles, falcons, red-tailed hawks, great
8 horned owls, porcupines, marmots, great blue herons, ruddy ducks, sandhill cranes, and ringtail
9 cats. These killings undermine efforts to conserve and recover the affected species, which often
10 need protection in part due to Wildlife Services’ historic and ongoing practices.

11 28. Former employees of Wildlife Services have alleged that the agency underreports
12 the numbers of animals it kills and, therefore, that the actual numbers of animals killed by
13 Wildlife Services are likely greater than reported.

14 29. As explained below, many of the species that Wildlife Services targets play
15 critical roles in ecosystems and their removals result in a cascade of unintended consequences.
16 For example, the loss of top predators is known to have a wide range of often profound impacts
17 on ecosystems, altering processes as diverse as the dynamics of disease, wildfire, carbon
18 sequestration, invasive species, and biogeochemical cycles. In short, the removal of so many
19 animals from the environment—especially predators—significantly alters native ecosystems
20 directly, indirectly, and cumulatively.

21 30. Many of the methods Wildlife Services uses—including snares, leg-hold and
22 body-gripping traps, and gas cartridges—are fundamentally nonselective, environmentally
23 destructive, inherently inhumane, and often ineffective.

24 31. For example, leg-hold traps are internationally recognized as inhumane and have
25 been banned in many countries. Upon being trapped, animals frantically struggle to free
26 themselves both by attempting to pull their trapped limb out of the device and by chewing at the
27 trap itself or even their own limb. The force of the jaws clamping on the animal’s limb and the
28 subsequent struggle can result in severe trauma, including mangling of the limb, fractures,

1 damage to muscles and tendons, lacerations, injury to the face and mouth, broken teeth, loss of
2 circulation, frostbite, and amputation. Wildlife Services often fails to routinely check its traps,
3 and as such, many animals experience prolonged suffering and eventually die of exposure.

4 32. In California's Sacramento District, the 1997 EA/FONSI authorizes Wildlife
5 Services' to use leg-hold traps, cage traps, snares, Conibear traps, snap traps, mole and gopher
6 traps, denning (using poisonous gas to kill animals in dens or excavating pups from dens and
7 then shooting them), shooting, aerial gunning (shooting animals from airplanes or helicopters),
8 hunting dogs, M-44s ("cyanide bombs"), livestock protection collars, and more.

9 33. Target species include the coyote, red fox, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, gray
10 fox, and dog. Wildlife Services has also unintentionally trapped and sometimes killed several
11 non-target animals in California's Sacramento District, including badgers, gray foxes,
12 jackrabbits, muskrats, opossums, porcupines, raccoons, and skunks.

13 34. At the time of the 1997 EA/FONSI, Wildlife Services' Sacramento District
14 included ten California counties: Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Marin, Napa, Placer, Sacramento,
15 Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo.

16 **II. NEPA Analysis of Wildlife Damage Management in California's** 17 **Sacramento District**

18 35. Wildlife Services has never prepared an EIS to analyze the impacts of its Wildlife
19 Damage Management program in California's Sacramento District.

20 36. In 1994, Wildlife Services prepared (and, in 1997, amended) a Programmatic EIS
21 ("1994 PEIS") to analyze its nationwide Wildlife Damage Management program. That outdated
22 document relies primarily on science from the 1980s, with some studies dating as far back as the
23 1930s.

24 37. In 1997, Wildlife Services issued an EA and FONSI for Wildlife Damage
25 Management in California's Sacramento District. The 1997 EA/FONSI explains that "[t]he
26 analysis in this EA relies heavily on existing data contained in published documents, primarily
27 the USDA-APHIS-ADC Environmental Impact Statement (ADC EIS) (USDA 1994) to which
28 this environmental assessment (EA) is tiered."

1 38. On October 12, 2016, Wildlife Services announced that it intended to redo or
2 revise all the NEPA documents currently tiered to the 1994 PEIS.

3 39. On February 15, 2019, Plaintiff Center for Biological Diversity sent Wildlife
4 Services a letter providing new scientific and other information relevant to the Wildlife Damage
5 Management program in California's Sacramento District. The letter requested that Wildlife
6 Services supplement its outdated EA or begin preparation of an EIS given the potential for
7 significant impacts.

8 40. In a letter dated March 7, 2019, the California State Director of Wildlife Services,
9 Dennis Orthmeyer, stated that Wildlife Services is preparing a statewide EIS under a settlement
10 agreement with Plaintiffs and others. However, that settlement agreement governs Wildlife
11 Services' actions in California's North District, not its actions in the Sacramento District. *Center*
12 *for Biological Diversity v. USDA APHIS WILDLIFE SERVICES*, No. 3:17-cv-3564-WHA (N.D.
13 Cal.).

14 41. As of the date of this complaint, Wildlife Services has not supplemented its
15 analysis in the 1997 EA/FONSI.

16 **III. New Information and Circumstances Affecting Wildlife Damage Management in**
17 **California's Sacramento District**

18 42. Since Wildlife Services prepared its 1997 EA/FONSI, new information and
19 circumstances necessitate supplemental NEPA analysis.

20 43. The number of animals that Wildlife Services kills annually has sharply increased
21 since preparation of the 1997 EA/FONSI. In the 1997 EA/FONSI, Wildlife Services stated that
22 across the entire Sacramento District, the Wildlife Damage Management program killed an
23 annual average of 916 coyotes, 16 bobcats, 26 gray foxes, seven red foxes, 11 mountain lions,
24 and seven black bears. Some individual counties now nearly exceed those outdated annual
25 districtwide averages. For example, Wildlife Services in El Dorado County alone killed 238
26 coyotes, 29 mountain lions, 456 raccoons, 759 skunks, and 20 black bears over a two-year period
27 (2015-2017).

1 44. Additionally, the species that Wildlife Services targets in the Sacramento District
2 have changed. The 1997 EA only considered impacts on predators, including coyotes, black
3 bears, mountain lions, bobcats, and foxes. Wildlife Services now kills dozens of other kinds of
4 animals each year as part of its Wildlife Damage Management program. For example, in 2018,
5 Wildlife Services in California killed 859 beavers, 1,266 blackbirds, 2,764 skunks, and 7,713
6 squirrels.

7 45. The methods Wildlife Services uses also have changed since 1997. For example,
8 the 1997 EA/FONSI authorizes use of livestock protection collars and M-44s, which Wildlife
9 Services no longer uses in California.

10 46. Since the 1997 EA/FONSI, additional species that live in California's Sacramento
11 District have been listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or California
12 Endangered Species Act and additional critical habitat has been designated there. These species
13 include the California tiger salamander (Sonoma County "distinct population segment" federally
14 listed as endangered in 2002 and revised critical habitat designated in 2001; Central "distinct
15 population segment" federally listed as threatened in 2004 and critical habitat designated in
16 2005), Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (federally listed as endangered in 2014 and critical
17 habitat designated in 2016), wolverine (proposed as federally threatened in 2016), tidewater goby
18 (critical habitat designation revised in 2013), riparian brush rabbit (federally listed as endangered
19 in 2000), gray wolf (state listed as endangered in 2017), tricolored blackbird (state listed as
20 endangered in 2018), and foothill yellow-legged frog (identified as state candidate in 2017).

21 47. The Wildlife Damage Management program may affect these animals, but none
22 of these listings or designations were analyzed in the 1997 EA/FONSI. As one specific example,
23 the endangered gray wolf returned to California in 2015, but the 1997 EA/FONSI did not analyze
24 impacts on gray wolf and includes no mitigation measures to prevent harm to the species.

25 48. In addition, numerous "evolutionarily significant units" of salmon have been
26 listed or had critical habitat designated in the District, including the Central California Coast
27 Coho (federally endangered listing revised in 2012), California Coastal Chinook and Central
28 Valley Spring-run Chinook (both federally listed as threatened in 1999 and critical habitat

1 designated in 2005), Central Valley steelhead, Northern California steelhead, and Central
2 California Coast steelhead (federally listed as threatened in 2006 and critical habitat designated
3 in 2005). Salmon can be harmed by Wildlife Services' killing of beavers, which create ideal
4 salmon habitat.

5 49. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") has issued new
6 restrictions to protect threatened and endangered species, such as gray wolves, that could be
7 harmed by Wildlife Services' use of gas cartridges to kill denning animals.

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

11 51. Numerous studies published after the 1997 EA/FONSI call into question Wildlife
12 Services' assumption that killing predators effectively protects commercial livestock in the long
13 term. For example, Wielgus and Peebles (2014) found that killing predators to protect livestock
14 can backfire and may actually *increase* livestock depredation. In addition, Treves and others
15 (2016) found little or no scientific support for the proposition that killing predators such as
16 wolves, mountain lions, and bears reduces livestock losses (*see also* van Eeden et al. 2018).

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

20 53. New information raising ethical concerns about the practices of some Wildlife
21 Services staff has also emerged since 1997. For example, in 2012, The Sacramento Bee
22 published a series of articles exposing several practices of Wildlife Services. This series
23 described ethical problems within the agency, including employees hiding the killings of non-
24 target animals. The Sacramento Bee reported that a Wildlife Services employee posted
25 photographs online of his dogs attacking coyotes caught in leg-hold traps and was not
26 disciplined.

27 54. Since 1997, a variety of nonlethal, alternative methods have been successfully
28 used to prevent wildlife conflicts. Numerous studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of such

1 nonlethal methods to protect livestock from predators (*e.g.*, Shivik et al. 2003; Lance et al.
2 2010).

3 55. Marin County, California, provides a strong illustration of the advantages and
4 effectiveness associated with nonlethal predator control. In 2000, Marin County redirected funds
5 from lethal management toward nonlethal measures. Funds were allocated for the provision of
6 tools such as livestock guard animals (dogs and llamas), night corrals, fencing, lamb sheds,
7 noise- and light-generating devices, and compensation to farmers for livestock losses. These
8 measures proved less expensive and more effective than lethal control; average annual losses
9 declined from five percent to just over two percent. Marin County's experience demonstrates that
10 nonlethal wildlife management tools are both effective and affordable, and the proven feasibility
11 of nonlethal methods requires supplemental NEPA analysis.

12 56. California law has also changed since the 1997 EA/FONSI. California law now
13 prohibits bobcat trapping, 14 C.C.R. § 478(c) ("It shall be unlawful to trap any bobcat, or attempt
14 to do so, or to sell or export any bobcat or part of any bobcat taken in the State of California."),
15 as well as the poisoning, snaring, and trapping of mountain lions, 14 C.C.R. § 402(b) ("... no
16 mountain lion shall be taken by means of poison, leg-hold or metal-jawed traps and snares.").
17 Moreover, Proposition 4, passed in 1998, bans the following methods of capturing or killing
18 wildlife: body-gripping traps, such as leg-hold traps; conibear traps and snares for commercial
19 and recreational purposes; leg-hold traps for all purposes (except by authorized agencies to
20 protect public human health and safety); Compound 1080; and sodium cyanide (in M-44s).

21 57. The environmental baseline for the Sacramento District is now different because
22 Wildlife Services no longer operates in Marin County, California, as it did in 1997.

23 58. More than 20 years have passed since preparation of the 1997 EA/FONSI and
24 1994 PEIS. For all the reasons explained above, those analyses are now outdated and can no
25 longer be reasonably relied upon without supplemental NEPA analysis.

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CLAIM FOR RELIEF

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

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

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

10 3. Wildlife Services’ Wildlife Damage Management program in the Sacramento
11 District is an ongoing major federal action that may significantly affect the quality of the
12 environment.

13 4. Here, more than two decades have passed since Wildlife Services completed its
14 1994 PEIS and its 1997 EA/FONSI. Those analyses are now outdated and can no longer be
15 reasonably relied upon without supplemental analysis.

16 5. Indeed, significant new circumstances and information that are relevant to
17 environmental concerns, and that have bearing on Wildlife Services’ activities in the Sacramento
18 District, have since emerged. For example, recent studies demonstrate the harmful effects of
19 removing predators from ecosystems and additional animals have been protected under the
20 Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544, that require analysis.

21 6. Wildlife Services’ failure to supplement its NEPA analysis is arbitrary,
22 capricious, an abuse of discretion, not in accordance with law, and constitutes agency action
23 unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under Section 706 of the APA, which has caused
24 or threatens serious prejudice and injury to Plaintiffs’ rights and interests. 5 U.S.C. § 706.

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REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court:

(1) Declare that Wildlife Services has violated and is violating NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347, and CEQ's implementing regulations, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500-1508, by failing to supplement its outdated NEPA analysis governing its Wildlife Damage Management program in California's Sacramento District;

(2) Declare that Wildlife Services' failure to supplement its outdated NEPA analysis and its failure to halt or limit its ongoing wildlife killing while completing the new analysis is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, not in accordance with law, and constitutes agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under Section 706 of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706;

(3) Order Wildlife Services to complete the required supplemental NEPA analysis by a reasonable date certain;

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

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

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

Respectfully submitted and dated this 27th day of August, 2019.

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/s/ Cristina R. Stella
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*Seeking admission *pro hac vice*