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

14 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA,**
15 **COMMONWEALTH OF**
16 **MASSACHUSETTS, STATE OF**
17 **MARYLAND, STATE OF COLORADO,**
18 **STATE OF CONNECTICUT, STATE OF**
19 **ILLINOIS, PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF**
20 **MICHIGAN, STATE OF MINNESOTA,**
21 **STATE OF NEVADA, STATE OF NEW**
22 **JERSEY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO,**
STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE OF
NORTH CAROLINA, STATE OF
OREGON, COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA, STATE OF RHODE
ISLAND, STATE OF VERMONT, STATE
OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF
WISCONSIN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
and CITY OF NEW YORK,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 **DAVID BERNHARDT, U.S. Secretary of**
the Interior, WILBUR ROSS, U.S.
Secretary of Commerce, UNITED STATES
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, and
26 **NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES**
SERVICE,

27 Defendants.
28

Case No. 4:19-cv-06013-JST

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

(Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §
551 *et seq.*)

INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. Plaintiffs State of California, by and through Xavier Becerra, Attorney General;
3 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by and through Maura Healey, Attorney General; State of
4 Maryland, by and through Brian Frosh, Attorney General; State of Colorado, by and through Phil
5 Weiser, Attorney General; State of Connecticut, by and through William Tong, Attorney General;
6 State of Illinois, by and through Kwame Raoul, Attorney General; People of the State of
7 Michigan, by and through Dana Nessel, Attorney General; State of Minnesota, by and through
8 Keith Ellison, Attorney General; State of Nevada, by and through Aaron Ford, Attorney General;
9 State of New Jersey, by and through Gurbir S. Grewal, Attorney General; State of New Mexico,
10 by and through Hector Balderas, Attorney General; State of New York, by and through Letitia
11 James, Attorney General; State of North Carolina, by and through Joshua H. Stein, Attorney
12 General; State of Oregon, by and through Ellen Rosenblum, Attorney General; Commonwealth of
13 Pennsylvania, by and through Josh Shapiro, Attorney General; State of Rhode Island, by and
14 through Peter F. Neronha, Attorney General; State of Vermont, by and through Thomas J.
15 Donovan, Jr., Attorney General; State of Washington, by and through Robert W. Ferguson,
16 Attorney General; State of Wisconsin, by and through Joshua L. Kaul, Attorney General; District
17 of Columbia, by and through Karl A. Racine, Attorney General; and the City of New York, by
18 and through Georgia Pestana, Acting Corporation Counsel (hereinafter collectively “State
19 Plaintiffs”) bring this action to challenge the decision by the Secretary of the Interior and the
20 Secretary of Commerce, acting through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (“FWS”) and the
21 National Marine Fisheries Service (“NMFS”) (collectively, “the Services”), to promulgate three
22 separate final rules (“Final Rules”) that undermine key requirements of the federal Endangered
23 Species Act (“ESA”), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531 *et seq.*

24 2. The Final Rules violate the plain language and purpose of the ESA, its legislative
25 history, numerous binding judicial precedents interpreting the ESA, and its precautionary
26 approach to protecting imperiled species and critical habitat. The Final Rules also lack any
27 reasoned basis and are otherwise arbitrary and capricious under the Administrative Procedure Act
28 (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. §§ 551 *et seq.* Moreover, the Services have failed to consider and disclose the

1 significant environmental impacts of this action in violation of the National Environmental Policy
2 Act (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.*

3 3. Congress enacted the ESA nearly forty-five years ago in a bipartisan effort “to halt
4 and reverse the trend toward species extinction, whatever the cost.” *Tennessee Valley Auth. v.*
5 *Hill*, 437 U.S. 153, 184 (1978); *see* 16 U.S.C. § 1531(a). The ESA accordingly enshrines a
6 national policy of “institutionalized caution” in recognition of the “overriding need to *devote*
7 *whatever effort and resources [are] necessary* to avoid further diminution of national and
8 worldwide wildlife resources.” *Hill*, 437 U.S. at 177, 194 (internal quotation omitted, emphasis
9 in original). The ESA constitutes “the most comprehensive legislation for the preservation of
10 endangered species ever enacted by any nation.” *Id.* at 180.

11 4. The fundamental purposes of the ESA are to “provide a means whereby the
12 ecosystems upon which endangered ... and threatened species depend may be conserved, [and] to
13 provide a program for the conservation of such [endangered and threatened] species[.]” 16
14 U.S.C. § 1531(b). Furthermore, the ESA declares “the policy of Congress that all Federal
15 departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered ... and threatened species and shall
16 utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of [the ESA].” *Id.* § 1531(c). The ESA
17 defines “conserve” broadly as “to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are
18 necessary to bring any endangered ... or threatened species to the point at which the measures
19 provided pursuant to this chapter are no longer necessary”—*i.e.*, to the point of full recovery. *Id.*
20 § 1532(3).

21 5. Since the law’s passage in 1973, ninety-nine percent of species protected by the ESA
22 have not gone extinct. Multiple species at the brink of extinction upon the ESA’s enactment have
23 seen dramatic population increases, including the black footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*),
24 California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), whooping crane (*Grus americana*), and shortnose
25 sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*), and the ESA has resulted in the successful recovery and
26 delisting of several species, including our national bird, the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus*
27 *leucocephalus*), the American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), the Delmarva
28

1 Peninsula fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger cinereus*), and the American alligator (*Alligator*
2 *mississippiensis*).

3 6. The ESA achieves its overriding statutory purposes through multiple vital programs,
4 each of which is undermined by the Final Rules. Section 4 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533,
5 provides for the listing of both endangered and threatened species based solely on the best
6 scientific and commercial data about threats to the species, and ensures the survival and recovery
7 of listed species by requiring the Services to designate “critical habitat” essential to their
8 conservation. Section 7, *id.* § 1536, mandates that all federal agencies, in consultation with the
9 Services, utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the ESA by carrying out
10 programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species, and that such federal
11 agencies also ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize
12 the continued existence of any listed species or destroy or adversely modify their designated
13 critical habitat. Finally, section 9 of the ESA, *id.* § 1538, prohibits the “take” (e.g., killing,
14 injuring, harassing, or harming) of listed endangered fish and wildlife species, and section 4(d)
15 separately authorizes extension of that prohibition to listed threatened species, *see id.* § 1533(d).

16 7. The State Plaintiffs have a concrete interest in the Services’ lawful implementation of
17 the ESA and its role in preventing harm to and promoting recovery of imperiled wildlife,
18 resources that are owned and held in trust by many of the State Plaintiffs for the benefit of their
19 citizens. Imperiled plants and animals protected by the ESA are found in all of the State
20 Plaintiffs, along with critical habitat, federal lands, and non-federal facilities and activities
21 requiring federal permits and licenses subject to the ESA’s section 7 consultation requirements.

22 8. As the federal agencies tasked by Congress with implementing the ESA, the Services
23 have promulgated regulations to implement the ESA’s requirements.

24 9. While the Services claim that the primary purposes of the Final Rules are to increase
25 clarity and encourage efficiency and transparency, these changes fail to do so and, instead,
26 fundamentally undermine and contradict the requirements of the ESA.

27 10. The Final Rule addressing listing decisions and critical habitat designations,
28 “Revision of the Regulations for Listing Species and Designating Critical Habitat,” 84 Fed. Reg.

1 45,020 (Aug. 27, 2019) (the “Listing Rule”), unlawfully and arbitrarily: injects economic
2 considerations and quantitative thresholds into the ESA’s science-driven, species-focused
3 analyses; limits the circumstances under which species can be listed as threatened; eliminates
4 consideration of species recovery in the delisting process; expands the ESA’s expressly narrow
5 exemptions from the requirement to designate critical habitat; and severely limits when presently
6 unoccupied critical habitat would be designated, particularly where climate change poses a threat
7 to species habitat.

8 11. The Final Rule revising regulations governing cooperation between federal agencies
9 and the Services for federal agency actions that may affect listed species or critical habitat,
10 “Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation,” 84 Fed. Reg. 44,976 (Aug. 27, 2019) (the
11 “Interagency Consultation Rule”), unlawfully and arbitrarily: limits when a federal agency action
12 would be deemed to destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat; significantly restricts
13 analysis of the type and extent of effects of a federal agency action; limits when changed
14 circumstances require re-initiation of consultation on a federal agency action; limits federal action
15 agencies’ duty to insure mitigation of the adverse effects of their proposals and gives these
16 agencies the ability to make biological determinations that the Services are required to make
17 themselves; places an unexplained time limit on informal consultation; and allows for
18 “programmatic” and “expedited” consultations that lack the required and in-depth, site-specific
19 analysis of a proposed federal agency action.

20 12. Finally, the Final Rule entitled “Revision of the Regulations for Prohibitions to
21 Threatened Wildlife and Plants,” 84 Fed. Reg. 44,753 (Aug. 27, 2019) (the “4(d) Rule”)
22 unlawfully and arbitrarily removes the FWS’s prior regulatory extension to all threatened species
23 of the “take” prohibitions under section 9 of the ESA, which the statute automatically affords to
24 endangered species. This change constitutes a radical departure from the longstanding,
25 conservation-based agency policy and practice of providing default section 9 protections to all
26 newly-listed threatened species, without any reasoned explanation. This change also contravenes
27 the ESA’s conservation purpose and mandate by leaving threatened species without protections
28 necessary to promote their recovery and increasing the risk that they will become endangered.

1 13. Furthermore, the Services violated NEPA by failing to assess the environmental
 2 impacts of the Final Rules or to circulate such analyses for public review and comment. Each of
 3 the Final Rules is without question a major federal action, and each will significantly affect the
 4 human environment by eviscerating the ESA’s important species protections. None of the Final
 5 Rules qualify for the limited, procedural categorical exclusions from NEPA compliance that the
 6 Services rely upon.

7 14. Accordingly, State Plaintiffs seek a declaration that the Services’ issuance of the
 8 Final Rules violates the ESA, the APA, and NEPA, and request that the Court vacate and set
 9 aside the Final Rules.

10 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11 15. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (action arising under the
 12 laws of the United States), 28 U.S.C. § 1346 (civil action against the United States), and 5 U.S.C.
 13 §§ 701–706 (APA). An actual controversy exists between the parties within the meaning of 28
 14 U.S.C. § 2201(a), and this Court may grant declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and other relief
 15 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201–2202 and 5 U.S.C. §§ 705–706.

16 16. The Final Rules constitute final agency actions under the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§ 704, 706.
 17 Many of the State Plaintiffs submitted timely and detailed comments opposing the Services’
 18 proposed regulations and have therefore exhausted all administrative remedies with regard to this
 19 action. All State Plaintiffs have suffered legal wrong due to the Services’ actions, and are
 20 adversely affected or aggrieved by the Services’ actions within the meaning of the United States
 21 Constitution and the APA. 5 U.S.C. § 702.

22 17. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1)(C) because this is
 23 the judicial district in which Plaintiff State of California resides, and this action seeks relief
 24 against federal agencies and officials acting in their official capacities.

25 INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

26 18. Pursuant to Civil Local Rules 3-5(b) and 3-2(c), there is no basis for assignment of
 27 this action to any particular location or division of this Court. However, this case is related to
 28 *Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. Bernhardt, et al.*, Case No. 3:19-cv-05206 (complaint

1 filed Aug. 21, 2019), which challenges the same Final Rules and has been assigned to the
2 Oakland Division. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-12(b), State Plaintiffs intend to promptly file
3 an Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Cases Should Be Related.

4 **PARTIES**

5 19. Plaintiff STATE OF CALIFORNIA brings this action by and through Attorney
6 General Xavier Becerra. The Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer of the State
7 and has the authority to file civil actions in order to protect public rights and interests, including
8 actions to protect the natural resources of the State. Cal. Const. art. V, § 13; Cal. Gov't Code §§
9 12600-12612. This challenge is brought in part pursuant to the Attorney General's independent
10 constitutional, statutory, and common law authority to represent the people's interests in
11 protecting the environment and natural resources of the State of California from pollution,
12 impairment, or destruction. Cal. Const. art. V, § 13; Cal. Gov't Code §§ 12511, 12600-12612;
13 *D'Amico v. Bd. of Med. Exam'rs*, 11 Cal. 3d 1 (1974).

14 20. The State of California has a sovereign interest in its natural resources and is the
15 sovereign and proprietary owner of all the State's fish and wildlife and water resources, which are
16 State property held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people of the State. *People v.*
17 *Truckee Lumber Co.*, 116 Cal. 397 (1897); *Betchart v. Cal. Dep't of Fish & Game*, 158 Cal. App.
18 3d 1104 (1984); *Nat'l Audubon Soc'y v. Superior Ct.*, 33 Cal. 3d 419 (1983); Cal. Water Code §
19 102; Cal. Fish & Game Code §§ 711.7(a), 1802. In addition, the State of California has enacted
20 numerous laws concerning the conservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the fish
21 and wildlife resources of the State, including endangered and threatened species, and their habitat.
22 Such laws include, but are not limited to, the California Endangered Species Act, which declares
23 that the conservation, protection and enhancement of endangered and threatened species and their
24 habitat is a matter of statewide concern, and that it is the policy of the state to conserve, protect,
25 restore, and enhance endangered and threatened species and their habitat. Cal. Fish & Game
26 Code §§ 2050, 2051(c), 2052. As such, the State of California has a sovereign and statutorily-
27 mandated interest in protecting species in the State from harm both within and outside of the
28 State.

1 21. There are currently over 300 species listed as endangered or threatened under the
2 ESA that reside wholly or partially within the State of California and its waters—more than any
3 other mainland state. Examples include the southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*) found along
4 California’s central coastline, the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) and its critical habitat in the
5 Mojave Desert, the marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) in north coast redwood
6 forests, as well as two different runs of Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and their
7 spawning, rearing, and migration habitat in the Bay-Delta and Central Valley rivers and streams.
8 California has tens of millions of acres of federal public lands, multiple federal water projects,
9 numerous military bases and facilities and other federal facilities and infrastructure projects that
10 are subject to the ESA’s section 7 consultation requirements. Moreover, countless acres of non-
11 federal lands and numerous non-federal facilities and activities in California are subject to federal
12 permitting and licensing requirements—and therefore section 7 consultation requirements.

13 22. Plaintiff COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS brings this action by and
14 through Attorney General Maura Healey. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the
15 Commonwealth and brings this action on behalf of itself and its residents to protect the
16 Commonwealth’s sovereign and proprietary interest in the conservation and protection of its
17 natural resources and the environment. *See* Mass. Const. Am. Art. 97; Mass. Gen. Laws, ch. 12,
18 §§ 3 and 11D.

19 23. At least twenty-five federally listed endangered or threatened species are known to
20 occur in Massachusetts, including, for example, the threatened piping plover (*Charadrius*
21 *melodus*) and northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and the endangered shortnose
22 sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) and leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*).
23 Massachusetts also has enacted and devotes significant resources to implementing numerous laws
24 concerning the conservation, protection, restoration, and enhancement of the Commonwealth’s
25 plant, fish, and wildlife resources, including the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, which
26 protects over four hundred imperiled species, including those listed as endangered, threatened,
27 and special concern species and their habitat. *See* Mass. Gen. Laws, ch. 131A. As such, the
28

1 Commonwealth has an interest in protecting species in the Commonwealth from harm both within
2 and outside of Massachusetts.

3 24. Plaintiff STATE OF MARYLAND brings this action by and through its Attorney
4 General, Brian E. Frosh. The Attorney General of Maryland is the State's chief legal officer with
5 general charge, supervision, and direction of the State's legal business. Under the Constitution of
6 Maryland, and as directed by the Maryland General Assembly, the Attorney General has the
7 authority to file suit to challenge action by the federal government that threatens the public
8 interest and welfare of Maryland residents. Md. Const. art. V, § 3(a)(2); Md. Code Ann., State
9 Gov't § 6-106.1.

10 25. The State of Maryland has enacted laws to protect sensitive species and their habitat
11 and explicitly incorporates federally listed species into state regulations governing imperiled
12 species. Nongame and Endangered Species Act, MD Code. Nat. Res. §§ 10-2A *et seq.* Twenty-
13 one federally listed species, including thirteen animals and eight plants, are believed to occur in
14 Maryland. A few examples include the federally endangered dwarf wedgemussel (*Alasmidonta*
15 *heterodon*), the federally threatened bog turtle (*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*), and the federally
16 threatened Puritan tiger beetle (*Cicindela puritan*). Several of these species occur not just in
17 Maryland but in other states as well. Maryland therefore has a distinct interest in the recovery of
18 these species not just within its own borders but throughout each species' range.

19 26. The STATE OF COLORADO brings this action by and through its Attorney General,
20 Philip J. Weiser. The Attorney General has authority to represent the State, its departments, and
21 its agencies, and "shall appear for the state and prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings,
22 civil and criminal, in which the state is a party." Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-31-101.

23 27. Wildlife within the State of Colorado is the property of the State. Colo. Rev. Stat. §
24 33-1-101(2). In addition to providing for management of game species, Colorado has enacted
25 laws protecting nongame and endangered and threatened species in the State. *See, e.g., id.* §§ 24-
26 33-101; 33-2-101-107. Colorado's General Assembly has declared that wildlife indigenous to
27 Colorado determined to be threatened or endangered "should be accorded protection in order to
28 maintain and enhance their numbers" and that in addition, Colorado should "assist in the

1 protection of species or subspecies of wildlife which are deemed to be endangered or threatened
2 elsewhere.” *Id.* § 33-2-102. In addition, the General Assembly has recognized the importance of
3 conserving native species of animals and plants, including those that are listed or candidate
4 species under federal law, and has charged the State’s department of natural resources and the
5 division of parks and wildlife with developing and implementing programs for such conservation.
6 *Id.* § 24-33-111(1). To facilitate these programs, the general assembly created a Species
7 Conservation Trust Fund to provide a reliable source of funding for conservation of species and
8 habitat. *Id.* § 24-33-111(2).

9 28. Accordingly, Colorado has invested millions of dollars in conservation of these
10 species and their habitat in the State, with the goal of maintaining sufficiently robust populations
11 to avoid the need to list them under the ESA. These conservation successes include Arkansas
12 darter (*Etheostoma cragini*), Gunnison’s prairie dog (*Cynomys gunnisoni*), greater sage-grouse
13 (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), and Rio Grande cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki virginalis*).
14 In addition, Colorado is home to numerous federally listed plant and animal species, including the
15 Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), Gunnison sage-grouse (*Centrocercus minimus*), greenback
16 cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii stomias*), Preble’s meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus*
17 *hudsonius preblei*), Mesa Verde cactus (*Sclerocactus mesae-verde*), and Parachute beardtongue
18 (*Penstemon debilis*). In partnership with federal land management agencies and the FWS,
19 Colorado has implemented programs to assist in protecting and recovering these and other listed
20 species.

21 29. Colorado also has over twenty million acres of federally owned lands, including
22 eleven national forests, four national parks, 42 national wilderness areas, and six major military
23 bases, all subject to ESA’s section 7 consultation requirements.

24 30. Plaintiff STATE OF CONNECTICUT brings this action by and through Attorney
25 General William Tong. The Attorney General of Connecticut is generally authorized to have
26 supervision over all legal matters in which the State of Connecticut is a party. He is also
27 statutorily authorized to appear for the State “in all suits and other civil proceedings, except upon
28 criminal recognizances and bail bonds, in which the State is a party or is interested ... in any court

1 or other tribunal, as the duties of his office require; and all such suits shall be conducted by him
2 or under his direction.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 3-125.

3 31. Pursuant to the Connecticut Endangered Species Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 26-303 *et*
4 *seq.*, it is the position of the Connecticut General Assembly that those species of wildlife and
5 plants that are endangered or threatened are of “ecological, scientific, educational, historical,
6 economic, recreational and aesthetic value to the people of the [State of Connecticut], and that the
7 conservation, protection, and enhancement of such species and their habitats are of state-wide
8 concern.” *Id.* § 26-303. As a consequence, “the General Assembly [of Connecticut] declares it is
9 a policy of the [S]tate to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance any endangered or threatened
10 species and essential habitat.” *Id.*

11 32. At least fourteen federally-listed endangered or threatened species are known to occur
12 in Connecticut, including, but not limited to, the endangered Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis*
13 *septentrionalis*), Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*), Kemp’s Ridley Sea Turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*),
14 Atlantic Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*), and Atlantic
15 Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*). Connecticut also has enacted and devotes significant resources
16 to implementing a comprehensive environmental statutory scheme concerning the conservation,
17 protection, restoration and enhancement of the plant, fish, and wildlife resources and habitats
18 within the State, including the Connecticut Endangered Species Act, which protects hundreds of
19 imperiled species and their habitats, as well as the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act,
20 which protects the air, water, and natural resources of the State held within the public trust. *See*
21 Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 26-303 *et seq.*; 22a-14 *et seq.* As such, the State of Connecticut has a
22 sovereign and statutorily mandated interest in protecting species in the State from harm both
23 within and outside of the State.

24 33. Plaintiff STATE OF ILLINOIS brings this action by and through Attorney General
25 Kwame Raoul. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State of Illinois (Ill. Const.,
26 art V, § 15) and “has the prerogative of conducting legal affairs for the State.” *Env’tl Prot.*
27 *Agency v. Pollution Control Bd.*, 372 N.E.2d 50, 51 (Ill. Sup. Ct. 1977). He has common law
28 authority to represent the People of the State of Illinois and “an obligation to represent the

1 interests of the People so as to ensure a healthful environment for all the citizens of the State.”

2 *People v. NL Indus.*, 604 N.E.2d 349, 358 (Ill. Sup. Ct. 1992).

3 34. The State of Illinois has “ownership of and title to all wild birds and wild mammals”
4 (520 ILCS 5/2.1 (2018)) and “all aquatic life” within the State (515 ILCS 5 (2018)). *See United*
5 *Taxidermists Ass’n v. Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources*, 436 Fed. Appx. 692, 695 (7th Cir.
6 2011). Furthermore, the State of Illinois has enacted numerous laws to protect endangered
7 species (e.g., 520 ILCS 10 (2018)), animal habitat (e.g., 520 ILCS 20 (2018)), and the State’s
8 natural areas and caves (e.g., 525 ILCS 33 (2018), 525 ILCS 5/6 (2018)). Accordingly, the State
9 has a substantial interest in protecting wildlife both within and outside its borders.

10 35. There are currently over 34 species listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA
11 that reside wholly or partially within the State of Illinois and its waters. For example, the Illinois
12 cave amphipod (*Gammarus acherondytes*) is a small crustacean that is endemic to six cave
13 systems in Illinois’ Monroe County and St. Clair County. Illinois is also home to the piping
14 plover (*Charadrius melodus*); two piping plover chicks recently hatched on the shores of Lake
15 Michigan in Chicago’s north side. Additionally, Illinois has significant federally owned lands,
16 including two areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service and numerous military bases, all subject
17 to ESA’s section 7 consultation requirements.

18 36. Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel brings this suit on behalf of Plaintiff the
19 People of the STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Michigan Attorney General is authorized to “appear
20 for the people of [the] state in any ... court or tribunal, in any cause of matter ... in which the
21 people of [the] state may be a party or interested.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 14.28. The People
22 declared when they enacted Michigan’s Constitution that the “conservation and development of
23 the natural resources of the state are hereby declared to be of paramount public concern in the
24 interest of the health, safety and general welfare of the people.” Mich. Const. art. 4, § 52.
25 Accordingly, they tasked Michigan’s Legislature with “the protection of ... [the] natural resources
26 of the state from ... impairment and destruction.” *Id.*

27 37. The Legislature responded by passing the Natural Resources and Environmental
28 Protection Act. Mich. Comp. Laws § 324.101 *et seq.* That law declares that “[a]ll animals found

1 in this state, whether resident or migratory and whether native or introduced, are the property of
2 the people of the state.” *Id.* § 324.40105; *see also id.* § 324.48702(1) (“all fish, reptiles,
3 amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans found in this state are the property of the state.”). Part 365
4 of that law, titled Endangered Species Protection, requires Michigan to “perform those acts
5 necessary for the conservation, protection, restoration, and propagation of endangered and
6 threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants in cooperation with the federal government,
7 pursuant to the endangered species act of 1973, Public Law 93-205, 87 Stat. 884, and with rules
8 promulgated by the secretary of the interior under that act.” *Id.* § 324.36502.

9 38. Michigan has 26 plants and animals the Services have listed as threatened or
10 endangered. These include the Eastern massasauga rattlesnake in Michigan’s marsh areas
11 (*Sistrurus catenatus*), the piping plover on the shores of the Great Lakes (*Charadrius melodus*),
12 and the iconic Michigan monkey-flower (*Mimulus michiganensis*). Recovering these and other
13 threatened or endangered species is key to protecting the People’s interest in conserving and
14 developing Michigan’s natural resources. Additionally, millions of acres in Michigan are owned
15 by the federal government, making them subject to the ESA’s section 7 consultation
16 requirements. These include forest areas such as the Hiawatha National Forest, and national
17 parks such as Isle Royale National Park, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and Sleeping Bear
18 Dunes National Lakeshore.

19 39. Plaintiff STATE OF MINNESOTA is a sovereign state in the United States of
20 America. Attorney General Keith Ellison brings this action on behalf of Minnesota to protect the
21 interests of Minnesota and its residents. The Attorney General’s powers and duties include acting
22 in federal court in matters of State concern. Minn. Stat. § 8.01.

23 40. Ownership of wild animals in Minnesota “is in the state, in its sovereign capacity for
24 the benefit of all people of the state.” Minn. Stat. § 97A.025; *see also* Minn. Stat. § 97A.501,
25 subd. 1. In fulfillment of this wildlife trust obligation Minnesota has determined that its fish and
26 wildlife are “to be conserved and enhanced through [the state’s] planned scientific management,
27 protection, and utilization.” Minn. Stat. § 84.941. No person may take, import, transport, or sell
28 an endangered species of wild animal unless authorized by Minnesota’s endangered species

1 statute. Minn. Stat. § 97A.501, subd. 2. Minnesota’s Endangered Species Statute provides for
2 Minnesota to define and protect endangered, threatened, or species of special concern. Minn.
3 Stat. § 84.0895. Minnesota regulates the treatment of species that it has designated as endangered
4 and threatened. Minn. R. 6212.1800-2300. Minnesota’s definitions of endangered and threatened
5 species differ from—but overlap with—federal definitions under the ESA, which also serves to
6 identify, regulate, and protect the wildlife in the state. Minnesota’s official List of Endangered,
7 Threatened, and Special Concern Species includes several animals as worthy of Minnesota’s
8 “endangered” status, such as the Topeka Shiner (*nontropis topeka*), the Higgins Eye Pearlymussel
9 (*lampsilis higininsi*), and the Winged Mapleleaf Mussel (*quadrula fragosa*), which are listed as
10 endangered under the federal definition. It also includes certain species designated for
11 Minnesota’s “special concern” status, such as the Canada lynx (*lynx canadensis*) and the Western
12 Prairie Fringed Orchid (*plantanthera praeclara*), which are listed federally as threatened. Minn.
13 R. 6134.0200. Certain species have federal designations but do not appear on Minnesota’s list,
14 such as the rusty-patched bumble bee (*bombus affinis*), which is listed as endangered under the
15 federal definition. In partnership with federal land management agencies and the FWS,
16 Minnesota has invested in, and implemented, programs to assist in protecting and recovering
17 these and other listed species and in protecting their critical habitat. Minnesota therefore has an
18 interest in the recovery of these species in Minnesota. In addition, many of the species defined
19 under Minnesota or federal regulations occur in other states and the management of those species
20 in other states affects their ongoing viability in Minnesota. Minnesota therefore has an interest in
21 the recovery of such species throughout their range.

22 41. Plaintiff STATE OF NEVADA brings this action by and through Attorney General
23 Aaron Ford. The Nevada Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer of the State and
24 has the authority to file civil actions in order to protect public rights and interests, including
25 actions to protect the natural resources of the State. Nev. Const. art. V, § 19; N.R.S. 228.180.
26 This challenge is brought in part pursuant to the Attorney General’s independent constitutional,
27 statutory, and common law authority to represent the people’s interests in protecting the
28 environment and natural resources of the State of Nevada from pollution, impairment, or

1 destruction. Nev. Const. art. V, § 19; N.R.S. 228.180. In addition, the Nevada Department of
2 Wildlife, established as a state agency by the Nevada Legislature pursuant to N.R.S. § 501.331,
3 has requested that the Attorney General bring this suit to protect Nevada’s sovereign interest in
4 preserving threatened and endangered species.

5 42. The State of Nevada has a sovereign interest in its natural resources and is the
6 sovereign and proprietary owner of all the State’s fish and wildlife and water resources, which are
7 State property held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people of the State. N.R.S. 501.100
8 provides that “[w]ildlife in this State not domesticated and in its natural habitat is part of the
9 natural resources belonging to the people of the State of Nevada [and] [t]he preservation,
10 protection, management and restoration of wildlife within the State contribute immeasurably to
11 the aesthetic, recreational and economic aspects of these natural resources.” *See Ex parte Crosby*,
12 38 Nev. 389 (1915); *see also Kleppe v. New Mexico*, 426 U.S. 529, 545 (1976) (“Unquestionably
13 the States have broad trustee and police powers over wild animals within their jurisdictions.”). In
14 addition, the State of Nevada has enacted numerous laws concerning the conservation, protection,
15 restoration and enhancement of the fish and wildlife resources of the State, including endangered
16 and threatened species, and their habitat. As such, the State of Nevada has an interest in
17 protecting species in the State from actions both within and outside of the State.

18 43. Nevada has approximately 58,226,015.60 acres of federally-managed land, totaling
19 84.9 percent of the State’s lands. The federal agencies that manage Nevada’s many acres are
20 subject to the ESA’s section 7 consultation requirements, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs,
21 the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, the
22 Department of Energy, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and the National Park
23 Service. Moreover, additional non-federal lands and facilities in Nevada are subject to federal
24 permitting and licensing requirements. There are currently over 38 species listed as endangered
25 or threatened under the ESA that reside wholly or partially within the State of Nevada. Examples
26 include the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) and its critical habitat in the Mojave Desert, the
27 Devil’s Hole pupfish (*Cyprinodon diabolis*) reliant on limited aquifers within the Amargosa
28 Desert ecosystem, the Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi*) indigenous to

1 Pyramid and Walker Lakes and nearly extirpated by American settlement in the Great Basin,
2 Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep (*Ovis Canadensis sierrae*), and the greater sage-grouse
3 (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) found in the foothills, plains and mountain slopes where sagebrush
4 is present across fifteen of Nevada's seventeen counties.

5 44. Plaintiff STATE OF NEW JERSEY is a sovereign state of the United States of
6 America and brings this action on behalf of itself and as a trustee, guardian and representative of
7 the residents and citizens of New Jersey. New Jersey holds wildlife in trust for the benefit of all
8 of its people. The New Jersey Legislature has declared that it is the policy of the State to manage
9 all forms of wildlife to insure their continued participation in the ecosystem. N.J. Stat. Ann. §
10 23:2A-2.

11 45. At least fourteen federally-listed endangered or threatened species are known to occur
12 in New Jersey, including, for example, the threatened piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), red
13 knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), and Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and the
14 endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalist*) and dwarf wedgemussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*).
15 Earlier this year, New Jersey designated the threatened bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*) as the
16 official state reptile. New Jersey protects, conserves, restores and enhances plants, fish and
17 wildlife resources within the State through direct protective legislation such as the Endangered
18 Non-Game Species Conservation Act (ENSCA), N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 23:2A-1 to -16, and the
19 Endangered Plant Species List Act, *id.* §§ 13:1B-15.151 to -158. New Jersey also incorporates
20 consideration of federal and state-listed species through other legislation including, but not
21 limited to, the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, *id.* § 13:9B-7(a)(2), and the Highlands Water
22 Protection and Planning Act, *id.* § 13:20-34(a)(4), and regulatory provisions such as the Pinelands
23 Comprehensive Management Plan, N.J. Admin. Code §§ 7:50-6.27 and -6.33 (adopted, in part,
24 pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 471i(f)(1)(A)) and the Coastal Zone Management Rules, N.J. Admin.
25 Code § 7:7-9.36.

26 46. New Jersey also expends significant resources purchasing and maintaining key
27 habitats relied upon by listed species, including vital foraging and nesting habitats along the
28 State's coastal Barrier Islands and the Cape May Peninsula. For example, New Jersey invests

1 time, resources and funding to manage the federally-listed threatened red knot. Twice annually,
2 red knots migrate between South America and the Arctic. New Jersey and Delaware are critically
3 important stops during the red knot's northern migration to feed on horseshoe crab eggs where the
4 red knots must eat enough to continue their arduous journey to the Arctic. New Jersey has an
5 interest in protecting species inhabiting this State from harm both inside and outside of its
6 borders, and New Jersey depends on its federal partners and other states to equally protect the red
7 knot when it is not in New Jersey.

8 47. Plaintiff STATE OF NEW MEXICO brings this action by and through Attorney
9 General Hector Balderas. The Attorney General of New Mexico is authorized to prosecute in any
10 court or tribunal all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, when, in his judgment, the interest
11 of the State requires such action. NMSA 1978, § 8-5-2. Under the Constitution of New Mexico,
12 "protection of the state's beautiful and healthful environment is . . . declared to be of fundamental
13 importance to the public interest, health, safety and the general welfare." N.M. Const. art. XX, §
14 21. This provision "recognizes that a public trust duty exists for the protection of New Mexico's
15 natural resources ... for the benefit of the people of this state." *Sanders-Reed ex rel. Sanders-*
16 *Reed v. Martinez*, 350 P.3d 1221, 1225 (N.M. Ct. App. 2015). The New Mexico Game and Fish
17 Department is entrusted with the maintenance of wildlife and wildlife habitat and related
18 consultations with federal and other agencies toward that goal, NMSA 1978, § 17-1-5.1, and
19 oversees a program for conserving endangered plant species, *id.* § 75-6-1; *see also id.* 19.33.2-
20 19.33.6 (rules pertaining to state endangered and threatened species).

21 48. FWS lists 40 animal and 13 plant species as threatened or endangered in New
22 Mexico. These include the endangered, iconic Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax*
23 *traillii extimus*), the endangered Rio Grande silvery minnow (*Hybognathus amarus*), the
24 endangered jaguar (*Panthera onca*), the endangered Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*), and the
25 threatened Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*).

26 49. Protecting rare species and their habitats is fundamental to protecting New Mexico's
27 wildlife and wild places. Tourism, often focused on outdoor recreational activities, is an
28 important driver of New Mexico's economy. In 2015, tourism accounted for \$6.1 billion in direct

1 spending and created roughly 89,000 jobs. Among the most-visited places in the State is the
2 Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1939 to provide a critical stopover
3 for migrating waterfowl and recognized as one of the premier bird-watching areas in North
4 America. New Mexico hosts eight additional national wildlife refuges, fifteen national parks, and
5 numerous national monuments, national conservation areas, and Department of Defense lands.
6 New Mexico's five national forests—the Carson, Cibola, Gila, Lincoln, and Santa Fe national
7 forests—encompass 9.4 million acres, including most of the State's mountainous areas, plus
8 isolated sections of the State's eastern prairies. Overall, 27,001,583 acres in New Mexico are
9 federally owned, accounting for nearly 35 percent of the State's land mass.

10 50. Plaintiff STATE OF NEW YORK brings this action by and through Attorney General
11 Letitia James. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State of New York and
12 brings this action on behalf of the State and its citizens and residents to protect their interests, and
13 in furtherance of the State's sovereign and proprietary interests in the conservation and protection
14 of the State's natural resources and the environment. The State of New York has an ownership
15 interest in all non-privately held fish and wildlife in the State, and has exercised its police powers
16 to enact laws for the protection of endangered and threatened species, protections long recognized
17 to be vitally important and in the public interest. *See* N.Y. Env'tl. Conserv. Law §§ 11-0105, 11-
18 0535; *Barrett v. State*, 220 N.Y. 423 (1917). Wildlife conservation is a declared policy of the
19 State of New York. *See* N.Y. Const. art. XIV, § 3.

20 51. There are dozens of federally endangered or threatened species that reside in whole or
21 in part within the State of New York and its waters. Many of these species are highly migratory,
22 and their recovery requires conservation efforts in New York, up and down the Atlantic Seaboard,
23 and beyond. Examples include four species of sea turtles that can be found in New York
24 waters—the loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*), green (*Chelonia mydas*), leatherback (*Dermochelys*
25 *coriacea*) and Kemp's Ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*). Achieving effective recovery for each of
26 these species requires strong ESA enforcement to protect such individuals that feed around Long
27 Island, as well as those breeding and nesting in the southern United States.

28

1 52. Robust species protections under the ESA are very important to New York. New
2 York hosts ten National Wildlife Refuges, home to federally protected species like the Piping
3 Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), and dozens of other federal sites, which along with numerous in-
4 State activities that require federal licensing and/or permitting and are subject to ESA section 7
5 consultation requirements. Full and adequate implementation of the ESA’s species-listing and
6 habitat-designation provisions is critical for species’ survival within New York and elsewhere.
7 To date, faithful implementation of the ESA by the federal government, coordinated together with
8 state efforts, have helped species recover from the brink of extinction. Habitat protection efforts
9 led by NMFS and New York have greatly increased populations of the endangered shortnose
10 sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) and Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*). The Northern
11 long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) also resides in-state and benefits from federal-state
12 coordination. And one of the greatest endangered species success stories, the recovery and
13 delisting of the iconic Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), is due to federal and state efforts
14 including FWS critical habitat protections under the ESA, and New York’s reintroduction of this
15 virtually extirpated species by importing young birds and hand-rearing them before release.
16 Thus, strong ESA protections both within its State borders and throughout each species’ range are
17 fundamental to New York’s interests.

18 53. Plaintiff STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA brings this action by and through
19 Attorney General Joshua H. Stein. The North Carolina Attorney General is the chief legal officer
20 of the State of North Carolina. The Attorney General is empowered to appear for the State of
21 North Carolina “in any cause or matter ... in which the State may be a party or interested.” N.C.
22 Gen. Stat. § 114-2(1). Moreover, the Attorney General is authorized to bring actions on behalf of
23 the citizens of the State in “all matters affecting the public interest.” *Id.* § 114-2(8)(a).

24 54. The State of North Carolina has a sovereign interest in its public trust resources.
25 Under North Carolina law, “the wildlife resources of North Carolina belong to the people of the
26 State as a whole.” N.C. Gen. Stat. § 113-131(a). The State of North Carolina has enacted laws
27 and regulations concerning the conservation of the State’s fish and wildlife resources, including
28 endangered and threatened species. *See e.g., id.* §§ 113-331 to -337.

1 55. FWS lists 39 animal and 27 plant species as endangered or threatened in North
2 Carolina, including the endangered Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), Carolina
3 northern flying squirrel (*Glaucmys sabrinus coloratus*), and Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys*
4 *coriacea*). North Carolina contains over 2 million acres of federally-owned lands, including lands
5 managed by the U.S. Forest Service, FWS, National Park Service, and Department of Defense, all
6 of which are subject to the ESA's section 7 consultation requirements.

7 56. Plaintiff STATE OF OREGON brings this suit by and through Attorney General
8 Ellen Rosenblum. The Oregon Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State of Oregon.
9 The Attorney General's duties include acting in federal court on matters of public concern and
10 upon request by any State officer when, in the discretion of the Attorney General, the action may
11 be necessary or advisable to protect the interests of the State. Ore. Rev. Stat. § 180.060(1). The
12 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, established as a State agency by the Oregon Legislature
13 pursuant to Ore. Rev. Stat. § 496.080, has requested that the Attorney General bring this suit to
14 protect Oregon's sovereign interest in preserving threatened and endangered species.

15 57. The State of Oregon has a sovereign interest in its natural resources and is the
16 sovereign owner of the State's fish and wildlife. Under Oregon law, "[w]ildlife is the property of
17 the State." Ore. Rev. Stat. § 498.002. The State of Oregon has enacted numerous laws and rules
18 concerning the conservation and protection of the fish and wildlife resources of the State,
19 including endangered and threatened species and their habitat. *See, e.g.*, Oregon Endangered
20 Species Act, Ore. Rev. Stat. §§ 496.171–496.192, 498.026; Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation
21 Policy, Or. Admin. R. 635-415-0000 (creating goals and standards to "mitigate impacts to fish
22 and wildlife habitat caused by land and water development actions"); and Goal 5 of Oregon's
23 statewide land use planning goals, Or. Admin. R. 660-15-0000(5) ("[l]ocal governments shall
24 adopt programs that will protect natural resources," including wildlife habitat). The State of
25 Oregon has an interest in protecting species in the State from harm both within and outside of the
26 State.

27 58. Oregon is home to numerous fish, land animals, and plants that the Services have
28 listed as endangered or threatened species. Of most significance in this case is that the fate of

1 many of these species is directly a result of, and tied to, Federal projects (*e.g.*, dams) or Federal
2 land management that is subject to section 7 consultation. For example, many of the State's
3 iconic salmon and steelhead runs have been listed because of sharp population declines. This
4 includes the majority of salmon and steelhead runs in the Columbia River basin where the
5 construction of federal dams was a primary factor in their decline and continues to hinder their
6 recovery.

7 59. Elsewhere in the State, there are listed species—such as the marbled murrelet
8 (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus*), bull trout (*Salvelinus*
9 *confluentus*), Foskett Dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*), Borax Lake Chub (*Gila boraxobius*)—that
10 depend on the tens of millions of acres of federal public lands, including 12 national forests, 18
11 national wildlife refuges, Crater Lake National Park, and over 15 million acres of Bureau of Land
12 Management lands. Because of this close link to the federal government, the new implementing
13 regulations for section 7 consultations will have a significant negative effect on Oregon's ability
14 to recover many of its species.

15 60. Plaintiff the COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA is a sovereign state of the
16 United States of America. This action is brought on behalf of the Commonwealth by Attorney
17 General Josh Shapiro, the “chief law officer of the Commonwealth.” Pa. Const. art. IV, § 4.1.
18 Attorney General Shapiro brings this action on behalf of the Commonwealth pursuant to his
19 statutory authority. 71 Pa. Stat. § 732-204.

20 61. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a sovereign interest in its public natural
21 resources, which “are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come.”
22 Pa. Const. art. I, § 27. The Commonwealth, as trustee, must “conserve and maintain them for the
23 benefit of all the people.” *Id.*; *Robinson Twp., Washington Cty. v. Pennsylvania*, 83 A.3d 901,
24 955-56 (Pa. 2013); *see also* 34 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. Ann. § 103 (game and wildlife); 34 Pa.
25 Stat. and Cons. Stat. Ann. § 2161 (game and wildlife); 30 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. Ann. § 2506
26 (fish). The Pennsylvania Constitution further protects every Pennsylvania resident's “right to
27 clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic values of
28 the environment.” Pa. Const. art. I, § 27. As such, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has an

1 interest in protecting species in the Commonwealth from harm both within and outside of the
2 Commonwealth.

3 62. At least 19 federally listed and protected endangered or threatened species are known
4 to occur in Pennsylvania, including the endangered rusty patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*)
5 and piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and the threatened northern long-eared bat (*Myotis*
6 *septentrionalis*). Pennsylvania has enacted laws and regulations to protect endangered and
7 threatened species and their habitat in the Commonwealth. *See, e.g.*, 34 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat.
8 Ann. § 2167 (wild birds and animals); 30 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. Ann. § 2305 (fish, reptiles,
9 amphibians, mussels). Pennsylvania law explicitly extends state protection to all federally listed
10 wild birds, animals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and mussels. 30 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. § 102
11 (defining endangered and threatened fish, reptiles, amphibians, mussels); 34 Pa. Stat. and Cons.
12 Stat. § 102 (defining endangered and threatened wild birds and animals). Pennsylvania further
13 empowers Commonwealth agencies to list and protect additional imperiled species. Pa. Stat. and
14 Cons. Stat. § 102 (fish, reptiles, amphibians, mussels); 34 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. § 102 (wild
15 birds and animals); 17 Pa. Code ch. 45 (plants). As a result, Pennsylvania protects hundreds of
16 endangered or threatened species.

17 63. Plaintiff STATE OF RHODE ISLAND brings this action by and through Attorney
18 General Peter F. Neronha. The Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer of the State
19 and has the authority to file civil actions in order to protect public rights and interests, including
20 actions to protect the natural resources of the State. R.I. Const. art. I, § 17; R.I. Gen. Laws R.I.
21 § 10-20-1, *et seq.* This challenge is brought in part pursuant to the Attorney General's
22 independent constitutional, statutory, and common law authority to represent the people's
23 interests in protecting the environment and natural resources of the State of Rhode Island from
24 pollution, impairment, or destruction. *Id.*; *Newport Realty, Inc. v. Lynch*, 878 A.2d 1021 (R.I.
25 2005).

26 64. The State of Rhode Island has a sovereign interest in its natural resources and is the
27 sovereign and proprietary owner of all the State's fish and wildlife and water resources, which are
28 State property held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people of the State. RI. Const. Art. I

1 § 17. In addition, the State of Rhode Island has enacted numerous laws concerning the
2 conservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the fish and wildlife resources of the
3 State, including endangered and threatened species, and their habitat. As such, the State of Rhode
4 Island has an interest in protecting species in the State from actions both within and outside of the
5 State.

6 65. There are currently thirteen species listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA
7 that reside wholly or partially within the State of Rhode Island and its waters. Examples include
8 the New England cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*), which, as recently as 1960, could be found
9 throughout much of New England, but whose range has shrunk by 86 percent; the roseate tern
10 (*Sterna dougallii*) and piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), found along Rhode Island's coastal
11 beaches and islands; the sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*), which inhabits dry, sandy, poor-
12 nutrient soils in sandplain and serpentine sites; and the American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus*
13 *americanus*), which once lived in 35 states, the District of Columbia, and three Canadian
14 provinces, but now are known to occur in only four states. Rhode Island has 5,157 acres of
15 federal public lands, numerous federal wildlife refuges, multiple federal water projects, numerous
16 military facilities and other federal facilities and infrastructure projects that are subject to the
17 ESA's section 7 consultation requirements. Moreover, countless acres of non-federal lands and
18 numerous non-federal facilities and activities in Rhode Island are subject to federal permitting
19 and licensing requirements—and therefore section 7 consultation requirements.

20 66. Plaintiff STATE OF VERMONT brings this action by and through Attorney General
21 Thomas J. Donovan, Jr. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State of Vermont.
22 See Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, § 152 (“The Attorney General may represent the State in all civil and
23 criminal matters as at common law and as allowed by statute.”). Vermont is a sovereign entity
24 and brings this action to protect its own sovereign and proprietary rights. The Attorney General's
25 powers and duties include acting in federal court on matters of public concern. This challenge is
26 brought pursuant to the Attorney General's independent constitutional, statutory, and common
27 law authority to bring suit and obtain relief on behalf of the State of Vermont.
28

1 67. “[T]he fish and wildlife of Vermont are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the
2 citizens of Vermont and shall not be reduced to private ownership. The State of Vermont, in its
3 sovereign capacity as a trustee for the citizens of the State, shall have ownership, jurisdiction, and
4 control of all the fish and wildlife of Vermont.” Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 10, § 4081(a)(1). The State of
5 Vermont has enacted laws protecting endangered and threatened species and critical habitat, and
6 currently lists 52 animal species, 8 of which are listed under the ESA, and 163 plant species, 3 of
7 which are listed under the ESA. *See id.*, §§ 5401 *et seq.* The Vermont Department of Fish and
8 Wildlife implements the Vermont endangered species protections and has a strong interest in
9 species protections both within Vermont and outside the State.

10 68. Vermont hosts nearly a half a million acres of federal lands, including the Green
11 Mountain National Forest, the Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge, and the Silvio O. Conte
12 National Fish and Wildlife Refuge. These lands are subject to the ESA’s section 7 consultation
13 requirements as are other State lands subject to federal permits and federal funding.

14 69. Plaintiff STATE OF WASHINGTON is a sovereign entity and brings this action to
15 protect its own sovereign and proprietary rights. The Attorney General is the chief legal adviser
16 to the State of Washington. The Attorney General’s powers and duties include acting in federal
17 court on matters of public concern. This challenge is brought pursuant to the Attorney General’s
18 independent constitutional, statutory, and common law authority to bring suit and obtain relief on
19 behalf of the State of Washington.

20 70. Wildlife, fish, and shellfish are the property of the State of Washington. Rev. Code
21 Wash. (RCW) § 77.04.012. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife actively carries
22 forth the legislative mandate to, *inter alia*, preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage wildlife, fish,
23 and wildlife and fish habitat. *Id.*; *id.* § 77.04.055; *see also id.* § 77.110.030 (declaring that
24 “conservation, enhancement, and proper utilization of the state’s natural resources ... are
25 responsibilities of the state of Washington”).

26 71. The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission classifies forty-five species as
27 Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive under State law. Wash. Admin. Code 220-610-010; 220-
28 200-100. More than half of these species are also federally listed as endangered or threatened

1 under the ESA, including southern resident killer whales (*Orcinus orca*), pygmy rabbits
2 (*Brachylagus idahoensis*), streaked horned larks (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*), and green sea
3 turtles (*Chelonia mydas*). In addition, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
4 designates 102 species as candidates for state listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive, and
5 more than twenty of the state candidate species, including chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*),
6 chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*), and sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) salmon and steelhead
7 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), are listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA. In total, forty-nine
8 federally listed species live in Washington. Washington also has several species, including
9 wolverines (*Gulo gulo*), Island Marble butterflies (*Euchloe ausonides*), and fishers (*Martes*
10 *pennanti*) that are candidates for federal listing.

11 72. Washington expends significant resources to monitor, protect, and recover state and
12 federally listed species and their critical habitat. For example, the Washington Department of
13 Fish and Wildlife spends approximately \$600,000 annually for management and recovery of the
14 endangered Taylor's checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha taylori*), which is native to the
15 Pacific Northwest and is restricted to just eleven known populations, with eight of those
16 populations occurring in Washington State.

17 73. Washington hosts tens of millions of acres of federal lands across ten national
18 forests, three national parks, twenty-three national wildlife refuges, three national monuments,
19 and numerous Department of Defense lands. These lands are subject to the ESA's section 7
20 consultation requirements.

21 74. Plaintiff STATE OF WISCONSIN is a sovereign state of the United States of
22 America and brings this action by and through its Attorney General, Joshua L. Kaul, who is the
23 chief legal officer of the State of Wisconsin and has the authority to file civil actions to protect
24 Wisconsin's rights and interests. *See* Wis. Stat. § 165.25(1m). The Attorney General's powers
25 and duties include appearing for and representing the State, on the governor's request, "in any
26 court or before any officer, any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the state or the people
27 of this state may be interested." *Id.*

28

1 75. In filing this action, the Attorney General seeks to prevent injuries to the State and its
2 residents relating to their substantial interests in protecting and preserving threatened and
3 endangered animals and plants. These injuries include harms to Wisconsin’s sovereign, quasi-
4 sovereign, and proprietary interests.

5 76. Wisconsin holds legal title to all wild animals in the state “for the purposes of
6 regulating their enjoyment, use, disposition, and conservation.” Wis. Stat. § 29.011(1). In 1972,
7 Wisconsin became one of the first states to enact its own state-level endangered species law. *See*
8 *generally id.* § 29.604. In doing so, the Wisconsin Legislature found that “the activities of both
9 individual persons and governmental agencies are tending to destroy the few remaining whole
10 plant–animal communities in this state,” and that the preservation of those communities “is of
11 highest importance.” *Id.* § 29.604(1). The Legislature recognized “that certain wild animals and
12 wild plants are endangered or threatened,” and that those species “are entitled to preservation and
13 protection as a matter of general state concern.” *Id.* § 29.604(1). The State of Wisconsin
14 therefore has substantial sovereign and statutory interests in protecting species in the State from
15 harms within and from outside of the State.

16 77. The federal ESA has been important for species recovery efforts in Wisconsin. The
17 FWS lists 22 species in Wisconsin as federally threatened or endangered. The State, through its
18 Department of Natural Resources, works on numerous projects to maintain and restore its
19 federally endangered and threatened species. For example, over the past 20 years the Wisconsin
20 DNR has worked with governmental and non-governmental partners toward the recovery of
21 endangered piping plovers (*Charadrius melodus*). Specific efforts have included protecting nests
22 and adding plover habitat. As a result, Wisconsin has contributed 118 chicks toward the Great
23 Lakes federal recovery goal of 150 breeding pairs, with the current population nearly halfway to
24 the goal. Piping plovers had their best nesting season in more than a century in 2019. Another
25 species found in Wisconsin, Kirtland’s Warbler (*Setophaga kirtlandii*), is expected to be removed
26 from the federal list, but it remains on Wisconsin’s state endangered species list because it has not
27 met the criteria to be delisted at the state level.
28

1 78. Thousands of projects are reviewed annually in Wisconsin for potential impacts to
2 state and federally listed plants and animals. Wisconsin therefore has a strong interest in the FWS
3 administering, interpreting, and enforcing the federal ESA to best facilitate species recovery in
4 Wisconsin. Additionally, nearly 1.8 million acres of land in Wisconsin are federally owned and
5 are thus subject to the ESA's Section 7 consultation requirement. These lands include the
6 Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, the Upper
7 Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, and the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge.

8 79. Plaintiff DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA is a municipal corporation empowered to sue
9 and be sued and is the local government for the territory constituting the permanent seat of the
10 government of the United States. The District is represented by and through its chief legal officer
11 the Attorney General for the District of Columbia. The Attorney General has general charge and
12 conduct of all legal business of the District and all suits initiated by and against the District and is
13 responsible for upholding the public interest. D.C. Code § 1-301.81(a)(1). Two species that the
14 Services have listed as endangered are known to occur in the District: the Hay's Spring amphipod
15 (*Stygobromus hayi*) and the Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*). The northern
16 long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), which the Services have listed as threatened, is also
17 known to occur in the District. The District is in the historic range of and has potential habitat for
18 two other species that the Services have listed as endangered: the dwarf wedgemussel
19 (*Alasmidonta heterodon*) and the shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*); and two other
20 species that the Services have listed as threatened: the yellow lance (*Elliptio lanceolata*) and the
21 bog turtle (*Clemmys mühlenbergii*). The District's Department of Energy and Environment, the
22 state trustee agency for fish and wildlife resources, is responsible for providing biological
23 expertise to review and comment on environmental documents and impacts relating to
24 development, infrastructure, and other projects that may impact federally listed species or Species
25 of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN).

26 80. Plaintiff the CITY OF NEW YORK brings this action by and through the Acting
27 Corporation Counsel Georgia Pestana. The Corporation Counsel is the chief legal officer of the
28 City of New York and brings this action on behalf of itself and its residents to protect New York

1 City's sovereign and proprietary interest in the conservation and protection of its natural
2 resources and the environment. *See* New York City Charter Chap. 17, § 394.

3 81. New York City has a longstanding commitment to protection of endangered species
4 and their habitat. New York City hosts, among other species, a population of Atlantic Coast
5 piping plovers (*Charadrius melodus*), that nests on the beach of the Rockaways in Brooklyn and
6 was designated a threatened species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. New York City has
7 substantial interest in protecting wildlife both within and outside of its borders.

8 82. Defendant DAVID BERNHARDT is the Secretary of the United States Department
9 of the Interior and is sued in his official capacity. Mr. Bernhardt has responsibility for
10 implementing and fulfilling the duties of the United States Department of the Interior, including
11 the administration of the ESA with regard to endangered and threatened terrestrial and freshwater
12 plant and animal species and certain marine species, and bears responsibility, in whole or in part,
13 for the acts complained of in this Complaint. Mr. Bernhardt signed the Final Rules at issue in this
14 Complaint.

15 83. Defendant WILBUR ROSS is the Secretary of the United States Department of
16 Commerce and is sued in his official capacity. Mr. Ross has responsibility for implementing and
17 fulfilling the duties of the United States Department of Commerce, including the administration
18 of the ESA with regard to most endangered and threatened marine and anadromous fish species,
19 and bears responsibility, in whole or in part, for the acts complained of in this Complaint. Mr.
20 Ross signed the Listing Rule and the Interagency Consultation Rule at issue in this Complaint.

21 84. Defendant UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE is an agency within
22 the United States Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated
23 authority to administer the ESA with regard to endangered and threatened terrestrial and
24 freshwater plant and animal species and certain marine species, and bears responsibility, in whole
25 or in part, for the acts complained of in this Complaint.

26 85. Defendant NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE is an agency within the
27 United States Department of Commerce to which the Secretary of Commerce has delegated
28 authority to administer the ESA with regard to most endangered and threatened marine and

1 anadromous fish species, and bears responsibility, in whole or in part, for the acts complained of
2 in this Complaint.

3 **STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

4 **I. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT.**

5 86. As discussed above, the fundamental purposes of the ESA are to “provide a means
6 whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered ... and threatened species depend may be
7 conserved, [and] to provide a program for the conservation of such [endangered and threatened]
8 species.” 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b). The ESA achieves these statutory purposes through multiple vital
9 programs, each of which are directly affected by the Final Rules.

10 87. Section 4 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533, prescribes the process for the Services to list
11 a species as “endangered” or “threatened” within the meaning of the statute and to designate
12 “critical habitat” for each such species. The ESA defines an endangered species as one “in
13 danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range,” while a threatened
14 species is “likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or
15 a significant portion of its range.” *Id.* § 1532(6), (20).

16 88. When the Services list a species as endangered or threatened, they generally also must
17 designate critical habitat for that species. 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a)(3)(A)(i), (b)(6)(C). The ESA
18 defines critical habitat as: “(i) the specific areas *within* the geographical area occupied by the
19 species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the [ESA], on which are found those physical or
20 biological features (I) essential to the conservation of the species and (II) which may require
21 special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas *outside* the geographical
22 area occupied by the species at the time it is listed ... upon a determination by the Secretary that
23 such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.” *Id.* § 1532(5)(A) (emphasis added).

24 89. Section 7 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1536, requires all federal agencies, including the
25 Services, to “utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of [the ESA] by carrying out
26 programs for the conservation of” endangered and threatened species. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(1).
27 Section 7 also requires all federal agencies to “insure” that any action they propose to authorize,
28 fund, or carry out “is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence” of any endangered or

1 threatened species or “result in the destruction or adverse modification of” any designated critical
2 habitat. *Id.* § 1536(a)(2). If a federal agency action “may affect” any listed species or critical
3 habitat, the federal action agency must initiate consultation with the relevant Service. 50 C.F.R.
4 §§ 402.12(c)-(e), 402.14(a), (b)(1); *see* 16 U.S.C. §§ 1536(b)(3), (c)(1). As the Services have
5 long recognized, the “may affect” standard is a low threshold for triggering consultation: “[a]ny
6 possible effect, whether beneficial, benign, adverse or of an undetermined character” triggers the
7 requirement. *Cal. ex rel. Lockyer v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 575 F.3d 999, 1018-19 (9th Cir. 2009)
8 (quoting Interagency Cooperation – Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 51 Fed. Reg.
9 19,926, 19,949 (June 3, 1986)) (emphasis in original).

10 90. If the federal action agency or the appropriate Service determines that the action is
11 “likely to adversely affect” a listed species and/or designated critical habitat, the Service must
12 prepare a biological opinion on the effects of the action on the species and/or critical habitat. 16
13 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(3)(A); 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(b)(1). Under section 7, the Services’ biological
14 opinion must determine whether the action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any
15 listed species or adversely modify or destroy any designated critical habitat. 16 U.S.C. §
16 1536(b)(3)(A).

17 91. If jeopardy or adverse modification is found, the biological opinion must include
18 “reasonable and prudent alternatives” to the agency action that “can be taken by the federal
19 agency or applicant in implementing” the action and that the Secretary believes would avoid
20 jeopardy or adverse modification. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(3)(A). Finally, the biological opinion
21 must include a written statement (referred to as an “incidental take statement”) specifying the
22 impacts of any incidental take on the species, any “reasonable and prudent measures that the
23 [Services] consider [] necessary or appropriate to minimize such impact,” and the “terms and
24 conditions” that the agency must comply with in implementing those measures. *Id.* § 1536(b)(4).

25 92. Section 9 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1538, prohibits any person from “taking” any
26 endangered fish or wildlife species. *Id.* §§ 1538(a)(1)(B), (G). The ESA defines “take” broadly
27 as to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage
28 in any such conduct.” *Id.* § 1532(19). Section 9 of the ESA also prohibits any person from

1 taking certain harmful actions with respect to any endangered plant species. *Id.* § 1538(a)(2).
2 The ESA contains two permit-type processes that enable the Services to authorize some degree of
3 “take” or other harm that does not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed fish, wildlife or
4 plant species, subject to mitigation measures and other conditions. *See id.* §§ 1536(b)(4),
5 1539(a)(1)(B). Section 4(d) of the ESA, *id.* § 1533(d), authorizes the Services to extend by
6 regulation any or all of the section 9 prohibitions to any or all species listed as threatened under
7 the ESA. *Id.* § 1533(d). Since the 1970s, the FWS has utilized this provision to extend all of the
8 ESA’s section 9 prohibitions applicable to endangered species to all threatened fish, wildlife and
9 plant species. *See* 40 Fed. Reg. 44,412 (Sept. 26, 1975) (promulgating 50 C.F.R. § 17.31
10 regarding threatened fish and wildlife species); 42 Fed. Reg. 32,374, 32,380 (June 24, 1977)
11 (promulgating 50 C.F.R. § 17.71 regarding threatened plant species).

12 **II. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT.**

13 93. The APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 551 *et seq.*, governs the procedural requirements for federal
14 agency decision-making, including the agency rulemaking process. Under the APA, a “reviewing
15 court shall ... hold unlawful and set aside” federal agency action found to be “arbitrary,
16 capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” “without observance
17 of procedure required by law,” or “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or
18 short of statutory right.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2). An agency action is arbitrary and capricious under
19 the APA where “the agency has relied on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider,
20 entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its
21 decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not
22 be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs.*
23 *Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (“*State Farm*”). An
24 agency does not have authority to adopt a regulation that is “manifestly contrary to the statute.”
25 *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 844 (1984); *see also* 5
26 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C).

27 94. Additionally, “[a]gencies are free to change their existing policies,” but they must
28 “provide a reasoned explanation for the change.” *Encino Motorcars, LLC v. Navarro*, 136 S. Ct.

1 2117, 2125 (2016) (citing *National Cable & Telecomms. Ass'n v. Brand X Internet Servs.*, 545
2 U.S. 967, 981–82 (2005)). While an agency need not show that a new rule is “better” than the
3 rule it replaced, it still must demonstrate that “it is permissible under the statute, that there are
4 good reasons for it, and that the agency *believes it* to be better, which the conscious change of
5 course adequately indicates.” *Federal Commc’ns. Comm’n v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556
6 U.S. 502, 515 (2009) (emphasis in original). Further, an agency must “provide a more detailed
7 justification than what would suffice for a new policy created on a blank slate” when “its new
8 policy rests upon factual findings that contradict those which underlay its prior policy,” “or when
9 its prior policy has engendered serious reliance interests that must be taken into account.” *Id.*
10 Any “[u]nexplained inconsistency” in agency policy is “a reason for holding an interpretation to
11 be an arbitrary and capricious change from agency practice.” *National Cable & Telecomms.*
12 *Ass’n*, 545 U.S. at 981.

13 95. Finally, prior to promulgating, amending, or repealing a rule, agencies must engage in
14 a public notice-and-comment process. 5 U.S.C. §§ 551(5), 553. Notice must include “either the
15 terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved.” *Id.*
16 § 553(b). To satisfy the requirements of APA section 553(b), notice of a proposed rule must
17 “provide an accurate picture of the reasoning that has led the agency to the proposed rule,” so as
18 to allow an “opportunity for interested parties to participate in a meaningful way in the discussion
19 and final formulation of rules.” *Connecticut Light & Power Co. v. Nuclear Regulatory Comm’n*,
20 673 F.2d 525, 528-30 (D.C. Cir. 1982). An agency must afford public notice of specific
21 regulatory changes and their reasoned basis to provide the public an opportunity for meaningful
22 comment. *Home Box Office v. Federal Commc’ns Comm’n*, 567 F.2d 9, 35-36 (D.C. Cir. 1977).
23 The public may then submit comments, which the agency must consider before promulgating a
24 final rule. 5 U.S.C. § 553(c). This process is designed to “give interested persons an opportunity
25 to participate in the rule making through submission of written data, views, or arguments.” *Id.*
26 Further, while an agency may modify a proposed rule in response to public comments, it may not
27 finalize a rule that is not a “logical outgrowth” of the proposed rule. *Natural Res. Def. Council v.*
28 *Environmental Prot. Agency*, 279 F.3d 1180, 1186 (9th Cir. 2002). If “a new round of notice and

1 comment would provide the first opportunity for interested parties to offer comments that could
2 persuade the agency to modify its rule,” the agency must afford a new opportunity for notice and
3 comment on the rule. *Id.*

4 **III. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.**

5 96. NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.*, is the “basic national charter for the protection of
6 the environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(a). The fundamental purposes of the statute are to ensure
7 that “environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are
8 made and before actions are taken,” and that “public officials make decisions that are based on
9 understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance
10 the environment.” *Id.* § 1500.1(b)-(c).

11 97. To achieve these purposes, NEPA requires the preparation of a detailed
12 environmental impact statement (“EIS”) for any “major federal action significantly affecting the
13 quality of the human environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). A “major federal action” includes
14 “new or revised agency rules [and] regulations.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.18(a). As a preliminary step,
15 an agency may first prepare an environmental assessment (“EA”) to determine whether the effects
16 of an action may be significant. *Id.* § 1508.9. If an agency decides not to prepare an EIS, it must
17 supply a “convincing statement of reasons” to explain why a project’s impacts are insignificant.
18 *National Parks & Conservation Ass’n v. Babbitt*, 241 F.3d 722, 730 (9th Cir. 2001). An EIS
19 must be prepared, however, if “substantial questions are raised as to whether a project ... may
20 cause significant degradation of some human environmental factor.” *Idaho Sporting Cong. v.*
21 *Thomas*, 137 F.3d 1146, 1149 (9th Cir. 1998).

22 98. To determine whether a proposed action may significantly affect the environment,
23 NEPA requires that both the context and the intensity of an action be considered. 40 C.F.R. §
24 1508.27. In evaluating the context, “[s]ignificance varies with the setting of the proposed action”
25 and includes an examination of “the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality.” *Id.* §
26 1508.27(a). Intensity “refers to the severity of impact,” and NEPA’s implementing regulations
27 list ten factors to be considered in evaluating intensity, including “[t]he degree to which the action
28 may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its [critical] habitat” under the ESA.

1 *Id.* § 1508.27(b)(9). The presence of just “one of these factors may be sufficient to require the
2 preparation of an EIS in appropriate circumstances.” *Ocean Advocates v. U.S. Army Corps of*
3 *Eng’rs*, 402 F.3d 846, 865 (9th Cir. 2005).

4 99. In “certain narrow instances,” an agency does not have to prepare an EA or EIS if the
5 action to be taken falls under a categorical exclusion (“CE”). *See Coalition of Concerned*
6 *Citizens to Make Art Smart v. Federal Transit Admin. of U.S. Dep’t of Transp.*, 843 F.3d 886, 902
7 (10th Cir. 2016) (citing 40 C.F.R. § 1508.4). However, agencies may invoke a CE only for “a
8 category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the
9 human environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by
10 a Federal agency in implementation of [NEPA] regulations.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.4; *see also id.* §
11 1507.3(b)(2)(ii). When adopting such procedures, an agency “shall provide for extraordinary
12 circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant environmental effect,”
13 *id.* § 1508.4, in which case an EA or EIS would be required. The Services have established
14 categorical exclusions for certain actions, including regulations “that are of an administrative,
15 financial, legal, technical, or procedural nature; or whose environmental effects are too broad,
16 speculative, or conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis.” *See* 43 C.F.R. § 46.210(i);
17 *see also* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (“NOAA”) Administrative Order
18 216-6A.

19 **FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

20 **I. SPECIES PROTECTION UNDER THE ESA.**

21 100. Currently, the ESA protects more than 1,600 plant and animal species in the United
22 States and its territories, and millions of acres of land have been designated as critical habitat to
23 allow for species conservation (recovery). Ninety-nine percent of species protected by the ESA
24 have not gone extinct.

25 101. The States have seen significant benefits and steps toward recovery of at-risk species
26 due to implementation of the ESA. Among other examples, populations of the Atlantic Coast
27 piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), which is listed as a threatened species along most of the East
28 Coast and thus subject to FWS’s longstanding regulation prohibiting take of threatened species,

1 have more than doubled in the last twenty years due to FWS's conservation planning, federal
2 enforcement, and cooperative efforts between federal, state, and local partners. Recovery efforts
3 have been particularly successful in Massachusetts, where the East Coast's largest piping plover
4 breeding population has rebounded from fewer than 150 pairs in 1990, to about 688 pairs in 2018,
5 increasing more than 500 percent since the species was listed in 1986. Despite these gains,
6 however, piping plovers' continued recovery is threatened by habitat loss from sea level rise
7 caused by climate change.

8 102. The California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), the largest land bird in North
9 America, has been listed as "endangered" since the ESA's inception and was on the brink of
10 extinction in 1982 with just twenty-three known individuals. By 1987, all remaining wild
11 condors had been placed into a captive breeding program. Recovery efforts led by FWS,
12 California state agencies, and other partners have increased the population to 463 birds as of 2017
13 and successfully reintroduced captive-bred condors to the wild. These efforts are now in their
14 final phase, with a focus on creating self-sustaining populations and managing continued threats
15 to the species, such as lead ammunition, trash, and habitat loss.

16 103. The smallest rabbit in North America, the pygmy rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*),
17 was listed as an endangered species under Washington state law in 1993 and by 2001 was
18 considered nearly extinct, with an estimated population of fewer than fifty individuals. In 2003,
19 FWS also listed a distinct population segment of the species known as the Columbia Basin
20 pygmy rabbit as endangered under the ESA. Since that time, the species has begun to recover in
21 Washington as a result of a cooperative effort by FWS, the Washington Department of Fish and
22 Wildlife, researchers, and other state agencies. Thousands of rabbits have been reintroduced on
23 state and private land, with promising evidence of a growing population. These steps toward
24 recovery would not be possible without the mutually supporting protections of state and federal
25 law.

26 104. The shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) is an anadromous fish found in
27 rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters along the Atlantic Coast of North America. Overfishing,
28 river damming, and water pollution greatly reduced its numbers, and the shortnose sturgeon was

1 listed as endangered under the ESA’s precursor in 1967. However, fishing prohibitions and
2 habitat protection efforts led by NMFS and New York have allowed the shortnose sturgeon
3 population to increase in New York’s Hudson River from about 12,669 in 1979 to more than
4 60,000 today.

5 **II. THE ESA’S IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS AND THE FINAL RULES.**

6 105. FWS and NMFS share joint responsibility for the protection and conservation of
7 endangered and threatened species under the ESA. In general, FWS is responsible for terrestrial
8 and inland aquatic fish, wildlife, and plant species, while NMFS is responsible for marine and
9 anadromous species.

10 106. The Services adopted joint regulations implementing sections 4 and 7 of the ESA
11 during the 1980s. *See e.g.*, 45 Fed. Reg. 13,010 (Feb. 27, 1980) (section 4); 48 Fed. Reg. 38,900
12 (Oct. 1, 1984) (section 4); 51 Fed. Reg. 19,926 (June 3, 1986) (section 7). The Services have not
13 substantially amended these regulations since that time, although the Services adopted minor
14 amendments to the processes for listing species, designating critical habitat, and conducting
15 section 7 consultations in 2015 and 2016. *See* 81 Fed. Reg. 7,439 (Feb. 11, 2016); 81 Fed. Reg.
16 7,214 (Feb. 11, 2016); 80 Fed. Reg. 26,832 (May 11, 2015).

17 107. On July 25, 2018, the Services published three separate notices in the Federal
18 Register proposing to revise several key requirements of the ESA’s implementing regulations. 83
19 Fed. Reg. 35,174 (July 25, 2018) (the “Proposed 4(d) Rule”); 83 Fed. Reg. 35,178 (July 25, 2018)
20 (the “Proposed Interagency Consultation Rule”); 83 Fed. Reg. 35,193 (July 25, 2018) (the
21 “Proposed Listing Rule”) (collectively, the “Proposed Rules”). While the Services characterized
22 the Proposed Rules as changes to assist and increase clarity and efficiency in implementation of
23 the ESA, in fact the Proposed Rules were identified as a “deregulatory action” pursuant to
24 President Trump’s Executive Order 13771 (“Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory
25 Costs”), and they would significantly weaken protections for our nation’s most imperiled species.

26 108. On September 24, 2018, many of the undersigned State Plaintiffs submitted
27 comments on the Proposed Rules, urging the Services to withdraw the Proposed Rules on the
28

1 grounds that they would, if finalized, be unlawful, arbitrary, capricious, and contrary to the ESA
2 and State Plaintiffs' interests.

3 109. On August 27, 2019, the Services issued the Final Rules. 84 Fed. Reg. 44,753 (the
4 4(d) Rule); 84 Fed. Reg. 44,976 (the Interagency Consultation Rule); 84 Fed. Reg. 45,020 (the
5 Listing Rule). The Final Rules retained most of the unlawful and arbitrary provisions discussed
6 in State Plaintiffs' comments and included certain additional or different unlawful and arbitrary
7 provisions.

8 110. For example, the Listing Rule unlawfully and arbitrarily:

- 9 a. injects economic considerations into the ESA's science-driven, species-focused
10 analyses by removing the statutory restriction on considering economic
11 impacts;
- 12 b. limits the circumstances under which species can be listed as based on the
13 Services' determination of the "likelihood" of both future threats to a species
14 and the species' responses to those threats in the "foreseeable future";
- 15 c. eliminates consideration of species' recovery in the delisting process by
16 eliminating language that refers to recovery as a basis for delisting;
- 17 d. expands significantly the ESA's expressly and purposefully narrow "not
18 prudent" exemption for designating critical habitat; and
- 19 e. limits severely the circumstances under which unoccupied critical habitat would
20 be designated, which is essential for species recovery, particularly where
21 climate change poses a threat to species habitat. The rules now require for the
22 first time that there be a "reasonable certainty" that such unoccupied habitat
23 will contribute to the conservation of a species and that the area currently
24 contain one or more of those physical or biological features essential to the
25 conservation of the species.

26 111. The Interagency Consultation Rule improperly:
27
28

- 1 a. limits the circumstances under which a federal agency action would be deemed
- 2 to destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat by requiring the
- 3 action to affect such habitat “as a whole”;
- 4 b. limits significantly the nature and scope of the analysis of the effects of a
- 5 federal agency action by altering the definitions of “effects of the action” and
- 6 “environmental baseline” and requiring that the effects be both a “but for”
- 7 result of the agency action and “reasonably certain to occur” based on “clear
- 8 and substantial information”;
- 9 c. limits the instances where changed circumstances would require re-initiation of
- 10 consultation on a federal agency action;
- 11 d. limits federal action agencies’ duty to insure mitigation of the adverse effects of
- 12 their proposals and unlawfully delegates to federal action agencies the ability to
- 13 make biological determinations that the Services are required to make; and
- 14 e. allows for broad-based “programmatic” and “expedited” consultations that lack
- 15 necessary site-specific and in-depth analysis of a proposed federal agency
- 16 action.

17 112. The 4(d) Rule removes, prospectively, the “blanket” extension to threatened species
18 of all section 9 protections afforded to endangered plants and animals under the ESA, a radical
19 departure from FWS’s longstanding, conservation-based policy and practice of providing default
20 section 9 protections to all newly-listed threatened plant and animal species.

21 113. Each of these Final Rules is a major federal action that will significantly affect the
22 human environment under NEPA. The Services, however, provided no environmental analysis of
23 the Proposed Rules under that statute. Instead, the Services erroneously contend that the Final
24 Rules are categorically excluded from NEPA review because they “are of a legal, technical, or
25 procedural nature,” citing 43 C.F.R. § 46.210(i) and NOAA Administrative Order 216-6. For the
26 4(d) Rule, FWS also claims, without basis, that any potential impacts of the rule “are too broad,
27 speculative, and conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis.”
28

1 **III. IMPACTS OF THE FINAL RULES ON STATE PLAINTIFFS.**

2 114. State Plaintiffs are uniquely harmed by the Final Rules' undermining and weakening
3 of key requirements of the ESA. First, State Plaintiffs have a concrete interest in preventing harm
4 to their natural resources, both in general and under the ESA in particular. As the Supreme Court
5 has recognized, State Plaintiffs are entitled to "special solicitude" in seeking to remedy
6 environmental harms. *See Massachusetts v. Environmental Prot. Agency*, 549 U.S. 497, 519-22
7 (2007). These interests are particularly robust in the context of the ESA, which conserves the
8 invaluable natural heritage within States' borders.

9 115. Indeed, in most of the State Plaintiffs, fish and wildlife resources are owned and held
10 by the State in both a proprietary and regulatory capacity in trust by the States for the benefit of
11 the entire people of the State.

12 116. The ESA specifically directs the Services to "cooperate to the maximum extent
13 practicable with the States" in implementing the ESA and also gives State Plaintiffs a distinct role
14 in ensuring faithful and fully informed implementation of the ESA's species conservation
15 mandates. 16 U.S.C. § 1535(a).

16 117. State Plaintiffs are also harmed in their quasi-sovereign *parens patriae* capacity when
17 their residents suffer due to environmental and natural resource degradation. *See Alfred L. Snapp*
18 *& Son, Inc. v. Puerto Rico*, 458 U.S. 592, 607 (1982); *Maryland v. Louisiana*, 451 U.S. 725, 737-
19 38 (1981). The State Plaintiffs thus have an important interest in preventing and remedying harm
20 to endangered and threatened species and their habitat that reside inside and that cross the State
21 Plaintiffs' borders. The Final Rules' weakening of the ESA's substantive and procedural
22 safeguards significantly and adversely affects the fish and wildlife resources of State Plaintiffs
23 and curtails the ability of State Plaintiffs to help prevent federally-listed species from sliding
24 further toward extinction. In addition, federally listed species in the State Plaintiffs' states are
25 vulnerable to the escalating adverse effects of climate change, such as species in coastal states
26 that are at increasing risk from the effects of rising sea levels.

27 118. Second, and relatedly, the ESA expressly declares that endangered and threatened
28 "species of fish, wildlife, and plants are of esthetic, ecological, educational, historical,

1 recreational, and scientific value to the Nation and its people.” 16 U.S.C. § 1531(a)(3). Reducing
2 our wealth of wild species would damage each of these values and “diminish[] a natural resource
3 that could otherwise be used for present and future commercial purposes.” *National Ass’n of*
4 *Home Builders v. Babbitt*, 130 F.3d 1041, 1053 (D.C. Cir. 1997); *see also San Luis & Delta–*
5 *Mendota Water Auth. v. Salazar*, 638 F.3d 1163, 1177 (9th Cir. 2011). And although the harms
6 that would result from the loss of biological diversity are enormous, the nation cannot fully
7 apprehend their scope because of the “*unknown* uses that endangered species might have and . . .
8 the *unforeseeable* place such creatures may have in the chain of life on this planet.” *Hill*, 437
9 U.S. at 178-79 (emphases in original) (noting that the value of this genetic heritage is “quite
10 literally, incalculable”).

11 119. Third, State Plaintiffs have institutional, proprietary, and regulatory interests in the
12 Services’ full compliance with the ESA’s plain language and overriding conservation purpose and
13 mandate. The Final Rules weaken important backstop protections for listed species and critical
14 habitat under the ESA and increases the burden on States to fill the regulatory and enforcement
15 void left by the Services’ failure to adequately protect the nation’s irreplaceable biological
16 resources. Many State Plaintiffs have laws and regulations that protect species within their
17 borders to the same or an even greater extent than the federal ESA. Many State Plaintiffs also
18 own lands, and have programs to acquire and protect properties, that are home to endangered and
19 threatened species and critical habitat. In such circumstances, the Services and State Plaintiffs
20 take account of each other’s efforts to conserve rare species and often work cooperatively to share
21 the responsibility and workload required for their protection. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1535(c).

22 120. With the Final Rules’ weakening of federal protections, the responsibility for, and
23 burden of, protecting imperiled species and habitats within State borders would fall more heavily
24 on State Plaintiffs. *See Texas v. United States*, 809 F.3d 134, 155 (5th Cir. 2015) (impact on State
25 resources provides basis for standing). This would detract from State Plaintiffs’ efforts and
26 resources to carry out their own programs and impose significantly increased costs and burdens
27 on the State Plaintiffs. As just one example, under the proposed 4(d) Rule, species newly listed
28 as threatened under both federal law and a state’s law would be subject to a “take” prohibition

1 only under the state’s law. *See, e.g.*, Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 131A, § 2; Cal. Fish & Game Code §§
2 2080, 2085. Even if FWS opts to create a species-specific take rule, the State would need to
3 shoulder the costs of conservation of threatened species while FWS clears its backlog and crafts
4 such a rule, which might ultimately provide substantially weaker protections that the species
5 would have been afforded under the previous blanket take rule. *See Air Alliance Hous. v. U.S.*
6 *Env’tl. Prot. Agency*, 906 F.3d 1049, 1059-60 (D.C. Cir. 2018) (“Monetary expenditures to
7 mitigate and recover from harms that could have been prevented absent the [federal rule] are
8 precisely the kind of ‘pocketbook’ injury that is incurred by the state itself.”). Furthermore, for
9 states that manage threatened species consistent with section 6 Cooperative Agreements entered
10 into pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1535, the 4(d) Rule will require additional state effort to comply with
11 a patchwork of species-specific rules when conducting conservation activities.

12 121. Moreover, while State Plaintiffs can act to protect imperiled species within their own
13 borders, they cannot do the same for such species outside of state borders. Thus, despite the
14 resource-intensive efforts described above, the State Plaintiffs may not be able to wholly fill the
15 regulatory gaps created by the new regulations because other non-plaintiff states that host species
16 with inter-state ranges may not adequately protect endangered or threatened species under their
17 state laws.

18 122. Finally, the Services’ failure to prepare an EA or EIS for the Final Rules, and provide
19 sufficient opportunity for public notice and comment on these regulations, has harmed State
20 Plaintiffs’ procedural interests in participating in a legally-sound rulemaking and environmental
21 review process that adequately considers and accounts for public input, and adequately considers
22 the impacts of federal rulemaking on the State Plaintiffs’ natural resources and provides
23 mitigation measures for such impacts.

24 123. Consequently, State Plaintiffs have suffered a legal wrong and concrete injury as a
25 result of the Services’ actions and have standing to bring this suit. Declaring the Final Rules *ultra*
26 *vires* and arbitrary and capricious, and vacating these actions, will redress the harm suffered by
27 State Plaintiffs.
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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violations of the ESA and APA,
16 U.S.C. §§ 1532, 1533, 1536; 5 U.S.C. § 706)

124. Paragraphs 1 through 123 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

125. Under the APA, a “reviewing court shall ... hold unlawful and set aside” agency action found to be “an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law” or “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(A), (C). An agency does not have authority to adopt a regulation that is “manifestly contrary to the statute.” *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 844; *Babbitt v. Sweet Home Chapter of Cmty. for a Great Oregon*, 515 U.S. 687, 703 (1995).

126. Here, the Services’ adoption of the Listing Rule, the Interagency Consultation Rule, and the 4(d) Rule violates the ESA’s plain language, structure, and purpose, and exceeds the scope of the Agencies’ jurisdiction, authority and discretion under the ESA in several ways.

127. The Listing Rule violates the ESA and APA in the following respects:

- a. The elimination of regulatory language in 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(b) that species listing, reclassification, and delisting decisions must be made “without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination” is contrary to 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(1)(A), and the ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c) and 1536(a)(1).
- b. The injection of the requirement that threats and species’ responses to those threats in the foreseeable future must be “likely” based on “environmental variability” in order to list species as threatened in 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(d) is contrary to the requirements of 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(1)(A) that such decisions be made “solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available,” the definition of threatened species in 16 U.S.C. § 1532(20), and the ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c) and 1536(a)(1).

- 1 c. The modification of language in 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(d) to eliminate species
2 recovery as a key basis for delisting is contrary to 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c),
3 1532(3), 1533(f), and 1536(a)(1).
- 4 d. The significant expansion of the circumstances in which the Services may find
5 that it is “not prudent” to designate critical habitat for listed species in 50
6 C.F.R. § 424.12 is contrary to 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a)(3)(A), and the ESA’s
7 conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c) and
8 1536(a)(1).
- 9 e. Restricting the designation of unoccupied critical habitat by requiring that the
10 Services first evaluate whether currently occupied areas are inadequate for
11 species conservation, and that the Services make that determination at the time
12 of critical habitat designation rather than listing in 50 C.F.R. § 424.12(b)(2), is
13 contrary to 16 U.S.C. §§ 1532(5)(A) and 1533(a)(3)(A), the recovery purposes
14 of the ESA, and the ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§
15 1531(b) & (c) and 1536(a)(1).
- 16 f. Restricting the designation of unoccupied critical habitat by adding the
17 requirement that the Services must determine that there is a “reasonable
18 certainty” that the area will contribute to the conservation of the species, and
19 that the area currently contains one or more of those physical or biological
20 features “essential to the conservation of the species” in 50 C.F.R. §
21 424.12(b)(2), is contrary to 16 U.S.C. § 1532(5)(A), and the ESA’s
22 conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c) and
23 1536(a)(1).

24 128. The Interagency Consultation Rule violates the ESA and the APA in the following
25 respects:

- 26 a. The revised definition of “destruction or adverse modification” in 50 C.F.R. §
27 402.02 to require destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat “as a
28 whole,” and the elimination of existing language regarding the alteration of “the

1 physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a species,” is
2 contrary to 16 U.S.C. §§ 1536(a)(2) and 1532(5)(A), and the ESA’s
3 conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c) and
4 1536(a)(1).

5 b. The changes to the definition of “effects of the action” in 50 C.F.R. §§ 402.02
6 and 402.17 limiting both the type and extent of effects of a proposed federal
7 agency action that must be considered during the consultation process are
8 contrary to 16 U.S.C. §§ 1536(a)(2), (b) and (c), the requirement to make such
9 decisions based on “the best scientific and commercial data available,” 16
10 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2), and the ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16
11 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c) and 1536(a)(1).

12 c. The new definition of “environmental baseline” in 50 C.F.R. § 402.02 to
13 include the impacts of all past and present federal, state, or private actions and
14 other human activities in the action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed
15 federal projects in the action area that have already undergone formal or early
16 section 7 consultation, as well as “ongoing agency activities or existing agency
17 facilities that are not within the agency’s discretion to modify,” would result in
18 consultations that fail to account for the full suite of effects of proposed federal
19 agency actions, in violation of 16 U.S.C. §§ 1536(a)(2), (b), and (c), and is
20 contrary to the ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§
21 1531(b) & (c) and 1536(a)(1).

22 d. The weakening of the mitigation requirements in 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(g)(8) is
23 contrary to 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(1), (a)(2) and (b)(4), and the ESA’s
24 conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b) & (c) and
25 1536(a)(1).

26 e. Creating a new consultation procedure in 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(h) to allow the
27 Services to adopt an action agency’s biological analyses is contrary to the
28 Services’ statutory duties in 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(1) and (b)(3)(A), and the

1 ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b) & (c) and
2 1536(a)(1).

3 f. The new definition of “programmatic consultation” in 50 C.F.R. § 402.02 to
4 provide for “a consultation addressing an agency’s multiple actions on a
5 program, region or other basis” is contrary to 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(1), (a)(2) and
6 (b), and the ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b)
7 & (c) and 1536(a)(1).

8 g. The new requirements in 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(l) authorizing “expedited
9 consultations” are contrary to 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(1), (a)(2) and (b), and the
10 ESA’s conservation mandate in 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b) & (c).

11 h. The new exemptions in 50 C.F.R. § 402.16(b) from the requirement to reinstate
12 consultation for U.S. Bureau of Land Management resource management plans,
13 upon the listing of a new species or designation of new critical habitat, are
14 contrary to 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(1), (a)(2) and (b), and the ESA’s conservation
15 purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b) & (c) and 1536(a)(1).

16 129. FWS’s 4(d) Rule’s removal of the “blanket” extension to threatened species of all
17 protections afforded to endangered plants and animals under section 9 of the ESA is contrary to
18 the ESA’s conservation purposes and mandate in 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531(b) & (c) and 1536(a)(1).

19 130. Accordingly, in promulgating the Final Rules the Services acted in a manner that
20 constituted an abuse of discretion, is not in accordance with law, and is in excess of the Services’
21 statutory authority, in violation of the ESA and the APA. 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531, 1532, 1533, 1536; 5
22 U.S.C. § 706. Consequently, the Listing Rule, the Interagency Consultation Rule, and the 4(d)
23 Rule should be held unlawful and set aside.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violations of the APA,
5 U.S.C. §§ 553, 706)

131. Paragraphs 1 through 130 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

132. In promulgating a regulation under the APA, “the agency must examine the relevant data and articulate a satisfactory explanation for its action including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *State Farm*, 463 U.S. at 43 (quotation and citation omitted). Agency regulation is arbitrary and capricious if the agency “relie[s] on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider,” “entirely fail[s] to consider an important aspect of the problem,” or has “offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency” or “is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference of view or the product of agency expertise.” *Id.*

133. Moreover, the APA requires that interested parties have a “meaningful opportunity to comment on proposed regulations.” *See Safe Air for Everyone v. U.S. Env’tl. Prot. Agency*, 488 F.3d 1088, 1098 (9th Cir. 2007). To satisfy the requirements of APA section 553, notice of a proposed rule must “provide an accurate picture of the reasoning that has led the agency to the proposed rule,” so as to allow an “opportunity for interested parties to participate in a meaningful way in the discussion and final formulation of rules.” *Connecticut Light & Power*, 673 F.2d at 528-30; *see also Prometheus Radio Project v. Federal Commc’ns. Comm’n*, 652 F.3d 431, 449 (3d Cir. 2011) (“an agency proposing informal rulemaking has an obligation to make its views known to the public in a concrete and focused form so as to make criticism or formulation of alternatives possible”) (citations and emphasis omitted).

134. Here, in promulgating the Final Rules, the Services failed to provide a reasoned analysis for the changes, relied on factors Congress did not intend for them to consider, offered explanations that run counter to the evidence before the Services, and entirely overlooked important issues at the heart of their species-protection duties under the ESA.

135. With regard to the Listing Rule:

- 1 a. The Services failed to provide a reasoned explanation for the elimination of
2 regulatory language in 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(b) that species listing,
3 reclassification, and delisting decisions must be made “without reference to
4 possible economic or other impacts of such determination,” and failed to
5 consider the increased resource burden on the Services that will result from this
6 change.
- 7 b. The Services failed to provide a reasoned explanation for the injection in 50
8 C.F.R. § 424.11(d) of the requirement that threats, and species’ responses to
9 those threats in the foreseeable future, must be “likely” based on
10 “environmental variability” in order to list species as threatened, and failed to
11 consider the need to address threats resulting from climate change and other
12 reasonably foreseeable threats.
- 13 c. The Services provided no reasoned basis for changing their longstanding policy
14 and practice regarding delisting and modifying 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(d) to
15 eliminate current regulatory language that refers to species recovery as a key
16 basis for delisting.
- 17 d. The Services provided no reasoned explanation for the substantial expansion in
18 50 C.F.R. § 424.12(a)(1) of circumstances in which the Services may find it is
19 “not prudent” to designate critical habitat for listed species, and failed to
20 consider the need to address threats resulting from climate change or the myriad
21 conservation benefits to species that are provided by critical habitat
22 designations.
- 23 e. The Services failed to provide a reasoned basis for restricting the designation of
24 unoccupied critical habitat in 50 C.F.R. § 424.12(b)(2) by requiring that the
25 Services first evaluate whether currently occupied areas are inadequate for
26 species conservation, and that the Services make that determination at the time
27 of critical habitat designation rather than listing, and failed to consider the need
28 to address climate change and other reasonably foreseeable future threats to

1 listed species and the reasonably foreseeable potential for future occupation of
2 currently unoccupied but suitable or potentially suitable habitat due to climate
3 and other changes to species present ranges.

- 4 f. The Services failed to provide a reasoned basis for restricting the designation of
5 unoccupied critical habitat in 50 C.F.R. § 424.12 by requiring that the Secretary
6 must determine that there is a “reasonable certainty” that the area will
7 contribute to the conservation of the species and that the area currently contains
8 one or more of those “physical or biological features essential to the
9 conservation of the species.”

10 136. With regard to the Interagency Consultation Rule:

- 11 a. The Services provided no reasoned explanation for the revised definition of
12 “destruction or adverse modification” of critical habitat in 50 C.F.R. § 402.02
13 to require destruction or adverse modification to the designated critical habitat
14 “as a whole,” or the elimination of existing language regarding the alteration of
15 “the physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a species.”
- 16 b. The Services provided no reasoned explanation for changes to the definition of
17 “effects of the action” in 50 C.F.R. §§ 402.02 and 402.17, which limits
18 significantly both the type and extent of effects of a proposed federal agency
19 action that must be considered during the consultation process, misstates the
20 Services’ existing practice in considering such effects, and ignores agency
21 contributions to climate change and, by extension, listed species.
- 22 c. The Services failed to provide a reasoned basis for the new definition of
23 “environmental baseline” in 50 C.F.R. § 402.02 to include the impacts of all
24 past and present Federal, State, or private actions and other human activities in
25 the action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal projects in the
26 action area that have already undergone formal or early section 7 consultation,
27 as well as “ongoing agency activities or existing agency facilities that are not
28 within the agency’s discretion to modify.”

- 1 d. The Services failed to provide a reasoned basis for the inclusion of a 60-day
2 deadline, subject to extension by consent of the Services and the action agency,
3 for informal consultations in 50 C.F.R. § 402.13(c).
- 4 e. The Services provided no reasoned explanation for the weakening of agency
5 mitigation requirements in 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(g)(8) and no data to support its
6 assumption that all mitigation measures will be implemented notwithstanding
7 the elimination of any regulatory duty to ensure mitigation occurs.
- 8 f. The Services failed to provide a reasoned explanation for creating a new
9 consultation procedure in 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(h) to allow the Services to adopt a
10 federal action agency’s biological assessment.
- 11 g. The Services failed to provide a reasoned explanation for the new definition of
12 “programmatic consultation” in 50 C.F.R. § 402.02 to provide for “a
13 consultation addressing an agency’s multiple actions on a program, region or
14 other basis,” and the new definition contradicts other Service regulations and is
15 internally inconsistent regarding the Services’ reasoning for changes to the
16 reinitiation of formal consultation regulation in 50 C.F.R. § 402.16.
- 17 h. The Services failed to provide a reasoned explanation for the new requirements
18 in 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(l) authorizing “expedited consultations,” and these
19 procedures are vague, arbitrary, contradictory to other Service regulations, and
20 internally inconsistent regarding the Services’ reasoning for changes to the
21 reinitiation of formal consultation regulation in 50 C.F.R. § 402.16.
- 22 i. The Services provide no reasoned explanation for allowing new exemptions, in
23 50 C.F.R. § 402.16(b), from the requirement to reinitiate consultation for U.S.
24 Bureau of Land Management resource management plans upon the listing of a
25 new species or designation of new critical habitat, and failed to consider the
26 effects of such plans on listed species and critical habitat.

27 137. With regard to the 4(d) Rule, FWS provided no reasoned basis for abandoning its
28 longstanding policy and practice of providing default protections to all newly listed threatened

1 species, subject only to exceptions carved out by special rule as necessary on a species-by-species
2 basis. FWS's stated rationale of aligning its policy with NMFS ignores the vast differences
3 between the two agencies in the number of species managed by these agencies and the resources
4 available to promulgate species-specific rules. FWS failed to explain why or how the proposal
5 will fulfill the ESA's policy of "institutionalized caution" and species recovery mandates, given
6 that it will inevitably result in FWS neglecting to provide adequate protections to threatened
7 species, either temporarily or permanently. Moreover, the 4(d) Rule fails to properly consider
8 FWS's resource constraints or the increased workload and protracted delay that will inevitably
9 result from conducting species-by-species assessments and promulgating special rules necessary
10 to adequately protect all newly listed threatened animals and plants in the absence of the blanket
11 take prohibition.

12 138. Furthermore, the Services failed to provide a meaningful opportunity to comment on
13 several aspects of the Final Rules that were not included in, and are not logical outgrowths of, the
14 Proposed Rules. These changes include but are not limited to: (i) the Listing Rule's requirement
15 that the Secretary must determine that there is a "reasonable certainty" that an unoccupied area
16 will contribute to the conservation of the species and that the area currently contains one or more
17 of those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species in order to be
18 designated as critical habitat; (ii) the Interagency Consultation Rule's new definition of "activities
19 that are reasonably certain to occur" to require that such a conclusion be based upon "clear and
20 substantial information"; and (iii) the Interagency Consultation Rule's expansion of the
21 "environmental baseline" to include "[t]he consequences to listed species or designated critical
22 habitat from ongoing agency activities or existing agency facilities that are not within the
23 agency's discretion to modify."

24 139. Accordingly, the Services acted in a manner that was arbitrary, capricious, an abuse
25 of discretion, and not in accordance with law, and failed to follow the procedures required by law,
26 in violation of the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§ 553, 706. Consequently, the Final Rules should be held
27 unlawful and set aside.
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**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of NEPA and the APA;
42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C); 5 U.S.C. § 706)**

140. Paragraphs 1 through 139 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

141. NEPA requires federal agencies to take a “hard look” at the environmental consequences of a proposed activity before taking action. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 4332. To achieve this purpose, a federal agency must prepare an EIS for all “major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” *Id.* § 4332(2)(C); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.3.

142. NEPA’s implementing regulations specify several factors that an agency must consider in determining whether an action may significantly affect the environment, thus warranting the preparation of an EIS, including “[t]he degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its [critical] habitat” under the ESA. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27. The presence of any single significance factor can require the preparation of an EIS. “The agency must prepare an EIS if substantial questions are raised as to whether a project may cause significant environmental impacts.” *Friends of the Wild Swan v. Weber*, 767 F.3d 936, 946 (9th Cir. 2014).

143. As the comment letter by many of the State Plaintiffs demonstrates, the Final Rules will have significant environmental impacts on imperiled species and their habitat. For example, the Final Rules would, among other adverse impacts to imperiled species and their habitat:

- a. limit the scope and circumstances of critical habitat designations; result in fewer listings of—and significantly less protection for— threatened species; and increase the likelihood that species will be delisted before they have recovered;
- b. limit the scope and circumstances of section 7 consultations; and
- c. limit the situations in which the Services will impose alternatives and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the impacts of federal actions on listed species and critical habitat.

1 144. Because of these significant environmental impacts on imperiled species and their
2 habitat, the Final Rules do not qualify for the categorical exclusion from NEPA review for
3 “actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human
4 environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a
5 Federal agency in implementation of [NEPA] regulations[.]” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.4.

6 145. The categorical exclusions for policies and regulations of an administrative or
7 procedural nature also do not apply to the substantive, significant changes reflected in the Final
8 Rules, which will have significant direct, indirect and cumulative effects. *See* 84 Fed. Reg. at
9 44,758, 45,014, 45,050 (Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs determination that the Final
10 Rules constitute significant regulatory action pursuant to Executive Order 12866).

11 146. Finally, “extraordinary circumstances,” including significant impacts on listed species
12 and critical habitat and violations of the ESA, preclude the application of an exclusion from
13 NEPA review. *See* 43 C.F.R. § 46.215.

14 147. Consequently, the Final Rules constitute a “major federal action” that significantly
15 affects the quality of the human environment requiring preparation of an EIS prior to finalization
16 of the rules.

17 148. The Services’ failure to take a “hard look” at the environmental impacts of the Final
18 Rules, and their determination that the Final Rules are subject to a categorical exclusion from
19 NEPA, was arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, and contrary to the requirements of
20 NEPA and the APA. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2); 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). Consequently, the Final Rules
21 should be held unlawful and set aside.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, State Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

24 1. Issue a declaratory judgment that the Services acted arbitrarily, capriciously, contrary
25 to law, abused their discretion and in excess of their statutory jurisdiction and authority in their
26 promulgation of the Final Rules, in violation of the ESA and the APA;

1 2. Issue a declaratory judgment that the Services acted arbitrarily, capriciously, contrary
2 to law, abused their discretion, and failed to follow the procedures required by law in their
3 promulgation of the Final Rules, in violation of the APA;

4 3. Issue a declaratory judgment that the Services acted arbitrarily, capriciously, contrary
5 to law, abused their discretion, and failed to follow the procedures required by law in their
6 promulgation of the Final Rules, in violation of NEPA and the APA;

7 4. Issue an order vacating the Services' unlawful issuance of the Final Rules so that the
8 prior regulatory regime is immediately reinstated;

9 5. Issue a mandatory injunction requiring the Services to immediately withdraw the
10 Final Rules and reinstate the prior regulatory regime;

11 6. Award State Plaintiffs their costs, expenses, and reasonable attorneys' fees; and

12 7. Award such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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1 Dated: October 22, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

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