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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

WILD FISH CONSERVANCY, a Washington
non-profit corporation,

No. 2:20-cv-00417

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

v.

BARRY THOM, in his official capacity as
Regional Administrator of the National Marine
Fisheries Service; CHRIS OLIVER, in his
official capacity as the Assistant Administrator
for Fisheries of the National Marine Fisheries
Service; NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES
SERVICE; WILBUR ROSS, JR., in his
official capacity as Secretary of the United
States Department of Commerce; and
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE,

Defendants.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In 1995, there were 98 Southern Resident Killer Whales. Today, there are 72. The Southern Resident Killer Whales have been listed under the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531–1544, as an endangered species since 2005.

2. In July of 2018, the nation watched spellbound as one grieving Southern Resident Killer Whale mother, Tahlequah, carried the body of her dead calf, who had died less than an hour after birth, for seventeen days and across hundreds of miles before finally letting him sink. Shortly

1 thereafter in September, one of the few remaining females of reproductive age, Scarlet, was
2 presumed dead after disappearing from view. She is believed to have sunk to the seafloor due to
3 extreme emaciation.

4 3. In January and May of 2019, the first two calves to survive more than a few days
5 after birth since 2015 were born. Despite this glimmer of hope, in August three more Southern
6 Residents perished. In January of this year, another Southern Resident Killer Whale disappeared
7 and is believed dead.

8 4. The primary cause of this rapid population decline is the declining availability of
9 Southern Resident Killer Whale's primary prey, adult Chinook salmon, many populations of
10 which are themselves listed as threatened species under the ESA. This lack of prey has resulted in
11 starvation for existing Southern Residents, and a dearth of live births to sustain the population of
12 Southern Resident Killer Whales. In addition to starvation, the Southern Residents are also
13 adversely and cumulatively affected by toxic contaminants in their environment, vessel noise, and
14 other disturbances.

15 5. Defendants the Secretary of Commerce and the National Marine Fisheries Service
16 ("NMFS"), to which the Secretary has delegated duties, are responsible for managing fisheries
17 within the Exclusive Economic Zones of the United States. Because Chinook salmon populations
18 are migratory and regularly cross international borders, commercial fishing of Chinook salmon
19 populations has been restricted by the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and
20 Canada since 1985. This Treaty has been regularly renegotiated, including in 1992, 1998, 2008,
21 and 2019. The Pacific Salmon Treaty sets an upper limit on harvest levels in coastal and inland
22 marine waters from Southeast Alaska to Oregon and in the Columbia and Snake Rivers. The
23 fishery regimes established in the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty are effective for ten years; through
24 2028. Defendants are empowered to further restrict harvests under applicable federal laws,
25 including as necessary to protect imperiled species under the ESA.

6. NMFS recently prepared a biological opinion to consider the effects of its ongoing
management over, and delegation of certain authority to the State of Alaska for, the salmon

1 fisheries within the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska pursuant to the renegotiated
2 Pacific Salmon Treaty entitled *the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7(a)(2) Biological*
3 *Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish*
4 *Habitat Response, Consultation on the Delegation of Management Authority for Specified Salmon*
5 *Fisheries to the State of Alaska, NMFS Consultation Number: WCR-2018-10660* (April 5, 2019)
6 (“2019 SEAK BiOp”).

7 7. Those fisheries harvest wild- and hatchery-origin salmon originating in rivers from
8 Oregon to Alaska, including four Chinook salmon evolutionary significant units (“ESU”) that are
9 listed as threatened under the ESA: Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River
10 Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook
11 salmon. These four Chinook salmon ESU’s are failing to meet recovery standards, including those
12 set for spawning escapement, and the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast
13 Alaska will continue to contribute to that failure.

14 8. With respect to the Southern Resident Killer Whale, the 2019 SEAK BiOp did not
15 disguise the issue. It explicitly acknowledged that the Southern Resident Killer Whale has a high
16 risk of extinction due largely to low fecundity rates. It attributed this reduced fecundity to reduced
17 prey abundance; primarily, Chinook salmon. It plainly stated “[u]nder the existing management
18 and recovery regimes over the last decade, salmon availability has not been sufficient to support
19 Southern Resident population growth.” It acknowledged that a recent population viability
20 assessment indicated that effects of prey abundance has the largest impact on the population
21 growth rate and that Chinook abundance would need to increase by 15% to achieve the recovery
22 target growth rate set for the Southern Resident Killer Whale.

23 9. The 2019 SEAK BiOp explained that attempts were made during the recent
24 negotiations between the United States and Canada that culminated in the 2019 Pacific Salmon
25 Treaty to reduce harvests to conserve the Southern Resident Killer Whale and Puget Sound
Chinook salmon, but that those efforts were unsuccessful.

1 10. The 2019 SEAK BiOp found that Chinook salmon harvests within the Exclusive
2 Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska contemplated under the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty will
3 continue to reduce Chinook salmon prey available to Southern Resident Killer Whales in various
4 seasons and locations. NMFS estimated such reductions of prey available in coastal waters to
5 range from 0.2% to 12.9%, with the greatest reductions occurring in July through September.
6 Reductions in the inland waters were estimated to range from 0.1% to 2.5%, with the greatest
7 reductions similarly occurring from July through September. Some of the Chinook salmon caught
8 in the fishery have been identified by NMFS as priority stocks for Southern Resident Killer
9 Whales. NMFS estimated that the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska
10 reduce the larger Chinook salmon—those from 3 to 5 years old—from the Southern Resident’s
11 critical habitat by 0.1% to 2.5%. Available data indicate that Southern Resident Killer Whales
12 consume mostly these larger and older Chinook salmon.

13 11. Instead of reducing the commercial salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic
14 Zone of Southeast Alaska to protect Southern Resident Killer Whales and Puget Sound Chinook
15 salmon, the 2019 SEAK BiOp relies on massive new and ill-defined mitigation proposals in a
16 supposed effort to offset negative impacts of reduced prey availability to the Southern Residents.
17 The hypothetical mitigation includes substantial increases in hatchery production of Chinook
18 salmon, primarily in Puget Sound but also in the Columbia River and on the Washington Coast.
19 These mitigation measures are all undeveloped and unfunded. Further, the hatchery programs
20 themselves pose threats to wild salmonids and will suppress recovery of threatened Chinook
21 salmon ESUs, including Puget Sound Chinook salmon. The mitigation measures that the 2019
22 SEAK BiOp relies upon thus require various reviews and authorizations, including under the ESA,
23 before they can be implemented. These mitigation measures therefore may never be implemented
24 or may be substantially altered.

25 12. NMFS’s 2019 SEAK BiOp nonetheless assumes that the mitigation measures will
meaningfully increase prey available to Southern Resident Killer Whales to support a conclusion
that the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries contemplated under the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty

1 are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident Killer Whales or
2 result in the adverse modification or destruction of its critical habitat. NMFS similarly found that
3 the fisheries are not likely to jeopardize Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River
4 Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook
5 salmon. NMFS therefore included an incidental take statement in the 2019 SEAK BiOp
6 authorizing, without reduction, the full extent of Chinook salmon harvest within the Exclusive
7 Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska allowed under the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty.

8 13. Plaintiff Wild Fish Conservancy challenges Defendants' failure to ensure that their
9 management and authorization of salmon fisheries within the Exclusive Economic Zone of
10 Southeast Alaska is not likely to jeopardize threatened or endangered species or result in the
11 adverse modification or destruction of such species' critical habitat as required under section
12 7(a)(2) of the ESA. Wild Fish Conservancy further challenges Defendants' failure to comply the
13 ESA and the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321–4370m-12, in
14 issuing the 2019 SEAK BiOp. Wild Fish Conservancy seeks declaratory and injunctive relief
15 requiring Defendants to comply with the ESA and NEPA and to protect imperiled Southern
16 Resident Killer Whales and Chinook salmon.

17 **II. PARTIES**

18 14. Plaintiff Wild Fish Conservancy is a membership-based 501(c)(3) nonprofit
19 organization incorporated in the State of Washington with its principal place of business in Duvall,
20 Washington. Wild Fish Conservancy is dedicated to the preservation and recovery of
21 Washington's native fish species and the ecosystems upon which those species depend. Wild Fish
22 Conservancy brings this action on behalf of itself and its approximately 2,400 members. Wild Fish
23 Conservancy changed its name from "Washington Trout" in 2007. As an environmental watchdog,
24 Wild Fish Conservancy actively informs the public on matters affecting water quality, fish, and
25 fish habitat in the State of Washington through publications, commentary to the press, and
sponsorship of educational programs. Wild Fish Conservancy also conducts field research on wild
fish populations and has designed and implemented habitat restoration projects. Wild Fish

1 Conservancy has lobbied, litigated, and publicly commented on federal and state actions that affect
2 the region's native fish and ecosystems. Wild Fish Conservancy routinely seeks to compel
3 government agencies to follow the laws designed to protect native fish species, particularly
4 threatened and endangered species. Wild Fish Conservancy's members and representatives have
5 met, negotiated, and worked closely with NMFS personnel concerning salmon populations,
6 harvesting, and habitat restoration, and Southern Resident Killer Whales.

7 15. Wild Fish Conservancy's members regularly spend time in areas in and around the
8 waters occupied by Southern Resident Killer Whales, including waters around the San Juan
9 Islands, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and along the Pacific Coast. Wild Fish Conservancy's members
10 also regularly spend time in and around waters occupied by Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower
11 Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-
12 run Chinook salmon. Wild Fish Conservancy's members intend to continue to visit these areas on
13 a regular basis, including in the coming months and beyond. These members observe, study,
14 photograph, and appreciate wildlife and wildlife habitat in and around these waters. These
15 members also fish in and around these waters. Wild Fish Conservancy's members would like to
16 fish in these waters for wild Chinook salmon if those species were able to recover to a point where
17 such activities would not impede the species' conservation and restoration.

18 16. Wild Fish Conservancy's members derive scientific, educational, recreational,
19 health, conservation, spiritual, and aesthetic benefits from the Southern Resident Killer Whales
20 and wild native Chinook species in those waters and from the existence of natural, wild and
21 healthy ecosystems.

22 17. The past, present, and future enjoyment of Wild Fish Conservancy's interests and
23 those of its members, including the recreational, aesthetic, spiritual, and scientific interests, have
24 been, are being, and will continue to be harmed by Defendants' failures to comply with the ESA
25 and NEPA as described herein and by Wild Fish Conservancy's members' reasonable concerns
related to Defendants' violations. These injuries include reduced enjoyment of time spent in and
around these areas, fewer visits to those areas than would otherwise occur, and refraining from

1 engaging in certain activities while visiting these areas, such as fishing, than would otherwise
2 occur. These injuries also include an inability or unwillingness to fish for wild salmonids due to
3 their depressed status.

4 18. Wild Fish Conservancy and its members have suffered procedural and
5 informational harms connected to their substantive, conservation, recreational, and scientific
6 activities resulting from Defendants' violations. Wild Fish Conservancy and its members rely, in
7 part, on adequate ESA consultation and NEPA evaluation processes to provide information,
8 protect threatened and endangered species, and prevent environmental harms. Defendants' failure
9 to comply with these statutes has deprived Wild Fish Conservancy and its members of public
10 comment opportunities and information, thereby harming their efforts to effectively advocate for
11 and protect their interests.

12 19. Wild Fish Conservancy's injuries and those of its members are actual, concrete
13 and/or imminent, and are fairly traceable to Defendants' violations of the ESA and NEPA as
14 described herein that the Court may remedy by declaring that Defendants' actions are illegal and
15 issuing statutory and injunctive relief vacating Defendants' actions and requiring Defendants to
16 comply with their statutory obligations.

17 20. Defendant Barry Thom is the West Coast Regional Administrator of NMFS and is
18 being sued in that official capacity. Regional Administrator Thom has responsibility at the
19 regional level for ensuring that NMFS complies with applicable legal requirements. NMFS's West
20 Coast Region issued the 2019 SEAK BiOp challenged herein.

21 21. Chris Oliver is the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the NMFS and is being
22 sued in that official capacity. Assistant Administrator Oliver is responsible for ensuring that
23 NMFS complies with applicable legal requirements.

24 22. Defendant NMFS is an office within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
25 Administration, which is an agency within the United States Department of Commerce. NMFS
has been delegated responsibilities by the Secretary of Commerce to manage fisheries and to
protect imperiled species under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management

1 Act (“Magnuson-Stevens Act”), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1801–1891d, and the ESA. NMFS issued the 2019
2 SEAK BiOp challenged herein.

3 23. Defendant Wilbur Ross is the Secretary of Commerce and is being sued in that
4 official capacity. The Secretary is vested with authority to manage fisheries and to protect
5 imperiled species under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the ESA. The Secretary has the duty and
6 authority to conserve and recover the Southern Resident Killer Whales and threatened Chinook
7 salmon and is responsible for the violations alleged in this case. Secretary Ross is responsible for
8 ensuring that the United States Department of Commerce, including the agencies within the
9 Department, complies with applicable legal requirements.

10 24. The United States Department of Commerce in an executive department of the
11 United States. The Department of Commerce, through its Secretary, is responsible for managing
12 fisheries and protecting imperiled species under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the ESA.

13 **III. JURISDICTION & VENUE**

14 25. This Court has jurisdiction under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5
15 U.S.C. §§ 701–706, section 11(g) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal
16 question). The requested relief is proper under the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(1)(A), the APA, 5
17 U.S.C. § 706, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (declaratory relief), and 28 U.S.C. § 2202 (injunctive relief). As
18 required by the ESA citizen suit provision, 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(2)(A)(i), Wild Fish Conservancy
19 provided sixty days’ notice of its intent to sue through a letter dated and postmarked January 9,
20 2020. A copy of that letter is attached as Exhibit 1 to this Complaint.

21 26. The ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(1)(A), and the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 702, waive the
22 sovereign immunity of the Defendants for these claims.

23 27. The Western District of Washington is the proper venue under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)
24 and 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(3)(A) because the violations alleged, and/or substantial parts of the
25 events and omissions giving rise to the claims, occurred and are occurring within such District.
For example, Defendants actions jeopardize the continued existence of the endangered Southern
Resident Killer Whales and will adversely modify its critical habitat within the Salish Sea in the

1 Western District of Washington. Likewise, Defendants' actions jeopardize the continued existence
2 of, among others, threatened Puget Sound Chinook salmon that rear in rivers within the Western
3 District of Washington. Additionally, the 2019 SEAK BiOp challenged herein requires massive
4 increases in Chinook salmon production in Puget Sound within the Western District of
5 Washington, programs that would themselves hinder recovery of the threatened Puget Sound
6 Chinook salmon ESU.

7 **IV. FACTS**

8 **A. Statutory Background**

9 **1. The Endangered Species Act**

10 28. When Congress enacted the Endangered Species Act, it recognized that some
11 species of fish, wildlife, and plants have been "so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of
12 or threatened with extinction." 16 U.S.C. § 1531(a)(2). It stated that "these species of fish, wildlife,
13 and plants are of esthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to
14 the Nation and its people." *Id.* § 1531(a)(3).

15 29. Congress enacted the ESA, in part, to provide a "means whereby the ecosystems
16 upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved." *Id.* § 1531(b).
17 The ESA established that it is "the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies
18 shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities
19 in furtherance of the purposes of this Act." *Id.* § 1531(c)(1). The ESA defines "conservation" to
20 mean "the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species
21 or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer
22 necessary." *Id.* § 1532(3).

23 30. The ESA charges the Secretaries for the United States Departments of Commerce
24 and Interior with administering and enforcing the ESA, who have delegated such responsibilities
25 to NMFS and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS"), respectively. 50 C.F.R.
§ 402.01(b). NMFS generally has ESA authority for marine and anadromous species, while FWS
has jurisdiction over terrestrial and freshwater species. *See id.* §§ 17.11, 223.102, 224.101.

1 31. The ESA seeks to protect imperiled species, defined to include a “distinct
2 population segment of any vertebrate species that interbreeds when mature,” by listing them as
3 “endangered” or “threatened” and by designating their critical habitat. 16 U.S.C. §§ 1532(16),
4 1533(a); 50 C.F.R. § 424.02. A species is “endangered” if it “is in danger of extinction throughout
5 all or a significant portion of its range.” *Id.* § 1532(6).

6 32. Section 9 of the ESA generally makes it unlawful for “any person” to “take” an
7 endangered species. *Id.* § 1538(a)(1). The take prohibition has been applied to certain species
8 listed as threatened under the statute though regulations promulgated by NMFS under section 4(d)
9 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(d). *See* 50 C.F.R. §§ 223.102, 223.203(a). Section 9 of the ESA
10 prohibits a violation of those regulations. 16 U.S.C. § 1538(a)(1)(G).

11 33. A “person” includes private parties as well as local, state, and federal agencies. 16
12 U.S.C. § 1532(13). The ESA defines “take” to mean “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound,
13 kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” *Id.* § 1532(19). “Harm”
14 is defined broadly by regulation as “an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such act may
15 include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife
16 by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or
17 sheltering.” 50 C.F.R. § 222.102.

18 34. Section 7 of the ESA imposes a substantive obligation on all federal agencies to
19 “insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency . . . is not likely to
20 jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the
21 destruction or adverse modification of” habitat that has been designated as critical for such species.
22 *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2) (emphasis added); *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians v. U.S. Dep’t*
23 *of the Navy*, 898 F.2d 1410, 1415 (9th Cir. 1990).

24 35. ESA regulations define “[j]eopardize the continued existence of” as “to engage in
25 an action that reasonably would be expected, either directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably
the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the
reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species.” 50 C.F.R. § 402.02. Destruction or adverse

1 modification of critical habitat occurs where there is a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably
2 diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species. *Id.*
3 Recovery is defined as “improvement in the status of listed species to the point at which listing is
4 no longer appropriate.” *Id.*

5 36. When an agency (the “action agency”) determines that its proposed action “may
6 affect listed species,” section 7(a)(2) of the ESA requires that it consult with NMFS and/or FWS
7 (the “consulting agency”) for the species at issue using “the best scientific and commercial data
8 available.” 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2); 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(a). This interagency consultation process
9 is intended to assist the action agencies in complying with their substantive section 7(a)(2) duty
10 to guard against jeopardy to listed species or destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

11 37. Consultation under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA requires the consulting agency to
12 review all relevant information; evaluate the current status of the listed species and/or critical
13 habitat; evaluate the effects of the action and cumulative effects on the listed species and/or critical
14 habitat; formulate a biological opinion as to whether the action, taken together with cumulative
15 effects, is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species and/or result in the
16 destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat; identify reasonable and prudent alternatives
17 if such jeopardy or adverse modification is found; and formulate an incidental take statement
18 (“ITS”). 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(g); *see also* 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(3)(A), (b)(4).

19 38. The jeopardy analysis requires the consulting agencies to consider the aggregate
20 effect of past and ongoing human activities that affect the current status of the species and its
21 habitat (“environmental baseline”); the indirect and direct effects of the proposed action, including
22 the effects of interrelated and interdependent activities (“effects of the action”); and the effects of
23 future state and private activities that are reasonably certain to occur (“cumulative effects”). 50
24 C.F.R. §§ 402.02, 402.14(g).

25 39. The consulting agency’s biological opinion must include a summary of the
information upon which the opinion is based, a detailed discussion of the effects of the action, and

1 if jeopardy or adverse modification is found, reasonable and prudent alternatives to the action that
2 will avoid jeopardy and/or adverse modification. 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(h).

3 40. If the consulting agency concludes the action will not jeopardize listed species or
4 adversely modify their critical habitat, the consulting agency must include with the biological
5 opinion an incidental take statement. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(4); 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(i)(1). An
6 incidental take statement must specify the impact of the action by setting a numeric limit on take
7 (or an appropriate surrogate if a numeric cap is impractical to establish), identify “reasonable and
8 prudent measures” that will minimize impacts to protected species, and “terms and conditions” to
9 implement these measures. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(4)(C)(i)–(ii), (iv); 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(i)(1)(i)–
10 (ii), (iv). The incidental take statement must including monitoring and reporting requirements for
11 the incidental take resulting from the action. *See* 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(i)(3); *Wild Fish Conservancy*
12 *v. Salazar*, 628 F.3d 513, 531–32 (9th Cir. 2010).

13 41. The take of a listed species in compliance with the terms of a valid incidental take
14 statement is not prohibited under Section 9 of the ESA. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(o)(2); 50 C.F.R.
15 § 402.14(i)(5).

16 42. Section 7 of the ESA imposes a continuing duty on the agencies following
17 consultation to insure that the action will not jeopardize species. *See Wild Fish Conservancy*, 628
18 F.3d at 525. Agencies must reinitiate consultation for actions where “discretionary Federal
19 involvement or control over the action has been retained or is authorized by law” if, *inter alia*,
20 “new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a
21 manner or to an extent not previously considered . . . [,]” or where “a new species is listed or
22 critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action.” 50 C.F.R. § 402.16(a)–
23 (d).

24 **2. The National Environmental Policy Act**

25 43. The purpose of NEPA is, *inter alia*, to declare a national policy that will encourage
productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which
will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and

1 welfare of man, and to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources
2 important to the Nation. 42 U.S.C. § 4321.

3 44. NEPA requires federal agencies to undertake processes to “insure that
4 environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made
5 and before actions are taken” and that are “intended to help public officials make decisions that
6 are based on understanding of environmental consequences.” 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.1(b) and (c).

7 45. To accomplish these purposes, NEPA requires federal agencies to prepare a
8 “detailed statement” regarding all “major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the
9 human environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C).

10 46. The “detailed statement,” commonly known as an environmental impact statement
11 (“EIS”), must describe the environmental impact of the proposed action, any adverse
12 environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, alternatives
13 to the proposed action, the relationship between local short-term uses of man’s environment and
14 the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable
15 commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be
16 implemented.

17 47. If a proposed action is neither one that normally requires an EIS or that normally
18 does not require an EIS, the agency must prepare an environmental assessment (“EA”) to
19 determine whether an EIS is required. 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(a), (b).

20 48. If the agency determines through the EA process that an EIS is not required for the
21 proposed action, then the agency is required to issue a finding of no significant impact (“FONSI”).
22 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(e).

23 49. Regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (“CEQ”) direct
24 agencies to consider certain factors when considering whether a particular proposed action
25 requires preparation of an EIS, including, inter alia, whether the action may adversely affect an
endangered or threatened species listed under the ESA or its critical habitat. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27.

1 50. NEPA further provides that agencies “shall . . . study, develop, and describe
2 appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves
3 unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E).

4 51. Agencies must supplement a prior EIS or EA if there are “substantial changes in
5 the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns” or “significant new
6 circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the action or its
7 impacts.” 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1); *Idaho Sporting Congress v. Thomas*, 137 F.3d 1146, 1152
8 (9th Cir. 1998), *overruled on other grounds, Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 997 (9th
9 Cir. 2008). “As a rule of thumb . . . , if the EIS concerns an ongoing problem, EISs that are more
10 than 5 years old should be carefully reexamined to determine if the criteria in [the NEPA
11 regulations on supplementation] compel preparation of an EIS supplement.” Council on Env'tl.
12 Quality, *Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act*
13 *Regulations*, 46 Fed. Reg. 18,026, 18,035 (Mar. 23, 1981).

14 **3. The Magnuson-Stevens Act**

15 52. The Magnuson-Stevens Act seeks to “conserve and manage the fishery resources
16 found off the coasts of the United States.” 16 U.S.C. § 1801(b)(1).

17 53. The statute establishes exclusive federal management over fisheries within the
18 Exclusive Economic Zones of the United States. *Id.* § 1811(a). The Exclusive Economic Zone,
19 referred to as “federal waters,” generally consists of those waters from three nautical miles from
20 the coastline to 200 nautical miles from the coastline. *See id.* § 1802(11); Presidential
21 Proclamation 5030, 48 Fed. Reg. 10,605 (Mar. 14, 1983).

22 54. The statute assigns implementation responsibilities to the Secretary of Commerce,
23 who has generally delegated responsibilities to NMFS. *See, e.g.*, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1854, 1855(d); U.S.
24 Dep't of Commerce, *Department Organization Order* 10-15, § 3.01(aa) (Dec. 12, 2011);¹ U.S.
25

¹ Available at http://www.osec.doc.gov/opog/dmp/doors/doo10_15.html.

1 Dep't of Commerce, *NOAA Organizational Handbook Transmittal No. 61*, Part II(C)(26).² The
2 statute also provides for Regional Fishery Management Councils. 16 U.S.C. § 1852(a)(1).

3 55. The Regional Fishery Management Councils are to prepare fishery management
4 plans and amendments to such plans for each fishery under their respective jurisdiction and submit
5 the plans to NMFS. *Id.* § 1852(h)(1). The fishery management plans must contain, inter alia,
6 management measures necessary to prevent overfishing and that are consistent with other
7 applicable laws. *Id.* § 1853(a)(1).

8 56. NMFS must review all fishery management plans, including amendments thereto,
9 to determine whether they are consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act “and any other
10 applicable law.” *Id.* § 1854(a)(1)(A). The fishery management plans are to be approved,
11 disapproved, or partially approved by NMFS. *Id.* § 1854(a)(3).

12 57. The Regional Fishery Management Councils are also to submit proposed
13 regulations to NMFS designed to implement the fishery management plans, which NMFS will
14 promulgate if it deems them to be consistent with the plans and other applicable laws. *Id.* §§
15 1853(c), 1854(b).

16 58. The statute assigns primary responsibility in carrying out and implementing fishery
17 management plans to NMFS. *See id.* § 1855(d).

18 59. The Magnuson-Stevens Act provides that a State may regulate a fishing vessel
19 outside the boundaries of the State—i.e., in the Economic Exclusive Zone—where a fishery
20 management plan delegates such authority to the State and the State’s fishing laws and regulations
21 are consistent with the fishery management plan. *Id.* § 1856(a)(3)(B). If NMFS determines that
22 the State’s laws or regulations do not comply with the fishery management plan, NMFS shall
23 provide the State notice and an opportunity to correct the deficiency. *Id.* If the inconsistency is not
24 corrected, the delegation of authority to the State “shall not apply until [NMFS] and the
25 appropriate Council find that the State has corrected the inconsistencies.” *Id.*

² Available at http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/ames/delegations_of_authority/.

1 **4. The Administrative Procedure Act**

2 60. The APA governs the judicial review of certain federal agency actions. 5 U.S.C.
3 §§ 701–706.

4 61. Under the APA, courts shall “compel agency action unlawfully withheld or
5 unreasonably delayed,” *id.* § 706(1), and “hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, or
6 conclusions found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in
7 accordance with law” or made “without observance of procedure required by law.” *Id.*
8 § 706(2)(A), (D). Agency action includes an agency’s “failure to act.” *Id.* § 551(13).

9 62. An agency action is “arbitrary and capricious if the agency has relied on factors
10 which Congress has not intended it to consider, entirely failed to consider an important aspect of
11 the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the
12 agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of
13 agency expertise.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n. v. State Farm Mutual Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29,
14 43 (1983).

15 63. Under the APA, a court must also “hold unlawful and set aside” any agency action
16 taken that is “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory
17 right.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C).

18 **B. The Endangered and Threatened Species**

19 **1. Southern Resident Killer Whales**

20 64. Southern Resident Killer Whales, also known as orcas, are charismatic black and
21 white marine mammals that are an icon of the Pacific Northwest. They are intelligent, social
22 animals that live in highly organized groups known as pods. These killer whales form strong social
23 bonds and have been observed sharing the responsibilities of caring for the young, sick, and
24 injured.

25 65. NMFS listed the Southern Resident Killer Whales as an endangered species in
2005. 70 Fed. Reg. 69,903 (Nov. 18, 2005); *see also* 50 C.F.R. § 224.101(h). Critical habitat was

1 designated for this species the following year. 71 Fed. Reg. 69,054 (Nov. 29, 2006); *see also* 50
2 C.F.R. § 226.

3 66. This salmon-dependent whale population typically congregates in the inland
4 waters of Puget Sound in the summer, fall, and late spring months but it also ranges all along the
5 coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, as far south as Monterey Bay, particularly in the
6 winter and spring in search of Chinook salmon, its preferred prey.

7 67. In 2008, NMFS issued a recovery plan for Southern Resident Killer Whales under
8 section 4(f) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(f). The recovery plan identified prey availability as a
9 threat to the killer whales. The plan prioritized the management of this threat through salmon
10 restoration efforts in the region, including habitat, harvest, and hatchery management
11 considerations, and the continued use of existing authorities under the ESA and Magnuson-
12 Stevens Act “to ensure an adequate prey base.” The 2008 recovery plan specified that an important
13 criteria for evaluating whether recovery has been achieved will be if NMFS has sufficient
14 knowledge of the foraging ecology of Southern Residents “to determine that established fishery
15 management regimes are not likely to limit the recovery of the whales.” The plan elaborates that
16 this would include “[f]isheries management programs that adequately account for predation by
17 marine mammal populations when determining harvest limits, hatchery practices, and other
18 parameters.”

19 68. Today, fifteen years since their listing, and twelve years since the institution of the
20 recovery plan, the Southern Resident Killer Whale population continues to decline, and remain in
21 a perilous state. This decline is so significant that in 2016 NMFS announced that the Southern
22 Resident Killer Whale is one of eight “Species in the Spotlight,” a designation designed to call
23 special attention to marine species most likely to go extinct in the near future, unless immediate
24 action is taken. As this designation made clear, the threats that led to the whales’ initial listing
25 persist, and indeed have worsened.

69. In this context, federal agencies’ careful and thorough consideration of potential
impacts to the species is of paramount importance. Indeed, in biological opinions prepared for

1 other activities, NMFS has repeatedly concluded that “the loss of a single individual, or the
2 decrease in reproductive capacity of a single individual, is likely to reduce the likelihood of
3 survival and recovery of the species.” *See, e.g.*, “Biological Opinion and Conference Opinion on
4 the Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project” at 573 (June 4,
5 2009).

6 70. Southern Resident Killer Whales are distinct from other killer whales. They are
7 residents of the Salish Sea and have a unique dialect and diet. Their diet consists entirely of fish,
8 primarily mature Chinook salmon.

9 71. The major threats that led to the Southern Resident Killer Whale’s population
10 decline and subsequent listing under the ESA are (1) the decline of salmon, their primary prey;
11 (2) noise and vessel impacts; and (3) habitat destruction and pollution including the presence of
12 toxins in the environment and in their food.

13 72. Scientists have concluded that insufficient availability of prey is a critical factor
14 causing poor body condition, nutritional stress, and the decline of the Southern Resident Killer
15 Whale. Nutritional stress leads to fat metabolism and the subsequent release of stored toxins,
16 which can contribute to further stress and reproductive failure.

17 73. In 2017, scientists conducted a population viability assessment that considered the
18 sub-lethal effects and cumulative impacts of contaminants, acoustic disturbance, and prey
19 abundance and tested a range of scenarios. They concluded that the effects of prey abundance on
20 fecundity and survival had the largest impact on the Southern Resident Killer Whale’s population
21 growth rate.

22 **2. Chinook Salmon**

23 74. Chinook salmon are the largest of the Pacific salmon, with some individuals
24 growing to more than 100 pounds.

25 75. Chinook salmon are found from the Arctic, northwest to northern Pacific: drainages
from Point Hope, Alaska down to Ventura River, California. They are also found in Honshu Japan,
the Sea of Japan, the Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk.

1 76. The Puget Sound Chinook salmon evolutionary significant unit (“ESU”) has been
2 listed as a threatened species under the ESA since 1999. 64 Fed. Reg. 14,308 (March 24, 1999);
3 *see also* 50 C.F.R. § 223.102(e).

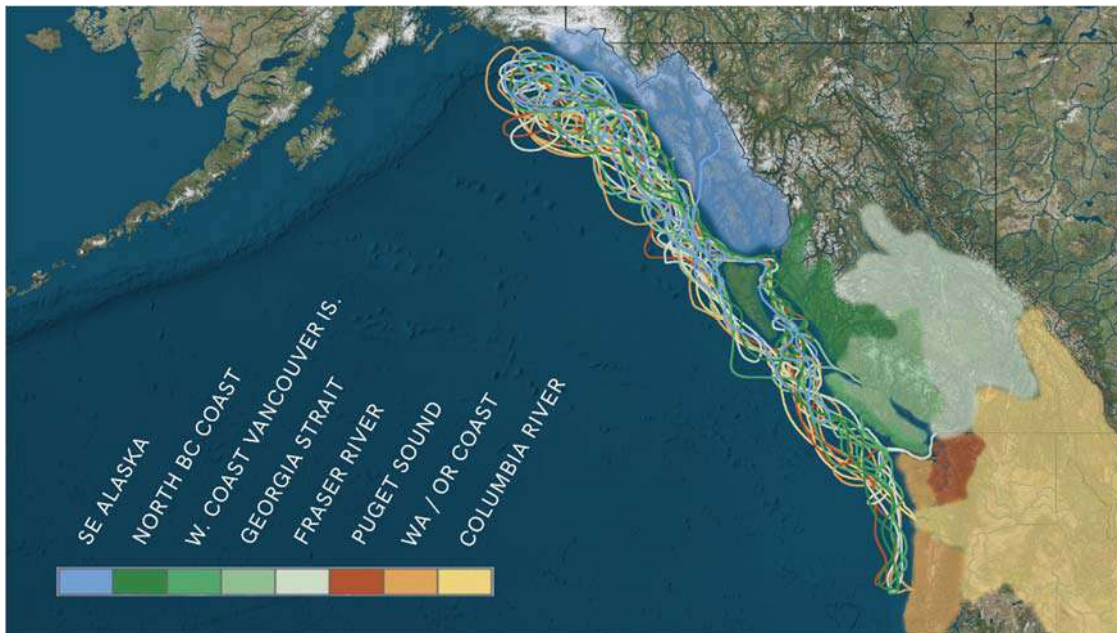
4 77. The Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon ESU was listed as a threatened
5 species in 1999. 64 Fed. Reg. 14,308 (March 24, 1999); *see also* 50 C.F.R. § 223.102(e).

6 78. The Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon ESU was also listed as threatened
7 species in 1999. 64 Fed. Reg. 14,308 (March 24, 1999); *see also* 50 C.F.R. § 223.102(e).

8 79. The Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon ESU was listed as a threatened species
9 in 1992. 57 Fed. Reg. 14,653 (April 22, 1992); *see also* 50 C.F.R. § 223.102(e).

10 80. All four of these ESUs are failing to meet recovery standards.

11 81. All four of these ESUs spend at least part of their life cycle in the Southern Resident
12 Killer Whale’s primary hunting grounds.



23
24 **C. The Southeast Alaska Salmon Fisheries**

25 82. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (“Council”), created under the
Magnuson-Stevens Act, is assigned certain fishery responsibilities for the Arctic Ocean, Bering

1 Sea, and Pacific Ocean seaward of Alaska. 16 U.S.C. § 1852(a)(1)(G). The Council first developed
2 a salmon fishery management plan for Alaska in 1979 and has since issued numerous amended
3 plans, the most recent of which was completed in 2018. Fishery Management Plan for the Salmon
4 Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska i–ii (Oct. 2018) (“2018 Fishery
5 Management Plan”).

6 83. The 2018 Fishery Management Plan provides for two salmon fisheries: a
7 commercial troll salmon fishery and a sport fishery. *Id.* at 8–9. Both fisheries are conducted in
8 Southeast Alaska; there are no longer commercial salmon fisheries in the Western Alaska area.
9 *Id.* at 9.

10 84. The 2018 Fishery Management Plan delegates management authority over these
11 fisheries to the State of Alaska. *E.g., id.* at 14. NMFS, however, retains ongoing oversight
12 authority of the State of Alaska’s management of these federal fisheries. *Id.* at 54–58. For example,
13 the State of Alaska must provide NMFS with information on the State’s fishery management
14 measures, NMFS must determine whether the measures are consistent with the Fishery
15 Management Plan, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable laws, and NMFS is to take
16 appropriate corrective action, if necessary. *Id.* NMFS also provides funds to the State of Alaska
17 to manage and monitor the fisheries.

18 85. The commercial troll fishery harvests primarily Chinook and coho salmon,
19 although chum, sockeye, and pink salmon are also harvested. 2018 Fishery Management Plan 33.
20 The commercial Chinook salmon fishery is divided into two seasons: a winter season and a general
21 summer season; the summer season is further divided into a spring fishery and a summer fishery.
22 *Id.* The winter troll season is defined as October 11 through April 30 and is managed not to exceed
23 a guideline harvest level of 45,000 Chinook salmon. *Id.* The spring troll fishery, which begins
24 after the winter season closes, does not occur within the Exclusive Economic Zone and is not
25 subject to the Fishery Management Plan. *Id.* The summer troll fishery opens on July 1 and targets
all remaining Chinook salmon available under the annual quota set pursuant to the Pacific Salmon

1 Treaty between the United States and Canada. *Id.* at 34. The regulatory period for coho salmon
2 retention in the troll fishery is June 15 through September 20. *Id.*

3 86. Salmon fisheries in Alaska are also subject to the Pacific Salmon Treaty, first
4 entered in March of 1985 between the United States and Canada to cooperate in the management,
5 research and enhancement of Pacific salmon stocks of mutual concern. The Treaty was intended
6 to prevent overfishing, provide for optimum production, and ensure that countries receive benefits
7 equal to the production of salmon originating in their waters.

8 87. The Treaty expired in 1992, and was reauthorized in 1999, establishing 10-year
9 fishery regimes.

10 88. Following completion of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty, NMFS prepared a
11 programmatic EIS under NEPA to evaluate, inter alia, the effects of its ongoing delegation of
12 authority to the State of Alaska to manage salmon fisheries, NMFS's ongoing review of the State
13 of Alaska's fishery decisions, and the effects of NMFS's issuance of an incidental take statement
14 for the 10-year fishery regimes set in the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty. Final Programmatic
15 Environmental Impact Statement for Pacific Salmon Fisheries off the Coasts of Southeast Alaska,
16 Washington, Oregon, and California, and in the Columbia River Basin (Nov. 2003) ("2003
17 Programmatic EIS"); *see id.* at 1-6 ("The primary federal action being considered under [the North
18 Pacific Fishery Management Council's] jurisdiction in the Southeast Alaska fishery is the annual
19 decision regarding continuing deferral of management to the State and the issuance of an
20 [incidental take statement] through the Section 7 consultation process.").

21 89. The current iteration of the Pacific Salmon Treaty became effective in 2019 and
22 amended Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and Attachment E to Chapter 7 of Annex IV. Treaties and Other
23 International Acts Series 19-503. These amendments are effective from 2019 through 2028.
24 Chapter 3 of Annex IV to the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty defines a management regime for the
25 Chinook salmon fisheries.

1 **D. The 2019 SEAK BiOp**

2 90. NMFS's 2019 SEAK BiOp consulted under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA on the
3 effects of NMFS's ongoing management over, and delegation of authority to Alaska for, the
4 salmon fisheries within the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska. This intra-agency
5 consultation, where NMFS was both the action agency and the consulting agency, evaluated the
6 impacts of the 10-year fishery regime established in the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty.

7 91. These fisheries harvest wild- and hatchery-origin salmon originating in rivers from
8 Oregon to Alaska, including threatened Puget Sound Chinook salmon, threatened Lower Columbia
9 River Chinook salmon, threatened Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and threatened
10 Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon. The fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast
11 Alaska will continue to contribute to the failure of these threatened species to meet recovery goals.

12 92. The 2019 SEAK BiOp explains that attempts were made during the recent
13 negotiations that culminated in the current 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty to reduce harvests to
14 conserve Puget Sound Chinook salmon and the Southern Resident Killer Whales. Those efforts
15 were unable to achieve the reductions needed to protect those species: "[T]here was a practical
16 limit to what could be achieved through the bilateral negotiation process. As a consequence, and
17 in addition to the southeast Alaska, Canada, and SUS fishery measures identified in the 2019
18 [Pacific Salmon Treaty], the U.S. Section generally recognized that more would be required to
19 mitigate the effects of harvest and other limiting factors that contributed to the reduced status of
20 Puget Sound Chinook salmon and [Southern Resident Killer Whale]" 2019 SEAK BiO at 10.

21 93. NMFS repeatedly explains in the 2019 SEAK BiOp that the Pacific Salmon Treaty
22 merely sets an upper limit on harvest limits and that NMFS can further restrict harvests in the
23 Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska to protect imperiled species under the ESA.

24 94. NMFS's 2019 SEAK BiOp nonetheless includes an incidental take statement that
25 authorizes incidental take of ESA-listed species from the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic
Zone of Southeast Alaska in a manner that enables the full extent of Chinook salmon harvest
allowed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

1 95. The 2019 SEAK BiOp does not adequately disclose or analyze the impact of the
2 fisheries on the spawning escapement for the four threatened Chinook salmon ESUs, leaving
3 unclear the extent to which these fisheries are harming the survival and recovery of Puget Sound
4 Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook
5 salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon.

6 96. The 2019 SEAK BiOp did find that the Southern Resident Killer Whale has a high
7 risk of extinction due largely to low fecundity rates. This reduced fecundity is primarily attributed
8 to reduced prey abundance; largely, Chinook salmon. “Under the existing management and
9 recovery regimes over the last decade, salmon availability has not been sufficient to support
10 Southern Resident population growth.” A recent population viability assessment indicated that
11 effects of prey abundance has the largest impact on the population growth rate and that Chinook
12 abundance would need to increase by 15% to achieve the recovery target growth rate set for the
13 Southern Resident Killer Whales.

14 97. The 2019 SEAK BiOp indicates that the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone
15 of Southeast Alaska will continue to reduce Chinook salmon prey available to the Southern
16 Resident Killer Whales in various seasons and locations. The 2019 SEAK BiOp estimates such
17 reductions of prey available in coastal waters to range from 0.2% to 12.9%, with the greatest
18 reductions occurring in July through September. Reductions in the inland waters are estimated to
19 range from 0.1% to 2.5%, with the greatest reductions similarly occurring from July through
20 September. Some of the Chinook salmon caught in the fishery are identified by NMFS as priority
21 stocks for the Southern Resident Killer Whales. NMFS estimates that the fisheries in the Exclusive
22 Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska reduce the larger Chinook salmon—those from 3 to 5 years
23 old—from the Southern Resident’s critical habitat by 0.1% to 2.5%. Available data indicate that
24 Southern Residents consume mostly these larger and older Chinook salmon.

25 98. The 2019 SEAK BiOp nonetheless concludes that the Southeast Alaska fisheries
in federal waters are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident
Killer Whale or result in the adverse modification or destruction of its critical habitat. The 2019

1 SEAK BiOp similarly finds that the fisheries are not likely to jeopardize Puget Sound Chinook
2 salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and
3 Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon.

4 99. In reaching these conclusions, the 2019 SEAK BiOp relies on mitigation measures
5 consisting of three funding initiatives.

6 100. First, NMFS proposes to provide \$3.06 million per year would for Puget Sound
7 Chinook salmon “conservation” hatcheries; specifically, there would be increased funding for
8 existing hatchery programs on the Nooksack, Dungeness, and Stillaguamish Rivers and funding
9 for a new program in mid-Hood Canal.

10 101. Second, NMFS proposes to provide approximately \$31.2 million for habitat
11 recovery projects intended to benefit Puget Sound Chinook salmon in the Nooksack, Dungeness,
12 and Stillaguamish Rivers and Hood Canal.

13 102. Third, NMFS proposes to fund dramatic increases in Chinook salmon hatchery
14 production to provide a “meaningful increase”—4% to 5%—in prey availability for Southern
15 Resident Killer Whales. NMFS estimates this will cost “no less than \$5.6 million per year” and
16 generate 20 million hatchery smolts each year, with five to six million released from Puget Sound
17 hatcheries and the remainder from facilities on the Columbia River and the Washington Coast. *Id.*
18 at 11.

19 103. These mitigation proposals are unfunded, are to be implemented by entities over
20 whom NMFS has no control, lack any specifics or deadlines, are generally undeveloped, and
21 require reviews and authorizations that may result in the projects being denied or substantially
22 altered. The hatchery programs proposed as mitigation will themselves have harmful impacts on
23 wild salmon populations, including threatened Chinook salmon ESU’s, which NMFS has yet to
24 analyze under the ESA or NEPA; such “mitigation” may result in greater harm than benefit. The
25 mitigation measures may never be implemented or may be significantly changed from that
contemplated in the 2019 SEAK BiOp. NMFS’s reliance on mitigation measures in the 2019
SEAK BiOp was arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and inconsistent with the ESA.

1 104. The 2019 SEAK BiOp also fails to use the best available scientific and commercial
2 data available and it does not fully and adequately evaluate the effects of the entire action,
3 interrelated and interdependent actions, and the cumulative actions. For example, NMFS fails to
4 appropriately address climate change impacts and impermissibly assumes the benefits from
5 proposed increases to hatchery production without also addressing the harmful impacts to ESA-
6 listed species from such increases. NMFS also fails to adequately evaluate whether the fisheries
7 will harm the Southern Resident Killer Whales by threatening the survival and recovery of
8 Chinook salmon populations that spawn in Canadian waters, such as those in the Fraser River.

9 105. The 2019 SEAK BiOp does not adequately evaluate whether the Southeast Alaska
10 salmon fisheries will, directly or indirectly, reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival
11 and recovery of ESA-listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or
12 distribution of the species.

13 106. The 2019 SEAK BiOp does not adequately summarize the information on which
14 the opinion is based or adequately detail the effects the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries have
15 on listed species and their critical habitat.

16 107. NMFS failed to draw a rational connection in the 2019 SEAK BiOp between the
17 facts found and its determination that the salmon fisheries are not likely to jeopardize the
18 continued existence of ESA-listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of
19 their critical habitat.

20 108. The incidental take statement included in the 2019 SEAK BiOp is legally deficient
21 because, inter alia, it does not adequately specify the impact or extent of the incidental taking of
22 species, relies on inappropriate surrogates in lieu of numeric take limits, does not include
23 appropriate reasonable and prudent measures to minimize impacts, does not include adequate
24 terms and conditions to implement reasonable and prudent measures, and does not include
25 requirements sufficient to monitor the incidental take of ESA-listed species or to trigger the
reinitiation of consultation if the anticipated impacts are exceeded. For example, NMFS
impermissibly set the take limit for the Southern Resident Killer Whales to be coextensive with

1 the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries themselves such that even if more take than anticipated
2 occurred, the safe harbor provisions of the incidental take statement would remain in effect and
3 there would not be an obligation to reinitiate consultation.

4 109. Following issuance of the 2019 SEAK BiOp, NMFS adopted and is implementing
5 that BiOp and the incidental take statement included therewith with respect to its ongoing
6 management over salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska,
7 including NMFS's ongoing delegation of authority and funding to the State of Alaska for
8 management and monitoring of the fisheries. For example, the State of Alaska exercised its
9 delegated authority on or about February 11, 2020 in setting the 2020 salmon catch limits for
10 Southeast Alaska to the full extent permitted under the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty.³ Consistent
11 with the 2019 SEAK BiOp, NMFS has not taken any action with respect to that announcement,
12 thereby allowing those limits to become effective under the 2018 Fishery Management Plan.

13 110. NMFS's issuance of the incidental take statement included in the 2019 SEAK BiOp
14 is a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment for which
15 an EIS was required under NEPA before the incidental take statement was issued; at a minimum,
16 an EA was required to evaluate whether an EIS is needed.

17 111. NMFS's adoption and implementation of the 2019 SEAK BiOp and the incidental
18 take statement is a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human
19 environment for which an EIS was required; at a minimum, an EA was required to evaluate
20 whether an EIS is needed. Notably, the incidental take statement in the 2019 SEAK BiOp requires
21 that NMFS fund initiatives for massive new hatchery programs that will significantly affect wild
22 salmonids, including ESA-listed Chinook salmon ESUs. Similarly, in adopting the 2019 SEAK
23 BiOp, NMFS has decided to exercise its authority to manage fisheries in the Exclusive Economic
24 Zone of Southeast Alaska to allow the full extent of harvest permitted under the 2019 Pacific
25 Salmon Treaty for the 10-year regime, as it has done with respect to the State of Alaska's February

³ See https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=pressreleases.pr&release=2020_02_11; and
<https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/applications/DCFnewsrelease/1133944615.pdf>.

1 11, 2020 catch limit announcement, which will significantly affect Southern Resident Killer
2 Whales.

3 112. There have been significant new circumstances and information relevant to
4 environmental concerns and bearing on the salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of
5 Alaska and the fisheries' impacts since the 2013 Programmatic EIS. These include the 2019 SEAK
6 BiOp and its incidental take statement, NMFS's adoption of the new 10-year fishery regimes in
7 the 2019 Pacific Salmon treaty, the listing and precipitous decline of the Southern Resident Killer
8 Whale, studies on the cause of that decline and on the impacts of climate change, and NMFS's
9 massive mitigation proposals required under the 2019 SEAK BiOp.

10 113. NMFS did not prepare a new or supplemental EIS, EA, FONSI, or any other NEPA
11 document for its issuance or adoption of the 2019 SEAK BiOp and the incidental take statement.

12 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Failure to Ensure No Jeopardy Under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA**

14 114. Defendants Barry Thom, Chris Oliver, NMFS, Wilbur Ross, and the United States
15 Department of Commerce (collectively, "Defendants") are violating of section 7(a)(2) of the ESA,
16 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2), by adopting and implementing the 2019 SEAK BiOp and its incidental
17 take statement and by continuing to authorize and manage salmon fisheries in the Exclusive
18 Economic Zone of Alaska without ensuring that such fisheries will not jeopardize the continued
19 existence of the endangered Southern Resident Killer Whale, the threatened Puget Sound Chinook
20 salmon ESU, the threatened Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon ESU, the threatened Upper
21 Willamette River Chinook salmon ESU, and the threatened Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon
22 ESU, or destroy or adversely modify the endangered Southern Resident Killer Whale's critical
23 habitat.

24 115. These violations of the ESA are reviewable under section 11(g) of the ESA, 16
25 U.S.C. § 1540(g).

1 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **The 2019 SEAK BiOp is Arbitrary, Capricious, and Not in Accordance with Law**

3 116. NMFS's 2019 SEAK BiOp, including the incidental take statement provided
4 therewith, does not comply with ESA standards and is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion
5 and not in accordance with law.

6 117. These violations are reviewable under the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701–706.

7 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **NMFS's Failure to Conduct NEPA Analyses for Issuance/Adoption of 2019 SEAK BiOp**

9 118. NMFS violated NEPA by issuing and/or adopting and implementing the 2019
10 SEAK BiOp and the incidental take statement included therein without preparing a new or
11 supplemental EIS. Alternatively, NMFS violated NEPA by issuing and/or adopting and
12 implementing the 2019 SEAK BiOp and the incidental take statement included therein without
13 preparing a new or supplemental EA to evaluate whether an EIS is required.

14 119. This violation is reviewable under the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701–706.

15 **PRAAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Wild Fish Conservancy prays for the following relief:

17 A. Issue a declaratory judgment declaring that Defendants are in violation of section
18 7(a)(2) of the ESA by adopting and implementing the 2019 SEAK BiOp and its incidental take
19 statement and by continuing to authorize and manage salmon fisheries in the Exclusive
20 Economic Zone of Alaska without ensuring that such fisheries will not jeopardize the continued
21 existence of the endangered Southern Resident Killer Whale, the threatened Puget Sound
22 Chinook salmon ESU, the threatened Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon ESU, the
23 threatened Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon ESU, and the threatened Snake River fall-
24 run Chinook salmon ESU, or destroy or adversely modify the endangered Southern Resident
25 Killer Whale's critical habitat;

1 B. Issue a declaratory judgment declaring that NMFS's 2019 SEAK BiOp, including
2 the incidental take statement provided therewith, does not comply with ESA standards and is
3 arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and otherwise not in accordance with law;

4 C. Issue a declaratory judgment declaring that NMFS violated NEPA by issuing
5 and/or adopting and implementing the 2019 SEAK BiOp and the incidental take statement
6 included therein without preparing a new or supplemental EIS, or, alternatively, without
7 preparing a new or supplemental EA to evaluate whether an EIS is required;

8 D. Issue a mandatory injunction requiring Defendants to comply with the ESA and
9 NEPA;

10 E. Set aside NMFS's 2019 SEAK BiOp, including the incidental take statement
11 issued therewith;

12 F. Enjoin NMFS from authorizing take associated with salmon fisheries in the
13 Exclusive Economic Zone of Alaska until NMFS complies with the ESA and NEPA;

14 G. Enjoin Defendants from continuing to delegate authority to the State of Alaska to
15 manage salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Alaska, from continuing to allow
16 the State of Alaska to implement salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Alaska,
17 from providing funding to the State of Alaska to manage and monitor salmon fisheries in the
18 Exclusive Economic Zone of Alaska, and from otherwise continuing to allow salmon fisheries in
19 the Exclusive Economic Zone of Alaska until Defendants comply with the ESA and NEPA;

20 H. Grant such preliminary and/or permanent injunctive relief as Wild Fish
21 Conservancy may from time to time request during the pendency and resolution of this case;

22 I. Award Wild Fish Conservancy its reasonable litigation expenses, including
23 attorney fees, expert witness fees, Court costs, and other expenses as necessary for the
24 preparation and litigation of this case under section 11(g)(4) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(4),
25 the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412 *et seq.*, and/or as otherwise authorized by law;
and

J. Grant such additional relief as the Court deems just and proper.

1 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 18th day of March, 2020.

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1401 Constitution Ave. N.W.
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RE: Notice of Intent to Sue U.S. Department of Commerce and National Marine Fisheries Service for Failing to Ensure that their Authorization of the Southeast Alaska Salmon Fisheries does not Jeopardize the Continued Existence of the Southern Resident Killer Whale and Four Chinook Salmon Species

Dear Honorable Civil Servants:

This letter provides notice of Wild Fish Conservancy’s (“Conservancy”) intent to sue the United States Department of Commerce and its Secretary (collectively, “Commerce”) and the National Marine Fisheries Service, its Assistant Administer for Fisheries, and its West Coast Regional Administrator (collectively, “NMFS”) for violations of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”).¹ Commerce and NMFS are violating section 7 of the ESA by failing to ensure that the salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident Killer Whale, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon or destroy or adversely modify the Southern Resident Killer Whale’s critical habitat. This letter is provided under section 11(g) of the ESA.² If the ESA violations described herein are not remedied before the expiration of the sixty day notice period, the Conservancy intends thereafter to file suit to protect these species.

¹ 16 U.S.C. § 1536.

² *Id.* § 1540(g).

I. Legal Framework.

When the ESA was passed in 1973 it “represented the most comprehensive legislation for the preservation of endangered species ever enacted by any nation.”³ The purpose of the statute is to conserve threatened and endangered species and to protect the ecosystems upon which those species depend.⁴

The ESA assigns implementation responsibilities to the Secretaries for Commerce and the U.S. Department of Interior, who have delegated duties to NMFS and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“FWS”), respectively.⁵ NMFS generally has ESA authority for marine and anadromous species, while FWS has jurisdiction over terrestrial and freshwater species.⁶

Section 4 of the ESA prescribes mechanisms by which NMFS and FWS list species as endangered or threatened and designate “critical habitat” for such species.⁷ Species is defined to include “any distinct population segment of any vertebrate species that interbreeds when mature.”⁸ Section 9 of the ESA makes it unlawful to “take” ESA-listed species.⁹ “Take” is defined broadly to include harass, harm, wound, kill, trap, or capture a protected species.¹⁰

Section 7 of the ESA imposes a substantive obligation on each federal agency to “insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency . . . is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of” habitat that has been designated as critical for such species.¹¹ Jeopardy results where an action reasonably would be expected, directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species.¹² Destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat occurs where there is a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species.¹³

In fulfilling the substantive mandates of section 7 of the ESA, federal agencies planning to fund, authorize, or undertake an action (the “action agency”) that “may affect” ESA-listed species or their critical habitat are required to consult with NMFS (the “consulting agency”) regarding the effects of the proposed action.¹⁴ Formal consultation concludes with

³ *Tenn. Valley Auth. v. Hill*, 437 U.S. 153, 180 (1978).

⁴ 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b).

⁵ See 50 C.F.R. § 402.01(b).

⁶ See *id.* §§ 17.11, 223.102, 224.101.

⁷ 16 U.S.C. §§ 1532(16), 1533(a).

⁸ 50 C.F.R. § 424.02.

⁹ See 16 U.S.C. § 1538(a)(1)(B); 50 C.F.R. § 223.203(a).

¹⁰ 16 U.S.C. § 1532(19).

¹¹ See *id.* § 1536(a)(2) (emphasis added); *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians v. U.S. Dep’t of the Navy*, 898 F.2d 1410, 1415 (9th Cir. 1990).

¹² 50 C.F.R. § 402.02.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.* § 402.14(a).

NMFS’s issuance of a biological opinion determining whether the action is likely to jeopardize ESA-protected species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.¹⁵ If NMFS determines that jeopardy is not likely, or that reasonable and prudent alternatives to the proposed action will avoid jeopardy and that any taking of listed species incidental to the proposed action will not violate section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, NMFS must issue an incidental take statement with its biological opinion.¹⁶ The incidental take statement includes reasonable and prudent measures considered by NMFS as necessary or appropriate to minimize impacts on ESA listed species.¹⁷

Federal agencies have a continuing duty under section 7 of the ESA after consultation is concluded to insure that their actions will not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat. The agencies must reinitiate consultation whenever “the amount or extent of taking specified in the incidental take statement is exceeded,” “new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered,” where the action in question is “subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in the biological opinion,” or where “a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action.”¹⁸ “The duty to reinitiate consultation lies with both the action agency and the consulting agency.”¹⁹

II. Factual Background.

A. Affected Species and its Critical Habitat.

NMFS listed the Southern Resident Killer Whale distinct population segment as an endangered species under the ESA in 2005.²⁰ Critical habitat was designated for this species the following year.²¹ NMFS is currently proposing a rule that would expand critical habitat for the endangered Southern Resident Killer Whale.²²

“[T]he Southern Resident [Killer Whale] population has declined to historically low levels.”²³ The three pods that make up this species—the J, K, and L pods—consist of only 74 whales as of December 2018.²⁴ “There are currently 26 reproductive age females (aged 11–42

¹⁵ *Id.* § 402.14(h)(3).

¹⁶ 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(4).

¹⁷ *Id.* § 1536(b)(4)(C)(ii); 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(i)(1)(ii).

¹⁸ 50 C.F.R. § 402.16(a)–(d).

¹⁹ *Salmon Spawning & Recovery Alliance v. Gutierrez*, 545 F.3d 1220, 1229 (9th Cir. 2008).

²⁰ 70 Fed. Reg. 69,903 (Nov. 18, 2005).

²¹ 71 Fed. Reg. 69,054 (Nov. 29, 2006).

²² 84 Fed. Reg. 49,214 (Sept. 19, 2019).

²³ Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7(a)(2) Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Response, Consultation on the Delegation of Management Authority for Specified Salmon Fisheries to the State of Alaska, NMFS Consultation Number: WCR-2018-10660, p. 84 (April 5, 2019) (“2019 SEAK BiOp”).

²⁴ *Id.*

years), of which only 14 have successfully reproduced in the last 10 years, and there have been no viable calves since the beginning of 2016.”²⁵

A primary limiting factor for this species is prey availability.²⁶ In addition to contributing to premature mortality, limited prey availability reduces fecundity of Southern Resident Killer Whales.²⁷ Southern Resident females are producing a low number of surviving calves over the course of their reproductive life span, with late onset of sexual maturity and a long average reproductive interval of 6.1 years.²⁸ “[T]his reduced fecundity is largely due to nutritional limitation.”²⁹ Indeed, a recent population viability assessment found that “the effects of prey abundance on fecundity and survival had the largest impact on the population growth rate” for this species.³⁰

While Southern Resident Killer Whales consume a variety of fish species and one species of squid, Chinook salmon are their primary prey.³¹ Available data indicate that salmon and steelhead make up to 98 percent of the whales’ diet.³² Moreover, the whales consume mostly larger (i.e., older) Chinook salmon; with upwards of around 80 to 90 percent of the species’ diet consisting of Chinook salmon.³³ This preference for Chinook salmon persists despite much lower abundance than other salmonids in some areas and during certain periods.³⁴

The Puget Sound Chinook salmon evolutionary significant unit (“ESU”), the Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon ESU, and the Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon ESU were each listed as threatened species in 1999.³⁵ NMFS listed the Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon ESU as a threatened species in 1992.³⁶ NMFS has applied the ESA’s take prohibition to each of these four Chinook salmon ESUs.³⁷

B. Commerce’s and NMFS’s Management of Salmon Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (“Magnuson-Stevens Act”) was enacted to “conserve and manage the fishery resources found off the coasts of the United States.”³⁸ The statute establishes exclusive federal management over fisheries

²⁵ *Id.* at 242.

²⁶ *Id.* at 90.

²⁷ *Id.* at 84, 94–95, 242.

²⁸ *Id.* at 84.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.* at 86.

³¹ *Id.* at 90–91.

³² *Id.* at 91.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ 64 Fed. Reg. 14,308 (March 24, 1999); *see also* 70 Fed. Reg. 37,160 (June 28, 2005); 79 Fed. Reg. 20,802 (April 14, 2014); 50 C.F.R. § 223.102(e).

³⁶ 57 Fed. Reg. 14,653 (April 22, 1992); *see also* 70 Fed. Reg. 37,160 (June 28, 2005); 79 Fed. Reg. 20,802 (April 14, 2014); 50 C.F.R. § 223.102(e).

³⁷ *See* 50 C.F.R. § 223.203(a).

³⁸ 16 U.S.C. § 1801(b)(1).

within the Exclusive Economic Zones of the United States.³⁹ The Exclusive Economic Zone, sometimes referred to as “federal waters,” generally consists of those waters from 3 nautical miles from the coastline to 200 nautical miles from the coastline.⁴⁰

The statute assigns various implementation responsibilities to the Secretary of Commerce.⁴¹ The Secretary has generally delegated such responsibilities to NMFS, a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is itself an agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce.⁴² The Magnuson-Stevens Act also provides for the creation of Regional Fishery Management Councils, including the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.⁴³

The Councils are to prepare fishery management plans and amendments to such plans for each fishery under their respective jurisdiction and submit the plans to NMFS.⁴⁴ The fishery management plans must contain, *inter alia*, management measures necessary to prevent overfishing and that are consistent with other applicable laws.⁴⁵ NMFS must review all fishery management plans, including amendments thereto, to determine whether they are consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act “and any other applicable law.”⁴⁶ The fishery management plans are to be approved, disapproved, or partially approved by NMFS.⁴⁷ The statute also directs the Councils to submit proposed regulations to NMFS to implement the fishery management plans, which NMFS will promulgate if it deems them to be consistent with the plans and other applicable laws.⁴⁸ The statute assigns primary responsibility in carrying out and implementing fishery management plans to NMFS.⁴⁹

The Fishery Management Plan for the Salmon Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska, developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, provides for two salmon fisheries: a commercial troll salmon fishery and a sport fishery.⁵⁰ Both fisheries are conducted in Southeast Alaska; there are no longer commercial salmon fisheries in the Western Alaska area.⁵¹ The Fishery Management Plan has been amended numerous times, most recently in October 2018, and approved by NMFS.⁵² The Fishery Management Plan delegates management authority over these fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of

³⁹ *Id.* at § 1811(a).

⁴⁰ *See id.* at § 1802(11); Presidential Proclamation 5030 (March 10, 1983); 48 Fed. Reg. 10,605 (March 14, 1983).

⁴¹ *See, e.g., id.* at §§ 1854, 1855(d).

⁴² *See* U.S. Dep’t of Commerce, *Department Organization Order* 10-15, § 3.01(aa) (Dec. 12, 2011), available at http://www.osec.doc.gov/opog/dmp/doors/doo10_15.html; U.S. Dep’t of Commerce, *NOAA Organizational Handbook Transmittal No. 61*, Part II(C)(26), available at http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/ames/delegations_of_authority/.

⁴³ *Id.* at § 1852(a)(1)(F).

⁴⁴ *Id.* at § 1852(h)(1).

⁴⁵ *Id.* at § 1853(a)(1).

⁴⁶ *Id.* at § 1854(a)(1)(A).

⁴⁷ *Id.* at § 1854(a)(3).

⁴⁸ *Id.* at §§ 1853(c), 1854(b).

⁴⁹ *See id.* at § 1855(d).

⁵⁰ Fishery Management Plan for the Salmon Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska 8–9 (Oct. 2018) (“2018 Fishery Management Plan”).

⁵¹ *Id.* at 9.

⁵² *E.g., id.* at 1–5; 2019 SEAK BiOp 6.

Southeast Alaska to the State of Alaska.⁵³ NMFS, however, retains ongoing oversight authority of the State of Alaska's management of these federal fisheries.⁵⁴ The State of Alaska must provide NMFS with information on the State's fishery management measures, NMFS must determine whether the measures are consistent with the Fishery Management Plan, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable laws, and NMFS is to take appropriate corrective action, if necessary.⁵⁵ NMFS also provides funds to the State of Alaska to manage and monitor the fisheries.⁵⁶

The commercial troll fishery harvests primarily Chinook and coho salmon, although chum, sockeye, and pink salmon are also harvested.⁵⁷ The commercial Chinook salmon fishery is divided into two seasons: a winter season and a general summer season; the summer season is further divided into a spring fishery and a summer fishery.⁵⁸ The winter troll season is defined as October 11 through April 30 and is managed not to exceed a guideline harvest level of 45,000 Chinook salmon.⁵⁹ The spring troll fishery, which begins after the winter season closes, does not occur within the Exclusive Economic Zone and is not subject to the Fishery Management Plan.⁶⁰ The summer troll fishery opens on July 1 and targets all remaining Chinook salmon available under the annual quota set pursuant to the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and Canada.⁶¹ The regulatory period for coho salmon retention in the troll fishery is June 15 through September 20.⁶²

C. NMFS's 2019 Biological Opinion on Southeast Alaska Salmon Fisheries.

NMFS recently prepared a biological opinion to consider the effects of its ongoing management over, and delegation of authority to Alaska for, the salmon fisheries within the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska: the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7(a)(2) Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Response, Consultation on the Delegation of Management Authority for Specified Salmon Fisheries to the State of Alaska, NMFS Consultation Number: WCR-2018-10660 (April 5, 2019) ("2019 SEAK BiOp"). Those fisheries harvest wild- and hatchery-origin salmon originating in rivers from Oregon to Alaska, including Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon.⁶³ These four Chinook salmon ESU's are failing to meet recovery standards, including those set for spawning escapement, and the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska will continue to contribute to that failure.

⁵³ *E.g.*, 2018 Fishery Management Plan 14.

⁵⁴ *E.g.*, *id.* at 54–58

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 54–58.

⁵⁶ 2019 SEAK BiOp 6.

⁵⁷ 2018 Fishery Management Plan 33.

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.* at 34.

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *See, e.g.*, 2019 SEAK BiOp 12.

The 2019 SEAK BiOp explains that attempts were made during the recent negotiations that culminated in the current iteration of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, entered into in 2019 between the United States and Canada, to reduce harvests to conserve Puget Sound Chinook salmon and the Southern Resident Killer Whale.⁶⁴ Those efforts were unable to achieve the reductions needed to protect those species:

[T]here was a practical limit to what could be achieved through the bilateral negotiation process. As a consequence, and in addition to the southeast Alaska, Canada, and SUS fishery measures identified in the 2019 [Pacific Salmon Treaty], the U.S. Section generally recognized that more would be required to mitigate the effects of harvest and other limiting factors that contributed to the reduced status of Puget Sound Chinook salmon and [Southern Resident Killer Whales]⁶⁵

NMFS repeatedly explains in the 2019 SEAK BiOp that the Pacific Salmon Treaty merely sets an upper limit on harvest limits and that NMFS can further restrict harvests in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska to protect imperiled species under the ESA.⁶⁶ NMFS nonetheless continues to authorize and manage the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska in a manner that enables the full extent of Chinook salmon harvest allowed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Unfortunately, the 2019 SEAK BiOp does not adequately disclose or analyze the impact of the fisheries on the spawning escapement for the four threatened Chinook salmon ESU's. It is therefore unclear in the 2019 SEAK BiOp the extent to which these fisheries are harming the survival and recovery of Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon.

NMFS's 2019 SEAK BiOp found that the Southern Resident Killer Whale has a high risk of extinction due largely to low fecundity rates.⁶⁷ This reduced fecundity is primarily attributed to reduced prey abundance; primarily, Chinook salmon.⁶⁸ "Under the existing management and recovery regimes over the last decade, salmon availability has not been sufficient to support Southern Resident population growth."⁶⁹ A recent population viability assessment indicated that effects of prey abundance has the largest impact on the population growth rate and that **Chinook abundance would need to increase by 15%** to achieve the recovery target growth rate set for the Southern Resident Killer Whale.⁷⁰

The 2019 SEAK BiOp indicates that the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska will continue to **reduce Chinook salmon prey available** to the Southern

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 9–10.

⁶⁵ *Id.* at 10.

⁶⁶ *E.g., id.* at 2, 20

⁶⁷ *E.g., id.* at 84–86, 242.

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 84, 242.

⁶⁹ *Id.* at 311.

⁷⁰ *Id.* at 86, 311.

Resident Killer Whale in various seasons and locations.⁷¹ NMFS estimates such reductions of prey available in coastal waters to range from 0.2% to 12.9%, with the greatest reductions occurring in July through September.⁷² Reductions in the inland waters are estimated to range from 0.1% to 2.5%, with the greatest reductions similarly occurring from July through September.⁷³ Some of the Chinook salmon caught in the fishery are identified by NMFS as priority stocks for the Southern Resident Killer Whale.⁷⁴ NMFS estimates that the fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska reduce the larger Chinook salmon—those from 3 to 5 years old—from the Southern Resident’s critical habitat by 0.1% to 2.5%.⁷⁵ Available data indicate that Southern Resident Killer Whales consume mostly these larger and older Chinook salmon.⁷⁶

NMFS’s 2019 SEAK BiOp nonetheless concludes that the Southeast Alaska fisheries are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident Killer Whale or result in the adverse modification or destruction of its critical habitat.⁷⁷ NMFS similarly found that the fisheries are not likely to jeopardize Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon.⁷⁸ In reaching these conclusions, NMFS relies on mitigation in the form of funding proposed for increased hatchery production and habitat restoration, both of which are supposed to eventually increase salmon, including Puget Sound Chinook salmon, available to the Southern Resident Killer Whale.⁷⁹ However, no decisions have been made as to location, timing, or scope of these supposed mitigation efforts, required authorizations have not been issued, and there is uncertainty as to whether Congress will fund them.⁸⁰ Moreover, the hatchery programs proposed as mitigation will themselves have harmful impacts on wild salmon populations, including the four threatened Chinook salmon ESU’s, which NMFS has yet to analyze; such “mitigation” may result in greater harm than benefit.

Additionally, even though the 2019 SEAK BiOp acknowledges that “salmon availability has not been sufficient to support Southern Resident population growth,”⁸¹ the mitigation effects “will not take place for at least four to five years.”⁸² Instead of accounting for this delay in mitigation, and the un-mitigated reduction in prey availability during the first few years of the proposed action, the 2019 SEAK BiOp does not anticipate heightened negative impacts during the first few years of the proposed action.⁸³ As the Southern Resident Killer Whales continue to be adversely affected by prey availability, Commerce and NMFS have failed to announce the location, timing, or scope of the supposed mitigation and delayed effects.

⁷¹ *E.g., id.* at 244.

⁷² *Id.* at 247–48.

⁷³ *Id.* at 248.

⁷⁴ *Id.* at 251–53.

⁷⁵ *Id.* at 315.

⁷⁶ *Id.* at 91.

⁷⁷ *Id.* at 310–16, 325.

⁷⁸ *Id.* at 298, 302, 305, 309.

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 305–16.

⁸⁰ *See, e.g., id.* at 11, 255.

⁸¹ *Id.* at 311.

⁸² *Id.* at 11.

⁸³ *Id.* at 314–16.

NMFS provided an incidental take statement with the 2019 SEAK BiOp allowing take of Southern Resident Killer Whales, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon, and two other species resulting from the Southeast Alaska fisheries.⁸⁴

III. Commerce’s and NMFS’s Violations of the ESA.

Commerce and NMFS are in violation of section 7(a)(2) of the ESA for failing to insure that their ongoing actions on the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries are not likely to jeopardize the endangered Southern Resident Killer Whale, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon or destroy or adversely modify the Southern Resident Killer Whale’s critical habitat. Such actions include all those by Commerce and NMFS authorizing, managing, funding, and enabling the salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Southeast Alaska, including: (1) implementation, funding, and oversight of the Fishery Management Plan for the Salmon Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; (2) delegation of management over the fisheries to the State of Alaska; and (3) issuance of an incidental take statement with the 2019 SEAK BiOp authorizing take from the fisheries.

Commerce and NMFS are in violation of their substantive obligation under Section 7 of the ESA to *insure* that their actions on the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries do not jeopardize ESA-listed species or adversely modify their critical habitat.⁸⁵ The agencies cannot abrogate this obligation merely by relying on a biological opinion; rather, their decision to rely on NMFS’s 2019 SEAK BiOp must not itself be arbitrary or capricious.⁸⁶ The 2019 SEAK BiOp is legally deficient in manners that are readily discernable and Commerce and NMFS’s reliance on that biological opinion is therefore itself arbitrary and capricious.⁸⁷ Some of those legal deficiencies are summarized below; however, this description is not meant to be exhaustive.

Perhaps the most egregious deficiency with the 2019 SEAK BiOp is NMFS’s reliance on supposed future mitigation—funding for increases in hatchery production and habitat restoration—that is entirely speculative, undefined, and that does not adequately address the immediate threats to protected species from the Southeast Alaska fisheries.⁸⁸ The 2019 SEAK BiOp also fails to use the best available scientific and commercial data available and it does not fully and adequately evaluate the effects of the entire action, interrelated and interdependent actions, and the cumulative actions. For example, NMFS fails to appropriately address climate change impacts and impermissibly assumes the benefits from proposed increases to hatchery production without also addressing the harmful impacts to ESA-listed species from such increases. NMFS also fails to adequately evaluate whether the fisheries will

⁸⁴ *Id.* at 325–32.

⁸⁵ See 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2); 50 C.F.R. § 402.02; *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians*, 898 F.2d at 1415.

⁸⁶ See *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians*, 898 F.2d at 1415.

⁸⁷ See *Wild Fish Conservancy v. Salazar*, 628 F.3d 513, 532 (9th Cir. 2010).

⁸⁸ See, e.g., *Nat’l Wildlife Fed’n v. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, 524 F.3d 917, 935–36 (9th Cir. 2008) (“absent specific and binding plans,” proposed mitigation may not be considered to offset “certain immediate negative effects”).

harm the Southern Resident Killer Whale by threatening the survival and recovery of Chinook salmon populations that spawn in Canadian waters, such as those in the Fraser River. The 2019 SEAK BiOp does not adequately evaluate whether the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries will, directly or indirectly, reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of ESA-listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of the species. The 2019 SEAK BiOp does not adequately summarize the information on which the opinion is based or adequately detail the effects the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries have on listed species and their critical habitat. NMFS failed to draw a rational connection between the facts found and its determination that the salmon fisheries are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of ESA-listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat.

The incidental take statement included in the 2019 SEAK BiOp is legally deficient because, *inter alia*, it does not adequately specify the impact or extent of the incidental taking of species, relies on inappropriate surrogates in lieu of numeric take limits, does not include appropriate reasonable and prudent measures to minimize impacts, does not include adequate terms and conditions to implement reasonable and prudent measures, and does not include requirements sufficient to monitor the incidental take of ESA-listed species or to trigger the reinitiation of consultation if the anticipated impacts are exceeded. For example, NMFS impermissibly set the take limit for the Southern Resident Killer Whale to be coextensive with the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries themselves such that even if more take than anticipated occurred, the safe harbor provisions of the incidental take statement would remain in effect and there would not be an obligation to reinitiate consultation.⁸⁹ The incidental take statement was also issued without compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act; i.e., without preparing or supplementing an environmental assessment, a finding of no significant impact, an environmental impact statement, or an alternative analysis.

In sum, Commerce and NMFS have failed to insure that their actions on the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident Killer Whale, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon, or adversely modify or destroy the Southern Resident Killer Whale's critical habitat.

IV. Party Giving Notice of Intent to Sue.

The full name, address, and telephone number of the party giving notice is:

Wild Fish Conservancy
15629 Main Street N.E.
P.O. Box 402
Duvall, WA 98019
Tel: (425) 788-1167

⁸⁹ See 2019 SEAK BiOp 327; *Or. Natural Res. Council v. Allen*, 476 F.3d 1031, 1039–40 (9th Cir. 2007).

V. Attorneys Representing Wild Fish Conservancy.

The attorneys representing Wild Fish Conservancy in this matter are:

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VI. Conclusion.

This letter provides notice under section 11(g) of the ESA⁹⁰ of the Conservancy's intent to sue Commerce and NMFS for the violations of the ESA discussed herein. Unless these ongoing and imminent violations described herein are corrected within sixty days, the Conservancy intends to file suit to protect the Southern Resident Killer Whale, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon and to enforce the ESA.

Very truly yours,

KAMPMEIER & KNUTSEN, PLLC

CORR CRONIN, LLP

By: 

Brian A. Knutsen

By: 

Eric Lindberg

⁹⁰ 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g).

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Brian A. Knutsen, declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that I am counsel for Wild Fish Conservancy and that on January 9, 2020, I caused copies of the foregoing to be served on the following by depositing them with the U.S. Postal Service, postage prepaid, via certified mail, return receipt requested:

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