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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
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Center for Biological Diversity,

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No. 09-CV-8011-PCT-PGR

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Plaintiff,

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11

vs.

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ORDER

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United States Bureau of Land
Management, et al.,

)

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Defendants.

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Before the Court are motions for summary judgment filed by Plaintiff Center for Biological Diversity (“Plaintiff”) and Defendant Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). At issue are challenges to Resource Management Plans (“RMP”) for the Arizona Strip District in northern Arizona, drafted by the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) after consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“FWS”).¹ Plaintiffs allege that the RMPs, particularly in their management of off-road travel and livestock grazing, violate the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”) and the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”).

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Plaintiff filed its amended complaint on March 25, 2009. (Doc. 21.) BLM filed its answer on May 4. (Doc. 31.) Plaintiff filed a summary judgment motion on September 15, 2010. (Doc. 98.) BLM filed a cross-motion for summary judgment on November 24, 2010.

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¹ A companion case, *Wilderness Society v. BLM*, 09-CV-8010-PCT-PGR, also challenges the RMPs, alleging that BLM, particularly in its designation of routes within the National Monuments, violated applicable statutes and regulations.

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1 (Doc. 106.) Defendant-Intervenor National Rifle Association (“NRA”) filed a motion for
2 partial summary judgment on December 10, 2010.(Doc. 115.) The Court heard oral argument
3 on September 28, 2011.

4 Based on a review of the record and pleadings, Plaintiff’s motion for summary
5 judgment is denied. BLM’s cross-motion for summary judgment and NRA’s motion for
6 partial summary judgment are granted.²

7 **I. BACKGROUND**

8 **A. Arizona Strip RMPs**

9 The Arizona Strip encompasses approximately 2.7 million acres of public land in
10 northern Arizona. This region includes the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, the Grand
11 Canyon-Parashant National Monument, and other public lands within the Arizona Strip Field
12 Office area. The majority of the public land within these areas is managed by BLM.

13 BLM’s land management authority is governed by the Federal Land Policy
14 Management Act (“FLPMA”), which directs the agency to manage public lands for multiple
15 uses and sustained yield. The FLPMA declares that “public lands be managed in a manner
16 that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and
17 atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve
18 and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat
19 for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and
20 human occupancy and use.” 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8).

21 Pursuant to the FLPMA, BLM undertook a planning process for the purpose of
22 making management decisions regarding the land under its jurisdiction in the Arizona Strip
23 Region. BLM issued a Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact
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26 ² Because NRA’s substantive arguments largely duplicate BLM’s (*see* Doc. 115
27 at 9–15), the Court will not address them separately.

1 Statement (“DEIS”) for public review and comment in November 2005. ASRMP 058946.³
2 BLM then prepared a Proposed RMP/FEIS, which was issued in January 2007. After
3 additional public comment, BLM issued separate Records of Decision and RMPs for each
4 of the Monuments and for the Arizona Strip Field Office in February 2008. ASRMP 62315,
5 62585, 62910.

6 The RMPs provide overall direction for the management of the region. ASRMP
7 62325–27, 62596–97, 62920–22. The RMPs implement BLM’s decisions regarding the
8 designation of routes for off-highway vehicle (“OHV”) travel within the Monuments.
9 ASRMP 62327–28, 62597–99, 62922. They also make administrative designations and land
10 use allocations for particular uses, including livestock grazing. ASRMP 62326–27, 62597,
11 62991.

12 **B. Endangered Species Act Listing and Consultation**

13 The only species at issue in Plaintiff’s ESA claims is the desert tortoise. On April 2,
14 1990, FWS listed the Mojave population of desert tortoise as threatened under the ESA. 55
15 Fed. Reg. 12,178. On February 8, 1994, FWS published a final designation of critical habitat
16 for the Mojave population of the desert tortoise. 59 Fed. Reg. 5,820. FWS identified 12 areas,
17 with a total of 6.4 million acres, as critical habitat. R004514. Two critical habitat units in
18 Arizona contain 338,700 acres, *id.*, 288,800 acres of which are on BLM lands. ASRMP
19 056159.

20 In June 1994, FWS finalized a Recovery Plan for the Mojave population of the desert
21 tortoise, describing a strategy for recovering and delisting the species. *See* R004600. The
22 Recovery Plan divides the Mojave population range into six recovery units and recommends
23 that land management agencies establish 14 desert wildlife management areas (“DWMAs”)
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26 ³ Consistent with both parties’ briefing, citations to BLM’s Arizona Strip
27 Management Plan Administrative Record are denoted ASRMP [page number] and citations
28 to FWS’s record are R [page number].

1 throughout the recovery units, with at least one DWMA in each unit.⁴ R004633–36,
2 R004650–56. The Recovery Plan identifies activities that directly or indirectly threaten the
3 desert tortoise and its habitat, such as domestic livestock grazing and OHV recreational use.
4 *See* R004753–93. While acknowledging that “cattle grazing under certain circumstances can
5 be compatible with desert tortoise survival,” the Recovery Plan recommends that grazing
6 be prohibited in the DWMAs because, at the time of the plan’s adoption, “there are no data
7 showing that continued livestock grazing is compatible with recovery of the desert tortoise.”
8 R004672. The Recovery Plan also recommends vehicular controls such as restricting OHV
9 use to designated roads and limiting all competitive and organized events. R004670. The
10 Recovery Plan notes that these “recommendations” are to “aid land managers in the
11 development of management plans,” such as BLM’s RMPs, as “DWMA-specific
12 management actions cannot yet be precisely defined.” R004660.

13 BLM and FWS engaged in formal consultations for actions affecting the desert
14 tortoise and its critical habitat, including the effects of livestock grazing and roads. ASRMP
15 055596–97, 056247. On November 7, 2007, after reviewing the proposed RMPs, the FWS
16 issued a BiOp to BLM regarding the effects of its proposed RMPs on listed species,
17 including the desert tortoise and its critical habitat. *See* ASRMP 056112. As discussed in
18 more detail below, FWS’s BiOp concluded that BLM’s implementation of the proposed
19 RMPs was not likely to jeopardize the desert tortoise or to destroy or adversely modify its
20 critical habitat. ASRMP 056212–13.

23 ⁴ A “recovery unit” is a geographic area harboring an evolutionary distinct
24 population segment of the desert tortoise within the Mojave region. (R004645.) A “DWMA”
25 is an administrative area in a recovery unit managed to afford reserve-level protection to
26 desert tortoise populations and habitat while maintaining and protecting other sensitive
27 species and ecosystem functions. R004645. BLM established two DWMAs, Beaver Dam
28 Slope DWMA and Gold Butte-Pakoon DWMA, within the area covered by the Arizona Strip
RMPs. R004655.

1 **II. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

2 A motion for summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue as
3 to any material fact and . . . the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R.
4 Civ. P. 56(c). Judicial review of final agency actions is governed by the Administrative
5 Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 701. *See Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians v. U.S.*
6 *Dep’t of the Navy*, 898 F.2d 1410, 1413 (9th Cir. 1990). The court shall set aside any agency
7 decision that it finds “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in
8 accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

9 The court must determine whether the agency decision “was based on a consideration
10 of the relevant factors and whether there has been a clear error of judgment.” *Citizens to*
11 *Preserve Overton Park v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 416 (1971). An action is arbitrary and
12 capricious if “the agency has relied on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider,
13 entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its
14 decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could
15 not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *Motor Vehicle*
16 *Mfrs. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983). A court may not
17 substitute its judgment for that of the agency or merely determine that it would have decided
18 an issue differently. *See Marsh v. Oregon Natural Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 377 (1989).
19 Although the arbitrary and capricious standard “is narrow and presumes the agency action
20 is valid . . . it does not shield agency action from a ‘thorough, probing, in-depth review.’”
21 *Northern Spotted Owl v. Hodel*, 716 F.Supp. 479, 481–82 (W.D.Wash. 1988) (quoting
22 *Overton Park*, 401 U.S. at 415).

24 **III. DISCUSSION**

25 Plaintiff alleges that BLM and FWS failed to comply with ESA and NEPA.
26 Specifically, Plaintiff challenges the agencies’ analysis of the effects of the RMPs on the
27 populations of desert tortoises and California condors. With respect to the former, Plaintiff
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1 alleges that the BiOp issued by FWS was arbitrary and capricious and violated the ESA by
2 allowing excessive OHV use and livestock grazing. According to Plaintiff, these activities
3 will adversely affect tortoise populations and habitat, and BLM violated NEPA by failing to
4 consider and minimize such effects. With respect to condors, Plaintiff alleges that BLM
5 violated NEPA by failing to consider and minimize the impact of the use of lead ammunition
6 by hunters.

7 BLM counters that Plaintiff has failed to meet its burden of establishing that the BiOp
8 is arbitrary and capricious. It contends that FWS considered the best scientific evidence and
9 assessed all relevant factors in reaching its conclusion that the limited grazing and off-road
10 use authorized by the RMPs is not likely to jeopardize the desert tortoise or harm its critical
11 habitat.

12 With respect to the alleged NEPA violations, BLM argues that it properly analyzed
13 the environmental impacts on and mitigation measures for California condors. BLM explains
14 that it has no authority to regulate hunting on federal lands and its action in approving the
15 RMPs had no effect on hunting in the Arizona Strip. Therefore, it was not required to
16 evaluate the use of lead ammunition on condors. In addition, BLM claims the Court should
17 not consider the issue because Plaintiff never raised the point in its comments during the
18 NEPA process. Finally, BLM contends that its FEIS included a detailed discussion of
19 measures it will take to mitigate the effects of its own actions on condors, including
20 encouraging the use of non-lead ammunition. BLM also asserts that it adequately discussed
21 the impact of its actions on desert tortoises, including the recommendations made by the
22 FWS in its Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan.

23
24 **A. Endangered Species Act**

25 For any federal action that may affect a threatened or endangered species, the agency
26 contemplating the action must undertake a “Section 7” consultation with the consulting
27 agency to ensure that the federal action is not likely to jeopardize “the continued existence
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1 of” an endangered or threatened species and will not result in the “destruction or adverse
2 modification” of the designated critical habitat of the listed species. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2);
3 *see Gifford Pinchot Task Force v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*, 378 F.3d 1059, 1063 (9th
4 Cir. 2004). The consultation process concludes with the consulting agency issuing a BiOp.
5 *See Ariz. Cattle Growers’ Assoc. v. United States Fish and Wildlife Serv.*, 273 F.3d 1229,
6 1239 (9th Cir. 2001). The BiOp must address both jeopardy and critical habitat by
7 considering the current status of the species, the environmental baseline, the effects of the
8 proposed action, and the cumulative effects of the proposed action. *Gifford Pinchot*, 378 F.3d
9 at 1063. In formulating its BiOp, the agency “shall use the best scientific and commercial
10 data available.” 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2); *see* 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(g)(8); *Pacific Coast Fed’n*
11 *of Fishermen’s Ass’n, Inc. v. National Marine Fisheries Service*, 265 F.3d 1028, 1034 (9th
12 Cir. 2001).

13 At issue here is the BiOp in which FWS reviewed the effects of the RMPs on listed
14 species and designated critical habitat. Plaintiff claims that FWS’s jeopardy analysis and
15 conclusions regarding critical habitat were not supported by the evidence concerning the
16 effects of grazing and OHV use. Therefore, according to Plaintiff, the BiOp and BLM’s
17 reliance on it are arbitrary and capricious.

18 As noted above, review under the APA’s arbitrary and capricious standard is narrow
19 and courts cannot substitute their judgment for that of the agency. *Lands Council v. McNair*,
20 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2008) (en banc). In *River Runners for Wilderness v. Martin*, 593
21 F.3d 1064 (9th Cir. 2010) (per curiam), the Ninth Circuit reiterated the appropriate standard
22 of review:

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24 The APA does not allow the court to overturn an agency decision because it
25 disagrees with the decision or with the agency’s conclusions about
26 environmental impacts. An agency’s decision may be set aside only if it is
27 arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance
28 with law. The standard is deferential. The court may not substitute its
judgment for that of the agency concerning the wisdom or prudence of [the
agency’s] action. In conducting an APA review, the court must determine

1 whether the agency's decision is founded on a rational connection between the
2 facts found and the choices made . . . and whether [the agency] has committed
3 a clear error of judgment. The [agency's] action . . . need only be a reasonable,
4 not the best or most reasonable, decision.

5 *Id.* at 1070 (internal cites omitted). "The requirement that agency action not be arbitrary and
6 capricious includes a requirement that the agency adequately explain its result." *Public*
7 *Citizen, Inc. v. Federal Aviation Admin.*, 988 F.2d 186, 197 (D.C. Cir. 1993)

8 FWS issued an opinion concluding that implementation of the RMPs may have some
9 adverse effects on listed species but was not likely to "jeopardize the continued existence"
10 of the desert tortoise or "destroy or adversely modify . . . [its] critical habitat." ASRMP
11 056212. FWS further explained that the proposed action promoted recovery of the desert
12 tortoise by amending the RMP to be largely in accord with the Recover Plan with respect to
13 the management of desert tortoises and their critical habitat. ASRMP 056213.

14 The Court concludes, for the reasons set forth below, that FWS's conclusions were
15 "based on a consideration of relevant factors" and the agency did not commit a "clear error
16 of judgment." *Gifford Pinchot*, 378 F.3d at 1065 (internal citations omitted).

17 **1. Jeopardy analysis**

18 As explained by FWS in its 2007 BiOp, "Most critical habitat designated for desert
19 tortoise in Arizona is within the DWMAs/ACEC. These lands receive reserve-level
20 protection that varies little from that proposed in the recovery plan." ASRMP 55718. FWS
21 further noted that desert tortoises occur in "two primary habitat areas in the planning area,"
22 the Beaver Dam slope and Pakoon Basin. ASRMP 56158. With respect to the Beaver Dam
23 slope, FWS found that the desert tortoise population "nearly stable." ASRMP 56159, 55719.
24 Though a "meaningful assessment" was problematic, FWS indicated that the tortoise
25 population in Pakoon Basin was "low, but stable."⁵ ASRMP 055723; *see* ASRMP 055728.

26 ⁵ Elsewhere the record indicates that desert tortoises in the Beaver Dam and
27 Virgin Slopes ACECs were "dying at an alarming rate." ASRMP 06730. However, studies

1 FWS analyzed BLM's proposed RMPs and found that some authorized activities, such
2 as OHV use, could adversely affect the desert tortoise and its habitat. *See* ASRMP
3 055615–16. Specifically, FWS found that OHV use may lead to OHV/tortoise collisions.
4 FWS noted, however, that “given the relatively low level of public use in these areas, the
5 incidence of injury or mortality should be very low.” ASRMP 056187; *see also* ASRMP
6 056173–74, 056183–88, 055710–23. FWS explained that:

7 [M]ortality is very low or non-existent threat for populations away from
8 highways. The effects of roads on wildlife vary with road surface, traffic speed
9 and volume, and density of the species. . . .

10 Desert tortoise habitat on the Arizona Strip is characterized by single-
11 width dirt roads with maximum safe travel speeds of 35 mph. Public use of
12 most of these routes involves fewer than 10 vehicles per day, with most use
occurring during the inactive season. Desert tortoise densities are lower in
Parashant and the Arizona Strip FO than anywhere else in the range of the
species.

13 ASRMP 060982 (citations omitted); *see also* ASRMP 056173–74. FWS also observed that
14 “[m]any of the roads in desert tortoise habitat on the Arizona Strip are in remote areas that
15 receive a low volume of traffic, including the Pakoon Basin and the Beaver Dam Slope.
16 These are dirt roads where reported traffic collisions are rare.” ASRMP 056187–88.

17 In addition, FWS noted that the conservation measures in the RMPs would mitigate
18 the adverse effects of OHV use. *See* ASRMP 055615–16. For example, the RMPs close more
19 than 350 miles of existing roads. ASRMP 062439, 062749. They restrict OHV use within the
20 DWMA/ACECs to “designated roads,” ASRMP 063004, 062704, 062748, and allow OHV
21 users to stop or park only within 100 feet of the center-lines of routes, ASRMP 056187. The
22 RMPs also prohibit competitive speed events within the DWMA/ACECs, and restrict
23 organized non-speed events to the tortoises' inactive period. *Id.*

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26 determined that the deaths were not the result of grazing or OHV use but were likely caused
27 by disease. *Id.* At oral argument the parties conceded that there were no “hard and fast data”
28 on the baseline population of desert tortoises.

1 In *National Wildlife Fed'n v. National Marine Fisheries Service*, 524 F.3d 917, 930
2 (9th Cir. 2008), the Ninth Circuit explained that, “Agency action can only ‘jeopardize’ a
3 species’ existence if that agency causes some deterioration in the species’ pre-action
4 condition.” Here, the RMPs do not cause a “new risk of harm,” *id.*, but improve on the status
5 quo by putting in place measures designed to protect desert tortoises and their habitat. The
6 RMPs are permissible under section 7(a)(2) to the extent that they do not “deepen[]”
7 jeopardy already present in the environmental baseline “by causing additional harm.” *Id.*

8 FWS concluded that desert tortoise populations in the DWMA were “near stable” and
9 that “[t]he proposed action promotes the recovery of the desert tortoise.” Therefore, there is
10 a “‘rational connection’ between the facts found and the no-jeopardy conclusion.” *South*
11 *Yuba River Citizens League v. National Marine Fisheries Service*, 723 F.Supp.2d 1247, 1258
12 (E.D.Cal. 2010) (rejecting BiOp where FWS made no predicate finding about the stability
13 of the species’ population); *see Cabinet Resource Group v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*,
14 465 F.Supp.2d 1067, 1082–83 (D.Mont. 2006) (“As seen through the lens of ESA § 7(a)(2),
15 the amendments proposed do slightly more for recovery and survival than the status quo.
16 Consequently, the FWS satisfied its legal obligation in concluding that the Amendments do
17 not reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the grizzly.”)

18 **2. Critical Habitat**

19 The “destruction or adverse modification” inquiry assesses whether “sufficient critical
20 habitat is lost so as to threaten a species’ recovery even if there remains sufficient critical
21 habitat for the species’ survival.” *See Gifford Pinchot*, 378 F.3d at 1070. FWS concluded that
22 the RMPs were not likely to jeopardize desert tortoise habitat. Instead, it found that the
23 RMPs maintained or improved on the present quality of critical habitat.
24

25 FWS analyzed the current status of the tortoise’s critical habitat and the future effects
26 of BLM’s proposed actions. FWS noted that “[d]esignation of most [critical habitat units] as
27 DWMA/ACECs has aided in protection of these areas, particularly by limiting off-highway
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1 vehicle use and other ground-disturbing activities, and reducing or eliminating wild burros
2 and livestock grazing in many units.” ASRMP 56140. FWS also identified and discussed
3 activities that disturb the tortoise’s critical habitat, including livestock grazing and OHV use.
4 ASRMP 056167–68.

5 FWS next considered the likely future impact of BLM’s proposed action on desert
6 tortoise critical habitat. *See* ASRMP 056180–89. FWS analyzed potential adverse effects and
7 determined that the RMPs provide for management of critical habitat in a manner that would
8 promote recovery of the desert tortoise. ASRMP 56213. This conclusion is supported by a
9 number of considerations.

10 The RMPs closed or restricted certain grazing allotments, making the Tassi allotment
11 and portions of the Mosby-Nay and Pakoon Springs allotments unavailable for grazing.
12 ASRMP 055615–16, 060518. Most significantly, the RMPs limited grazing to the desert
13 tortoise’s inactive season and set grazing utilization levels at 45% of current year’s growth
14 on all allotments containing desert tortoise habitat. ASRMP 055616. These steps reduced the
15 likelihood of trampling and forage competition for winter plants. ASRMP 056184–85. The
16 RMPs also enlarged the Beaver Dam Slope and Virgin Slope ACECs, and designated the
17 Pakoon WHA. ASRMP 055615. Furthermore, the RMPs required that tortoise habitat be
18 monitored to assess the effects of grazing.⁶ *See* ASRMP 055741, 061000–01. Finally, the
19 RMPs are required to comply with the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health, which
20 mandates the conservation of the tortoise through maintenance and restoration of its habitat.
21 R015914–15.
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24 ⁶ BLM notes that one of its grazing restrictions, the implementation of winter
25 grazing schedules on the Beaver Dam and Virgin Slope ACECs, has been in place since
26 1998. ASRMP 061000. Studies suggest that “vegetative communities were healthy prior to
27 implementation of grazing restrictions and continue to remain at or near their potential.” *Id.*
28 However, “[d]espite these somewhat encouraging results, tortoise populations apparently
continued to decline.” *Id.* at 061000–01.

1 In sum, as FWS explained in its BiOp:

2 The proposed action promotes recovery of the desert tortoise in the
3 northeastern Mohave recovery unit by amending the Arizona Strip RMP to be
4 largely in accordance with desert tortoise recovery plan in regards to
5 management of desert tortoises and their critical habitat on the Beaver Dam
and Virgin Slopes, and in Pakoon Basin. Critical habitat will be managed
largely in accordance with the desert tortoise recovery plan.

6 ASRMP 056213.

7 Plaintiff disagrees with FWS's findings and asserts that continued grazing will
8 adversely affect the desert tortoise's critical habitat, notwithstanding the limitations set forth
9 in the RMPs. Plaintiff does not, however, challenge the data relied on by FWS, and the
10 record indicates that FWS fully considered the impact of continued grazing, including the
11 restricted grazing authorized in the RMPs. *See, e.g.*, ASRMP 056159, 056183–86. Also, as
12 described above, FWS found that OHV use may cause adverse effects due to OHV/tortoise
13 collisions, but that the conservation measures in the RMPs would reduce the likelihood of
14 such incidents. ASRMP 056183–89.

15 Notwithstanding the specific, mandatory conservation measures set out in the RMPs,
16 ASRMP 056254–60, Plaintiff claims that the BiOp is arbitrary and capricious based on its
17 inconsistency with the FWS's 1994 Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan, particularly the Plan's
18 recommendation that livestock grazing and OHV use in DWMA's be prohibited as generally
19 incompatible with tortoise recovery. Citing the discrepancies between the Recovery Plan and
20 the BiOp, Plaintiff argues that the FWS's expertise is not entitled to deference. (Doc. 98 at
21 6–7.) BLM counters that the consultation provisions of the ESA are not affected by the
22 recovery planning provisions of ESA § 7 and that, for the reasons discussed above, BLM
23 insured that the RMPs' authorization of restricted OHV use and limited grazing was not
24 likely to jeopardize the tortoise or adversely modify critical habitat. *See* ASRMP 60729–30,
25 056187–88, 056213.

26 Addressing this issue, the court in *Center for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Bureau of*
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1 *Land Management* (“*CBD*”), 746 F.Supp.2d 1055, 1103 (N.D.Cal. 2009), *vacated in part*,
2 2011 WL 337364 (N.D. Cal. 2011), rejected the plaintiff’s argument that FWS’s no jeopardy
3 finding was flawed because the plans at issue did not fully implement the Desert Tortoise
4 Recovery Plan. The court explained that while the Recovery Plan is relevant to assessing the
5 impact of the proposed actions on desert tortoise recovery, the ESA does not require that a
6 Recovery Plan be fully implemented. *Id.*

7 Plaintiff argues that BLM, “having chosen to ignore recommendations in the Desert
8 Tortoise Recovery Plan, . . . must disclose and evaluate the RMPs’ significant environmental
9 effects on tortoise recovery” but “manifestly failed to do so.” (Doc. 118 at 18.) BLM counters
10 that it did not ignore the Recovery Plan, noting that FWS’s conclusions with respect to
11 critical habitat were premised in part on the finding that the RMPs promoted tortoise
12 recovery and were “largely in accordance” with or met the intent of the Recovery Plan. *See*
13 ASRMP 056213.

14 With respect to OHV use, the RMPs implement the Recovery Plan’s recommendations
15 by closing roads to limit access, prohibiting off-road vehicle activity, prohibiting all
16 competitive events, and restricting organized events to the tortoise’s inactive season. (*See*
17 R04670.) While the RMPs do not prohibit grazing in the DWMAs, they do take positive
18 steps to limit grazing and improve habitat in a manner consistent with the concerns described
19 in the Recovery Plan.

20 The record clearly shows that FWS considered the adverse effects of the RMPs,
21 including the consequences of grazing and OHV use on the desert tortoise and its habitat. *See*
22 ASRMP 055740 (identifying actions that implement the recovery plan); *see also CBD*, 746
23 F.Supp.2d at 1060 (approving BiOps where FWS “considered all relevant factors” and its
24 “analyses and conclusions are supported by the record”). While Plaintiff takes issue with
25 FWS’s analysis of these effects, it has not demonstrated that BLM and FWS failed to
26 consider the best available scientific data or any other relevant factors. *See id.* at 1109–17;
27

1 *see also River Runners*, 593 F.3d at 1070; *Gifford Pinchot*, 378 F.3d at 1065.

2 FWS reasonably determined that the RMPs were largely consistent with the Recovery
3 Plan and, despite impacts from OHV use and grazing, appropriately safeguarded the recovery
4 value of the existing desert tortoise critical habitat. *See Butte Environmental Council v. U.S.*
5 *Army Corps of Engineers*, 620 F.3d 936, 948 (9th Cir. 2010) (finding of no adverse
6 modification or destruction of critical habitat was not arbitrary and capricious despite FWS's
7 acknowledgement that some critical habitat would be destroyed); *cf. CBD*, 746 F.Supp.2d
8 at 1106 (emphasizing that BLM's plans "*improved* conditions for the desert tortoise").

9 **3. Summary**

10 Viewing the BiOp with the appropriate level of deference to FWS's expertise, *see*
11 *Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d at 993, the Court finds that FWS adequately assessed the
12 current status of the desert tortoise population and its critical habitat, analyzed the possible
13 future effects resulting from the RMPs, considered all relevant factors and the best available
14 scientific data, and provided a reasoned and rational explanation supporting its "no jeopardy"
15 and "no adverse modification" determinations.⁷ BLM's reliance on the BiOp did not violate
16 the ESA.

17 **B. National Environmental Protection Act**

18 NEPA requires federal agencies to consider the consequences of their actions on the
19 environment. NEPA's mandate is "essentially procedural. . . . It is to insure a fully informed
20 and well considered decision." *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC*, 435 U.S.
21 519, 558 (1978). "NEPA itself does not mandate particular results, but simply prescribes the
22

23
24 ⁷ Plaintiff asserts that FWS's conclusions are not entitled to deference because
25 the agency took conflicting positions in the Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan and the BiOp.
26 (Doc. 118 at 25.) The Court disagrees. FWS's position on the effects grazing remained
27 consistent. In its BiOp, FWS simply concluded BLM sufficiently restricted grazing so that
28 the tortoise population would not be jeopardized and its habitat would not be adversely
modified.

1 necessary process.” *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989).
2 Its goals are to ensure the agency will have detailed information on significant environmental
3 impacts when it makes its decisions and guarantee that this information will be available to
4 a larger audience. *Id.* at 349.

5 Under NEPA, an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) is required for “major
6 federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” 42 U.S.C. §
7 4332(c). “A properly prepared EIS ensures that federal agencies have sufficiently detailed
8 information to decide whether to proceed with an action in light of potential environmental
9 consequences.” *Oregon Environmental Counsel v. Kunzman*, 817 F.2d 484, 492 (9th Cir.
10 1986).

11 When the adequacy of an EIS is challenged in court, the relevant inquiry is whether
12 the EIS takes a “hard look” at all potentially significant environmental effects. A court may
13 not substitute its judgment for that of the agency. “The only role for a court is to insure that
14 the agency has taken a ‘hard look’ at environmental consequences; it cannot interject itself
15 within the area of discretion of the executive as to the choice of the action to be taken.”
16 *Kleppe v. Sierra Club*, 427 U.S. 390, 410 n.21 (1976) (citation omitted).

17 A challenge to an EIS evaluation of environmental effects is subject to deferential
18 review, with due consideration given to the agency’s expertise. *Salmon River Concerned*
19 *Citizens v. Robertson*, 32 F.3d 1346 (9th Cir. 1994). A court should apply a “rule of reason”
20 and determine only whether the EIS “contains a reasonably thorough discussion of the
21 significant aspects of the probable environmental consequences.” *Half Moon Bay*
22 *Fishermans’ Ass’n v. Carlucci*, 857 F.2d 505, 508 (9th Cir. 1988); *see Kunzman*, 817 F.2d
23 at 492 (“reviewing court may not ‘fly speck’ and EIS and hold it insufficient on the basis of
24 inconsequential, technical deficiencies”).

25
26 Plaintiff claims that BLM violated NEPA by failing to address potential impacts to
27 condors and desert tortoises, including the effects of hunting with lead ammunition on
28

1 condors.⁸ BLM responds that it was not required to analyze the effects of lead ammunition
2 on condors because it does not manage hunting in the Arizona Strip; because in promulgating
3 the RMPs it did not take any “major federal action” with regard to hunting; and because
4 adoption of the RMPs is not causally related to the use of lead shot and its effect on condors.
5 BLM further argues that Plaintiff has waived its right to raise the issue because during the
6 NEPA process, when given the opportunity to comment, Plaintiff never suggested that BLM
7 was required to include an analysis of the effects of hunting with lead ammunition.

8 **1. Condors**

9 The Court agrees that Plaintiff has waived its claims concerning BLM’s failure to
10 assess the impact of lead ammunition on condors. “Persons challenging an agency’s
11 compliance with NEPA must ‘structure their participation so that it . . . alerts the agency to
12 the [parties’] position and contentions,’ in order to allow the agency to give the issue
13 meaningful consideration.” *Dep’t of Transp. v. Pub. Citizen*, 541 U.S. 752, 764 (2004)
14 (quoting *Vt. Yankee Power*, 435 U.S. at 553); see *Protect Lake Pleasant, LLC v. Connor*, No.
15 CIV 07-454-PHX-RCB, 2010 WL 5638735, at *37 (D.Ariz. July 30, 2010) (“plaintiffs have
16 waived their right to challenge the Final EA as to drifting emissions because they did not
17 raise that issue during the administrative process”).

18 As BLM notes, Plaintiff in its 90-page comment letter made only the following
19 reference to the issue: “We urge the BLM to continue working with Arizona Game and Fish
20 Department with public education efforts to promote the use of non-lead ammunition to
21 reduce the risk of lead ingestion . . .” ASRMP 35397. In a protest letter following publication
22 of the FEIS, Plaintiff recommended that BLM impose “a prohibition on the use of lead
23 bullets in the proposed [Kaibob-Paunagunt] ACEC and adjacent National Monument.”
24

25
26 ⁸ Condors are poisoned by consuming lead ammunition present in carcasses shot
27 by hunters. (See Doc. 98 at 19.)

1 ASRMP 036533. It did not argue that BLM was required to include the potential effects of
2 lead ammunition in its analysis of environmental impacts.

3 Plaintiff's statements, the first of which does not appear to challenge the respective
4 roles of BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Department, were not sufficient to alert the
5 BLM to Plaintiff's argument that BLM was mandated under NEPA to analyze the effects of
6 its actions on the use of lead ammunition by hunters. *Pub. Citizen*, 541 U.S. at 764.

7 The Court has also considered, and rejected, Plaintiff's remaining substantive NEPA
8 arguments. First, Plaintiffs assert that the RMPs "allow the use of lead ammunition by
9 hunters" and are therefore inadequate because they fail to discuss the impact of lead
10 ammunition on condors. BLM correctly notes that under FLPMA, the management of
11 hunting on public lands is reserved to the states.⁹ "[N]othing in this Act shall be construed
12 as authorizing the Secretary concerned to require Federal permits to hunt and fish on public
13 lands or on lands in the National Forest System and adjacent waters or as enlarging or
14 diminishing the responsibility and authority of the States for management of fish and resident
15 wildlife." 43 U.S.C. § 1732(b); *see* 43 C.F.R. § 24.4(d) ("While the several States therefore
16 possess primary authority and responsibility for management of fish and resident wildlife on
17 Bureau of Land Management lands, the Secretary, through the Bureau of Land Management,
18 has custody of the land itself and the habitat upon which fish and resident wildlife are
19 dependent."). BLM and the Arizona Game and Fish Commission entered into a
20 Memorandum of Understanding governing the management of wildlife. BLM is responsible
21 for managing the habitat of special status species, while the Arizona Game and Fish
22

23
24 ⁹ The Secretary of the Interior may *prohibit* hunting on certain areas of public
25 land "for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with provisions of
26 applicable law" but must consult with the relevant state agencies before putting any such
27 designations into effect. 43 U.S.C. § 1732(b); *see Defenders of Wildlife v. Andrus*, 627 F.2d
28 1238, 1250 (D.C.Cir. 1980). BLM is not exercising its limited authority to ban hunting, and
Plaintiff has not argued that it should do so.

1 Commission is responsible for regulating hunting.

2 Plaintiff nonetheless argues that BLM has the authority to preempt State management
3 of wildlife, that adoption of the RMPs itself constituted a major federal action triggering
4 NEPA's requirement that all adverse environmental impacts be discussed, and that the RMPs
5 do not maintain the status quo with respect to hunting. The Court disagrees. While the RMPs
6 discuss hunting and other forms of recreation, they do not take any action causally related
7 to the use of lead ammunition by hunters, an issue that was left to the State of Arizona.¹⁰
8 Therefore, with respect to the issue of lead ammunition used by hunters, there has been no
9 federal action.

10 In *Defenders of Wildlife v. Andrus*, 627 F.2d 1238, 1244 (D.C.Cir. 1980), the circuit
11 court held that "federal 'approval' of another party's action does not make that action federal
12 unless the federal government undertakes some 'overt act' in furtherance of that other party's
13 project." The court therefore declined to impose the NEPA process on a federal decision not
14 to intervene in Alaska's wolf hunt program, because the federal agency did "nothing more
15 than fail to prevent the other party's action from occurring." *Id.*; see *State of Alaska v.*
16 *Andrus*, 591 F.2d 537, 540 (9th Cir. 1979) (explaining that "even if the Secretary had some
17 power under a delegation by Congress to stop the wolf-kill program . . . his inaction was not
18 the type of conduct that requires an environmental impact statement."); see also *Fund for*
19 *Animals v. Thomas*, 932 F.Supp. 368, 371 (D.D.C. 1996) (holding that Forest Service policy
20 of deferring to states on game-baiting was not a major federal action). Contrary to Plaintiff's
21 argument, therefore, these cases do not provide BLM with the authority to regulate hunting
22 under the FLPMA and § 1732(b).

23
24 Plaintiff relies on *Meister v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 623 F.3d 363 (6th Cir. 2010), for

25
26 ¹⁰ The RMPs do not, as Plaintiff claims, promote additional impacts on condors
27 by providing increased access for visitors. Rather, the RMPs reduce the miles of roads open
28 to visitors. See ASRMP 060973.

1 its argument that the federal government “possesses the authority to manage hunting on
2 federal land.” (Doc. 118 at 5.) In *Meister*, the Sixth Circuit held that the Forest Service
3 abused its discretion and violated NEPA by failing to consider the plaintiff’s proposed ban
4 on gun hunting and snowmobiling in portions of a national forest. 623 F.3d at 379. The
5 Forest Service argued that it was not authorized to ban hunting. The court noted, however,
6 that the FLPMA provides that the Forest Service “may designate areas of public land and of
7 lands in the National Forest System where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing
8 will be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with provisions
9 of applicable law.” *Id.* at 378 (quoting 43 U.S.C. § 1732(b)). The court also noted that the
10 Forest Service’s own regulations provided that state fish and wildlife laws do not apply
11 where they “would permit activities that conflict with land and resource management
12 responsibilities of the Forest Service or . . . are inconsistent with direction in forest plans.”
13 *Id.* at 379.

14 *Meister* is inapposite because BLM is not subject to the same regulations as the Forest
15 Service, which permit federal regulation of hunting in certain circumstances. In addition, the
16 Forest Service in *Meister* was not prohibited from considering a ban on gun hunting because
17 gun hunting on the small areas of land at issue—so-called “Primitive and Semiprimitive
18 Nonmotorized” areas of the forest—was inconsistent with the Service’s characterization of
19 those areas as isolated from “the sights and sounds of humans.” *Id.* at 375. Therefore,
20 because gun hunting was inconsistent with the forest plans, and thus the Forest Service was
21 authorized to prohibit gun hunting under its own regulations and the applicable section of the
22 FLPMA, the Forest Service abused its discretion by failing to consider the plaintiff’s
23 proposed ban.
24

25 None of these considerations are present here. BLM was not authorized by any
26 applicable regulation or policy to ban hunting with lead ammunition. Therefore, it did not
27 violate NEPA by failing to discuss the environmental impact of its decision not to address
28

1 the impacts of hunting with lead ammunition on condors.

2 In addition, an agency may properly exclude from NEPA analysis a state action that
3 was complementary to, but distinct from, the federal action. *See Enos v. Marsh*, 769 F.2d
4 1363, 1371–72 (9th Cir. 1985); *see also Sabine River Authority v. U.S. Dept. of Interior*; 951
5 F.2d 669, 679 (5th Cir. 1992); *Upper Snake River v. Hodel*, 921 F.2d 232, 235 (9th Cir.
6 1980) (EIS need not discuss the environmental effects of continuing to use land in the
7 manner which it is presently being used (citing *Burbank Anti-Noise Group v. Goldschmidt*,
8 623 F.2d 115, 116 (9th Cir. 1980)). BLM’s decisions regarding recreational use are
9 complementary to but distinct from the Arizona Game and Fish Commission’s hunting
10 regulations. The fact that BLM regulates recreational shooting, defined as “the discharge of
11 any firearm for any lawful, recreational purpose other than the lawful taking of a game
12 animal,” ASRMP 062272, does not, as Plaintiff contends, imply an authority to regulate
13 hunting.

14 Because BLM did not take any “major federal action” with regard to hunting in the
15 Arizona Strip, and the State’s regulation of this issue was distinct from any federal action,
16 BLM was not required under NEPA to analyze the potential impacts of hunting using lead
17 ammunition.

18 Similarly, BLM was not required to perform a “cumulative effects” analysis to address
19 the impact of non-federal actions on the California condor. “Cumulative effects” are defined
20 as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action
21 when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of
22 what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions.” 40 C.F.R.
23 § 1508.7. If no “incremental” impacts exist, a cumulative effects analysis is unnecessary.
24 Here, BLM reasonably determined that its own actions would not affect the condor
25 population, so a cumulative analysis of the state’s decisions was unnecessary. *See Nw. Env’tl.*
26 *Advocates v. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, 460 F.3d 1125, 1140 (9th Cir. 2006).

1 Finally, the Court concludes that BLM satisfied NEPA by sufficiently discussing both
2 the effects of its actions on condors and its mitigation measures. In addressing the
3 “Environmental Impacts” of the RMPs, BLM analyzed the effects of its actions on condors,
4 including decisions regarding recreation, watershed restoration, the effect of vegetation and
5 fire management, wildlife transplants and the construction and maintenance of wildlife water
6 developments, and mineral extraction. ASRMP 060958, 060988–90, 060993, 060995,
7 060997.

8 BLM also set out, in “Conservation Measures for California Condor,” a list of
9 measures designed to protect the condor. ASRMP 061635–38. These include detailed
10 guidelines for all construction projects, all BLM/NPA-authorized projects, all actions
11 involving the use of aircraft, and fire use and suppression. *Id.* In addition, while BLM does
12 not regulate hunting, one of its conservation measures with respect to condors provides that
13 the “[u]se of non-lead ammunition is strongly encouraged for activities involving the
14 discharge of firearms.” ASRMP 061637.

15 This examination of mitigation measures meets the requirements of NEPA that the
16 agency discuss mitigation measures “in sufficient detail to ensure that environmental
17 consequences have been fairly evaluated.” *Okanogan Highlands Alliance v. Williams*, 236
18 F.3d 468, 476 (9th Cir. 2000); *see Kunzman*, 817 F.2d at 492 (holding that if an EIS contains
19 a “reasonably thorough discussion of the significant aspects of the probable environmental
20 consequences,” a court may not hold it insufficient).

21 **2. Desert tortoises**

22 Finally, the Court finds that BLM adequately addressed the environmental impacts
23 of its decisions on desert tortoises. Plaintiff’s key contention is that the provisions of the
24 RMPs are inconsistent with the recommendations in the Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan, and
25 this inconsistency demonstrates that BLM violated NEPA by failing to take a “hard look” at
26 impacts on the desert tortoise. Plaintiff further argues that BLM was required under NEPA
27

1 to discuss the inconsistencies between the RMP and the Recovery Plan.

2 As already noted, BLM was not required under NEPA to fully implement the
3 recommendations of the Recover Plan. NEPA is a procedural statute and does not require
4 substantive results. *See Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 371 (holding that NEPA “does not work by
5 mandating that agencies achieve particular substantive [] results.”); *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at
6 349 (holding that “NEPA itself does not mandate particular results, but simply prescribes the
7 necessary process.”). The records shows that BLM considered the Recovery Plan and FWS’s
8 concerns regarding grazing and OHV use, and FWS indicated that the RMPs were generally
9 in accord with the plan. ASRMP 56213.

10 BLM discussed the environmental impact of its decisions on the desert tortoise,
11 including the effects of livestock grazing. *See* ASRMP 060978–61018. For example, BLM
12 acknowledged that “grazing by livestock (cattle and sheep) may have direct and indirect
13 effects on tortoise populations including mortality from crushing of animals or their burrows,
14 destruction of vegetation, alteration of soil, augmentation of forage . . . and competition for
15 food.” ASRMP 060998. BLM also discussed the efficacy of various mitigation measures,
16 such as allowing livestock grazing only during years of abundant plant growth, closing areas
17 to grazing, managing allotments as forage reserves, and placing allotments on winter-only
18 grazing schedules. *See* ASRMP 056254–60 (itemizing steps to “[m]inimize or eliminate
19 effects to desert tortoises from authorized projects”). In addition to these measures, BLM will
20 monitor grazing to gather information on the effect of different grazing regimes on desert
21 tortoise recovery. ASRMP 061409. These steps are sufficient to satisfy NEPA. *See Western*
22 *Watersheds Project v. Bureau of Land Management*, No. 3:11–cv–00053–HDM–VPC, 2011
23 WL 1630789 (D.Nev. April 28, 2011) (explaining that “NEPA specifically allows agencies
24 to utilize adaptive management plans that . . . monitor the real environmental effects of a
25 project and allow the BLM to adapt its mitigation measures in response to the trends
26 observed.”).

