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19 Counsel for Plaintiffs

20 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
21 FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA  
22 MISSOULA DIVISION

23	WILDEARTH GUARDIANS, a non-profit	)	
24	organization; CONSERVATION NORTHWEST,	)	COMPLAINT FOR
25	a non-profit organization; OREGON WILD,	)	DECLARATORY
26	a non-profit organization, CASCADIA	)	AND INJUNCTIVE
27	WILDLANDS, a non-profit organization,	)	RELIEF
28		)	
	Plaintiffs,	)	
		)	
	vs.	)	
		)	
	THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE	)	
	INTERIOR, a federal department; SALLY	)	
	JEWELL, in her official capacity as Secretary of	)	
	the Interior; DANIEL ASHE, in his official	)	
	capacity as Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife	)	
	Service; and THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE	)	
	SERVICE, a federal agency,	)	

1  
2 Federal-Defendants. )  
3

4 INTRODUCTION

5 1. Plaintiffs, WildEarth Guardians *et al.*, hereby bring this civil action for  
6 declaratory and injunctive relief against the above named Federal-Defendants (the  
7 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or “the Service”) pursuant to the citizen suit  
8 provision of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g), and the  
9 Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. § 706, for violations of the ESA.  
10

11 2. This case challenges the Service’s September 12, 2014, revised  
12 designation of critical habitat for Canada lynx (*lynx*) in the contiguous United  
13 States, 79 Fed. Reg. 54782 (hereinafter “decision” or “revised critical habitat  
14 decision”).

15 3. The Service’s revised critical habitat decision designates critical habitat  
16 for lynx in the Northern Rockies and North Cascades, including portions of  
17 Montana, Wyoming, and Washington, but excludes the lynx’s entire Southern  
18 Rocky Mountain range from the designation. All of the Southern Rockies, from  
19 south-central Wyoming, throughout western Colorado, and into north-central New  
20 Mexico, is excluded from the Service’s revised critical habitat rule even though  
21 this area is home to a viable sub-population of lynx (approximately 120  
22 individuals) and includes all of the habitat elements essential to the long-term  
23 survival and recovery of the species.  
24

25 4. The Service’s decision also excludes, without any analysis, important  
26 areas inhabited by lynx in Washington (the Kettle Range and Wedge), Idaho,  
27



1 dedicated to protecting and restoring the West's wild places, rivers, and wildlife,  
2 including lynx. WildEarth Guardians has over 65,000 members and supporters and  
3 offices in Missoula, Montana, Denver, Colorado, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

4 12. Plaintiff, CONSERVATION NORTHWEST, is a non-profit conservation  
5 organization based in Bellingham, Washington. Conservation Northwest was  
6 founded in 1988 and now has more than 9,000 members and supporters.

7 Conservation Northwest is dedicated to the protection and restoration of wildlands  
8 and threatened and endangered species, including Canada lynx, in Washington  
9 State and southern British Columbia.  
10

11 13. Plaintiff, OREGON WILD is a non-profit corporation with  
12 approximately 10,000 members and supporters throughout the state of Oregon and  
13 the Pacific Northwest. Oregon Wild and its members are dedicated to protecting  
14 and restoring the Pacific Northwest's wildlands, wildlife (including lynx), and  
15 waters as an enduring legacy.

16 14. Plaintiff, CASCADIA WILDLANDS is an Oregon non-profit  
17 corporation with approximately 12,000 members and supporters throughout the  
18 United States. Cascadia Wildlands educates, agitates, and inspires a movement to  
19 protect and restore Cascadia's wild ecosystems. Cascadia Wildlands has long  
20 sought to protect Cascadia's wild places and wildlife, including lynx.  
21

22 15. Plaintiffs' members, staff, and supporters are dedicated to ensuring the  
23 long-term survival and recovery of lynx in the contiguous United States and  
24 ensuring the Service complies with the ESA and bases all critical habitat decisions  
25 on the best scientific and commercial data available.

26 16. Plaintiffs' members and staff live near and/or routinely recreate in areas  
27

1 occupied by lynx and in lynx habitat in the contiguous United States.

2 17. Plaintiffs' members and staff enjoy observing and studying lynx in the  
3 wild, including signs of lynx presence throughout the species' current range. The  
4 opportunity to possibly view lynx or signs of lynx in the wild—by itself—is of  
5 significant interest and value to Plaintiffs' members and staff and increases their  
6 use and enjoyment of public lands.

7 18. Plaintiffs' members and staff derive aesthetic, recreational, scientific,  
8 inspirational, educational, and other benefits from lynx and lynx habitat, recreating  
9 in areas occupied by lynx, and in working to conserve lynx and obtain habitat  
10 protections for lynx, including critical habitat designation, in the contiguous United  
11 States. Plaintiffs' members and staff have worked and continue to work to conserve  
12 lynx and lynx habitat in the contiguous United States.

13 19. Plaintiffs' interests have been, are being, and unless the requested relief  
14 is granted, will continue to be harmed by the Service's revised critical habitat  
15 decision and actions and/or inactions challenged in this complaint. If this Court  
16 issues the relief requested the harm to Plaintiffs' interests will be alleviated and/or  
17 lessened.

18 20. Defendant UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR is  
19 the federal department responsible for applying and implementing the federal laws  
20 and regulations challenged in this complaint.

21 21. Defendant SALLY JEWELL is sued in her official capacity as Secretary  
22 of the United States Department of the Interior. As Secretary, Ms. Jewell is the  
23 federal official with responsibility for all Service officials' inactions and/or actions  
24 challenged in this complaint.

25 22. Defendant DANIEL ASHE is sued in his official capacity as Director of  
26

1 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As Director, Mr. Ashe is the federal official  
2 with responsibility for all Service officials' inactions and/or actions challenged in  
3 this complaint.

4 23. Defendant UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE is an  
5 agency within the United States Department of Interior that is responsible for  
6 applying and implementing the federal laws and regulations challenged in this  
7 complaint.

## 8 BACKGROUND

### 9 *Canada lynx (Lynx canadensis)*

10 24. On March 24, 2000, the Service listed the Canada lynx (lynx) as a  
11 threatened species under the ESA. 65 Fed. Reg. 16052.

12 25. Lynx are medium-sized cats with long legs, large paws and webbed toes  
13 adapted to walking on snow, long tufts on the ears, and a short, black-tipped tail.  
14 Adult male lynx average about 22 pounds in weight and 33.5 inches in length (head  
15 to tail). Adult female lynx average about 19 pounds in weight and 32 inches in  
16 length.

### 17 *Diet*

18 26. Snowshoe hares are the primary prey for lynx. Snowshoe hares are  
19 widely distributed across North America and are associated with boreal and  
20 subalpine forests. The species' range extends from Alaska, across most of Canada,  
21 and southward into large portions of the western United States, including the  
22 Cascades and Sierra Nevada Mountains (reaching into central California) and the  
23 Rocky Mountains (reaching into southern Utah and northern New Mexico).

24 27. The distributions of snowshoe hare and lynx overlap across much of  
25 North America. Snowshoe hare comprise 35-97% of the lynx's diet across the  
26 species' range. In Montana, studies reveal that even in areas with low hare densities  
27

1 (0.04-0.02 hares per acre) snowshoe hares still accounted for 96% of biomass in the  
2 lynx diet. In Colorado, over 65% of all documented kills made by lynx were of  
3 snowshoe hares. In Washington, 81% of the kills located along lynx trails were  
4 snowshoe hare.

5 28. Studies reveal the summer diet of lynx may include a greater diversity of  
6 prey species than in winter, due to greater seasonal availability of prey. Lynx also  
7 turn to other prey species when relative densities of snowshoe hare populations are  
8 low. This is particularly true in the lynx's southern range where hare densities are  
9 lower.

10 29. Red squirrels are considered to be an important secondary food source  
11 for lynx and the main alternate prey during periods of low hare abundance. Other  
12 prey species taken by lynx include cottontail rabbits, grouse, flying squirrels,  
13 ground squirrels, porcupine, beaver, mice, vole, shrews, weasels, fish, and  
14 ungulates as carrion. Male lynx have opportunistically killed white-tailed deer and  
15 mule deer in the southern extent of their range when deep snow hindered deer  
16 movements and increased their vulnerability to predation.

### 17 *Lynx habitat*

18 30. Lynx are habitat specialists that, in the western United States, occur  
19 primarily in spruce-fir vegetation types (as opposed to dry ponderosa pine forests)  
20 that receive persistent snowfall.

21 31. Lynx select mature multi-storied stands with high horizontal cover and  
22 low topographic relief, primarily composed of mature Englemann spruce and  
23 subalpine fir trees with lesser components of lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and  
24 western larch. This environment supports a high density of snowshoe hares, the  
25 lynx's primary prey.

### 26 *Lynx reproduction*

27 32. Lynx breeding occurs during March or April. Male lynx are incapable of

1 breeding during their first year and males are not known to help rear their young.

2 33. Female lynx typically stay in natal dens on average for 21 days and may  
3 use 2-3 maternal dens in a given year. Litter size of adult female lynx averages 2-5  
4 kittens during periods of hare abundance.

5 34. Natal and maternal den sites are used until kittens reach about 6-8 weeks  
6 of age. For denning habitat to be functional, it must be in or adjacent to foraging  
7 habitat. Common components of natal and maternal den sites are large woody  
8 debris (root wads and downed logs) and dense horizontal cover.

### 9 *Lynx movement*

10 35. The average home range for lynx is 39.6 square km (31.1 square km for  
11 females and 42.9 square km for males). Daily movements of lynx within their home  
12 ranges are centered on continuous forests. Lynx generally avoid large openings  
13 (both natural and created) when moving through their home ranges. Lynx travel, on  
14 average, about 4.2 miles per day but may increase daily movements when  
15 snowshoe hare densities decrease.

16 36. Lynx make exploratory, long-distance movements beyond identified  
17 home ranges. Distances of these exploratory movements in Montana ranged from  
18 about 15-40km with a duration away from the home range ranging from one week  
19 to several months.

20 37. Lynx are also known to disperse. Dispersal is the permanent movement  
21 of an animal to a new home range. Female lynx tend to establish home ranges  
22 adjacent to their mother while young males are more like to disperse. Dispersal  
23 distances of up to 620 miles have been recorded for lynx.

24 38. Longevity records indicate that lynx live up to 16 years in the wild,  
25 though life spans vary between regions due to different sources and rates of  
26 mortality.

27



1 *The lynx's historic and current range in the contiguous United States*

2 39. The historical range of lynx extends from Alaska across much of Canada  
3 (except coastal forests), with southern extensions into parts of the western United  
4 States, the Great Lake states, and New England.

5 40. Lynx distribution is closely aligned with the distribution of snowshoe  
6 hares and boreal forests which extend southward from northern Canada to  
7 subalpine forests in the western United States.

8 41. Historic and current lynx occurrence in Montana is well documented.  
9 Museum records, historic information, trapping data, and recent lynx surveys and  
10 research demonstrate persistence of lynx in western Montana. Lynx sub-  
11 populations have been documented in northwestern Montana, from the Purcell  
12 Mountains east to Glacier National Park, then south through the Bob Marshall  
13 complex and Seeley-Swan valley, Garnet Mountains, and along the Continental  
14 Divide, just south of Highway 12 (in the Helena National Forest). Lynx have also  
15 been verified in the Greater Yellowstone Area, portions of the Helena, Lolo,  
16 Flathead, Bitterroot, Gallatin, Kootenai, Custer, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge  
17 National Forest.

18 42. Western Montana contains boreal forest stands with the presence of  
19 snowshoe hares. These forest stands experience winter conditions with deep snow  
20 for extended periods of time, include sites for denning such as downed trees and  
21 root wads, and include matrix habitat allowing lynx to travel between patches of  
22 boreal forest.

23 43. Lynx presence has been documented historically and currently in  
24 western Wyoming, from the Wind River Range to the Yellowstone area. Lynx have  
25 also established home ranges in portions of south-central Wyoming, in the  
26 Southern Rockies. Tracking surveys have verified lynx presence in the Bridger-  
27 Teton National Forest, Wyoming Range, and the Shoshone National Forest.

1 44. Lynx presence has been documented historically and currently in Idaho.  
2 Twenty-two museum species of lynx in Idaho were collected between 1874-1917.  
3 Thirteen other verified records of lynx were also reported prior to 1960. Most of  
4 these were from the north-central and northern regions of the State, with the  
5 exception of two lynx near the Wyoming border. Thirty-five verified records of  
6 lynx in Idaho exist between 1960 and 1991. The National Lynx Survey in 2000  
7 detected lynx in the Boise National Forest. A male lynx was detected in the Selkirk  
8 Mountains in 2010 and in 2011 and 2012 a lynx was detected in Idaho's Purcell  
9 Mountains. Three lynx were recently captured in traps in Idaho: one on the  
10 Salmon-Challis National Forest in 2012, one in northern Idaho in 2013, and one in  
11 2014 in Idaho's West Cabinet Mountains.

12 45. Idaho's Clearwater National Forest, Boise National Forest, Salmon-  
13 Challis National Forest, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Nez Perce National  
14 Forest, and Targhee National Forest contain boreal forest stands with the presence  
15 of snowshoe hares. These forest stands experience winter conditions with deep  
16 snow for extended periods of time, include sites for denning such as downed trees  
17 and root wads, and include matrix habitat allowing lynx to travel between patches  
18 of boreal forest.

19 46. Verified records of lynx in Washington are numerous and well-  
20 distributed since the late 1800s. There are 78 museum specimens of lynx from  
21 Washington – more than any other state in the contiguous United States. Ten  
22 specimens were collected on Mt. Adams in the southern Cascade Range near the  
23 border with Oregon in 1896 and 1897. Additional specimens were also collected in  
24 southeastern Washington but most are from the north-central and northeastern  
25 portions of the State. According to trapping records, trappers regularly took a  
26 dozen or more lynx from remote areas in north-central and northeastern  
27 Washington each year in the 1940s. Thirty lynx were studied with radiotelemetry in

1 north-central Washington from 1981 to 1988, including three lynx that gave birth.  
2 From 1995-1999, 16 remote camera photographs of lynx were taken at bait stations  
3 in north-central Washington. The highest “harvest” of lynx in Washington is from  
4 Ferry County (Kettle Range and Wedge) where lynx have persisted and still persist.

5 47. The Kettle Range and Wedge areas in Washington contain boreal forest  
6 stands with the presence of snowshoe hares. These forest stands experience winter  
7 conditions with deep snow for extended periods of time, include sites for denning  
8 such as downed trees and root wads, and include matrix habitat allowing lynx to  
9 travel between patches of boreal forest.

10 48. The presence of lynx in Oregon in the late 1800s and early 1900s is  
11 documented by nine museum specimens collected from 1897 to 1927. Verified  
12 records of lynx occurrence in Oregon since that time are not common, but have  
13 occurred. Lynx have been found in the Willamette Valley, the Cascade range,  
14 Steens Mountain, and the Stinkingwater, Blue, and Wallowa Mountains. A lynx  
15 was verified in Wallowa County in 1964, in Benton County in 1974, and in Harney  
16 County in southeastern Oregon in 1993. The extent of lynx occurrence and  
17 population in Oregon remains unknown. No recent studies have documented the  
18 extent of lynx occurrences (or absence) in Oregon. Oregon supports sufficient lynx  
19 habitat, including a robust population of snowshoe hares. Oregon contains boreal  
20 forest stands with the presence of snowshoe hares. These forest stands experience  
21 winter conditions with deep snow for extended periods of time, include sites for  
22 denning such as downed trees and root wads, and include matrix habitat allowing  
23 lynx to travel between patches of boreal forest.

24 49. Lynx presence has been documented historically and currently in the  
25 Southern Rockies, from south-central Wyoming, through Colorado, and into north-  
26 central New Mexico. There are 17 verified records of lynx from Colorado between  
27 1878-1974. In 1973, 2 lynx were trapped on Vail Mountain in Eagle County

1 Colorado. A statewide survey conducted by the Colorado Division of Wildlife, now  
2 known as Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) from 1978-1980 concluded that a  
3 small population of lynx persisted in Eagle, Pitkin, Lake, and Clear Creek Counties  
4 with evidence of lynx occurrence in Grand and Park Counties.

5 50. From 1999 to 2006, 218 lynx were reintroduced into Colorado's San  
6 Juan Mountains. In 2010, after completing over a decade of monitoring, CPW  
7 announced that all of the benchmarks for a successful lynx reintroduction had been  
8 met. The reintroduced lynx: (1) demonstrated a high rate of survival and low  
9 mortality rates over the long term (particularly in good habitat); (2) remained in  
10 good habitat at densities sufficient for breeding; (3) reproduced successfully and  
11 are "recruiting" lynx into the population; and (4) on balance, lynx recruitment  
12 equaled or exceeded mortality over an extended period of time. Based on  
13 radiotelemetry location data, lynx presence is verified on all national forests in  
14 Colorado, Rocky Mountain National Park, the Medicine Bow National Forest in  
15 Wyoming, and the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests in New Mexico.

16 51. Lynx likely inhabited portions of north-central New Mexico, where high  
17 elevation montane forest habitat for lynx is contiguous with occupied habitat in  
18 Colorado. It is likely that lynx occurred in New Mexico but were extirpated prior to  
19 being documented by scientists. Since CPW's reintroduction effort, at least 61 lynx  
20 have traveled into north-central New Mexico. At least 6 lynx have been killed in  
21 New Mexico since 1999. North-central New Mexico was occupied by lynx in 2000  
22 and includes boreal forest stands with the presence of snowshoe hares. These forest  
23 stands experience winter conditions with deep snow for extended periods of time,  
24 include sites for denning such as downed trees and root wads, and include matrix  
25 habitat allowing lynx to travel between patches of boreal forest.

26 ***The designation of critical habitat for lynx***

27 52. Pursuant to Section 4(a)(3)(A) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a)(3)(A),

1 the Service is directed to designate and revise, as appropriate, habitat for listed  
2 species which is considered to be "critical habitat" for the species. "Critical habitat"  
3 is defined as: (1) specific areas occupied by the species at the time of listing on  
4 which are found those physical and biological features essential to the conservation  
5 of the species and which may require special management considerations; or (2)  
6 specific areas not occupied by the species at the time of listing but nonetheless  
7 deemed essential to the conservation of the species. 16 U.S.C. § 1532 (5)(A).

8 53. The "physical and biological features" essential to the conservation of a  
9 species include, but are not limited to, cover and shelter, sites for breeding, areas  
10 with sufficient food and water, space for growth, and protected habitat. 50 C.F.R. §  
11 424.12(b).

12 54. In order to identify areas for critical habitat designation, the Service  
13 identifies the "primary constituent elements" or PCEs of these features for each  
14 species. The PCEs are the building blocks or specific elements that make up the  
15 physical and biological features for a particular species. If the PCEs - as identified  
16 by the Service - are present in areas occupied by lynx at the time of listing, then the  
17 area is deemed essential to the conservation of the species and qualifies for critical  
18 habitat designation.

19 ***The Service's November 9, 2006, designation of critical habitat for lynx***

20 55. On November 9, 2006, the Service issued a final rule designating critical  
21 habitat for lynx in the contiguous United States. 71 Fed. Reg. 66008.

22 56. The Service's 2006 rule designated approximately 1,841 square miles of  
23 critical habitat for lynx in three states: Montana, Washington, and Minnesota. The  
24 Service's 2006 rule excluded all National Forest and BLM lands from the critical  
25 habitat designation

26 57. The Service's 2006 rule states that the PCEs for lynx are "boreal forest  
27 landscapes supporting a mosaic of differing successional forest stages and

1 containing: (i) the presence of snowshoe hares and their preferred habitat  
2 conditions; (ii) winter conditions that are generally deep and fluffy for extended  
3 periods of time; and (iii) sites for denning that have abundant coarse woody debris.

4 58. The Service's 2006 rule excluded the entire Southern Rocky Mountains  
5 (south-central Wyoming, Colorado, and north-central New Mexico) from the  
6 critical habitat designation. The Service stated that in "the Southern Rockies it is  
7 still uncertain whether a self-sustaining lynx population will become established as  
8 a result of Colorado's reintroduction effort." 71 Fed. Reg. at 66010. The Service  
9 said the "reintroduction effort" is not "essential" to the recovery of lynx and noted  
10 that the Southern Rockies "are not directly connected to lynx populations in  
11 Canada." *Id.*

12 59. The Service's 2006 rule excluded north-central and northeastern  
13 Washington (Kettle and Wedge ranges) from the critical habitat designation  
14 because, according to the Service, there "is no evidence that a lynx population has  
15 occupied the Kettle Range since 1995." 71 Fed. Reg. at 66010.

16 60. The Service's 2006 rule excluded areas deemed occupied by lynx in  
17 Idaho and Montana at the time of listing from the critical habitat designation  
18 because they are located on National Forest and BLM lands which convey  
19 "considerable management attention for lynx."

20 61. On July 20, 2007, the Service announced it would review the 2006  
21 critical habitat rule after questions were raised about the integrity of scientific  
22 information used and whether the decision made was consistent with the  
23 appropriate legal standards. The Service's review of the 2006 rule determined that  
24 it was improperly influenced by then deputy assistant secretary of the Interior Julie  
25 MacDonald and, as a result, may not be supported by the record, may not be  
26 adequately explained, or may not comport with the best available science.

1 ***The Service's February 25, 2009, designation of critical habitat for lynx***

2 62. On February 25, 2009, the Service issued a revised rule designating  
3 critical habitat for lynx in the contiguous United States. 74 Fed. Reg. 8616.

4 63. The Service's 2009 revised rule designated approximately 39,000 square  
5 miles of critical habitat for lynx in the contiguous United States in the states of  
6 Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington.

7 64. The Service's 2009 rule states the PCEs for lynx are "boreal forest  
8 landscapes supporting a mosaic of differing successional forest stages and  
9 containing: (i) the presence of snowshoe hares and their preferred habitat  
10 conditions; (ii) winter conditions that are generally deep and fluffy for extended  
11 periods of time; and (iii) sites for denning that have abundant coarse woody debris;  
12 and (iv) matrix habitat (e.g., hardwood forest, dry forest, non-forest, or other  
13 habitat types that do not support snowshoe hares) that occurs between patches of  
14 boreal forest in close juxtaposition.

15 65. The Service's 2009 revised rule excluded the entire Southern Rocky  
16 Mountains (south-central Wyoming, Colorado, and north-central New Mexico)  
17 from the critical habitat designation. The Service stated that "it is still uncertain  
18 whether a self-sustaining lynx population will become established as a result of  
19 Colorado's reintroduction effort." 74 Fed. Reg. at 8619. The Service also stated  
20 that "the Southern Rockies contain marginal habitat, are on the southern limit of  
21 the species' range, and have not been shown to support a breeding population of  
22 lynx. Therefore, we find that habitat in Colorado is not essential to the conservation  
23 of the species." *Id.*

24 66. The Service's 2009 rule excluded north-central and northeastern  
25 Washington (Kettle and Wedge ranges) from the critical habitat designation  
26 because, according to the Service, while the area "historically supported lynx  
27 populations" and "boreal forest habitat within the Kettle Range appears to contain

1 habitat for lynx” there is “no evidence that the Kettle Range is currently occupied  
2 by a reproducing lynx population.” 74 Fed. Reg. at 8619.

3 67. The Service’s 2009 rule excluded areas deemed occupied by lynx in  
4 Idaho and Montana at the time of listing from the critical habitat designation,  
5 including, but not limited to, portions of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest,  
6 Clearwater National Forest and Targhee National Forest in Idaho and portions of  
7 the Lolo National Forest, Kootenai National Forest (Cabinet Mountains), Bitterroot  
8 National Forest, Helena National Forest (area south of Highway 12, along the  
9 Continental Divide), Gallatin National Forest, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National  
10 Forest. No explanation for these exclusions was provided. The Service’s 2009 rule  
11 also excluded Oregon from the revised critical habitat rule without any explanation.

12 68. In 2010, the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana issued a  
13 decision in *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Lyder*, 728 F. Supp.2d 1126 (D. Mont.  
14 2010), finding several flaws in the Service’s 2009 revised critical habitat rule. The  
15 Plaintiffs in this case were not a party in the *Lyder* case. The Court in *Lyder* kept  
16 the 2009 revised critical habitat rule in place but ordered the Service to undertake a  
17 new analysis and determination, consistent with the Court’s memorandum opinion  
18 and order.

19 ***The Service’s September 12, 2014, designation of critical habitat for lynx***

20 69. On September 12, 2014, the Service issued a second revised rule  
21 designating critical habitat for lynx in the contiguous United States. 79 Fed. Reg.  
22 54782.

23 70. The Service’s 2014 revised rule designates approximately 38,954 square  
24 miles of critical habitat for lynx in the contiguous United States in the states of  
25 Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington. The 2014 rule  
26 designates less than the total acreage of critical habitat designated under the 2009  
27 revised rule.



1 71. The Service’s 2014 rule states the PCEs for lynx are boreal forest  
2 landscapes supporting a mosaic of differing successional forest stages and  
3 containing: (i) presence of snowshoe hares and their preferred habitat conditions;  
4 (ii) winter conditions that provide and maintain deep fluffy snow for extended  
5 periods of time; (iii) sites for denning that have abundant coarse woody debris; and  
6 (iv) matrix habitat (e.g., hardwood forest, dry forest, non-forest, or other habitat  
7 types that do not support snowshoe hares).

8 72. In the 2014 revised rule, the Service determined that no areas  
9 “unoccupied” at the time of listing are essential to the conservation of the species.  
10 The Service only considered areas “occupied” at the time of listing for potential  
11 inclusion in the revised critical habitat rule.

12 73. The Service’s 2014 revised rule excludes the entire Southern Rocky  
13 Mountains (south-central Wyoming, Colorado, and north-central New Mexico)  
14 from the critical habitat designation. The Service stated that the Southern Rockies  
15 was excluded because the areas likely do not “possess the physical and biological  
16 features essential to lynx in sufficient quantity and spatial arrangement to sustain  
17 lynx populations over time. Therefore, we find that the habitat in Colorado and  
18 elsewhere in the Southern Rocky Mountains does not contain the PCE[s].” 79 Fed.  
19 Reg. at 54817. The Service states that the Southern Rockies was also excluded  
20 because of the area’s distance and isolation from Canada and other lynx  
21 populations in the contiguous United States and low snowshoe hare densities. The  
22 Service also determined that “there is no reliable evidence that lynx populations”  
23 were ever established in Colorado or elsewhere in the Southern Rockies

24 74. The Service’s 2014 rule excluded north-central and northeastern  
25 Washington (Kettle and Wedge ranges) from the critical habitat designation  
26 because, according to the Service, there “is no evidence that the area was occupied  
27 by lynx at the time of listing.” The Service also stated that “the spatial

1 configuration and quantity of habitat do not appear to be sufficient to provide for  
2 the conservation of lynx.”

3 75. The Service’s 2014 rule excluded areas deemed occupied by lynx in  
4 Idaho and Montana at the time of listing from the critical habitat designation,  
5 including, but not limited to, portions of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest,  
6 Clearwater National Forest and Targhee National Forest in Idaho and portions of  
7 the Lolo National Forest, Kootenai National Forest, Bitterroot National Forest,  
8 Helena National Forest (area south of Highway 12, along the Continental Divide),  
9 Gallatin National Forest, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. The Service  
10 determined that these areas were either not occupied by lynx at the time of listing  
11 or lack the PCEs in adequate quantity and spatial arrangement. The Service’s 2014  
12 rule also excluded Oregon from the revised critical habitat rule without any  
13 explanation.

14 COUNT I  
15 ESA VIOLATION  
16 (failure to utilize the best available science)

17 76. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

18 77. Pursuant to Section 4(b)(2) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(2), the  
19 Service’s implementing regulations, and the Service’s policy, the Service must base  
20 critical habitat decisions “on the basis of the best scientific data available”  
21 (hereinafter “best available science”).

22 78. The Service’s September 12, 2014, revised critical habitat decision was  
23 not based on the best available science on lynx, including, but not limited to,  
24 information on the species’ historic and current range, range and occupancy at the  
25 time of listing in 2000, habitat requirements, movements, conservation value of  
26 certain areas for lynx, and threats to the species (both current and reasonably  
27 foreseeable future threats).

1 79. The Service's failure and/or refusal to utilize the best available science  
2 violates Section 4 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533, and is "arbitrary, capricious, an  
3 abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law" and/or constitutes  
4 "agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed." 5 U.S.C. §§ 706  
5 (2)(A), 706 (1).

6  
7 **COUNT II**  
8 **ESA and APA VIOLATIONS**  
9 **(definition and application of the PCEs)**

10 80. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

11 81. Pursuant to Section 4(a)(3)(A) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a)(3)(A),  
12 the Service is directed to designate and revise, as appropriate, "critical habitat" for  
13 listed species. "Critical habitat" is defined as: (1) specific areas occupied by the  
14 species at the time of listing on which are found those physical and biological  
15 features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special  
16 management considerations; or (2) specific areas not occupied by the species at the  
17 time of listing but nonetheless deemed essential to the conservation of the species.  
18 16 U.S.C. § 1532(5)(A).

19 82. The "physical and biological features" essential to the conservation of a  
20 species include, but are not limited to, cover and shelter, sites for breeding, areas  
21 with sufficient food and water, space for growth, and protected habitat. 40 C.F.R. §  
22 424.12(b). In order to identify areas for critical habitat designation, the Service  
23 identifies the "primary constituent elements" or PCEs of these features.

24 83. The Service determined the PCEs for lynx are boreal forest landscapes  
25 supporting a mosaic of differing successional forest stages and containing: (i)  
26 presence of snowshoe hares and their preferred habitat conditions; (ii) winter  
27 conditions that provide and maintain deep fluffy snow for extended periods of  
28 time; (iii) sites for denning that have abundant coarse woody debris; and (iv) matrix

1 habitat (e.g., hardwood forest, dry forest, non-forest, or other habitat types that do  
2 not support snowshoe hares).

3 84. In defining the PCEs for lynx, the Service: (a) relied on overly broad and  
4 vague terms (e.g., boreal forest, “presence of snowshoe hares,” matrix); (b) relied  
5 on outdated and/or incomplete science; (c) failed to properly explain and define the  
6 terms included in the PCEs; and (d) failed to include an element in the PCEs to  
7 ensure the maintenance and recruitment of lynx winter habitat, i.e., mature, multi-  
8 storied forest stands with sufficient horizontal cover, which is critical to the long-  
9 term survival and recovery of the species.

10 85. In applying the PCEs for lynx, the Service; (a) relied on criteria not  
11 included in the PCEs for lynx and/or authorized by the ESA; (b) relied on criteria  
12 that the Service does not know how to define and/or measure; (c) failed to apply a  
13 PCE analysis to certain, important areas for lynx known to be occupied by lynx at  
14 the time of listing; (d) failed to demonstrate, and/or provide support for its  
15 conclusion that PCEs are absent from areas excluded; and (e) failed to respond  
16 and/or refute peer review and public comments on the existence of PCEs in areas  
17 excluded.

18 86. The Service’s failure and/or refusal to properly define and apply the  
19 PCEs when revising critical habitat for lynx violates Section 4 of the ESA, 16  
20 U.S.C. § 1533, the ESA’s implementing regulations, and the Service’s policy, and  
21 is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with  
22 law ” and/or constitutes “agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably  
23 delayed.” 5 U.S.C. §§ 706 (2)(A), 706 (1).

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COUNT III  
ESA and APA VIOLATIONS  
(definition and application of “occupied”)

87. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

88. Under the ESA, "critical habitat" is defined as: (1) specific areas occupied by the species at the time of listing on which are found those physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations; or (2) specific areas not occupied by the species at the time of listing but nonetheless deemed essential to the conservation of the species. 16 U.S.C. § 1532(5)(A).

89. In the 2014 revised critical habitat rule, the Service states that the definition of "occupied" took into account two variables: (1) whether the area was within the lynx's known historic range based on McKelvey et al. (2000a) and Hoving et al. (2003); and (2) whether verified occurrence records of lynx since 1995 exist. Under the Service's definition both variables must be met in order for an area to be deemed "occupied" by lynx at the time of listing. To be considered a "verified" lynx record, the Service requires an animal (live or dead) in hand or observed closely by a person knowledgeable in lynx identification, genetic (DNA) confirmation, snow tracks but only when confirmed by genetic analysis, or location data from a radio or GPS-collared lynx.

90. The Service’s definition of “occupied” conflicts with the best available science on lynx (including science on longevity) and how the term is defined by other agencies, is inconsistent with how the term “occupied habitat” was defined, determined, understood, and how occupancy was verified when lynx were listed in March, 2000, and is too restrictive for lynx, a species that is rare and difficult to detect.

91. The Service’s determination that certain areas were “unoccupied” at the time of listing is also not based on the best available science, ignores verified

1 occurrence records, is premised on incomplete and insufficient data, relies on the  
2 lack of surveys or lack of reasonable efforts to confirm the presence of lynx in  
3 areas where lynx have been trapped and are known to exist by local residents and  
4 state agencies, and incorrectly assumes areas historically occupied by lynx are  
5 “unoccupied” unless proven otherwise.

6 92. The Service’s determination that areas deemed “unoccupied” at the time  
7 of listing are “not essential to the conservation and recovery” of lynx in the  
8 contiguous United is also not based on the best available science, consistent with or  
9 supported by evidence presented to the Service, or made in accordance with the  
10 ESA.

11 93. The Service’s definition and application of the term “occupied” in the  
12 2014 revised critical habitat rule violates the ESA and is “arbitrary, capricious, an  
13 abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law ” and/or constitutes  
14 “agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.” 5 U.S.C. §§ 706  
15 (2)(A), 706 (1).

16  
17 **COUNT IV**  
18 **ESA and APA VIOLATIONS**  
19 (insufficient data and no rational connection between facts and decision)

20 94. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

21 95. Pursuant to the ESA and APA, the Service’s revised critical habitat  
22 decision for lynx must be supported by reliable and sufficient evidence and there  
23 must be a rational connection between the facts found and the decision made.

24 96. The Service’s decision to exclude the Southern Rockies, Oregon,  
25 portions of Washington (Kettle Range and Wedge), Idaho, and Montana from the  
26 critical habitat designation is not supported by reliable and sufficient evidence, is  
27 premised on contorted and manipulated data, and there is no rational connection

1 between the evidence in the record and the Service's decision.

2 97. The Service's revised critical habitat decision for lynx violates the ESA  
3 and is "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance  
4 with law " and/or constitutes "agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably  
5 delayed." 5 U.S.C. §§ 706 (2)(A), 706 (1).

6 REQUEST FOR RELIEF

7 98. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

8 99. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant the  
9 following relief:

10 A. Issue a declaratory judgment that the Service's September 12, 2014,  
11 revised critical habitat decision for lynx violated the ESA and is "arbitrary,  
12 capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law" and/or  
13 constitutes "agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed" under the  
14 APA;

15 B. Issue an order remanding this matter back to the Service for further  
16 analysis and action consistent with the law and this Court's memorandum opinion  
17 and order;

18 C. Retain continuing jurisdiction of this matter until the Service fully  
19 remedies the violations of law complained of herein;

20 D. Issue such injunctive relief as Plaintiffs may subsequently request;

21 E. Grant Plaintiffs their costs and expenses of litigation, including  
22 reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g);

23 F. Grant such other relief that this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

24 Respectfully submitted this 17<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2014.

25  
26 /s/ Matthew K. Bishop  
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