



(“O&C Act”), 43 U.S.C. § 1181a, into reserve classifications where no sustained yield timber harvest is permitted. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 34-37, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 1]. Plaintiffs allege violations of O&C Act, 43 U.S.C. §1181a, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C.A. §1701 Savings Provision, and the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. §§701-706. *See* Compl. ¶ 1.

This case is one of three separate actions currently before the Court, at the summary judgment stage, involving challenges related to timber sales in the Pacific Northwest and habitat for the northern spotted owl. *See Carpenters Industrial Council, et al. v. Jewell, et al.*, No. 13-361 (filed on March 21, 2013) (“*CIC v. Jewell*”);<sup>1</sup> *Swanson Group Mfg., LLC, et al. v. Director, Bureau of Land Management*, No. 14-211 (filed on Feb. 13, 2014) (“*Swanson v. BLM*” or “*Swanson II*”); *American Forest Resource Council, et al. v. Jewell*, No. 14-368 (filed on March 7, 2014) (“*AFRC v. Jewell*”).<sup>2</sup> Prior to commencing these three actions, many of the same plaintiffs brought suit in *Swanson Group Mfg., LLC, et al. v. Salazar, et al.*, No. 10-1843 (filed on Oct. 29, 2010) (“*Swanson I*”).<sup>3</sup> In *Swanson I*, I granted summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs and found two federal agency actions to be unlawful: (1) the failure to offer for sale a declared amount of timber from two western Oregon districts, and (2) the development

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<sup>1</sup> The complaint initially named Kenneth Salazar in his official capacity as the Secretary of the Interior as defendant, who was succeeded by the current Secretary of the Interior, Sally Jewell.

<sup>2</sup> Another case involving similar claims was dismissed voluntarily by plaintiffs. *See American Forest Resource Council, et al. v. Salazar, et al.*, No. 11-1174 [Dkt. # 44]. An additional case involving similar claims and many of the same plaintiffs was filed recently with this Court. *See Swanson et al. v. Jewell et al.*, No. 15-1419 (filed on August 31, 2015).

<sup>3</sup> American Forest Resource Council and Swanson Group Manufacturing LLC, both of which are plaintiffs in all three of the current actions, were plaintiffs in *Swanson I* as well. Douglas Timber Operation, Inc., another plaintiff in *Swanson I*, is a plaintiff in two of the three remaining actions.

and use of an Owl Estimation Methodology. *See* Order and Mem. Op., No. 10-1843 [Dkts. ## 58, 59]. Defendants appealed that decision to our Circuit Court, which vacated the summary judgment ruling on the grounds that the plaintiffs in that case lacked standing, and, therefore, their challenges to agency actions must be dismissed. *See Swanson Grp. Mfg. LLC v. Jewell*, 790 F.3d 235, 238 (D.C. Cir. 2015).

In light of the standing decision in *Swanson I* and the significant overlap between the plaintiffs in that case and the three above-referenced actions, I ordered the parties in these three cases to show cause in writing why the cases should not also be dismissed for lack of standing. *See* Order to Show Cause, *CIC v. Jewell*, No. 13-361 [Dkt. # 82]; *Swanson II*, No. 14-211 [Dkt. # 28]; *AFRC v. Jewell*, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 30]. In response to the show cause orders, plaintiffs in each of the three actions filed briefs accompanied by ten new declarations. *See* *CIC v. Jewell*, No. 13-361 [Dkts. ## 84-1–84-11]<sup>4</sup>; *Swanson II*, No. 14-211 [Dkts. ## 30-1–30-11]; *AFRC v. Jewell*, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 32-1–32-11]. Defendants then filed a response in each of the three cases. *See* *CIC v. Jewell*, No. 13-361 [Dkts. ## 88, 90]; *Swanson II*, No. 14-211 [Dkt. # 31]; *AFRC v. Jewell*, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 33].

### STANDARD OF REVIEW

Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings and the record demonstrate that “there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The moving party bears the initial

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<sup>4</sup> Plaintiff-intervenors in *CIC v. Jewell* moved for permission to respond to the show cause order, which the Court granted. *See* No. 13-361 [Dkt. # 84]; Minute Order, July 22, 2015.

burden of demonstrating the absence of a genuine dispute of material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In this case, where cross-motions for summary judgment are at issue, the Court draws all reasonable inferences regarding the assertions made in a light favorable to the non-moving party. *Union Neighbors United, Inc. v. Jewell*, 83 F. Supp. 3d 280, 285 (D.D.C. 2015). The Court will “grant summary judgment only if one of the moving parties is entitled to judgment as a matter of law upon material facts that are not genuinely disputed.” *Select Specialty Hosp.-Bloomington, Inc. v. Sebelius*, 774 F. Supp. 2d 332, 338 (D.D.C. 2011).

#### ANALYSIS

“Article III of the Constitution confines the jurisdiction of the federal courts to actual ‘Cases’ and ‘Controversies,’ and . . . ‘the doctrine of standing serves to identify those disputes which are appropriately resolved through the judicial process.’” *Clinton v. City of New York*, 524 U.S. 417, 429–30 (1998) (quoting *Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 U.S. 149, 155 (1990)). Plaintiffs bear the burden of demonstrating they have standing to pursue their claims. *See Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992). “[T]he irreducible constitutional minimum of standing” requires “[1] an injury in fact . . . which is (a) concrete and particularized, and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical, . . . [2] a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of . . . , [and] [3] it must be likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Id.* at 560–61 (footnote, citations, and internal quotation marks omitted).

At the summary judgment stage, plaintiffs “can no longer rest on . . . ‘mere allegations,’ but must ‘set forth’ by affidavit or other evidence ‘specific facts,’ which for purposes of the summary judgment motion will be taken to be true.” *Id.* at 561 (citations omitted). Statements of fact must be sufficiently specific to rise above the level of “conclusory allegations.” *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed’n*, 497 U.S. 871, 888 (1990). Although “general factual allegations of injury resulting from the defendant’s conduct may suffice” to show standing at the motion to dismiss stage, *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. at 561, at summary judgment, a court will not “‘presume’ the missing facts” necessary to establish an element of standing, *Lujan v. National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. at 889.

“[W]hen the plaintiff is not himself the object of the government action or inaction he challenges, standing is not precluded, but it is ordinarily ‘substantially more difficult’ to establish.” *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. at 562 (quoting *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 758 (1984)). Indeed, “courts [only] occasionally find the elements of standing to be satisfied in cases challenging government action on the basis of third-party conduct.” *Nat’l Wrestling Coaches Ass’n v. Dep’t of Educ.*, 366 F.3d 930, 940 (D.C. Cir. 2004).

Furthermore, because plaintiffs here seek injunctive relief, they must show that they suffer an ongoing injury or face imminent future injury. *See Dearth v. Holder*, 641 F.3d 499, 501 (D.C. Cir. 2011). This creates “‘a significantly more rigorous burden to establish standing’” than that on parties seeking redress for past injuries. *Chamber of Commerce v. EPA*, 642 F.3d 192, 200 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (quoting *United Transp. Union v.*

ICC, 891 F.2d 908, 913 (D.C. Cir. 1989)). That is, “to ‘shift[ ] injury from conjectural to imminent,’ the [plaintiffs] must show that there is a ‘substantial . . . probability’ of injury.” *Id.* (first alteration in original) (quoting *Sherley v. Sebelius*, 610 F.3d 69, 74 (D.C. Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted)).

### **I. Consideration of Newly Submitted Declarations**

In *Sierra Club v. EPA*, our Circuit Court held that a petitioner whose standing is not self-evident “should establish its standing by the submission of its arguments and any affidavits or other evidence appurtenant thereto *at the first appropriate point* in the review proceeding.” 292 F.3d 895, 900 (D.C. Cir. 2002) (emphasis added). Our Circuit Court further explained that “[a]bsent good cause shown, however, a litigant should not expect the court” to grant an “opportunity to submit post-argument affidavits further demonstrating” standing. *Id.*; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(c)(2) (“Any affidavit supporting a motion must be served with the motion.”).

Here, plaintiffs have had ample opportunity to establish standing. Indeed, in moving for summary judgment, plaintiffs put forward numerous declarations alleging facts and advancing arguments as to why they had standing.<sup>5</sup> The order to show cause that I entered in this case was an invitation for the parties to state *reasons* why the existing declarations were sufficient and why the cases should not be dismissed pursuant to our Circuit Court’s decision in *Swanson I*. The orders were *not* an invitation to re-open the evidentiary record for new declarations and averments about the nature of

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<sup>5</sup> *See* No. 14-368 [Dkts. ## 16-1—16-7, 17] (Declarations of Thomas L. Partin, Tony Hadley, Bob Ragon, David Johnson, Todd A. Payne, Sean M. Smith, Steven D. Swanson, and Robert T. Freres).

plaintiffs' harm. *See Sierra Club*, 292 F.3d at 901 (“Requiring the petitioner to establish its standing at the outset of its case is the most fair and orderly process by which to determine whether the petitioner has standing to invoke the jurisdiction of the court.”). Unfortunately for plaintiffs, their response has not demonstrated the good cause necessary to accept new declarations after the close of summary judgment briefing, and, accordingly, I decline to consider them.

## II. Standing Analysis

Much of the substance of the original standing declarations that plaintiffs filed along with their motion for summary judgment concern the very same allegations of economic harm that were rejected by our Circuit Court in *Swanson I*.<sup>6</sup> *Compare* Decl. of Thomas L. Partin ¶ 3, No. 10-1843 [Dkt. # 41-6] (“Many of AFRC’s members have been unable to purchase timber sales, and have suffered economic loss, as a result of the failure of the BLM in recent years to sell the allowable sale quantity of timber it has determined and declared in its [resource management plans] for each of its western Oregon districts under the [O & C Act].”), *with* Ragon Decl. ¶ 8, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 16-3] (“DTO members . . . have historically depended on timber sold by the BLM and the Forest Service for a major share of their timber supply, and that remains true today even at the sharply reduced levels of federal timber sales.”); Johnson Decl. ¶ 2, No. 14-368

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<sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs here also make the same allegation as in No. 13-361 that a lack of management under the challenged plan will lead, to a “substantially raised” risk of fire, but, for similar reasons why plaintiffs failed to make the necessary showing in No. 13-361, plaintiffs here have failed to demonstrate exactly *how* the challenged resource management plans at issue have raised the risk of forest fire, as compared to, say, any other resource management plan the BLM could have adopted. *See Vilsack*, 2015 WL 1906022, at \*17 (dismissing on standing where “the instant record simply fails to support the assumption that there is any causal connection between decreased harvesting and increased wildfires”).

[Dkt. # 16-4] (“Without an adequate supply of timber, C & D faces the prospect of being forced to shut down, lay off all its employees and close its doors forever.”); Smith Decl. ¶ 4, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 6] (“The severe reduction in BLM timber sales is a principle cause of Starfire’s current reduced employee level, and reduced profitability level (along with comparable reductions in Forest Service timber sales).”).<sup>7</sup> These are indistinguishable from the conclusory allegations of economic harm that were insufficient in *Swanson I*. See *Swanson Grp. Mfg. LLC*, 790 F.3d at 242 (“Phillippi’s averments that harm to his company was caused by BLM’s failure to sell enough timber in Medford and may recur as a result of the same are general averments and conclusory allegations that are inadequate to demonstrate standing.”). Regarding these kinds of averments, our Circuit Court explained in *Swanson I*:

The only record evidence that Rough & Ready will be harmed by future shortfalls in Medford timber sales is Phillippi’s averment that the company has suffered economic loss and hardship as a result of the sharp decrease in BLM Medford district timber sales in recent years. . . . Phillippi’s averments that harm to his company was caused by BLM’s failure to sell enough timber in Medford and may recur as a result of the same are general averments and conclusory allegations that are inadequate to demonstrate standing. . . .

. . . .

Neither is it self evident that the harm to Rough & Ready was caused by reduced timber sales in Medford. Phillippi does not indicate the extent of Rough & Ready’s reliance on timber purchased from Medford . . . .

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<sup>7</sup> Even if I were to consider the newly filed declarations, many of their averments of economic harm post-date the filing of this lawsuit. See, e.g., Decl. of Lee Sanders, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 32-4]; Decl. of Rick Svlich, No. 14-368 [Dkt. # 32-6]. Standing, however, is assessed by considering facts at the time the complaint was first filed. See *Wheaton Coll. v. Sebelius*, 703 F.3d 551, 552 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (citing *Chamber of Commerce v. EPA*, 642 F.3d 192, 200 (D.C. Cir. 2011)); see also *La Botz v. Fed. Election Comm’n*, 61 F. Supp. 3d 21, 28 (D.D.C. 2014) (“[S]tanding in the present action is ascertained from the facts as they existed when [the plaintiff] first filed his complaint in this Court . . . .”).



Moreover, the record shows that the 2008 economic decline affected the timber market as demand for housing construction declined. Without information about Rough & Ready's past injury, Phillippi's declaration does not show Rough & Ready's economic losses fairly can be traced to BLM's failure to comply with the annual sales provision of the O & C Act, rather than to an independent source, such as the recession.

*Id.* at 242–43 (citations and quotation marks omitted).

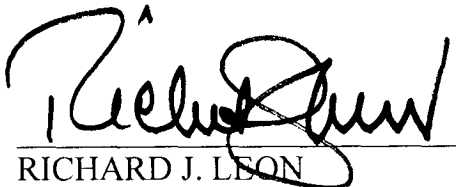
Plaintiffs have presented no new arguments as to why their general averments and conclusory allegations of economic harm are now sufficient. Indeed, just as in *Swanson I*, plaintiffs cannot show that any of their economic losses are traceable to the BLM's approval of the 1995 RMPs instead of to an "independent source, such as the recession," or that their prediction of future injury is "more certain than those [the D.C. Circuit] has concluded are 'insufficient.'" *Id.*

Lastly, plaintiffs fail to demonstrate organizational standing based on the standing of any member. *See Hunt v. Wash. State Apple Adver. Comm'n*, 432 U.S. 333, 343 (1977). Just as in *Swanson I*, plaintiffs fail to present evidence identifying members that have "suffered the requisite harm" from BLM's approval of the 1995 RMPs. *See Summers v. Earth Island Inst.*, 555 U.S. 488, 499 (2009); *Chamber of Commerce v. EPA*, 642 F.3d at 199.

Therefore, in accordance with our Circuit Court's decision in *Swanson I*, I find that plaintiffs have not demonstrated economic injury sufficient to have Article III standing to challenge BLM's approval of the 1995 RMPs.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, for all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is DENIED, defendant's motion for summary judgment is GRANTED, and this case is DISMISSED for lack of standing. An Order consistent with this decision accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.



RICHARD J. LEON  
United States District Judge