

FOR PUBLICATION
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

SIERRA FOREST LEGACY; CENTER FOR
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY; NATURAL
RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL;
SIERRA CLUB; THE WILDERNESS
SOCIETY, INC.,

Plaintiffs-Appellants

v.

HARRIS SHERMAN, in his official
capacity as Under Secretary for
Natural Resources and
Environment, U.S. Department of
Agriculture; TOM TIDWELL, in his
official capacity as Chief of the
U.S. Forest Service; RANDY
MOORE, in his official capacity as
Regional Forester, U.S. Forest
Service Region 5; ALICE CARLTON,
in her official capacity as Forest
Supervisor, Plumas National
Forest; QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP,

Defendants-Appellees,

AMERICAN FOREST & PAPER
ASSOCIATION; AMERICAN FOREST
RESOURCE COUNCIL;

6904

SIERRA FOREST LEGACY v. SHERMAN

BLUERIBBON COALITION; CALIFORNIA
EQUESTRIAN TRAILS & LANDS
COALITION; CALIFORNIA FOREST
COUNTIES SCHOOLS COALITION;
CALIFORNIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION;
CALIFORNIA LICENSED FORESTERS
ASSOCIATION; CALIFORNIA/ NEVADA
SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION;
COARSEGOLD RESOURCE
CONSERVATION DISTRICT;
HUNTINGTON LAKE ASSOCIATION;
HUNTINGTON LAKE BIG CREEK
HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY;
KLAMATH ALLIANCE FOR RESOURCES
& ENVIRONMENT; REGIONAL
COUNCIL OF RURAL COUNTIES;
SIERRA RESOURCE CONSERVATION
DISTRICT; STRAWBERRY PROPERTY
OWNER'S ASSOCIATION; TULARE
COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION
DISTRICT; TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ALLIANCE FOR RESOURCES &
ENVIRONMENT; WESTERN COUNCIL OF
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS; CALIFORNIA
CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
Defendants-Intervenors-Appellees.

No. 09-17796
D.C. No.
2:05-cv-00205-
MCE-GGH

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE; TOM VILSAK,
Secretary, Department of
Agriculture; HARRIS SHERMAN,
Under Secretary for Natural
Resources and Environment, U.S.
Department of Agriculture; UNITED
STATES FOREST SERVICE; TOM
TIDWELL, Chief, U.S. Forest
Service; RANDY MOORE, Regional
Forester, Pacific Southwest
Region, U.S. Forest Service,
Defendants-Appellees,

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP; AMERICAN
FOREST & PAPER ASSOCIATION;
AMERICAN FOREST RESOURCE
COUNCIL; BLUERIBBON COALITION;
CALIFORNIA EQUESTRIAN TRAILS &
LANDS COALITION; CALIFORNIA
FOREST COUNTIES SCHOOLS
COALITION; CALIFORNIA LICENSED
FORESTERS ASSOCIATION;

6906

SIERRA FOREST LEGACY v. SHERMAN

CALIFORNIA/NEVADA SNOWMOBILE
ASSOCIATION; COARSEGOLD
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT;
HUNTINGTON LAKE ASSOCIATION;
HUNTINGTON LAKE BIG CREEK
HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY;
KLAMATH ALLIANCE FOR RESOURCES
& ENVIRONMENT; REGIONAL
COUNCIL OF RURAL COUNTIES;
SIERRA RESOURCE CONSERVATION
DISTRICT; STRAWBERRY PROPERTY
OWNERS' ASSOCIATION; TULARE
COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION
DISTRICT; TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ALLIANCE FOR RESOURCES &
ENVIRONMENT; WESTERN
COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS;
CALIFORNIA FORESTY ASSOCIATION;
CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S
ASSOCIATION,
Defendants-Intervenors-Appellees.

No. 10-15026
D.C. Nos.
2:05-cv-00211-
MCE-GGH
2:05-cv-00205-
MCE-GGH
2:05-cv-00905-
MCE-GGH
OPINION

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of California
Morrison C. England, District Judge, Presiding

Argued and Submitted
July 8, 2010—Pasadena, California

Filed May 26, 2011

Before: Stephen Reinhardt, John T. Noonan, Jr. and
Raymond C. Fisher, Circuit Judges.

Per Curiam Introduction;
Section I-VI by Judge Fisher;
Section VII by Judge Reinhardt;
Judge Fisher Dissenting in Part;
Judge Noonan Concurring in Part and Dissenting in Part

COUNSEL

Gregory C. Loarie (argued), Oakland, California, and Patrick Gallagher, San Francisco, California, for plaintiffs-appellants Sierra Forest Legacy, Center for Biological Diversity, Natural Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society, Inc.

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Attorney General of California, Sally Magnani and Janill L. Richards (argued), Supervising Deputy Attorneys General, Oakland, California, for plaintiff-appellant State of California.

Ignacia S. Moreno, U.S. Assistant Attorney General, Barclay Samford, Robert H. Oakley and Jennifer Scheller Neumann (argued), U.S. Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Washington, D.C., and James L. Rosen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of General Counsel, San Francisco, California, for defendants-appellees United States Department of Agriculture, United States Forest Service, Tom Vilsack, Harris Sherman, Tom Tidwell, Randy Moore and Alice Carlton.

Michael B. Jackson (argued), Quincy, California, for defendant-appellee and defendant-intervenor-appellee Quincy Library Group.

Thomas R. Lundquist (argued) and J. Michael Klise, Washington, D.C., for defendants-intervenors-appellees American Forest and Paper Association, American Forest Resource Council, Blueribbon Coalition, California Equestrian Trails and Lands Coalition, California Forest Counties Schools Coalition, California Forestry Association, California Licensed Foresters Association, California/Nevada Snowmobile Association, Coarsegold Resource Conservation District, Huntington Lake Association, Huntington Lake Big Creek Historical Conservancy, Klamath Alliance for Resources and Environment, Regional Council of Rural Counties, Sierra Resource Conservation District, Strawberry Property Owners' Association, Tulare County Resource Conservation District, Tuolumne County Alliance for Resources and Environment and Western Council of Industrial Workers.

William J. Thomas (argued) and Anthony Van Ruiten, Sacramento, California, for defendant-intervenor-appellee California Cattlemen's Association.

OPINION

PER CURIAM:

This appeal concerns whether the process of establishing management guidelines governing 11.5 million acres of federal land in the Sierra Nevada region complied with both the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the substantive restrictions of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). Sierra Forest Legacy, the Center for Biological Diversity, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society (collectively "Sierra Forest") appeal a largely unfavorable summary judgment against them and a favorable but limited remedial order in their NEPA and NFMA suit challenging the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment ("the 2004

Framework”) and the Basin Project, a timber harvesting project approved under the 2004 Framework. The State of California also appeals a summary judgment against it and a limited remedial order in a related NEPA action. The district court found that the U.S. Forest Service and related federal defendants (collectively “the Forest Service”) violated NEPA by failing to consider alternative actions using the same modeling techniques and management priorities, but the court rejected several other NEPA and NFMA claims. The district court ordered the Forest Service to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) to remedy the NEPA error and denied Sierra Forest and California’s requests to enjoin implementation of the 2004 Framework in the interim.

Sierra Forest and California argue that the Forest Service violated NEPA both by failing to consider short-term impacts of the 2004 Framework and by failing to disclose and rebut expert opposition. Sierra Forest separately contends that the Forest Service violated NEPA when approving the Basin Project by failing to analyze cumulative impacts to sensitive species. Sierra Forest also argues that the 2004 Framework violates NFMA by failing to maintain viable populations of old forest wildlife. Sierra Forest further argues that the Basin Project specifically violates NFMA by failing to comply with the 2004 Framework’s management indicator species monitoring requirement, despite a 2007 Amendment to the 2004 Framework that purports retroactively to eliminate the monitoring requirement. Both Sierra Forest and California also contend that the district court abused its discretion when considering the equitable factors governing entry of a permanent injunction. The Forest Service and numerous intervenors contest these assertions and assert several procedural bars to relief.

For the reasons that follow, a majority affirms the district court’s decision on the merits of Sierra Forest and California’s NEPA claim. Specifically, we hold that Sierra Forest and California have standing to assert a facial NEPA claim

against the 2004 Framework but that the Framework SEIS adequately addressed short-term impacts to old forest wildlife and disclosed and rebutted public opposition. Similarly, we hold that the Forest Service did not violate NEPA when approving the Basin Project because the Forest Service adequately addressed cumulative impacts of the proposed management action. And we hold that the Forest Service violated NEPA by failing to update the alternatives from the 2001 Framework SEIS to reflect new modeling techniques used in the 2004 Framework SEIS. We vacate, however, the district court's orders granting a limited remedy and remand for reconsideration of the equities of a "substantive" injunction without giving undue deference to government experts. Judge Noonan dissents for the reasons explained in his concurrence in *Sierra Forest Legacy v. Rey*, 577 F.3d 1015, 1024-26 (9th Cir. 2009) (Noonan, J., concurring).

We remand also because we reverse the district court's decision on Sierra Forest's NFMA claim. A majority agrees to reverse, but for differing reasons. Judge Fisher would affirm. Judges Reinhardt and Noonan would reverse. Judge Noonan would reverse for the reasons stated in his previous concurrence in *Rey*. Judge Reinhardt's holding is narrower, and therefore controls the disposition of this case.¹

Judge Reinhardt holds that the Forest Service lacks power retroactively to amend forest plans, so the 2007 Amendment to the 2004 Framework did not change the population monitoring requirements for management indicator species appli-

¹For future cases, however, the holding is not binding authority on NFMA because there is no common ground between Judges Reinhardt and Noonan. See *Hayes v. Ayers*, ___ F.3d ___, 2011 WL 61643, at *15 (Jan. 7, 2011 9th Cir.) (concluding that a fragmented en banc decision of this court had no binding authority because the determinative vote relied on a completely distinct rationale) (citing *Marks v. United States*, 430 U.S. 188, 193 (1977)); *FTC v. Wholefoods Market, Inc.*, 548 F.3d 1028, 1061 n.8 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (Kavanaugh, J., dissenting) (discussing the rarity of a decision with no precedential value under the *Marks* principle).

cable to the Basin Project. We therefore remand for the district court to determine in the first instance whether, when it approved the Project, the Forest Service had complied with the 2004 Framework's population monitoring requirements. The district court should consider the 2004 Framework's requirements as they were at the time the Project was approved, not as the Forest Service represented them to be following the 2007 Amendment. Sierra Forest's challenge to the 2004 Framework itself is not presently ripe for judicial consideration because the district court has yet to consider whether the Basin Project complied with the 2004 Framework as it existed at the time of the Project's approval. Until the district court decides whether the Project complies with the 2004 Framework without the 2007 Amendment, it should not consider Sierra Forest's facial challenge to that Framework.

Judge Fisher would affirm the district court on the NFMA claim. He would hold that the Forest Service had power retroactively to amend the 2004 Framework and thus that the species monitoring claim related to the Basin Project is moot. Having concluded that the Basin Project complied with the amended 2004 Framework, Judge Fisher would hold Sierra Forest's NFMA challenge to the 2004 Framework is ripe, as applied in the Basin Project. He would further hold, however, that the adaptive management provisions of the 2004 Framework applied in the Basin Project do not violate NFMA.

There are thus four separate opinions in this case. First, a NEPA opinion written by Judge Fisher and joined by Judge Reinhardt appears as Parts I-VI of the decision. Second, a NFMA opinion written by Judge Reinhardt appears as Part VII. Third, a dissent by Judge Fisher on the NFMA issue follows Part VII. Fourth, an opinion by Judge Noonan concurring in the result on the NFMA issue, and dissenting from the NEPA opinion, concludes the decision.

FISHER, Circuit Judge:

I. Background

A. The 2004 Framework

In January 2001, the U.S. Forest Service completed the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment and an accompanying Rule of Decision (collectively “the 2001 Framework”), the conclusion of a 10-year comprehensive review process. The 2001 Framework significantly altered guidelines for management of 10 national forests and one management unit, which collectively include 11.5 million acres in the Sierra Nevada region of California. The 2001 Framework restricted logging based on overlapping guidelines concerning tree size, canopy closure and the presence of sensitive species including the California spotted owl, the northern goshawk (a bird of prey), the Pacific fisher (a small carnivorous mammal), the pine marten (another small carnivorous mammal), the willow flycatcher (a small bird) and the Yosemite toad. Less than a year later, the Forest Service began a review of the 2001 Framework to address six new policy priorities: fuel treatments, compatibility with the National Fire Plan, implementation of pilot projects outlined in the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act, 16 U.S.C. § 2104 note (HFQLG Act), impact on grazing permit holders, impact on recreational users and impact on local communities.

In 2003, the Forest Service released a draft SEIS explaining proposed changes to the 2001 Framework. The Forest Service sought internal review from both its Watershed, Fish, Wildlife, Air and Rare Plants staff and a science consistency review team, as well as interagency review from the Environmental Protection Agency and Fish and Wildlife Service. The State of California also submitted comments on the draft SEIS. The Forest Service received over 50,000 public comments, including approximately 1,300 individual letters. Numerous experts presented vigorous critiques of the plan for

its lack of emphasis on species preservation and purported assumptions concerning fire ecology.

In 2004, the Forest Service released the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment and final SEIS. The 2004 Framework significantly liberalizes management restrictions, most notably by emphasizing mechanical thinning over controlled burns and increasing the maximum size of trees subject to logging from either six or 20 inches diameter at breast height to 30 inches, subject to minimum canopy retention levels and maintenance of specified percentages of existing tree volume. The 2004 Framework maintains specific protections for California spotted owls both in protected activity centers around nests and in home range core areas. On the other hand, the 2004 Framework permits broad implementation of the HFQLG Act, which loosens logging restrictions in specified areas in order to experiment with fire suppression techniques such as Community Defense Zones and Defensible Fuel Profile Zones. Finally, the 2004 Framework alters grazing limitations to permit pasture use outside of breeding periods in areas known to contain willow flycatchers — a small bird — and Yosemite toads and would allow for site-specific waivers of any limitation subject to development of local management plans. The SEIS included over 130 pages of responses to public comments.

After the Regional Forester decided to select the 2004 Framework, members of the public submitted 6,241 administrative appeals. The Chief of the Forest Service denied the appeals, with instructions that the regional forester provide supplemental information concerning adaptive monitoring, a system under which the Forest Service will continuously assess the effects of management on sensitive species and adjust practices accordingly. The Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment affirmed the appeal decision a few months later.

B. Basin Project

Also in 2004, the Forest Service released an environmental assessment (EA) for the Basin Project, a timber harvesting project designed to implement the 2004 Framework. The Basin Project would harvest timber in a 40,000-acre area of the Plumas National Forest, including limited individual tree selection and group selection (removal of most trees in one-half- to two-acre clusters). The EA notes both direct and cumulative effects on the California spotted owl, northern goshawk, willow flycatcher and forest carnivores and concludes that “none of [the Basin Project’s] anticipated direct, indirect, or cumulative effects, considering both context and intensity, is expected to constitute a *significant environmental effect*, as that term is defined in the NEPA regulations.” (Emphasis in original.)

C. Procedural History

Sierra Forest Legacy, the Center for Biological Diversity, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society are membership organizations dedicated to the protection and restoration of the environment. Their individual members use and enjoy the Sierra Nevada mountains, including searching for and observing rare wildlife. The State of California contains numerous national forests and owns large tracts of land in the Sierra Nevada region.

Sierra Forest and California filed separate actions in 2005, both challenging the adequacy of the 2004 Framework under NEPA. Sierra Forest additionally asserted violations of NFMA and attacked specific projects. The federal government moved to dismiss California’s complaint for lack of standing, and the district court granted the motion with leave to file an amended complaint. *See California ex rel. Lockyer v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, No. 2:05-cv-0211, 2005 WL 1719892 (E.D. Cal. July 18, 2005) (“*California v. USDA I*”). California filed an amended complaint soon thereafter, and the Forest

Service did not renew its motion to dismiss. The district court granted numerous entities defendant-intervenor status in both cases, including the Quincy Library Group, the American Forest and Paper Association and the California Cattlemen's Association.

The parties in both suits cross-moved for summary judgment. While the motions remained pending, Sierra Forest filed a motion for a preliminary injunction against implementation of the 2004 Framework in three specific projects, which the district court denied from the bench. *See Sierra Nevada Forest Protection Campaign v. Rey*, No. 2:05-cv-0205, 2007 WL 3034931, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 16, 2007) (“*Sierra Forest I*”), *rev'd sub nom. Sierra Forest Legacy v. Rey*, 577 F.3d 1015 (9th Cir. 2009). In a subsequent written opinion, the district court found that Sierra Forest was unlikely to succeed on the merits of its claims, that the three specific projects Sierra Forest sought to enjoin were unlikely to harm forests or species irreparably and that the balance of hardships and public interest favored permitting the government to carry out logging. *See id.* at *7-*11.

On appeal, we reversed and remanded. *See Sierra Forest Legacy v. Rey*, 526 F.3d 1228 (9th Cir. 2008) (“*Sierra Forest II*”), *withdrawn and superseded*, 577 F.3d 1015 (9th Cir. 2009). Specifically, we held that the district court had abused its discretion by concluding that “[the Forest Service] complied with NEPA’s requirement to ‘[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives.’” *Id.* at 1233 (quoting 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a) (2000)). We additionally concluded that at an interim stage the equities favored Sierra Forest and instructed the district court “to grant immediately a preliminary injunction on the three proposed projects to the extent that they are inconsistent with the 2001 [Framework].” *Id.* at 1233-34.

In response to a petition for panel rehearing and the Supreme Court’s opinion in *Winter v. Natural Resources*

Defense Council, Inc., 129 S. Ct. 365 (2008), we withdrew *Sierra Forest II* and issued a superseding opinion. See *Sierra Forest Legacy v. Rey*, 577 F.3d 1015 (9th Cir. 2009) (“*Sierra Forest IV*”). We reiterated that Sierra Forest was likely to succeed on the merits of its NEPA claim and specified that the Forest Service had introduced new management objectives and modeling techniques in the 2004 SEIS without applying them to the full range of alternatives. See *id.* at 1021-22. We then remanded for application of proper legal standards in the first instance and expressed “ ‘no opinion as to whether an injunction should issue.’ ” *Id.* at 1024 (quoting *Arcamuzi v. Continental Air Lines, Inc.*, 819 F.2d 935, 939 (9th Cir. 1987)).

After we decided *Sierra Forest II* but before we granted the Forest Service’s petition for review and issued *Sierra Forest IV*, the district court resolved the parties’ cross-motions for summary judgment. See *Sierra Nevada Forest Protection Campaign v. Rey*, 573 F. Supp. 2d 1316 (E.D. Cal. 2008) (“*Sierra Forest III*”); *California ex rel. Lockyer v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, No. 2:05-cv-0211, 2008 WL 3863479 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2008) (“*California v. USDA II*”). In both cases, the district court granted summary judgment in favor of defendants, with the exception of the NEPA alternatives claim, on which it granted summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. See *Sierra Forest III*, 573 F. Supp. 2d at 1353; *California v. USDA II*, 2008 WL 3863479, at *28.

In *Sierra Forest III*, the district court first found that the 1982 regulations implementing NFMA, rather than the 2005 regulations, applied to the 2004 Framework and that the NFMA claim was ripe for adjudication “to the extent its provisions are implicated within [Sierra Forest’s] challenge to the site-specific Basin Project.” 573 F. Supp. 2d at 1327-29. However, on the merits the court found that the Forest Service “did not act arbitrarily or capriciously in finding that the [Basin] Project would maintain species viability concurrently with meeting other multiple-use objectives.” *Id.* at 1333. The

district court also found no NFMA violation due to the lack of monitoring, concluding that monitoring requirements under NFMA regulations did not dictate the particular requirements contained in the 2004 Framework and that those requirements had been removed by the 2007 Amendment to the 2004 Framework. *See id.* at 1333-1337. The district court similarly denied Sierra Forest's NEPA claims, finding that "the SEIS does recognize the importance of addressing short term impacts," which were further mitigated by adaptive management strategies, *id.* at 1338-42, and that the SEIS considered opposing scientific viewpoints and acknowledged scientific uncertainty, *see id.* at 1342-45. The court also found that the Forest Service did not act arbitrarily in violation of NEPA by concentrating its 2004 Framework cumulative effects analysis on projected reductions in stand-replacing fires resulting from intensified management or by relying on the 2004 Framework cumulative effects analysis in the Basin EA. *See id.* at 1346-47, 1352-53. The district court next found that the Forest Service permitted adequate public participation, as required by NEPA, when preparing the Basin EA. *See id.* at 1348-51. Finally, the district court found that the Forest Service *did* violate NEPA by failing to consider an adequate range of alternatives, because the Forest Service had not updated alternatives set out in the 2001 Framework SEIS to reflect new modeling techniques used in the 2004 Framework SEIS. *See id.* at 1347-48.

In *California v. USDA II*, the district court first concluded that the State had standing to challenge the 2004 Framework based on its "'responsibilities, powers, and assets'" concerning "wildlife, water, state-owned land, and public trust lands in and around the Sierra Nevada." 2008 WL 3863479, at *5-*6 (quoting *City of Sausalito v. O'Neill*, 386 F.3d 1186, 1197 (9th Cir. 2004)). The court then rejected California's broad Administrative Procedure Act challenge, finding that the Forest Service had adequately articulated "'reasoned analysis' in adopting the provisions of the 2004 Framework" concerning fuels management, California spotted owl impacts and graz-

ing. *Id.* at *6-*13 (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 42 (1983)). The district court next found that the Forest Service had undertaken the analysis required by NEPA concerning old forest conditions and species including the California spotted owl, willow flycatcher and Yosemite toad. *See id.* at *14-*23. The court also found that the Forest Service had adequately considered opposing scientific viewpoints and uncertainty and had explained the concept and utility of adaptive management. *See id.* at *23-*27. Again, however, the district court found that the Forest Service *did* violate NEPA by failing to consider an adequate range of alternatives that all relied on the same modeling techniques. *See id.* at *27-*28.

In a separate opinion addressing both cases, the district court granted a limited remedy for inadequacies in the NEPA alternatives analysis. *See Sierra Forest Legacy v. Rey*, 670 F. Supp. 2d 1106 (E.D. Cal. 2009) (“*Sierra Forest V*”). Rejecting Sierra Forest’s and California’s requests to enjoin implementation of the 2004 Framework, the court first found that it lacked jurisdiction to impose a “substantive” injunction for a “procedural” NEPA violation. *Id.* at 1110-11. The district court also found that traditional injunction standards — specifically the public interest and the balance of hardships — did not favor an injunction setting aside the 2004 Framework. *See id.* at 1111-13. Rather, the court ordered the Forest Service “to prepare another supplemental EIS on the [2004] Framework, one that meets the range of alternatives and analytical consistency identified by the Ninth Circuit in its decision on the preliminary injunction portion of this case” by May 1, 2010. *Id.* at 1113.

The district court entered judgment, and Sierra Forest and California timely appealed. The Forest Service also entered a notice of appeal in Sierra Forest’s appeal, but we granted the Forest Service’s subsequent motion for voluntary dismissal. *See Order, Sierra Forest Legacy v. Sherman*, No. 10-15376 (9th Cir. May 10, 2010).

Sierra Forest moved for an injunction pending appeal, which the district court denied. *See Sierra Forest Legacy v. Rey*, 691 F. Supp. 2d 1204, 1207-14 (E.D. Cal. 2010) (“*Sierra Forest VI*”). However, the district court granted Sierra Forest’s unopposed request to delay completion of a SEIS integrating new alternatives analysis until after resolution of the merits appeal. *See id.* at 1214. Sierra Forest then requested that we enjoin implementation of the 2004 Framework pending appeal. We denied the motion with leave to refile because Sierra Forest had presented no evidence that ground would be broken in projects named in its complaint — Empire, Basin and Slapjack — during the pendency of its appeal. *See Order, Sierra Forest Legacy v. Sherman*, No. 09-17796 (9th Cir. Apr. 29, 2010). After argument Sierra Forest filed another motion for an injunction pending appeal, presenting evidence that logging was imminent in Empire, Basin and Slapjack. We granted the motion in part and enjoined logging in those three projects “that is inconsistent with the 2001 Framework, except such logging as may occur within the wildland urban intermix defense and threat zones, as defined in the” 2004 Framework SEIS. *Order, Sierra Forest Legacy v. Sherman*, No. 09-17796 (9th Cir. July 23, 2010). That injunction remains in place.

II. Jurisdiction

The district court had jurisdiction over *Sierra Forest Legacy v. Rey* under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and entered judgment on December 18, 2009. Sierra Forest filed a notice of appeal two weeks before judgment, which we “treat[] as filed on the date of and after the entry” of judgment. Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(2). The district court had jurisdiction over *California v. U.S. Department of Agriculture* under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and entered judgment on December 7, 2009. California filed a timely notice of appeal.

The Forest Service contends that we nevertheless lack jurisdiction because the orders from which Sierra Forest and Cali-

fornia appeal are not final. The district court ordered an agency remand for the Forest Service to prepare another SEIS to correct defects in the NEPA alternatives analysis, and an agency remand is ordinarily final only for purposes of a government appeal. *See Alsea Valley Alliance v. Dep't of Commerce*, 358 F.3d 1181, 1184 (9th Cir. 2004). Sierra Forest argues that the judgment is final for practical purposes, given that the draft SEIS already released by the Forest Service demonstrates that “the remand will not address even the NEPA violation identified by” *Sierra Forest IV*, “much less the additional violations of NEPA and NFMA” that Sierra Forest alleges on appeal.

28 U.S.C. § 1291 provides us with jurisdiction over “appeals from all final decisions of the district courts of the United States,” subject to exceptions inapplicable here. “[T]he requirement of finality is to be given a ‘practical rather than a technical construction.’ ” *Gillespie v. U.S. Steel Corp.*, 379 U.S. 148, 152 (1964) (quoting *Cohen v. Beneficial Indus. Loan Corp.*, 337 U.S. 541, 546 (1949)). We have held that

a remand order is final where (1) the district court conclusively resolves a separable legal issue, (2) the remand order forces the agency to apply a potentially erroneous rule which may result in a wasted proceeding, and (3) review would, as a practical matter, be foreclosed if an immediate appeal were unavailable.

Collord v. U.S. Dep't of the Interior, 154 F.3d 933, 935 (9th Cir. 1998). Because we apply a practical construction to the finality requirement, however, these are considerations, rather than strict prerequisites. *See, e.g., Skagit County Pub. Hosp. Dist. No. 2 v. Shalala*, 80 F.3d 379, 384 (9th Cir. 1996) (holding that an agency remand that would not foreclose a later appeal was nevertheless “final and appealable”).

In *Alsea Valley Alliance*, we addressed an appeal from a district court order invalidating the listing of a particular pop-

ulation of salmon as “threatened” under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and ordering the National Marine Fisheries Service to conduct further analysis consistent with the opinion. 358 F.3d at 1183. We dismissed an appeal by a group of intervenors for lack of jurisdiction, based on the absence of a final judgment, and held that “only *agencies* compelled to refashion their own rules face the unique prospect of being deprived of review altogether.” *Id.* The decision depended on the possibility “that the action taken by the Service on remand will provide the [appellant] with all the relief it seeks,” in which case any decision by the court of appeals “could prove entirely unnecessary.” *Id.* at 1185.

On other hand, in *Skagit County* we held that a remand order may be final when the broad relief sought could not be achieved through the action the district court directed the agency to undertake, in that case a “meaningless remand” for recalculation of a portion of the claim, in other words “a party with no cake.” 80 F.3d at 384. We similarly held in *Pauly v. U.S. Department of Agriculture* that a narrow partial remand for a “mechanical recalculation” does not preclude appellate review of the underlying claims because the district court’s opinion is “practically final.” 348 F.3d 1143, 1148 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also Pit River Tribe v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, ___ F.3d ___, No. 09-15385, 2010 WL 2991395, at *4 (9th Cir. Aug. 2, 2010) (“*Pit River II*”) (“*Alsea* did not announce a hard-and-fast rule prohibiting a non-agency litigant from appealing a remand order.”).

It is theoretically possible that on remand the Forest Service could reconsider alternatives from the 2001 Framework in light of modeling and policy changes reflected in the 2004 Framework SEIS and conclude that one of those alternatives is preferable to the 2004 Framework. However, the final judgment rule deals in practice, not theory. The narrow injunction both left the 2004 Framework in place and placed a judicial imprimatur on the vast majority of the challenged SEIS. Moreover, the Forest Service has already released a draft

SEIS that updates the NEPA alternatives analysis, and that SEIS concludes without detailed analysis that the modified alternatives would not “fulfill the purpose and need for the proposed action.” As a practical matter, the work of both the district court and the agency is complete.

Moreover, the three considerations we articulated in *Collord* illustrate the practical finality of the district court’s decision. There is no question that the district court decided numerous legal issues distinct from those to be addressed in the agency remand. Although the district court’s order would not “force[] the agency to apply a potentially erroneous rule,” it permits adherence to rules that plaintiffs continue to challenge and the Forest Service continues to defend on appeal, “which may result in a wasted proceeding.” *Collord*, 154 F.3d at 935. The Forest Service recognized the inefficiency of such procedures by acquiescing to Sierra Forest’s request to stay the remedy pending appeal. Finally, although review would not be foreclosed after further administrative proceedings, we have ignored this requirement in the face of a “cakeless” remand. *See Skagit County*, 80 F.3d at 384.

Our recent decision in *Pit River II* provides a useful counterpoint. There we held that an agency remand for an entirely new EIS, along with mandatory consultation with the plaintiff Indian tribe, did not constitute a final judgment subject to review. *See* 2010 WL 2991395, at *2-*6. Unlike the partially erroneous NEPA analysis found by the district court in this case, the agencies in *Pit River II* had failed entirely to engage in the required NEPA analysis prior to a disputed lease extension. *See id.* at *1. We also noted that the Pit River Tribe would “have an opportunity to participate in the agencies’ processes on remand” and that it was “possible that the agencies may decide that no geothermal power production should occur on the land,” obviating the need for appellate review. *Id.* at *5. This broad remand stands in stark contrast to the correction ordered in this case.

For the foregoing reasons, the district court's judgments are final and therefore subject to review under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We therefore have jurisdiction over Sierra Forest's and California's appeals.

III. Standard of Review

Standing, ripeness and mootness are questions of law that we review de novo. *See Mayfield v. United States*, 599 F.3d 964, 970 (9th Cir. 2010) (standing); *California ex rel. Lockyer v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 575 F.3d 999, 1010 (9th Cir. 2009) (ripeness); *Siskiyou Regional Educ. Project v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 565 F.3d 545, 559 (9th Cir. 2009) (mootness). We also "review the district court's grant of summary judgment de novo." *California ex rel. Lockyer*, 575 F.3d at 1011. "Agency decisions that allegedly violate . . . NEPA and [the] NFMA are reviewed under the Administrative Procedure Act ('APA'), and may be set aside only if they are 'arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.'" *Or. Natural Res. Council Fund v. Goodman*, 505 F.3d 884, 889 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)).

Review under the arbitrary and capricious standard is narrow, and [federal courts do] not substitute [their] judgment for that of the agency. Rather, [courts] will reverse a decision as arbitrary and capricious only if the agency relied on factors Congress did not intend it to consider, entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, or offered an explanation that runs counter to the evidence before the agency or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.

Lands Council v. McNair, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2008) (en banc) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted), *abrogated on other grounds by Winter*, 129 S. Ct. at 375.

“Although we review the district court’s decision to grant a permanent injunction for an abuse of discretion, we review the rulings of law relied upon by the district court in awarding injunctive relief de novo.” *Biodiversity Legal Found. v. Badgley*, 309 F.3d 1166, 1176 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal citations omitted).

IV. National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act is “our basic national charter for protection of the environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(a). NEPA requires that

all agencies of the Federal Government shall include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on (i) the environmental impact of the proposed action, (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, (iii) alternatives to the proposed action, (iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man’s environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and (v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). Agencies must also “study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources.” *Id.* § 4332(2)(E). When an agency produces an environmental impact statement (EIS), it must “provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decisionmakers and the public of the reasonable alternatives

which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1502.1.

“NEPA . . . does not impose any substantive requirements on federal agencies — it ‘exists to ensure a process.’ ” *Lands Council*, 537 F.3d at 1000 (quoting *Inland Empire Pub. Lands Council v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 88 F.3d 754, 758 (9th Cir. 1996)). So long as “the adverse environmental effects of the proposed action are adequately identified and evaluated, the agency is not constrained by NEPA from deciding that other values outweigh the environmental costs.” *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989).

A. Standing

[1] As a preliminary matter, the Forest Service contends that the State of California lacks standing to challenge the 2004 Framework under NEPA. Several intervenors also argue that Sierra Forest lacks standing to challenge the 2004 Framework under NEPA, asserting that no person or entity may ever have standing for “a facial challenge to a first-level NEPA document.”

Constitutional standing requires a plaintiff to demonstrate:

(1) it has suffered an “injury in fact” that is (a) concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical; (2) the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant; and 3) it is likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.

Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Env'tl. Servs., 528 U.S. 167, 180-81 (2000).

[D]eprivation of a procedural right without some concrete interest that is affected by the deprivation

— a procedural right *in vacuo* — is insufficient to create Article III standing. Only “a person who has been accorded a procedural right to protect *his concrete interests* can assert that right without meeting all the normal standards for redressability and immediacy.”

Summers v. Earth Island Inst., 129 S. Ct. 1142, 1151 (2009) (quoting *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 572 n.7 (1992)) (emphasis in original).

1. California

[2] California, like all states, “does not have standing as *parens patriae* to bring an action against the Federal Government.” *Alfred L. Snapp & Son, Inc. v. Puerto Rico*, 458 U.S. 592, 610 n.16 (1982). States are also not “normal litigants for the purposes of invoking federal jurisdiction.” *Massachusetts v. EPA*, 549 U.S. 497, 518 (2007). On the other hand, “well-founded desire to preserve [a state’s] sovereign territory” “support[s] federal jurisdiction,” which may be further reinforced by ownership of “a great deal of the ‘territory alleged to be affected’ ” by a challenged federal action. *Id.* at 519 (quoting *Georgia v. Tenn. Copper Co.*, 206 U.S. 230, 237 (1907)). A political body may also uniquely “sue to protect its own ‘proprietary interests’ that might be ‘congruent’ with those of its citizens,” including “responsibilities, powers, and assets.” *City of Sausalito v. O’Neill*, 386 F.3d 1186, 1197 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Colorado River Indian Tribes v. Town of Parker*, 776 F.2d 846, 848 (9th Cir. 1985)); *see also id.* at 1198 (including among such interests the “ability to enforce land-use and health regulations” and “protecting its natural resources from harm”). California has unquestionably asserted a well-founded desire to protect both its territory and its proprietary interests both from direct harm and from spillover effects resulting from action on federal land, including ownership and trusteeship over “wildlife, water, State-owned land, and public trust lands in and around the Sierra Nevada.”

Therefore, the State of California has concrete and particularized interests protected by the application of NEPA to the 2004 Framework.

Because of California's protected interests, this case is distinguishable from *Summers v. Earth Island Institute*. In *Summers*, the plaintiff environmental organizations had challenged a failure to apply particular regulations to a logging project, the Burnt Ridge Project, but they settled the site-specific dispute during litigation. *See* 129 S. Ct. at 1148. The environmental organizations had submitted only two affidavits to establish standing: one addressing the Burnt Ridge Project and one, the Bensman affidavit, that did not address the challenged regulation, a particular site or a future injury. *See id.* at 1150. The Court held that a "vague desire" to visit locations that might be harmed by the challenged regulations was insufficient to establish a particularized interest. *Id.* at 1150-51. The difference here is that California maintains concrete interests spanning its entire territory. Unlike the Bensman affidavit, California's affidavit addresses the challenged regulation, the entirety of the Sierra Nevada and future injury that the State claims will result from any logging under the 2004 Framework. Thus, California's unique proprietary interests will invariably be affected by the 2004 Framework because logging will occur soon somewhere in the State. The potential injury is neither vague nor speculative.

California has also asserted actual harm to its procedural interest in federal management decisions made under the deliberation-forcing requirements of NEPA. The State's standing is not defeated by its not having submitted affidavits establishing approval of specific logging projects under the 2004 Framework. A land resource and management plan (LRMP), such as the 2004 Framework, "sets logging goals, selects the areas of the forest that are suited to timber production, and determines which probable methods of timber harvest are appropriate [but] does not itself authorize the cutting of any trees." *Ohio Forestry Ass'n v. Sierra Club*, 523 U.S.

726, 729 (1998) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Upon approval of a particular logging project, environmental “harm is more imminent and more certain.” *Id.* at 734. However a procedural injury is complete after an LMRP has been adopted, so long as it is fairly traceable to some action that will affect the plaintiff’s interests. *See id.* at 737 (acknowledging the possibility of “a person with standing” “at the time the [NEPA violation] takes place” in an LRMP and before anticipated implementation decisions in a site-specific project); *see also Pit River Tribe v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 469 F.3d 768, 785 (9th Cir. 2006) (“*Pit River I*”) (“The purpose of an EIS is to apprise decisionmakers of the disruptive environmental effects that may flow from their decisions *at a time when they retain a maximum range of options.*” (emphasis added and internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). The 2004 Framework permits the Forest Service to implement forest management projects in California, and there is no real possibility that the Forest Service will then decline to adopt *any* management projects under the framework governing over 10 million acres of federal land. *Cf. Rapid Transit Advocates, Inc. v. Southern California Rapid Transit District*, 752 F.2d 373, 378 (9th Cir. 1985) (per curiam) (holding, after an agency decision to fund design and engineering work, that harm was not imminent and that plaintiffs therefore lacked standing). Even if a specific application were required for standing, we would take judicial notice of the Basin EA, contained within Sierra Forest’s record on appeal, which approves intensive management within California. Therefore, we hold that California has standing to assert a facial NEPA claim against the 2004 Framework.²

²The Forest Service also asserts in a footnote that “failure to identify and challenge projects that will injure it highlights that the State has not challenged a proper agency action under the APA.” This argument attacks the ripeness of California’s claim, rather than the imminence of the asserted injury. However, the Forest Service relies on cases denying *substantive* review of an LRMP prior to application in a logging project, rather than a procedural NEPA challenge. *See, e.g., Ecology Ctr. v. Cas-*

2. Sierra Forest

[3] Sierra Forest similarly has standing to bring a facial NEPA challenge to the 2004 Framework, independent from specific implementing projects. Sierra Forest has challenged the 2004 Framework as an imminent source of harm to its members' interests in the area encompassed by the Basin, Slapjack and Empire projects within the Plumas National Forest, and there is no question that affidavits establish members' interests in those areas. For the reasons discussed above, a procedural NEPA violation is complete even before an implementing project is approved. Nor could the Forest Service cure flaws in an LRMP in the EIS for a site-specific project. *See Pit River I*, 469 F.3d at 785 (“[D]ilatory or ex post facto environmental review cannot cure an initial failure to undertake environmental review.”). We have never held that an LRMP is not subject to facial attack based on an alleged NEPA violation.

B. 2004 Framework: Short-Term Harm

[4] Sierra Forest and California first argue that the Forest Service violated NEPA by focusing on uncertain long-term impacts in the 2004 Framework SEIS, at the expense of known near-term harm. “The sweeping policy goals announced in § 101 of NEPA are . . . realized through a set of ‘action-forcing’ procedures that require that agencies take a ‘hard look’ at environmental consequences.” *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). “A ‘hard

taneda, 574 F.3d 652, 658 (9th Cir. 2009). The Supreme Court has specifically excepted NEPA claims from an application requirement because “NEPA, unlike the NFMA, simply guarantees a particular procedure, not a particular result.” *Ohio Forestry Ass’n*, 523 U.S. at 737; *see also id.* (noting that “the claim can never get riper” than when “a failure to comply with the NEPA procedure” has taken place). Therefore California’s facial NEPA challenge to the 2004 Framework is ripe.

look’ includes considering all foreseeable direct and indirect impacts. Furthermore, a ‘hard look’ should involve a discussion of adverse impacts that does not improperly minimize negative side effects.” *N. Alaska Env’tl. Ctr. v. Kempthorne*, 457 F.3d 969, 975 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted); *see also* 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C)(iv) (requiring analysis of “the relationship between local short-term uses of man’s environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity”); *Or. Natural Res. Council Fund v. Brong*, 492 F.3d 1120, 1133 (9th Cir. 2007) (“[G]eneral statements about possible effects and some risk do not constitute a hard look absent a justification regarding why more definitive information could not be provided.” (internal quotation marks and citations omitted)). Nevertheless, where agency experts have analyzed the immediate harm of a proposed action, the Forest Service may conclude that long-term benefits outweigh short-term costs. *See Native Ecosystems Council v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 428 F.3d 1233, 1251 (9th Cir. 2005). Proper analysis may also rely on long-term modeling, despite the inherent uncertainty of projections. *See Nev. Land Action Ass’n v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 8 F.3d 713, 718 (9th Cir. 1993).

[5] The 2004 Framework final SEIS addresses short-term effects concerning the California spotted owl, fisher and marten — old forest species at the core of Sierra Forest’s NEPA claim. Concerning the California spotted owl, the SEIS acknowledges that implementing the HFQLG Act is likely to reduce owl habitat, widen gaps between habitat patches and create stand openings. Similarly, the SEIS indicates that implementation of the 2004 Framework will eliminate some canopy cover, which affects both California spotted owl habitat and habitat for owl prey. In sum, the SEIS states, “there is some risk of negatively affecting California spotted owls in the short term because of the uncertainty associated with the effects of using mechanical treatment,” potentially affecting five percent of protected activity centers. In order to mitigate potential harm and enhance understanding of the effects of

forest management on the California spotted owl, the 2004 Framework adopts specific owl monitoring programs.

The SEIS provides similar details with regard to the fisher and marten. It acknowledges that treatments “may increase fragmentation and create barriers to fisher movement” and yield “short-term trade offs in current habitat quality” through reductions in canopy closure and logging of large trees. The SEIS also notes that implementation of the 2004 Framework will harm marten habitat as compared to the 2001 Framework in the short term by eliminating one percent of canopy closure and five percent of old growth forests. Group selection logging in the HFQLG pilot project area will affect 0.57 percent of the project area per year for the first five years, reducing marten habitat, but would not render large areas “unsuitable for foraging or dispersal.”

California also raises concerns about short-term effects on the willow flycatcher and the Yosemite toad. The SEIS explains that the 2004 Framework creates some short-term risk to the willow flycatcher by permitting grazing in nine sites where flycatchers have not been observed since 1982 or have been observed only after breeding season. Similarly, the SEIS explains that during the development of site-specific management plans, permitting cattle to graze increases the risk that Yosemite toads will be trampled. California does not specify what other types of short-term impacts it anticipates.

California also points out that a particular chart found in the 2001 Framework SEIS was omitted from the 2004 Framework SEIS. This chart attached a degree of certainty to whether old forest habitats would be preserved by each alternative. Although NEPA requires us to determine “whether the EIS’s ‘form, content and preparation foster both informed decisionmaking and informal public participation,’ ” *City of Sausalito*, 386 F.3d at 1207 (quoting *Idaho Conservation League v. Mumma*, 956 F.2d 1508, 1519 (9th Cir. 1992)), we may apply only “pragmatic judgment,” *Churchill County v.*

Norton, 276 F.3d 1060, 1071 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted), and may not impose “upon the agency [our] own notion of which procedures are ‘best’ or most likely to further some vague, undefined public good,” *Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 519, 549 (1978). We cannot mandate that a SEIS include a particular graph, no matter how helpful. Moreover, the SEIS states in text that the 2001 and 2004 Frameworks “are indistinguishable in their short-run outcomes” and presents in graphical form short-term acreage of old growth forest projected to exist during implementation of the alternatives under serious consideration. Collectively, the substantial discussion of potential harm to old forest species and projections of the size of old growth forests adequately addresses the relative short-term effects of these two alternatives.

[6] There is no question that implementation of the 2004 Framework will destroy some owl habitat, a consequence the SEIS plainly acknowledges. Annualizing anticipated effects would not have furthered the deliberation-forcing goals of NEPA. Moreover, the projected loss of habitat is small compared to both the scale of the Sierra Nevada and earlier management practices insensitive to the needs of old forest species. For example, the 2004 Framework SEIS states, “Within the HFQLG project area . . . [the 2004 Framework] is projected to result in roughly 65,000 fewer acres of suitable owl habitat in year 20 than [the 2001 Framework].” Less than 20 years ago, the federal courts reviewed practices that raised the question “whether the owl can survive the near-term loss of another half-million acres of its habitat.” *Seattle Audubon Soc’y v. Moseley*, 798 F. Supp. 1473, 1478 (W.D. Wash. 1992). It is the prerogative of the Forest Service to determine that long-term effects — even long-term effects subject to uncertainty — remain desirable despite short-term harm. The Forest Service, when promulgating the 2004 Framework, disclosed and focused adequately on short-term effects of intensified management and therefore complied with NEPA.

C. 2004 Framework: Dissenting Views

[7] Sierra Forest and California also both argue that the Forest Service violated NEPA when approving the 2004 Framework by failing to disclose and to respond to the views of experts opposed to intensified management. “In preparing the final EIS, the agency must ‘discuss at appropriate points . . . any responsible opposing view which was not adequately discussed in the draft statement and [must] indicate the agency’s response to the issue raised.’ ” *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 350 n.13 (quoting 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(b)) (alterations in original); *see also Lands Council*, 537 F.3d at 1001 (“[T]he Forest Service must acknowledge and respond to comments by outside parties that raise significant scientific uncertainties and reasonably support that such uncertainties exist.”); 40 C.F.R. § 1503.4(a) (“An agency preparing a final environmental impact statement shall assess and consider comments both individually and collectively, and shall respond . . . in the final statement.”). The mere presence of expert disagreement does not violate NEPA because “experts in every scientific field routinely disagree.” *Lands Council*, 537 F.3d at 1001. NEPA also does not require an agency to publish “every comment . . . in the final EIS. Nor must an agency set forth at full length the views with which it disagrees.” *California v. Block*, 690 F.2d 753, 773 (9th Cir. 1982) (internal citations omitted).

Sierra Forest and California present an array of experts who submitted comments to the 2004 Framework draft SEIS. As a general matter, the final SEIS incorporates a science consistency review that raises conflicting perspectives. It also acknowledges and responds to general critiques concerning the use of science. Plaintiffs’ experts’ more specific criticisms can be broken down into five categories.

Most critiques concerned the California spotted owl. The final SEIS, however, expressed uncertainty concerning California spotted owl analysis, noted submission of concerns “about the reliability of habitat projections” for the California

spotted owl and disclosed “conflicting science about the effects of canopy cover reductions from fuel treatments.” Most importantly, the SEIS dedicates nearly 12 pages to airing concerns about California spotted owl management and providing agency responses.

Second, the experts expressed concerns regarding the uncertainty inherent in long-term modeling. The final SEIS acknowledges that “[c]oncerns have been expressed about the reliability of habitat projections used in this analysis and the deterministic nature of the models underlying those projections,” but explains the importance and inherent flaws of modeling. The SEIS also includes modeling appendices, which describe modeling assumptions and “sensitivity analysis to address questions about uncertainty in modeling outcomes.” Moreover, the Regional Forester acknowledged the validity of some critiques and chose not to rely on 120-year projections when deciding to adopt the 2004 Framework.

Third, the experts argued that the 2004 Framework will lead to further decline of fisher and marten populations. The final SEIS acknowledges uncertainty concerning marten and fisher habitat use and the effect of management on persistence in the Sierra Nevada. It also recognizes that concerns have been expressed “that treatments . . . may increase fragmentation and create barriers to fisher movement,” that reductions to canopy that will harm fisher habitat and about “effects of the [HFQLG] pilot project, particularly on marten in eastside pine habitats.” The SEIS also airs and responds to three pages of additional concerns regarding fisher and marten management.

Fourth, the experts raised concerns regarding meadow species, such as the willow flycatcher and Yosemite toad. The final SEIS acknowledges uncertainty concerning the effects of grazing on these species and accepts one of the willow flycatcher working group’s suggestions concerning development of a conservation strategy. More importantly, the SEIS raises

and addresses a host of public concerns regarding both meadow species in the volume dedicated to responding to public comments.

Fifth, the experts critique the fire ecology underpinning the core management analysis. The final SEIS notes uncertainty “whether unaltered wildfires would have a greater or lesser impact . . . on ecosystem integrity and habitat” compared to fires in treated areas. Again, the SEIS acknowledges and responds to a substantial number of critics addressing fire and fuels management, including critiques of the scope and methods of treatment.

[8] California specifically argues that “the agency did not bring attention to . . . critical expert comments but rather mixed them into the stack of all public comments” Similarly, Sierra Forest contends that the “SEIS does not disclose that these ‘other’ viewpoints were expressed by the country’s leading spotted owl experts, including the retired Forest Service owl expert . . . and the agency’s own wildlife office.” However, NEPA does not require that a final SEIS prioritize the concern of scientific experts or disclose their identities amongst public critiques. The practical concerns of individual landholders or hikers may be just as important — and just as trenchant — as the formal submissions of academic experts. So long as an EIS addresses the substance of public comments, it need not single out the authors.

[9] In sum, the SEIS dedicates over 120 pages to raising and meaningfully responding to public critiques. That is all NEPA requires. Sierra Forest and California do not argue that the Forest Service’s decision not to adopt critiques was arbitrary, capricious or contrary to law. Therefore, the Forest Service did not violate NEPA by failing to disclose conflicting scientific opinion.

D. Basin Project: Cumulative Impacts

Sierra Forest separately challenges approval of the Basin Project under NEPA, arguing that the Basin EA failed to

assess the cumulative impact of the Project. To comply with a NEPA alternatives analysis,

the Forest Service must consider, among other things, the “cumulative impacts” of the proposed action, which NEPA’s implementing regulations define as the “impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions”

League of Wilderness Defenders v. U.S. Forest Serv., 549 F.3d 1211, 1216 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7). A cumulative impact analysis must describe related projects, “enumerate the environmental effects of those projects” and “consider the interaction of multiple activities.” *Or. Natural Res. Council*, 492 F.3d at 1133.

[10] The Basin EA provides detailed cumulative analysis of soil and watershed effects and incorporates a substantial cumulative analysis concerning fish and wildlife in the area. A section of the EA is titled “Potential Cumulative Impacts” and summarizes cumulative effects of the Basin Project alongside both prior management and other planned projects in the vicinity. Sierra Forest’s argument that the EA fails “to disclose the cumulative impact that these projects have had and will have on old forest wildlife” or to provide “any explanation” of cumulative effects” is largely conclusory and is belied by the record. The EA cumulative impact analysis covers a variety of factors that could contribute to an overall decline in old forest wildlife, including group logging, HFQLG pilot projects and barred owl range expansion.

[11] The EA is supplemented by the extensive discussions of cumulative impact in the 2004 Framework SEIS, which is the cumulative assessment of planned management throughout the Sierra Nevada. Sierra Forest argues that it would be improper for the Basin Project to rely on the 2004 Framework

SEIS. Although the 2004 Framework commits to “[d]etailed cumulative effects analysis at the . . . project level” concerning soil and watershed effects, this does not preclude reliance on “cumulative effects . . . addressed programmatically in the [2004 Framework] SEIS.” Between the EA and SEIS analysis, the Forest Service has conducted and disclosed a substantial assessment of cumulative impacts. Therefore, the Forest Service did not violate NEPA when approving the Basin Project.

V. Injunctive Relief on the NEPA Claim

Although we agree with the district court’s conclusions concerning the substantive application of NEPA to the 2004 Framework and the Basin Project, we part ways concerning the appropriate remedy for the NEPA violation that occurred when the Forest Service established the 2004 Framework. Before an award of permanent injunctive relief, a plaintiff must meet four well-established requirements:

- (1) that it has suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction.

eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C., 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006). Even in NEPA cases, “[a]n injunction should issue only if the traditional four-factor test is satisfied”; no “thumb on the scales is warranted.” *Monsanto Co. v. Geertson Seed Farms*, 130 S. Ct. 2743, 2757 (2010).

A. Jurisdiction

[12] The first issue we face is the district court’s conclusion that it lacked “jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ substantive

claims against the programmatic 2004 Framework,” based on the legal premise that “[o]n a programmatic Framework basis . . . [courts] are limited to providing procedural relief.” *Sierra Forest V*, 670 F. Supp. 2d at 1110. This is plainly erroneous. As noted above, Sierra Forest and California have standing to assert a facial NEPA challenge to the 2004 Framework, and their claim is ripe. The APA requires that a reviewing court shall “hold unlawful *and set aside* agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be . . . without observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(D) (emphasis added). We have directed or upheld setting aside agency action pending NEPA compliance on numerous occasions. *See, e.g., Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Ctr. v. Boody*, 468 F.3d 549, 562 (9th Cir. 2006) (enjoining timber sales premised on a policy change that violated NEPA). If courts could not stop the federal government from applying a substantive rule promulgated without adherence to required procedures, regardless of the equities, both NEPA and the APA would be toothless.³ Therefore, the district court abused its discretion by finding that it lacked jurisdiction to bar implementation of the 2004 Framework during a remand for analysis required by NEPA.

B. Equitable Analysis: Reliance on Government Experts

As an alternative ground for its limited remedial order, the district court engaged in a traditional equitable analysis and concluded that the appropriate remedy was to leave the 2004 Framework in place and to order the Forest Service “to pre-

³None of the cases cited by the district court or the intervenors supports a contrary rule. *See Northern Cheyenne Tribe v. Hodel*, 851 F.2d 1152, 1157-58 (9th Cir. 1988) (merely holding that a court is not “compelled to issue an injunction without a balancing of the equities”); *see also Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed’n*, 497 U.S. at 890 (holding that plaintiffs challenged an evolving series of agency operations rather than a final agency action); *Ohio Forestry Ass’n*, 523 U.S. at 737 (holding that although a facial challenge under NFMA is not ripe, a challenge under NEPA may be); *Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 228 F.3d at 561 (addressing a substantive NFMA challenge rather than a procedural NEPA challenge).

pare another supplemental EIS on the Framework, one that meets the range of alternatives and analytical consistency identified by the Ninth Circuit in its decision on the preliminary injunction portion of this case.” *Sierra Forest V*, 670 F. Supp. 2d at 1113. Sierra Forest challenges this decision on numerous grounds.

[13] When assessing the four prerequisites for a permanent injunction, the district court correctly noted that “the Forest Service is entitled to rely on the reasoned opinions of its experts.” *Sierra Forest V*, 670 F. Supp. 2d at 1111. However, the court then deferred to those experts in its own equitable analysis. In so doing, the district court improperly conflated deference in the context of judicial review of an agency decision, *see Lands Council*, 537 F.3d at 993, with deference in consideration of the equities after a violation of law has been found. Although the federal government is undoubtedly permitted to follow its own experts when making a decision, *see Marsh v. Or. Natural Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 385 (1989), federal experts are not always entitled to deference outside of administrative action. *See Seattle Audubon Soc’y v. Evans*, 771 F. Supp. 1081, 1096 (W.D. Wash.), *aff’d* 952 F.2d 297 (9th Cir. 1991) (“This is not the usual situation in which the court reviews an administrative decision and, in doing so, gives deference to agency expertise.”); *see also Seattle Audubon Soc’y v. Evans*, 952 F.2d 297, 302 (9th Cir. 1991) (holding that district court’s remedy order was not an abuse of discretion).

Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council is illustrative of the circumstances in which deference is appropriate when considering a broad equitable question. In *Winter*, the Supreme Court held that “lower courts failed properly to defer to senior Navy officers’ specific, predictive judgments about how the preliminary injunction would reduce the effectiveness of the Navy’s . . . training exercises.” 129 S. Ct. at 379. It is reasonable that courts would defer to particular experts when the government has unique expertise, in fields such as

national security or the internal functioning of the military. However, *Winter* applied no such deference concerning the possibility that sonar testing would irreparably harm whales. *See id.* at 383-84. Ecology is not a field within the unique expertise of the federal government. *See Lands Council*, 537 F.3d at 1004-05 (applying balance of harms analysis without deference to agency views); *see also Massachusetts v. EPA*, 549 U.S. at 519-20 (noting “special solicitude” given to states concerning interests in health and welfare). Deference to agency experts is particularly inappropriate when their conclusions rest on a foundation tainted by procedural error.

[14] If the federal government’s experts were always entitled to deference concerning the equities of an injunction, substantive relief against federal government policies would be nearly unattainable, as government experts will likely attest that the public interest favors the federal government’s preferred policy, regardless of procedural failures. We hold that the district court abused its discretion by deferring to agency views concerning the equitable prerequisites for an injunction. We therefore vacate the district court’s narrow permanent injunction and remand for analysis of the requirements of a permanent injunction without deference to the Forest Service’s experts simply because of their relationship with the agency. Our interim injunction will remain in place until the district court has addressed these cases on remand and crafted its own injunctive order.

VI. NEPA Conclusion

We hold that the district court properly granted the Forest Service summary judgment on Sierra Forest’s and California’s NEPA claims. The Forest Service did not violate NEPA when promulgating the 2004 Framework or approving the Basin Project. We vacate, however, the district court’s permanent injunction and remand for analysis without unwarranted deference to Forest Service experts.

REINHARDT, Circuit Judge:

VII. National Forest Management Act

A.

Sierra Forest challenges the United States Forest Service's forest management plan for the Sierra Nevada ("the 2004 Framework" or "the Framework") and the Forest Service's decision to approve the Basin Group Selection Project ("the Project"), a timber harvesting project designed to implement the 2004 Framework. Sierra Forest contends that the Forest Service violated the National Forest Management Act (the NFMA) by approving the Project without complying with the population monitoring requirements for management indicator species that were set forth in the 2004 Framework. Sierra Forest also contends that the 2004 Framework itself violates the NFMA because it will not sufficiently maintain species viability.

First, the district court granted summary judgment for the Forest Service on the claim that the Project had been approved without required population trend data. It did so because it concluded that the 2007 Amendment to the forest plan removed the monitoring requirements contained in the 2004 Framework, and that the 2007 Amendment applied retroactively to the Basin Project. *Sierra Nevada Forest Protection Campaign v. Rey*, 573 F. Supp. 2d 1316, 1335 (E.D. Cal. 2008). I disagree. The 2007 Amendment cannot retroactively eliminate the 2004 Framework's population monitoring requirement. A remand is therefore required for the district court to determine in the first instance whether, when it approved the Project, the Forest Service complied with the 2004 Framework's population monitoring requirements. In making that determination, the district court must consider the 2004 Framework's requirements as they were at the time the Project was approved, and not as the Forest Service represented them to be following the 2007 Amendment.

Second, the district court granted summary judgment for the Forest Service on Sierra Forest's claim that the 2004 Framework violates the NFMA because it will not maintain species viability. However, as discussed above, the district court did not determine whether the Project complied with the 2004 Framework as it existed at the time of the Project's approval. Because on remand the district court must answer that question, Sierra Forest's challenge to the 2004 Framework is not presently ripe for judicial consideration. Until the district court decides whether the Project complies with the 2004 Framework without the 2007 Amendment, it should not consider Sierra Forest's facial challenge to that Framework.

B.

The Sierra Nevada is an 11.5 million acre area in the western United States that contains eleven national forests. It is managed by the United States Forest Service pursuant to the National Forest Management Act, which "specifies the procedural and substantive requirements under which the Forest Service is to manage National Forest System lands." *Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 988 (9th Cir. 2008) (en banc).

The NFMA directs the Forest Service to create a "forest management plan" to govern its activities in each national forest "unit," including the Sierra Nevada. 16 U.S.C. § 1604(a). The current forest management plan for the Sierra Nevada is referred to by the parties as the 2004 Framework. The content and history of the 2004 Framework are discussed in detail in Judge Fisher's opinion, including the Amendment in 2007, which the Forest Service purported to make retroactive.

After adopting a forest management plan such as the 2004 Framework, the Forest Service implements the plan through discrete projects. *See Citizens for Better Forestry v. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*, 341 F.3d 961, 966 (9th Cir. 2003). The Project here is a timber harvesting project located on a 38,893

acre area in the Plumas National Forest, which is one of the 11 forests within the Sierra Nevada. The Project will allow for the logging of about 800 “groups” of trees, each group about 1½ acres in size, as well as the logging of a number of individually selected trees with diameters of up to 30 inches.

It is an aim of the Project to “contribut[e] to the economic stability of rural communities” by creating jobs in the saw timber industry. The Project also raises money for the federal government; the expected net income from the Project is \$700,000. In addition, the Project is part of a long-term strategy to “eventually achiev[e] desired future conditions of an all-aged, multistory, fire resilient forest.” The Project will contribute to this strategy by reducing fuel loads in some areas. But the Project is “not . . . designed to meet a purpose and need for hazardous fuel reduction per se” and “[t]he group selection units are too small and widely scattered to provide much strategic benefit to wildland fire suppression.”⁴ The Forest Service approved the Project in 2004 after concluding that it would have “[n]o significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the environment.”

C.

Sierra Forest’s first contention under the NFMA is that the Project does not comply with the NFMA because it was approved in violation of the population monitoring requirements set forth in Appendix E of the 2004 Framework. Under the NFMA, “after a forest plan is developed, all subsequent agency action, including site-specific plans such as the [Project], must . . . be consistent with the governing [forest management] plan.” *Lands Council*, 537 F.3d. at 989; *see also* 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i). The Project was approved in 2004. At that

⁴That distinguishes this case from our recent opinion in *League of Wilderness v. Allen*, 615 F.3d 1122 (9th Cir. 2010). In *Allen*, we noted that the commercial benefit of the project was “merely attendant to the *primary* goal of lessening” the risk from large scale fires. *Id.* at 1126 n.1.

time, the governing forest management plan was the 2004 Framework, the same forest management plan that, with one significant amendment, addressed below, remains in effect today.

The Forest Service contends that Sierra Forest's claim was rendered moot by the 2007 Amendment to the 2004 Framework ("the 2007 Amendment"). It asserts that the 2007 Amendment eliminated the obligation to comply with the monitoring requirements in Appendix E of the 2004 Framework. It further asserts that the 2007 Amendment's elimination of Appendix E's monitoring requirements applies retroactively so as to remove the obligation that the Forest Service had in 2004 to comply with those monitoring requirements. The Forest Service relies on the language in the 2007 Amendment that provides that, for projects approved prior to the effective date of the 2007 Amendment, including the Project, "obligations relating to MIS [Management Indicator Species] will have been met if the project record discloses impacts the project may have on MIS habitat or populations No other project-level analysis or disclosure requirements shall apply to these projects, including any particular requirements related to MIS set forth in Appendix E."

The parties contest whether the Forest Service had the power to make a forest plan amendment that applies retroactively. Judge Fisher agrees with the district court that the Forest Service had that power, and, thus, that the 2007 Amendment eliminated the Forest Service's pre-existing monitoring requirements for the Project. Therefore, he would hold that the district court was correct to grant summary judgment on Sierra Forest's first NFMA claim. I disagree.

[15] As Judge Fisher points out, the 2007 Amendment purports, by its own terms, to be retroactive. But the Amendment cannot apply retroactively without statutory authority in the NFMA. As we held in *Friends of Southeast's Future v. Morrison*, 153 F.3d 1059, 1070 (9th Cir. 1998), the Forest Service

only has the authority to “change the legal consequences of completed acts . . . if Congress conveys such authority in an *express* statutory grant.” Our holding in *Morrison* was clear; we wrote that the “Forest Service contends that retroactive application of the area analysis provisions of the amended Plan (or, more accurately, the lack thereof) is authorized by NFMA. *We disagree.*” *Id.* (emphasis added).

In his opinion, Judge Fisher contends that even though *Morrison* addresses the very issue before us, whether the NFMA contains an express statutory grant that allows for retroactive application of plan amendments, the opinion does not control our decision in this case. He asserts that *Morrison* considered only whether one section of the NFMA, 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i), provides authority for the Forest Service to promulgate retroactive amendments. His opinion further states that a different provision of the NFMA, § 1604(f)(4), does provide the “necessary express statutory grant” to enable the Forest Service to promulgate a retroactive amendment. The Forest Service made this argument in its brief on appeal in this case, but it does not appear to have done so in *Morrison*. Having failed to convince us in *Morrison* that § 1604(i) provides the express statutory grant in the NFMA necessary for the adoption of retroactive amendments, the Forest Service now claims it has found a new *express* statutory grant in the same statute.

[16] Although *Morrison* did not explicitly examine § 1604(f)(4), we did not limit our holding to whether § 1604(i) was retroactive; instead we held that the NFMA does *not* provide the Forest Service with retroactive amending authority. Moreover, it is irrelevant whether we examined the whole statute in *Morrison*. “One three-judge panel of this court cannot reconsider or overrule the decision of a prior panel.” *United States v. Gay*, 967 F.2d 322, 327 (9th Cir. 1992). The only exception to this rule is when “the reasoning or theory of our prior circuit authority is clearly irreconcilable

with the reasoning or theory of *intervening* higher authority.” *Miller v. Gammie*, 335 F.3d 889, 893 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc).⁵

Here, there is no intervening higher authority; indeed there is no intervening authority of any kind: the relevant portions of the NFMA are the same today as they were when we decided *Morrison*, and the Forest Service could have argued in that case that § 1604(f)(4) expressly granted retroactive amending power. Thus, we have no authority to overrule our previous decision, and are bound by *Morrison*. This rule makes sense because we cannot continually re-litigate issues that our court has already decided simply because a party puts forth a new argument about why we should rule differently. The rule makes even more sense when the same person or organization is a party in both cases, and nothing prevented him from raising the issue in the first case.

In *United States v. Contreras (Contreras II)*, 593 F.3d 1135 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc), we went *en banc* to withdraw a three-judge panel opinion, *United States v. Contreras (Contreras I)*, 581 F.3d 1163 (9th Cir. 2009) that purported to overrule several previous panel opinions. The *en banc* court vacated the part of *Contreras I* dealing with the earlier opinions but adopted the substantive portions, thus reaching the same result as the panel. Because it was an *en banc* court it was free to, and did, overrule the earlier opinions itself. The *Contreras I* panel had sought to correct prior decisions that had erroneously failed to consider a 1993 Amendment to the Sentencing Guidelines and had relied instead on a line of cases that pre-dated the 1993 Amendment. Even though all parties agreed that the post-1993 panels should have considered the 1993 Amendment, only the *en banc* court had the power to overrule those panel decisions. *Id.* at 1136. If it was

⁵We are not reviewing a previous panel decision in the same case and thus exceptions to the law of the case doctrine cannot apply. *Cf. Gonzalez v. Arizona*, 624 F.3d 1162, 1191 (9th Cir. 2010); *Jeffries v. Wood*, 114 F.3d 1484, 1489 (9th Cir. 1997) (en banc).

improper for the *Contreras I* panel to overrule previous panel decisions, it is certainly improper here where the relevant text of the NFMA has not changed subsequent to *Morrison*. Moreover, even if the retroactivity question was not foreclosed by our decision in *Morrison*, § 1604(f)(4) does *not* provide an express statutory grant that allows for retroactive amendments. Judge Fisher acknowledges that prospectivity is the default rule in statutory interpretation. “[C]lear congressional intent” is required in order to establish retroactive application. *Landgraf v. USI Film Prods.*, 511 U.S. 244, 272-73, 280 (1994). It is well established that a clear statement is required in order to show this Congressional intent. *See, e.g., INS v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 317 (2001). The Supreme Court has explained the rationale behind the presumption of prospective application as follows:

Because it accords with widely held intuitions about how statutes ordinarily operate, a presumption against retroactivity will generally coincide with legislative and public expectations. Requiring clear intent assures that Congress itself has affirmatively considered the potential unfairness of retroactive application and determined that it is an acceptable price to pay for the countervailing benefits. Such a requirement allocates to Congress responsibility for fundamental policy judgments concerning the proper temporal reach of statutes, and has the additional virtue of giving legislators a predictable background rule against which to legislate.

Landgraf, 511 U.S. at 272-73.

The relevant subsection in this case, 16 U.S.C. § 1604(f)(4), provides that:

Plans developed in accordance with this section shall be amended in any manner whatsoever after final adoption after public notice, and, if such amendment

would result in a significant change in such plan, in accordance with the provisions of subsections (e) and (f) of this section and public involvement comparable to that required by subsection (d) of this section.

Judge Fisher concludes that the words “amended in any manner whatsoever” provide the authority for the Forest Service to make amendments that have a retroactive effect. However, this sentence is far from a clear statement authorizing such amendments; in fact, I do not believe that Judge Fisher’s interpretation is even a plausible construction of that sentence. The plain meaning of the words demonstrates that the sentence is not referring to the effect of an amendment, but to how an amendment may be made—the *manner* by which a change may be made to the original plan.⁶

Context is critical for statutory interpretation: here, when examined in the context of the rest of the subsection, it is even

⁶Judge Fisher provides examples of previous uses of the phrase “retroactive manner,” but the relevant question is not whether the phrase “retroactive manner” can be used, it is whether one speaks of *amending* a statute or a plan in a retroactive manner, and thus whether “amend in any manner whatsoever” clearly authorizes amendments with retroactive effects. It seems clear that “amend in any manner whatsoever” refers to how the amendment may be made and not the effect that the amendment may have. Although Judge Fisher says his examples show that “actions can be taken” in a retroactive manner, all of his examples are of something *applying or operating* in a retroactive manner. That is not an issue that is in dispute. There is no doubt that Congress may provide that a statute or plan may apply retroactively if it makes a clear statement that the statute or plan will or may so apply. Judge Fisher provides no examples, however, of amendments being made in a retroactive manner, and more important, he fails to provide a single example of a case that uses the term “amended in a retroactive manner.” Moreover, a search of all of the federal reporters fails to turn up any such case. It is beyond dispute that laws *can* have retroactive effects and *can* apply retroactively, but the fact that a law *can apply* in a retroactive manner provides no support for the interpretation that “amend in any manner whatsoever” is a *clear statement* authorizing amendments that have a retroactive effect.

clearer that “amended in any manner whatsoever” is not a clear statement about whether amendments can be given retroactive effect. The subsection deals with the *procedures* for amending a final plan. In fact, we have previously described the subsection’s requirements as procedural rather than substantive. *Lands Council v. Martin*, 529 F.3d 1219, 1227 (9th Cir. 2008).

The subsection first establishes that insignificant amendments to a final plan may be adopted through any *procedure* whatsoever.⁷ It goes on to state that significant amendments must be adopted through the procedures set forth in subsections (d)-(f). The only cases that have examined 16 U.S.C. § 1604(f)(4) considered whether an amendment resulted in a significant change in the plan such that the procedural requirements for amending the plans set forth in subsections (d), (e), and (f) apply. *See, e.g., id.* Under Judge Fisher’s interpretation, Congress wrote one set of words that was intended to address two critical but entirely unrelated matters 1) that a final plan can be amended to have a retroactive effect; and 2) that any significant changes must be adopted through the use of the principal procedures applicable to the adoption of the plan itself, including even preparation of the amendment by an interdisciplinary team in a publicly available document. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1604(f)(1), (3). Although opaque statutes are far too common, Judge Fisher’s interpretation stretches the bounds of reason, and I “decline to take such a dim view of the legislative endeavor.” *See In re Lorillard Tobacco Co.*, 370 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2004). At the absolute least, the provision, with its omission of any reference to retroactivity, does not by any means demonstrate “a clear Congressional intent” to authorize amendments that have a retroactive effect. *See Landgraf*, 511 U.S. at 272-73.

⁷In full, the relevant clause reads, “amended in any manner whatsoever after final adoption after public notice;” the reference to public notice further establishes that this clause and subsection refer to procedural requirements and do not clearly authorize amendments that have a retroactive effect.

Moreover, when engaging in statutory interpretation, we must examine the whole section in which the language is located. *See U.S. v. van den Berg*, 5 F.3d 439 (9th Cir. 1993). Subsection (f) relates to procedures for developing the forest plans. Subsection (f) is entitled “Required Provisions.” *See Florida Dept. of Revenue v. Piccadilly Cafeterias, Inc.*, 554 U.S. 33, 47 (2008) (noting that “statutory titles and section headings are tools available for the resolution of a doubt about the meaning of a statute.”) (internal quotation marks omitted). Subsection (f)(1) requires the Plan to be embodied in one publicly available document; Subsection (f)(2) requires the Plan to be written and to include maps where necessary; Subsection (f)(3) requires that the Plan “be prepared by an interdisciplinary team;” Subsection (f)(5) requires the Plan to be amended at least every fifteen years following public participation and the processes laid out in (d) through (f). Subsection (f)(4), the subsection at issue here, requires that certain procedures be used if significant amendments are made; if the amendments are insignificant, then any procedure is appropriate. Nowhere in this subsection is there a statement, let alone a clear statement, about the retroactive effect of plan amendments.

[17] Although “magic words” need not be invoked to establish a retroactive application, *see Alaska v. EEOC*, 564 F.3d 1062, 1066-67 (9th Cir. 2009), the clear statement rule requires more than a vaguely plausible statement. Therefore, even were we able to revisit our holding in *Morrison* that the NFMA does not provide for the retroactive effect of amendments to forest plans, a fresh look at the statute would reinforce our earlier holding. Accordingly, I conclude that the 2007 Amendment does not retroactively free the Forest Service of its obligation to ensure that the Project complies with the 2004 Framework’s population monitoring requirements as they stood at the time the Project was approved.

The Forest Service also contends that, even if the 2007 Amendment did not retroactively eliminate the Forest Ser-

vice's obligation to comply with the 2004 Framework's population monitoring requirements in approving the Project, the 2007 Amendment rendered Sierra Forest's claim moot by eliminating any effective relief for its failure to do so. *Northwest Environmental Defense Center v. Gordon*, 849 F.2d 1241, 1244 (9th Cir. 1988). The defendant's "burden of demonstrating mootness is a heavy one." *Northwest Env'm't Def. Ctr. v. Gordon*, 849 F.2d 1241, 1244 (9th Cir. 1988). Moreover, "[t]he basic question in determining mootness is whether there is a present controversy as to which effective relief can be granted." Therefore, "in deciding a mootness issue, 'the question is not whether the precise relief sought at the time the application for an injunction was filed is still available. The question is whether there can be *any* effective relief.'" *Id.* (quoting *Garcia v. Lawn*, 805 F.2d 1400, 1403 (9th Cir. 1986)).

[18] In this case, there is effective relief for the Forest Service's alleged failure to comply with the NFMA in approving the Project. That relief would consist of vacating the approval of the Project. At that point, the Forest Service could once again conduct its process for approving the Basin Project. In conducting that approval process, the Forest Service would need to ensure that the Project complies with the then-applicable Forest Plan, which may be the 2007 Amendment, or perhaps a subsequent Amendment. Regardless, vacating the approval of the Project would provide effective relief, although perhaps not the precise relief sought by Sierra Forest. The need to go through a new approval process alone is the effective relief that prevents the Forest Service from meeting its heavy burden of demonstrating mootness. Accordingly, this matter is remanded to the district court so that it may now determine whether the Project complies with the 2004 Framework as it existed prior to the 2007 Amendment.⁸

⁸The district court found that the Forest Service had not performed "actual quantitative population monitoring" in approving the Project, but had

D.

Sierra Forest’s second claim is that the 2004 Framework violates the NFMA because it will not maintain species viability. Sierra Forest contends that the 2004 Framework depends on an “adaptive management strategy” to maintain species viability, and that the adaptive management strategy is insufficient for that purpose.

The 1982 Rule requires the Forest Service to develop forest management plans that will “maintain viable populations of existing . . . species in the planning area.” 36 C.F.R. § 219.19 (2000). The 1982 Rule allows the Service to designate certain species as “management indicator species,” which serve as bellwethers or “class representative[s]” for related species. *Inland Empire Public Lands Council v. U.S. Forest Service*, 88 F.3d 754, 762 n.11 (9th Cir. 1996). The Forest Service must monitor the population trends of these management indicator species in order to determine how the Forest Service’s “management activities” — such as timber sales and grazing allocations — are affecting species. *Id.* at § 219.19(a)(1)-(7).

The 2004 Framework’s adaptive management strategy is, in theory at least, quite straightforward: the Forest Service will monitor projects that implement the 2004 Framework, assess whether those projects are threatening species viability and, if

instead relied on habitat analysis. *Sierra Forest*, 573 F. Supp. 2d at 1334. It then questioned whether the habitat analysis that the Service had performed satisfied the requirements of the 2004 Framework. It also questioned whether the habitat analysis served as a reliable proxy for changes in population given the Service’s admitted lack of knowledge regarding the connection between habitat and population trends for many management indicator species. *Id.* at 1334. However, because the district court concluded that the 2007 Amendment had mooted Sierra Forest’s claim, it cut short its review of the sufficiency of the Forest Service’s monitoring. The questions it raised with respect to the unamended 2004 Framework, and those it didn’t even reach, are serious indeed and require thorough examination upon remand.

so, modify the Framework. The specifics of the adaptive management strategy were originally laid out in Appendix E of the 2001 Framework, which was adopted by the 2004 Framework. We described the monitoring component of the strategy in our decision in *Earth Island Institute v. United States Forest Service*, 442 F.3d 1147, 1173-76 (9th Cir. 2006). To satisfy the requirements of the 1982 Rule, the Forest Service committed in the 2004 Framework to a “management approach . . . [that] will provide the fish and wildlife habitat and other ecological conditions necessary to maintain well-distributed viable populations of vertebrate species in the planning area, and maintain the diversity of plants and animals.”

Sierra Forest does not dispute the efficacy of adaptive management as a general matter. Rather, it contends that the adaptive management strategy in the 2004 Framework is too vague. It asserts that the Framework’s strategy will not maintain species viability because it does not include an effective monitoring component, or guidelines explaining “when or how the 2004 Framework will be altered if monitoring reveals that the plan is impacting old forest wildlife.” Therefore, Sierra Forest contends, the 2004 Framework violates the NFMA.

I do not, however, address the merits of Sierra Forest’s facial challenge to the 2004 Framework, because that claim is not ripe for adjudication. The “ripeness doctrine is drawn both from Article III limitations on judicial power and from prudential reasons for refusing to exercise jurisdiction.” *Nat’l Park Hospitality Ass’n v. Dep’t of the Interior*, 538 U.S. 803, 808 (2003) (internal quotation marks omitted). A basic rationale for that doctrine is to “prevent the courts, through avoidance of premature adjudication, from entangling themselves in abstract disagreements over administrative policies.” *Abbott Laboratories v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. 136, 148 (1967), *abrogated on other grounds by Califano v. Sanders*, 430 U.S. 99 (1977).

In *Ohio Forestry Ass’n v. Sierra Club*, 523 U.S. 726, 734 (1998), the Supreme Court held that an NFMA challenge to a forest management plan is not ripe for adjudication until the “Plan then matters, *i.e.*, if the Plan plays a causal role with respect to the . . . imminent harm from logging.” As Judge Fisher recognizes in his opinion, we may only consider the facial challenge to the extent that the “Basin Project threatens species viability *precisely because* of flaws in the 2004 Framework.”

[19] In this case, the district court must first determine whether the Project complied with the 2004 Framework before a facial challenge to the 2004 Framework based on that Project is ripe for adjudication. As discussed above, Sierra Forest alleges that, in granting approval of the Project, the Forest Service did not comply with the population monitoring provisions of the 2004 Framework then in effect. If, as Sierra Forest alleges, the approval of the Project did not comply with the 2004 Framework, then there is no showing that there is a causal relationship between any alleged deficiencies in the Project and any alleged defect in the Framework itself. Indeed, deficiencies in the Project may stem from a failure to comply with the Framework, rather than a failure of the Framework to comply with the NFMA. Because we do not know whether the Project’s approval complied with the Framework, the Framework’s alleged defects under the NFMA do not currently “matter;” they may play no causal role with respect to any imminent logging. The very speculation about the cause of the harm is the reason why this claim is not ripe.⁹

I recognize that the Sierra Club’s claims in *Ohio Forestry* were more abstract than Sierra Forest’s claims in this case, because in *Ohio Forestry* there was *no* Project at issue that the court could use to evaluate the 2004 Framework. Here, Sierra

⁹The plaintiffs have established standing; therefore, the imminent harm, were there any, would be to the plaintiffs and their interests.

Forest contends that there is a Project “at issue,” but unless that Project’s approval complied with the 2004 Framework, it is not a project we can use to evaluate the legality of the Framework. To do so would run counter to our admonition in *Wilderness Society v. Thomas*, 188 F.3d 1130, 1133 (9th Cir. 1999), that we must evaluate the harm when it is “tangible, rather than theoretical.”

[20] Therefore, as discussed above, this matter is remanded to the district court to determine in the first instance whether the Forest Service complied with the 2004 Framework’s population monitoring requirements when it approved the Project. It is not appropriate to decide whether the 2004 Framework complied with the NFMA before the district court considers that threshold issue. Because the district court only evaluated the Project under the 2004 Framework *with* the 2007 Amendment, the question of whether the Project’s approval complied with the Framework as it existed at the time of the approval is properly one for the district court now to decide in the first instance.

[21] The district court has already purported to decide Sierra Forest’s facial challenge to the 2004 Framework. However, it should not have done so because that claim was not ripe, and will not be at least until after the district court properly decides whether the Project’s approval complied with the 2004 Framework. The district court should therefore strike the part of its prior decision which evaluated the facial challenge. On remand, if it decides that the Project’s approval did not comply with the 2004 Framework then in effect, it should not reach Sierra Forest’s facial challenge. On the other hand, if the district court decides that the Project’s approval *did* comply with the then applicable 2004 Framework, the district court should then re-examine Sierra’s Forest challenge, which would then be ripe for review.

E.

The district court erred in granting summary judgment for the Forest Service on Sierra Forest’s first NFMA claim

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because it applied the 2007 Amendment retroactively. Moreover, Sierra Forest's second NFMA claim, a facial challenge to the 2004 Framework, is not ripe for review until after the district court decides the first claim under the 2004 Framework without the 2007 Amendment. Accordingly, the district court's decision on those issues is vacated and the case is remanded for further proceedings in light of the opinions on this appeal.

Judge Noonan concurs in the result.

AFFIRMED in part and VACATED and REMANDED in part. The parties shall bear their own costs.

FISHER, Circuit Judge, dissenting in part:

I respectfully dissent from Judge Reinhardt's holding on the NFMA claim.

Introduction

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA)

sets forth the statutory framework and specifies the procedural and substantive requirements under which the Forest Service is to manage National Forest System lands. Procedurally, the NFMA requires the Forest Service to develop a forest plan for each unit of the National Forest System. 16 U.S.C. § 1604(a). In developing and maintaining each plan, the Forest Service is required to use "a systematic interdisciplinary approach to achieve integrated consideration of physical, biological, economic, and other sciences." *Id.* § 1604(b). After a forest plan is developed, all subsequent agency action . . . must

comply with the NFMA and be consistent with the governing forest plan. *Id.* § 1604(i).

Lands Council, 537 F.3d at 988-89. NFMA requires the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations for resource management addressing numerous concerns, including providing “for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives,” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(g)(3)(B), and permitting “increases in harvest levels based on intensified management practices,” *id.* § 1604(g)(3)(D).

The 1982 Rule — an implementing regulation I discuss at length below — states in part,

Fish and wildlife habitat shall be managed to maintain viable populations of existing native and desired non-native vertebrate species in the planning area. For planning purposes, a viable population shall be regarded as one which has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area. In order to insure that viable populations will be maintained, habitat must be provided to support, at least, a minimum number of reproductive individuals and that habitat must be well distributed so that those individuals can interact with others in the planning area.

36 C.F.R. § 219.19 (1983). To that end, the Rule requires selection of management indicator species (“MIS”); statement of planning alternatives in terms of habitat and population trends; interagency consultation concerning MIS; consideration of the effects of visitor usage, pests and fire management on wildlife; monitoring of MIS and preservation of habitat critical to threatened or endangered species. *See id.* § 219.19(a)(1)-(7).

A. Ripeness

The Forest Service first attacks Sierra Forest's NFMA challenge as unripe. When assessing ripeness, we must consider: "(1) whether delayed review would cause hardship to the plaintiffs[,] (2) whether judicial intervention would inappropriately interfere with further administrative action[] and (3) whether the courts would benefit from further factual development of the issues presented." *Ohio Forestry Ass'n*, 523 U.S. at 733; *see also Abbott Labs. v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. 136, 148-49 (1967) (reasoning that ripeness prevents premature adjudication and entanglement in abstract policy disagreements and insulates administrative decisionmaking until policies are concretely applied), *overruled on other grounds by Califano v. Sanders*, 430 U.S. 99, 104 (1977). Applying these guidelines, *Ohio Forestry Association* squarely held that a facial NFMA attack on an LRMP such as the 2004 Framework, outside of the context of a concrete project or application, is unripe. *See* 523 U.S. at 732-37. If "plaintiffs allege that the Forest Service's general methodology . . . in the Forest Plan was flawed, *causing site-specific harm*," however, their claim is ripe for review. *Wilderness Soc'y v. Thomas*, 188 F.3d 1130, 1134 (9th Cir. 1999) (emphasis added); *see also Ohio Forestry Ass'n*, 523 U.S. at 734 (noting the availability of a later challenge to an LRMP "if (but only if) the present Plan then matters, *i.e.*, if the Plan plays a causal role with respect to the future, then-imminent, harm from logging"). Moreover, if "the site-specific injury . . . is alleged to have been caused by a defect in the Forest Plan, [a court] may consider whether the Forest Service complied with the Act in making its general . . . determinations in the Forest Plan." *Wilderness Soc'y*, 188 F.3d at 1134; *see also Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 228 F.3d 559, 570-72 (5th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (Higginbotham, J., concurring) ("Once the plaintiff identifies a sale, it can then direct the court's attention to those steps leading up to and including the sale's implementation that render the sale illegal.").

Contrary to Sierra Forest's assertions, the Basin Project does not uniformly "open[] the door to [Sierra Forest's] broader challenge to the 2004 Framework[]." Unlike allegations needed to establish standing, the mere fact that a plaintiff has identified site-specific sales in its pleadings does not permit a programmatic challenge under NFMA. *See, e.g., Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 228 F.3d at 567. A site-specific project will implement only portions of an LRMP, so a facial challenge to *all* aspects of the framework would require us to continue to assess aspects of the LRMP in the abstract. This would make *Ohio Forestry Association* a source of delay with little practical benefit. However, to the extent that the Basin Project threatens species viability precisely because of flaws in the 2004 Framework, a NFMA challenge to those programmatic flaws is ripe for adjudication. Moreover, we must consider environmental degradation in the Basin Project in a cumulative context in order to preclude a death by a thousand cuts.

In sum, Sierra Forest's facial NFMA claim against the 2004 Framework is not ripe for adjudication (and never will be). Sierra Forest may, however, challenge shortcomings in the 2004 Framework to the extent they cause site-specific harm through implementation in the Basin Project. The parties do not dispute that Sierra Forest's NFMA challenge to the Basin Project is ripe.

B. Basin Project: Species Monitoring

Sierra Forest argues that the Basin Project falls short of species monitoring required at the project level by the 2004 Framework. *See Earth Island Inst. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 442 F.3d 1147, 1175 (9th Cir. 2006) (requiring project-level monitoring, even under the 2000 Transition Rule, because the 2004 Framework "expressly require[d] 'population monitoring' " of the species at issue), *abrogated on other grounds by Winter*, 129 S. Ct. at 375; *see also* 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i) (requiring site-specific projects to comply with the existing LRMP). How-

ever, in 2007, the Forest Service amended the monitoring requirements of the 2004 Framework. The Forest Service argues that no inconsistency remains between the amended 2004 Framework and the Basin Project's species monitoring provisions.

The 2007 Amendment specifies that “[o]ngoing monitoring of the selected species identified in [the 2004 Framework] will not be changed in this decision.” Nor does the 2007 Amendment “drop the adaptive management approach developed in the” 2004 Framework. The 2007 Amendment, however, requires “monitoring of MIS population trends and determining relationships to habitat changes at the *planning-area scale* during forest plan implementation” and eliminates species “monitoring requirements in the project area or at the *project level*.” “The sole MIS requirement that is applied at the project-level is the assessment of habitat for” monitoring indicator species. The Amendment is expressly retroactive.

Sierra Forest does not contend that the Basin Project is inconsistent with the habitat monitoring provisions of the 2007 Amendment. Rather, it argues that the Forest Service is precluded from applying the 2007 Amendment retroactively. In *Friends of Southeast's Future v. Morrison*, 153 F.3d 1059, 1070 (9th Cir. 1998), we addressed a forest plan amendment that purported, in part, to remove certain analytical requirements prior to approving a timber sale. We rejected the amendment's retroactivity provision, holding that “agency authority to change the legal consequences of completed acts only exists if Congress conveys such authority in an ‘*express statutory grant*.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bowen v. Georgetown Univ. Hosp.*, 488 U.S. 204, 208 (1988)); *see also Landgraf v. USI Film Prods.*, 511 U.S. 244, 272, 280 (1994) (holding that “prospectivity remains the appropriate default rule” in statutory interpretation and requiring “clear congressional intent” for retroactive application); *Southwest Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 314 F.3d 1060, 1062 (9th Cir. 2002) (permitting application of legislation to a suit pend-

ing at the time of enactment only because the statute did not retroactively affect past action).

The Forest Service argued in *Morrison* that § 1604(i) of NFMA authorized retroactive application of the amendment, but we disagreed:

The Forest Service contends that such a grant of authority is contained in 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i), which provides that “instruments for the use and occupancy of National Forest System lands . . . currently in existence shall be revised as soon as practicable to be made consistent with [LRMPs.]” However, by its plain language, this provision only applies to the revision of instruments to achieve consistency with forest plans, not to the revision of the forest plans themselves.

Morrison, 153 F.3d at 1070.¹⁰ That holding does not preclude the Forest Service’s argument in this case that a different NFMA provision — § 1604(f)(4) — does provide the requisite express authority to apply the 2007 Amendment retroactively here. I respectfully disagree with Judge Reinhardt’s

¹⁰Section 1604(i) states in full:

(i) Consistency of resource plans, permits, contracts, and other instruments with land management plans; revision

Resource plans and permits, contracts, and other instruments for the use and occupancy of National Forest System lands shall be consistent with the land management plans. Those resource plans and permits, contracts, and other such instruments currently in existence shall be revised as soon as practicable to be made consistent with such plans. When land management plans are revised, resource plans and permits, contracts, and other instruments, when necessary, shall be revised as soon as practicable. Any revision in present or future permits, contracts, and other instruments made pursuant to this section shall be subject to valid existing rights.

16 U.S.C. § 1604(i).

reading of *Morrison* as going beyond the merits of the statutory argument made to that panel, to announce a blanket interpretation of the whole of NFMA.

United States v. Contreras (Contreras II), 593 F.3d 1135 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc) (per curiam), which Judge Reinhardt also invokes, is not to the contrary. There, the three-judge panel had interpreted the *same* provision of the Sentencing Guidelines, but gave a new interpretation to the same language and purported to expressly overrule prior cases. *See id.* at 1136. Nothing in *Contreras II*, or in *Miller v. Gammie*, 335 F.3d 889 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc), precludes us from distinguishing a previous panel ruling based on a principled reading of the prior panel’s articulated holding. The importance of imposing reasonable limits on the precedential value of related decisions becomes evident when one considers the text of § 1604(f)(4) on its face:

Plans developed in accordance with this section shall . . . be amended *in any manner whatsoever* after final adoption after public notice, and, if such amendment would result in a significant change in such plan, in accordance with the provisions of subsections (e) and (f) of this section and public involvement comparable to that required by subsection (d) of this section.

§ 1604(f)(4) (emphasis added). The term “in any manner whatsoever” logically includes “in a retroactive manner.” We have held that clear statement rules can be satisfied through similar general statements; “magic words” need not be invoked. *Alaska v. EEOC*, 564 F.3d 1062, 1066-67 (9th Cir. 2009) (en banc); *see also Bugenig v. Hoopa Valley Tribe*, 229 F.3d 1210, 1219 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that a “‘notwithstanding proviso,’ which is an easily invoked, Court-approved ‘gold standard’ for delegation,” is an “express” delegation sufficient to meet a clear statement rule).

Contrary to Judge Reinhardt's assertion, it is unremarkable to speak of an action being taken in a retroactive "manner." *Maldonado-Galindo v. Gonzales*, 456 F.3d 1064, 1067 (9th Cir. 2006) ("Congress need not use a set phrase to indicate when a statute is to be given retroactive effect; rather, the statute need only evince Congress's 'clear intent' that legislation apply in a retroactive manner."). See *Eastern Enters. v. Apfel*, 524 U.S. 498, 524 (1998) ("legislation operates in a retroactive manner"); *Harper v. Va. Dep't of Taxation*, 509 U.S. 86, 110 (1993) (Kennedy, J., concurring in part) ("applied in a retroactive manner"); *SEC v. Gemstar TV Guide Int'l, Inc.*, 367 F.3d 1087, 1088 (9th Cir. 2004) ("operates in an unconstitutionally retroactive manner"); *Home Loan Bank Bd. v. Mallonee*, 192 F.2d 336, 370 (9th Cir. 1952) ("amendments operated in this retroactive manner"); see also *Garcia-Ramirez v. Gonzales*, 423 F.3d 935, 952 n.5 (9th Cir. 2005) (Gould, J., concurring) ("operate in an impermissibly retroactive manner") (paraphrasing *Velasquez-Gabriel v. Crocetti*, 263 F.3d 102, 108 (4th Cir. 2001)).

These citations show that "manner" need not mean "process," and if Congress meant process then it could have said so. Congress chose the phrase "any manner whatsoever," which connotes broad authority. See *United States v. Yoshida*, 303 F.3d 1145, 1152 (9th Cir. 2002) ("The statute itself conclusively indicates that Congress intended a broad definition of bring: 'brings to or attempts to bring to the United States in any manner whatsoever.' ") (quoting 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(2) (emphasis added)). Judge Reinhardt's attempt to exclude the effect of an amendment from the Forest Service's authority to amend in any manner whatsoever is unpersuasive.

Further, nothing about § 1604 generally, or § 1604(f)(4) specifically, suggests that the "manner" of amendment is a procedural formality. First, we have previously held that § 1604(f)(4) is a broad grant of power to the agency. See *Lands Council v. Martin*, 529 F.3d 1219, 1227-28 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that Forest Service could amend a LRMP in

a limited manner thereby avoiding a “significant” amendment, which would have required “a lengthy and detailed amendment process”). That *Lands Council* focused on procedure is unsurprising because that was that nature of the appellant’s argument. *See id.* In *Forest Guardians v. Dombeck*, 131 F.3d 1309 (9th Cir. 1997) (per curiam), we had previously agreed that § 1604(f)(4) gave the Forest Service authority to choose whether amendments would have prospective or retrospective effect. *See id.* at 1312-13 (“Congress intended to grant the Secretary discretion in amending existing forest plans, including the discretion to determine how those amendments will be implemented.”). Although *Forest Guardians* did not expressly hold that amendments could be applied in a retroactive manner, it clearly implied as much.

Second, the context of § 1604(f)(4) is not limited to process. In § 1604(f)(4) itself, the second clause requires significant amendments to adhere to the requirements of § 1604(e), which enforces the substantive requirements of the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, 16 U.S.C. §§ 528-531.¹¹

¹¹The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act requires:

[M]anagement of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

16 U.S.C. § 531(a), and

the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land.

16 U.S.C. § 531(b).

Similarly, the rest of § 1604 is a mixture of substance and process, addressing the life cycle of LRMPs, from development criteria, *see* § 1604(b), to public participation, *see* § 1604(d), to directives for substantive regulations, *see* § 1604(g), to effective dates and applying revised forest plans, *see* § 1604(i)&(j). Judge Reinhardt's assertion that somehow retroactive *amendment* is incompatible with that list is not persuasive.

I would hold that the 2007 Amendment governs Sierra Forest's NFMA claim that the Basin Project is inconsistent with project-level species monitoring provisions found in the 2004 Framework. Sierra Forest does not contest that any inconsistency exists between the Basin Project and the 2007 Amendment project-level monitoring requirements. Any inconsistency between the Basin Project and the unamended 2004 Framework is moot. I would therefore affirm the district court's denial of Sierra Forest's site-specific NFMA monitoring claim.

C. 2004 Framework: Species Viability

My conclusion that the Basin Project is consistent with the forest plan leads me to disagree with Judge Reinhardt's conclusion that Sierra Forest's challenge to the 2004 Framework as applied in the Basin Project is not ripe. Sierra Forest's framework-level NFMA claim is premised on application of the 1982 Rule, 36 C.F.R. § 219.19 (1982), the restrictive regulation I described above, to the 2004 Framework. Before advancing to the substance of Sierra Forest's claim, I must first assess the extent to which that decades-old provision continues to govern LRMPs.

The transitional provisions of the 2000 Rule (the "2000 Transition Rule") govern the revision and amendment of LRMPs by the Forest Service. *See* 36 C.F.R. § 219.35 (2009); *see also* National Forest System Land and Resource Management Planning, 74 Fed. Reg. 67059-01, 67060 (Dec. 18,

2009) (noting that the 2000 Transition Rule remains in place pursuant to an injunction). Under the 2000 Transition Rule, “a responsible official may elect to continue or to initiate new plan amendments or revisions under the 1982 [Rule].” 36 C.F.R. § 219.35(b); *see also Citizens for Better Forestry v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 341 F.3d 961, 965-68 (9th Cir. 2003) (explaining development of the 2000 Rule and the role of its transition provisions); 74 Fed. Reg. at 67060 (explaining that all substantive NFMA regulations concerning LRMPs since the 1982 Rule have been superseded or enjoined). The Forest Service promulgated the 2004 Framework using the 1982 Rule and does not challenge its applicability in this suit. Moreover, in a separate suit we specifically held that the 2004 Framework is governed by the 1982 Rule under the 2000 Transition Rule. *See Earth Island Inst. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 442 F.3d 1147, 1174 (9th Cir. 2006), *abrogated on other grounds by Winter*, 129 S. Ct. at 375. Therefore, I proceed on the assumption the 1982 Rule applies here.

The procedural impediments and regulatory amendments described in Parts A and B, *supra*, whittle away Sierra Forest’s NFMA claims to one narrow issue: whether the 2004 Framework violates NFMA and causes harm through implementation in the Basin Project. Specifically, Sierra Forest contends that the 2004 Framework fails to ensure compliance with its own adaptive management goals, violating the 1982 Rule’s requirements concerning species viability. At the project level, Sierra Forest argues that the Basin Project exemplifies a broader failure to conduct MIS monitoring necessary for a rigorous adaptive management compliance mechanism. Because the Chief of the Forest Service concluded that “managing habitat to maintain viable populations of the California spotted owl, the Pacific fisher, and the American marten can *only* be assured by using subsequent site-specific evaluations and the adaptive management and monitoring strategy,” the Forest Service has conceded that the 2004 Framework’s NFMA compliance is contingent on “a treatment, feedback, and adjustment system to carefully manage risks to habitats.”

As a preliminary matter, NFMA requires sufficient disclosure for a court to be able to “ascertain from the record that the Forest Service is in compliance” with the statute and regulations. *Native Ecosystems Council*, 418 F.3d at 963. In response to the Chief’s prioritization of adaptive management, the Regional Forester published a 10-page supplemental adaptive management and monitoring strategy setting a review and feedback process and establishing research questions concerning old forest species. This plan provides adequate assurances that adaptive management will occur, fulfilling NFMA’s disclosure requirement.

Sierra Forest urges that adaptive monitoring is ineffective without fixed guidelines concerning “when or how the 2004 Framework will be altered if monitoring reveals that the plan is impacting old forest wildlife.” However, the fixed regime that Sierra Forest demands would eliminate use of new information learned through management, undermining the basic premise of adaptive management. The formal outline of adaptive management goes one step further than mere notice that “a monitoring plan will be developed and implemented through an iterative process,” which a district court has found insufficient to satisfy NFMA. *Western Watersheds Project v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, No 05-189, 2006 WL 292010, at *10 (D. Idaho Fed. 7, 2006). Sierra Forest also urges that “quantified objectives and required mitigation measures” are required, based on *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Kempthorne*, 506 F. Supp. 2d 322 (E.D. Cal. 2007). However, *Kempthorne* applied the ESA, which contains the more stringent requirement that mitigation measures are “certain to occur.” *Id.* at 350, 356; *see also Animal Welfare Inst. v. Beech Ridge Energy LLC*, 675 F. Supp. 2d 540, 580 (D. Md. 2009) (finding that “entirely discretionary adaptive management” is insufficient to eliminate impermissible risk under the ESA). No such certainty is required under NFMA unless and until species viability is threatened. According to the Chief Forester, monitoring and adaptive management provide an “assurance” that management under the 2004 Framework will

not reach a point where species viability is threatened at the framework level, although if adaptive management were ineffective, long-term viability would not be assured.

The remaining question is whether the Basin Project demonstrates that monitoring necessary to adaptive management will not be carried out in the absence of more enforceable guidelines. Sierra Forest contends that this case is “identical” to *Earth Island Institute v. U.S. Forest Service*, 442 F.3d at 1173-76. In *Earth Island Institute*, we addressed two forest restoration projects undertaken pursuant to the El Dorado National Forest LRMP, which is in turn subject to the 2004 Framework. *See id.* at 1153-54. Earth Island alleged that the projects violated NFMA by failing to monitor two native bird species that the 2004 Framework expressly subjected to “population monitoring.” *See id.* at 1173, 1175. We held that reliance on stale monitoring data without “current or accurate field studies” or a factual basis for determinations of critical habitat levels constituted arbitrary and capricious action under NFMA. *Id.* at 1175-76.

The crucial distinction between *Earth Island Institute* and the instant case is that there is no indication that — at least at the project level — habitat monitoring is insufficient to provide needed information for adaptive monitoring. Although the 2004 Framework, through adoption of 2001 Framework MIS rules, originally “allow[ed] for a very limited degree of habitat monitoring in lieu of actual population monitoring,” *id.* at 1173, the 2007 Amendment shifted project-level monitoring to a habitat model. The 2007 Amendment also reduced the list of MIS to those species subject to “[p]roven monitoring protocols” and whose “population changes are believed to indicate the effects of land management activities.”

Although the 2007 Amendment continues to list the California spotted owl and American marten as MIS, it does not require monitoring of fisher or northern goshawk populations. A high level of uncertainty concerning the effects of manage-

ment or existing population trends for these two species reasonably eliminates them from use as indicators of forest health, but the elimination of those species as MIS generates concerns regarding the ability of the 2004 Framework adaptive monitoring protocols to protect their viability, as required by NFMA. *Cf. Native Ecosystems Council v. Tidwell*, 599 F.3d 926, 933 (9th Cir. 2010) (requiring particular scrutiny for reliability and accuracy when the Forest Service engages in proxy-based monitoring). On the other hand, the 2004 Framework SEIS indicates that the fisher and northern goshawk share habitat preferences with the California spotted owl and marten, requiring large trees, canopy cover, snags and coarse, woody debris. Most importantly, the 2004 Framework continues to require population monitoring at the framework level, which is the level at which the 1982 Rule continues to apply. Because adaptive management is “an area involving a high level of technical expertise,” a court must defer to the agency’s determination of the amount of monitoring necessary to support that policy, so long as some firm commitment is made. Therefore, the adaptive monitoring protocols contained in the 2004 Framework are sufficient to protect species viability, as required by NFMA and the 1982 Rule.

For the foregoing reasons, I respectfully dissent on the resolution of the NFMA claim and would affirm the district court.

NOONAN, Circuit Judge, concurring and dissenting:

For the reasons stated in my concurrence in *Rey*, I concur in the result reached in Judge Reinhardt’s opinion as to the NFMA claims. For the same reasons, I dissent from Judge Fisher’s opinion with respect to the NEPA claims.