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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CENTRAL SIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL  
RESOURCE CENTER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

Civ. No. S-10-2172 KJM-AC

vs.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, et al.,

Defendants,

and

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF  
4 WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS, et al.,

Defendant-Intervenors.

ORDER

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Plaintiffs are three nonprofit environmental groups who allege that defendants U.S. Forest Service (“Forest Service”), Susan Skalski and Randy Moore violated the National Environmental Protection Act (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C. § 4321, *et seq.*, the Administrative Procedures Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 500, *et seq.*, the Forest Service’s Travel Management Rule (“TMR”), 36 C.F.R. § 212.55, and Executive Orders 11644 and 11989, through the Forest Service’s adoption of a Record of Decision (“ROD”) that approved the Stanislaus National Forest Motorized Travel Management Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”). Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief. (Compl., ECF 1.) On

1 January 7, 2011, the court granted the motion to intervene on behalf of the Forest Service by several  
2 motorized vehicle recreation groups. (ECF 23.) On June 8, 2011, the court heard oral argument on the  
3 parties' cross-motions for summary judgment. The court heard additional oral argument on November  
4 27, 2012. For the reasons set forth below, the court grants plaintiffs' motion in part, and denies  
5 defendants' and defendant-intervenors' motion, also in part.

6 I. Background

7 A. The Stanislaus National Forest

8 The Stanislaus National Forest ("the Stanislaus") is part of the U.S. National Forest  
9 System (NFS) and is located in the Sierra Nevada mountain range of California between Lake Tahoe  
10 and Yosemite National Park. (Statement of Undisputed Facts, ECF 32-2 ¶ 2; AR000740.<sup>1</sup>) It includes  
11 opportunities for recreational activities, including hiking, camping and backpacking. (AR000739.) The  
12 Stanislaus also provides habitat for numerous species of plants and animals, including several threatened  
13 or endangered species. (ECF 32-2 ¶ 11.) Motorized visitors frequently visit the Stanislaus, including  
14 drivers of Off Highway Vehicles ("OHVs"). OHVs are vehicles "designed for or capable of cross-  
15 country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural  
16 terrain." 36 C.F.R. § 212.1. Plaintiffs allege that the use of OHVs and other motor vehicles in the  
17 Stanislaus may endanger non-motorized visitors such as bird watchers, hikers and campers. (ECF 1  
18 ¶ 26.) Unauthorized motor vehicle use may also harm the natural characteristics and wildlife of the  
19 Stanislaus. (ECF 32-2 ¶ 6.)

20 Visitors access the Stanislaus through a system of roads and trails, which are managed by  
21 the U.S. Forest Service as part of the National Forest Transportation System ("NFTS"). (*Id.* ¶ 4.) The  
22 NFTS includes roads and trails that the Forest Service has designated for motorized use, as well as those  
23 designated for non-motorized use only. (*Id.*) In addition to the official NFTS roads and trails, there are  
24 many "unauthorized" roads and trails in the Stanislaus created by visitors driving motorized vehicles off  
25 trail, or by visitors driving on roads that were intended to provide only temporary access for logging or  
26 maintenance projects. (Resp. to Statement of Undisputed Facts, ECF 39 ¶ 80.) The Forest Service did  
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28 <sup>1</sup> The administrative record has been lodged with the court. (ECF 20, ECF 37.)

1 not approve the creation of these roads and trails and they were not subject to environmental analysis or  
2 public participation before their use began. (*Id.*)

3 In 1972, then-President Nixon adopted an Executive Order that recognized the need to  
4 address the use of OHVs in National Forests and other public lands, as OHVs were “in frequent conflict  
5 with wise land and resource management practices, environmental values, and other types of  
6 recreational activity.” The Order was amended by further order in 1977. Exec. Order No. 11644, 37  
7 Fed. Reg. 2,877 (Feb. 9, 1972), *as amended by* Exec. Order 11989, 42 Fed. Reg. 26959 (May 25, 1977).  
8 The Executive Orders direct heads of agencies that manage federal lands to develop regulations to  
9 manage OHV use in a way that “protect[s] resource values, preserv[es] public health, safety, and  
10 welfare, and minimize[s] use conflicts,” as well as minimizing damage to the environment. *Id.* The  
11 Forest Service’s Travel Management Rule (“TMR”) implementing the Executive Orders is found at 36  
12 C.F.R. § 212.1, *et. seq.*

### 13 B. The Stanislaus Motorized Travel Management Decision

14 To comply with the TMR, the Forest Service has attempted to regulate the use of OHVs  
15 in National Forests, including the Stanislaus. In 1998, the Forest Service approved a Motor Vehicle  
16 Travel Management Plan that limited OHV travel in the Stanislaus to roads and trails designated for  
17 motorized use. (ECF 1 ¶ 39; Answer, ECF 10 ¶ 39.) Despite this limitation, unauthorized OHV use  
18 continued. (*Id.*) In 2002, the Forest Service created a comprehensive map and database of the NFTS  
19 within the Stanislaus. (ECF 39 ¶ 79.) In 2006, the Forest Service also completed a database of  
20 unauthorized routes, in partnership with the State of California, identifying between 230 and 270 miles  
21 of user-created trails in the Stanislaus.<sup>2</sup> (*Id.* ¶ 82.)

22 Beginning in 2005, the Forest Service started the process known as the Stanislaus  
23 Motorized Travel Management Decision (“SMTMD”) to manage continued unauthorized motorized use  
24 of the Stanislaus and designate routes for permitted motorized vehicle use. (*Id.* ¶¶ 83, 86.) The Forest  
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26 <sup>2</sup> The parties dispute the number of miles of unauthorized roads identified in the survey.  
27 According to the Forest Service, the inventory revealed approximately 230 miles of unauthorized trails.  
28 (ECF 39 ¶ 82.) Plaintiffs assert that this figure is consistent with the EIS, but that the ROD states that  
there are 246 miles of unauthorized routes and that the Notice of Intent described below states that there  
are approximately 270 miles of unauthorized routes. (*Id.*)

1 Service conducted public outreach between 2005 and 2007, seeking input from both motorized and non-  
2 motorized users. (*Id.* ¶¶ 83-85.) The Forest Service was required to comply with the National  
3 Environmental Protection Act (“NEPA”) throughout the process. In November 2007, the Forest Service  
4 began the formal NEPA process by sending a scoping letter to interested parties. (*Id.* ¶ 86.) During the  
5 scoping process, an agency determines “the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered  
6 in an environmental impact statement.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25. Additionally, the Stanislaus Forest  
7 Supervisor published a Notice of Intent (“NOI”) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”)  
8 as required by NEPA, requesting public comment on the Forest Service proposal. (ECF 39 ¶ 86.)  
9 During the scoping period, the Forest Service received hundreds of comments and letters from the public  
10 providing diverse perspectives on the extent to which motorized travel in the Stanislaus should continue.  
11 (*Id.* ¶ 88.) On February 27, 2009, the Forest Service released the Motorized Travel Management Draft  
12 EIS (“DEIS”). (*Id.* ¶ 92.) The DEIS analyzed the Forest Service’s proposed action for modifying the  
13 NFTS in the Stanislaus, as well as four alternative scenarios. (*Id.*) The public comment period for the  
14 DEIS was open until May 20, 2009. During this time the Forest Service received 841 letters from 927  
15 parties, including plaintiffs. (*Id.* ¶¶ 93, 95.) Based on these comments and additional analysis, the  
16 Forest Service made revisions to the DEIS in preparing a final EIS. (*Id.* ¶ 97.)

17           On November 12, 2009, the Forest Service released its final EIS and a Record of  
18 Decision (“ROD”) approving in substantial part the Forest Service’s proposed action. (AR000670.)  
19 Before the SMTMD, there were approximately 2947 miles of NFTS roads and 85 miles of NFTS  
20 motorized trails in the Stanislaus, 2279 miles of which were open to public motorized use. (AR000739.)  
21 The SMTMD made the following changes to the NFTS: (1) it prohibited public motorized travel except  
22 on NFTS routes; (2) added 136.77 miles of unauthorized routes to the NFTS as motorized trails; (3)  
23 opened to the public 67.37 miles of previously closed NFTS roads; (4) closed 45.98 miles of previously  
24 open NFTS roads to the public; (5) changed 93.36 miles of NFTS roads from allowing highway legal  
25 vehicles only to allowing all vehicles; and (6) changed 400.56 miles of roads from allowing all vehicles  
26 to allowing highway legal vehicles only. (AR000649-AR00050.)

1 C. The Present Action

2 On August 8, 2010, plaintiffs Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center (“CSERC”),  
3 The Wilderness Society (“TWS”) and Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (“PEER”)  
4 filed this suit against the Forest Service, Susan Skalski, Forest Supervisor for the Stanislaus, and Randy  
5 Moore, Regional Forester for U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region (collectively, defendants or  
6 “Forest Service”). (Compl., ECF 1.) Plaintiffs’ complaint alleges that the Forest Service violated  
7 NEPA and the APA by not analyzing a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed action, by  
8 improperly defining the baseline of existing NFTS roads and trails, and by not fully analyzing the  
9 impacts of adding additional motorized routes to the NFTS. (*Id.*) Additionally, plaintiffs allege that the  
10 Forest Service violated 36 C.F.R. § 212.5(b), Executive Orders 11644 and 11989, and the APA by not  
11 minimizing adverse impacts to forest resources. (*Id.*)<sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs seek both declaratory and injunctive  
12 relief. (*Id.*)

13 II. Standing

14 As a threshold matter, the Forest Service argues that plaintiffs have not demonstrated  
15 they have standing to make their claims. (Defs.’ Br. at 19,<sup>4</sup> ECF 32.) As the parties invoking the court’s  
16 jurisdiction, plaintiffs have the burden to show they have standing. *Summers v. Earth Island Inst.*, 555  
17 U.S. 488, 493 (2009). To establish standing, plaintiffs must show they are “under threat of suffering  
18 ‘injury in fact’ that is concrete and particularized; the threat must be actual and imminent, not  
19 conjectural or hypothetical; it must be fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant; and it  
20 must be likely that a favorable judicial decision will prevent or redress the injury.” *Id.*; *Lujan v.*  
21 *Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992). In addition, when a plaintiff is an organization  
22 suing on behalf of its members, the plaintiff must show that “its members would otherwise have  
23 standing to sue in their own right; the interests at stake are germane to the organization’s purposes; and

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24 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs’ complaint contains two additional claims that they did not argue in their briefs. The  
25 complaint alleges that the Forest Service did not properly analyze direct and indirect impacts in its  
26 NEPA analysis. (Compl. ¶ 66.) Plaintiffs also allege that the Forest Service violated the National Forest  
27 Management Act, 16 U.S.C. § 604, the Stanislaus Forest Plan created under the Act, and the APA. (*Id.*  
28 ¶ 83.) At oral argument on November 27, 2012, plaintiffs clarified that they have abandoned these  
claims.

<sup>4</sup> Citations to the parties’ briefs refer to the pagination assigned by the court’s electronic filing  
system.

1 neither the claim asserted nor the relief requested requires the participation of individual members in the  
2 lawsuit.” *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Env'tl. Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 180-81 (2000).  
3 In bringing a motion for summary judgment, the party must “set forth by affidavit or other evidence  
4 specific facts” demonstrating that the party meets each element of standing. *Defenders of Wildlife*, 504  
5 U.S. at 561 (internal quotations and citations omitted). A plaintiff in an environmental lawsuit may  
6 show injury in fact by demonstrating that the challenged action will harm the plaintiff’s aesthetic and  
7 environmental interests. *Id.* at 562-63; *Sierra Club v. Morton*, 405 U.S. 727, 734 (1972).

#### 8 A. Plaintiffs’ Affidavits

9 To demonstrate that they have standing, plaintiffs submitted three affidavits with their  
10 motion in support of summary judgment, one from a member of each organization. The first is a  
11 declaration from John Buckley, member and Executive Director of CSERC. (ECF 41 ¶ 2.) The  
12 declaration explains that the mission of CSERC is to advocate on behalf of the central Sierra Nevada,  
13 including the Stanislaus, and to protect it from threats to its environment. (*Id.* ¶¶ 3-4.) Buckley enjoys  
14 fishing, hiking, and observing wildlife in the Stanislaus, all activities he claims are impeded by OHV  
15 use. (*Id.* ¶¶ 12-15.) The declaration of Darça Morgan, member of PEER, describes PEER’s mission as  
16 promoting “responsible management of public resources,” including a campaign to reduce effects of  
17 OHVs. (ECF 27-6 ¶ 2.) Morgan visits and studies wildlife and ecosystems in the Stanislaus in her  
18 professional capacity as a conservation biologist for a non-profit organization, and also hikes, bikes, bird  
19 watches and camps there for recreation. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4-7.) Morgan states that OHV use impairs her  
20 enjoyment of these activities. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8-13.) The third declaration is from Jon Sturtevant, member of  
21 TWS. (ECF 27-7 ¶ 2.) TWS “work[s] to ensure the wise management and protection of America’s  
22 public lands,” including the Stanislaus. (*Id.* ¶¶ 2-3.) Sturtevant’s declaration describes how OHV use  
23 disturbs his hikes in the Stanislaus. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5-7.)

#### 24 B. Motion to Strike

25 The Forest Service objects to paragraphs 9 to 11 and 15 to 35 of the Buckley declaration;  
26 and paragraph 11, lines 18-19, paragraph 12, lines 22-28, 6-9; paragraph 13, lines 18-19; paragraph 14,  
27 lines 20-23; paragraph 15, line 16, and paragraph 16, lines 10-14, of the Morgan declaration. (*See* ECF  
28 35, 40, 46.)

1 In an action under the APA, the court generally may review only the administrative  
2 record, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(F), but it may consider extra-record evidence that allows plaintiffs to establish  
3 standing. *Nw. Env'tl. Defense Ctr. v. Bonneville Power Admin.*, 117 F.3d 1520, 1527-28 (9th Cir. 1997);  
4 *Didrickson v. U.S. Dep't of Interior*, 982 F.2d 1332, 1340 (9th Cir. 1992). The Forest Service argues  
5 that the portions of affidavits to which it objects should be stricken because they are not necessary to  
6 show standing. (ECF 46.) The Forest Service objects to parts of the Morgan declaration explaining how  
7 OHV use interferes with Morgan's birding activities and visits to the Stanislaus (ECF 27-6 ¶ 11:18-19,  
8 ¶ 12:22-28, 6-9), and her concern that the SMTMD will worsen these impacts (*Id.* ¶ 16). These portions  
9 are not stricken. Similarly, the court will not strike parts of the Buckley declaration that describe how  
10 OHV use, including trails approved through the SMTMD, disturbs Buckley's trips to the Stanislaus, as  
11 these are relevant to CSERC's standing. (ECF 41 ¶¶ 15, 29-35, 27:1-6; 11-14.) Morgan's description of  
12 experiences and beliefs regarding local Forest Service officials (ECF 27-6 ¶ 15) is not relevant to  
13 PEER's standing and is stricken. Additionally, the court strikes portions of the declarations describing  
14 Buckley's and Morgan's participation in the administrative process and opinions about the Forest  
15 Service's decision (ECF 27-6 ¶ 14:20-23; ECF 41 ¶¶ 19-26, 28, 27:7-17), as this information is  
16 contained in the administrative record. *See Southwest Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Forest Serv.*,  
17 100 F.3d 1443, 1451 (9th Cir. 1996) (upholding the district court's decision to strike evidence already in  
18 the administrative record).

### 19 C. Analysis

20 The Forest Service argues that plaintiffs have not met their burden to demonstrate  
21 standing because the plaintiffs' affidavits do not adequately identify particular areas that members visit  
22 that are affected by the SMTMD. (Defs.' Br. at 20, ECF 32-1.) Environmental groups do not have  
23 standing to challenge actions that affect only certain geographical areas when the groups do not set forth  
24 facts showing that their members have aesthetic and environmental interests in those particular areas, as  
25 opposed to broader areas. *See Lujan v. Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. 871, 889 (1990). But the  
26 members' declarations in this case list specific roads and trails and areas they plan to visit that will be  
27 affected by the SMTMD. (Morgan Decl. ¶¶ 11-14, ECF 27-6; Buckley Decl. ¶¶ 13-15, ECF 41;  
28 Sturtevant Decl. ¶¶ 6-7, ECF 27-7.) These details are sufficient to demonstrate the environmental

1 groups' standing. Moreover, because the challenged action affects the entire system of roads and trails  
2 in the Stanislaus, not just a discrete area, it is likely that plaintiffs' members will come into contact with  
3 affected locations while recreating in Stanislaus. *Cf. Pacific Rivers Council v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 689  
4 F.3d 1012, 1022-23 (9th Cir. 2012) (organization had standing to challenge Forest Service's changes to  
5 permitted timber harvesting impacting the entire Sierra, even though member affidavit did not refer to  
6 specific affected areas, because large amount of timber harvesting allowed made it likely members' use  
7 of the forest would be affected by the challenged action). In sum, each declaration describes how the  
8 interests plaintiffs seek to protect are germane to each organization's purpose, that a member of each  
9 organization regularly visits the Stanislaus, and that OHV use negatively impacts each person's  
10 enjoyment of the forest.

11           Intervenors argue that plaintiffs do not meet the redressability requirement of *Defenders*  
12 *of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. at 561, because the SMTMD reduces the total mileage in trails available for OHVs  
13 and because the trails the Forest Service approved for OHVs already were accessible to OHVs, even  
14 though this is the first time they have been formally approved. (Intervenors' Br. at 5, ECF 36.) The  
15 court finds that plaintiffs' objections to the SMTMD's designation of specific trails frequented by their  
16 members for motorized use are enough to satisfy the redressability requirement, even though the  
17 SMTMD may reduce motorized use in other areas of the Stanislaus, as the members' use of those  
18 specific trails could be affected by permitting motorized use. (*See Pl.'s Opp'n* at 10-11, ECF 38.) Thus,  
19 the plaintiffs have established standing.

### 20       III.     Substantive Claims

#### 21       A.     Standard of Review

22           The court reviews final agency actions under the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 701, *et seq.* The court  
23 does not determine whether there are disputed issues of material fact as it would in a typical summary  
24 judgment proceeding; its review is based on the administrative record. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(F); *Northwest*  
25 *Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1472 (9th Cir. 1994); *see also South Yuba*  
26 *River Citizens League v. Nat'l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, 723 F. Supp. 2d 1247, 1256 (E.D. Cal. 2010)  
27 (usual summary judgment standards do not apply). The court must consider whether the agency's  
28 actions, findings and conclusions are "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in



1 accordance with the law. . . .” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). The court’s inquiry must be “searching and  
2 careful, but the ultimate standard is a narrow one.” *Marsh v. Or. Natural Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360,  
3 378 (1989) (internal quotations and citation omitted). Under this narrow standard, a decision is arbitrary  
4 and capricious

5           only if the agency relied on factors Congress did not intend it to consider,  
6           entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, or offered  
7           an explanation that runs counter to the evidence before the agency or is so  
8           implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the  
9           product of agency expertise.

10 *Lands Council v. McNair*, 629 F.3d 1070, 1074 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotations and citation  
11 omitted).

## 12 B. NEPA Claims

13           NEPA requires agencies to take a “hard look at the environmental consequences” of their  
14 proposed actions by analyzing their environmental impacts and considering potential alternatives.

15 *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 351 (1989)). NEPA does not require the  
16 agencies’ decision making process to lead to a particular outcome; it requires agencies to conform to a  
17 particular procedure. *Or. Natural Desert Ass’n v. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 625 F.3d 1092, 1099 (9th Cir.  
18 2008). Rather than reviewing whether the agency reached the correct decision, a court “must consider  
19 whether the decision was based on a consideration of the relevant factors and whether there has been a  
20 clear error of judgment.” *Westlands Water Dist. v. U.S. Dept. of Interior*, 376 F.3d 853, 865 (9th Cir.  
21 2004) (quoting *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 378).

22           Plaintiffs allege that the Forest Service’s Stanislaus Travel EIS violated NEPA in two  
23 distinct ways. First, plaintiffs claim that the Forest Service’s analysis of alternatives to the proposed  
24 action in the EIS was defective for two reasons: the Forest Service did not consider an adequate range  
25 of alternatives to the proposed action or properly define the baseline of existing conditions against which  
26 to measure the alternatives. Second, plaintiffs claim the Forest Service did not properly analyze the  
27 cumulative effects of its actions in the EIS.

### 28 1. Consideration of Alternatives

          The “heart” of a NEPA analysis is the agency’s consideration of alternatives to the  
proposed action. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. The first step the agency must take in its consideration of

1 alternatives is to “specify the underlying purpose and need” for the proposed action, which is set out in  
2 the agency’s “Purpose and Need” section of its NEPA analysis. *Id.* § 1502.13; *Westlands Water Dist.*,  
3 376 F.3d at 865. The underlying Purpose and Need “dictates the range of reasonable alternatives and an  
4 agency cannot define its objectives in unreasonably narrow terms.” *Westlands Water Dist.*, 376 F.3d at  
5 865 (internal quotations and citations omitted). NEPA requires agencies to “[r]igorously explore and  
6 objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives” and explain why potential alternatives excluded from  
7 this detailed study were not part of the analysis. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a). “The existence of a viable but  
8 unexamined alternative renders an environmental impact statement inadequate.” *Westlands Water Dist.*,  
9 376 F.3d at 868 (quoting *Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Fed. Aviation Admin.*, 161 F.3d 569, 575  
10 (9th Cir. 1998)). However, “[j]udicial review of the range of alternatives considered by an agency is  
11 governed by a rule of reason that requires an agency to set forth only those alternatives necessary to  
12 permit a reasoned choice.” *State of California v. Block*, 690 F.2d 753, 767 (9th Cir. 1982) (internal  
13 quotations and citations omitted). Agencies must also include a “no action” alternative as part of the  
14 analysis. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(d). The no action alternative “provides a baseline against which the  
15 action alternative . . . is evaluated.” *Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Dep’t of the Interior*, 623 F.3d  
16 633, 642 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal citation and quotation omitted).

17           A reviewing court begins its evaluation of an agency’s alternatives analysis by assessing  
18 the reasonableness of the agency’s Purpose and Need section. *Westlands Water Dist.*, 376 F.3d at 865.  
19 Here, the Forest Service identified the Purpose and Need of the project as twofold. First, the Forest  
20 Service recognized the “need for regulation of unmanaged wheeled motor vehicle travel by the public,”  
21 consistent with the goals of the TMR “to prevent resource damage caused by unmanaged motor vehicle  
22 use by the public.” (AR000741.) Additionally, the Forest Service identified the “need for limited  
23 changes to the [NFTS] to: a. Maintain motor vehicle access to dispersed recreation opportunities  
24 (camping, hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, etc. [and] b. Provide a diversity of motorized  
25 recreation opportunities (4WD, motorcycles, ATVs, passenger vehicles, etc.).” (*Id.*) Plaintiffs do not  
26 directly dispute that this statement accurately sets out the agency’s obligation to balance motorized  
27 access to the Stanislaus with the need to minimize environmental impacts.

1           Instead, plaintiffs argue that the Forest Service did not analyze an adequate range of  
2 alternatives to the proposed action, referred to as the Proposed Alternative. (Pls.’ Br. at 27, ECF 27-1.)  
3 The Proposed Alternative would prohibit travel on unauthorized routes, add 151.64<sup>5</sup> miles of  
4 unauthorized routes to the NFTS, open 67.37 miles of previously closed NFTS roads, and close 45.98  
5 miles of previously open NFTS roads to the public. (AR000754-55.) In addition to the Proposed  
6 Alternative enacted through the SMTMD, the Forest Service’s EIS considered four alternatives as part  
7 of its detailed analysis. (AR000754-AR000762.) The “No Action” Alternative would make no  
8 modifications to the NFTS and would not restrict travel on unauthorized routes. (AR000757.) The  
9 “Cross Country Prohibited” Alternative would prohibit travel on unauthorized routes but make no  
10 changes to the NFTS. (*Id.*) The “Recreation” Alternative would make the most routes available for  
11 motorized use, closing only 10.66 miles of NFTS trails to public use, opening 101.24 miles of closed  
12 NFTS trails to public use, and adding 175.97 miles of unauthorized routes to the NFTS, but prohibiting  
13 travel on remaining unauthorized routes (AR000758-AR000759). The “Resources” Alternative would  
14 “provid[e] greater protection for forest resources” by prohibiting travel on unauthorized roads, adding  
15 only 28.37 miles of unauthorized routes to the NFTS, opening 11.66 miles of closed NFTS roads to  
16 public use, and closing 59.03 miles of NFTS roads to public use. (AR000761-AR000762.)

17           Plaintiffs argue that the Forest Service’s analysis of alternatives was arbitrary and  
18 capricious because “none of the alternatives considered in the [EIS] would close more than a negligible  
19 number of NFTS roads and trails to motor vehicle use” (Pl.’s Br. at 27, ECF 27-1.) While recognizing  
20 that the Forest Service considered a range of alternatives, plaintiffs assert that the Resources Alternative  
21 and Proposed Alternative were essentially the same, because the former would only close approximately  
22 13 more miles of NFTS roads than the latter. Plaintiffs highlight a table in the EIS that “provides a  
23 summary of the Purpose and Need details related to the four components of the Proposed Action.” (Pls.’  
24 Opp’n at 22, ECF 38; AR000742.) Under the table heading “Changes to the Existing NFTS,” the Forest  
25 Service indicates the planned NFTS road closures, explaining that these closures would “protect

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26  
27 <sup>5</sup> As described in the EIS, the Proposed Alternative would have added 151.64 miles of unauthorized  
28 trails to the NFTS, but 14.86 miles of these trails were dropped in the ROD, meaning that 136.77 miles  
of unauthorized trails were added to the NFTS through the SMTMD. (AR000649, AR000754.)

1 facilities,” that they were “not needed for recreation,” and that they would “reduce conflicts between  
2 different users.” (AR000742.) According to plaintiffs, this table entry demonstrates that closing NFTS  
3 roads was an action consistent with the stated Purpose and Need, meaning that a full analysis would  
4 require the Forest Service to consider an alternative with more closures. (Pls.’ Opp’n at 22-23, ECF 38.)  
5 During the scoping process, plaintiffs presented the Forest Service with an alternative to the Proposed  
6 Alternative that would close 205 miles of roads to motorized use and add 26.03 miles of unauthorized  
7 routes to the NFTS, but the Forest Service did not include it as part of its in-depth alternatives analysis  
8 in the EIS. (AR000766-AR000767.)

9           In response, the Forest Service asserts that the range of alternatives it analyzed was  
10 appropriate considering its description of Purpose and Need, which focused on managing motorized  
11 travel on unauthorized trails and making modifications to the existing NFTS system to facilitate  
12 motorized use. (Defs.’ Reply at 11, ECF 45; *cf.* AR000731-AR000732.) Additionally, the Forest  
13 Service claims that while the plaintiffs’ proposed alternative would not have met the Purpose and Need  
14 of the project, aspects of the plaintiffs’ proposed alternative were incorporated into the Resources  
15 Alternative. (*Id.* at 13-14.)

16           The court finds the Forest Service analyzed a reasonable range of alternatives. An  
17 alternative closing more NFTS roads, as plaintiffs proposed, would not have been inconsistent with the  
18 Purpose and Need, but this does not mean the Forest Service was obligated to consider such an  
19 alternative if it would not have aided the Forest Service in making a “reasoned choice.” *See Block*, 690  
20 F.2d at 767. There is no requirement that the Forest Service consider every possible alternative. *High*  
21 *Sierra Hikers Ass’n v. U.S. Dep’t of Interior*, 848 F. Supp. 2d 1036, 1051 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (citing  
22 *Westlands Water Dist.*, 376 F.3d at 871). Although the Resources Alternative and the Proposed  
23 Alternative may not have differed meaningfully in terms of the miles of NFTS roads that would be  
24 closed, the two alternatives did vary the numbers of unauthorized routes that would be added to the  
25 NFTS, adding 28.37 miles and 151.64 miles respectively. Because the Purpose and Need of the  
26 SMTMD was to manage travel on unauthorized roads, the court is satisfied that the range of alternatives  
27 considered by the Forest Service was reasonable. In *Block*, 690 F.2d at 766-67, which plaintiffs cite in  
28 support of their argument, the court held that the Forest Service considered an inadequate range of

1 alternatives when it allocated millions of National Forest System (NFS) acres among three  
2 classifications defining the level of protection that each category would receive, as no alternative would  
3 have put more than one-third of the roadless areas in the category providing the highest level of  
4 protection. Unlike in that case, plaintiffs have not shown here that the range of alternatives the Forest  
5 Service considered was unreasonably narrow in the context of the stated Purpose and Need.

## 6 2. Definition of Baseline Conditions

7 Plaintiffs' second argument regarding the alternatives analysis is that it was flawed  
8 because the Forest Service did not accurately define the "baseline" of existing NFTS roads and trails that  
9 were available for public use, making it impossible for the analysis to evaluate accurately the effect of  
10 modifying the NFTS. (Pls.' Br. at 23-24, ECF 27-1.) According to plaintiffs, the Forest Service needed  
11 to show that the entire 2,279 miles of NFTS routes that it considered during preparation of the Stanislaus  
12 Travel Plan EIS had been previously reviewed during a NEPA process and that no roads or trails had  
13 become part of the system by unauthorized OHV use or unplanned use of old logging roads. (*Id.* at 24.)  
14 Otherwise, plaintiffs explain, some parts of the NFTS would be made available for public use despite a  
15 lack of analysis of their environmental impacts. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs cite no authority for the proposition that  
16 demonstrating current compliance with NEPA requires the Forest Service to demonstrate prior  
17 compliance with NEPA for pre-existing conditions. *See Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Ctr. v. Graham*,  
18 No. 2:11-cv-004390-MCE-JFM, 2012 WL 4510789, at \*15 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 28, 2012) (Forest Service  
19 was not obligated to show that existing NFTS trails were adopted after NEPA review before making  
20 modifications to the NFTS).

21 The court may determine that the Forest Service's alternatives analysis is flawed,  
22 however, if the Forest Service improperly defined the Stanislaus NFTS system as it existed before the  
23 SMTMD, as the baseline of existing conditions defines the No Action Alternative. *See Ctr. for*  
24 *Biological Diversity*, 623 F.3d at 642; *see also Friends of Yosemite Valley v. Kempthorne*, 520 F.3d  
25 1024, 1038 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding an agency's no-action alternative in its NEPA analysis invalid  
26 because it improperly defined the baseline). If the Forest Service included routes that were never  
27 formally adopted as part of the NFTS system in the No Action Alternative, the analysis of the effect of  
28 the other alternatives on the baseline conditions might be inaccurate.

1 Even so, as discussed below, plaintiffs have not presented persuasive evidence that any  
2 routes considered part of the NFTS system in the No Action Alternative were not adopted without  
3 NEPA review, or that the definition of the baseline was otherwise flawed. Agencies' decision-making  
4 processes are entitled to a presumption of regularity. *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*,  
5 401 U.S. 402, 415 (1971); *Akiak Native Cmty. v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 213 F.3d 1140, 1146 (9th Cir. 2000).  
6 On the record before it, because there is no evidence indicating otherwise, the court accepts the agency's  
7 assertion that the No Action Alternative accurately depicted the NFTS system as it existed before the  
8 SMTMD.

9 No portion of the administrative record shows the Forest Service did not meet its  
10 obligations under NEPA in developing the NFTS system. Plaintiffs point to U.S. Environmental  
11 Protection Agency comments submitted during the scoping period recommending that the Forest Service  
12 in the DEIS "clearly define the baseline and No Action alternative. For instance, describe the NEPA  
13 documentation or decision documents supporting the identification of roads as part of the current  
14 transportation system." (AR Doc. 3-08.) However, EPA's suggestion does not impose an obligation on  
15 the Forest Service, nor have plaintiffs shown that the EPA ever objected to the Forest Service's  
16 description of the baseline NFTS in the DEIS. The EPA's comment during the scoping period is not  
17 enough to show that the Forest Service's alternatives analysis is flawed. *Cf. Cal. Trout v. Schaefer*, 58  
18 F.3d 469, 475 (9th Cir. 1995) (other agencies' concerns regarding U.S. Army Corps' environmental  
19 assessment insufficient to show NEPA violation, as Corps responded to concerns and there was no  
20 significant disagreement between the agencies).

21 Plaintiffs reference a table in the administrative record that lists each road and trail in the  
22 Stanislaus with notations, whether each is already part of the NFTS or is being considered for addition.  
23 (Pls.' Reply at 27, ECF 38, citing AR Doc. 5-28.) A column next to the name of each road or trail, titled  
24 "NEPA DONE," contains either a "YES" or "NO." (*Id.*) Plaintiffs argue that those trails considered  
25 part of the existing NFTS system that have a "NO" next to their names on the spreadsheet never  
26 underwent a NEPA review. (*Id.*)

27 The Forest Service seeks to rely on the declaration of Sue Warren (the "Warren  
28 declaration") as extra-record material to explain the table plaintiffs reference; plaintiffs oppose admitting

1 the declaration. (ECF 47; ECF 48; ECF 50.) Under the APA, the court’s review of agency decisions is  
2 confined to “the whole record or those parts of it cited by a party.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(F); *Camp v. Pitts*,  
3 411 U.S. 138, 142 (1973). The Ninth Circuit has recognized four narrow exceptions where the court  
4 may review extra-record material. *Fence Creek Cattle Co. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 602 F.3d 1125, 1131  
5 (9th Cir. 2010). The court may review the material if:

6 (1) supplementation is necessary to determine if the agency has  
7 considered all factors and explained its decision; (2) the agency relied on  
8 documents not in the record; (3) supplementation is needed to explain  
9 technical terms or complex subjects; or (4) plaintiffs have shown bad faith  
10 on the part of the agency.

11 *Id.* The Forest Service argues that the Warren declaration falls within the first and third exceptions.  
12 (See ECF 48 at 3-4.) The court agrees. Without the Warren declaration, the court is unable to interpret  
13 the table and determine whether the table indicates the Forest Service included routes that were never  
14 formally adopted into the NFTS system as part of the No Action Alternative. Warren is qualified by  
15 virtue of her position as Interdisciplinary Team Leader for the EIS and ROD at issue here. (ECF 47 ¶ 2.)

16 The Warren declaration explains that a “NO” in the NEPA column does not mean there  
17 was no NEPA analysis conducted for a particular trail. (ECF 47 ¶ 4.) Rather, it means the Forest  
18 Service team preparing the spreadsheet had not located documentation of a NEPA analysis for that trail.  
19 (*Id.*) As the team did not conduct an “exhaustive search,” a lack of documentation does not mean a  
20 NEPA analysis was never conducted. (*Id.*) In this light, as limited an explanation as the Warren  
21 declaration provides, there is no clear evidence that the Forest Service did not correctly define the  
22 baseline reflected in the No Action Alternative.

### 23 3. Cumulative Effects Analysis

24 As part of its assessment of environmental impacts of an agency action, a proper NEPA  
25 analysis must include an analysis of the action’s cumulative impact. *City of Carmel v. Dep’t of Transp.*,  
26 123 F.3d 1142, 1160 (9th Cir. 1997) (citing 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16). NEPA regulations define cumulative  
27 impact as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when  
28 added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency  
(Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from

1 individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.” 40 C.F.R.  
2 § 1508.7.

3           Plaintiffs claim the Forest Service did not adequately analyze the cumulative impacts of  
4 the SMTMD in the EIS. (Pls.’ Br. at 31, ECF 27-1.) Specifically, plaintiffs allege that the Forest  
5 Service did not sufficiently review cumulative impacts on roadless areas, those managed under the  
6 Forest Service’s roadless rule, 36 C.F.R. § 294.1, or on Wild and Scenic Rivers (“WSRs”), which are  
7 rivers designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1271, *et seq.* (*Id.* at 31-34.) In the  
8 EIS itself, the Forest Service states that the action approved in the ROD will have no cumulative impacts  
9 on either roadless areas or WSRs. (AR000875, AR000901.) Plaintiffs argue the Forest Service should  
10 have considered how the new routes would combine with existing roads and other activities to intensify  
11 environmental impacts. (Pls.’ Br. at 32-35, ECF 27-1.)

12           The Forest Service argues that plaintiffs did not exhaust their administrative remedies  
13 regarding the cumulative impacts issues, and therefore may not now claim that the Forest Service’s  
14 cumulative impacts analysis was defective. (Defs.’ Br. at 29, ECF 32-1.) Plaintiffs must exhaust  
15 administrative remedies before filing an action against the Forest Service in District Court. 5 U.S.C. §  
16 704; 7 U.S.C. § 6912(e). To exhaust administrative remedies, “[c]laims must be raised with sufficient  
17 clarity to allow the decision maker to understand and rule on the issue raised, but there is no bright-line  
18 standard as to when this requirement has been met and . . . exhaustion arguments [are considered] on a  
19 case-by-case basis.” *Idaho Sporting Congress v. Rittenhouse*, 305 F.3d 957, 965 (9th Cir. 2002). The  
20 plaintiff need not have referenced the particular regulation or statute on which it relies during the  
21 administrative process. *Id.* (citing *Native Ecosystems Council v. Dombeck*, 304 F.3d 886, 900 (9th Cir.  
22 2002)).

23           Plaintiffs point to several places in the administrative record where they claim to have  
24 raised the cumulative effects arguments sufficiently to alert the Forest Service to those issues. (Pls.’  
25 Opp’n at 31-32, ECF 38.) In a comment on the DEIS submitted to the Forest Service by two plaintiffs,  
26 TWS and PEER, along with two other organizations, the commenters remarked that the DEIS  
27 acknowledged no environmental impacts on roadless areas from the Proposed Alternative, except to say  
28 that increased motorized traffic would “reduce[] opportunities for solitude in nearby areas.” (AR Doc.



1 3-08 at 51-52.) Additionally, the commenters recommended that the Forest Service not approve OHV  
2 routes or reopen closed routes in roadless areas or near WSRs because it would create conflicts between  
3 motorized and other visitors. (*Id.* at 55.) Another comment by plaintiff CSERC asked the Forest  
4 Service not to approve a particular route for motorized use because it would degrade a WSR, and to not  
5 allow additional motorized activity in roadless areas because of conflicts with other users of these areas.  
6 (AR Doc. 3-10 at 16-17.) Similar arguments are made in TWS’s appeal to the Forest Service of the  
7 ROD. (AR Doc. 1-19 at 56-60 (arguing Forest Service did not adequately analyze environmental  
8 impacts that routes for motorized vehicles would have on roadless areas).) At first glance, these  
9 comments appear sufficient only to notify the Forest Service that plaintiffs believed generally that more  
10 analysis of environmental effects on roadless areas and WSRs was needed, but not that plaintiffs wished  
11 to challenge the Forest Service’s analysis of cumulative impacts specifically. The comments do not use  
12 the term “cumulative effects,” nor do they discuss the specific environmental impacts that plaintiffs now  
13 argue were improperly excluded from the cumulative effects analysis.

14           However, the Forest Service’s response to summarized comments, published in the EIS,  
15 indicates the Forest Service did understand that plaintiffs and other commenters objected to the  
16 cumulative effects analysis regarding roadless areas. In the EIS, the Forest Service responded to a  
17 comment it summarized as stating: “The Travel Management EIS fails to meet the standards of  
18 analyzing cumulative effects. In particular, the EIS must include discussion of the connection between  
19 individual projects, or past recommendations given to the public about where to ride OHVs and the prior  
20 environmental harms from those activities.” (AR001303.) In response to another comment summary,  
21 the Forest Service asserted, “[t]he analysis presented in [the chapter of the EIS addressing roadless  
22 areas] discloses the effects of the alternatives . . . including full disclosure of . . . cumulative effects.”  
23 (AR001359.)

24           The Forest Service’s identification of and response to the cumulative effects issue  
25 demonstrates that it had sufficient notice of the issue from comments to the DEIS to be able to  
26 understand and respond to plaintiffs’ objections about impacts on roadless areas. *See Native Ecosystems*  
27 *Council*, 304 F.3d at 899-900 (administrative decision maker’s discussion in administrative record of  
28 plaintiffs’ objections indicated plaintiffs had exhausted administrative remedies). The Forest Service

1 did not reference WSRs in its response to comments in the EIS, however. The court finds that plaintiffs  
2 exhausted their administrative remedies as to their objections to the Forest Service's analysis of  
3 cumulative effects on roadless areas but not as to WSRs. The court therefore has jurisdiction to review  
4 the Forest Service's analysis of cumulative impacts on roadless areas.

5 The court next considers whether plaintiffs have shown that the Forest Service's analysis  
6 of the cumulative effects on roadless areas was deficient. The Forest Service argues its conclusion that  
7 there would be no significant cumulative effects, as stated in the EIS, was reasonable. (Defs.' Br. at 33-  
8 34, ECF 32-1.) It explains that there are only 26.23 miles of trails open to public motorized use within  
9 131,100 total acres of roadless areas. (*Id.* at 32.) While the SMTMD adds several miles of unauthorized  
10 routes to the NFTS in roadless areas, the overall effect of the SMTMD is to reduce the miles of roads  
11 and trails available for motorized use in roadless areas, including reducing the miles of routes available  
12 for OHVs. (*Id.*) As the description in the EIS of baseline conditions in roadless areas includes the  
13 effects of motorized use prior to the SMTMD, the alternatives analysis necessarily incorporates the  
14 combined effects of this past motorized activity with the proposed changes in motorized activity. (*Id.*)

15 It was not unreasonable for the Forest Service to conclude that its proposed changes to  
16 the NFTS in roadless areas would not result in negative cumulative impacts in the Stanislaus. The court  
17 in *Idaho Conservation League*, 766 F. Supp. 2d 1056, 1065-66 (D. Idaho 2011), rejected a similar  
18 challenge to the Forest Service's analysis of cumulative effects of changes to the NFTS. As with the  
19 SMTMD, the Forest Service's action in *Idaho Conservation League* reduced the number of miles of  
20 routes available for motorized access, while designating a smaller number of previously unauthorized  
21 routes for motorized use. *Id.* at 1065. Because the action led to net fewer routes available for motorized  
22 travel, it was reasonable for the Forest Service to determine there would be no cumulative impacts. *Id.*;  
23 *see also Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Ctr.*, 2012 WL 4510789, at \*11-12 (Forest Service's conclusion  
24 that decision reducing motorized vehicle use in Klamath National Forest would not result in cumulative  
25 impacts was not arbitrary or capricious). Likewise here, it was reasonable for the Forest Service to  
26 determine that reducing the overall miles available for motorized use would not cause negative  
27 cumulative impacts. The Forest Service's analysis of cumulative effects in the EIS was not arbitrary and  
28 capricious.

1 C. Failure to Minimize Impacts under the TMR and Executive Orders

2 Plaintiffs allege that the Forest Service violated the TMR and Executive Orders 11644  
3 and 11989 because it did not meet its obligation to minimize environmental impacts in adopting the  
4 ROD and EIS. (Pls.' Br. at 16, ECF 27-1.) The Forest Service argues that the Executive Orders do not  
5 create a right of action enforceable by private parties. (Defs.' Br. at 35, ECF 32-1.) Plaintiffs concede  
6 that even if the Executive Orders are independently enforceable, they do not impose obligations separate  
7 from those in the TMR. The court thus does not reach the question of whether the Executive Orders  
8 create a private right of action.

9 Subpart B of the TMR requires that, in designating NFTS trails and areas, the Forest  
10 Service

11 consider effects on the following, with the objective of minimizing:  
12 (1) Damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, and other forest resources;  
13 (2) Harassment of wildlife and significant disruption of wildlife habitats;  
14 (3) Conflicts between motor vehicle use and existing or proposed  
15 recreational uses of National Forest System lands or neighboring Federal  
16 lands. . . .

17 36 C.F.R. § 212.55(b). The Forest Service's interpretation of Subpart B is entitled to deference, unless it  
18 is "plainly erroneous or inconsistent with the regulation." *See Auer v. Robbins*, 519 U.S. 452, 461  
19 (1997) (internal citations omitted).

20 Plaintiffs claim that the language of Subpart B demonstrates the Forest Service may not  
21 "simply . . . 'consider' minimizing damage to forest resources; the Forest Service must have the  
22 objective of actually minimizing that damage." (Pls.' Br. at 18, ECF 27-1.) The Forest Service counters  
23 that when the language of Subpart B is read within the context of the entire TMR, it is clear it "leaves  
24 . . . to the Agency's discretion to decide on a case-by-case basis how to balance minimization of  
25 damage with the need for recreation access." (Defs.' Br. at 40, ECF 32-1 (emphasis omitted).) In other  
26 words, the parties agree that the Forest Service must consider both the need for recreation access and the  
27 need to minimize environmental damage, but disagree whether having an "objective" to minimize  
28 environmental damage means that the Forest Service must take affirmative steps to do so.

At the same time, the parties agree that Subpart B does not require the Forest Service to  
eliminate environmental damage entirely. (*Id.*; Pls.' Opp'n at 10-11, ECF 38.) Requiring the Forest  
Service to completely remove impacts from motor vehicles would mean that the Forest Service would

1 need to completely ban motor vehicle use. This would be inconsistent with the Forest Service’s  
2 mandate to manage competing uses of the Stanislaus. Travel Management: Designated Routes and  
3 Areas for Motor Vehicle Use, 70 Fed. Reg. 68264, 68281 (Nov. 9, 2005).

4 Several other district courts have considered the Forest Service’s obligations to minimize  
5 effects under Subpart B. Most have concluded that the Forest Service must actually explain how it  
6 aimed to minimize environmental damage in designating routes, though no specific outcome is required.  
7 *Minn. Ctr. for Env’tl. Advocacy v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, CIV. 10-2178 SRN/LIB, 2012 WL 1231759, at \*22  
8 (D. Minn. Apr. 12, 2012); *Ctr. for Sierra Nev. Conservation v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 832 F. Supp. 2d 1138,  
9 1146 (E.D. Cal. 2011); *Idaho Conservation League*, 766 F. Supp. 2d at 1072-74. *But see Pryors Coal*  
10 *v. Weldon*, 803 F. Supp. 2d 1184, 1195 (D. Mont. 2011) (the minimization language “does not mandate  
11 action. Rather, it is intended to lend guidance and maintain the regulation's objectives.”). According to  
12 the court in *Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy*,

13 The regulation does not mandate that agency action minimize the  
14 particular negative outcomes; it mandates that the agency “consider” the  
15 effects of agency action, “with the objective of minimizing” certain  
16 negative outcomes. Thus, the minimization criteria do impose a mandate  
17 of sorts, but not one that mandates particular measurable results.

18 2012 WL 1231759, at \*22. The court in *Idaho Conservation League* explained that, in its view, the  
19 “outcome is the same, whether the language directs that the agency ‘minimize’ the impacts or consider  
20 the impacts ‘with the objective of minimizing.’ The language ‘with the objective of minimizing’ means  
21 that the whole goal or purpose of the exercise is to select routes in order to minimize impacts in light of  
22 the agency’s other duties.” 766 F. Supp. at 1074.

23 This court reads the language of Subpart B as imposing an affirmative obligation on the  
24 Forest Service to actually show that it aimed to minimize environmental damage when designating trails  
25 and areas. While the final outcome of the Forest Service’s designation process may not necessarily  
26 minimize environmental damage to the greatest extent possible, the Forest Service must show that it  
27 satisfies the objective of minimizing environmental impacts. This means the Forest Service must do  
28 more than merely consider those impacts.

Although this reading of Subpart B is not inconsistent with the position asserted by the  
Forest Service in its briefs, plaintiffs claim that a review of the record demonstrates the Forest Service

1 did not actually apply the minimization criteria in the SMTMD ROD. Plaintiffs assert that the Forest  
2 Service's actions are therefore arbitrary and capricious. (Pls.' Br. at 19, ECF 27-1.) Specifically,  
3 plaintiffs argue that the Forest Service approved OHV routes that do not minimize impacts on the  
4 environment and wildlife, or that the ROD does not adequately explain how the Forest Service's choice  
5 of OHV routes minimized impacts. (*Id.*)

6           The Forest Service explains the process it used to designate trails and areas under Subpart  
7 B while applying the minimization criteria. The analysis appears to mirror the Forest Service's NEPA  
8 analysis. First, the Forest Service identified four alternative systems of routes and trails that "might  
9 satisfy the purpose and need and minimization criteria," as well as the No Action Alternative. (Defs.'  
10 Br. at 43, ECF 32-1.) Next, the Forest Service analyzed the environmental impacts of each alternative,  
11 including the impacts of each individual route and trail. (*Id.*)

12           As evidence of the requisite application of the minimization criteria, the Forest Service  
13 points to several tables in the EIS. (*Id.*) The first table lists all unauthorized routes that were considered  
14 as additions to the NFTS. (AR001243-52.) It summarizes reviews by Forest Service resource  
15 specialists in botany, cultural resources, geology, recreation, soil, water, wildlife and fish "at a level  
16 sufficient to support their effects analysis and identify any necessary site-specific mitigation" for each of  
17 the routes. (*See* AR001243.) The second table lists factors for all additions and changes to the NFTS  
18 that the Forest Service considered as part of one or more action alternative including any  
19 "mitigations/requirements" that would be needed for each route. (AR001253-97.) The application of  
20 the minimization criteria is also discussed in the ROD. (AR000665-AR000667.) The ROD asserts that  
21 the TMR "require[s] consideration of certain criteria when designating routes for motor vehicle use . . ."  
22 (AR000649.) The ROD then specifies how each criterion listed in the TMR was included in the  
23 decision. (AR000649-AR000651.) For example, regarding minimization of harassment to wildlife and  
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28

1 damage to wildlife habitat:

2 For all threatened, endangered or sensitive species, it was determined that .  
3 . . . [the] Proposed Action[] would not result in a trend towards federal  
4 listing or a loss of population viability. A forestwide Season of Use  
5 approach minimizes disturbance of these species and the possibilities of  
harassment from motor vehicle use. The evaluations determined that no  
additions to the NFTS would contribute to habitat loss.

6 (AR00666.) The ROD also includes similar statements asserting that the Forest Service applied the  
7 other minimization criteria from Subpart B of the TMR. For each criterion, the ROD references the  
8 relevant chapter of the EIS. The ROD further asserts that all mitigation measures the Forest Service  
9 believed to be necessary were implemented before any trail would be available for public motorized use  
10 and that “all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm” were taken. (AR000651.)

11 Plaintiffs argue that the Forest Service did not show how the SMTMD minimized  
12 environmental damage in designating trails. (Pls.’ Br. at 19, ECF 27-1.) Additionally, plaintiffs  
13 highlight portions of the record they assert demonstrate the Forest Service did not minimize  
14 environmental damage. A February 2009 Forest Service memorandum lists assessments of routes  
15 proposed in the DEIS, depicting whether trails are in need of repair (red), in good condition (green), or  
16 “may need a little work now to return it to a green condition” (yellow). (AR004192.) Plaintiffs assert a  
17 review of the ROD shows that 27 trails in the yellow or red category were added to the NFTS without  
18 any mitigation. (Pls.’ Br. at 20, ECF 27-1.) Although the Forest Service does not deny that trails in the  
19 red category were adopted in the ROD, it claims that any necessary mitigation measures for routes  
20 added to the NFTS also were included in the ROD. (Defs.’ Br. at 47, ECF 32-1.)

21 Plaintiffs also state that the ROD “approved numerous OHV routes that plaintiffs’ field  
22 reports and other evidence demonstrate are causing substantial environmental harm.” (Pls.’ Br. at 20,  
23 ECF 27-1.) Plaintiffs claim that at least one resource specialist evaluating routes proposed for the NFTS  
24 had determined in the DEIS that some of the routes’ effects could not be mitigated and so those routes  
25 were not recommended by the specialist for inclusion. (*Id.* at 21-22.) Therefore, the fact that several of  
26 these routes were approved in the ROD shows the Forest Service did not apply the minimization criteria.  
27 (*See id.*) In response, the Forest Service only asserts that the resource specialists changed their  
28

1 evaluations of those routes between the time the DEIS was issued and the EIS was published. (Defs.’  
2 Br. at 48, ECF 32-1.)

3           In the face of plaintiffs’ challenges, the Forest Service has not made the required showing  
4 that it minimized environmental impacts as required by the TMR. The Forest Service asserts that the  
5 analysis contained in the EIS is “perfectly suited to providing the information the [Forest Service]  
6 decision-maker needs to determine whether her decision meets the travel management criteria” (Defs.’  
7 Reply at 25, ECF 45), but the court is unpersuaded. Unlike NEPA, which requires agencies to assess  
8 environmental consequences of their decisions but does not obligate agencies to take actions that  
9 minimize those consequences, the TMR requires the Forest Service to aim to minimize environmental  
10 damage when designating routes. The Forest Service has not explained how satisfying the procedural  
11 requirements of NEPA through the EIS analysis meets the substantive requirements of Subpart B of the  
12 TMR, nor pointed to any specific parts of the EIS that sufficiently demonstrate its application of the  
13 minimization criteria.

14           Contrary to the Forest Service’s arguments, this is not an instance in which the court must  
15 defer to the Service’s technical expertise in analyzing the best way to minimize environmental damage  
16 in designating routes. (See Defs.’ Br. at 46.) The cases the Forest Service references reflect ample  
17 analysis to support the affected agencies’ technical determinations. See *Hells Canyon Alliance v. U.S.*  
18 *Forest Serv.*, 227 F.3d 1170, 1184-85 (9th Cir. 2000); *Greenpeace Action v. Franklin*, 14 F.3d 1324,  
19 1333 (9th Cir. 1992). Here, in contrast, the Forest Service has not demonstrated sufficient application of  
20 the minimization criteria at all.

21           The court in *Idaho Conservation League* rejected a similar showing by the Forest Service  
22 in that case, as here, as not meeting the obligation to minimize impacts. 766 F. Supp. at 1072. There,  
23 the Forest Service had created matrices showing the criteria used to make route designations, which  
24 were similar to the TMR minimization criteria, but there was no evidence that this information was used  
25 in the decision-making process. *Id.* at 1071-73. Similarly, the Forest Service here has not demonstrated  
26 the link between the Forest Service’s assessments of the mitigation required for each trail considered for  
27 the SMTMD and any analysis showing the Forest Service actually used this data to minimize  
28 environmental impacts. The conclusory statements in the ROD are not enough to show that the Forest

1 Service met its obligation to aim to minimize impacts. *See id.* at 1073. On this record, therefore, the  
2 Forest Service's action in applying the TMR was arbitrary and capricious.

3 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

- 4 1. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on its claims that the Forest Service violated NEPA  
5 based on its analysis of alternatives and cumulative effects is denied and Defendants' and  
6 Defendant-Intervenors' motions for summary judgment on these claims are granted.
- 7 2. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on its claim that the Forest Service violated the  
8 TMR is granted and Defendants' and Defendant-Intervenors' motions for summary judgment  
9 on this claim are denied.
- 10 3. The parties are ordered to prepare additional briefing on the appropriate remedy for the  
11 Forest Service's violation of the TMR in preparation for a hearing set for February 15, 2012.  
12 The parties shall comply with the court's regular briefing schedule and limit the length of  
13 their briefs to ten pages each.

14 DATED: January 3, 2013.

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18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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