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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

SALMON SPAWNING AND RECOVERY  
ALLIANCE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JASON P. AHERN,<sup>1</sup> in his official capacity,  
et al.,

Defendants.

No. C05-1878Z

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs’ Motion for Summary Judgment, docket no. 27, Defendants’ Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, docket no. 28, and Plaintiffs’ Motion for the Court to Consider Extra Record Evidence, docket no. 30. Having considered the papers of the parties, the governing law, and the balance of the record, the Court now enters the following Order.

**I. Background**

This case was originally filed in this Court in 2005, transferred to the Court of International Trade (“CIT”) in 2006, appealed to the Federal Circuit in 2007, remanded to the

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<sup>1</sup> The successors to each of the public officers named in the complaint are automatically substituted as parties in this action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d).

1 CIT in 2008, and transferred back here in 2009. Order, docket no. 14; Salmon Spawning &  
2 Recovery Alliance v. Basham, 477 F. Supp. 2d 1301 (Ct. Int’l Trade Mar. 6, 2007); Salmon  
3 Spawning & Recovery Alliance v. U.S. Customs and Border Prot., 550 F.3d 1121 (Fed. Cir.  
4 2008); Salmon Spawning & Recovery Alliance v. Basham, No. 06-00191 (Ct. Int’l Trade  
5 May 13, 2009). The only remaining claim in the case is Plaintiffs’ claim under Section  
6 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”), in which Plaintiffs allege that the U.S.  
7 Customs and Border Protection (“Customs”) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“FWS”) are  
8 violating the ESA and the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) by “continu[ing] to allow  
9 the import into the United States of ESA-listed salmon caught in Canada without having  
10 completed the consultations required by section 7 of the ESA.” Compl. ¶ 51; see also id.  
11 ¶¶ 47-50.<sup>2</sup>

## 12 **II. Standard of Review**

13 “Judicial review of administrative decisions under the ESA is governed by the  
14 APA.” Western Watersheds Project v. Matejko, 468 F.3d 1099, 1107 (9th Cir. 2006). The  
15 administrative decision may be a failure to act. See 5 U.S.C. § 702. “[T]he allegation that  
16 the agency has failed to meet its duty to consult is a proper ‘failure to act’ claim under the  
17 APA.” Salmon Spawning, 550 F.3d at 1132 n.11. “Under the APA, a court may set aside an  
18 agency action if the court determines that the action was ‘arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of  
19 discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law.’” Turtle Island Restoration Network  
20 v. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv., 340 F.3d 969, 973 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706).  
21 There is no administrative record in this case because Defendants assert that the federal  
22 agencies have not made any decision for which a record could be compiled. CIT record,  
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24  
25 <sup>2</sup> To the extent Plaintiffs allege a substantive “jeopardizing the species” ESA Section  
26 7(a)(2) claim in Paragraphs 40-46 of the Complaint (which the courts have previously construed  
as a claim under ESA Section 9), see Salmon Spawning, 550 F.3d at 1127 n.3, the Court now  
dismisses that claim for the same reasons outlined in this Order as the basis for the Court’s  
dismissal of Plaintiffs’ procedural “failure to consult” ESA Section 7(a)(2) claim.

1 docket no. 31. In the absence of an administrative record, the Court applies a motion to  
2 dismiss standard and takes Plaintiffs’ allegations as true. See Ashcroft v. Iqbal,  
3 -- U.S. --, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (quoting Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S.  
4 544, 570 (2007)) (“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient  
5 factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’”).

6 **III. Plaintiffs’ Motion for the Court to Consider Extra Record Evidence**

7 The Court DENIES Plaintiffs’ Motion for the Court to Consider Extra Record  
8 Evidence, docket no. 30, as moot in light of the Court’s taking Plaintiffs’ allegations as true  
9 in the absence of an administrative record.

10 **IV. Cross-Motions for Summary Judgment**

11 **A. Salmon Import Ban**

12 The ESA prohibits the import of endangered species into the United States by any  
13 person. 16 U.S.C. § 1538(a)(1)(A). The National Marine Fisheries Service (“NMFS”), the  
14 agency with jurisdiction over ESA-listed salmon, has, by regulation, extended the ESA’s  
15 import prohibition to threatened salmon. 50 C.F.R. § 402.01(b); 50 C.F.R. § 222.205(a).  
16 Customs and FWS are charged by law with enforcing the ban on the import of ESA-listed  
17 salmon. See 19 C.F.R. § 12.26(g)(1).

18 **B. Agency Action**

19 ESA Section 7(a)(2) defines “agency action” as “any action authorized, funded, or  
20 carried out by” a federal agency. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2). Section 7 applies to “all actions in  
21 which there is discretionary Federal involvement or control.” 50 C.F.R. § 402.03.

22 Plaintiffs’ Section 7(a)(2) claim is premised on complaints about the unexercised  
23 enforcement discretion of Customs and FWS at the U.S. ports of entry where fishermen are  
24 importing ESA-listed salmon from Canada into the United States. Although courts have  
25 construed “agency action” very broadly, see Tennessee Valley Authority (“TVA”) v. Hill,  
26 437 U.S. 153, 173 (1978), there must be affirmative agency action. See California

1 Sportfishing Prot. Alliance v. Fed. Energy Regulatory Comm’n (“FERC”), 472 F.3d 593,  
2 595 (9th Cir. 2006); Western Watersheds, 468 F.3d at 1108. In most of the cases relied upon  
3 by Plaintiffs, there was no question that there was affirmative agency action. In TVA v. Hill,  
4 for example, the agency clearly authorized, funded and carried out the construction of a dam  
5 that threatened the habitat of the endangered snail darter. 437 U.S. at 173. In National  
6 Association of Home Builders v. Defenders of Wildlife, the Environmental Protection  
7 Agency (“EPA”) transferred National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permitting  
8 authority to the State of Arizona, and the Supreme Court held that there was no duty to  
9 consult under ESA Section 7(a)(2) as a result of the non-discretionary nature of the agency  
10 action, not as a result of a lack of affirmative agency action. 551 U.S. 644, 671-73 (2007).

11 In three cases relied upon by Plaintiffs, the courts held that there was “ongoing  
12 agency action” sufficient to trigger the duty to consult under ESA Section 7(a)(2). In Turtle  
13 Island Restoration Network, NMFS issued fishing permits. 340 F.3d at 974. In Pacific  
14 Rivers Council v. Thomas, the Forest Service implemented Land and Resource Management  
15 Plans. 30 F.3d 1050, 1053 (9th Cir. 1994). In Washington Toxics Coalition v.  
16 Environmental Protection Agency, the EPA registered pesticides. 413 F.3d 1024, 1028 (9th  
17 Cir. 2005). These “ongoing agency action” cases are distinguishable from the present case in  
18 which there is no plan, program or activity governing Customs’ or FWS’s enforcement of the  
19 salmon import ban. Plaintiffs have admitted that “none of the Defendant agencies have  
20 issued any policies, guidelines, or other directives regarding the way in which Customs and  
21 FWS personnel operating U.S. ports of entry are supposed to handle imports of salmon that  
22 may be ESA-listed Northwest salmon caught in Canadian waters.” Pls.’ Mot. Extra Record  
23 Evid., docket no. 30, at 2. And Defendants point out, correctly, that they are not granting any  
24 “licenses, contracts, leases, easements, rights-of-way, permits, or grants-in-aid” to the  
25 fishermen who import ESA-listed salmon. See 50 C.F.R. § 402.02(b).

1           There are five cases discussed by the parties where the agency actions were not  
2 considered to be ongoing agency actions because the agencies lacked sufficient discretion  
3 over the completed agency actions to regulate the private action at issue. In Western  
4 Watersheds, the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) retained insufficient discretion after  
5 granting rights-of-way to regulate water diversions by private landowners. 468 F.3d at 1109-  
6 11. In California Sportfishing, FERC retained insufficient discretion after issuing a permit  
7 for a hydroelectric dam to influence the dam operations by PG & E. 472 F.3d at 598-99. In  
8 Sierra Club v. Babbitt, the BLM retained insufficient discretion over a rights-of-way holder  
9 to regulate a road construction project by that private party. 65 F.3d 1502, 1509, 1511-12  
10 (9th Cir. 1995). In Environmental Protection Information Center v. Simpson Timber, the  
11 FWS retained insufficient discretion over an incidental take permit granted to a timber  
12 company to require re-initiation of consultation in light of new species listings. 255 F.3d  
13 1073, 1082-83 (9th Cir. 2001). In Center for Biological Diversity v. Chertoff, the Coast  
14 Guard retained insufficient discretion under a Traffic Separation Scheme. 2009 WL 839042,  
15 at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2009). In the present case, there is no affirmative agency action,  
16 past or present, and thus the discretion issue is not dispositive. See Ctr. for Biological  
17 Diversity v. Chertoff, 2009 WL 839042, at \*6 (“Discretion, without more, is insufficient to  
18 trigger the consultation requirements of § 7(a)(2)”).

19           The alleged failure of Customs and FWS to enforce the salmon import ban does not  
20 constitute agency action within the meaning of ESA Section 7(a)(2).

### 21           **C.     NMFS Defendants**

22           Plaintiffs do not allege a violation of law by the following Defendants: (1) Gary  
23 Locke, sued in his official capacity as Secretary of the Department of Commerce, (2) the  
24 United States Department of Commerce, (3) Barry Thom, sued in his official capacity as  
25 Acting Northwest Regional Administrator of NMFS, and (4) NMFS (collectively the “NMFS  
26 Defendants”). See Defenders of Wildlife v. Flowers, 414 F.3d 1066, 1070 (9th Cir. 2005)

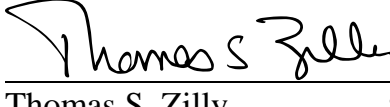
1 (NMFS “lacks the authority to require the initiation of consultation.”). The Court dismisses  
2 the NMFS Defendants as a result of Plaintiffs’ failure to state a claim against them. See  
3 Potter v. Clark, 497 F.2d 1206, 1208 (7th Cir. 1974) (“Where a complaint alleges no specific  
4 act or conduct on the part of the defendant and the complaint is silent as to the defendant  
5 except for his name appearing in the caption, the complaint is properly dismissed.”).  
6 Plaintiffs oppose the dismissal of the NMFS Defendants because, Plaintiffs argue, “their  
7 presence in the case is needed to assure an adequate remedy is available for Customs’ and  
8 FWS’s violation of § 7 of the ESA.” Pls.’ Resp., docket no. 29, at 9. The Court rejects this  
9 argument because NMFS’s administration of the ESA cannot form the basis for an injunctive  
10 relief action under the ESA’s citizen suit provision, 15 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(1)(A). See Bennett  
11 v. Spear, 520 U.S. 154, 173 (1997).

12 **V. Conclusion**

13 The Court DENIES Plaintiffs’ Motion for Summary Judgment, docket no. 27,  
14 GRANTS Defendants’ Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, docket no. 28, and DENIES  
15 Plaintiffs’ Motion for the Court to Consider Extra Record Evidence, docket no. 30. The  
16 Court DISMISSES Plaintiffs’ Section 7(a)(2) claim with prejudice.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 DATED this 9th day of March, 2010.

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21 Thomas S. Zilly  
22 United States District Judge  
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