

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND,

Plaintiff,

v.

OLYMPIC GAME FARM, INC., *et al.*,

Defendants.

Cause No. C18-6025RSL

ORDER GRANTING IN
PART PLAINTIFF’S
MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION AND
CERTIFYING QUESTION

This matter comes before the Court on plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration of the Court’s summary judgment orders (Dkt. # 228 and # 229). Motions for reconsideration are disfavored in this district and will be granted only upon a “showing of manifest error in the prior ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to [the Court’s] attention earlier with reasonable diligence.” LCR 7(h)(1). Plaintiff argues that the Court manifestly erred when it (a) failed to make an explicit finding that plaintiff has standing to pursue both declaratory and injunctive relief in this action, (b) failed to grant summary judgment on its federal Endangered Species Act (“ESA”) claim with respect to the Canada lynx, (c) failed to determine whether the definition of “harass” for captive wildlife includes a likelihood-of-injury element and to apply the element when resolving the motions for summary judgment,

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1 (d) placed the burden on plaintiff to show that defendants had harassed captive wildlife, and
2 (e) restricted a public nuisance claim under Washington law to conduct that is specifically
3 enumerated in statute, that interferes with the use and enjoyment of property, or that creates a
4 public hazard. It requests that the Court reconsider these aspects of the summary judgment
5 orders or, in the alternative, certify the public nuisance question to the Washington Supreme
6 Court pursuant to RCW 2.60.020.
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9 **A. Standing**

10 In its summary judgment motion, plaintiff requested a determination that it has Article III
11 standing to pursue claims under the ESA. Dkt. # 160 at 33-36. Its evidence of member harm was
12 uncontradicted, and its assertions regarding its organizational purpose and ability to proceed
13 without the participation of individual members were unchallenged. Under the Rule 56
14 framework, plaintiff is entitled to a finding that it has standing to pursue declaratory and
15 injunctive relief under the ESA. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a) (“court shall grant summary
16 judgment...”); *Alaska Ctr. for the Env’t v. Browner*, 20 F.3d 981, 985 (9th Cir. 1994) (details of
17 remedy go to merits, not standing). The motion for reconsideration is GRANTED on this point.
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21 **B. ESA Violation with Respect to the Canada Lynx**

22 In support of its public nuisance claim, plaintiff asserted that the Canada lynx is an
23 endangered species under Washington’s ESA, that defendants possess a Canada lynx, that
24 defendants have violated Washington’s prohibition against taking Canada lynx, and that the
25 state law violation “also amounts to a violation of the federal ESA.” Dkt. # 160 at 28 n.22. It
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1 now argues that the Court manifestly erred in failing to rule on “its summary judgment argument
 2 that [Olympic Game Farm] is violating the [federal] ESA as to captive-bred Canada lynx Purrsia
 3 via its ongoing violation of Washington’s Endangered Species Act” Dkt. # 230 at 2.
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5 In its motion for summary judgment, plaintiff expressly sought a summary determination
 6 that defendants had violated the federal ESA as to “just two species, tiger and grizzly bear”
 7 Dkt. 160 at 6. It cannot now, in a motion for reconsideration, seek a summary determination
 8 with regards to the Canada lynx.¹
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10 **C. Scope of the “Harass” Exceptions**

11 The term “harass,” as used in the federal ESA, is defined to mean:

12 an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to
 13 wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral
 14 patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. This
 15 definition, when applied to captive wildlife, does not include generally accepted:
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17 (1) Animal husbandry practices that meet or exceed the minimum standards for
 18 facilities and care under the Animal Welfare Act,
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 21 ¹ Even if the Court were to consider this argument on the merits, it is not clear that possession of
 22 an animal that was born, raised, and held in captivity (and otherwise lawfully obtained) constitutes a
 23 “taking” of “wildlife” for purposes of RCW 77.15.120 and RCW 77.08.010(62). When faced with
 24 similar issues, the federal agency in charge of enforcing the ESA determined that the protections
 25 afforded by the statute vary depending on whether an animal is held in captivity or is in the wild. *See*
 26 Dkt. # 228 at 13-14. The state law definitions and regulations are inconclusive, but there is evidence that
 27 the state agency does not believe the state ESA applies to animals housed at Olympic Game Farm. *See*
 28 Dkt. # 131 at 190 (January 19, 2018, Letter from Washington’s Department of Fish and Wildlife to the
 U.S. Department of Agriculture stating, “The advice that I have received is that the Washington
 Department of Fish and Wildlife has no jurisdiction over facilities of this nature unless they were to
 house wild animals that were taken from the wild in Washington.”).

1 (2) Breeding procedures, or

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3 (3) Provisions of veterinary care for confining, tranquilizing, or anesthetizing,
4 when such practices, procedures, or provisions are not likely to result in injury to
5 the wildlife.

6 50 C.F.R. § 17.3. In the context of the summary judgment motions, plaintiff asserted that in
7 order to avoid a finding of harassment under subsection (1), the animal husbandry practice must
8 be “generally accepted,” must “meet or exceed the minimum standards for facilities and care
9 under the Animal Welfare Act,” and must not be “likely to result in injury to the wildlife.” Dkt.
10 # 160 at 8 (quoting 50 C.F.R. § 17.3). In making this argument, plaintiff reformatted the
11 regulation into a block quote, obscuring the fact that the “likely to result in injury” element is
12 imbedded in the third subsection and failing to squarely address its applicability to the first and
13 second subsections. Without assistance and argument from the parties regarding principles of
14 regulatory interpretation, the Court declined to determine whether likelihood of injury had to be
15 considered when determining whether an animal husbandry practice constitutes harassment.

16 Two aspects of plaintiff’s ESA claim (*i.e.*, those related to the characteristics of the tiger and
17 lion enclosures) were dismissed without considering whether the characteristics were “likely to
18 result in injury” to the animals. Plaintiff argues that it was error to dismiss any aspect of the
19 ESA claim pursuant to the definition of harassment without first determining all of its elements.

20 The Court agrees.

1 Nevertheless, the outcome remains the same. Regardless whether the harassment analysis
2 for captive wildlife involves two or three elements, plaintiff's federal ESA claim regarding the
3 tiger and lion enclosures was properly dismissed. Plaintiff fails to identify any evidence in the
4 record that could support a finding that the big cats' housing was likely to result in injury.
5 Plaintiff asserts that the Court ignored evidence that the lion and tiger enclosures "are likely to
6 (and often do) result in injury" and "that tigers' enclosures likely cause stress, adrenal
7 exhaustion, and immunosuppression." Dkt. # 230 at 4. The first quotation merely repeats an
8 argument made in the motion for summary judgment, with a citation to the regulatory definition
9 of "harassment." Dkt. # 160 at 6. It is not evidence. The second quotation relies on the
10 declarations of Dr. Lisa Harrenstien, plaintiff's expert veterinarian, but those declarations simply
11 state that stark enclosures create stress in big cats, which places the animal "much more at risk
12 for development of disease from infectious agents." Dkt. # 159 at ¶ 17; Dkt. # 195 at ¶ 8. They
13 do not state that such injury occurred or is likely. Nor do they identify any likely injury that is
14 causally related to a lion's exposure to temperatures below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The dismissal
15 of the federal ESA claim based on the inadequacy of the tiger and lion enclosures was not
16 manifest error.

22 **D. Burden of Proof Regarding "Harass" Exceptions**

23 The Court, citing cases involving the ESA's definition of "harass," found that it is
24 plaintiff's burden to show that harassment occurred. Dkt. # 228 at 18; Dkt. # 229 at 10. *See also*
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1 *Animal Legal Def. Fund v. Lucas*, No. CV 2:19-40, 2022 WL 972432, at *10 (W.D. Pa. Mar. 31,
2 2022). Although the definition of “harass” – and therefore what plaintiff has to show in order to
3
4 succeed on its claim -- changes depending on whether the subject animal is in the wild or in
5 captivity, that does not shift the burden of proof to defendants. Plaintiff simply disagrees with
6 the Court’s resolution of the issue and has not shown manifest error.
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8 **E. Public Nuisance**

9 The Court dismissed plaintiff’s public nuisance claim on the ground that identifying
10 conduct that violates a statute or regulation does not convert the infraction into a public nuisance
11 absent a showing of express legislative intent, a showing that the conduct interferes with
12 plaintiff’s use and enjoyment of property, or a showing that the conduct is injurious to public
13 health or safety. Plaintiff disagrees, citing for the first time “more than a century of Washington
14 law deeming activities that threaten state wildlife to be public nuisances.” Dkt. # 230 at 6.
15 Plaintiff asserts that it “did not present these arguments to the Court on summary judgment
16 because it believed Judge Leighton’s orders resolved the issue and [defendant’s] summary
17 judgment briefing did not ask the Court to revisit the matter.” Dkt. # 230 at 5 n.7. Neither
18 assertion is accurate. In seeking summary judgment on its public nuisance claim, plaintiff
19 offered a number of out-of-state cases in support of the proposition that a violation of animal
20 welfare statutes constitutes a public nuisance: it clearly did not believe that Judge Leighton had
21 conclusively decided the matter. Defendants, for their part, affirmatively argued that whatever
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1 their statutory compliance issues, their conduct did not adversely impact their neighbors or
2 community and was not, therefore, a public nuisance. Dkt. # 126 at 25-27.

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4 The Court has already found, and hereby restates, that simply conducting a business in
5 violation of governing laws and regulations or violating animal protection statutes do not
6 constitute a public nuisance per se under Washington law. Rather, plaintiff must show that the
7 conduct at issue adversely impacts land, the use and enjoyment of property, or public health and
8 safety in order to hold defendants liable for a public nuisance. The Court reiterates that
9 “[p]laintiff has accused defendants of serious statutory violations, but they are entirely unrelated
10 to plaintiff’s use and enjoyment of property or to public health or safety. Absent some injury
11 that falls within Washington’s nuisance laws, the public nuisance claim fails.” Dkt. # 228 at 28.
12 Nevertheless, the Court agrees with plaintiff that the essential elements of a public nuisance
13 claim should be determined by the courts of Washington State, rather than by the federal courts.
14 It is not out of the realm of possibility that the State’s highest court could, as a matter of public
15 policy, equate a violation of the state ESA or an animal cruelty statute with an injury to public
16 morals that gives rise to a public nuisance. The Court will therefore certify this issue.
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22 For all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration is GRANTED in
23 part and DENIED in part. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that it has standing to pursue its
24 federal ESA claims, and the following question is hereby certified to the Supreme Court of
25 Washington:
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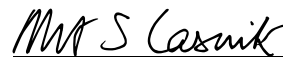
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1 Does a violation of Washington's wildlife laws, animal cruelty laws, and/or
2 Endangered Species Act establish a claim for public nuisance in the absence of a
3 showing that the conduct was legislatively declared a public nuisance, interferes
4 with the use and enjoyment of property, or is injurious to public health or safety?

5 The Clerk of Court is directed to submit to the Supreme Court of Washington certified copies of
6 this Order, a copy of the docket in the above-captioned matter, and Dkt. # 1, 126-36, 148-56,
7 159-60, 189-90, 192, 194-95, 198-99, 202-05, 207, 210-11, 216, 228-31, 236-40. The record so
8 compiled contains all matters in the pending cause deemed material for consideration of the state
9 law questions certified for answer.
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11 The plaintiff in this action is designated as the appellant before the Supreme Court of
12 Washington. The Clerk of Court shall notify the parties as soon as possible, but no more than
13 three days, after the above-described record is filed in the Supreme Court of Washington. The
14 parties are referred to state RAP 16.16 for additional information regarding procedure before the
15 Supreme Court.
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19 Dated this 6th day of September, 2022.
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22 Robert S. Lasnik
23 United States District Judge
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