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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT,
KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION
GROUP, AND WILDEARTH
GUARDIANS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE, TOM
SCHULTZ, Chief of the U.S. Forest
Service, JACQUELINE BUCHANAN,
Pacific Northwest Regional Forester,
U.S. Forest Service, JOSH WHITE,
Forest Supervisor, Colville National
Forest,

Defendants.

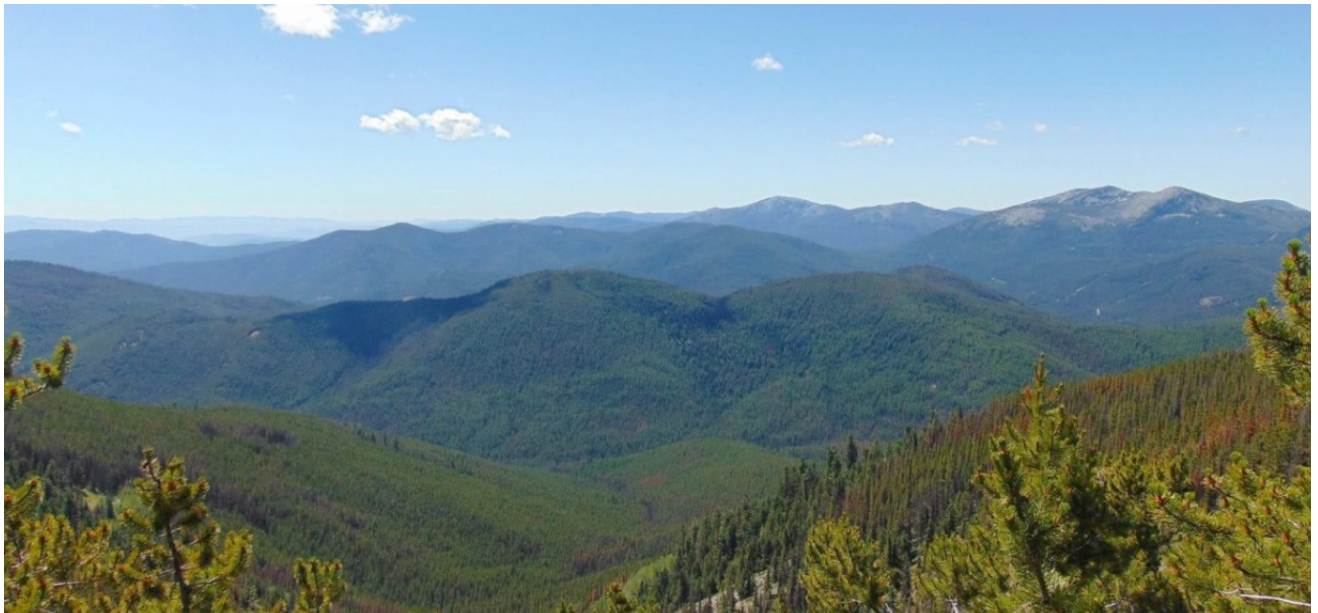
Case No. 2:25-cv-00418

**COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

National Forest Management Act,
National Environmental Policy Act,
and Administrative Procedure Act

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs challenge the final Record of Decision (“ROD”) adopting the U.S. Forest Service’s 2019 Colville National Forest Land Management Plan (“Forest Plan”), and the subsequent grazing authorizations, including the reissuance of Term Grazing Permits (“Grazing Permits”) for 25 grazing allotments, for allowing excessive and harmful cattle grazing in the Colville National Forest (“Colville Forest” or “Forest”), leading to long-term damage to the forest ecosystem.



A view of the Forest from Copper Butte in the Lambert grazing allotment, looking south toward Sherman Pass. (Photo courtesy of Kettle Range Conservation Group.)

2. The 1.1 million-acre Colville Forest is part of the northern Rocky Mountains, with the Kettle River Range on the west and the Selkirk Mountains on the east. It is largely comprised of densely forested, rugged terrain, including old-growth forests and peaks rising to 7,000 feet, with diverse meadow and riparian habitats. The Forest provides habitat for a wide variety of fish and wildlife, including

1 species listed at the federal and state levels. It also supports many forms of
2 recreation, as well as extractive uses such as timber harvest and livestock grazing.

3 3. In 2019, the Forest Service revised its land management plan for the
4 Colville Forest for the first time in more than three decades. Prior to this planning
5 process, cattle grazing allotments covered 66% of the Forest. However, in the course
6 of updating its plan, the Forest Service conducted an analysis that revealed that only
7 26% of the Forest is suitable for cattle grazing. At the same time, the Forest Service
8 acknowledged that historic overgrazing has “degraded range conditions” and has
9 impaired “important unique habitats such as riparian areas and meadows.”

10 4. Despite this information, the Forest Service made no adjustments to its
11 grazing management policies at either the Forest Plan level or the allotment-specific
12 level to prevent overgrazing from continuing to damage the Forest.

13 5. Indeed, in the final Environmental Impact Statement (“FEIS”)
14 supporting the Forest Plan, the Forest Service did not consider any adjustment to the
15 “number of livestock, the intensity of grazing, or the amount of area grazed.” The
16 Forest Plan thus continues to allow the same number of cattle to graze at the same
17 level of intensity and on the same grazing allotments, even though the Forest Service
18 has determined that nearly 70% of the land in these allotments is not capable or

1 suitable for cattle grazing.¹ This includes continuing to allow cattle to graze
2 throughout five allotments where less than 6% of the land is capable and suitable for
3 grazing, and throughout 28 allotments where less than 25% of the land is capable
4 and suitable.

5 6. The Forest Service failed to meet the statutory and regulatory
6 requirements for the Forest Plan, including by failing to: (1) adjust the intensity of
7 grazing, the number of livestock grazed, and/or the areas in which grazing is allowed
8 in accordance with its capability and suitability analysis; (2) properly evaluate the
9 suitability and capability of the Forest to sustain grazing; (3) adequately identify
10 those lands it deemed not capable and not suitable for grazing; (4) take the required
11 “hard look” at the impacts of grazing on valuable habitats, sensitive riparian areas,
12 vulnerable wildlife populations, and recreational uses; and (5) consider a reasonable
13 range of grazing management alternatives.

14 7. The Forest Plan provides that additional changes to grazing practices
15 may be made for specific grazing allotments. However, no such changes were made

¹ Analysis of data obtained from the Forest Service through a public disclosure request shows 727,726 acres of Forest in cattle grazing allotments. Of these acres, the Forest Service determined 225,745 are suitable for cattle grazing, or about 31%. The other acreage deemed suitable for cattle grazing is not in current allotments.

1 in advance of the last six annual grazing seasons that have followed the adoption of
2 the Forest Plan. The Forest Service thus failed in its responsibility to revise
3 management of these grazing allotments “as soon as practicable” to accommodate
4 the new information from its suitability and capability analysis.

5 8. The Forest Service’s continued authorization of destructive grazing
6 practices and chronic overgrazing has caused, and will continue to cause, significant
7 ecological damage to the Forest, leading to the degradation of sensitive areas such
8 as streams and meadows, the destruction of valuable fish and wildlife habitat, the
9 killing of ecologically important native predators as a result of conflicts with cattle,
10 and a decrease in the value of the Forest for recreational uses.

11 9. The Forest Service’s failure to properly analyze and regulate grazing in
12 the Forest violates the National Forest Management Act (“NFMA”), the National
13 Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”),
14 and the regulations implementing those statutes. Accordingly, Plaintiffs challenge
15 the Forest Plan, the final Record of Decision (“ROD”) approving the Plan, and the
16 Forest Service’s subsequent Colville grazing authorizations. Plaintiffs seek remand
17 of the Forest Plan, suspension of the grazing authorizations, and an injunction to
18 restrict grazing activities in the Colville Forest to prevent continued harm to the
19 ecosystem until the Forest Service complies with these governing laws.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706 (APA), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question), 2201 (declaratory relief), 2412 (costs and fees) and 1346 (United States as a defendant). This cause of action arises under the laws of the United States, including the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706, NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370m-12, NFMA, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1600-1614 and those statutes' implementing regulations.

11. The actions challenged are final agency actions, or actions unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed, properly subject to judicial review under the APA. An actual, justiciable controversy exists between the parties, and the requested relief is therefore proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02 and 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-06.

12. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims herein occurred within this judicial district.

13. The federal government has waived sovereign immunity in this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 702.

III. PARTIES

14. Plaintiff WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT ("WWP") is a nonprofit membership organization with over 14,000 members and supporters, which is dedicated to protecting and restoring the public lands, wildlife, and

1 | watersheds in the American West. WWP, as an organization and on behalf of its
2 | members, is concerned with, and active in, seeking to protect and improve the
3 | wildlife, riparian areas, water quality, fisheries, and other natural resources and
4 | ecological values of watersheds throughout the West and in Washington state. WWP
5 | has a longstanding interest in the management of livestock grazing in the Colville
6 | Forest, and in ensuring that any such grazing is ecologically sustainable and achieves
7 | peaceful coexistence with all species of native wildlife.

8 | 15. Plaintiff KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP (“KRCG”) is
9 | a rural, grassroots, non-profit environmental charity formed in 1976 in Republic,
10 | Washington, with a membership of 500. KRCG’s mission is to defend wilderness,
11 | protect biodiversity, and restore ecosystems of the upper Columbia River Basin.
12 | KRCG’s project work includes oversight of federal management of the Okanogan
13 | and Colville National Forests, promotion of dry and damaged forest restoration,
14 | environmental education to citizens, business and community groups, preservation
15 | of wilderness, and protection of fish and wildlife. KRCG is a founding member of
16 | the board of Northeast Washington Forest Coalition, a collaborative created in 2003
17 | between timber industry, forest and wildlife conservation, and recreation interests.

18 | 16. Plaintiff WILDEARTH GUARDIANS (“Guardians”) is a non-profit
19 | conservation organization dedicated to protecting and restoring the wildlife, wild
20 | places, wild rivers, and the health of the American West. Guardians has more than

1 275,000 members and supporters across the West, including those who reside in
2 Washington and visit the Colville National Forest. Guardians maintains offices in
3 several states, including Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Missoula, Montana;
4 Denver, Colorado; and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Guardians has a long history of
5 working to protect and restore public lands and native species across the West,
6 including wolves, grizzly bear, lynx, wolverine, bull trout and whitebark pine.

7 17. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of their
8 members and supporters, many of whom live near the Colville Forest, or visit it for
9 recreational and professional pursuits. Plaintiffs' members, supporters, and staff gain
10 aesthetic enjoyment from using and enjoying the Colville Forest for recreation,
11 including hiking, skiing, camping, backpacking, boating, fishing, and wildlife
12 viewing. Plaintiffs' members, supporters, and staff have engaged in these activities
13 in the past and intend to do so again in the near future. They gain aesthetic enjoyment
14 from the beauty of the natural forest, including the meadows and riparian areas that
15 are damaged by livestock grazing, as well as from observing, attempting to observe,
16 hearing, seeing evidence of, and studying many species of fish and wildlife that live
17 in the Forest. The opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the natural forest and its wildlife
18 is of significant interest and value to Plaintiffs' members, supporters, and staff, and
19 they are dedicated to ensuring the long-term health of the Forest and its wildlife. The
20 legal violations alleged in this Complaint therefore cause direct injury to the

1 aesthetic, conservation, recreational, scientific, educational, inspirational, and
2 wildlife preservation interests of Plaintiffs and their members, supporters, and staff.

3 18. Plaintiffs participated in the comment and objection phases of the
4 development of the Forest Plan on behalf of their members, supporters, and staff,
5 who have an interest in ensuring that the Forest Service complies with all applicable
6 federal statutes and regulations authorizing domestic livestock grazing on federal
7 forest lands. Plaintiffs' members, supporters, and staff have an interest in ensuring
8 that the Forest Service fulfills its obligation to manage the Colville Forest in a
9 manner that does not impair the diversity and viability of native wildlife that live
10 there, or impair other uses or ecological values of the Forest. The interests of
11 Plaintiffs, their members, supporters, and staff have been, and are being, adversely
12 and irreparably injured by Defendants' failure to comply with federal law, and this
13 injury will continue until and unless the relief requested in this Complaint is granted.
14 These are actual, concrete injuries, traceable to Defendants' conduct, that would be
15 redressed by the requested relief.

16 19. Defendant UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE is an agency of the
17 United States within the Department of Agriculture and is charged with managing
18 the public lands and wildlife of the Colville National Forest, in accordance and
19 compliance with NEPA, NFMA, the APA, and their implementing regulations.

1 20. Defendant TOM SCHULTZ is the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service,
2 who along with other individual defendants, is sued solely in his official capacity.

3 21. Defendant JACQUELINE BUCHANAN is the Pacific Northwest
4 Regional Forester for the U.S. Forest Service.

5 22. Defendant JOSH WHITE is the Forest Supervisor for the Colville
6 Forest, responsible for the management of the Colville Forest and its compliance
7 with NEPA and NFMA requirements.

8 23. Defendants are collectively referred to as the “Forest Service.”

9 **IV. LEGAL BACKGROUND**

10 **A. National Forest Management Act**

11 24. NFMA is the primary statute governing the administration of national
12 forests. 16 U.S.C. §§ 1600-1614. NFMA and its implementing regulations provide
13 for forest planning and management by the Forest Service on both the forest level
14 and the individual project level.

15 25. At the forest level, NFMA requires the Forest Service to develop,
16 maintain, and revise a Land and Resource Management Plan (“Forest Plan”) for each
17 national forest. 16 U.S.C. § 1604(a). Forest Plans consist “of broad, long-term plans
18 and objectives for the entire forest,” *All. for the Wild Rockies v. United States Forest*
19 *Serv.*, 907 F.3d 1105, 1109 (9th Cir. 2018), and are “designed to manage forest

1 resources by balancing the consideration of environmental and economic factors,”
2 *Native Ecosystems Council v. Weldon*, 697 F.3d 1043, 1056 (9th Cir. 2012).

3 26. A Forest Plan must establish natural resource management practices
4 forest-wide, setting standards, management goals and objectives, desired conditions
5 and monitoring and evaluation requirements. Forest Plans must also provide for
6 sustained yields and multiple uses, including the coordination of outdoor recreation,
7 livestock grazing, timber harvest, and soil conservation, as well as the protection of
8 watersheds, riparian areas, wilderness, fish and wildlife species habitat and diversity.
9 16 U.S.C. § 1604(e), (g). The Forest Service must provide for and foster public
10 participation in the development, review, and revision of Forest Plans. *Id.* § 1604(d).

11 27. NFMA requires the Forest Service to adopt regulations specifying
12 guidelines for Forest Plans. *Id.* § 1604(g)(3); *see* 36 C.F.R. Part 219. The guidelines
13 must ensure that Forest Plans “provide for diversity of plant and animal communities
14 based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet
15 overall multiple-use objectives[.]” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(g)(3)(B).

16 28. The Forest Service adopted forest planning regulations in 1982. 47 Fed.
17 Reg. 43,037-43,052 (Sept. 30, 1982) (“1982 Rules”).² The Forest Service revised
18 the regulations in 2012, but with transitional provisions allowing the Forest Service

² Citations to the 1982 Rules will be in the form “1982 Rules § 219.xx.”

1 to elect to apply portions of the 1982 Rules to the development or revision of Forest
2 Plans initiated prior to 2012. 36 C.F.R. § 219.17(b)(3). The Forest Service largely
3 elected to apply the 1982 Rules to the development of the Forest Plan.³

4 29. The 1982 Rules require the Forest Service to obtain, and keep current,
5 appropriate data for planning and managing the resources under its jurisdiction. 1982
6 Rules § 219.12(d). The 1982 Rules specify that “[plant and animal] diversity shall
7 be considered throughout the planning process” and “[i]nventories shall include
8 quantitative data making possible the evaluation of diversity in terms of its prior and
9 present condition.” 1982 Rules 219.26. Although NFMA does not require the
10 Service to adhere to any particular methodology to comply with the Diversity
11 Mandate, it must explain why its chosen methodology is reliable. *Lands Council v.*
12 *McNair*, 537 F.3d 981 (9th Cir. 2008).

13 30. The 1982 Rules require the Forest Service to make a determination
14 during the planning process regarding the capability of national forest lands of

³ The Service elected to use some portions of the new 2012 regulations, including provisions in 36 CFR 219.15 that require that all pre-existing permits and contracts be made “consistent with the plan...as soon as practicable,” and that all projects, permits, and other activities authorized after approval of the Plan must be “consistent with the Plan.” See 36 CFR 219.15(a) and (b).

1 sustaining domestic livestock grazing, and their suitability for that purpose, and to
2 determine the condition and trend of the lands used for grazing. 1982 Rules § 219.20.

3 31. Capability refers to the potential of an area of land to produce particular
4 resources, such as forage to support the needs of both native wildlife and domestic
5 livestock, which in turn depends on the physical components of the area such as
6 climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of
7 management practices. *Id.* § 219.3. Suitability, on the other hand, is the
8 appropriateness of applying certain management practices to a particular portion of
9 the forest, “as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental
10 consequences and the alternative uses forgone.” *Id.*

11 32. The Forest Service must substantively implement the results of its
12 capability and suitability analyses in each Forest Plan. In each Forest Plan, the Forest
13 Service must “provide for diversity of plant and animal communities *based on the*
14 *suitability and capability* of the specific land area in order to meet overall multiple-
15 use objectives[.]” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(g)(3)(B) (emphasis added). Each Forest Plan
16 must also “determine forest management systems ... and procedures in light of ...
17 the availability of lands and their *suitability* for resource management.” 16 U.S.C.
18 § 1604(e)(2) (emphasis added).

19 33. In developing Forest Plans that involve grazing, the Forest Service must
20 present and consider a range of grazing alternatives. The 1982 Rules provide that:

1 Alternative range management prescriptions shall consider
2 grazing systems and the facilities necessary to implement them;
3 land treatment and vegetation manipulation practices; and
4 evaluation of pest problems; possible conflict or beneficial
5 interactions among livestock, wild free-roaming horses and
6 burros and wild animal populations, and methods of regulating
7 these; direction for rehabilitation of ranges in unsatisfactory
8 condition; and comparative cost efficiency of the prescriptions.
9

10 1982 Rules § 219.20(b).

11 34. The Forest Service's guidance recognizes that suitability is an
12 "alternative specific" determination, such that different alternatives considered in
13 the planning process will involve different acreage amounts and different areas of
14 the forest being deemed suitable for grazing. *See* U.S. Forest Service, Rangeland
15 Suitability for Livestock Grazing at the Forest Plan Level and Standards for NEPA
16 Display (rev. March 2003), at 8. Changes to suitability determinations "involve
17 making changes at the Forest Plan level, as suitability is a Forest Planning level
18 determination." *Id.*

19 35. Through the planning process, the Forest Service must develop
20 alternatives that reflect a full range of commodity (e.g. livestock) and environmental
21 resource uses, and the value produced by these alternatives, including the evaluation
22 of uses that cannot be assigned a monetary value. *See* 1982 Rules § 219.12(f). This
23 range of alternatives must be adequate to compare various combinations of outputs
24 and uses, including commodity production, ecological values, and recreational
25 values, in order to identify an alternative that maximizes the monetary and non-

1 monetary social and economic values produced by the forest. *See* 1982 Rules §§
2 219.1(a), .4(a)(1), .12 and .27.

3 36. After a Forest Plan is approved, the Forest Service must implement the
4 Forest Plan through site-specific actions. NFMA requires that “permits, contracts,
5 and other instruments for the use and occupancy of National Forest System lands
6 shall be consistent with the land management plans.” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i); *see* 1982
7 Rules § 219.10(e).⁴ A project or activity is consistent if it conforms to the applicable
8 components of the Forest Plan, including its goals, objectives, standards, guidelines,
9 desired conditions, and monitoring requirements. 36 C.F.R. § 219.15; Forest Service
10 Handbook (“FSH”) 2209.13 § 91.1.

11 37. When Forest Plans are revised, NFMA requires that “resource plans
12 and permits, contracts, and other such instruments currently in existence shall be
13 revised as soon as practicable to be made consistent with such plans.” 16 U.S.C.
14 § 1604(i); *see* 1982 Rules § 219.10(e) (“As soon as practicable after approval of the
15 plan,” the Forest Service shall ensure that “all outstanding and future permits,
16 contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instruments for occupancy and use of
17 affected lands are consistent with the plan.”). The Forest Service’s failure to comply

⁴ *See also*, 36 C.F.R. § 219.15 (2012).

1 with the provisions of a Forest Plan through its site-specific actions is a violation of
2 NFMA.

3 **B. Federal Land Policy and Management Act**

4 38. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (“FLPMA”), 43 U.S.C.
5 §§ 1701-1787, governs the management of federal public lands generally, and
6 includes specific provisions regarding the management of federally-permitted
7 domestic livestock grazing on these public lands, *id.* §§ 1751-1753. The
8 implementing regulations regarding range management are at 36 C.F.R. Part 222.

9 39. The Forest Service allows livestock grazing on specified “allotments”
10 within national forests. 43 U.S.C. § 1752; 36 C.F.R. § 222.1(b). The Forest Service
11 manages livestock grazing on an allotment through an Allotment Management Plan
12 (“AMP”), Grazing Permits issued in accordance with the AMP, and annual operating
13 instructions (“AOIs”) that guide grazing on a year-to-year basis. Each of these is a
14 site-specific action which must be consistent with the Forest Plan. *Buckingham v.*
15 *Sec’y of U.S. Dept. of Ag.*, 603 F.3d 1073, 1077 (9th Cir. 2010).

16 40. The Forest Service prepares an AMP for each allotment, which must
17 specify a “program of action” to meet the “multiple-use, sustained yield, economic,
18 and other needs and objectives as determined for the lands involved.” 36 C.F.R.
19 §§ 222.1(b)(2), 222.2(b); 43 U.S.C. § 1702(k)(1). In contrast to a Forest Plan, which
20 is an “overarching land management directive for an entire forest-wide unit,” an

1 AMP is a “land management directive for a specific allotment within a national
2 forest that the Forest Service has designated for livestock grazing.” *See Or. Nat.*
3 *Desert Ass’n v. United States Forest Serv.*, 465 F.3d 977, 980 (9th Cir. 2006). Each
4 AMP must be consistent with the applicable Forest Plan, and when a plan is revised,
5 “shall be revised as soon as practicable to be made consistent with such plans.” *Id.*;
6 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i); 36 C.F.R. § 222.2(c).

7 41. A permit grants a specific license to graze on an allotment, and
8 establishes: (1) the number, (2) kind, (3) and class of livestock, (4) the allotment to
9 be grazed, and (5) the period of use. *Or. Nat. Desert Ass’n*, 465 F.3d at 980; 36
10 C.F.R. §§ 222.1, 222.3; 43 U.S.C. § 1752. The Forest Service generally issues
11 Grazing Permits for ten-year periods. 36 C.F.R. § 222.3(c)(1). The terms and
12 conditions of a Grazing Permit must be consistent with the AMP; they may be
13 canceled if the land under permit is to be devoted to another public purpose, and may
14 be modified to comply with the provisions of an AMP or other management needs,
15 including resource protection measures. 36 C.F.R. § 222.4(a).

16 42. The Forest Service also issues yearly instructions to holders of national
17 forest Grazing Permits through annual operating instructions (“AOIs”). FSH § 94.3.
18 AOIs are used to respond to conditions that the Forest Service could not or may not
19 have anticipated and planned for in the AMP or Grazing Permit. *Or. Nat. Desert*
20 *Ass’n*, 465 F.3d at 980–81.

1 **C. National Environmental Policy Act**

2 43. NEPA is the “basic national charter for protection of the environment.”
3 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(a).⁵ NEPA requires agencies to take a “hard look” at the
4 consequences of prospective actions by ensuring that “the agency, in reaching its
5 decision, will have available, and will carefully consider, detailed information
6 concerning significant environmental impacts.” *Robertson v. Methow Valley*
7 *Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 349 (1989). To that end, NEPA requires federal
8 agencies to prepare a detailed EIS for all major federal actions that may significantly
9 affect the quality of the human environment. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C). An EIS must
10 consider a “full spectrum” of reasonable alternative actions. *Forty Most Asked*
11 *Questions Concerning CEQ’s NEPA Regulations*, 46 Fed. Reg. 18,026 (March 23,
12 1981) (as amended in 1986); *see* 40 C.F.R § 1502.14.

⁵ All citations are to the 1978 Council on Environmental Quality (“CEQ”) regulations, 40 C.F.R. Part 1500, which were in effect when the Service approved the 2019 Forest Plan and ROD, and which these documents purport to follow. On February 25, 2025, the Trump Administration issued a final rule removing the CEQ regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations effective April 11, 2025. *See* 90 Fed. Reg. 10610 (February 25, 2025).

1 44. NEPA also requires that the public have access to the EIS, to ensure
2 that “the relevant information will be made available to the larger audience that may
3 also play a role in both the decision-making process and the implementation of that
4 decision.” *Robertson*, 490 U.S. 332, 349; *see also* 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.1(b) and
5 1506.6(d).

6 45. Under NEPA, agencies must “consider every significant aspect of the
7 environmental impact of a proposed action” in an EIS. *Or. Natural Desert Ass’n v.*
8 *BLM*, 625 F.3d 1092, 1100 (9th Cir. 2010). This includes studying the direct,
9 indirect, and cumulative impacts of an action. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1508.7, 1508.8.

10 46. The Forest Service uses the NEPA process for the development of its
11 Forest Plans, as well as for the development of most site-specific plans, including
12 AMPs and Grazing Permits.

13 47. The Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-19) was passed by Congress in 1995.
14 Section 504 of the Act was proposed in response to the growing number of
15 allotments for which the Forest Service was required to conduct NEPA analyses, but
16 had failed to do so before reissuing expired Grazing Permits. The Rescissions Act
17 addressed the issue of assessing grazing allotments, reissuing Grazing Permits, and
18 agency compliance with NEPA, by allowing the Forest Service to renew soon-to-
19 expire permits on allotments without current NEPA decisions as long as their
20 respective allotments were on a schedule for completion.

1 48. Section 504(a) states that each National Forest shall “establish and
2 adhere to a schedule” for the completion of NEPA analysis and decisions on all
3 allotments where NEPA analysis is needed. Section 504(b) states that
4 “notwithstanding any other law, term Grazing Permits which expire or are waived
5 before the NEPA analysis...shall be issued on the same terms and conditions and for
6 the full term of the expired or waived permit.”

7 49. To comply with the Rescissions Act, the Forest Service published a
8 NEPA Allotment Schedule in 1996 that displayed allotments in need of and
9 scheduled for NEPA analysis over a 15-year span, from 1996-2010. Following two
10 court cases in the early 2000s in which litigants successfully argued that the Forest
11 Service had no authority to subsequently modify their original NEPA schedule,
12 Congress enacted the 2004 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-108).

13 50. Section 325 of the 2004 Interior Appropriations Act specifically
14 clarified that strict adherence to the original schedule is not required. It states that
15 “notwithstanding Section 504 of the Rescissions Act (109 Stat. 212), the Secretaries
16 in their sole discretion determine the priority and timing for completing required
17 environmental analysis of grazing allotments based on the environmental
18 significance of the allotments and funding available to the Secretaries for this
19 purpose.” Since then, the original National Allotment NEPA Schedule has been

1 modified four more times, in 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2017. The current schedule
2 spans 12 years, from 2017-2028 (“2017-2028 Allotment NEPA Schedule”).

3 **D. Administrative Procedure Act**

4 51. Agency actions taken pursuant to NMFA and NEPA are reviewable by
5 this Court under the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 704, 706. The APA provides that “[t]he
6 Court shall ... hold unlawful and set aside agency action ... found to be ... arbitrary,
7 capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C.
8 § 706(2). In making this determination, the Court must rule *de novo* all questions of
9 law and statutory interpretation. *See Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S.
10 369, 412-13 (2024) (courts “may not” defer to agencies on questions of law or
11 statutory authority).

12 52. The APA also provides that “[t]he reviewing court shall ... compel
13 agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(1).

14 **V. FACTS**

15 **A. The Colville National Forest**

16 53. The territory of the Colville Forest was shaped over 10,000 years ago
17 by Ice Age glaciers that carved three major valleys of today’s Columbia, Sanpoil-
18 Curlew, and Pend Oreille rivers, the latter two of which flow north into Canada
19 before entering the Columbia River. The Forest was designated as a national forest
20 reserve in 1907.

1 54. The current Colville National Forest spans 1.1 million acres in Ferry,
2 Stevens, and Pend Oreille Counties in northeast Washington. It is bordered to the
3 north by British Columbia, Canada, to the west by the Okanogan-Wenatchee
4 National Forest, to the east by the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, and to the south
5 by a portion of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. It encompasses
6 two major mountain ranges, the Selkirk Range and the Kettle River Range, and
7 includes the Salmo-Priest Wilderness.

8 55. The Forest is largely comprised of densely forested, rugged terrain,
9 including old-growth forests, and peaks rising to 7,000 feet. It includes elevational
10 habitat zones ranging from old growth cedar forest to subalpine peaks, interspersed
11 with dramatic cliffs and vibrant meadows. The Forest includes many sensitive
12 riparian habitats, including dozens of lakes, and countless rivers, creeks, streams,
13 and springs.

14 56. The Forest supports a wide range of recreational uses, including
15 wildlife-watching, hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country
16 and downhill skiing, mountain biking, hunting, and fishing. The Forest has 486 miles
17 of hiking trails, including approximately 300 miles of the Pacific Northwest National
18 Scenic Trail. The Forest Service estimates that there are approximately 335,706
19 recreational visits to the Forest each year, which generate an estimated 195 jobs and

1 \$3,556,000 in annual labor income. *See* 2019 Final Environmental Impact Statement
2 (“2019 FEIS”) at 622.

3 57. The Forest contains habitat for a wide variety of fish, wildlife, and plant
4 species, including many species that are listed at the federal and/or state level as
5 endangered and threatened, and species designated by the Forest Service as
6 “sensitive,” because their regional viability is a concern. These species include the
7 federally threatened Canada lynx, grizzly bear, yellow-billed cuckoo, bull trout,
8 wolverine, and whitebark pine,⁶ as well as the gray wolf, a state-endangered species
9 and Forest Service Region 6 “sensitive species.” The Forest also contains a
10 significant elk herd, and populations of bald eagles, bighorn sheep, moose, cougars,
11 black bears, and bobcats. The Forest provides habitat connectivity for wildlife
12 moving between the Cascade, Rocky Mountain, and upper Columbia mountains sub-
13 range, including the grizzly bear, wolverine, wolf, and Canada lynx.

14 //

⁶ The wolverine and whitebark pine were candidates for federal listing at the time the Forest Plan was adopted, and have since been listed as threatened species. *See* 88 Fed. Reg. 83726 (November 30, 2023) (final rule listing the contiguous U.S. “distinct population segment” of North American wolverine); 87 Fed. Reg. 76882 (December 15, 2022) (final rule listing whitebark pine).

B. Livestock Grazing in the Colville National Forest

58. Despite inhospitable terrain and sparse forage, the Forest has long been heavily grazed. Relatively large numbers of sheep and cattle grazed the Colville during the 1920s through the 1940s, with cattle utilizing the lower elevations and sheep grazing the higher elevations, especially in the Kettle River Range. During the 1950s, most sheep grazing ceased on Forest allotments. The Forest now has only one allotment set aside for sheep grazing, the Graves Mountain allotment, and it is currently vacant.

59. The Forest Service reports that livestock grazing in the Forest currently generates approximately 98 jobs and \$1,524,000 in annual labor income, or about 40% of the value that the Forest Service estimates is brought to the local economy through Forest recreational uses. 2019 FEIS at 603.

60. The Forest Service reports that grazing allotments cover about 745,000 acres of administered Forest lands in the Colville Forest, although analysis of raw Forest Service data obtained through public disclosure requests suggests that number is actually 787,927 acres. This acreage is divided into 58 grazing allotments, 47 of which it currently makes available for grazing.

61. According to the Forest Service, only 38 of the 58 grazing allotments have ever had site-specific environmental analysis performed under NEPA. Many of these allotment-level NEPA reviews date back to the 1970s and 1980s. In 2005

1 and 2007, the Forest Service also “categorically excluded” grazing on several
2 allotments from more thorough environmental analysis under NEPA, via exclusion
3 from preparation of an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) or Environmental Impact
4 Statement (“EIS”). All told, of the Forest’s 58 grazing allotments, only five have had
5 their AMPs updated since the last Colville Forest Plan was approved in 1988.

6 62. Only 14 Colville allotments are on the 2017-2028 Allotment NEPA
7 Schedule for environmental review in 2017-2028.⁷ The Service has completed none
8 of this analysis. It has already missed nine of the deadlines on this schedule,
9 including cancelling the environmental analysis for one allotment that was scheduled
10 to be completed by 2019. By the end of 2025, the Forest Service will have missed
11 two more deadlines, as it has not started the process of analyzing the environmental
12 impacts of continuing grazing on the two allotments that are scheduled for NEPA
13 analysis this year.

14 63. The Forest Service’s intent to continue delaying allotment-level NEPA
15 analysis for the Colville Forest is further evidenced by the agency’s Schedule of
16 Proposed Actions (SOPA). The Forest Service publishes a SOPA four times a year
17 for the stated purpose of listing proposed actions for which it is currently conducting

⁷ See [https://www.fs.usda.gov/rangeland-management/documents/rescission/
NationalAllotmentNEPASchedule2017-2028.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/rangeland-management/documents/rescission/NationalAllotmentNEPASchedule2017-2028.pdf).

1 environmental analysis or for which it plans to “soon” begin environmental analysis.
2 The most recent SOPA for the Colville Forest, however, includes only two
3 allotments that were scheduled for environmental review in 2019 per the 2017-2028
4 National Allotment NEPA Schedule. Analysis for one allotment was cancelled, and
5 review of the other is not estimated to begin until 2045 or be completed until 2048.⁸

6 64. In 2023, the Forest Service began the process of reinitiating
7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“USFWS”) under the
8 Endangered Species Act (“ESA”) to determine the impacts of reauthorizing grazing
9 on 47 Colville Forest allotments on federally listed bull trout and designated bull
10 trout critical habitat, Canada lynx, grizzly bear, North American wolverine and the
11 yellow-billed cuckoo. The Forest Service was required to reinitiate ESA consultation
12 to assess the impacts of reauthorizing grazing under the direction of the revised 2019
13 Forest Plan. It was also required to initiate a new ESA consultation process for
14 grazing on the Colville Forest because prior consultation for some allotments is
15 outdated and because the NEPA analyses and AMPs for several other allotments are
16 so stale that they predate the federal listing of some species and thus no
17 accompanying ESA consultation was previously conducted.

18 65. Upon information and belief, the Service did not submit a draft

⁸ See <https://www.fs.usda.gov/sopa/components/reports/sopa-110621-2025-07.pdf>.

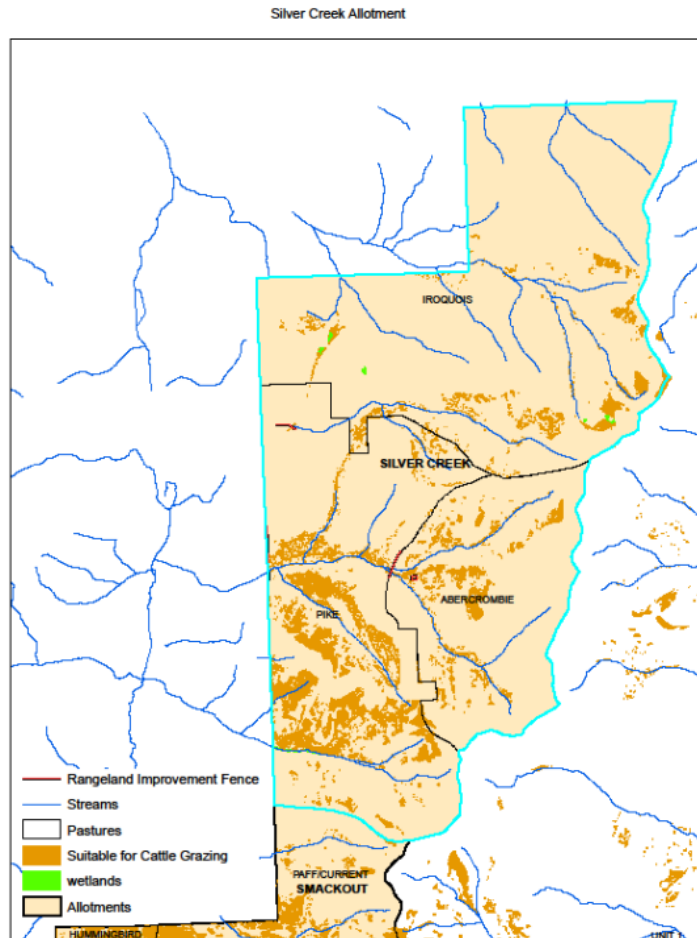
1 Biological Assessment for the reauthorization of grazing on the Colville Forest to
2 USFWS for review and concurrence and/or preparation of a Biological Opinion until
3 earlier this year. The Service also did not include federally listed whitebark pine in
4 this consultation process specific to grazing on the Colville Forest, relying instead
5 on a Region-wide programmatic consultation for the impacts of various activities on
6 whitebark pine, which includes livestock grazing in all Region 6 national forests.

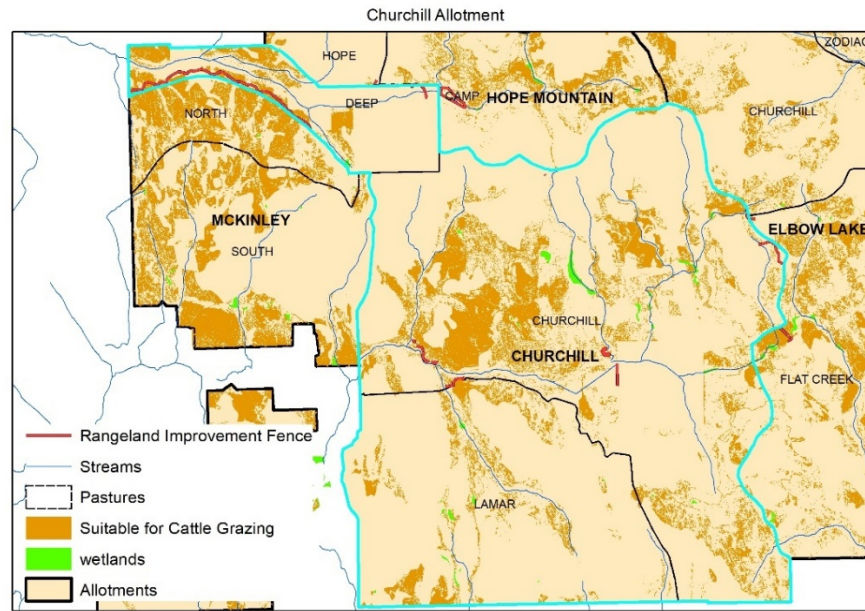
7 66. Much of the Colville Forest consists of dense conifer stands. All told,
8 57% of the designated grazing allotments have canopy coverage greater than 60%,
9 providing “little to no forage,” while another 25% of the allotment area has 40-60%
10 canopy coverage, which would provide “some” forage. As a result, 82% of the area
11 within grazing allotments offers, at best, only marginal forage for livestock grazing.

12 67. In the 2019 FEIS developed to support the Forest Plan, the Forest
13 Service determined that only 281,999 acres of the land in the Forest (26%) are both
14 capable of sustaining cattle grazing, and suitable for that use under any of the
15 alternatives it considered. In all, the Forest Service deemed less than one-third of the
16 acreage in current cattle grazing allotments are capable and suitable for grazing.

17 68. For example, the Silver Creek allotment contains 25,353 acres, 87% of
18 which is in the Forest, but the Forest Service deemed only 849 acres (3.4%) of that
19 allotment suitable for cattle grazing. The Forest Service has never conducted any
20 environmental analysis under NEPA of the effects of grazing on the ecosystems

1 within the Silver Creek allotment, which operates under an AMP that was last
 2 updated in 1981. Similarly, the Churchill allotment consists of 17,032 acres, 90% of
 3 which is within the Forest, and the Forest Service has determined that only 2,523
 4 acres (14.8%) is suitable for cattle grazing. Its AMP was last revised in 1985.





Maps of the Silver Creek and Churchill grazing allotments, showing areas identified by the Service as suitable for grazing.

C. Harm to the Forest by Overgrazing

69. The continued overgrazing of the Colville Forest has dramatically altered native ecological communities, harming both upland and riparian habitat for a multitude of wildlife, fish, and plants by degrading vegetation, soils, and streams.



These photographs from 2019 show a wetland springs in the Forest's Copper Mires allotment, before and after cattle trampled the area. (Photos courtesy of KRCG.)



A September 2020 photo shows an overgrazed meadow and trampled riparian area in the Forest's CC Mountain allotment. (Photo courtesy of KRCG).



A photograph taken in June 2020 shows damage caused by cattle to a former pristine meadow in the Forest's Copper Mires allotment. (Photo courtesy of WWP).



1
2 *A June 2020 photograph shows extreme cattle trampling in a wet meadow*
3 *where a salt block was placed (circled) on the Copper-Mires allotment. The*
4 *area had been covered by grass the previous day, but because of the salt*
5 *block placement and subsequent concentration of cows, the area had been*
6 *turned to a mud pit. (Photo courtesy of WWP).*
7

8 70. Because a large percentage of areas within grazing allotments do not
9 produce enough forage for grazing, cattle amass in the few areas with sufficient
10 forage, resulting in overgrazing in those areas, and significant damage to sensitive
11 meadow and riparian habitats. Livestock grazing has caused significant degradation

1 of fish habitats, riparian areas, and water quality and quantity. It has widened stream
2 channels, reduced stream shade, destroyed overhanging banks, elevated erosion and
3 consequently increased sedimentation, compacted soils, and exacerbated seasonal
4 water temperature extremes in streams.

5 71. Continued overgrazing under the Forest Plan will continue to damage
6 riparian areas and prevent their recovery. Merely applying riparian forage utilization
7 standards is an ineffective approach to restoring and protecting areas degraded by
8 livestock, because livestock damage habitat from trampling and chiseling banks and
9 vegetation, as well as browsing and grazing. In order to protect these areas and allow
10 them to rejuvenate, it is critical to reduce livestock access to them.

11 72. Overgrazing also increases the risk of serious fires, by destroying the
12 herbaceous understory and consuming grasses that would otherwise regulate the
13 development of new tree seedlings, thus transforming healthy forests into dense
14 stands of fire-sensitive and disease-susceptible species.

15 73. Continued overgrazing will result in the continued spread of noxious
16 weeds, both by the cattle themselves and by the increased vehicle traffic to care for
17 the cattle.

18 74. Upland range areas are the last used and often most impacted by
19 livestock grazing, which occurs in these areas from mid-August through October,
20 during a time of great weather fluctuation. This results in tremendous displacement

1 of soil, loss of the shrub layer, damage to trails, and destruction of sub-alpine
2 meadows.

3 75. Grazing is also a source of conflicts with native predators, including
4 wolves, bears, cougars, and coyotes. Livestock stranded in densely forested terrain
5 with little forage often become lost, injured, and trapped in downed trees, and it is
6 impossible for them to bunch together in large groups for protection. As a result,
7 they are easy prey for native predators. In response, state and private entities kill
8 large numbers of native predators, including wolves, bears, and cougars, within
9 Colville Forest in a futile attempt to defend domestic livestock that the Forest
10 Service allows to graze on unsuitable and indefensible terrain.

11 76. Grazing allotments overlap with recreational trails used by hikers,
12 backpackers, mountain bikers, and motorized recreationists. Summer hikers on the
13 Pacific Northwest Trail encounter livestock, feces, dust-choke from cattle churn on
14 trails, contaminated water, and confusing braided trails. In particular, overgrazing in
15 the Kettle Crest region is resulting in the serious degradation of valued recreational
16 resources, including a spectacular stretch of the Pacific Northwest Trail running
17 along the Kettle Crest. Hikers accustomed to high quality air, water, and trails do not
18 return after they encounter these conditions, resulting in a loss to the local economy.

19 //

20 ///

D. The Colville's Forest Plan Revision

77. The Forest Plan was last updated in 1988 and was due to be revised by 2003 at the latest. In 2004, the Forest Service began the public scoping process for revising the Plan. More than a decade later, in January 2016, the Forest Service released a draft programmatic EIS (“DEIS”) and a draft revised Forest Plan (“2016 Draft Plan”). The DEIS evaluated six alternatives, all of which contained essentially identical grazing provisions.

78. Plaintiff Kettle Range Conservation Group submitted detailed comments on the draft DEIS and the 2016 Draft Plan, raising concerns about the ecological effects of grazing on riparian, hydrologic, and aquatic functions within the Forest and beyond.

79. In September 2018, the Forest Service released a revised EIS (“2018 EIS”), a revised Forest Plan (“2018 Draft Plan”), and a draft Record of Decision (“Draft ROD”) for the revised Forest Plan.

80. Pursuant to the Forest Service’s administrative review process (also referred to as the “objection” process, described in 36 CFR 219 Subpart B of the 2012 NFMA planning rule), all Plaintiffs filed objections to the 2018 EIS, the Draft ROD, and the 2018 Draft Plan. Those comments raised a wide range of issues pertaining to livestock grazing in the Forest, and the Forest Service’s analysis and

1 regulation of grazing in the 2018 Draft Plan, including the issues raised in this
2 Complaint.

3 81. Following objection meetings in April 2019, the Forest Service issued
4 a final ROD approving and adopting the Forest Plan and the 2019 FEIS (collectively,
5 “Final Plan Documents”). The ROD, signed on October 21, 2019, is a final agency
6 action subject to judicial review. It is intended to be the governing Forest Plan for
7 the next 15 years (Forest Plan at 9)—but, if history is any indicator, it may be in
8 effect for much longer.

9 82. The draft and final versions of the EIS generally describe the process
10 for analyzing the capability and suitability of the land in the Colville Forest for
11 grazing. *See* 2019 FEIS App. G, Part VI. But the Plan documents do not disclose the
12 data or analysis that the Forest Service used to determine which lands are capable
13 and suitable for grazing, or specifically identify the lands determined to be capable
14 and suitable. The 2019 FEIS includes four small maps displaying the results of the
15 capability and suitability analyses, but the maps lack adequate detail or resolution to
16 meaningfully identify to the public which lands the Forest Service deemed capable
17 and suitable for grazing, to allow any evaluation of the results of that analysis by
18 allotment, or to compare in any meaningful detail the differences in the lands deemed
19 capable or suitable in the various drafts of the EIS and Forest Plan. *See* 2019 FEIS
20 at 1328-30.

1 83. The Final Plan Documents reveal the Forest Service’s determination
2 that 628,740 acres within the Forest are capable of supporting cattle grazing. 2019
3 FEIS at 1325. The Forest Service only deemed 281,999 of these acres as suitable for
4 cattle grazing under all the action alternatives.⁹ 2019 FEIS at 1325.

5 84. Under the Forest Service’s analysis, this means that although cattle
6 grazing is allowed in at least 66% of the Forest (about 727,726 acres), less than 26%
7 of the Forest (281,999 acres) is both capable of sustaining cattle grazing and suitable
8 for that use. Of the acreage the Forest Service deemed suitable for cattle grazing,
9 225,745 acres are within current cattle grazing allotments—consisting of about 31%
10 of those allotments.

11 85. Even this is an overestimate. Among other flaws in its analysis, the
12 Forest Service considered land with tree cover between 60% and 70% as capable
13 and suitable for livestock grazing, even though it concedes that land with canopy
14 cover greater than 60% would “likely provide little to no forage.” *See* 2019 FEIS at
15 650, 1325.

⁹ Only the “no action” alternative contained a different suitability number. It identified 284,082 acres as suitable for cattle grazing. Each of the alternatives eliminated some of that acreage due to the addition of wilderness areas.

1 86. Although grazing suitability is supposed to involve an “analysis of the
2 “economic and environmental consequences” of using certain land for grazing, and
3 an evaluation of the “alternative uses forgone,” 1982 Rules § 219.3, no such analysis
4 took place in the Final Plan Documents. Rather, the amount of land deemed suitable
5 for grazing is identical under all action alternatives considered in the 2019 FEIS, and
6 the suitability analysis includes no evaluation of the alternative uses forgone, or the
7 economic and environmental consequences of the suitability determination. 2019
8 FEIS at 1328.

9 87. The Forest Service made no adjustments to grazing in the Colville
10 Forest in light of its conclusions as to capability and suitability. As the FEIS states,
11 the Forest Plan does not change the “number of livestock, the intensity of grazing,
12 or the amount of area grazed.” 2019 FEIS at 539 (describing the alternative selected
13 in the Forest Plan). It also includes no adjustments to “the status, location, or
14 boundaries of permitted range allotments or type of livestock.” 2019 FEIS at 438.
15 The Forest Plan thus continues to allow the same number of cattle to graze at the
16 same level of intensity and on the same grazing allotments, despite its determination
17 that nearly 70% of the land in these allotments is neither capable nor suitable for
18 cattle grazing, with some allotments having less than 3% of their land suitable for
19 cattle grazing.

1 88. The Final Plan Documents contain no rationale to support the Forest
2 Service's decision to continue to allow widespread grazing on land that it deemed to
3 be not capable or not suitable for supporting grazing. Instead, the 2019 FEIS
4 disclaims that the capability and suitability analysis is not designed to serve any
5 particular purpose, emphasizing that it was "not a decision to graze livestock on any
6 specific area of land," was not a "decision about, or estimate of, livestock grazing
7 capacity," and that it "may or may not provide supporting information for a decision
8 to graze livestock on a specific area." 2019 FEIS at 1323.

9 89. The 2019 FEIS acknowledges that historic overgrazing has "degraded
10 range conditions," that it has had "negative effects on some important unique
11 habitats such as riparian areas and meadows," and that "many riparian habitats are
12 in poor condition due to the effects of past and current grazing." 2019 FEIS at 483,
13 496.

14 90. The 2019 FEIS does not, however, analyze the effects of allowing
15 continued overgrazing, including grazing in areas that were not capable of
16 supporting grazing or not suitable for that purpose. The 2019 FEIS does not examine
17 the effects (direct, indirect, or cumulative) of the Forest Service's decision to
18 continue to allow grazing on land that was not deemed capable or suitable on
19 conflicts between livestock and wildlife, or on the health of the Forest ecosystem,

1 including fish and wildlife habitat, riparian areas, soil and water resources, erosion,
2 and the diversity of plant and animal communities.

3 91. For the lands in the grazing allotments, the Forest Service did not
4 estimate the present and potential supply of forage for livestock, or the capability of
5 those lands to provide suitable food and cover for wildlife species.

6 92. In addressing the condition and trend of the land in the allotments
7 designated for grazing, the Forest Service relies on data that it characterized as
8 “limited.” 2019 FEIS at 651. The Forest Service concedes it lacks “[k]nowledge and
9 synthesis of current monitoring data for annual livestock use indicators, such as
10 stubble height, bank alteration within the active floodplain and woody species
11 utilization.” *Id.* at 657.

12 93. The long-term analysis completed by the Forest Service relies upon
13 data from 15 monitoring sites that were “relocated” between the time they were first
14 established approximately 60 years ago and the time they were last “inventoried” in
15 2002 and 2005. 2019 FEIS at 651. Of these 15 long-term monitoring sites, the 2019
16 FEIS indicates forage conditions were “fair” for four and “poor” for four, and that
17 the trend after 30 to 50 years was up for two sites, down for four sites, and static for
18 the remainder. *Id.* The Forest Service provides no support for its conclusion that “the
19 majority of long-term monitoring sites show an improvement in condition and
20 trend.” *Id.*

1 94. Although the 2019 FEIS claims that “[e]cological conditions and trends
2 in forage areas have been evaluated annually (utilization and actual use) and
3 extensively (long-term monitoring sites) during the allotment NEPA process for
4 each allotment,” it provides no data from any such annual evaluations, and concedes
5 that 20 of the allotments have *never* undergone NEPA analysis. 2019 FEIS at 651-
6 52.

7 95. The Final Plan Documents do not incorporate or discuss the grazing
8 suitability and capability analysis, or the Forest Service’s conclusions as to which
9 lands are capable and suitable, into any other part of the Plan or the analysis of the
10 impact of grazing on wildlife, habitats, ecosystem health, or other uses, including
11 recreation.

12 96. The alternatives evaluated in the 2019 FEIS do not include the
13 comparison of potential suitability determinations, as the amount of land deemed
14 suitable is the same across all alternatives. The 2019 FEIS also does not evaluate any
15 alternatives: (a) exploring different levels of grazing intensity or different options
16 for areas on which grazing would be allowed, (b) analyzing the effect of various
17 grazing alternatives on competing management objectives such as recreational and
18 ecological values, or (c) evaluating and comparing the effect of various alternatives
19 on the overall monetary and non-monetary social and economic value produced by
20 the Forest.

1 97. By the Forest Service’s own characterization, “projections of cattle
2 grazing are the same across all alternatives.” 2019 FEIS at 603. None of the
3 alternatives in the 2019 FEIS consider any reduction in the total number of livestock
4 allowed onto Forest allotments, changes to the time frame during which livestock
5 are allowed to graze, adjustments to any allotment boundaries, the closure of any
6 allotments to grazing, or the imposition of any area restrictions within allotments.
7 Nor did the 2019 FEIS analyze a “no grazing” alternative.

8 98. The Final Plan Documents do not contain a cost-benefit analysis of
9 grazing in the Forest. In particular, none of the documents analyze the direct
10 monetary expense of grazing to the Forest, or the costs of grazing in terms of its
11 adverse effects on other uses and values in the Forest, and adverse effects on
12 biological diversity.

13 99. The only attempt in the Forest Plan to address the harms of overgrazing
14 are in the form of “standards” and “guidelines” to be incorporated into allotment-
15 level plans. The standards include vague requirements, such as that livestock grazing
16 should be managed to “move toward aquatic and riparian desired conditions,” with
17 the possibility of modifications or removal of livestock if those conditions are not
18 met. *See* MA-STD-RMA-08 (Forest Plan at 122).

19 100. However, most of the regulation of grazing in the Forest Plan is through
20 “guidelines” to be *considered* during site-specific decision-making processes, such

1 as during allotment-level NEPA reviews or when issuing AOIs. These guidelines
2 include some criteria that might be used to mitigate the harm of overgrazing to some
3 areas, such as minimum stubble heights, percentages of vegetation that may be used,
4 and restrictions on streambank alteration. *See, e.g.*, Plan at 126 (MA-GDL-RMA-
5 12, Annual Grazing Use Indicators). However, the Forest Service rejected
6 alternatives that would have established these guidelines as “standards,” which
7 would have imposed enforceable restraints at the allotment level.

8 **E. Implementation of the Revised Forest Plan**

9 101. The Final Plan Documents do not impose, or require the Forest Service
10 to impose, any meaningful restrictions on grazing activity.

11 102. The ROD emphasizes that the Plan only “designates management areas
12 as suitable or not suitable for grazing.” 2019 ROD at 15. The Plan took no action
13 based on these designations, and the ROD states that “[a]ll other grazing decisions
14 will continue to be made at the allotment level.” *Id.* Far from indicating that these
15 allotment-level decisions should be used to constrain grazing consistent with the
16 suitability and capability analysis, however, the ROD suggests that “[s]ite-specific
17 analysis at the allotment scale has the potential to allow for an *increase* in grazing
18 capacity.” *Id.* at 10 (emphasis added).

19 103. The Draft ROD provided that existing term Grazing Permits would be
20 modified through AOIs to conform with Forest Plan direction in the operating season

1 after the final ROD is signed. Draft ROD at 36-37. Similarly, the 2018 EIS provided
2 that “grazing would continue to be managed through the annual operating
3 instructions for each allotment.” 2018 EIS at 1120; *see also* DEIS at 522 (“Annual
4 operating instructions for livestock Grazing Permittees should ensure livestock
5 numbers are balanced with capacity and address any relevant resource concerns
6 (e.g., forage production, wildlife, weeds, soils, etc.).”

7 104. The final ROD, however, eliminates mention of making changes in
8 AOIs, indicating instead that “permits for ongoing uses will continue under direction
9 contained in the existing permits that are compliant with the 1988 plan until such
10 time as a project-level analysis is completed that incorporates revised land
11 management plan direction.” ROD at 53.

12 105. In Appendix B to the 2018 Draft Forest Plan, the Forest Service
13 indicates it will “[c]omplete environmental analysis and assess and update allotment
14 management plans to improve allotment management and protect and manage the
15 resources present within them.” 2018 Draft Plan at 183. None of the Final Plan
16 Documents, however, include any statements regarding updating the environmental
17 analysis for the allotments or any schedule for doing so. Indeed, the Forest Service
18 has no plans to even begin site-specific NEPA analysis for grazing on the vast
19 majority of the Colville allotments for at least twenty more years, well after the
20 Forest Plan is outdated and meant to be replaced.

1 106. The 2019 FEIS indicates that livestock grazing is to be managed under
2 an “adaptive management” strategy, “to match livestock numbers with annual forage
3 production and resource needs based upon assessment and monitoring data.” 2019
4 FEIS at 656. However, on information and belief, the Forest Service has not taken
5 any steps to acquire the assessment and monitoring data that would be necessary to
6 implement such a strategy, nor has it developed any plan to do so.

7 107. Not only did the ROD eliminate the commitment to making changes in
8 grazing through the AOIs, but the Forest Service recently stopped issuing AOIs for
9 permit holders in the Colville Forest. Instead, the Forest Service now issues annual
10 guidance by means of “Grazing Management Strategy Notes” based on annual
11 meetings with the holders of Colville Forest Grazing Permits. Because the Forest
12 Service has stopped issuing AOIs for the Colville Forest grazing allotments, the AOI
13 Meeting notes, i.e., the “Grazing Management Strategy Notes,” are final agency
14 actions subject to judicial review. The “Grazing Management Strategy Notes”
15 contain the same type of information as the documents the Forest Service previously
16 labeled as AOIs.

17 108. No changes were made during the 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, or 2024
18 AOI Meetings/Grazing Management Strategy Notes to address the Forest Service’s
19 conclusion that nearly 70% of the land in current cattle grazing allotments is not
20 capable or suitable for cattle grazing. No restrictions were placed to limit access of

1 livestock to areas deemed not suitable or not capable, or to reduce the number of
2 cattle allowed to graze, the length of the grazing season, or the intensity of grazing
3 to prevent additional harm from overgrazing. And no changes were made to
4 implement any of the standards and guidelines contained in the Forest Plan to control
5 the harmful effects of overgrazing. Upon information and belief, the Service also did
6 not make any such changes during the 2025 AOI Meetings/Grazing Management
7 Strategy Notes.

8 **F. Reissuance of Grazing Permits in the Wake of the 2019 Forest Plan**

9 109. The Service has reissued 10-year term Grazing Permits for 25
10 allotments since 2019, all without making any adjustments to account for the
11 capability and suitability analysis in the Forest Plan. The Forest Service has not
12 conducted any updated NEPA analysis for any of the Forest's active grazing
13 allotments since issuing the revised Forest Plan and, according to its SOPA, it has
14 no plans for doing so until at least 2045 and only for a single allotment—well after
15 the expiration of the 15-year lifespan of the 2019 Forest Plan. The most recent NEPA
16 analysis was in 2011, while the Service has not publicly examined the site-specific
17 environmental impacts of grazing in some of the allotments for nearly 50 years.

18 110. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Diamond M Ranch
19 allowing a total of 783 head of cattle (cow/calf pairs) to continue grazing the
20 Lambert, Hope Mountain, CC Mountain, Churchill, McKinley, and Copper-Mires

1 allotments, which collectively span 82,383 acres of federal lands in the Colville's
2 northeast "Wedge" and the Kettle River Range. The Forest Service's 2019 analysis
3 determined that only 41% of the CC Mountain allotment, 14.81% of the Churchill
4 allotment, 51.49% of the Copper-Mires allotment, 13.75% of the Hope Mountain
5 allotment, 43.5% of the Lambert allotment, and 33.93% of the McKinley allotment
6 are suitable for cattle grazing.

7 111. The Forest Service continues to manage grazing on the six "Diamond
8 M" allotments pursuant to the following: a 1976 "Environmental Analysis Report"
9 and resulting AMP for the Copper-Mires allotment; three separate EAs and
10 corresponding AMPs from 1979 for the Lambert, CC Mountain, and Hope Mountain
11 allotments; a 1985 AMP for the Churchill allotment; a 1976 AMP for the McKinley
12 allotment, which the Forest Service never updated despite preparing an EA for
13 grazing on this allotment in 2001; and a 2007 Decision Memo that categorically
14 excluded grazing management on the Hope Mountain and Churchill allotments,
15 among other adjacent allotments, from environmental review in an EA or EIS and
16 without subsequently updating the relevant AMPs.

17 112. Since 2012, Diamond M's grazing on the Colville Forest has been the
18 source of recurring conflicts between state-listed endangered wolves and cattle.
19 Diamond M leaves its cows and their vulnerable calves largely unattended for the
20 summer grazing season, allows sick, injured and deceased cattle to stay out on the

1 allotments, attracting wolves and other predators to its herds, and refuses to
2 cooperate with the state wildlife agency in using non-lethal deterrents to prevent
3 conflict. Many of these conflicts, especially within the Kettle Range, came after the
4 Forest Service allowed Diamond M to continue grazing cattle near known wolf dens
5 and active rendezvous sites. As the result of Diamond M's irresponsible grazing
6 practices in these allotments, the state of Washington has killed 30 state-endangered
7 wolves within the Forest, including destroying five entire packs.¹⁰

8 113. The Diamond M allotments also contain habitat for federally threatened
9 species. With the exception of the McKinley allotment, all contain core habitat for
10 threatened lynx. Portions of the Churchill, Copper-Mires and Lambert allotments
11 contain important high-elevation habitat for threatened whitebark pine. Threatened
12 wolverine have been documented on the Churchill allotment.

13 114. On May 15, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Jeff Dawson for
14 continued grazing on the Meadow Creek allotment. On May 23, 2023, it issued
15 another permit to Dawson for continued grazing on the Smackout and Aladdin

¹⁰ All told, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has killed 36 wolves on behalf of Diamond M and the family that operates Diamond M, the rest of which are largely related to predations on land outside the Colville Forest. This amounts to 70% of all the wolves WDFW has killed since wolves returned to Washington in 2008.

1 allotments. The Meadow Creek allotment spans 11,685 acres, only 30.71% of which
2 were determined suitable for cattle grazing. The Smackout allotment spans 14,723
3 acres, only 25.3% of which were determined suitable for cattle grazing. The Aladdin
4 allotment contains 14,204 acres of federal lands. The Forest Service analyzed the
5 environmental impacts of grazing on these three allotments in a 2005 “Aladdin
6 Complex” EA, which determined that “changes need to be made to grazing practices
7 to improve unsatisfactory resource conditions on Smackout Creek, specifically water
8 quality and riparian habitat, caused by livestock grazing.” 2005 Aladdin EA, p.1.
9 The 2005 EA also determined that the AMPs for these allotments, written in 1979
10 and 1981, were “outdated” and did not comply with management directives in the
11 1988 Forest Plan. *Id.*

12 115. Grazing on the Smackout allotment has been the source of conflicts
13 between state-listed endangered wolves and cattle, which have resulted in repeated
14 subsequent lethal wolf removals. Threatened wolverine have been documented on
15 the Aladdin allotment. Threatened grizzly bears may be present on all three “Aladdin
16 Complex” allotments.

17 116. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Cody Sweat for
18 continued grazing on the S. Fork Chewelah Creek and Cliff Ridge allotments. The
19 S. Fork Chewelah Creek allotment spans 11,262 acres, only 16.61% of which were
20 determined suitable for cattle grazing. The Cliff Ridge allotment spans 10,749 acres,

1 only 22.58% of which were determined suitable for cattle grazing. These two
2 allotments are managed under AMPs adopted in 2010, following a 2009 NEPA
3 analysis. Threatened wolverine have been documented on the S. Fork Chewelah
4 Creek allotment and threatened grizzly bears may be present as well.

5 117. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Ace High Ranch, LLC
6 for continued grazing on the Graphite allotment. This 5,607-acre allotment was
7 categorically excluded from NEPA analysis in an EA or EIS in 2007 and is managed
8 under an AMP adopted in 1976.

9 118. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Rosemary Eslick for
10 continued grazing on the Jasper allotment. The Jasper allotment contains 7,693
11 acres, only 14.36% of which were determined suitable for cattle grazing. Lands
12 within this allotment provide core habitat for threatened lynx and high-elevation
13 habitat for whitebark pine. This allotment was also categorically excluded from
14 NEPA analysis in an EA or EIS in 2007 and is managed under an AMP from 1976.

15 119. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to L.D. Green to allow
16 375 head of cattle (cow/calf pairs) to continue grazing on the Lake Ellen allotment.
17 The Lake Ellen allotment spans 20,237 acres, only 23.03% of which were
18 determined suitable for cattle grazing. Lands within this allotment provide core
19 habitat for threatened lynx and high-elevation habitat for threatened whitebark pine.
20 The allotment continues to be managed under direction from a 1978 EA and AMP.

1 120. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Grumbach & Son to
2 continue allowing 266 head of cattle (cow/calf pairs) to graze on the Lone Ranch
3 allotment. The Lone Ranch allotment spans 20,037 acres, of which 36.15% were
4 determined suitable for cattle grazing. Lands within the Lone Ranch allotment
5 provide core habitat for threatened lynx and high-elevation habitat for threatened
6 whitebark pine. This allotment was categorically excluded from NEPA analysis in
7 an EA or EIS in 2007 and is managed under an AMP adopted in 1976.

8 121. On May 23, 2023, the Service modified a permit to allow Shawn
9 Hofstetter to continue grazing on the S. Fork Mill Creek allotment. The S. Fork Mill
10 Creek allotment spans 23,058 acres, only 12.10% of which were determined suitable
11 for cattle grazing. Threatened wolverine have been documented on the S. Fork Mill
12 Creek allotment and threatened grizzly bears may be present as well. This allotment
13 was categorically excluded from NEPA analysis in an EA or EIS in 2005 and is
14 managed under an AMP adopted in 1982.

15 122. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to the Larsen Family LLC
16 for continued grazing on the Middle Fork Mill Creek allotment. The Middle Fork
17 Mill Creek allotment spans 8,099 acres, only 10.85% of which was determined
18 suitable for cattle grazing. Threatened wolverine have been documented on the
19 Middle Fork Mill Creek allotment and threatened grizzly bears may be present as
20 well. This allotment was categorically excluded from NEPA analysis in an EA or

1 EIS in 2005 and is managed under an AMP adopted in 1963 (that may have been
2 modified via an EA prepared in 1980).

3 123. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to the Smith & Smith
4 Partnership for continued grazing on the Nancy Creek allotment. The Nancy Creek
5 allotment spans 10,073 acres, only 16.66% of which were determined suitable for
6 cattle grazing. Threatened wolverine have been documented on the Nancy Creek
7 allotment, which also provides core habitat for threatened lynx. Nancy Creek is
8 managed pursuant to an EA issued in 1980 and an “interim” AMP from 1975.

9 124. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Bryan Gotham to allow
10 328 head of cattle (cow/calf pairs) to continue grazing on the Quartz allotment. The
11 Quartz allotment spans 59,195 acres, of which 39.17% were determined suitable for
12 cattle grazing. Lands within the Quartz allotment provide core habitat for threatened
13 lynx and contain threatened whitebark pine. An AMP was last adopted for the Quartz
14 allotment in 1982. The Forest Service later analyzed the environmental impacts of
15 continued grazing on the Quartz allotment in a 2004 EA, but does not appear to have
16 updated the AMP.

17 125. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Dave McClure to allow
18 127 head of cattle (cow/calf pairs) to continue grazing on the Swan Lake allotment.
19 The Swan Lake allotment spans 25,114 acres, of which 53.5% were determined
20 suitable for cattle grazing. An AMP for the Swan Lake allotment was adopted in

1 1976. The Forest Service later analyzed the environmental impacts of continued
2 grazing on the Swan Lake allotment along with the Quartz and Trout Creek
3 allotments in a 2004 EA, but again does not appear to have updated the AMP.

4 126. On May 23, 2023, the Service issued a permit to Wayne Pond for
5 continued grazing on the Twelvemile allotment. The Twelvemile allotment spans
6 6,886 acres, only 26.65% of which were determined suitable for cattle grazing. A
7 revised AMP was adopted for the Twelvemile allotment in 2010.

8 127. On May 27, 2021, the Service issued a permit to Reid Wilson to allow
9 223 head of cattle (cow/calf pairs) to continue grazing on the Tonata allotment. The
10 Tonata allotment spans 16,741 acres, of which 57.51% were determined suitable for
11 cattle grazing. The Tonata allotment is managed under an EA and AMP from 1997.

12 128. On May 23, 2021, the Service issued a permit to Fountain Ranch for
13 continued grazing on the LeClerc Creek and Tiger Hill allotments. The LeClerc
14 Allotment spans a total of 22,203 acres, including 18,895 acres of federal lands in
15 the LeClerc Creek watershed in the eastern part of the Forest, 24.29% of which was
16 determined suitable for cattle grazing. The Tiger Hill allotment spans a total of
17 22,203 acres, including 17,829 acres of federal lands, to the northwest of LeClerc,
18 21.06% of which was determined suitable for cattle grazing. Both allotments are
19 currently still managed under their first AMPs, with the AMP for LeClerc approved
20 in 1982 and the AMP for Tiger Hill approved in 1980. According to the 2017-2028

1 National Allotment NEPA Schedule, NEPA analysis for the LeClerc Allotment was
2 scheduled to be completed in 2019. The Tiger Hill Allotment does not appear on the
3 2017-2028 Schedule, and no NEPA analysis has been undertaken regarding grazing
4 on the allotment since the Tiger Hill AMP was approved in 1980.

5 129. Since the LeClerc AMP was first approved in 1982, the Service has
6 made no fewer than three attempts to reinitiate the NEPA process and produce a new
7 environmental analysis of the effects of authorizing grazing on the allotment. Its first
8 attempt was in 1998, when it scoped the project as an Environmental Assessment
9 (“EA”). That attempt failed, however, because “the EA was never finalized and a
10 decision was not signed due to controversial issues the Forest did not have the
11 capacity to address at the time.” LeClerc Creek Grazing Allotment Management
12 Planning Draft Environmental Impact Statement (“LeClerc DEIS”) at 3.

13 130. Another EA was scoped in 2013. The scoping letter for the EA
14 indicated that analysis and a decision on the LeClerc Allotment was scheduled for
15 2013 according to the then current NEPA Allotment Schedule. It soon became clear,
16 however, that the project might have significant effects and warranted an EIS, so
17 that effort was abandoned.

18 131. A third attempt was begun in 2014, when the LeClerc Creek Allotment
19 Management Planning Project (“LeClerc Project” or “Project”) was first scoped as
20 an EIS. The scoping letter for the EIS was sent out on April 11, 2014, and a Notice

1 of Intent to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register on April 18, 2014.
2 79 F.R. 21892. The LeClerc DEIS was issued in September 2015, and a Notice of
3 Availability was published in the Federal Register on October 2, 2015, initiating a
4 45-day comment period. 80 FR 59775.

5 132. The LeClerc DEIS reveals that there are significant environmental
6 concerns regarding the continued authorization of grazing on the LeClerc
7 Allotment—concerns that were known and documented by the Forest Service for
8 decades. The many issues discussed in the LeClerc DEIS include, but are not limited
9 to:

10 1) the degradation of riparian resources resulting from cattle access to these
11 areas, including over 32 miles of fish-bearing streams and over 12 miles of
12 federally designated bull trout critical habitat;

13 2) cultural resource concerns raised by the Kalispel Tribe, including how the
14 degradation from years of grazing to their Cultural Landscape has prevented
15 part of the Kalispel membership from using the land for the gathering of
16 traditional medicinal plants;

17 3) the lack of effective livestock movement controls, due in part to
18 checkerboard land ownership and extensive private land within the allotment
19 boundary, and resulting in increased utilization of range resources and
20 degradation of riparian resources; and

1 4) the feasibility of successful allotment management, given the extraordinary
2 financial and operational burden of constructing and maintaining the range
3 infrastructure necessary to sufficiently manage cattle drift and mitigate for
4 resource damage.

5 133. The potential impact of continued grazing on the LeClerc Allotment to
6 federally listed bull trout and designated bull trout critical habitat is of particular
7 concern. The impacts of livestock grazing on fish habitat have been “well
8 documented.” 2017 Colville National Forest Biological Opinion (“2017 CNF BO”)
9 at 142. Grazing can cause soil erosion and sediment delivery to streams; loss of large
10 woody debris; pool reduction; alteration or removal of riparian vegetation that
11 provides shade and stabilizes stream banks; and altered channel morphology
12 including channel widening and bank instability. *Id.*; Columbia Headwaters
13 Recovery Unit Implementation Plan for Bull Trout at D-17. Grazing can also result
14 in direct mortality to bull trout if livestock trample redds. 2017 CNF BO at 142.

15 134. The Biological Evaluation/Management Indicator Species Report
16 (“Fisheries Specialist Report”) prepared for the LeClerc DEIS assessed the current
17 habitat quality in the LeClerc Creek watershed as “not properly functioning.”
18 Fisheries Specialist Report at 26. Reauthorizing grazing would continue to “cause a
19 downward trend to stream habitat conditions,” including to designated bull trout
20 critical habitat. *Id.* at 43.

1 135. During the comment period for the LeClerc DEIS, concerns about
2 grazing's impact to bull trout, bull trout critical habitat, and bull trout recovery
3 efforts were expressed by Public Utility District #1 for Pend Oreille County, the
4 Kalispel Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Environmental
5 Protection Agency, and United States Department of Interior,

6 136. Pursuant to the ESA, the Forest Service was also required to consult
7 with USFWS over the potential impacts of reauthorizing grazing to federally listed
8 bull trout and their federally designated critical habitat. A portion of the LeClerc
9 allotment is also within the Selkirk Mountains grizzly bear recovery area.

10 137. Following review of the Forest Service's Biological Assessment and
11 other supplemental information, USFWS issued a Biological Opinion ("the 2016
12 LeClerc BO") on March 11, 2016. Though the 2016 LeClerc BO concurred that
13 impacts to bull trout are expected to be "insignificant," it did not concur with the
14 Forest Service's "not likely to adversely affect" determination for critical habitat.
15 2016 LeClerc BO at 6, 31. The 2016 LeClerc BO concluded that although
16 "significant adverse effects to critical habitat" are expected at the local level, those
17 effects were not likely to rise to the level of "destroy[ing] or adversely modify[ing]
18 designated critical habitat." 2016 LeClerc BO at 31.

19 138. The 2016 LeClerc BO, however, only analyzed one of four alternatives
20 identified in the 2015 LeClerc DEIS. The introduction to the 2016 LeClerc BO states

1 that the Forest Service “requested consultation on Alternative D,” and that
2 Alternative D was selected during analysis as the “most likely scenario and is
3 assessed in this Opinion.” *Id.* at 6.

4 139. Alternative D proposed reauthorizing grazing on the LeClerc
5 Allotment, but with substantial modifications and mitigation measures. Among other
6 changes, Alternative D would: modify the allotment boundary, including dropping
7 Fourth of July pasture and adding a pasture at Hanlon Meadows; specify a deferred
8 grazing rotation system with approximate dates of use for each pasture; specify new
9 range improvements to be constructed on the allotment, including additional fencing
10 to prevent cattle drift and to exclude cattle from sensitive riparian areas; provide for
11 three riparian Designated Monitoring Areas to implement Multiple Indicator
12 Monitoring protocols; and require the Forest Service to implement an adaptive
13 management plan to coordinate the monitoring of range and riparian resources and
14 adjust grazing according to utilization standards.

15 140. Both USFWS’s concurrence with respect to bull trout and its
16 conclusion that bull trout critical habitat would not likely be destroyed or adversely
17 modified were based on the specific modifications to grazing, robust mitigation
18 measures and monitoring requirements proposed in Alternative D.

19 141. The 2016 LeClerc BO also includes conservation recommendations for
20 the proposed action that would “minimize or avoid adverse effects” even beyond the

1 mitigation measures already included in Alternative D. *Id.* at 33. Amongst other
2 conservation activities, USFWS recommended that the Forest Service “consider
3 relocating the LeClerc Allotment,” and in the case that it could not move the
4 allotment, “completely fence or exclude riparian and wetland areas that support
5 native salmonids.” *Id.*

6 142. The 2016 LeClerc BO closes with a section on reinitiating formal
7 consultation. The Reinitiation Notice states clearly that “formal consultation is
8 required” if “new information reveals effects” not previously considered, or if “the
9 agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect” not
10 previously considered. *Id.* at 34.

11 143. The comment period for the LeClerc DEIS closed on December 16,
12 2015. 80 F.R. 76980. On June 29, 2018, the Forest Service published a Notice of
13 Availability for the Project’s Final Environmental Impact Statement (“LeClerc
14 FEIS”), which would commence a 45-day objection period. 83 F.R. 30730. Within
15 days of issuing this notice, however, the LeClerc FEIS was withdrawn, the objection
16 period was canceled, and the LeClerc Project was put on hold indefinitely. 83 F.R.
17 31535.

18 144. Upon information and belief, the Forest Service issued a permit to allow
19 grazing on the Silver Creek allotment to continue in 2025 after the prior term permit
20 expired on December 31, 2024. The Silver Creek allotment spans 25,353 acres, only

1 3.35% of which were determined suitable for cattle grazing. Federally listed
2 whitebark pine occurs on this allotment, threatened wolverine have been
3 documented on this allotment, and threatened grizzly bears may be present as well.
4 In 2005, the Forest Service categorically excluded grazing on the Silver Creek
5 allotment from more thorough environmental analysis in an EA or EIS.

6 VI. CLAIMS

7 FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (NFMA)

8 *Failure to Consider Necessary Factors in Determining the Capability and* 9 *Suitability of Land for Grazing under 2019 Forest Plan*

10 145. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding
11 paragraphs.

12 146. NFMA and its implementing regulations require that in the planning
13 process for the Forest, the Service determine the suitability and capability of lands
14 in the Forest for grazing. In determining capability, the Service must evaluate the
15 potential of an area of land to produce particular resources, such as forage to support
16 the needs of both native wildlife and domestic livestock, and habitat for aquatic
17 species like bull trout. 1982 Rules § 219.3, §219.20. In determining suitability, it
18 must analyze the appropriateness of applying certain management practices to a
19 particular portion of the forest, “as determined by an analysis of the economic and
20 environmental consequences and the alternative uses forgone.” *Id.*

1 147. The Service acknowledged that land with greater than 60% canopy
2 cover—and western hemlock plant associations—provide little to no forage, but it
3 failed to exclude these lands from the land it deemed to be capable of supporting
4 grazing.

5 148. The amount of land deemed suitable for cattle grazing is identical
6 across all action alternatives considered in the 2019 FEIS. The suitability analysis
7 does not include any evaluation of alternative uses forgone by identifying any
8 particular land as suitable for cattle grazing, or any analysis of the economic and
9 environmental consequences of that determination. 2019 FEIS at 1328.

10 149. As part of the planning process, NFMA and its implementing
11 regulations require the Forest Service identify the condition and trend of land
12 identified as suitable for grazing, 1982 Rules § 219.20(a), and obtain adequate data
13 to support the planning process, 1982 Rules § 219.12(d). The Forest Service lacked,
14 and did not obtain, adequate data to perform the required condition and trend
15 evaluation. The limited data possessed by the Forest Service indicated that the
16 condition of the grazing plots was trending downward.

17 150. In determining the suitability of lands for grazing in the forest planning
18 process, the Forest Service must consider possible conflict among livestock and the
19 forest's wild animal populations and methods of regulating such conflicts. 1982

1 Rules § 219.20. The Forest Service’s suitability analysis failed to adequately account
2 for livestock-wildlife conflicts and methods of regulating these conflicts.

3 151. For the lands it identifies as suitable for grazing, NFMA and its
4 implementing regulations require the Service to estimate “the present and potential
5 supply of forage for livestock,” and “the capability of these lands to provide suitable
6 food and cover for selected wildlife species.” 1982 Rules § 219.20(a). The Forest
7 Service failed to estimate the present and potential supply of forage for livestock or
8 estimate the capability of lands grazed by livestock to provide suitable food and
9 cover for wildlife species.

10 152. NFMA and its implementing regulations require the Forest Service to
11 estimate and compare the resource tradeoffs and opportunity costs associated with
12 achieving alternative resource objectives. 1982 Rules § 219.12(g). The Forest
13 Service failed to estimate the resource tradeoffs and opportunity costs, including
14 adverse impacts on other objectives and uses for the Forest, inherent in allowing
15 cattle grazing throughout the 66% of the Forest located in cattle grazing allotments,
16 and in particular on the large portion of that land that is not capable and suitable for
17 grazing. Performing such an analysis is critical to a meaningful comparison of
18 alternatives.

19 153. The Service failed to gather the required data to make determinations
20 as to the capability and suitability of Forest allotments for supporting grazing, and

1 failed to adequately consider the data that it had regarding the capability and
2 suitability of these allotments for grazing. The Forest Service thus violated NFMA
3 by failing to consider the required factors in making its determination of capability
4 and suitability.

5 154. The Final Plan Documents are therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse
6 of discretion, and not in accordance with law, and should be set aside pursuant to the
7 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

8 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF (NFMA & NEPA)**

9 *Failure to Adequately Identify Suitable and Capable*
10 *Grazing Land in 2019 Forest Plan*

11 155. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding
12 paragraphs.

13 156. NFMA regulations require that a Forest Plan identify lands suitable for
14 grazing and capable of sustaining it. 1982 Rules § 219.20.

15 157. NMFA also requires the Forest Service to “provide for public
16 participation in the development, review, and revision of land management plans.”
17 16 USC §1604(d)(1).

18 158. Moreover, NEPA “guarantees that the relevant information will be
19 made available to the larger audience.” *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 349. NEPA
20 regulations provide that “NEPA procedures must insure that environmental

1 information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made
2 and before actions are taken.” 40 CFR §1500.1(b); *see also* 40 CFR §1506.6(a), (d).

3 159. The 2019 FEIS describes generally the process for analyzing the
4 capability and suitability of the land in the Colville Forest for grazing, but none of
5 the Final Plan Documents disclose the data or analysis underlying the determination
6 as to which lands are capable and suitable for grazing, or adequately identify the
7 lands the Forest Service determined to be capable and suitable for grazing within the
8 Final Plan Documents.

9 160. The Forest Service thus violated both NFMA and NEPA by adopting
10 the Forest Plan without making available to the public the data or analysis underlying
11 its determination as to capability and suitability, or meaningfully identifying the
12 lands it deemed capable and suitable.

13 161. The Final Plan Documents are therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse
14 of discretion, and not in accordance with law, and should be set aside pursuant to the
15 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

16 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF (NFMA & NEPA)**

17 *Failure to Use Forest-Wide Capability and Suitability*
18 *Determinations in 2019 Forest Plan*

19 162. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding
20 paragraphs.

1 163. NFMA and its implementing regulations require that lands identified as
2 suitable shall be managed in accordance with the Plan's direction. 1982 Rules
3 § 219.20. The Forest Plan indicates that it will provide guidance, including
4 "Determination of suitability and potential capability of lands for resource
5 production (timber and grazing)." Forest Plan at 10. The Plan considers "suitability
6 of areas" to be one of the decisions made by the Plan, or a "plan component." Forest
7 Plan at 15. Actions taken to implement the Forest Plan, including allotment
8 management plans, Grazing Permits and annual operating instructions, must be
9 consistent with this suitability designation. Forest Plan at 12.

10 164. The Forest Plan explains that "If the planning recommendation is that
11 livestock use in these areas is incompatible, or the conflicts are incapable of being
12 resolved in a satisfactory manner, these lands would be designated as non-suitable
13 for the specific alternative for this planning cycle." Forest Plan at 1328. The Forest
14 Plan does not, in fact, classify lands that it has identified as being unsuitable for
15 grazing as lands that are not suitable for grazing. Forest Plan Table E-1 at 206.
16 Failure to designate unsuitable grazing land as unsuitable for grazing in the revised
17 Forest Plan is a violation of NFMA.

18 165. NFMA requires that a forest plan "provide for diversity of plant and
19 animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area
20 in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives," 16 U.S.C. § 1604(g)(3)(B), 36

1 C.F.R. § 219.26 (1982), and must “determine forest management systems ... and
2 procedures in light of ... the availability of lands and their suitability for resource
3 management,” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(e)(2).

4 166. In the Forest Plan, the Forest Service determined that only 31% of the
5 land within current cattle grazing allotments is capable and suitable for cattle
6 grazing. Yet the Forest Plan does not make any decisions based on these
7 determinations. The Forest Plan does not restrict grazing to the capable and suitable
8 land, make any adjustments to the areas on which it will authorize grazing, or change
9 the amount, intensity or duration of grazing. In fact, the Forest Plan states explicitly
10 that the capability/suitability analysis should not even be taken to provide supporting
11 information for a future decision to graze livestock (or not) in a particular area.

12 167. The Forest Plan violates NFMA, including its wildlife diversity
13 mandates, by failing to limit grazing in any way based on its analysis of grazing
14 capability and suitability, and by providing that changes in grazing requirements to
15 be made at the allotment level could be made without applying the Forest Plan’s
16 required capability and suitability analysis eviscerating the 1982 Rules’ requirement
17 that the planning process include an analysis of capability and suitability of the forest
18 lands for grazing.

1 168. The Forest Plan is therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion,
2 and otherwise not in accordance with law, and should be set aside pursuant to the
3 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

4 **FOURTH CLAIM (NFMA & NEPA)**

5 *Failure to Consider Range of Grazing Alternatives*

6 169. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding
7 paragraphs.

8 170. NFMA regulations require the Forest Service, in developing the Forest
9 Plan, to present, analyze, and consider a range of grazing alternatives in order to
10 identify their impacts on recreational and ecological uses and values of the forest,
11 and to compare the overall monetary and non-monetary value produced by the forest
12 under various alternatives. 1982 Rules §§ 219.12(f), 219.20(b), 219.27.

13 171. NEPA requires that the FEIS include and consider all reasonable
14 alternatives to the proposed action. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C), (E); 40 C.F.R.
15 § 1502.14. The effects of livestock grazing were identified as an environmental
16 issue during scoping and public comments, and the FEIS should have included
17 alternatives that would mitigate those effects. The range of action alternatives
18 should have included a range of suitable acres and a range of projected numbers of
19 livestock AUMs.

1 172. The FEIS and the Forest Plan did not present or evaluate a reasonable
2 range of alternatives (a) evaluating different suitability determinations that would
3 exclude areas where grazing would have adverse effects on important resources,
4 such as state- and federally-listed wildlife; (b) exploring different levels of grazing
5 intensity or areas on which grazing would be allowed, including a “no grazing”
6 alternative with no suitable acres, (c) analyzing the effect of various alternatives on
7 competing management objectives including recreational and ecological values, or
8 (d) evaluating and comparing the effect of various alternatives on the overall
9 monetary and non-monetary social and economic value produced by the Forest.

10 173. The Forest Plan is therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion,
11 and not in accordance with law, and should be set aside pursuant to the APA,
12 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

13 **FIFTH CLAIM (NEPA)**

14 *Failure to take “Hard Look” at the Ecological Effects of Grazing*

15 174. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding
16 paragraphs.

17 175. NEPA requires agencies to take a “hard look” at the consequences of
18 prospective actions by “carefully consider[ing] detailed information concerning
19 significant environmental impacts.” *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 349.

1 176. NFMA requires that a forest plan “provide for diversity of plant and
2 animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area
3 in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives,” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(g)(3)(B), and
4 must “determine forest management systems ... and procedures in light of ... the
5 availability of lands and their suitability for resource management,” 16 U.S.C.
6 § 1604(e)(2).

7 177. NFMA and its implementing regulations require that a forest plan
8 address a number of ecological considerations that would be affected by the
9 allowance of grazing, the areas in which it is allowed, and the capability and
10 suitability of the land to sustain grazing. These considerations include the
11 maintenance of plant and animal communities and their habitat and diversity in order
12 to meet multiple use objectives, the management of fish and wildlife habitat to
13 maintain viable populations, conflicts between livestock and wildlife, conservation
14 of soil and water resources, minimization of erosion, or protection of riparian areas.
15 *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1604(g)(3)(B), 1982 Rules §§ 219.19, .20, .26 and .27.

16 178. The Final Plan Documents do not discuss or incorporate the Forest
17 Service’s grazing suitability and capability analysis, or its conclusions as to which
18 lands are capable and suitable for grazing, into any other analysis or requirements of
19 the Plan, including the discussion of the ecological considerations listed in the prior

1 paragraphs, even though the suitability and capability of the Forest's lands for
2 grazing has significant effects on each of those ecological considerations.

3 179. NFMA and its regulations require that when forest plans are revised,
4 existing permits must be revised as soon as practicable to be consistent with the
5 revised forest plan. 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i). The Record of Decision for the revised
6 Forest Plan includes a decision that this won't occur until project renewals (ROD at
7 42), which for 10-year term Grazing Permits may occur several years after the
8 adoption of the Forest Plan.

9 180. The analysis of effects in the FEIS is based on plan components in the
10 revised Forest Plan. It fails to recognize that implementation of plan components for
11 grazing through permit renewals and/or updated AMPs will be delayed to the point
12 of being largely irrelevant and therefore ineffective and instead assumes they will be
13 in place immediately. The FEIS therefore fails to properly consider the effects of
14 alternatives on any of the ecological considerations discussed above. This error
15 includes the effects on threatened, endangered and sensitive fish and wildlife
16 species, and extends to the Biological Assessment of the Plan's effects.

17 181. The Record of Decision is therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of
18 discretion, and not in accordance with law, and should be set aside pursuant to the
19 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (NFMA)

*Failure to Modify Site-Specific Grazing Authorizations as Soon as
Practicable Following Revision of the Forest Plan*

182. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs.

183. NFMA requires that “permits, contracts, and other instruments for the use and occupancy of National Forest System lands shall be consistent with the land management plans.” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i). It also requires that “[w]hen land management plans are revised, resource plans and permits, contracts, and other instruments, when necessary, shall be revised as soon as practicable.” *Id.*

184. The standard Forest Service 10-year term Grazing Permit includes language authorizing the agency to modify or cancel the permit “at any time during the term to conform with the needed changes brought about by law regulation, Executive order, allotment management plans, *land management planning*, numbers permitted or seasons of use necessary because of resource conditions, or the lands described otherwise being unavailable for grazing.” The changes in the revised Forest Plan from land management planning must be incorporated into grazing authorizations as soon as practicable.

185. In the 2019 Forest Plan, the Service determined that only about 31% of its current cattle grazing allotments are suitable for grazing, and included many changes in plan components that pertain to grazing. Yet the Forest Service did not

1 make any changes to the existing AMPs, Grazing Permits, or to the grazing
2 requirements imposed through the 2020-2025 AOI/Grazing Strategy Meetings, to
3 account for this capability and suitability analysis, to prevent livestock from
4 continuing to graze on areas that it had deemed not capable of supporting or suitable
5 for grazing, or to prevent continued overgrazing from damaging the Forest.

6 186. None of the renewed permits discussed in Section V(F) make any
7 mention of the Forest Plan's forest-wide suitability and capability analyses, nor do
8 they offer more detailed information about the relevant allotment's suitability and
9 capability for grazing by pasture. The recent AOIs or "Grazing Management
10 Strategy Notes" also do not contain any such information about these allotment's
11 forest-wide or allotment-specific suitability and capability for grazing. As such,
12 neither the renewed permits nor any other grazing instructions issued for the
13 allotments discussed in Section V(F) set any limits, conditions, or prohibitions on
14 grazing based on suitability and capability analyses. Accordingly, these agency
15 actions were arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and not in accordance with
16 law, pursuant to the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

17 187. The Service's failure to exercise its authority to change the conditions
18 of its grazing authorizations in the Colville Forest to implement the Forest Plan's
19 findings, analysis, guidelines, standards, or requirements violate the NFMA and the
20 1982 Rule, and therefore constitute an agency action unlawfully withheld or

1 | unreasonably delayed, and therefore should be compelled by a mandatory injunction
2 | pursuant to the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(1).

3 | **SEVENTH CLAIM (NFMA)**

4 | *Failure to Ensure Grazing under Renewed Term Permits is Consistent with*
5 | *the Revised 2019 Forest Plan's Management Directives*

6 |
7 | 188. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding
8 | paragraphs.

9 | 189. NFMA requires that “permits, contracts, and other instruments for the
10 | use and occupancy of National Forest System lands shall be consistent with the land
11 | management plans.” 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i).

12 | 190. Pertinent direction in LRMPs relating to livestock grazing is included
13 | in part 3 of the Grazing Permit. FSH 2209.13 § 91.2. Part 3 of the permit is described
14 | as “Special Terms and Conditions” and lists the “specific management practices of
15 | the permittee” or incorporates another “document which sets forth these
16 | responsibilities in detail.” The AMPs are incorporated into the Grazing Permits, but
17 | none have been changed to be consistent with the 2019 Forest Plan, and the Forest
18 | Plan does not set forth individual permittee responsibilities for particular allotments
19 | in detail. Therefore, the permit is the document that should explain how the revised
20 | Forest Plan requirements would be met by the permittee.

1 191. The Forest Plan includes many standards and guidelines that apply to
2 livestock grazing management practices and the protection of natural resources like
3 listed and sensitive species and their habitats. For instance, to ensure riparian areas
4 are protected, MA-GDL-RMA-12, provides annual grazing use indicators that are to
5 be used to maintain or improve vegetative and stream conditions, help ensure the
6 viability of aquatic species, provide important contributions to the recovery of ESA-
7 listed species, and facilitate attainment of State water quality standards. The Forest
8 Plan provides the indicators, but allows alternative indicators if they are “based on
9 best available science and monitoring data and meet the purpose of this guideline.”

10 192. The renewed permits discussed in Section V(F) list a few “Annual
11 Grazing Use Indicators” for each allotment from the Forest Plan’s riparian
12 management area guidelines, but do not indicate when or how frequently these
13 indicators will be monitored, nor do they indicate how these monitoring guidelines
14 will be considered in managing grazing on each allotment.

15 193. The renewed term permits violate NFMA because they fail to ensure
16 consistency with the 2019 Forest Plan’s goals, desired conditions, objectives,
17 standards, and guidelines.

18 194. The renewed permits are therefore arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of
19 discretion, and not in accordance with law, and should be set aside pursuant to the
20 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

VII. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs therefore respectfully request that this Court grant the following relief:

1. Hold unlawful the Final Plan Documents, under the judicial review standards of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2), because their adoption was arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and unsupported by substantial evidence in the record, and because they violate NEPA and NFMA, or both, and therefore are not in accordance with law;

2. Remand the Final Plan Documents without vacatur, with instructions to revise them in accordance with the Forest Service's obligations under the APA, NEPA, and NFMA;

3. Declare that the Forest Service's allotment-specific grazing authorizations, including the renewed Grazing Permits and all post-2019 AOIs/Annual Grazing Strategy Meeting Notes, are unlawful under the judicial review standards of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2), because they violated NFMA, and are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or contrary to law;

4. Enjoin the Forest Service from continuing to authorize grazing on the Colville Forest allotments until such time as the Forest Plan, AMPs, Grazing Permits and/or AOIs/Annual Grazing Strategy Meeting Notes have been brought into compliance with the APA, NEPA, and NFMA;

1 5. Enter such other declaratory relief, and temporary, preliminary, or permanent
2 injunctive relief as Plaintiffs may request;

3 6. Retain jurisdiction over this case until the Forest Service complies with
4 NEPA, NFMA, and the APA;

5 7. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable costs, litigation expenses, and attorneys'
6 fees associated with this litigation pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28
7 U.S.C. § 2412; and

8 8. Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 20th day of October, 2025.

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