

United States District Court
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY,
et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE Service, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 15-cv-05754-JST

ORDER RE: SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Re: ECF Nos. 54, 57, 59

Before the Court are Plaintiffs’ Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 54, Federal Defendants’ Cross Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 57, and Defendant Intervenors’ Cross Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 59. For the reasons set forth below, the Court denies Defendants’ and Intervenors’ motions, and denies in part and grants in part Plaintiffs’ motion.

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

This case concerns the coastal marten. The marten is a small mammal in the weasel family with distinctive orange and yellow chest fur and a large bushy tail. MAR¹ 20983. Coastal martens² inhabit old-growth forests west of the Rocky Mountains in Northern California, Southern Oregon, and Central Oregon. MAR 20985. Historically, the coastal marten lived “in all coastal

¹ MAR refers to the Administrative Record, which was lodged with the Court at ECF No. 52.

² Plaintiffs’ petition also resulted in a change to the taxonomy of the marten. Before, coastal martens were divided into two subspecies: the *humboldtensis* in coastal northern California, and the *caurina* in coastal Oregon. After reviewing recent studies that the two subspecies actually represented a “single evolutionary entity,” however, the Service in its 12-month finding concluded that the coastal martens in Oregon and California comprise a “distinct population segment,” or “DPS.” MAR 22026. As explained below, the Service then declined to list this DPS as endangered. In this order, the Court refers to the DPS at issue as the “coastal marten.”

1 Oregon counties and the coastal northern counties of California within late-successional
2 coniferous forests.” MAR 22029. Fur trapping and logging in the mid to late 1900s, among other
3 things, seriously impacted the coastal marten. MAR 13210, 31871. Today, the coastal marten
4 population is comparatively small and reduced in distribution; only three populations of coastal
5 marten remain: one in northern California, one in southern Oregon, and one in central Oregon.
6 MAR 20999; MAR 20919 (explaining that the coastal marten population in California occupies
7 “less than five percent of the historical range” of the marten in California); MAR 20989 (finding
8 that the two coastal marten populations in Oregon “occupy approximately 15% of the historical
9 range” of the marten in Oregon). The precise extent of that decline is the subject of this lawsuit.

10 On September 28, 2010, the Center for Biological Diversity (“CBD”) and the
11 Environmental Protection Information Center (“EPIC”) submitted a petition to the United States
12 Fish and Wildlife Service (the “Service”), requesting that the coastal marten be listed as an
13 endangered or threatened species. MAR 22022.³ On January 12, 2012, the Service published its
14 initial 90-day finding. *Id.* (referred to as the “90-day finding” or “initial finding”). The Service
15 concluded that Plaintiffs’ petition “presented substantial information indicating that listing [of the
16 coastal marten] may be warranted.” *Id.* The initial finding briefly described the three known

17 _____
18 ³ The Ninth Circuit offered the following summary of the Service’s listing process:

19 The [Endangered Species Act (“ESA”)] requires the Service to identify and list
20 species that are “endangered” or “threatened.” 16 U.S.C. § 1533. The Service may
21 list a species, on its own initiative, through notice-and-comment rule-making. 16
22 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(5). Alternatively, a species may become listed through the
23 petition process provided by the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. §
24 553(e). Any interested person may petition the Service to add or remove a species
25 from the list. *Id.*; 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(A). Upon receiving such a petition, the
26 Service must promptly determine whether the petition is supported by “substantial
27 scientific or commercial information.” 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(A). If so, the Service
28 is to “commence a review of the status of the species concerned.” *Id.* The Service is
required to make a finding on the status of the species within twelve months and
publish its finding in the Federal Register. 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(B). The Service
must make its decision “solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial
data available.” 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(1)(A). If the Service finds that a petitioned
action is warranted, it must promptly publish a proposed regulation to implement
its finding. 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(B)(ii). A decision by the Service to deny a
petitioned action is subject to judicial review. 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(C)(ii).

Nw. Ecosystem All. v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv., 475 F.3d 1136, 1137–38 (9th Cir. 2007).

1 coastal marten populations. First, the report identified a coastal Northern California marten
2 population that was “estimated to have undergone a 42 percent decline in occupancy” between
3 2001 and 2008 and “likely consists of fewer than 100 individuals.” MAR 1945. Second, the
4 initial finding described “two disjunct” Oregon populations – “one in central coastal Oregon and
5 one in southern coastal Oregon—both of which are believed to be in decline based mainly on a
6 reduction in the number of martens trapped and anecdotal observations over time.” Id.

7 As a result of the 90-day finding, the Service initiated a comprehensive status review of the
8 coastal marten. A draft report was first circulated on November 4, 2014, MAR 9242, and
9 discussed in a team meeting on November 14, 2014, MAR 9567. According to minutes taken
10 during the meeting, the majority of those in attendance preliminarily recommended listing the
11 marten as endangered. MAR 10150-52 (nine recommended listing, one recommended listing only
12 the California population, and two recommended against listing). One biologist, however, later
13 sent a follow-up email objecting that the minutes made her “‘preliminary recommendation’ sound
14 far more definitive than it was.” MAR 10165.⁴ Discussion among the team continued throughout
15 2014 and early 2015, with at least two Oregon biologists expressing doubts about whether
16 sufficient data existed to support listing. MAR 13354. By January 20, 2015, several members of
17 the marten team agreed that another meeting was needed to “iron out the differences” within the
18 core team. MAR 13330. Nevertheless, on January 23, 2015, the Pacific Southwest Regional
19 Director issued a memorandum that recommended against listing the coastal marten. MAR
20 13522.

21 Consistent with this recommendation, the Service posted its 12-month finding on March
22 31, 2015, MAR 21030, and simultaneously released its underlying Species Report, MAR 20887.
23 The Service stated that both the 12-month finding and the Species Report were based on the “best
24 available scientific and commercial information” about the coastal marten. MAR 22023.⁵ The 12-
25

26 ⁴ This team member, Dr. Michele Merola Zwartjes, appears to have been the main opponent of
27 listing. Throughout their briefs, Defendants argue that the team vigorously debated the stressors
28 facing the marten. But, in most cases, the only team member they point to is Dr. Zwartjes.

⁵ This “best available evidence” requirement is set forth in the ESA itself. 16 U.S.C.
§ 1553(b)(1)(A).

1 month finding, which found that the coastal marten was “not warranted for listing at this time,”
2 was published in the Federal Register on April 7, 2015. MAR 22022. The 12-month finding first
3 confirmed that the northern California, southern Oregon, and central Oregon marten populations
4 comprise a single, listable entity, also known as a discrete population segment (“DPS”). MAR
5 22024. As required by DPS Policy, the Service determined that the coastal marten is both discrete
6 (“separated from other populations of the same taxon as a consequence of physical, physiological,
7 ecological, or behavioral factors”) and significant (of “biological and ecological importance . . . to
8 the taxon to which it belongs”). MAR 22026. The 12-month finding began by acknowledging
9 that the coastal marten “were once considered relatively abundant,” but that “historical fur
10 trapping is thought to have resulted in a significant contraction of coastal marten distribution and
11 the extirpation of coastal marten from large portions of its historical range.” MAR 22029.

12 Moreover, the Service stated that “much of the coastal marten’s historical habitat has been lost.”

13 Id.

14 With this background in mind, the Service analyzed the five factors enumerated in section
15 4 of the Endangered Species Act (“ESA” or “the Act”), 16 U.S.C. 1533, for deciding whether to
16 add a species to the Federal Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants:

17 (A) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat
18 or range; (B) Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational
19 purposes; (C) Disease or predation; (D) The inadequacy of existing regulatory
mechanisms; or (E) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued
existence.

20 At bottom, the Service concluded that none of the stressors individually or together rose to the
21 level of a threat to the coastal marten. MAR 22045.

22 The Service did not stop there, however, because under the ESA and the Service’s
23 implementing regulations, a species may warrant listing if it is an endangered or a threatened
24 species throughout all *or a significant portion of its range.*” MAR 22049 (emphasis added)
25 (referred to as the “SPR analysis”). In other words, once it found that the coastal marten
26 population as a whole did not warrant listing, the Service was still required to consider whether
27 one of the three regional marten sub-populations (northern California, southern Oregon, or central
28 Oregon) was uniquely vulnerable to extinction. The Service answered this question in the

1 negative, after it concluded that “the overall level of stressors is not geographically concentrated in
2 one portion of the coastal marten’s range.” MAR 22051.

3 **II. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

4 Plaintiffs filed their Complaint challenging the “not warranted” finding on December 15,
5 2015. ECF No. 1. On February 18, 2016, Siskiyou County, California, Douglas County, Oregon,
6 the American Forest Resource Council, the National Association of Home Builders, the California
7 Forestry Association, the Oregon Forest Industries Council, and Douglas Timber Operators (“the
8 Intervenors”), moved to intervene. ECF No. 13. Plaintiffs did not oppose and the Court granted
9 the Intervenors’ motion on March 7, 2016. ECF No. 49.

10 On August 17, 2016, Plaintiffs moved for summary judgment. ECF No. 54. Plaintiffs
11 argue that two main components of the Service’s 12-month finding are not supported, as required,
12 by the “best scientific and commercial data available.” First, Plaintiffs claim that the Service erred
13 in its analysis of the fifth ESA factor when it concluded that “small and isolated population
14 effects” did not rise to the level of a threat to the coastal marten. MAR 22043. Plaintiffs argue
15 that the best available evidence demonstrates that the coastal marten populations are “small and
16 declining” and that they are “functionally isolated.” ECF No. 54 at 17-20. Second, Plaintiffs
17 challenge the Service’s conclusion that the coastal marten is not threatened or endangered
18 throughout any significant population of its range. *Id.* at 21; MAR 22051. They claim that the
19 best available evidence shows that the overall level of stressors is “concentrated in the California
20 portion of the coastal marten’s range.” *Id.*

21 In October 2016, Defendants and Intervenors each filed cross motions for summary
22 judgment. ECF Nos. 57, 59. Both motions argue that the Service properly analyzed the five ESA
23 factors, that the not warranted finding is supported by the best available evidence, and that this
24 Court must therefore defer to the Service’s decision.⁶

27 ⁶ Because the briefing by Defendants and Intervenors is similar, the Court refers to their
28 arguments jointly throughout this order.

1 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**⁷

2 This Court’s review of an agency’s compliance with the ESA is governed by the
3 Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”). Native Ecosystems Council v. Dombeck, 304 F.3d 886,
4 901 (9th Cir. 2002). Under the APA, a court may invalidate only those agency actions found to be
5 “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C.
6 § 706(2)(A). This is a “deferential standard,” and the court’s job “is simply to ensure that the
7 agency considered the relevant factors and articulated a rational connection between the facts
8 found and the choices made.” Nw. Ecosystem Alliance, 475 F.3d at 1140 (internal quotation
9 marks omitted); see also Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins.
10 Co., 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (“[A]n agency rule would be arbitrary and capricious if the agency has
11 relied on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider, entirely failed to consider an
12 important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the
13 evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in
14 view or the product of agency expertise.”).

15 **IV. ANALYSIS**

16 **A. The Service’s Not Warranted Finding**

17 Plaintiffs do not appear to challenge the Service’s analysis of the first four ESA listing
18 factors, instead limiting their arguments to factor five. The Court agrees with Defendants that the
19 Service’s conclusions regarding the first four factors of the 12-month finding are supported by the
20 best available evidence and are entitled to deference.

21 For the first factor, “the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of
22 its habitat or range,” the Service examined the risk from wildfire, climate change, vegetation
23 management, and development. MAR 22035-38. Particularly because much of the marten’s

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25 ⁷ Before seeking summary judgment, an ESA plaintiff must establish standing by setting forth “by
26 affidavit or other evidence ‘specific facts,’ which for purposes of summary judgment motion will
27 be taken to be true.” Biodiversity Legal Found. v. Badgley, 309 F.3d 1166, 1178 (9th Cir. 2002)
28 (quoting Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992)). Here, Plaintiffs have
submitted two sworn declarations by members of Plaintiffs’ organizations describing the harm
they have suffered from the Service’s decision not to list the coastal marten. ECF Nos. 54-1, 54-2.
Defendants do not contest Plaintiffs’ standing and the Court finds that it has been established for
purposes of summary judgment.

1 suitable habitat within the three population areas is on federal lands and protected under the
 2 Northwest Forest Plan (“NWFP”), the Service concluded that factor one did not rise to the level of
 3 a threat. As for the second factor, “[o]verutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or
 4 educational purposes,” the Service noted that, historically, unregulated fur trapping presented the
 5 main threat to the coastal marten, but concluded that trapping had been eliminated in California
 6 and reduced in Oregon. MAR 22038. Third, the Service analyzed the risk to the marten from
 7 disease or predation and found no evidence that either rose to the level of a threat. MAR 22048.
 8 Looking to the fourth factor, the “inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms,” the Service
 9 determined that, far from posing a threat, multiple federal land use plans and state regulations may
 10 help “abate the large-scale loss of forested habitat-types deemed essential for coastal martens.” Id.
 11 The Court agrees with Defendants that, at least as to these four factors, the Service “considered the
 12 relevant factors and articulated a rational connection between the facts found and the choices
 13 made.” Nw. Ecosystem Alliance, 475 F.3d at 1140.

14 The parties dispute, however, whether the best available evidence supports the Service’s
 15 analysis of factor five: “Other natural or manmade factors affecting [the marten’s] continued
 16 existence.” Specifically, the Service concluded that the coastal marten population is not small
 17 enough or isolated enough to pose a threat to its existence. Plaintiffs dispute both findings.⁸

18 1. Population Size

19 Plaintiffs argue that coastal marten populations are “small and declining,” not “robust.”
 20 ECF No. 54 at 6.⁹ The Service’s contrary finding, Plaintiffs claim, is inconsistent with the best
 21 available evidence and therefore contrary to law. For the California population, Plaintiffs
 22 emphasize that the Species Report documented a 42% population decline between 2001 and 2008
 23 and a total population of less than 100 individuals.¹⁰ MAR 20928-29. The Service responds that,

24 _____
 25 ⁸ The parties agree that, as a general matter, “small, isolated populations are vulnerable to
 26 extinction due to genetic problems, demographic and environmental fluctuations, and natural
 catastrophes.” MAR 20989. The only question is whether the coastal marten population is
 sufficiently small and isolated to suffer those adverse impacts.

27 ⁹ The Service has not claimed that the coastal marten population is “robust.”

28 ¹⁰ Intervenors’ response that “the 2008 and 2012 surveys were designed in such a way that they

1 although the California population may be small, no evidence indicates that it continued to decline
 2 after 2008. It points to the Species Report’s statement that “[p]reliminary occupancy estimates for
 3 [] 2012 sampling were similar to results from 2008 . . . suggesting that marten population
 4 abundance in northern coastal California did not change over that time period.” MAR 20928-29.
 5 Plaintiffs dispute the Service’s characterization of the population as stabilized. They point to a
 6 comment by a team biologist on a draft of the 12-month finding that echoes their argument:

7 Results from two survey periods (2008 and 2012) do not constitute a trend. We
 8 can’t say the population has “stabilized” at the lower 2008 level until another
 9 survey has been conducted since 2012. What is missing here is the fact that the
 10 population size estimate for 2012 was similar to the 2008 estimate...but that the
 11 2012 estimate is still way lower than the 2000 estimate.

12 MAR 18424.

13 Plaintiffs similarly claim that the best available evidence shows the Oregon population to
 14 be small and declining. They again point to the Species Report, which acknowledges that “[t]here
 15 are no known population size estimates for the two extant populations in coastal Oregon, but
 16 researchers consider both populations likely to be relatively small.” MAR 20933. A table of
 17 marten abundance trends contained in the Report states that “[b]oth [Oregon] populations are
 18 believed to be in decline based mainly on a reduction in the number of martens legally trapped and
 19 anecdotal sightings over time.” MAR 20930. Plaintiffs also point to the Species Report’s finding
 20 that an absence of reported marten road kills “suggest[s] low numbers of martens.” MAR 20928.

21 Defendants focus principally on the lack of survey data on Oregon population size. See,
 22 e.g., MAR 20943 (“[C]oastal marten distributional data and home range size estimates within
 23 [southern and central Oregon] are not available”). They note findings that coastal “martens are
 24 most common in coastal Oregon,” MAR 36510, that “suitable conditions exist” to support a
 25 marten population in Oregon, MAR 21896, and that current and ongoing survey efforts quickly
 26 detected marten presence, MAR 22043. Defendants also challenge the road kill data as relating
 27 only to Northern Oregon and Southern Washington, and indeed the underlying study contains the

28 have limited ability to detect increases in occupancy” is not particularly persuasive given that the
 100-individual estimate doubled the number of martens detected in those studies to account for
 that limitation.

1 following finding:

2 The absence of reported road kills along coastal Highway 101 in northern Oregon
3 and southern Washington, in contrast to the dozen or so on the same highway in
4 central Oregon, also suggests low numbers of martens. Because this highway runs
5 the entire length of the range of coastal martens in the Pacific states, densities of
6 road kills should reflect the abundance of martens. Although not all evidence is as
7 convincing as the results of detection surveys, the data suggest that of the 3 states,
8 martens are most common in coastal Oregon.

9 MAR 14019. This directly contradicts the Species Report's characterization of the study as
10 showing "an absence of reported marten road kills long coastal U.S. Highway 101 in northern
11 coastal Oregon, *southern coastal Oregon, and northern coastal California.*" MAR 20928
12 (emphasis added).

13 "The ESA instructs the Service to make its determinations 'solely on the basis of the best
14 scientific and commercial data available,' and the Service may not ignore evidence simply because
15 it falls short of absolute scientific certainty." Nw. Ecosystem All., 475 F.3d at 1145. Here,
16 Defendants are correct that the Service lacked the most recent data on population size in California
17 and clear estimates in the difficult-to-survey Oregon habitats. But "[i]f the science on population
18 size and trends is underdeveloped and unclear, the Secretary cannot reasonably infer that the
19 absence of evidence of population decline equates to evidence of persistence." Tucson
20 Herpetological Soc. v. Salazar, 566 F.3d 870, 879 (9th Cir. 2009).

21 The Court agrees with Plaintiffs that the best evidence available requires the conclusion
22 that the California marten population is small and declining. The Service does not dispute that the
23 California marten population declined precipitously in the 2000s, falling to a population of less
24 than 100 animals. MAR 20928-29. In other words, there is no doubt that the California
25 population is exceedingly small, and although 2012 survey results suggest similar numbers to
26 2008, one of the Service's own biologists rejected the notion that those results demonstrated
27 stabilization of the California marten population. MAR 18424.

28 Tucson is not "inapposite" or "misplaced" as Defendants and Intervenors claim. ECF No.
62 at 8, ECF No. 61 at 11. In that case, the Ninth Circuit deemed it unreasonable to "infer that the
absence of evidence of [lizard] population decline equates to evidence of persistence" where the
"science on population size and trends [wa]s underdeveloped and unclear." Tucson, 566 F.3d at

1 879. That is precisely what the Service did here. In the face of evidence of small and declining
2 marten populations in California that was outdated by a few years, the Service relied on the
3 absence of the most recent data to conclude that the California population was stable and that its
4 size therefore did not pose a threat. Tucson prohibits that approach. Defendants claim they never
5 argued that “coastal marten populations are persistent or increasing, but simply [] that there is no
6 data of current population declines.” ECF No. 61 at 12. But these statements are just two sides of
7 the same coin; what else would the Service be trying to show from the absence of data on current
8 population declines if not persistence of the marten population? It is true that Tucson also held
9 that “[t]he absence of conclusive evidence of persistence, standing alone, without persuasive
10 evidence of widespread decline, may not be enough to establish that the Secretary must list the
11 lizard as threatened or endangered.” Id. (emphasis added). But Plaintiffs are not asking the Court
12 to direct the Service to list the coastal marten; rather, they ask for an order setting aside the 12-
13 month finding and requiring the Service to prepare a new one. ECF No. 54 at 22.

14 Perhaps recognizing the lack of evidence demonstrating stable marten population size, the
15 Service focuses the Court’s attention on the regulatory mechanisms in place that will help preserve
16 the coastal marten’s habitat. The Court does not disagree that the Service properly weighed
17 regulatory mechanisms (the fourth factor) against listing, but that does not change the Court’s
18 conclusion that the Service failed to recognize that the best available evidence demonstrated small
19 and declining marten populations. If Plaintiffs were challenging how the Service weighed the
20 marten’s small and declining population size against the other ESA factors, that would be a
21 different case with perhaps a different outcome. But here the problem is that the Service failed to
22 recognize that the evidence showed a small and declining California marten population in the first
23 place. That failure requires the Court to set aside the 12-month finding.

24 The same is not true of Oregon. At the time the 12-Month Finding was prepared, high
25 quality surveys of marten abundance were unavailable and no data clearly showed population
26 decline. Unlike in California, where studies between 2001 and 2008 documented a 42 percent
27 decline in occupancy, MAR 1945, no similar survey data had been collected related to the Oregon
28 marten populations, MAR 22044. Also distinguishing Oregon from California is the fact that

1 recent (and still ongoing) surveys in Oregon have quickly detected the presence of coastal marten.
 2 MAR 22044; MAR 29766 (detecting two martens within the first week). One report by several
 3 marten experts summarized the situation in Oregon as follow: Although not all evidence is as
 4 convincing as the results of detection surveys, the data suggest that of the 3 states, martens are
 5 most common in coastal Oregon.” MAR 36510.

6 In response, Plaintiffs argue that trapping data, anecdotal sighting reports, and road kill
 7 data demonstrate that the Oregon population is indeed small and declining. Although trapping
 8 data and anecdotal sighting reports may indicate low numbers of martens in Oregon, MAR 20928-
 9 30, the road kill data analyzed by marten experts actually suggested the opposite. The Species
 10 Report states that:

11 Because U.S. Highway 101 runs the entire length of the range of martens in coastal
 12 Oregon and northern coastal California, scientists expect densities of road kills to
 13 reflect the abundance of martens (Zielinski et al. 2001, p. 487). The best available
 14 data indicate an absence of reported marten road kills along coastal U.S. Highway
 101 in northern coastal Oregon, southern coastal Oregon, and northern coastal
 California, suggesting low numbers of martens, at least within coastal habitat in the
 vicinity of U.S. Highway 101 in those regions (Zielinski et al. 2001, p. 487).

15 MAR 20928. This misstates the findings of the underlying Zielinski study. In fact, the study
 16 found that an “absence of reported road kills along coastal Highway 101 in northern Oregon and
 17 southern Washington, in contrast to the dozen or so on the same highway in central Oregon, also
 18 suggests low numbers of martens.” MAR 36509-10. In other words, the road kill data indicates
 19 that the Oregon marten population is relatively large, not small. Nor is the trapping data
 20 particularly helpful to Plaintiffs, since it showed only that “number of martens harvested in coastal
 21 Oregon counties has declined since the 1940s.” MAR 36505. That says very little about the
 22 Oregon marten’s current population size.

23 Certainly, “a rigorous, large-scale study of [Oregon marten population size] would be
 24 preferable, [but] in the absence of such a study, credible anecdotal evidence represents the ‘best
 25 scientific . . . data *available*’ and cannot be ignored.” Nw. Ecosystem All., 475 F.3d at 1147
 26 (emphasis in original) (quoting 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(1)(A)). This Court may not second guess the
 27 Service’s conclusion, particularly given that most of the evidence suggested relatively stable
 28 marten abundance levels in central and southern Oregon.

1 In sum, the Court finds that the best available evidence supported the Service's
2 conclusions about the size of the Oregon marten populations, but not the California population.

3 2. Population Isolation

4 Plaintiffs also argue that Service erred when it concluded that the three coastal marten
5 populations were not functionally isolated. ECF No. 54 at 19. According to the Species Report,
6 the three marten populations “are separated from one another by distances 2 to 4 times greater than
7 juvenile dispersal distance reported for American martens . . . suggesting that all three extant
8 populations are functionally isolated from one another.” MAR 20933. The Report also explains
9 that “each of the three extant coastal marten populations are likely to be functionally isolated from
10 one another based either on marten survey results or limited habitat availability between the
11 populations.” MAR 20989-90. Commenting on an earlier draft of the 12-month finding, one
12 team member put it more starkly: “Any suggestion in this document that the three populations are
13 not isolated is inaccurate and not supported by the literature or any other available source of
14 information.” MAR 18403. The Species Report described recent studies that “confirmed” that the
15 southern Oregon and northern California populations are “functionally isolated from one another.”
16 MAR 20933. These findings were apparently based on three years of data on the California
17 marten population at over 3,000 survey locations where tracked animals did not move between the
18 two areas. MAR 18120, MAR 20919. Moreover, the likelihood of detecting dispersal in this
19 survey was estimated at 90%. MAR 22044. Regarding the two Oregon populations, the Species
20 Report noted that “[l]ess survey effort between the two coastal Oregon populations makes it more
21 difficult to determine whether those populations are isolated from each other, although the limited
22 amount of suitable habitat between the two populations suggests they are.” MAR 20933-34.

23 Defendants offer several responses. First, they argue that the maximum known dispersal
24 of a juvenile marten is 43 miles, which falls within the range of the three populations. MAR
25 18132. Further, studies of martens in Canada recorded certain instances of adult martens traveling
26 well beyond their mean dispersal ranges when faced with starvation or when lost and in search of
27
28

1 a new home. MAR 32574, MAR 31977.¹¹ Defendants point to one table in the Species Reports
 2 that shows what appear to be two marten detections between the northern California and southern
 3 Oregon populations over an uncertain time period. MAR 20924. There is no evidence that these
 4 detections reflected movement between the two populations, however. Indeed, the only studies
 5 tracking collared martens in California did not document any movement from California to the
 6 southern Oregon range. MAR 18120. Defendants also argue that the Service’s conclusion is
 7 supported by the existence of suitable habitat between the northern California and southern
 8 Oregon populations, MAR 22043, and “that management of federal lands under the NWFP should
 9 contribute to improved connectivity,” MAR 22044. As an initial matter, this argument has little
 10 bearing on the connectivity of the central and southern Oregon populations, which the Species
 11 Report found to enjoy “little habitat connectivity.” MAR 201916.¹² Nor is the NWFP analogous
 12 to the conservation plans that the Ninth Circuit found “highly significant” in Greater Yellowstone
 13 Coal., Inc. v. Servheen, 665 F.3d 1015, 1031 (9th Cir. 2011). There, the land management plans
 14 included provisions that directly related to the animal at issue in the case, the grizzly bear, making
 15 it reasonable to rely on those provisions to protect the bear if it were de-listed. Moreover, the
 16 grizzly bear population had “rebounded” due to those conservation efforts. Id. The same is not
 17 true here, where the Service does not suggest that the NWFP already contains special protections
 18 for the coastal marten, nor that those protections (which have been in place for several decades)
 19 have led to a resurgence of its population numbers.¹³ Finally, the Service argues that a Canadian
 20 study showing minimal “genetic differentiation” between “martens in fragmented landscapes . . .

21 _____
 22 ¹¹ Adult martens, however, are less likely than juveniles to leave their established home ranges.
 MAR 20900.

23 ¹² Dr. Zwartjes argued that “little” is not the same as “none,” MAR 18132, but it is clear that the
 24 suitable habitat that does exist is “low quality,” which tends to significantly reduce the dispersal
 rates and distances of martens, MAR 20913-15.

25 ¹³ The Court does not underestimate the positive impacts of the NWFP, which placed millions of
 26 acres of marten habitat into reserves, and agrees that it was properly weighed against listing under
 Factor D. The Service overstated its importance here, however, particularly since NWFP
 27 protections have slowed the “rate of loss of marten habitat federal lands due to timber harvest” but
 likely not the “overall decline in late-successional and old-growth forest.” MAR 14387.
 28 Development is still allowed on federal “matrix lands.” MAR 22040. Moreover, only 31% of the
 marten’s habitat consists of federal lands in the first place. Id.

1 is indicative of great dispersal capacity in martens, and their results suggest that a few successful
 2 long-distance dispersers create enough gene” to mitigate the effects of isolation. MAR 220444;
 3 MAR 22659.

4 Again, the Court agrees with Plaintiffs that the Service’s finding that the coastal marten
 5 populations are not functionally isolated is not supported by the best available evidence. To start,
 6 the 12-month finding directly contradicts the Service Report’s conclusion that “each of the three
 7 extant coastal marten populations [is] likely to be functionally isolated from one another based
 8 either on marten survey results or limited habitat availability between the populations.” MAR
 9 20989-90. This stark inconsistency makes the 12-month finding appear arbitrary. While the
 10 Service “is not required to accept the [Species Report’s] conclusion,” it “must use the [Report’s]
 11 data in reaching its listing decision.” Kern Cty. Farm Bureau v. Allen, 450 F.3d 1072, 1080 (9th
 12 Cir. 2006).

13 Moreover, although the Service is entitled to deference when weighing conflicting views
 14 or studies, it is unreasonable to disregard a three-year study in one of the relevant population areas
 15 with over 3,000 locations where not a single tracked animal moved from northern California to
 16 southern Oregon. MAR 18120, MAR 20919. Indeed, this study bolsters the Species Report’s
 17 statement that the coastal marten populations “are separated from one another by distances 2 to 4
 18 times greater than juvenile dispersal distance reported for American martens . . . suggesting that all
 19 three extant populations are functionally isolated from one another.” MAR 20933. The Service
 20 offers no convincing rationale for relying instead on 1) isolated examples of Canadian martens
 21 dispersing beyond their mean distances,¹⁴ 2) the fact that low quality habitat between California
 22 and southern Oregon could theoretically allow for dispersal, and 3) genetic differentiation studies
 23 of martens in Canada. “The purpose of the best available science standard is to prevent an agency
 24 from basing its action on speculation and surmise. Under this standard, an agency must not

25
 26 ¹⁴ Defendants imply that information about these Canadian outliers was purposefully excluded
 27 from the Species Report, pointing to an email from Dr. Zwartjes that commented to the
 28 disagreeing biologist, “[p]erhaps, though, there is a reason that you did not include that
 information?” MAR 18118. The Court declines to draw this inference. The data could just have
 easily been excluded because the biologist thought it less relevant than the California survey,
 which examined the coastal marten population that was the subject of the Report.

1 disregard available scientific evidence that is in some way better than the evidence it relies on.”
 2 San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Auth. v. Locke, 776 F.3d 971, 995 (9th Cir. 2014). Evidence of
 3 the mean dispersal range of the coastal marten population and the fact that no instances of
 4 dispersal between the three populations have been documented is more direct evidence on the
 5 question of isolation than two studies on a different species of marten in Canada and the existence
 6 of poor quality connective habitat that could, in the abstract, allow for dispersal.¹⁵ In other words,
 7 the Service improperly based its isolation finding on “speculation,” rather than on the data to
 8 which it had access. In so finding, the Court is fulfilling its role to ensure that the Service does not
 9 “disregard available scientific evidence that is in some way better than the evidence it relies on;” it
 10 is not “choos[ing] among scientific studies . . . and order[ing] the agency to explain every possible
 11 scientific uncertainty.” The Lands Council v. McNair, 537 F.3d 981, 988 (9th Cir. 2008) (en
 12 banc).

13 Plaintiffs’ argument is bolstered by the Service’s own DPS analysis. In analyzing the
 14 “discreteness” of the coastal marten, the 12-month finding explained:

15 (1) Most juvenile marten dispersal distances (that are published in literature) in
 16 both logged and unlogged forests range from less than or equal to 5 km (3.1 mi)
 17 (Broquet et al. 2006, p. 1,694) to approximately 15 km (9.3 mi) (Phillips 1994, pp.
 18 93–94; Pauli et al. 2012, p. 393). The distance between the coastal Oregon and
 coastal northern California populations of Pacific martens and other Pacific marten
 populations to the east exceeds the likely maximum dispersal distance.

19 (2) Pacific martens within the three extant populations in coastal Oregon and
 20 coastal northern California likely only need to disperse short distances to establish
 a home range because there are typically sufficient amounts of unoccupied suitable
 habitat available within their natal area.

21
 22 ¹⁵ Defendants emphasize that two biologists working on the Species Report disagreed precisely on
 23 this point. See MAR 18118-18127. Arguing against a finding of functional isolation, Dr.
 24 Zwartjes focused on the Canadian studies and limited habitat connectivity between the
 25 populations, while Dr. Gregory Schmidt relied on the mean maximum dispersal for juvenile
 26 martens and the recent study tracking collared animals to argue the opposite. The existence of this
 27 debate, Defendants say, suggests a contested scientific question whose ultimate resolution merits
 28 increased deference to the agency. ECF No. 57 at 19. But as Dr. Zwartjes recognized, Dr.
 Schmidt was the “the species expert here,” and yet the 12-month finding adopts Dr. Zwartjes’s
 conclusions without addressing the concerns raised by Dr. Schmidt. “An agency complies with
 the best available science standard so long as it does not ignore available studies, even if it
 disagrees with or discredits them.” San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Auth. v. Locke, 776 F.3d
 971, 995 (9th Cir. 2014). This debate between the two biologists serves to illuminate that failure
 here.

1 MAR 22025. The Service used this data to conclude that the coastal marten was isolated from
2 other Pacific martens further east. While the Service certainly relied on other factors to make its
3 final decision that the coastal marten was a DPS, it is still notable that the Service seems to
4 discount this same evidence when analyzing whether the three coastal marten populations are
5 isolated from one another.

6 In sum, the Court finds that the best available evidence does not support the Service's
7 determination that the three coastal marten populations are not functionally isolated. As above,
8 this error does not mean that the Service must list the marten as endangered. It means the Service
9 could not have properly weighed factor five against the other four factors outlined in the ESA
10 because it failed to acknowledge the small, declining, and isolated nature of the coastal marten
11 populations. Therefore, its 12-month finding is flawed and must be reconsidered.

12 **B. SPR Analysis**

13 Plaintiffs' final challenge to the 12-month finding relates to its SPR analysis. Specifically,
14 Plaintiffs dispute the Service's conclusion that "the overall level of stressors is not geographically
15 concentrated in one portion of the coastal marten's range." MAR 22051. They claim that the best
16 available evidence shows that stressors are concentrated in the California portion of the coastal
17 marten's range. ECF No. 54 at 21. In support of this argument, Plaintiffs note that the Species
18 Report found that habitat loss from wildfire and climate change "will likely impact the CA_EPA
19 and SCO_EPA [i.e., the California and southern coastal Oregon] populations to a much greater
20 extent than the CCO_EPA [i.e., central coastal Oregon] population." MAR 20994-95. The
21 Species Report also documents higher rodenticide exposure in California than for the two Oregon
22 populations. MAR 20999. Overall, therefore, the Report concluded that "[t]he population in
23 northern coastal California is especially vulnerable to extirpation due to its small size and very
24 limited distribution, its location within a fire-prone area, and the large number of illegal marijuana
25 grows that likely occur within occupied suitable habitat potentially exposing martens and marten
26 prey to anticoagulant rodenticides." MAR 21000.

27 Defendants offer persuasive responses to this argument. First, they point out that the
28 wildfire and climate change stressors are not unique to California; the Species Report specifically

1 states that both will impact the California and southern coastal Oregon populations. MAR 20994-
 2 95. The Service also explained that the relatively wet and foggy marten habitat reduced the risk of
 3 fire on the marten's habitat. MAR 22045. As for rodenticide exposure, the Service acknowledged
 4 that grow sites "may possibly occur to a greater extent" in California than Oakland, but explained
 5 that no data supported a finding that toxicants are having population effects on the coastal marten.
 6 MAR 22051. In fact, only one positive exposure record for a coastal marten has been
 7 documented. Id. And although Plaintiffs criticize the service for not explicitly using the term
 8 "balancing" in its assessment of these and other stressors among the three coastal marten
 9 populations, the 12-month finding clearly analyzes each factor in the context of the others. See
 10 MAR 22049-51.

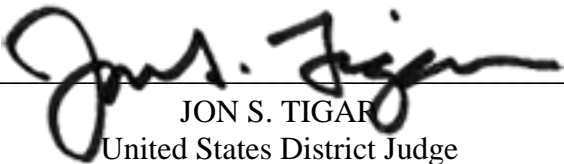
11 The problem, however, is that the Service's erroneous conclusion about the California
 12 population's size, discussed above, surely influenced its SPR analysis. Even if the Service
 13 sufficiently explained away the wildfire, climate change, and rodenticide risks, if it failed to
 14 recognize the California population's isolation and small and declining numbers, it could not have
 15 properly assessed whether that sub-population was, as the Species Report found, "especially
 16 vulnerable to extirpation." The Court directs the Service to reconsider its SPR analysis in light of
 17 its revised analysis of the five ESA factors.

18 CONCLUSION

19 The Court denies Defendants' and Intervenors' motions for summary judgment. With the
 20 exception of their challenge to the Service's finding that the Oregon marten population is not
 21 small and declining, the Court grants Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment.

22 IT IS SO ORDERED.

23 Dated: March 28, 2017

24 
 25 JON S. TIGAR
 26 United States District Judge
 27
 28