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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

THE COALITION TO PROTECT PUGET
SOUND HABITAT,

Case No. C16-0950RSL

Plaintiff,

v.

U.S. ARMY CORPS. OF ENGINEERS, *et al.*,

Defendants,

and

TAYLOR SHELLFISH COMPANY, INC.,

Intervenor - Defendant.

CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY,

Case No. 17-1209RSL

Plaintiff,

v.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *et al.*,

ORDER VACATING NWP 48 IN
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Defendants,

and

PACIFIC COAST SHELLFISH GROWERS
ASSOCIATION,

Intervenor - Defendant.

On October 10, 2019, the Court, after considering the cross-motions for summary judgment filed by the parties and intervenors in the above-captioned matters as well as the

1 Swinomish Indian Tribal Community’s submission in a related case, C18-0598RSL (Dkt. # 28),
2 found (a) that there is insufficient evidence in the administrative record to support the U.S. Army
3 Corps of Engineers’ conclusion that the 2017 reissuance of Nationwide Permit (“NWP”) 48
4 would have minimal individual and cumulative impacts on the aquatic environment for purposes
5 of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”) and (b) that the Corps’ environmental assessment related to
6 NWP 48 did not satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”).
7 In issuing NWP 48, the Corps opted to interpret the “similar in nature” requirement of 33 U.S.C.
8 § 1344(e)(1) broadly, with the result that it was virtually impossible to evaluate the impacts of
9 “commercial shellfish aquaculture activities” in a way that captured all of the varying operations
10 in the varying ecosystems throughout the nation. The Court found that the Corps’ promise that
11 its District Engineers would consider the impacts of the permitted activities did not satisfy the
12 agency’s obligation “to thoroughly examine the environmental impacts of permitted activities”
13 before issuing a nationwide permit. *Ohio Valley Envtl. Coal. v. Hurst*, 604 F. Supp.2d 860, 901-
14 02 (S.D. W.Va. 2009). The Corps’ issuance of a nationwide permit, at least with respect to
15 activities in the waters of the State of Washington, was found to be arbitrary and capricious and
16 not in accordance with NEPA or the CWA.
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20 Despite the statutory direction to “set aside agency action” that is found to be “arbitrary,
21 capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” the Court has
22 discretion to leave the unlawful agency action in place while the agency corrects the identified
23 errors or deficiencies. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2). The circumstances in which a remand without vacatur
24 is appropriate are “rare,” *Humane Soc’y v. Locke*, 626 F.3d 1040, 1053 n.7 (9th Cir. 2010), or
25 “limited,” *Cal. Communities Against Toxics, v. U.S. Envtl. Prot. Agency*, 688 F.3d 989, 992 (9th
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1 Cir. 2012). Because the APA creates a “presumption of vacatur” if an agency acts unlawfully,
2 the presumption must be overcome by the party seeking remand without vacatur. *Alliance for the*
3 *Wild Rockies v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 907 F.3d 1105, 1121-22 (9th Cir. 2018). *See also Nw. Env’tl*
4 *Advocates v. U.S. Env’tl Protection Agency*, 2018 WL 6524161, at *3 (D. Ore. Dec. 12, 2018)
5 (“Because vacatur . . . is the ordinary remedy, the Court concludes [that the party opposing
6 vacatur] bears the burden of demonstrating vacatur is inappropriate.”).¹

8 When determining whether to vacate an agency action, the courts in the Ninth Circuit
9 consider (1) the seriousness of an agency’s errors and (2) the “disruptive consequences of an
10 interim change that may itself be changed.” *Cal. Communities*, 688 F.3d at 992 (quoting *Allied-*
11 *Signal, Inc. v. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm’n*, 988 F.2d 146, 150-51 (D.C. Cir. 1993)).

13 Put differently, courts may decline to vacate agency decisions when vacatur would
14 cause serious and irreparable harms that significantly outweigh the magnitude of
15 the agency’s error. . . . Courts have considered remand without vacatur to be
16 appropriate where serious irreparable environmental injury would result from
17 vacatur. . . . In addition to environmental harm, it is appropriate to consider other
18 practical concerns when weighing the consequences of vacatur. *Cal Communities*,
19 688 F.3d at 993-94 (considering delay to “much needed power plant,” possibly
resulting in blackouts, to be a “severe” consequence of vacatur that may be
considered in balance).

20 *AquAlliance v. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation*, 312 F. Supp. 3d 878, 881 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (internal
21 quotation marks and citations omitted). In the context of environmental regulation, the Ninth
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23 ¹ At oral argument, the Army Corps of Engineers argued that vacatur was inappropriate because
24 plaintiffs had not established that each and every commercial shellfish operation authorized by NWP 48
25 caused them injury. Because the agency’s action was unlawful, vacatur is the “ordinary result.” *Empire*
26 *Health Found. v. Azar*, ___ F.3d ___, 2020 WL 2123363, *10 (9th Cir. May 5, 2020). “Other courts
27 routinely have vacated invalid agency actions of broad applicability without requiring plaintiffs to show
28 harms stemming from each unlawful application.” *N. Plains Res. Council v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*,
No. 4:19-cv-0044-GF-BMM (D. Mont. May 11, 2020). The Corps’ argument is rejected.

1 Circuit considers (a) whether vacating the invalid rule would risk environmental harm and
2 (b) whether the agency could legitimately adopt the same rule on remand (or whether the flaws
3 were so fundamental that it is unlikely the same rule would result after further analysis).
4 *Pollinator Stewardship Council v. U.S. E.P.A.*, 806 F.3d 520, 532 (9th Cir. 2015). Courts “leave
5 an invalid rule in place only when equity demands that we do so.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks
6 and citation omitted). *See also All. for the Wild Rockies v. United States Forest Serv.*, 907 F.3d
7 1105, 1121 (9th Cir. 2018).

9 Having considered the submissions of the parties, amici, the Swinomish Indian Tribal
10 Community, and Nisbet Oyster Co., Inc., regarding the appropriate remedy for the agency’s
11 unlawful actions and having heard the arguments of counsel, the Court finds as follows:

13 **1. Seriousness of the Agency’s Errors**

14 The Corps argues that, although the Court found that it violated the CWA and NEPA by
15 failing to take a hard look at the anticipated environmental impacts of NWP 48, the
16 consequences of its unlawful actions are not serious enough to justify vacatur because no
17 environmental harm will, in fact, occur if activities authorized under 2017 NWP 48 are allowed
18 to continue.² The Corps maintains that, even if it cannot devolve its obligations under the CWA
19 and NEPA to the District Engineer, the project-by-project verification process that is required in
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24 ² The Corps stopped processing NWP 48 applications in Washington State following entry of the
25 Court’s October 10, 2019, order. All pending and new shellfish aquaculture permit applications are
26 being processed as individual permits. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at ¶ 5. Until oral argument,
27 the Corps agreed that “[r]emand with instructions to process new permit applications and modification
28 requests through the individual permit process” was a viable option. Dkt. # 63-1 at 5.

1 the State of Washington³ effectively ensures that the aquaculture operations authorized by NWP
2 48 have minimal environmental impacts.

3 As of October 10, 2019, the Corps had verified 898 projects in the State of Washington
4 under 2017 NWP 48, encompassing 35,800 acres. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at ¶ 7.
5 Before verifying a project, a District project manager reviews the site-specific information
6 provided with the application as well as the remainder of the permit file (including all prior
7 authorizations), memorializing his or her findings in a “Memorandum for Record.” Case No.
8 C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at ¶¶ 12-13. All projects in Washington are subject to the terms and
9 conditions of a Programmatic ESA Consultation which are intended to ensure “avoidance and
10 minimization of impacts to endangered species and critical habitat, as established by analyses
11 performed in the Biological Assessment by the Corps and Biological Opinions for the
12 Programmatic ESA Consultation by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and
13 Wildlife Service (the ‘Services’).” Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at ¶¶ 7, 16-17. In
14 addition, the District inspects a percentage of all activities authorized under NWP 48 each year
15 to make sure that they are being conducted in accordance with the representations made in the
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20 ³ Although permittees may generally proceed with activities authorized by an NWP without
21 notifying the District Engineer, (33 C.F.R. § 330.1(e)(1)), general condition 18(c) requires the
22 submission of a pre-construction notification (“PCN”) if the proposed activity may affect or is in the
23 vicinity of a species listed or habitat designated as critical under the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”).
24 Because all aquaculture operations in the State of Washington occur in waters where there are
25 threatened/endangered species and/or critical habitat, applicants who seek to operate under the auspices
26 of NWP 48 in this State must submit a PCN and obtain a “verification” that the activity falls within the
27 terms of the permit and that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied. “For a project to qualify
28 for verification under a general permit, a Corps District Engineer must conclude that it complies with
the general permit’s conditions, will cause no more than minimal adverse effects on the environment,
and will serve the public interest.” *Sierra Club v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*, 803 F.3d 31, 39 (D.C. Cir.
2015) (citing 33 C.F.R. §§ 330.1(e)(2), 330.6(a)(3)(i)).

1 application and all terms and conditions imposed on the permittee.⁴

2 The District has provided two partial case files “that are representative of typical NWP 48
3 verifications.” Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at ¶ 11. The first verification authorizes 211
4 acres of on-bottom Pacific oyster cultivation on a 213 acre project area in Willapa Bay. Two
5 acres of slough within the project site would not be cultivated. The area had previously been
6 cultivated by a different operator under 2007 NWP 48. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-6 at
7 11. The District recognized that “[e]elgrass is present throughout the project area” with “denser
8 concentrations” marked on a map and that restarting cultivation in the area “would degrade the
9 eelgrass beds to some degree through direct removal of the eelgrass from trampling and
10 mechanical harvest and from increased turbidity and burying during mechanical harvest.” Case
11 No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-6 at 10-11. No compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts
12 to aquatic resources was required “because the on-going activity was previously authorized.”
13 Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-6 at 12. The District determined that the project should be
14 verified under 2017 NWP 48 and that the Corps had satisfied its obligations under the ESA
15 through the imposition of the terms and conditions arising from the earlier programmatic
16 consultation with the Services. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-6 at 11-12.⁵ Although the
17 Memorandum for Record makes the requisite finding that the proposed “activity will result in no
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23 ⁴ In 2019, the Seattle District inspected 5-6% of the permitted activities. Case No. C16-
0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at ¶ 18.

24 ⁵ The Programmatic Biological Opinions for Shellfish Activities in Washington State include a
25 number of conservation measures aimed at minimizing or avoiding impacts to eelgrass, including
26 conditions 3, 6, 25, 26, and 32. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-6 at 20-24. Three of these measures
27 do not, it appears, apply to this Willapa Bay site where shellfishing activities had occurred before March
28 18, 2007.

1 more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment,” Dkt.
2 # 63-6 at 16, there is no indication that the agency performed a NEPA- or CWA-level impact
3 analysis. Thus, the Corps’ failure to take a hard look at the environmental impacts of shellfish
4 aquaculture (other than, arguably, the potential impacts to endangered or threatened species
5 under the ESA) was not corrected at the District level. In fact, the District declined to require
6 any mitigation for the expected loss of eelgrass because the Corps permitted, on a nationwide
7 basis, operations affecting submerged aquatic vegetation as long as the area had previously been
8 used for commercial shellfish aquaculture.
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10 The second verification authorizes a 3.6 acre intertidal geoduck farm in previously-
11 uncultivated acreage. The District recognized that the project location was a documented
12 spawning area for surf smelt and sand lance, and was .3 miles away from a documented herring
13 spawning area. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-7 at 18 and 24. No compensatory mitigation
14 was required because the Corps found that there would be no adverse impacts to aquatic
15 resources. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-7 at 19. The District determined that the project
16 should be verified under 2017 NWP 48 and that the Corps had satisfied its obligations under the
17 ESA through the imposition of the terms and conditions arising from the earlier programmatic
18 consultation with the Services. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-7 at 18-20.⁶ There is no
19 indication that the agency performed a NEPA- or CWA-level impact analysis before making this
20 finding. Once again, the Corps’ failure to take a hard look at the environmental impacts of
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25 ⁶ The Programmatic Biological Opinions for Shellfish Activities in Washington State include a
26 number of conservation measures specifically aimed at minimizing or avoiding impacts to surf smelt,
27 sand lance, and herring spawning areas, including conditions 7-10. Case No. C16-0950, Dkt. # 63-7 at
28 5-6.

1 shellfish aquaculture (other than, arguably, the potential impacts to endangered or threatened
2 species under the ESA) was not corrected at the District level.

3 Intervenors argue that, in addition to the Corps' verification process, state, local, and
4 Tribal permit requirements and reviews provide layers of safeguards that "protect against the
5 potential for environmental harm associated with allowing existing authorizations to remain in
6 effect" following remand. Case No. C17-1209RSL, Dkt. # 66 at 7. Intervenors point to
7 Washington's Shoreline Management Act of 1971 and the State's Environmental Policy Act, but
8 the only permit requirement identified applies to "new commercial geoduck aquaculture only."
9 WAC 173-26-241(3)(b)(iv). Existing geoduck operations and all other shellfish aquaculture need
10 not obtain a use permit under that regulation, and local governments have discretion to exclude
11 from the requirement new geoduck operations on acreage that was already in aquaculture.
12 Intervenors also point out that the use of pesticides in shellfish aquaculture has been limited to
13 an herbicide to control non-native eelgrass in Willapa Bay and that the number of tideland acres
14 in shellfish production has actually decreased in Washington since the first nationwide permit
15 issued in 2007.
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18 The Corps/Intervenors have not shown that the District level verification process or state,
19 local, and/or Tribal oversight of commercial shellfish aquaculture activities in Washington
20 overcome the seriousness of the agency's errors in this case. In 2017, the Corps authorized the
21 installation of various structures, nets, and tubes and the discharge of dredged or fill materials
22 into waters of the United States as necessary for shellfish seeding, rearing, cultivating,
23 transplanting, and harvesting. The 2017 version of NWP 48 authorizes (a) the cultivation of
24 nonindigenous shellfish species as long as the species has previously been cultivated in the body
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1 of water at issue, (b) all shellfish operations affecting ½ acre or less of submerged aquatic
2 vegetation, and (c) all operations affecting more than ½ acre of submerged aquatic vegetation if
3 the area had been used for commercial shellfish aquaculture activities at any point in the past
4 100 years. The Corps failed to identify and evaluate the various impacts of commercial shellfish
5 aquaculture before issuing the nationwide permit, despite acknowledging that those activities
6 have environmental impacts. *See* NWP003040 (commercial shellfish aquaculture activities
7 “have some adverse effects on the biotic and abiotic components of coastal waters, including
8 intertidal and subtidal areas”); *Id.* (noting that “at a small spacial scale (e.g., the site directly
9 impacted by a specific aquaculture activity) there will be an adverse effect.”); NWP003041
10 (acknowledging “some impacts on intertidal and subtidal habitats, fish, eelgrass, and birds”);
11 NWP003042 (recognizing that “commercial shellfish aquaculture activities do have some
12 adverse effects on eelgrass and other species that inhabit coastal waters”); COE 127559 (stating
13 that “marine debris is a serious impact on the marine environment”); COE 127570
14 (acknowledging “potential adverse impacts” to riffle and pool complexes); COE 127584 (noting
15 that “[c]ommercial shellfish aquaculture activities can result in conversion of substrates (e.g.
16 mudflats to gravel bars), impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation, alteration in aquatic
17 communities from native to non-native shellfish species, and water quality impacts from harvest
18 activities”). This failure goes to the heart of the CWA and NEPA. As a consequence of this
19 failure, the environmental impacts of commercial shellfish aquaculture operations, individually
20 and cumulatively, are largely unknown. That the District subsequently assured itself that 898
21 shellfish operations fell within the terms of 2017 NWP 48 does not cure the fact that the permit
22 was issued without attempting to describe and quantify most of the foreseeable environmental
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1 impacts of those activities. While the local review of new geoduck operations provides some
2 level of confidence that the environmental impacts of such operations has been evaluated,
3 neither the Corps nor the Intervenors has shown that the review process applies to anything but a
4 small subset of the operations verified under 2017 NWP 48 in the State of Washington.
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6 The first factor in determining the nature of the remand in this case - the seriousness of
7 the agency's errors - supports vacatur.

8 **2. Disruptive Consequences of an Interim Change That May Itself Be Changed**

9 The second factor also favors vacatur. The Corps and the Intervenors rely heavily on the
10 economic consequences that will befall shellfish producers if their permits are vacated
11 immediately. These concerns are important and have been considered below, but the second
12 factor as originally stated by the D.C. Circuit - and adopted by the Ninth Circuit in *California*
13 *Communities* - focuses on the disruptions that would arise if a vacatur order were followed by
14 appropriate agency action reinstating the original rule or permit. The equities tilt away from
15 vacatur where "the disruptive consequences of an interim change that may itself be changed" are
16 significant, *Allied-Signal*, 988 F.2d at 150-51, and the factor "is weighty only insofar as the
17 agency may be able to rehabilitate its rationale for the regulation," *Comcast Corp. v. Fed.*
18 *Comm'ns Comm'n*, 579 F.3d 1, 9 (D.C. Cir. 2009). *See also Nw. Env'tl. Advocates v. United*
19 *States Env'tl. Prot. Agency*, No. 3:12-CV-01751-AC, 2018 WL 6524161, at *3 (D. Or. Dec. 12,
20 2018). In this case, the Court has significant doubts regarding the agency's ability to reissue a
21 nationwide permit governing commercial shellfish aquaculture in any form, much less in the
22 same form as was found invalid in October. The Corps implicitly acknowledged throughout its
23 Decision Documents that the incredible diversity in environments and activities covered by
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1 NWP 48 made it virtually impossible to conduct a nationwide impact analysis. The existing
2 record also suggests that the environmental impacts of these activities are more than minimal,
3 both individually and cumulatively, making it highly unlikely that the Corps will be able to make
4 the necessary findings under the CWA to rehabilitate NWP 48 in its present form. Thus, the
5 disruptive consequences of invalidating agency action only to have the action reinstated shortly
6 thereafter are not likely to arise.

8 The Court will assume, for purposes of this case, that the Ninth Circuit's analysis of the
9 equities has diverged from the D.C. Circuit's and takes into account other disruptive
10 consequences that will arise from vacatur, including both economic and environmental impacts.
11 If NWP 48 is retroactively vacated in the State of Washington, all verifications issued under the
12 auspices of that permit and all operations conducted pursuant to those verifications would be
13 considered unauthorized and in violation of federal law. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at
14 ¶ 26.⁷ Immediate vacatur would force commercial shellfish growers to apply for individual
15 permits, overwhelming the Corps' staff and resources. The Corps asserts that it would be unable
16 to process all 898 individual permit applications before the current NWP 48 expires in 2022.⁸
17 Therefore, while some growers might receive individual permits for their operations within a
18 few months, others might have to wait years before they could conduct shellfish operations in
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22 ⁷ In the circumstances presented here, the Court rejects the Intervenor's argument that
23 invalidation of NWP 48 leaves untouched the Seattle District's verifications of projects under that
24 permit. Those verifications are not stand-alone permits and in no way corrected the serious deficiencies
25 in the Corps' initial analysis.

26 ⁸ At oral argument, the Corps raised the possibility of re-issuing a NWP or issuing a regional
27 permit as a means of addressing its prior unlawful action. Because that possibility was not discussed in
28 its memorandum in support of remand without vacatur, it is unclear how long that process would take or
its impact on the economic consequences facing the growers.

1 this State.⁹

2 The Swinomish Indian Tribal Community fears that its shellfish operation may not
3 survive if NWP 48 is retroactively vacated, despite the fact that it has intentionally designed its
4 shellfish operations to avoid eelgrass, to not use pesticides, and to minimize the use/loss of
5 plastics. The Tribe also points out that it attempted to persuade the Corps to adopt more stringent
6 avoidance and minimization measures when reauthorizing NWP 48 in 2017, but to no avail. The
7 Tribe’s shellfishing entity, the Swinomish Shellfish Company, not only generates income for the
8 Tribe, but also “provides shellfish at no cost to tribal members for ceremonial and subsistence
9 purposes.” C18-0598RSL, Dkt. # 33 at ¶ 12. As a result of COVID-19 business closures and
10 furloughs on the Reservation and in their community, the ability to provide traditional, nutritious
11 shellfish to members is a matter of food security for the Tribe. Dkt. # 82-1. Its aquaculture
12 operation is relatively small and depends on three plantings per year with a regular, year-round
13 harvest cycle to meet the needs of its members and its customers. C18-0598RSL, Dkt. # 41 at
14 ¶ 4. The Tribe fears that if its shellfish company is “required to suspend activity while seeking an
15 individual Corps permit, it is likely the Company would go out of business without significant
16 additional capital from the Tribe.” C18-0598RSL, Dkt. # 41 at ¶ 9.

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20 Members of Intervenor Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association likewise report that
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23 ⁹ The Corps and Intervenor also argue that vacating the verifications will lift environmentally-
24 protective conditions imposed on the growers, impairing the Corps’ efforts to protect sensitive species
25 and habitats in the project area. Case No. C16-0950RSL, Dkt. # 63-2 at ¶ 27; Case No. C17-1209RSL,
26 Dkt. # 66 at 18. If NWP 48 is vacated and remanded, previously-authorized activities become
27 unauthorized, and the Corps and other agencies would have the power to impose penalties for
28 unpermitted discharges and harm to endangered species or critical habitat. The Corps/Intervenors do not
explain how the cessation of cultivation would be less protective of the environment than continued
cultivation with Corps oversight.

1 vacatur of NWP 48 before commercial shellfish farmers have an opportunity to seek and obtain
2 alternative permit coverage - be it through an individual permit or under a replacement national
3 or regional permit - would have devastating impacts on the continuing viability of their farms,
4 their employees, their communities, the state and local economies of which they are a part, and
5 the ability of Washington shellfish farmers to compete on a national or international basis. *See*
6 Case No. C17-1209RSL, Dkt. # 66 at 13-18.¹⁰ The growers also argue that vacatur would
7 ultimately harm the environment because shellfish are filter feeders which improve water
8 quality, shellfish farmers are strong advocates for the high water quality that is essential to their
9 crop, and shellfishing retards upland development activities. Case No. C17-1209RSL, Dkt. # 66
10 at 17-18.
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13 The Court has no reason to doubt the assertions of Swinomish or the Intervenors
14 regarding the threat vacatur poses to the continued viability of their businesses and the
15 downstream sequelae of closure. Farmers are part of a complicated chain of suppliers and
16 customers. They have to manage their resources in a way that allows them to generate income on
17 a predictable (if not regular) basis in order to pay their bills, retain employees, and stay in
18 business. Ordering the immediate cessation of all shellfishing activities conducted pursuant to
19 NWP 48 would result in the abandonment of harvestable shellfish to predators or the sea, the
20 neglect of existing shellfish structures and beds, and the inability to seed the next succession of
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23 ¹⁰ Much has changed since the original memoranda regarding remedy were filed and this Order
24 was drafted. The restaurant closures and market upheavals associated with the spread of the novel
25 coronavirus in Asia and the United States have already caused massive losses in the shellfish market. At
26 oral argument, counsel represented that 80% of the market disappeared in the first few months of this
27 year. Many of the devastating impacts the growers initially feared as a result of the vacatur of NWP 48
28 have already come about. The growers are now concerned that, if they are unable to maintain existing
beds and seed new beds, they will have no product to sell when the markets finally reopen.

1 shellfish. Plaintiffs' suggested compromise - that the growers be permitted to continue harvest
2 activities under the prior verifications as long as they timely submit an application for an
3 individual permit - would at least allow the growers to recover some of their sunk costs. The
4 Intervenor rejected the proposal, however, arguing that anything short of the continued ability
5 to maintain, harvest, and re-seed under the current authorizations threatens the long-term
6 viability of their enterprises.¹¹

8 The burden is on the parties opposing invalidation of unlawful agency action to rebut the
9 APA's "presumption of vacatur" by showing that the equities demand remand without vacatur.
10 The problem is not that the Intervenor have failed to establish that the loss of their authorization
11 to install shellfishing equipment and to discharge materials into the waters of the United States
12 would have devastating impacts on their businesses, but rather that they have not shown that
13 those impacts outweigh the environmental consequences of continuing their activities as
14 currently permitted. Those consequences are largely unknown precisely because the Corps -
15 seemingly at the behest of the industry - failed to comply with its statutory obligations to identify
16 and quantify impacts on aquatic resources. Intervenor are essentially arguing that they should
17 be allowed to conduct shellfish operations under a defective, unlawful permit regardless of the
18 environmental impacts for an unspecified period of time. This situation would last until the
19 Corps is able to correct its errors, which the Corps says it cannot do before 2022 (when 2017
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24 ¹¹ Swinomish, for its part, requests that seeding and planting be permitted in areas that do not
25 have mature native eelgrass beds for an additional six month period, which would essentially allow its
26 operations to continue throughout this growing season. Dkt. # 82-2 at 2. The Jamestown S'Klallam
27 request a stay of vacatur for "any shellfish aquaculture activities which are conducted pursuant to, and to
28 provide treaty harvest[] in furtherance of[,] treaty rights adjudicated under United States v.
Washington." Dkt. # 87 at 3.

1 NWP 48 would have expired anyway). Thus, as put forward by the Corps and the Intervenor,
2 all existing verifications would stay in place, shellfishing operations in Washington would
3 continue without change, and the Corps could turn its attention to crafting the 2022 version of
4 NWP 48.
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6 The equities in this case pit acknowledged adverse environmental impacts, the full extent
7 of which have not been fully evaluated or quantified by the agency tasked with doing so, against
8 the devastating impacts that will result if all commercial shellfishing activities in the State of
9 Washington are immediately prohibited while the Corps processes a replacement permit. As
10 discussed at oral argument, it appears that there are ways forward that could more appropriately
11 balance the concerns of all parties, but the Court's role at this point is limited to determining
12 whether the equities demand remand without vacatur. As the issue has been presented by the
13 Corps and the Intervenor, the equities are unclear and they have not overcome the presumption
14 in favor of vacatur. In the absence of meaningful assistance from the Corps and the Intervenor
15 in helping to shape a compromise remedy, the Court will adopt a remedy based on the
16 suggestions of plaintiffs, amici, and Swinomish.
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20 For all of the foregoing reasons, it is hereby ORDERED as follows:

21 1) NWP 48 and all authorizations or verifications under it are VACATED in the State of
22 Washington. This vacatur is hereby STAYED for sixty days to allow the Corps and/or
23 Intervenor to appeal and obtain a stay from the Ninth Circuit;
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25 2) The vacatur is also STAYED as to the following activities:

26 a) maintenance and harvesting activities (conducted in accordance with the terms
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1 of the current verification) for shellfish that were already planted/seeded as of the date of this
2 Order;

3 b) seeding/planting activities (conducted in accordance with the terms of the
4 current verification) occurring within six months of the date of this Order in areas that do not
5 contain mature native eelgrass beds, as well as to maintenance and subsequent harvesting of the
6 beds seeded/planted under this subsection;

7 c) shellfish activities (conducted in accordance with the terms of the current
8 verification) which occur pursuant to and to provide treaty harvest in furtherance of treaty rights
9 adjudicated under *United States v. Washington*.¹²
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11 **The stay provided by this paragraph is contingent on compliance with paragraph 3;**

12 3) Permittees who intend to conduct maintenance, harvest, and/or seeding/planting
13 activities under the preceding paragraph shall submit an application for an individual or other
14 existing Corp permit as soon as practicable and no later than six months from the date of this
15 Order;
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17 4) Other activities that were authorized by an existing NWP 48 verification, including
18 planting/seeding not covered by paragraph 2, are not authorized unless or until the operator
19 obtains a new valid permit from the Corps; and
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21 5) The Corps shall process individual permit applications and modification requests
22 related to commercial shellfish aquaculture in Washington as expeditiously as possible
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24 ¹² *United States v. Washington*, 873 F. Supp. 1422 (W.D. Wash. 1994) (“Shellfish I”); *United*
25 *States v. Washington*, 898 F. Supp. 1453 (W.D. Wash. 1995) (“Shellfish II”); *United States v.*
26 *Washington*, 909 F. Supp. 787 (W.D. Wash. 1995) (“Shellfish III”); *United States v. Washington*, 157
27 F.3d 630 (9th Cir. 1998); *United States v. Washington*, 19 F. Supp.3d 1317, 1344-45 (W.D. Wash. 2000)
28 (“Shellfish Implementation Plan”).

1 regardless whether it also chooses to pursue a new nationwide or a regional permit. The Corps
2 shall process shellfish cultivation permits in Washington in a manner consistent with the CWA
3 and NEPA requirements, as outlined in this Court’s Oct. 10, 2019 Order.
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5 Dated this 11th day of June, 2020.

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7 Robert S. Lasnik
8 United States District Judge
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