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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

LAURA LEIGH, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JON RABY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-00034-MMD-CLB

ORDER

**I. SUMMARY**

This action arises from a U.S. Bureau of Land Management gather of wild horses in eastern Nevada. Plaintiffs Laura Leigh, Wild Horse Education, Animal Wellness Action, and CANA Foundation have filed a motion for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction to stop the gather (ECF Nos. 4, 6 (“Motion”)),<sup>1</sup> arguing that the government’s actions violated the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act (“Wild Horse Act”), 16 U.S.C. § 1331, *et seq.*, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C. § 432, *et seq.*, and must be enjoined pending compliance. Plaintiffs further argue that the government has infringed their First Amendment right to observe the gather by unlawfully obstructing their access.<sup>2</sup> Because the Court finds Plaintiffs are unlikely to

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<sup>1</sup>In accordance with the Court’s Local Rules requiring requests for separate relief be separately filed, Plaintiffs filed their motion for temporary injunction (ECF No. 4) and motion for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 6) as separate entries on the docket. See LR IC 2-2(b) (“For each type of relief requested or purpose of the document, a separate document must be filed and a separate event must be selected for that document.”). The documents are identical, and the Court considers Defendants’ response brief (ECF No. 18) as applicable to both motions.

<sup>2</sup>Plaintiffs requested emergency *ex parte* relief. The Court found that Plaintiffs had not shown *ex parte* relief was required, but set an expedited briefing schedule and ordered Plaintiffs to serve Defendants, which they did, and set a hearing for two days later. (ECF No. 8.) Defendants filed their response brief (ECF No. 18), and Plaintiffs made their arguments in reply orally.

1 succeed on the merits of their claims and that the balance of equities and the public  
2 interest weigh against enjoining the Gather, the Court will deny the Motion.

3 **II. BACKGROUND**

4 On January 11, 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management initiated a gather of  
5 wild horses on the Pancake Complex in eastern Nevada (the “Gather” or “2022 Gather”).  
6 (ECF No. 4 at 10.) Plaintiffs are three non-profits and one individual who work to protect  
7 wild horses and Defendants are the U.S. Department of Interior, the Bureau of Land  
8 Management (“BLM”), and Nevada BLM Director Jon Raby.

9 **A. The Pancake Complex Herds**

10 The Pancake Complex is an area west-southwest of Ely, Nevada. (Exh. B, ECF  
11 No. 4-2 at 16.) It consists of two Herd Management Areas (“HMAs”), one Herd Area  
12 (“HA”), and one Wild Horse Territory. (ECF No. 18 at 5.) Before the beginning of the 2022  
13 Gather, the population estimate for the entire Pancake Complex was 3,244 wild horses.  
14 (ECF No. 18-1 at 3.) This number is far in excess of the established cumulative  
15 appropriate management level (“AML”) range for the Pancake Complex, which is only  
16 361-638 wild horses. (Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at 17; ECF No. 18-1 at 3.) The Pancake  
17 Complex AML range was established in 2008 through the decision-making process of the  
18 Ely District Resource Management Plan (“RMP”). (Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at 17.)

19 The BLM reports that conditions on the Pancake Complex are dire. The birth rate  
20 of foals is substantially down, which the BLM attributes to lack of resources mares need  
21 to feed. (ECF No. 18-1 at 3.) Horses observed in the area in the past two weeks have  
22 shown extremely low “body condition scores,” indicating poor health. (*Id.*) Severe drought  
23 from the past two years has deprived the area of needed water and forage, for horses  
24 and other animals on the range alike. (*Id.* at 2; Exh. 3, ECF No. 18-2 at 11-12; Exh. 5,  
25 ECF No. 18-2 at 2.) As a result of these conditions, the BLM conducted an emergency  
26 horse gather in 2020. (ECF No. 18-1 at 2.) The BLM predicts that without another gather,  
27 “[w]ild horse populations would remain over appropriate management levels[,] [t]he  
28 impacts to vegetation by grazing or trampling would increase more exponentially[,] . . .

1 [o]ver time forage resources would become less available, impacting wild horse herd  
2 health, and wild horses would be more susceptible to disease and drought.” (Exh. B, ECF  
3 No. 4-2 at 65.) Due to ongoing drought conditions and animals leaving the Pancake  
4 Complex in search of better conditions, a wild horse gather has become “an Ely District  
5 priority.” (ECF No. 18-1 at 2.)

6 **B. The Environmental Assessment**

7 The BLM published its final Environmental Assessment (“EA”) of the planned  
8 Pancake Complex Wild Horse Gather on May 5, 2021. (Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at 13-208.)  
9 The EA included a description of the BLM’s intended action, or “Proposed Action,”  
10 justifications for the Proposed Action, and considered alternatives. (*Id.*) Per the EA, the  
11 BLM’s Proposed Action is:

12 Over a 10 year period, use phased gathers to removed excess animals in  
13 order to achieve and maintain the population within AML range, apply  
14 fertility control methods (vaccines and/or IUDs) to released mares, maintain  
15 a sex ratio adjustment of 60% male and 40% female, and release a small  
16 non-reproducing component of males (up to 138 geldings) that brings the  
17 population to mid-AML.

18 (*Id.* at 22.) The stated purpose of the Proposed Action “is to gather and remove excess  
19 wild horses from within and outside the Pancake Complex and reduce the wild horse  
20 growth rates to achieve and maintain established AML ranges.” (*Id.* at 19.) More  
21 specifically, the Proposed Action “would be to gather and remove approximately 2,342  
22 excess wild horses within the Complex to achieve and maintain AML and administer or  
23 booster population control measures to gathered and released horses over a period of  
24 ten years from the initial gather.” (*Id.* at 22.) Such action would ostensibly meet the BLM’s  
25 goal of “attaining a herd size that is at the low range of AML, reducing population growth  
26 rates, and achieving a thriving natural ecological balance on the range.” (*Id.*) Because “[i]t  
27 is expected that gather efficiencies and holding space during the initial gather would not  
28 allow for the removal of sufficient excess animals during the initial gather to reach or  
maintain low AML,” the BLM anticipated needing to conduct “follow-up gathers” “on a  
periodic basis.” (*Id.* at 22-23.)

### C. Plaintiffs' Challenge and Agency Review

1           C.       **Plaintiffs' Challenge and Agency Review**  
2           Plaintiff Leigh (as an individual and as president of Wild Horse Education)  
3 submitted comments on the preliminary EA draft on November 23, 2020. (Exh. A, ECF  
4 No. 4-2 at 6-10.) Specifically, Leigh objected to the BLM's combination of proposed gather  
5 plans and broader BLM goals of herd population management. (*Id.* at 7.) Leigh argued  
6 that if the BLM sought to enact broader goals, they should develop a Herd Management  
7 Area Plan ("HMAP"). (*Id.*) Leigh also argued that the preliminary EA relied on data from  
8 the 2008 Ely District RMP, which she claimed is now outdated and lacks in-depth area  
9 analysis. (*Id.*)

10           The BLM noted that it received and considered over 3,600 public comments before  
11 issuing the final EA.<sup>3</sup> (Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at 73.) These comments and the BLM's  
12 responses were summarized in Appendix XIII of the final EA. (*Id.* at 169-207.) Twelve of  
13 the comments were expressly attributed to Leigh, including comments arguing that the  
14 EA was an improper form to proceed with a gather plan absent an HMAP and that the  
15 data relied on in the EA was out of date. (*Id.* at 173-176, 182-184, 202.) The Bristlecone  
16 and Tonopah BLM Field Office Managers reviewed the final EA and issued a Finding Of  
17 No Significant Impact ("FONSI") on May 4, 2021. (Exh. D, ECF No. 4-2 at 216-218.)

18           After the final EA was issued, Plaintiffs appealed its adoption with the United States  
19 Interior Board of Land Appeals ("IBLA") and petitioned for a stay of the EA's  
20 implementation pending review. (Exh. E, ECF No. 4-2 at 220-231.) The IBLA denied  
21 Plaintiffs' petition for stay on July 7, 2021. (ECF No. 4 at 10.)

22           The Gather was publicly announced on January 6, 2022. (ECF No. 4 at 10.)  
23 Plaintiffs filed a motion to reconsider the denial of the stay with the IBLA on January 10,  
24 2022, citing changed circumstances. (*Id.*) The IBLA denied Plaintiffs' reconsideration  
25 motion on January 14, 2022, after the Gather had begun. (*Id.*)

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>3</sup>The BLM summarized these comments and their responses in Appendix XIII in  
28 the final EA. (Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at 169-207). BLM responded to twelve of Leigh's  
comments, including stating that the "EA is in conformance with section 1333(a) of the  
[Wild Horse Act] as well as with the approved [land use plans] which provide management  
goals and objectives for management of wild horses within the Complex." (*Id.* at 174-175.)

1           **D.     The Gather**

2           The 2022 Gather that began on January 11, 2022, is ongoing today. As of January  
3 24, the BLM had gathered 987 and shipped 917 wild horses. (ECF No. 18-1.) The target  
4 number of removed horses for the 2022 Gather is 2,030, or 63% of the estimated current  
5 population. (*Id.* at 3.) If the BLM succeeds at removing their 2022 Gather target, there  
6 would still be approximately 1,214 wild horses in the Pancake Complex. (*Id.*) In other  
7 words, even assuming an effective 2022 Gather, the number of horses in the Pancake  
8 Complex would be almost double the high-end of the established AML, and more than  
9 triple its low-end.

10           There have already been incidents of injury and death during the Gather. Collette  
11 Kaluza, a volunteer for Plaintiff Wild Horse Education, observed the first day of the Gather.  
12 (ECF No. 4-1 at 2.) While the BLM pursued a band of horses with a low-flying helicopter,  
13 Kaluza observed that three horses had fallen behind the group. (*Id.*) One of the horses,  
14 a colt, was limping, and Kaluza reports that it appeared the colt had broken its leg. (*Id.* at  
15 3.) The colt continued to struggle while the helicopter drove the band of horses into the  
16 holding pens. (*Id.*) Kaluza timed the duration of the process and reports that it took 29  
17 minutes for BLM personnel to arrive at the range and another 30 minutes to rope the colt  
18 and put it in the trailer. (*Id.*) BLM Wild Horse and Burro Specialist Benjamin Noyes  
19 submitted a declaration in which he states that as of January 24, a total of 11 horses had  
20 died during the Gather. (ECF No. 18-1 at 3.) Of those 11 deaths, three were “acute,” or  
21 directly attributable to the Gather, and 8 were euthanized due to preexisting conditions.  
22 (*Id.*) Noyes reports that the death rate for this Gather (1% overall and 0.3% acute) is within  
23 the expected mortality rate for BLM horse gathers (1.1%). (*Id.* at 3-4; Exh. 7, ECF No. 18-  
24 3 at 12-13.)

25           Kaluza observed that the ground was very muddy and slippery during the Gather.  
26 (ECF No. 4-1 at 3.) She attributes these conditions to the changing daily temperatures, in  
27 which the ground freezes overnight and thaws during the day. (*Id.*) The ground was  
28 difficult for Kaluza to walk, drive, or move on as she observed the Gather, and she reports

1 witnessing several horses struggling to run. (*Id.*) Despite these conditions, the BLM has  
2 not stopped operations. (*Id.*) Noyes confirms that the conditions in this area are variable,  
3 but states that the horses are used to them and regularly run across the valleys up to 10-  
4 15 miles per day in search of food and water. (ECF No. 18-1 at 4.)

5 Kaluza also sought to observe the temporary holding corrals, but was informed  
6 she would not be permitted to view the corrals every day. (ECF No. 4-1 at 3.) Noyes  
7 reports that of the fourteen days of gather operations up until January 24, BLM personnel  
8 offered five public viewing days. (*Id.* at 4.) Noyes states that he personally offered Kaluza  
9 two additional viewing opportunities, which she declined. (*Id.*) In his declaration, Noyes  
10 also stated that BLM policy requires certain restrictions on public viewing for the safety of  
11 the horses, personnel, and the public, and to ensure an effective gathering process. (*Id.*  
12 at 4-5.) Specifically, Noyes explains that wild horses unaccustomed to humans may be  
13 “very flighty” and it is essential to minimize unnecessary movements. (*Id.*) Because of the  
14 necessities of hiding the trap from the view of the horses, such as hiding corrals behind  
15 a geographic feature so the horses do not change direction, Noyes explains that it is  
16 sometimes not possible for the public to always have an optimal viewing point. (*Id.* at 5.)  
17 However, he further asserts that he and other personnel take the time to speak with  
18 observers and address any expressed concerns. (*Id.*)

19 **E. This Action and Relief Requested**

20 Plaintiffs initiated this lawsuit on Friday, January 21, 2022 (ECF No. 1) and filed its  
21 Motion the following Monday, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief. (ECF Nos. 1, 4 at  
22 9.) First, Plaintiffs request the Court temporarily enjoin Defendants from further gathering  
23 activities at the Pancake Complex pending the resolution of their motion for preliminary  
24 injunction. (ECF No. 4 at 19.) Second, Plaintiffs request the Court to direct Defendants  
25 “to give at least one member of each plaintiff organization unobstructed access to the  
26 BLM’s corrals and holding facilities so they may observe and document the BLM’s  
27 activities to ensure compliance with applicable federal law.” (*Id.*) Finally, Plaintiffs request  
28

1 the Court enjoin Defendants from resuming the Gather until the Court can rule on  
2 Plaintiffs' requested declaratory relief. (*Id.*)

3 Defendants oppose the Motion. (ECF No. 18.) Noyes estimates that each day the  
4 Gather is delayed, the BLM will incur a cost of approximately \$20,000 in labor, travel, and  
5 operations costs. (ECF No. 18-1 at 5.) Moreover, the BLM is under time-pressure to  
6 complete the 2022 Gather before the recorded foaling season begins. (*Id.*) Per BLM  
7 policy, no helicopter gathers may take place between March 1 and June 30 of any given  
8 year to protect pregnant and nursing mares. (*Id.*)

9 On January 26, 2022, the Court heard oral argument on Plaintiffs' Motion.

### 10 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

11 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 governs preliminary injunctions and temporary  
12 restraining orders ("TROs"), and requires that a motion for a TRO include "specific facts  
13 in an affidavit or a verified complaint [that] clearly show that immediate and irreparable  
14 injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in  
15 opposition," as well as written certification from the movant's attorney stating, "any efforts  
16 made to give notice and the reasons why it should not be required." Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b).  
17 TROs are governed by the same standard applicable to preliminary injunctions. See *Cal.*  
18 *Indep. Sys. Operator Corp. v. Reliant Energy Servs., Inc.*, 181 F. Supp. 2d 1111, 1126  
19 (E.D. Cal. 2001) (citation omitted). "A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy  
20 never awarded as of right." *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008)  
21 (citation omitted). "An injunction is a matter of equitable discretion' and is 'an  
22 extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is  
23 entitled to such relief.'" *Earth Island Inst. v. Carlton*, 626 F.3d 462, 469 (9th Cir. 2010)  
24 (quoting *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 22, 32 (2008)).

25 To qualify for a preliminary injunction, a plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) a likelihood  
26 of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable harm; (3) that the balance of  
27 hardships favors the plaintiff; and (4) that the injunction is in the public interest. See  
28 *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20. A plaintiff may also satisfy the first and third prongs under a "sliding



1 scale” approach by showing serious questions going to the merits of the case and that a  
2 balancing of hardships tips sharply in plaintiff’s favor. *See All. for the Wild Rockies v.*  
3 *Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134-35 (9th Cir. 2011) (holding that the Ninth Circuit’s “sliding  
4 scale” approach remains valid following the *Winter* decision). The plaintiff, however, must  
5 still show a likelihood of irreparable harm and that an injunction is in the public interest.  
6 *See id.* at 1135.

7 **IV. DISCUSSION**

8 As explained below, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely  
9 to succeed on the merits of their claims and that the balance of equities in this instance  
10 weighs against enjoining the 2022 Gather. Because the Court further reasons its findings  
11 are unlikely to change within the next one to two weeks, and the 2022 Gather must  
12 conclude before March 1, the Court will consider both Plaintiffs’ motions for temporary  
13 restraining order and preliminary injunction now, and will deny both motions.

14 **A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

15 Plaintiffs allege that the BLM violated the Wild Horse Act, NEPA, and their First  
16 Amendment rights. “Because neither NEPA nor the [Wild Horse] Act contain an internal  
17 standard of judicial review, the Administrative Procedure Act [“APA”] governs this court’s  
18 review of the BLM’s actions.” *In Defense of Animals, Dreamcatcher Wild Horse and Burro*  
19 *Sanctuary v. U.S. Dep’t of Interior*, 751 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2014). The Court will  
20 therefore consider whether Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their claims by applying the  
21 APA standard of review.

22 If the BLM’s actions were “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or  
23 otherwise not in accordance with law,” the APA requires courts to set them aside. 5 U.S.C.  
24 § 706(2)(A). “An agency’s decision is arbitrary and capricious if it fails to consider  
25 important aspects of the issue before it, if it supports its decisions with explanations  
26 contrary to the evidence, or if its decision is either inherently implausible or contrary to  
27 governing law.” *In Defense of Animals*, 751 F.3d at 1061. Review under the APA’s  
28 arbitrary and capricious standard is “narrow” and “necessarily deferential.” *Friends of*



1 *Animals v. Silvey*, 353 F. Supp. 3d 991, 1003 (D. Nev. 2018) (citing *Motor Vehicle Mfrs.*  
2 *Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)). “[T]he reviewing court  
3 may not substitute its judgment for that of the agency.” *Env’t Def. Ctr., Inc. v. U.S. Env’t/l*  
4 *Prot. Agency*, 344 F.3d 832, 858 n.36 (9th Cir. 2003). Rather, the function of the district  
5 court is only to determine whether as a matter of law the evidence in the administrative  
6 record permitted the agency to make the decision that it did. See *Occidental Eng’g Co. v.*  
7 *I.N.S.*, 753 F.2d 766, 769-70 (9th Cir. 1985).

8 The Court addresses first Plaintiffs claims that the BLM’s actions violated the Wild  
9 Horse Act or NEPA. Then the Court will address Plaintiffs’ First Amendment claim. As  
10 explained further below, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have not demonstrated they are  
11 likely to succeed on the merits of their claims based on the record presently before the  
12 Court.

### 13 1. Wild Horse Act

14 Plaintiffs argue that the BLM violated the Wild Horse Act in two ways. First,  
15 Plaintiffs argue that by initiating the Gather without first developing a Herd Management  
16 Area Plan, or “HMAP,” BLM’s action was arbitrary and capricious or otherwise contrary  
17 to the mandate of the Wild Horse Act. (ECF No. 1 at 12.) Because Plaintiffs allege the  
18 BLM’s own regulation required it to implement an HMAP prior to the Gather, they argue  
19 that the Proposed Action violated the APA. (*Id.*) Second, Plaintiffs argue that the Gather  
20 was inhumane and the BLM’s decision not to adopt an HMAP establishing humane  
21 gathering procedures was arbitrary and capricious, also resulting in a violation of the Wild  
22 Horse Act. (*Id.* at 11-12.) For the reasons explained below, the Court finds Plaintiffs have  
23 failed to demonstrate they are likely to succeed on the merits of their Wild Horse Act  
24 claim.

#### 25 a. The Act and Regulations

26 The Wild Horse Act was enacted in 1971 with the stated purpose that, as “living  
27 symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West . . . wild free-roaming horses and  
28 burros shall be protected from capture, branding, harassment, or death.” 16 U.S.C. §

1 1331. To effect this policy, all wild horses were placed under the jurisdiction of the  
2 Secretary of the Interior, who was directed to “protect and manage” the wild horses,  
3 “designate and maintain” specific ranges for their preservation, and use his authority “in  
4 a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance  
5 on the public lands.” *Id.* at § 1333(a).

6 In pursuit of this goal, the Secretary is tasked with determining “whether  
7 appropriate management levels should be achieved by the removal or destruction of  
8 excess animals.” *Id.* at § 1333(b)(1). If the Secretary determines that “overpopulation  
9 exists on an given area of the public lands . . . he shall immediately remove excess  
10 animals from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” *Id.* at §  
11 1333(b)(2). If removal is necessary, the wild horses in excess of the appropriate  
12 management levels must be “humanely captured.” *Id.* at § 1333(b)(2)(B). The BLM  
13 defines “humane treatment” as “handling compatible with animal husbandry practices  
14 accepted in the veterinary community, without causing unnecessary stress or suffering to  
15 a wild horse or burro.” 43 C.F.R. § 4700.0-5(e). Conversely, “inhumane treatment” is  
16 defined as “any intentional or negligent action or failure to act that causes stress, injury,  
17 or undue suffering to a wild horse or burro and is not compatible with animal husbandry  
18 practices accepted in the veterinary community.” *Id.* at § 4700.0-5(f).

19 The BLM has enacted regulations governing its management of wild horse herds  
20 on BLM land:

21 Herd management areas shall be established for the maintenance of wild  
22 horse and burro herds. In delineating each herd management area, the  
23 authorized officer shall consider the appropriate management level for the  
24 herd, the habitat requirements of the animals, the relationships with other  
uses of the public and adjacent private lands, and the constraints contained  
in § 4710.4. The authorized officer shall prepare a herd management area  
plan which may cover one or more herd management areas.

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

1 43 C.F.R. § 4710.3-1.<sup>4</sup> The “constraints contained in § 4710.4” are that “[m]anagement  
2 shall be taken at the minimum level necessary to attain the objectives identified in  
3 approved land use plans and herd management area plans.” 43 C.F.R. § 4710.4.

4 **b. HMAP as Prerequisite**

5 Plaintiffs argue that 43 C.F.R. § 4710.3-1 unambiguously requires the BLM to  
6 establish an HMAP prior to initiating a gather. (ECF No. 4 at 9.) Although the  
7 government’s response is somewhat variable, ultimately the Court is not persuaded that  
8 Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits.

9 The regulation does include mandatory, repeated language, including that the BLM  
10 “shall prepare a herd management area plan.” See 43 C.F.R. § 4710.3-1. But what  
11 constitutes an HMAP remains somewhat unclear. The government argues alternatively  
12 that the EA satisfies the requirements of an HMAP and that there is no temporality  
13 requirement in the regulation mandating the BLM create an HMAP prior to a gather plan.  
14 (ECF No. 18 at 11-13.) In support of its argument that a separate HMAP is not required—  
15 as opposed to a combination of the EA, the RMP, and the established AML range—the  
16 government cites to an IBLA decision. The IBLA found in another instance that the BLM  
17 was not required to prepare an HMAP prior to removing wild horses “so long as the record  
18 otherwise substantiates compliance with the statute.” See *Animal Prot. Inst. of Am.*, 109  
19 IBLA 112 (1989), available at  
20 <https://www.oha.doi.gov/ibla/ibladecisions/109ibla/109ibla112.pdf>.<sup>5</sup> The Court is not yet

21 convinced that a separate HMAP is required prior to implementing a gather plan, or that  
22 a combined established AML, RMP, and EA cannot support a valid gather plan that  
23 satisfies the BLM’s regulatory mandate. See *Friends of Animals v. United States Bureau*

24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 <sup>4</sup>An “authorized officer” is “any employee of the Bureau of Land Management to  
26 whom has been delegated the authority to perform the duties described herein.” 43 C.F.R.  
§ 4700.0-5(b).

27 <sup>5</sup>At the Hearing, the government noted that if the text of a regulation is ambiguous  
28 the Court is required to defer to an agency’s interpretation of its own regulation under  
*Auer v. Robbins*, 519 U.S. 452 (1997). Whether the IBLA decision constitutes an  
interpretation by the Secretary of the Interior that is entitled to *Auer* deference was not  
briefed, and the Court will not weigh in on that issue unless and until it is briefed.

1 of *Land Mgmt.*, --F. Supp. 3d--, 2021 WL 2935900, at \*20 (D.D.C. Jul. 14, 2021)  
2 (reasoning the BLM has “considerable flexibility in choosing which types of plans to use  
3 and what to put in them . . . [i]t might, for example, use a land use plan, an EA, an  
4 established AML, and a gather plan . . . [o]r the Bureau might us an AML, an HMAP, and  
5 a gather plan . . . [o]r some other combination”); see also *Friends of Animals v. Pendley*,  
6 523 F. Supp. 3d 39, 56 n.3 (D.D.C. 2021) (reasoning that a 2019 action could be in  
7 compliance with portions of a 1989 HMAP or a 2008 resource management plan,  
8 depending on the relevant aspect of compliance). Plaintiffs’ argument is largely  
9 formalistic, and they do not address whether the EA satisfies the same substantive  
10 requirements that would be achieved through an HMAP. Accordingly, the Court concludes  
11 that Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely to succeed on the merits of the declaratory  
12 judgment claim.

13 **c. Requirement to Humanely Gather**

14 Plaintiffs also contend that the lack of an HMAP for the Pancake Complex resulted  
15 in an inhumane gather process in violation of the Wild Horse Act. Specifically, Plaintiffs  
16 assert that without an HMAP, the BLM failed to account for the freezing-thawing  
17 conditions on the Pancake Complex which created increased risk for horses when  
18 running. (ECF No. 4 at 18.) The Court is not persuaded that an HMAP would have cured  
19 these specific difficulties, and finds that Plaintiffs have not demonstrated they are likely to  
20 succeed on the merits of this claim.

21 First, Noyes states in his declaration that the daily freezing-thawing cycle is  
22 common for the Pancake Complex region in the winter, and that the horses are  
23 accustomed to running on thawing muddy ground in the winter season. (ECF No. 18-1 at  
24 4.) Second, the government argues that the EA did contemplate other times of year that  
25 gathers could occur, but due to the risk of potentially fatal heat stress the BLM determined  
26 a winter gather was preferable. (ECF No. 18 at 15; Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at 48.) Spring  
27 helicopter gathers are likewise not possible because the BLM has a moratorium on the  
28 use of helicopters between March 1 and June 30 to protect pregnant mares during the

1 foaling season.<sup>6</sup> (ECF No. 18-1 at 5.) The Court inquired at the Hearing whether there  
2 was a more suitable timeframe for the BLM to conduct a gather at the Pancake Complex,  
3 but Plaintiffs argued only that the BLM should have prepared an HMAP so that public  
4 comment could have been received. Because the BLM did consider the timing of their  
5 proposed gathers in the EA, the Court is not persuaded at this time that an HMAP would  
6 have provided a unique opportunity for public comment that was not achievable through  
7 the EA.

8 Moreover, it is not clear that the Gather was “inhumane” in violation of the statute,  
9 resulting in turn in a violation of the APA. It is not disputed that some horses have been  
10 euthanized during the Gather, at least three of which for injuries directly attributable to the  
11 Gather. (ECF No. 18-1 at 4.) However, it also not in dispute that every gather carries  
12 some risk, and that a small number of wild horse injuries and deaths are likely inevitable.  
13 Noyes stated in his declaration that the mortality rate for the 2022 Gather as of January  
14 24 was approximately 1%, with only 0.3% of deaths directly attributable to the Gather.  
15 (*Id.*) Both the EA and a study supplied by the government estimate that the expected  
16 mortality rate for BLM horse gathers is between 0.5% and 1.1%. (Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at  
17 45; Exh. 7, ECF No. 18-3 at 11-13.) Although the incident Kaluza observed involving the  
18 colt breaking its leg is distressing and tragic, it is not clear that the BLM has conducted  
19 an inhumane Gather on the whole, and Plaintiffs have not established that one or two  
20 incidents of harm would constitute “inhumane” treatment under the Wild Horse Act.

21 For these reasons, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely to  
22 succeed on their claim that an HMAP would have produced a more humane gather, or  
23 that the 2022 Gather is inhumane.

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26 <sup>6</sup>Plaintiffs argued at the Hearing that mares in the Pancake Complex foal early and  
27 the best time of year to conduct a gather is therefore more herd-specific than the BLM’s  
28 policy accounts for. This may be the case, and may be relevant as to whether the  
documents the BLM relied on in preparing the EA sufficiently addressed the potential risks  
to the Pancake Complex herds. However, Plaintiffs have not at this time offered any  
evidence of the foaling period at the Pancake Complex, or why a planned gather in  
January is uniquely harmful to these herds.

## 2. NEPA

1  
2 Plaintiffs also argue that the decision to initiate the 2022 Gather was arbitrary and  
3 capricious because the BLM violated the NEPA by failing to analyze the significant  
4 environmental impacts of removing all the allegedly excess horses at once, rather than  
5 over a 10-year period. (ECF No. 1 at 12.) NEPA is a procedural statute that requires  
6 federal agencies to “asses the environmental consequences of their actions before those  
7 actions are undertaken.” *Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Ctr. v. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 387  
8 F.3d 989, 993 (9th Cir. 2004). NEPA provides for public participation in assessing a  
9 proposed action's environmental consequences, enabling the public to “play a role in both  
10 the decisionmaking process and the implementation of that decision.” *Robertson v.*  
11 *Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 349 (1989).

12 Although NEPA lacks a substantive mandate, its “action-forcing” procedural  
13 requirements help carry out a “national commitment to protecting and promoting  
14 environmental quality.” *Id.* at 348. As part of these action-forcing requirements, NEPA  
15 mandates that agencies considering “major Federal actions significantly affecting the  
16 quality of the human environment” must, to the fullest extent possible, prepare an  
17 environmental impact statement (“EIS”). See 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C); see also 40 C.F.R. §  
18 1508.11. “To decide whether an EIS is required because the agency's action ‘significantly  
19 affect[s] the quality of the human environment,’ an agency may first prepare an  
20 Environmental Assessment (“EA”), which is a ‘concise public document’ that must  
21 ‘[b]riefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an  
22 [EIS].’” *In Defense of Animals, Dreamcatcher Wild Horse and Burro Sanctuary v. U.S.*  
23 *Dep’t of Interior*, 751 F.3d 1054, 1068 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9(a)(1));  
24 see also *Friends of Animals v. Sparks*, 200 F. Supp. 3d 1114, 1119 (D. Mont. 2016)  
25 (acknowledging that the BLM regularly prepares an EA to evaluate potential  
26 environmental impacts before initiating wild horse gathers). If the agency determines that  
27 no EIS is required, it must issue a FONSI describing why the action “will not have a  
28 significant effect on the human environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.13. “In reviewing a

1 decision not to prepare an EIS under NEPA, the reviewing court ‘employ[s] an arbitrary  
2 and capricious standard that requires us to determine whether the agency has taken a  
3 ‘hard look’ at the consequences of its actions, based [its decision] on a consideration of  
4 the relevant factors, and provided a convincing statement of reasons to explain why a  
5 project's impacts are insignificant.’” *In Defense of Animals*, 751 F.3d at 1068 (quoting  
6 *Env’tl Prot. Info. Ctr. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 451 F.3d 1005, 1009 (9th Cir. 2006)).

7 The BLM here prepared its EA and issued a FONSI. (Exhs. B and D, ECF No. 4-2  
8 at 12-208, 215-218.) Plaintiffs do not expressly argue that the BLM should have prepared  
9 an EIS, but rather claim that the BLM’s EA contemplated a different action than that which  
10 took place in the 2022 Gather. Plaintiffs argue that that the EA contemplated a gather of  
11 approximately 2,342 over a phased ten-year period and does not consider the impact of  
12 removing 2,030 wild horses at once, or the effect of removing 85% of the population over  
13 a three-week period. (ECF No. 4 at 10.) The government responds that the EA does not  
14 specify how many horses may be removed from the Pancake Complex at a time and  
15 focuses instead on the purpose of the gather plan, which is to bring the population within  
16 the AML range. (ECF No. 18 at 17.)

17 The language the parties cite to in the EA could support either interpretation. The  
18 EA’s description of the Proposed Action contemplates “a period of ten years,” “phased  
19 gathers,” and “gather[ing] and remov[ing] approximately 2,342 excess wild horses within  
20 the Complex.” (Exh. B, ECF No. 4-2 at 22.) But additional language in that section reveals  
21 that the BLM’s purpose is to “achieve and maintain AML.” (*Id.*) The EA further concedes  
22 that “[i]t is expected that gather efficiencies and holding space during the initial gather  
23 would not allow for the removal of sufficient excess animals during the initial gather to  
24 reach or maintain low AML.” (*Id.*) This prediction is supported by the conclusion in Noyes’  
25 declaration that even if the BLM removes 2,030 wild horses, the population for the  
26 Pancake Complex would be almost double the high-end of the AML range. (ECF No. 18-  
27 1 at 3.) Because the EA expressly contemplated that multiple gathers may be necessary  
28 to achieve an AML within the established range—which is required by the BLM’s



1 regulation—the Court is persuaded by the government’s interpretation that the EA did  
2 consider removing approximately 2,000 wild horses in a single gather.

3 Similarly, the Court finds Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely to succeed as to  
4 their argument about removal of a large percentage of the Pancake Complex population.  
5 Noyes estimates that the 2022 Gather will remove 63% of the current population, a much  
6 lower estimate than Plaintiffs’ alleged 85% estimate. (ECF No. 18-1 at 3.) But the EA does  
7 contemplate in its description of the Proposed Action that a proportion of the population,  
8 estimated at 15-20%, would not be captured or treated over the 10-year period. (Exh. B,  
9 ECF No. 4-2 at 23.) It is unclear if this paragraph of the EA clearly anticipates that 80-  
10 85% of the population would be gathered at once, or if over several gathers some minority  
11 of the population would never be gathered. Regardless, Plaintiffs have not shown, at this  
12 time, that such a consideration was necessary prior to issuing the FONSI. The agency is  
13 required to take a “hard look,” not exhaust every possible alternative. *See In Defense of*  
14 *Env’tl Prot. Info. Ctr.*, 451 F.3d at 1009. To the extent that Plaintiffs are arguing that the  
15 removal of such a large percentage of the population would be detrimental to the herd  
16 itself, it is unclear whether the EA and FONSI must address that question. *See* 40 C.F.R.  
17 § 1508.13 (requiring an explanation why an action “will not have a significant effect on the  
18 human environment”). Based on the information before the Court at this early stage,  
19 Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely to succeed on their NEPA claim.

### 20 3. First Amendment

21 Plaintiffs also allege that the BLM is infringing upon their First Amendment right to  
22 observe the Gather by refusing them access to certain aspects of the Gather and only  
23 providing access to vantage points with obstructed views. (ECF No. 1 at 13.) The  
24 government responds that Plaintiffs have failed to show they are likely to succeed on their  
25 First Amendment claim because they have not explained why the present viewing  
26 opportunities were insufficient.<sup>7</sup> (ECF No. 18 at 19.) Because the Court finds the

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28 <sup>7</sup>The Court notes that it is the government’s burden to prove any restrictions are  
narrowly tailored to an overriding interest, not Plaintiffs’ burden to show they are not or

1 government's proffered interests of safety and efficacious gathers are recognized  
2 "overriding interests," Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely to succeed on the merits  
3 of their First Amendment claim. However, because it is not clear whether the restrictions  
4 on access to the holding corral are "narrowly-tailored," the Court will deny Plaintiffs'  
5 Motion without prejudice.

6 There is a well-established "qualified right of access for the press and public to  
7 observe government activities." *Leigh v. Salazar*, 677 F.3d 892, 898 (9th Cir. 2012). The  
8 Ninth Circuit has applied the two-step test articulated in *Press-Enterprise Company v.*  
9 *Superior Court* ("*Press-Enterprise II*"), 478 U.S. 1, 8-9 (1986), to right of access claims  
10 involving wild horse gathers. See *id.* at 898-900. "First, the court must determine whether  
11 a right of access attaches to the government proceeding or activity by considering 1)  
12 'whether the place and process have historically been open to the press and general  
13 public' and 2) 'whether public access plays a significant positive role in the functioning of  
14 the particular process in question.'" *Id.* at 898 (quoting *Press-Enterprise II*, 478 U.S. at 8-  
15 9). "Second, if the court determines that a qualified right applies, the government may  
16 overcome that right only by demonstrating 'an overriding interest based on findings that  
17 closure is essential to preserve higher values and is narrowly tailored to serve that  
18 interest.'" *Id.* (quoting *Press-Enterprise II*, 478 U.S. at 9).

19 The government does not dispute that a qualified right exists to view wild horse  
20 gathers. (ECF No. 18 at 19.) Indeed, another judge in this District agreed with that  
21 conclusion in a wild horse gather case. See *Leigh v. Salazar*, 954 F. Supp. 2d 1090, 1100-  
22 01 (D. Nev. 2013). The government argues instead that any restriction to the temporary  
23 holding corrals are narrowly tailored to the twin overriding interests of safety and efficacy.  
24 (ECF No. 18 at 19-21.) The Court is satisfied that the government will likely be able to  
25 show safety and effective gathering procedure are overriding interests. Plaintiffs do not  
26 dispute that these justifications are valid, overriding interests. However, it is less clear

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that viewing opportunities are sufficient despite restrictions. See *Press-Enterprise Company v. Superior Court* ("*Press-Enterprise II*"), 478 U.S. 1, 8-9 (1986).

1 whether the restrictions on viewing in the holding corrals are narrowly tailored to serve  
2 those aims.

3 It is not in dispute that the BLM provides some opportunities to view the holding  
4 corrals, first at a distance of a couple hundred yards, then after the horses have been fed,  
5 watered, and secured, at an estimate of 20 feet. (ECF No. 18 at 21.) BLM Wild Horse and  
6 Burro Specialist Noyes explained more fully in his declaration that some distance is  
7 necessary while securing the horses after a gather to ensure their safety, as well as the  
8 safety of personnel and the public. (ECF No. 18-1 at 4.) At the Hearing, the government  
9 explained further that limiting viewings of corralled horses is necessary because  
10 sometimes BLM personnel work the horses up until dark, precluding earlier viewing.  
11 Additionally, it is not in dispute that there were several opportunities to view the holding  
12 corrals. Moreover, Noyes noted he offered observer Kaluza additional viewing  
13 opportunities of the holding corral, which she declined. The Court finds that Plaintiffs have  
14 failed to show they will likely succeed in arguing the BLM imposed restrictions that are  
15 not narrowly tailored.<sup>8</sup> (*Id.*)

16 Because the Court has established that a qualified right of access exists to observe  
17 the Gather, and because the Gather is ongoing, the Court will deny Plaintiffs' Motion  
18 without prejudice as the First Amendment claim.

### 19 **B. Irreparable Harm**

20 Apart from arguing that Plaintiffs' expressed harm is more aesthetic than  
21 environmental, the government does not seriously dispute that permitting an agency  
22 action that allegedly violates the Wild Horse Act and NEPA to proceed would constitute  
23 irreparable harm. (ECF No. 18 at 21-22.) In any event, the language of the Wild Horse  
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25 <sup>8</sup>It remains unclear, however, exactly why only five holding corral viewing days  
26 were available to observers over the course of two weeks. Because the Gather is ongoing,  
27 and the Court has established there is a qualified right for the public to view the Gather,  
28 Plaintiffs' motion with respect to their First Amendment claims will be denied without  
prejudice. Plaintiffs may renew their request for mandatory preliminary injunctive relief  
requiring the BLM to provide access if Plaintiffs can show that restrictions are in place  
that they contend are not narrowly tailored to the government's overriding interest in  
safety and effective gathering. If such an occasion arises, the Court will likely consider  
the request an emergency and will hear the matter on an expedited schedule.

1 Act's purpose and policy—that “wild free-roaming horses and burros are living symbols  
2 of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West . . . [and] enrich the lives of the American  
3 people”—runs counter to the government's “aesthetic” argument. See 16 U.S.C. § 1331.  
4 The harm Plaintiffs claim to have suffered (or may suffer in the future) is fairly  
5 characterized as irreparable in the sense that environmental injury can seldom be  
6 adequately remedied with money damages. See *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632  
7 F.3d 1127, 1136 (9th Cir. 2011). However, the Court agrees with other courts that have  
8 considered this issue and found that alleging emotional injury by observing wild horse  
9 gathers may not alone justify a finding of irreparable harm that satisfies the *Winter* test.  
10 See *Friends of Animals v. United States Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 232 F. Supp. 3d 53, 66  
11 (D.D.C. 2017) (collecting cases and finding that where the BLM does not intend to kill or  
12 seriously injure significant numbers of healthy animals, individuals with sincere emotional  
13 ties to horses had not established a level of “certain and great” irreparable injury).

14 But the Court need not address whether Plaintiffs' claimed injuries are irreparable,  
15 substantial, and certain because Plaintiffs cannot satisfy the other three *Winter* prongs.  
16 In addition to the first prong, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have not shown an injunction  
17 is in the public interest or that the balance of equities weighs in their favor. See *Winter*,  
18 555 U.S. at 23 (explaining that even when a plaintiff shows irreparable injury, the other  
19 factors must also be satisfied before a preliminary injunction may issue).

### 20 **C. Balance of the Equities and Public Interest**

21 The government argues that the balance of harms favors denying the Motion  
22 because delaying the 2022 Gather would effectively cancel it for this year, exacerbating  
23 the harms over the next year and placing “many horses at a catastrophic risk.” (ECF No.  
24 18 at 22-23.) Plaintiffs argue that delay would be a “slight inconvenience” to the BLM and  
25 that the Court should enjoin gathering until the BLM complies with NEPA, the Wild Horse  
26 Act, and humane handling requirements, as articulated in the complaint. (ECF No. 4 at  
27 15.) The Court disagrees that the inconvenience would be slight, and finds that on  
28

1 balance, enjoining the Gather would likely create greater harm than permitting it to  
2 proceed.

3 The government has established that Nevada, and the Pancake Complex  
4 specifically, has been subjected to years of severe, “exceptional” drought, and that forage  
5 has been harmed as a result. (Exh. 3, ECF No. 18-2 at 11-12; Exh. 5, ECF No. 18-2 at  
6 2.) Even permitting the 2022 Gather to proceed would leave over 1,200 wild horses going  
7 into the next foaling season, more than double the high-end of the Pancake Complex’s  
8 established AML range. (ECF No. 18-1 at 3.) The need to complete the Gather prior to  
9 the helicopter moratorium adds an increased urgency for the BLM to act, heightening the  
10 potential consequences of delay. Ultimately, the Court disagrees that enjoining the BLM  
11 from gathering wild horses until the BLM establishes an HMAP and/or submitting another  
12 EA for public notice and comment would be a “slight inconvenience” to the BLM’s  
13 objectives of stabilizing the herd population levels in the Pancake Complex.

14 Although the Court agrees with Plaintiffs that there is a strong public interest in  
15 preventing harm to wild horses and that intense scrutiny of the BLM’s actions is  
16 warranted, it does not follow that enjoining the Gather would be in the public interest. The  
17 death of the colt that Kaluza observed is unquestionably concerning and tragic. But  
18 permitting horses to starve while their numbers multiply and their forage disappears is  
19 tragic as well. The Wild Horse Act requires that the Secretary of the Interior manage wild  
20 horses in a manner designed to maintain a “thriving natural ecological balance”—a status  
21 that cannot currently be ascribed to the Pancake Complex. See 16 U.S.C. § 1333(a).  
22 While the Court is receptive to Plaintiffs’ arguments relating to future gathers under the  
23 EA, the Court concludes that enjoining the 2022 Gather is not in the public interest and  
24 the balance of equities weighs against granting Plaintiffs’ Motion.

## 25 **V. CONCLUSION**

26 The Court notes that the parties made several arguments and cited to several  
27 cases not discussed above. The Court has reviewed these arguments and cases and  
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1 determines that they do not warrant discussion as they do not affect the outcome of the  
2 issues before the Court.

3 It is therefore ordered that Plaintiffs' motion for temporary restraining order (ECF  
4 No. 4) and Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 6) are denied. Preliminary  
5 injunctive relief on Plaintiffs' First Amendment claim is denied without prejudice.

6 DATED THIS 28<sup>th</sup> Day of January 2022.

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MIRANDA M. DU  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE