

1 David Derrick (CA Bar No. 316745)
2 Catherine Kilduff (CA Bar No. 256331)
3 CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
4 1212 Broadway, Suite 800
5 Oakland, CA 94612
6 Phone: (510) 844-7100
7 Facsimile: (510) 844-7150
8 Email: dderrick@biologicaldiversity.org
9 ckilduff@biologicaldiversity.org

6 Lindsey Zehel (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)
7 DEFEND THEM ALL FOUNDATION
8 25 NW 23rd Place, Suite 6-310
9 Portland, OR 97210
10 Phone: (567) 203-7220
11 Email: lzehel@defendthemall.org

10 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs Center for Biological
11 Diversity and Defend Them All Foundation*

12 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
13 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
15 and DEFEND THEM ALL FOUNDATION;

16 Plaintiffs,

17 v.

18 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
19 and GINA RAIMONDO, Secretary of
20 Commerce;

21 Defendants.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

22 **INTRODUCTION**

23
24 1. Plaintiffs Center for Biological Diversity and Defend Them All Foundation
25 (“Plaintiffs”) bring this action under the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531–
26 1544, against Defendants Secretary of Commerce and National Marine Fisheries Service
27 (collectively, “the Service”) for failing to make the statutorily required 12-month finding on
28 Plaintiffs’ February 2022 petition to protect the tope shark (*Galeorhinum galeus*) under the ESA

1 (“Petition”). 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(B). The Service’s ongoing failure places this vulnerable
2 shark, also known as the “soupfin” shark, at greater risk of extinction.

3 2. Tope sharks are small, highly migratory sharks that inhabit shallow temperate
4 waters around the world. Within the United States, this shark can be found in waters off
5 Washington, Oregon, and California, including San Francisco Bay.

6 3. Commercial fishing has precipitously depleted tope shark populations across the
7 globe. These fisheries target tope shark for its fins, meat, and liver oil. Also, the shark is often
8 incidentally entangled and drowned in gillnet fisheries. The International Union on the
9 Conservation of Nature (“IUCN”) listed the tope shark as critically endangered in 2020 because
10 global populations have cratered by more than 80 percent in 79 years.

11 4. In response to Plaintiffs’ Petition highlighting these threats, the Service concluded
12 that listing the tope shark under the ESA “may be warranted.” 87 Fed. Reg. 25,209 (Apr. 28,
13 2022). However, the Service has failed to follow up with the statutorily required 12-month
14 finding. 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(B). The 12-month finding on Plaintiffs’ Petition was due on
15 February 15, 2023, more than 16 months ago.

16 5. Yet the Service has not issued the required 12-month finding. Accordingly,
17 Plaintiffs seek a declaration that the Service is in violation of its mandatory ESA obligation to
18 make a 12-month finding on the Petition, and an order requiring the Service to issue a 12-month
19 determination on the Petition by a date certain.

20 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

21 6. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 16 U.S.C.
22 § 1540(c) because this action arises under the laws of the United States and the ESA’s citizen-
23 suit provision. An actual, justiciable controversy now exists between Plaintiffs and the Service,
24 and the requested relief is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 (declaratory and injunctive
25 relief), and 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g) (citizen suit provision of the ESA).

26 7. As required by the ESA, Plaintiffs provided the Service with notice of their intent
27 to sue over the violations of law alleged in this Complaint more than sixty days ago. 16 U.S.C.
28 § 1540(g)(2)(C). The Service has not remedied these violations of law.

1 sharks. He frequently sees tope sharks, and he plans to continue to look for tope sharks when
2 diving.

3 13. Plaintiff Defend Them All (“DTA”) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to
4 securing a better future for animals and their habitats through community advocacy, education,
5 and legal guidance. DTA maintains an ever-growing audience of legal scholars, attorneys, and
6 professional advocates that rely on its research memoranda and commentary related to animal
7 welfare law and policy. Additionally, DTA provides educational opportunities for law students to
8 gain hands-on experiences with issues relating to environmental law and policy through various
9 internship programs. DTA’s Ocean Species Initiative highlights the need to secure protection for
10 marine species and their habitats. In the summer of 2021, DTA student interns from the
11 University of San Diego Law School, who live and recreate along the California coast where
12 tope sharks are known to occur and have important breeding areas, recognized and championed
13 DTA's work to protect tope sharks in support of its mission. DTA brings this action on behalf of
14 itself, members, and supporters.

15 14. The above-described cultural, spiritual, aesthetic, recreational, scientific,
16 educational, and other interests of Plaintiffs’ members have been, are being, and, unless the relief
17 prayed herein is granted, will continue to be adversely affected and irreparably injured by the
18 Service’s continued refusal to comply with its obligations under the ESA. The Service’s failure
19 to comply with the ESA’s nondiscretionary deadline for a listing determination for the tope shark
20 prevents the completion of the listing process and delays and deprives the shark of statutory
21 protections necessary to the species’ survival and recovery. The relief sought in this case will
22 redress these injuries.

23 **Defendants**

24 15. Defendant Gina Raimondo is the Secretary of Commerce (“Secretary”) and is
25 sued in her official capacity. The Secretary is charged with implementing the ESA for most
26 marine species, including the tope shark. The Secretary is the official in whom the ESA vests
27 final responsibility for making decisions and promulgating regulations required by and in
28 accordance with the ESA.

1 available . . . after conducting a review of the status of the species.” *Id.* § 1533(b)(1)(A); *accord*
2 50 C.F.R. § 424.11(b).

3 21. The ESA has a suite of substantive legal protections that apply once a species is
4 listed as endangered or threatened. For example, ESA section 4(a)(3) requires the Service to
5 designate “critical habitat” for listed species, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(a)(3), to protect the habitat areas
6 essential to the species’ survival and recovery. *See id.* § 1532(5)(A).

7 22. In addition, ESA section 7(a)(2) requires all federal agencies to ensure that their
8 actions do not “jeopardize the continued existence” of any endangered or threatened species or
9 “result in the destruction or adverse modification” of any listed species’ critical habitat. 16
10 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2).

11 23. ESA section 9 prohibits, among other actions, “any person” from “taking” an
12 endangered species without lawful authorization from the Service. *Id.* § 1538(a)(1); *see also id.*
13 § 1532(19) (defining take). Other provisions require the Service to “develop and implement”
14 recovery plans for listed species, *id.* § 1533(f); authorize the Service to acquire land for the
15 protection of listed species, *id.* § 1534; and authorize the Service to make federal funds available
16 to states to assist in the conservation of endangered and threatened species, *id.* § 1535(d).

17 24. The ESA further provides for “international cooperation” in the conservation of
18 species found beyond U.S. boundaries. 16 U.S.C. § 1537. According to the Service, “the ESA
19 can benefit the conservation of [foreign] species by increasing global awareness of the threats
20 they face, promoting research efforts to address conservation needs, or encouraging funding for
21 in situ conservation in the species’ range countries.” NOAA Fisheries, *Foreign Species*,
22 www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/endangered-species-conservation/foreign-species (last updated
23 Oct. 12, 2022).

24 25. To ensure the timely protection of species that are at risk of extinction, Congress
25 established a detailed and time-bound process in the ESA whereby the public may petition the
26 Service to list a species as endangered or threatened and the Service must respond.

27 26. Specifically, “[t]o the maximum extent practicable, within 90 days” of receiving a
28 listing petition, the Service must make an initial “finding as to whether the petition presents

1 substantial scientific or commercial information indicating that the petitioned action may be
2 warranted.” 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(A). The finding is referred to as a “90-day finding.”

3 27. If the Service determines that listing may be warranted, it must conduct a full
4 scientific review of the species’ status, which is known as a “status review.” *Id.*; 50 C.F.R.
5 § 424.14(h)(2). Then, within 12 months of receiving the petition, the Service must make one of
6 three findings: (1) listing is “warranted;” (2) listing is “not warranted;” or (3) listing is
7 “warranted but . . . precluded” by other pending listing proposals, provided certain requirements
8 are met. 16 U.S.C § 1533(b)(3)(B); 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(h)(2). The finding is referred to as a “12-
9 month finding.”

10 28. If the Service’s 12-month finding concludes that listing is warranted and not
11 precluded, the agency must “promptly publish” a proposed regulation to list the species as
12 endangered or threatened in the Federal Register for public comment. 16 U.S.C.
13 § 1533(b)(3)(B)(ii); *accord* 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(h)(2)(ii).

14 29. Within one year of publication of the proposed regulation, the ESA requires the
15 Service to render its final determination on the proposal. 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(6)(A). This is
16 known as a “final listing determination.” At such time, the Service must either list the species,
17 withdraw the proposed listing rule, or if there is substantial disagreement about scientific data,
18 delay a final determination for up to six months to solicit additional scientific information. *Id.*
19 § 1533(b)(6)(A)(i), (B).

20 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

21 **Threats to the Survival of the Tope Shark**

22 30. The tope shark grows up to six feet long and weighs up to 100 pounds. It is
23 harmless to humans, as it preys on small fish between the middle of the water column and the
24 ocean floor.

25 31. Tope sharks exist across the globe in shallow, temperate waters. Scientists
26 recognize six genetically distinct populations of tope sharks off the coasts of the following
27 regions: New Zealand to Australia; South Africa to Namibia; the northeast Atlantic including the
28 Mediterranean; Brazil to Argentina; Ecuador to Chile; and Mexico to British Columbia.

1 32. All six populations have been severely depleted. Studied populations show a
2 depletion of 75–99 percent compared to pre-fishing numbers. Worldwide, the IUCN found the
3 population of tope sharks has decreased more than 80 percent in just three generations (79 years).
4 This led the IUCN to list the tope shark as critically endangered in 2020. Critically endangered is
5 the IUCN’s highest level of alarm before a species becomes extinct in the wild. The main threats
6 to the tope shark are finning, which involves cutting the fins and discarding the rest of the shark;
7 fishing the entire shark for oil or meat; and bycatch.

8 33. Tope sharks are slow to mature, taking twelve years to reach sexual maturity.
9 Females only produce one litter every three years. These life history attributes result in a low
10 reproductive rate, making the tope shark vulnerable to overfishing.



19
20 *Figure 1. Tope Shark. Photo: Rudie Kuiter / Aquatic Photographic*

21 34. Tope sharks are highly migratory. For example, sharks tagged in Britain have
22 been found in Iceland and the Canary Islands. Females exhibit an unusual, triennial migration
23 pattern, where they return to the same birthing site once every three years after migrating
24 hundreds, or even thousands, of miles away.

25 35. Alternative common names for the tope shark exemplify the threats it faces:
26 school shark, liver oil shark, and soupfin shark.
27
28

1 36. Unlike most sharks, the “school shark” swims in schools. This congregational
2 behavior makes the tope shark a lucrative target for commercial fisheries compared to solitary
3 sharks because fishermen can target an entire school rather than individuals.

4 37. It is known as the “liver oil shark” because it is pursued commercially for the oil
5 in its liver, which contains squalene. Squalene is a product used extensively in the cosmetics
6 industry for its high concentration of vitamin A. After less than a decade of exploitation for liver
7 oil, the U.S. population of tope sharks collapsed in 1944. It remains low to this day. Despite this,
8 entrepreneurs are considering using shark liver oil as a feedstock for biofuel, which could exert
9 additional pressure on the tope shark.

10 38. It is called the “soupfin” shark because it is also killed for its fins, which people
11 eat in the luxury dish, shark fin soup. Finning is the practice of catching sharks and slicing off
12 their fins. The sharks, often still living, are then dumped back into the ocean. Sharks without fins
13 cannot swim, and they sink to the bottom of the ocean and die. Fins fetch a higher price than
14 shark meat, and cargo space on boats is limited, so fishermen choose to fill that space with
15 valuable fins instead of less valuable shark meat. While finning is illegal in some nations, it is
16 still widely practiced around the world. Over 73 million sharks are finned each year. The tope is
17 a major target of shark finners.

18 39. Even where finning is banned, fishermen target tope sharks for their meat.
19 Nations that outlaw finning typically allow fishing for shark if the entire shark is landed on
20 shore. Consumption of shark meat is popular in many nations, such as Italy, Brazil, Spain,
21 Uruguay, Thailand, and China.

22 40. Tope sharks are killed by fisheries even when they are not the target species. Tope
23 sharks are often accidentally caught and killed, especially by gillnets. One study in Californian
24 and Mexican waters found that 15 percent of radio-tracked tope sharks were killed in gillnets
25 over a seven-year period. As a highly migratory species that transverses large swaths of ocean,
26 these sharks face a heightened risk of encountering nets somewhere along their journeys.

27 41. Given these myriad threats to tope sharks—along with their slow reproduction—
28 this shark is in urgent need of legal protection from the ESA.

The Service’s Failure to Publish a 12-Month Finding

42. On February 15, 2022, Plaintiffs filed the Petition with the Service, which highlighted the tope shark’s steep population decline due to overfishing (more than 80 percent over 79 years), the ongoing threat of fishing pressure, and the inadequacy of regulatory mechanisms to protect the tope shark from extinction. In response, the Service concluded that listing the tope shark under the ESA “may be warranted.” 87 Fed. Reg. 25,209 (Apr. 28, 2022).

43. The Service’s 12-month finding on Plaintiffs’ Petition was due on February 15, 2023. A total of 28 months has passed since Plaintiffs filed the Petition, which is 16 months beyond the ESA’s deadline.

44. The Service’s failure to adhere to the ESA’s required deadlines prevents the application of the ESA’s substantive protections that are vitally important to the tope shark’s survival and eventual recovery under the ESA. Until the Service acts and makes a 12-month finding and issues a final listing determination, the tope shark will continue to decline toward extinction.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Section 4 of the ESA

45. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

46. The Service’s protracted and ongoing failure to make the statutorily required 12-month finding on Plaintiffs’ Petition to list the tope shark under the ESA violates the Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(B), and its implementing regulations, 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(h)(2).

47. Plaintiffs and their members are injured by the Service’s continued failure to issue the required 12-month finding, and their injuries would be redressed if this Court grants Plaintiffs’ requested relief.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

For the reasons stated above, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

1. Declare that the Service has violated and is violating the ESA by failing to publish a 12-month finding for tope sharks, 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(3)(B);

- 1 2. Direct the Service to propose and finalize a 12-month finding for the tope shark by
- 2 dates certain;
- 3 3. Award Plaintiffs the costs of this litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees; and
- 4 4. Provide such other relief as may be just and proper.

5
6 Respectfully submitted this 25 day of June,

7 /s/ David Derrick

8 David Derrick (CA Bar No. 316745)
9 Catherine W. Kilduff (CA Bar No. 256331)
10 CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
11 1212 Broadway, Suite 800
12 Oakland, CA 94612
13 Phone: (510) 844-7108
14 Facsimile: (510) 844-7150
15 Email: dderrick@biologicaldiversity.org
16 ckilduff@biologicaldiversity.org

17 Lindsey Zehel (*pro hac vice* pending)
18 DEFEND THEM ALL FOUNDATION
19 25 NW 23rd Place, Suite 6-310
20 Portland, OR 97210
21 Phone: (567) 203-7220
22 Email: lzehel@defendthemall.org

23 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs Center for Biological*
24 *Diversity and Defend Them All Foundation*
25
26
27
28