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CHRONOLOGY OF SUCCESS

May 2011

Clean Water Act case filed against Atlanta Gold Corp. for exceeding pollution limits on arsenic discharges from historic mining site on Middle Fork Boise River.

Executive Director Laird Lucas again named a “Mountain States super-lawyer” for environmental litigation, as he has been since 2007. Laird also gave keynote address the Northwest Energy Coalition’s annual meeting, in Boise.

April 2011

Challenge brought before U.S. Court of Appeals to Spring Valley Wind Project, which was approved by BLM without a detailed environmental impact statement to authorize industrial wind farm in eastern Nevada, only four miles from the most important bat cave in the Great Basin region and within sage-grouse habitat.

March 2011

Representing Idaho Rivers United, we filed first federal court litigation over Big Oil mega-loads proposed to be hauled up Highway 12 along the Lochsa and Middle Fork Clearwater Rivers, based on Forest Service’s violations of Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

On the eve of trial over its baseless allegations against our clients, WWP and Valley Sun LLC, BLM drops proposed decision to cancel grazing permit for the Greenfire Preserve on the East Fork Salmon River, which has been held for restoration and conservation over the last decade.

February 2011

US District Judge Lynn Winmill order reinstates injunction against livestock grazing on 17 allotments in BLM’s Jarbidge Field Office of southern Idaho, to protect sage-grouse.

January 2011

Decision by US District Judge Edward Lodge holds that BLM violated federal law in issuing grazing permits for Grouse, Rock, and other allotments in Pahsimeroi valley of central Idaho; and faults BLM for not studying impacts on bull trout and sage-grouse, and for not evaluate “no grazing” or “reduced grazing” alternatives.

In separate Pahsimeroi litigation, settlement was reached with US Forest Service and BLM to conduct new consultation under Endangered Species Act over livestock grazing and other land management impacts on salmon, steelhead and bull trout. Settlement also imposes interim management restrictions to protect streams from livestock impacts.

December 2010

Through a 2-day “contested case hearing” before a state hearing officer, we challenged initial “mega-loads” approved by Idaho Transportation Department to be hauled up Highway 12 along the Lochsa and Clearwater Rivers.

November 2010

Idaho Supreme Court held that Idaho Transportation Dept. must follow “contested case” proceedings before authorizing Big Oil mega-shipments of massive refining equipment up Idaho’s scenic Highway 12, along the Lochsa and Clearwater Rivers.

October 2010

Idaho federal court approved our settlement with U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, requiring those agencies to conduct Endangered Species Act consultation over land management actions affecting salmon, steelhead and bull trout in the Lemhi River watershed of central Idaho, and establishing interim management restrictions.

September 2010

U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed our prior district court victory, holding that Bush Administration violated federal laws in seeking to gut environmental protections against livestock grazing damage on 160 million acres of public lands managed by BLM.

Idaho district court held that BLM violated Freedom of Information Act in refusing to provide the names and addresses of livestock grazing permittees on public lands. These two cases were featured in a New York Times editorial (10/3/10) applauding the decisions as restoring the “public interest” in grazing management on western lands.

August 2010

Following our successful litigation to protect Hells Canyon bighorn sheep from fatal diseases transmitted by domestic sheep grazing on public lands, US Forest Service permanently closed key allotments to sheep grazing on the Payette National Forest.

Representing local business owners and residents, we won state district court ruling blocking Idaho Transportation Dept. from approving permits for massive oil refining equipment to be hauled up Idaho’s wild and scenic Lochsa and Middle Fork Clearwater Rivers, based on ITD violations of its own regulations.

July 2010

Idaho federal court ruled that BLM failed to study impacts to wilderness values from reopening grazing and constructing new fencing in the Burnt Creek Wilderness Study Area, located near Mt. Borah in the Pahsimeroi watershed.

Settlement brokered by *Advocates for the West* creates an innovative \$15 million Sagebrush Habitat Conservation Fund to retire livestock grazing on a willing seller basis along the route of the Ruby natural gas pipeline in key sage-grouse habitats in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon.

June 2010

Interior Dept. administrative law judge grants stay of BLM determination to cancel grazing permits held for Greenfire Preserve in central Idaho, where Western Watersheds Project has been seeking to restore cattle-damaged habitat, after we demonstrated that BLM was motivated by bias against WWP and cancelled the permits unlawfully.

May 2010

Stay granted by federal administrative law judge blocked BLM from constructing over 30 miles of new fencing in Green Mountain Common in southwestern Wyoming – one of the largest unfenced areas remaining in the lower 48 states, and sage-grouse stronghold – based on science showing that fencing causes grouse mortality from collisions and disturbs sage-grouse nesting and brood rearing.

April 2010

Federal lawsuit filed for Idaho Conservation League to enforce Clean Water Act requirement that State of Idaho must protect water quality from degradation.

Washington state district court rules that livestock grazing in Asotin State Wildlife Area is wholly unsupported by science and reverses 2009 state grazing lease.

US Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit ruling affirms that irrigation district cannot claim ownership of Middle Rio Grande Project in New Mexico, which was constructed over a half century ago using federal funds.

March 2010

In response to our prior litigation, US Fish and Wildlife Service determined that ESA listing of greater sage-grouse is “warranted” in light of habitat threats and population losses, but that listing is “precluded” by other priorities. We immediately filed suit in the District of Idaho to challenge this “precluded” determination.

February 2010

Settlement requires BLM to limit livestock grazing in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona, and issue final determination of whether grazing is compatible with Monument purposes within 18 months.

US District Judge Winmill issues ruling declining to enjoin Idaho Fish and Game Department from landing helicopters in Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness to collar wolves during March 2010, but strongly warns the U.S. Forest Service against approving future operations.

December 2009

In a major victory in our battle to prevent gold mining operations in the Boise watershed, Snake River Basin Adjudication court ruled for us that the Atlanta Mine could not revive long-unused water rights, and that a 2008 “mining forfeiture exemption” statute is unconstitutional if it is interpreted to allow resurrection of such rights. Following that ruling, the Atlanta Mine withdrew its SRBA water rights claims.

December 2009 (cont).

US District Court for the District of Idaho ruled that BLM violated its own grazing regulations by failing to impose mandatory terms to protect streams, uplands, and fish and wildlife habitat on the 70,000-acre Nickel Creek allotment in Owyhee Canyonlands.

November 2009

Idaho State Land Board approves new regulations that – for the first time – allow conservation leases of state trust lands. The regulations were adopted after ten years of litigation, in which courts repeatedly held that the Land Board violated constitutional requirements by discriminating against conservation applicants for state leases.

October 2009

After Senior Staff Attorney Todd Tucci won four court rulings against it, US Fish and Wildlife Service finally determined to list Slickspot peppergrass as a “threatened” species under the Endangered Species Act. This rare desert flower is found only in southern Idaho, and is nearing extinction due to impacts of grazing and other human actions.

In the latest of several rulings won by Staff Attorney Laurie Rule, the U.S. District Court enjoined BLM from allowing domestic sheep grazing on the Partridge Creek allotment along the Salmon River, to protect bighorn sheep from fatal diseases spread by domestic sheep grazing on public lands. The court also rejected recent Idaho legislation – procured by the sheep industry – that required Idaho Fish and Game Dept. to reach deals allowing sheep grazing to continue without protecting bighorn sheep.

August 2009

Advocates for the West filed several new cases against the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other federal agencies to protect salmon, steelhead, bull trout and sage-grouse in the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi River drainages in the upper Salmon River basin of central Idaho.

July 2009

Court-approved settlement requires BLM to rescind August 2007 “categorical exclusion policy” under which BLM purported to authorize itself to avoid conducting environmental reviews when

renewing grazing permits and approving vegetation treatments across the American West. This settlement complements our court victories enjoining BLM from gutting its grazing regulations to exclude the public from most grazing decisions.

June 2009

Under a new court-approved stipulation, US Fish and Wildlife Service is required to determine in February 2010 whether greater sage-grouse should be listed as an endangered or threatened species under the ESA, following publication of new science monograph on sage-grouse.

May 2009

Ruling by US District Judge B. Lynn Winmill affirms the propriety of our major lawsuit – filed in Idaho federal court – over BLM land use plans in six western states for failure to address sage-

grouse needs (see below). The court held that we properly challenged BLM's failure to consider cumulative impacts of global climate change and other threats to sage-grouse across its range.

April 2009

On behalf of Idaho Conservation League, we finalized a settlement with the US Environmental Protection Agency to resolve its violations of the federal Clean Water Act in reviewing State of Idaho water quality standards for arsenic and other toxic pollutants.

March 2009

In a companion case to the BLM land use plan litigation, *Advocates for the West* filed a second major new lawsuit for WWP challenging more than 600 BLM grazing permits, energy leases, and other land management actions in Idaho and Nevada for failing to address cumulative impacts on the Great Base "core" sage-grouse population.

Under court-approved settlement, ESA litigation is resolved against U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service over the critically-endangered woodland caribou in the Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho and Washington. The prior court injunction that we won – prohibiting motorized winter recreation use in most of the caribou recovery zone – will remain in place until the agencies adopt a new, lawful plan; and the federal government agreed to pay substantial attorney fees and litigation costs in the settlement.

February 2009

Following a two week trial, US District Court issued a detailed 80-page ruling documenting how livestock grazing harms sage-grouse populations and habitat; and issued an injunction ordering BLM to cease "grazing-as-usual" in the Jarbidge Field Office of southern Idaho, to protect sage-grouse and other sensitive species following the massive Murphy Complex fires.

Staff attorney Kristin Ruether won a state court ruling that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife unlawfully granted a permit for livestock grazing on a state wildlife refuge that is home to the small remaining sage-grouse populations in central Washington.

January 2009

In one of our largest cases, *Advocates for the West* represents WWP in challenging a suite of BLM land use plans for failing to address greater sage-grouse needs and habitat requirements. Approved in the last years of the Bush Administration, these plans allow rampant energy development, off-road vehicle use, and livestock grazing across 34 million acres of public lands in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, and Montana.

September 2008

In response to our legal pressure on behalf of clients Idaho Conservation League and The Wilderness Society, U.S. Forest Service issued an emergency closure order to protect Meadow Creek – a major tributary to the Selway River, and candidate Wild and Scenic River – from off-road vehicles, which are damaging soils and fisheries habitat.

August 2008

Ruling from Interior Dept. Administrative Law Judge throws out BLM grazing permits on 800,000 acres of public lands in Kemmerer District of southwestern Wyoming, based on BLM's failure to study cumulative adverse effects of grazing and oil and gas development on sage-grouse.

May 2008

U.S. Magistrate Judge Mikel Williams ruled that Fish and Wildlife Service again acted unlawfully in withdrawing ESA protection for slickspot peppergrass, a rare Idaho desert flower. This is the fourth ruling that our Senior Staff Attorney Todd Tucci has won since 2003 rebuking the Service for not listing the plant under the ESA.

March 2008

Settlement requires Forest Service and BLM to conduct environmental analysis of impacts on many sensitive species from continued operation of a "sheep research station" in the Centennial Mountains near the Idaho-Montana border.

February 2008

U.S. District Court refuses to allow Fish and Wildlife Service to withdraw from a stipulation it reached with us, requiring that the next ESA listing decision on greater sage-grouse must await upcoming scientific reviews and include public comment. Effect of the decision is to deprive Bush Administration from again allowing politics to trump science in the ESA listing process for sage-grouse.

December 2007

In another nationally significant victory, U.S. District Judge Winmill reversed the January 2005 decision by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service not to list Greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act. The Court ruled that the Bush Administration wrongly allowed politics to trump science, and remanded for a new listing decision. *WWP v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*, 535 F. Supp. 2d 1173 (D. Idaho 2007).

November 2007

In our latest court victory to protect Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, US District Judge B. Lynn Winmill ordered that the Allison-Berg allotment near the Salmon River be closed to sheep grazing this year – rejecting rancher challenges to the science showing that domestic sheep grazing on public lands transmit fatal diseases to bighorn.

October 2007

In a 120-page ruling after a four week trial, an Administrative Law Judge with the Department of Interior agreed with us that BLM violated range management science and allowed unacceptable ecological harm in authorizing livestock grazing on the 72,000-acre Nickel Creek allotment in southwestern Idaho. This ruling may affect dozens of allotments around the West, where BLM has similarly allowed excessive grazing to imperil wildlife habitats and water quality.

September 2007

US District Court (Judge Lodge) reversed Fish and Wildlife Service's rejection of our client's Endangered Species Act listing petition for the pygmy rabbit – North America's smallest rabbit, which is imperiled by declining sagebrush habitat in Idaho and other states. The court ruled that the Service misapplied the ESA's standards for evaluating listing petitions; and gave the agency 90 days to issue a new determination.

Following up on our prior injunctions to protect endangered Selkirk Mountains woodland caribou from snowmobile impacts in the Idaho Panhandle, the Colville National Forest in eastern Washington agreed to alter its winter recreation plan to strictly limit motorized access to caribou habitat on that neighboring forest.

August 2007

After we filed a new injunction motion aimed at protecting Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in Hells Canyon and the Salmon River, U.S. Forest Service and permittees agreed to close a "sheep driveway" through bighorn habitat on the Payette National Forest this fall.

Settlement under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requires BLM to disclose public documents about grazing management in Nevada without charging costs of searching for and copying the documents, when BLM wrongly claimed that our non-profit client was engaged in "commercial" activities.

July 2007

Settlement of Clean Air Act lawsuit requires EPA to evaluate air quality impacts of emissions from Potlatch pulp mill in Lewiston.

June 2007

In a scathing decision, U.S. District Court holds that Bush Administration violated several federal laws in adopting new regulations for grazing on 160 million acres of public lands, finding that the new regulations would gut environmental protections and eliminate public involvement.

May 2007

Our lawsuit and injunction motion forced Forest Service to close "high risk" sheep allotments in Hells Canyon and Salmon River Canyon to protect Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep from coming into contact with domestic sheep, which transmit fatal diseases to the bighorns.

April 2007

Advocates for the West filed federal court brief detailing Bush Administration's political interference in preventing Greater Sage Grouse from being protected under the Endangered Species Act, despite precipitous population losses caused by habitat losses from grazing, oil and gas, agriculture, weed invasions and other threats.

March 2007

Idaho Public Utilities Commission issued two good decisions for energy efficiency in Idaho, approving plans to allow Idaho Power to "decouple" its rates from efficiency savings, and setting

efficiency performance incentives. Our contract attorney Bill Eddie worked closely with NRDC and Northwest Energy Coalition to develop these proposals.

February 2007

Following a trial in which we presented expert evidence about the harms that snowmachines cause to the endangered woodland caribou in the Selkirk Mountains, we won a sweeping court ruling holding that the Idaho Panhandle National Forest is violating “jeopardy” and “take” requirements of Endangered Species Act in failing to regulate winter motorized recreation in woodland caribou habitat. The court also issued a new injunction which expands the closure of caribou habitat we won through preliminary injunctions in fall 2006.

December 2006

After two years of negotiations led by *Advocates for the West*, Idaho Power Company and our client NW Energy Coalition filed an agreement with the Idaho PUC to boost energy conservation and efficiency efforts in Idaho. The agreement is designed to “de-couple” Idaho Power’s rates from conservation efforts, by providing it more assurance that the costs of providing electricity will be covered even if customers use less electricity. A related program offers financial rewards to the Company for excellent performance in beating conservation targets.

October 2006

Adding to our December 2005 victory closing certain snowmobile trails, we won an expanded federal court injunction barring snowmobile use in most of Caribou Recovery Area in Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho, to protect endangered woodland caribou from increasing motorized recreation impacts.

After Bush Administration flouted prior order, federal court directs Fish and Wildlife Service to issue final rule to protect Slickspot peppergrass – a rare desert flower found only in southern Idaho – under the Endangered Species Act by January 2007.

September 2006

In second injunction over new BLM grazing regulations, US District Court bars Bush Administration from implementing regulations that would gut ecological requirements for grazing on public lands, and give ownership of range projects to ranchers.

August 2006

US District Court in Idaho issues nation-wide injunction barring Bush Administration from implementing new BLM regulations that would eliminate public involvement in grazing decisions on nearly 200 million acres of public lands. Livestock industry sought the new regulations to rescind prior Clinton Administration “rangeland reforms” that increased public involvement and set minimum ecological requirements for public lands grazing.

July 2006

State district court reverses a subdivision near the Teton River due to inadequate protection of open space. This is the second time the same court reversed this project (procedural violations were to blame the first time).

July 2006 (cont.)

Litigation filed in Idaho federal court challenges Bush Administration's refusal to protect Greater Sage Grouse under the Endangered Species Act. Results of the litigation could have impacts on public lands management – including energy development, grazing, and other activities – across the West.

June 2006

After ruling that Forest Service must assess “capability” of public lands to sustain livestock grazing (see February 2006 entry), Idaho federal court issues injunction to prohibit sheep grazing on sensitive allotment in Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

May 2006

Settlement with US Fish and Wildlife Service requires agency to respond to listing petition seeking to protect Sharp-tailed Grouse under Endangered Species Act.

April 2006

In response to our threatened litigation, Nevada state agencies and mining companies agree to improvements aimed at reducing mercury emissions from major northern Nevada gold mines, which are among the largest sources of mercury pollution in United States.

After winning initial court victory over innovative legal theory – that Forest Service is wrongly authorizing grazing on Spud and Marco Creek allotments in Upper Salmon basin, even though fences and spring developments are non-functional – we reached settlement requiring agency to close portions of allotment, conduct monitoring, and prepare new environmental analysis.

March 2006

Following two week trial, Dept. of Interior Administrative Law Judge reversed BLM grazing decisions for 500,000 acres in northern Nevada grazed by Barrick Goldstrike, for failure to study impacts on sage grouse, Lahontan cutthroat trout, and other values. Interim settlement following this victory requires Barrick to rest the majority of the allotment from grazing during 2006; negotiations are continuing over long-term resolution.

February 2006

Won precedent-setting decision from Idaho federal court, holding that Forest Service must assess “capability” and “suitability” of public lands for livestock grazing on a site-specific basis, thus reversing sheep grazing decisions for four allotments in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

Culminating a process launched by our prior Clean Air Act litigation and settlement against a proposed mega-dairy, Idaho Board of Environmental Quality adopted rules setting new permitting requirements to reduce air pollution from large dairies. The first of their kind in their nation, the rules are expected to improve air quality protections at dozens of Idaho mega-dairies.

January 2006

Clean Water Act settlement commits major Idaho milk processor to improved waste management, and nets \$35,000 for wetlands and water quality improvement projects in southern Idaho waterways.

Notice of intent to sue letter blocks U.S. Forest Service from authorizing helicopter landings in Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in central Idaho, to dart and collar wolves.

December 2005

Federal district court in Spokane issues injunction barring Forest Service from grooming trails for snowmobile access to critical winter habitat for Mountain Caribou – the most endangered mammal in the lower 48 states – in the Selkirk Mountains.

November 2005

US District Judge James Parker enters final judgment in Rio Grande Silvery Minnow v. Keys, ruling that Bureau of Reclamation has broad discretion to manage Middle Rio Grande Project dams and water releases to preserve river flows for endangered fish, and approving settlement with Albuquerque to set aside permanent water storage for river flows.

Governor Dirk Kempthorne appoints Senior Staff Attorney Bill Eddie to serve on the Treasure Valley Air Quality Council, a new council created by statute to promulgate a regional air quality plan for Boise metropolitan area, which all state and local agencies must implement.

October 2005

Settlement reached in Clean Water Act case against Atlanta Gold Company requiring clean up of mine adit leaking high levels of arsenic to the Middle Fork Boise River, and setting aside \$25,000 for water quality improvement projects.

Settlement reached with ranchers and BLM to reduce grazing levels, establish management restrictions, and implement mandatory monitoring of livestock grazing on 28 allotments in Jarbidge Resource Area, to protect sage grouse and other wildlife.

September 2005

In response to Advocates' work in a rate case, the Idaho PUC ordered Boise's water utility to prepare a new comprehensive water conservation plan.

August 2005

Federal court holds that BLM violated NEPA and FLPMA in doubling grazing for Simplot Livestock and other corporate ranchers on Jarbidge Resource Area.

Another court ruling rejects effort by Idaho politicians and ranchers to prevent the listing of slickspot peppergrass (a rare Idaho desert flower) under Endangered Species Act.

July 2005

Lawsuit and injunction motion force BLM to withdraw proposed grazing regulation rollbacks, intended to weaken environmental protections and public involvement in grazing management.

June 2005

Settlement requires Fish and Wildlife Service to finally determine whether to list Montana fluvial Arctic grayling under the Endangered Species List by April 2007.

Clean Water Act settlements net \$30,000 for water quality and wetland habitat projects in the Mid-Snake; and protect Clearwater River near Lewiston.

May 2005

Court rules that BLM violated NEPA in approving large flagstone mine within the Wild and Scenic corridor of the upper Salmon River.

April 2005

Two separate federal court injunctions halt timber sales proposed to log 50 million board feet of old growth forest in Clearwater basin.

Settlement with BLM requires comprehensive analysis of grazing impacts and protections for streams on 2.5 million acres of public lands in northern Utah.

Senior Staff Attorney Bill Eddie receives NW Energy Coalition's Headwaters Award "in recognition of leadership for a clean and affordable energy future."

March 2005

Historic agreement between conservation groups and City of Albuquerque provides permanent storage for 30,000 acre-feet of water to maintain river flows in the Middle Rio Grande, while launching new programs for farmers and Albuquerque residents to contribute further water.

Settlement requires U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine whether North American pygmy rabbit deserves protection under Endangered Species Act.

U.S. District Court rules that Air Force violated Freedom of Information Act in refusing to disclose documents relating to its efforts with ranchers and State of Idaho to avoid listing of Slickspot peppergrass (a rare desert flower) under the ESA.

February 2005

Setting national precedent, settlement reached with Idaho dairy industry to establish Clean Air Act regulatory process for new dairies, with "emissions factors" stipulated on dairy releases of ammonia and other pollutants.

January 2005

Staff attorney Sara Eddie helped broker multi-party settlement over interim Hells Canyon Hydropower Complex project operations, to lessen impacts on salmon and steelhead

December 2004

Idaho district court injunction requires BLM to conduct ESA consultation over six "test case" diversions on public lands in Upper Salmon basin, for impacts on endangered fish.

November 2004

Final settlement in Snake River Basin Adjudication establishes minimum flows and federal reserved water rights in all Idaho's Wild and Scenic Rivers.

September 2004

Landmark victory requires mega-dairy in southern Idaho to obtain Clean Air Act permit and regulate emissions of hazardous pollutants.

Federal court rules that BLM violated National Environmental Policy Act in issuing grazing permit to rancher in Upper Pahsimeroi basin.

August 2004

Federal court orders BLM to study grazing impacts to sage grouse and other sensitive species on 1.5 million acres of federal lands in northern Nevada.

July 2004

Settlement over Weiser feedlot protects neighbors' water supply and Snake River.

June 2004

Federal court injunction bars increased grazing in Jarbidge Canyonlands despite 2004 legislative "rider" procured by livestock industry.

Separate injunction orders cows removed from Lower East Fork allotment in Boulder-White Clouds mountains to stop degrading high altitude lakes and streams.

May 2004

Settlement bars USDA from spraying poisons across southern Idaho for second year.

Idaho PUC starts investigation of major rate design changes for Idaho Power to promote energy efficiency, and orders \$1.2 million in new conservation spending for low-income customers, as part of general rate case.

Executive Director Laird Lucas profiled as one of the nation's top environmental lawyers in *High Country News*.

March 2004

In precedent-setting victory, federal court rules BLM must regulate historic irrigation diversions in Upper Salmon basin to protect salmon, steelhead, and bull trout.

Two suits force BLM to provide documents and waive fees under FOIA over grazing management and hiring rancher consultants to promote grazing in Owyhee Canyonlands.

January 2004

Lawsuit forces BLM to rescind unlawful settlement with rogue rancher Frank Robbins and closes 50,000 acres to grazing in Bighorn Basin, Wyoming.

Under threat of suit, major Idaho dairy is first in its industry to report hazardous emissions of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide under Superfund law.

December 2003

Won state court rulings reversing two major housing development projects that would degrade sensitive wetlands and wildlife habitat near Teton River.

November 2003

Settlement requires Forest Service to conduct environmental reviews and improve stream protection on dozens of grazing allotments in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada.

October 2003

First-ever ESA injunction barring irrigation diversion in Upper Salmon to protect bull trout.

August 2003

Notice letter to Bureau of Reclamation over Upper Snake reservoirs and impacts on salmon promote talks brokered by Sen. Mike Crapo.

July 2003

Settlement agreement prohibits federal agencies from aerially spraying poisons across southern Idaho to “control” Mormon crickets; USDA will use bait instead. Federal court litigation prevents new cyanide mill next to Frank Church Wilderness.

June 2003

Idaho PUC approves “net metering” program allowing PacifiCorp customers to install small-scale solar and wind energy systems. Executive Director Laird Lucas honored as “Environmental Hero” by The Wilderness Society.

May 2003

Grazing permit for northern Nevada held invalid for failure to conduct environmental review.

April 2003

Won injunction against wolf killing in Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Second injunction closes BLM allotments to protect bull trout and rare plants in southern Idaho.

March 2003

Injunction halts federal/state project to kill foxes, coyotes, badgers and other alleged “sage grouse predators” across southern Idaho.

Consent decree with Idaho Power under Clean Water Act over illegal fill below Bliss dam requires \$86,000 to establish a new wetland to restore water quality in mid-Snake River.

January 2003

Advocates for the West begins operations. Executive Director Laird Lucas named “Idaho Environmental Leader Of The Year” by United Vision for Idaho.

For more information on these and our many other cases, check our website:

www.AdvocatesWest.org

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