

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MAINE

FRIENDS OF MERRYMEETING BAY and
ENVIRONMENT MAINE,

Plaintiffs,

Civil Action No.

v.

NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES, INC.;
NEXTERA ENERGY MAINE OPERATING
SERVICES, LLC; and THE MERIMIL
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

INTRODUCTION

1. Defendants NextEra Energy Resources, Inc., NextEra Energy Maine Operating Services, LLC, and The Merimil Limited Partnership are violating the federal Endangered Species Act (“ESA”), 16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*, by killing, harming, and harassing endangered Atlantic salmon at hydroelectric dams they own and operate on the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers. Defendants are, in ESA parlance, illegally “taking” this endangered species. More specifically, Defendants’ dams: kill and injure salmon with their rotating turbine blades when the fish try to pass through them; impede upstream and downstream salmon passage, which prevents salmon from gaining access to significant amounts of spawning and rearing habitat; alter the natural habitat to such a degree that the essential behavior patterns of the fish are significantly impaired; and have other deleterious effects on the salmon.

2. The ESA allows the National Marine Fisheries Service (“NMFS”) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“USFWS”) (collectively, the “Services”), under certain circumstances, to authorize an otherwise prohibited taking of an endangered species “if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.” 16 U.S.C. § 1539(a)(1)(B). Defendants do not have authorization from the Services to commit an incidental take of salmon at their dams.

3. Defendants are also violating federal Clean Water Act (“CWA”) water quality certifications issued for their Kennebec River dams. These certifications prohibit Defendants from allowing downstream-migrating adult salmon and adult shad to pass through the turbines of these dams unless Defendants have conducted studies proving that such passage does not result in significant injury or mortality. Although Defendants are allowing adult salmon and adult shad to pass through their turbines, they have not conducted the requisite studies. Plaintiffs believe such studies would show that turbine passage results in significant injury and mortality, as other studies have shown.

4. Neither the federal nor state government has taken enforcement action against Defendants to redress these violations. However, Congress authorized citizens to bring “citizen suits” in United States District Courts to enforce the ESA and CWA directly against violators. 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g) (ESA citizen suit provision); 33 U.S.C. § 1365 (CWA citizen suit provision).

5. Defendants’ dams are a major reason the Kennebec and Androscoggin populations of salmon have declined to perilously low levels. Although they have long been aware of this fact, Defendants have not taken a number of basic, feasible steps, such as keeping fish from swimming into their spinning turbine blades, that would reduce the

detrimental effects of their dams on these endangered populations. Without a court order directing them to so, Defendants will not comply expeditiously with the ESA and their CWA water quality certifications.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Friends of Merrymeeting Bay (“FOMB”) is a non-profit Maine corporation with over 400 members. FOMB is dedicated to preserving the ecological, aesthetic, historical, recreational, and commercial values of Maine’s Merrymeeting Bay and its watershed, which includes the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers. FOMB accomplishes its mission through research, advocacy, land conservation, education, and litigation.

7. Plaintiff Environment Maine is a non-profit Maine corporation. It is a statewide environmental organization that advocates for clean air, clean water, and preservation of Maine’s natural resources on behalf of approximately 3,460 citizen members from across the state of Maine. Among other activities, Environment Maine researches and distributes analytical reports on environmental issues, advocates before legislative and administrative bodies, engages in litigation when necessary, and conducts public education.

8. Defendant NextEra Energy Resources, Inc. (“NextEra”), either in its own name or through a subsidiary, owns Weston and Shawmut hydroelectric dams on the Kennebec River and Brunswick hydroelectric dam on the Androscoggin River. NextEra has a 50% ownership interest in Defendant The Merimil Limited Partnership (“Merimil”), which owns Lockwood dam on the Kennebec. NextEra operates, and exercises fundamental control over, Weston, Shawmut, Lockwood, and Brunswick dams.

http://www.nexteraenergyresources.com/content/where/portfolio/pdf/Maine_Kennebec.pdf (NextEra website page discussing Kennebec facilities);

http://www.nexteraenergyresources.com/content/where/portfolio/pdf/Maine_Androscoggin.pdf (NextEra website page discussing Androscoggin facilities).

NextEra is itself a subsidiary of NextEra Energy, Inc., a large energy company based in Florida that includes Florida Power & Light.

9. Defendant NextEra Energy Maine Operating Services, LLC (“NextEra Maine”), operates Weston, Shawmut, Lockwood, and Brunswick hydroelectric dams. NextEra Maine is a subsidiary of NextEra. NextEra Maine was formerly known as FPL Energy Maine Operating Services, LLC.

10. Defendant The Merimil Limited Partnership (“Merimil”) owns Lockwood dam.

11. NextEra and NextEra Maine operate as the licensees of Weston, Shawmut, Lockwood, and Brunswick dams.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. Subject matter jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(1) (ESA citizen suit provision), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) (CWA citizen suit provision), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction). Venue lies within this District pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(3)(A) (ESA venue provision), 33 U.S.C. 1365(c)(1) (CWA venue provision), and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) (federal venue provision).

13. Plaintiffs gave Defendants notice of the violations alleged in this Complaint more than 60 days prior to commencement of this lawsuit by a letter addressed and mailed to: the President and Chief Executive Officer of NextEra Energy Resources, F.

Mitchell Davidson; the General Manager of NextEra Energy Maine Operating Services, Kirk Toth; and Charles S. Schultz of Merimil. A copy of this letter is attached as Exhibit 1 and incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the notice letter were mailed to (a) Defendants' registered agents, (b) the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior, (c) the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Regional Administrator of the EPA for New England, and (d) the Acting Commissioner of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. The notice letters satisfy the pre-suit notice requirements of 16 U.S.C. 1540 § (g)(2)(A)(i) (ESA) and 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A) (CWA).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Life Cycle Of Atlantic Salmon

14. Atlantic salmon are anadromous, meaning they are born in fresh water, migrate to the ocean, and then return to fresh water to spawn.

15. In late autumn, female Atlantic salmon deposit eggs in a series of nests (called "redds") in a stream or river bed. Once the eggs are fertilized by spawning adult male salmon, the female salmon uses her tail to cover those eggs with gravel. After spawning, adult salmon, called "kelts," return to the ocean in early winter or the following spring. Eggs hatch in March or April; at this point the newborn fish are referred to as "alevin" or "sac fry." Three to six weeks after hatching, alevins emerge from their redds seeking food, and are at that point called "fry." Fry quickly develop into "parr," with camouflaging vertical stripes. They feed and grow for one to three years in their native streams or rivers before becoming "smolts." Smolts are silver colored and approximately six inches long. In the spring, the body chemistry of smolts change and

they are able to enter salt water. Smolts migrate to the ocean where they develop over two to three years into mature salmon weighing 8 to 25 pounds. Mature adult salmon begin returning in the spring to their native streams to repeat the spawning cycle.

Atlantic salmon are capable of spawning and completing this cycle several times.

There Are Almost No Atlantic Salmon Returning To The Kennebec And Androscoggin Rivers

16. The Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission (“MASC”) monitors the abundance and status of Atlantic salmon in many Maine rivers. On the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, MASC traps and counts returning adult salmon at the lower-most dams on the rivers - Lockwood dam on Kennebec and the Brunswick dam on the Androscoggin. This trapping and counting is conducted annually, typically between May and November.

17. Historically, the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, which share the same estuary, Merrymeeting Bay, had the largest Atlantic salmon runs in the United States, estimated at more than 100,000 adults each year. Now, according to the recent annual surveys done by MASC, the number of adult Atlantic salmon returning to the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers each year is dangerously low. In 2010, 5 adult salmon returned to the Kennebec River; in 2009, 29 returned; in 2008, 22 returned; in 2007, 16 returned; in 2006, 15 returned. In 2010, 10 adult salmon returned to the Androscoggin River; in 2009, 24 returned; in 2008, 18 returned; in 2007, 21 returned; in 2006, 7 returned.

COUNT I
DEFENDANTS ARE VIOLATING
THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

18. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 17.

The Kennebec And Androscoggin Populations Of Atlantic Salmon Are On The Endangered Species List.

19. In enacting the Endangered Species Act, Congress expressly found that species of fish, wildlife, and plants in danger of or threatened with extinction are of “esthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the Nation and its people.” 16 U.S.C. § 1531(a)(3). Congress stated that the purposes of the ESA “are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved [and] to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered and threatened species...” 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b). By enacting the Endangered Species Act, Congress intended protection of endangered species to be afforded the highest of priorities. Under the ESA, an “endangered species” is a species of animal or plant (other than certain dangerous insect pests) which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. 16 U.S.C. § 1532(6).

20. The Secretary of Commerce (for endangered species in the ocean) and the Secretary of the Interior (for all other species) are responsible for administering and implementing the ESA, with the Services acting on their behalf. Because Atlantic salmon are anadromous, the Secretaries (and thus the Services) share responsibility for managing the protection of these fish under the ESA.

21. In 2000, the Services issued a rule listing the Gulf of Maine Distinct Population Segment (“GOM DPS”) of Atlantic salmon as “endangered” because it is in

danger of becoming extinct. At that time, the Services included the salmon populations of seven rivers in Down East Maine in the description of the endangered GOM DPS, but did not include Kennebec and Androscoggin River salmon populations in this listing. In 2005, Plaintiff Friends of Merrymeeting Bay, Douglas Watts (a member of FOMB), and others filed a petition with the Services asking them to include Kennebec salmon in the GOM DPS. Although a federal “biological review team” found that the Kennebec and Androscoggin River salmon populations should be included in the GOM DPS (along with the Penobscot River salmon population) and published this finding in the “2006 Status Review for Anadromous Atlantic Salmon in the United States,” by mid-2008 the Services still had not ruled on the petition. On May 12, 2008, Mr. Watts, FOMB, and other conservation groups sued the Services to obtain a ruling on the petition. On September 3, 2008, the Services did rule on the petition, proposing to include the Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Penobscot River salmon populations in the GOM DPS. 73 Fed. Reg. 51,415 (September 3, 2008). On June 19, 2009, the Services issued a final rule including the salmon populations of all three rivers in the listed GOM DPS, thereby formally designating these populations as endangered under the ESA. 74 Fed. Reg. 29,344 (June 19, 2009).

22. On that same day, NMFS issued a final rule designating “critical habitat” for the Kennebec, Androscoggin and Penobscot salmon – *i.e.*, habitat “essential to the conservation of the species” and “which may require special management considerations or protection.” 16 U.S.C. § 1532(5)(A)(i). Those portions of the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers where the dams at issue in this case are located, and those portions

affected by the dams, are part of that critical habitat. 74 Fed. Reg. 29,300 (June 19, 2009).

“Take” Of An Endangered Species Is Prohibited By The Endangered Species Act.

23. Section 9 of the ESA makes it unlawful for any person to “take” an endangered species unless authorized to do so by the federal government. 16 U.S.C. § 1538(a)(1)(b).

24. Under the ESA, the term “take” means “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, kill, trap, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” 16 U.S.C. § 1532(19).

By USFWS regulation:

Harass in the definition of “take” in the Act means an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. [and]

Harm in the definition of “take” in the Act means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

50 C.F.R. § 17.3.

25. A NMFS regulation further defines “harm” as including habitat modification where a causal link is established between such modification and injury or death of a listed species. 40 C.F.R. § 222.102. In publishing that rule, NMFS listed the following among its examples of activities that may modify habitat and thus cause a take:

1. Constructing or maintaining barriers that eliminate or impede a listed species’ access to habitat or ability to migrate;

* * *

4. Removing or altering rocks, soil, gravel, vegetation or other physical structures that are essential to the integrity and function of a listed species’ habitat;

* * *

5. Removing water or otherwise altering streamflow when it significantly impairs spawning, migration, feeding or other essential behavior patterns; [and]

* * *

7. Constructing or operating dams or water diversion structures with inadequate fish screens or fish passage facilities in a listed species' habitat...

64 Fed. Reg. 60,727, 60,730 (Nov. 8, 1999).

26. When a federally licensed activity – such as operating a hydroelectric dam – causes a take, the licensee may receive authorization under the ESA to continue the activity in one of two ways. One is to apply for and obtain an “incidental take permit” (“ITP”) pursuant to Section 10 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C § 1539. The other is to obtain an “incidental take statement” (“ITS”) pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. §1536; *see* 50 C.F.R. § 402.14. A take is considered “incidental” when the purpose of the activity is not to take an endangered species, but rather to conduct some otherwise lawful activity that incidentally results in a take. An ITP can require that the holder of the ITP “minimize and mitigate the impacts of” the taking “to the maximum extent practicable.” 16 U.S.C. § 1539(a)(2) (B)(2); 50 C.F.R. § 402.02. Similarly, an ITS can require that “reasonable and prudent measures” be taken to “minimize” the impact of a take. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(4)(ii). An ITP is not authorized unless certain specified conditions are met. Among these is that the take “will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the species in the wild.” 16 U.S.C. § 1539(a)(2)(B)(4). Similarly, an ITS is not authorized if the licensed activity is “likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species...or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat [critical to the species]...” 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2) and (b)(4)(B).

27. The citizen suit provision of the ESA grants jurisdiction to United States District Courts to issue orders enjoining violations of the Act (such as the unauthorized taking of an endangered species) and authorizes an award of costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees). 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(1) and (4).

**Defendants Are Taking Atlantic Salmon
In Violation Of Section 9 Of The ESA.**

28. Defendants' Kennebec and Androscoggin River dams harass, harm, and kill – and thus “take” – Atlantic salmon in a number of ways. Among these are the following:

- a. The dams' turbines kill and injure out-migrating salmon when the salmon attempt to pass through them.
- b. The dams severely limit upstream passage of salmon, preventing access to significant amounts of spawning and rearing habitat.
- c. Facilities meant to allow the salmon to pass around or through the dams cause delays in passage, resulting in incremental losses of salmon smolts, pre-spawn adults, and adults.
- d. The dams are barriers to the migration of other fish whose presence is necessary for the salmon to complete their life cycle.
- e. The dams adversely alter predator-prey assemblages, such as the ability of the salmon to detect and avoid predators.
- f. The dams create slow-moving impoundments in formerly free-flowing reaches. These altered habitats are less suitable for spawning and rearing of salmon and contribute to the dams' significant impairment of essential behavior patterns of the salmon. In addition, these conditions may favor non-native competitors at the expense of the native salmon.

g. The dams result in adverse hydrological changes, adverse changes to stream and river beds, interruption of natural sediment and debris transport, and changes in water temperature, all of which contribute to the dams' significant impairment of essential behavior patterns.

29. Defendants have neither an incidental take permit nor an incidental take statement authorizing their take of Atlantic salmon at their Kennebec and Androscoggin dams. Defendants' take of Atlantic salmon therefore violates Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1538(a)(1)(B). Defendants have been violating the Section 9 take prohibition since the day Kennebec and Androscoggin salmon were included in the GOM DPS and thus designated as endangered under the ESA.

30. In their decision to include the Kennebec and Androscoggin River populations of Atlantic salmon on the Endangered Species List, the Services found dams on those rivers play a major role in imperiling the salmon. The Services stated: "The National Research Council stated in 2004 that the greatest impediment to self-sustaining Atlantic salmon populations in Maine is obstructed fish passage and degraded habitat caused by dams ... Dams are known to typically kill or injure between 10 and 30 percent of all fish entrained at turbines [cite omitted]. With rivers containing multiple hydropower dams, these cumulative losses could compromise entire year classes of Atlantic salmon ... Thus, cumulative losses at passage facilities can be significant ... Dams remain a direct and significant threat to Atlantic salmon." 74 Fed. Reg. at 29362. Similarly, the Services stated: "Dams are among the leading causes of both historical declines and contemporary low abundance of the GOM DPS of Atlantic salmon [cite omitted]." The Services also stated that the "effects [of dams] have led to a situation

where salmon abundance and distribution has been greatly reduced, and thus the species is more vulnerable to extinction ... Therefore, dams represent a significant threat to the survival and recovery of the GOM DPS.” 74 Fed. Reg. at 29366-29367.

COUNT II
DEFENDANTS ARE VIOLATING
THEIR CLEAN WATER ACT WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS

31. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 30.

Clean Water Act Water Quality Certifications Are Designed To Maintain Compliance With Water Quality Standards.

32. Congress declared the objective of the Clean Water Act “is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” 33 U.S.C. § 1251(a).

33. Under Section 401 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1341, hydroelectric dams must obtain a state “water quality certification” before they may obtain a license to operate from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. This water quality certification becomes a condition of the FERC license. 33 U.S.C. § 1341(d).

34. A water quality certification must contain conditions that ensure the licensed activity will not violate or prevent attainment of state water quality standards or other state water quality requirements. 33 U.S.C. § 1341(d). Water quality standards define the minimum water quality that must be maintained within a waterbody. Water quality standards designate the uses to be sustained within the waterbody (such as habitat for fish or other aquatic life) and establish criteria to protect those uses. 33 U.S.C. § 1313; 40 C.F.R. § 131.2.

35. The citizen suit provision of the CWA authorizes citizens to enforce water quality certifications in United States District Court. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) and (f)(5). The

Court is authorized to award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees). 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d).

Defendants Are Violating The Water Quality Certifications Issued For Their Dams On The Kennebec River.

36. Defendants NextEra and NextEra Maine are violating the water quality certifications issued for Lockwood, Weston, and Shawmut dams on the Kennebec River. Defendant Merimil is violating the water quality certification issued for Lockwood dam. Specifically, Defendants are violating the following provision, which is in each of these water quality certifications:

INTERIM DOWNSTREAM FISH PASSAGE: The applicant [dam owner] shall continue and where needed improve existing operational measures to diminish entrainment, allow downstream passage, and eliminate significant injury to out-migrating anadromous fish in accordance with the terms of the KHDG [Kennebec Hydro Developers Group] Settlement Agreement.

The KHDG Settlement Agreement, in turn, provides:

In the event that adult shad and/or adult Atlantic salmon begin to inhabit the impoundment above the [dam], and to the extent that [the dam owner] desires to achieve interim downstream passage of out-migrating adult Atlantic salmon and/or adult shad by means of passage through turbine(s), [the dam owner] must first demonstrate through site-specific quantitative studies designed and conducted in consultation with the resource agencies [which include the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service], that passage through turbine(s) will not result in significant injury and/or mortality (immediate or delayed).

37. In every year from 2006 forward, and in previous years, adult salmon returning from the ocean have been trapped below Lockwood dam (the most downstream dam on the Kennebec River) and transported in trucks upstream to the Sandy River, a tributary that joins the Kennebec River upstream of Defendants' three Kennebec dams. After spawning, these salmon attempt to "out-migrate" down the Kennebec toward the

sea. During this out-migration, the adult salmon inhabit the impoundments above Weston, Shawmut, and Lockwood dams.

38. Defendants have not demonstrated, through site-specific quantitative studies designed and conducted in consultation with the resource agencies, that passage through turbines at these dams will not cause “significant injury and/or mortality (immediate or delayed)” to salmon. In fact, none of the Defendants has even conducted site-specific quantitative studies on the effects of turbine passage on salmon at any of these dams.

39. However, at each of these dams, NextEra, NextEra Maine, and (with respect to Lockwood dam) Merimil have chosen to achieve (or attempt to achieve) downstream passage of adult salmon through the dams’ turbines. NextEra and NextEra Maine have testified in State administrative proceedings that passage through turbines is one of the methods by which they provide downstream passage for salmon.

40. The shad population in the Kennebec River is low. Starting in 2010, adult shad have been trapped below Lockwood dam and transported in trucks to a point in the Kennebec River below the Shawmut dam. Like salmon, shad out-migrate down the Kennebec after spawning. Defendants have likewise chosen to pass (or attempt to pass) these shad through Lockwood dam turbines without first demonstrating, through site-specific quantitative studies designed and conducted in consultation with the resource agencies, that turbine passage at these dams will not cause “significant injury and/or mortality (immediate or delayed)” to adult shad. Defendants have not conducted any site-specific quantitative studies on the effects of turbine passage on adult shad at Lockwood dam.

41. Defendants have thus far refused to either (a) install devices to assure that adult salmon and adult shad will not swim through turbines or (b) shut down their turbines during salmon and shad migration seasons. Neither NextEra, NextEra Maine, nor Merimil has installed effective devices to divert salmon and shad away from its dam turbines.

PLAINTIFFS HAVE STANDING TO BRING THIS SUIT

42. Paragraphs 43 through 46 apply to both Counts I and II.

43. Plaintiffs have members who have been very active in efforts to preserve Atlantic salmon in the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers. For example, Plaintiffs' members have successfully petitioned and sued the Services to include the salmon population of the Kennebec in the GOM DPS, were instrumental in securing the designation of the Androscoggin salmon population as part of the GOM DPS, have for years advocated before federal and state agencies for better salmon passage at Defendants' dams, and regularly monitor the water quality of the two rivers. Plaintiffs have members who have also advocated for better shad passage at Defendants' dams.

44. Plaintiffs have members who are interested in maintaining the natural biodiversity of the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers and their environs. Plaintiffs have members who live near, own property near, and recreate on and near the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers and Merrymeeting Bay. Plaintiffs have members who, among other activities, kayak on, canoe on, fish in, walk and hike along, lead guided trips on, and enjoy observing and photographing aquatic life and wildlife in and around the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers and Merrymeeting Bay. Their enjoyment of these activities is impaired by the diminution of the size and health of the Atlantic salmon

populations of these rivers, and by the diminution of the size and health of the shad population.

45. Plaintiffs' members enjoy and in many ways receive great value from the presence of wild Atlantic salmon and shad and want the numbers of these fish in the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers to be as plentiful as possible. They also want the Kennebec and Androscoggin River populations of salmon to eventually recover to the point of no longer being endangered. The dearth of Atlantic salmon and shad in the rivers diminishes plaintiffs' members' use and enjoyment of the rivers. If Atlantic salmon were populous enough in the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, Plaintiffs' members would fish for and eat that salmon. They cannot do so now because the fish are endangered. Recovery of Atlantic salmon and shad in the rivers would increase economic opportunities for Plaintiffs' members because there would be a greater demand for guided trips that they could lead, whether for paddling, fishing, fish-spotting, or photography, for example.

46. Defendants' dam operations are directly responsible for depressing Atlantic salmon populations in the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers. Defendants' dams are a leading cause of the near extinction of Atlantic salmon in these rivers and of the fish's presence on the Endangered Species List. If Defendants complied with the Endangered Species Act, and with the water quality certifications for their dams on the Kennebec, there would be more Atlantic salmon in the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers and the chance of the rivers' salmon population recovering would be improved. Moreover, preservation and restoration of the salmon's critical habitat in and along the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers would improve the health, biodiversity, and sustainability of

these natural areas in which Plaintiffs' members have recreational, aesthetic, and economic interests. In addition, if Defendants complied with the water quality certifications for their dams on the Kennebec, there would be more shad in the Kennebec River and the chance of the river's shad population recovering would be improved.

**DEFENDANTS CAN ACHIEVE COMPLIANCE WITH THE
ESA AND THEIR CWA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS IN A MANNER
THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS OF THEIR FERC LICENSES**

47. Paragraphs 48 through 51 apply to both Counts I and II.

48. Relief in this case can be fashioned in a manner that is consistent with the FERC licenses issued for the operation of Defendants' dams.

49. Since the CWA water quality certifications are part of the FERC licenses for the three Kennebec River dams, compliance with the certifications' ban on the passage of adult salmon and adult shad through the dams' turbines is *required* by the FERC licenses.

50. Moreover, there are a number of ways for Defendants to comply with their Kennebec water quality certifications and reduce their unlawful "take" of salmon in a manner consistent with the continued operation of these dams under the provisions of their FERC licenses. For example, Defendants can stop their turbines during salmon migration season to prevent the fish from swimming into the spinning turbine blades. This can be done without having to modify the FERC licenses for any of these dams. In fact, other dam owners stop their turbines in order to provide safe passage for migrating fish.

51. Defendants can also be ordered to apply for an incidental take permit under the ESA. Development of a "habitat conservation plan" ("HCP") to protect endangered species is a key component of an ITP application. Defendants have indicated they intend

to apply for an ITP, but they take the position that there is no deadline by which they must complete the HCP or apply for the ITP. Given, among other things, (a) Defendants' ongoing unlawful take of endangered Kennebec and Androscoggin River Atlantic salmon, (b) the dire condition of these Atlantic salmon populations and the risk that the fish will soon become extinct, and (c) Defendants' failure to take meaningful steps to protect salmon, despite years of warning that the ESA listing was forthcoming, Plaintiffs believe Defendants must be put on an enforceable schedule for submitting their ITP applications. Such an order would have no effect on Defendants' ability to operate in a manner consistent with their FERC licenses.

REFLIEF REQUESTED

Plaintiffs request that this Court:

- a. Declare Defendants to be violating the take prohibition of the Endangered Species Act at their dams on the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers;
- b. Declare Defendants to be violating their Clean Water Act water quality certifications for their dams on the Kennebec River;
- c. For the Kennebec River dams, order Defendants to comply with the water quality certification provisions that prohibit passing adult Atlantic salmon and adult shad through turbines without first demonstrating, through site-specific quantitative studies designed and conducted in consultation with resource agencies, that turbine passage will not result in significant injury and/or mortality (immediate or delayed);
- d. Order Defendants to apply for an ITP according to a specified schedule, and to (1) prevent Atlantic salmon from swimming into operating turbines at their dams on the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers unless authorized by an ITP or ITS and (2)

implement other appropriate measures to comply with the ESA's take prohibition pending the issuance of any ITP or ITS;

e. Award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees), as provided for in 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d);

f. Order such other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

Dated: January 31, 2011

_____/s/
David A. Nicholas
20 Whitney Road
Newton, Massachusetts 02460
(617) 964-1548
dnicholas@verizon.net

_____/s/
Bruce M. Merrill
225 Commercial Street Suite 501
Portland, Maine 04101
(207) 775-3333
mainelaw@maine.rr.com

Joshua R. Kratka
Charles C. Caldart
(*Pro hac vice* application to be filed)
National Environmental Law Center
44 Winter Street, 4th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts
(617) 747-4333
josh.kratka@verizon.net
cccnelc@aol.com