## ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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makes the array of f Endangere kind—in t jurispruder and the p sides of the become a forces see environme of the ESA little fish a the Act's emphasize statutory f but as an u	say, Professor Plater presents his insight into we Endangered Species Act (ESA) unique. Amidst dederal environmental laws enacted since 1970, and Species Act of 1973 has always been one-of terms of the territory it carves out in the national national passions and stratagems it provokes on the species preservation debates. The Act has of pragmatic target of opportunity for antiregular eking to use it as a wedge issue to roll be ental protection laws generally. An overview analy A's first major appearance in court, the case of against the Tennessee Valley Authority dam, and continuities and changes over the past thirty years the Act's remarkable role not only as a pioneer foray into the interactions between biology and I imprecedented player and lightning rod in the national political ecosystems as well.	the the of-a- on's ion, all ften tory back ysis the d of ears, ring law,
Endangered	ARTICLES Toads, Wolves, and the Constitutionality of Species Act's Take Provision	
constitution Species A federalism ushered in	ticle, Professor Blumm and Mr. Kimbrell analyze onality of the "take" provision of the Endange Act (ESA) under the Rehnquist Court's "In" approach to Commerce Clause interpretated by the Court's 1995 decision in <i>United State</i> and the authors evaluate the four federal circuit court.	ered new ion, s v.

decisions to confront the constitutionality of the ESA's take provision in the wake of *Lopez* and its progeny. Although each of the decisions employed different reasoning to uphold the ESA, the Article maintains that all four demonstrated the requisite link between the statute's take provision and interstate commerce and would be affirmed by a majority of the Supreme Court.

The Take Prohibition in Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act: Contradictions, Ugly Ducklings, and Conservation of Species

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Federico Cheever & Michael Balster

In this Aticle, Professor Cheever and Mr. Balster examine case law over the past 15 years addressing the "take" prohibition in section 9 of the Endangered Species Act. The authors contend that courts have struggled unsuccessfully with the proper role of section 9, in part, from two sources embedded in the language and history of the Act. The authors conclude that in order for section 9 to protect habitat essential for species conservation, courts must interpret it in accordance with the purpose of the Act.

The Purposes, Effects, and Future of the Endangered Species Act's
Best Available Science Mandate.....

Holly Doremus

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In the thirty years that the Endangered Species Act has been in effect, there has been surprisingly little close analysis of the purposes or effects of its strong mandate for use of the best available scientific data. In this Article, Professor Doremus explores the possible functions and apparent effects of that Act's best available science mandate, and suggests some ways that science might be put to more effective use in implementing the Act.

In this Article, Professor Fischman uses the thirtieth anniversary of the enactment of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as an occasion to look back and muse about the future of environmental law. Concluding that predictions about the future of the ESA are usually poor guesses, the Article instead prescribes reforms necessary to maintain and recover species in three major categories: better funding for the ESA program, technology-based limitations to control habitat degradation, and preventive care for biodiversity.

Next Thirty Years	483
Daniel J. Rohlf	

Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act governs procedures for adding species to—and removing them from—the threatened and endangered lists, designating critical habitat, drafting and implementing recovery plans, and monitoring both listed species and certain additional species. After a brief examination of the history of this section's formulation and implementation, this Aticle analyzes ten important and unresolved issues that are likely to play a significant role in shaping the future of this crucial part of the ESA.

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This Article explores the breadth and depth of the ensuing battle over Endangered Species Act (ESA) methodology. It begins by laying out a framework for evaluating three decision making methodologies: the Professional Judgment Method, which is the default rule for the ESA, and its two postulated alternatives, the Scientific Method, and the Precautionary Principle Method. These three methodologies incorporate starkly different approaches to management of risk relating to species conservation. Yet, as this Article's close examination reveals, neither of the postulated alternatives to the Professional Judgment Method finds support in the statutory framework of the ESA.

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In this Article, Professor Wood proposes a reinterpretation of the Endangered Species Act's section 7(a)(2) jeopardy prohibition and the section 7(a)(1) conservation mandate by drawing upon normative wildlife trust principles that have grounded wildlife law since its early origins. She advocates a "no further harm" approach to jeopardy determinations under section 7(a)(2) and urges the Services to promulgate a regulation that brings content to the affirmative conservation mandate of section 7(a)(1) by imposing proportionate liability on federal agencies for replenishing the wildlife trust.

The Insignificant Killer Whale: A Case Study of Inherent Flaws in the Wildlife Services' Distinct Population Segment Policy and a Proposed Solution	647
In this Comment, Mr. Teaney dissects the National Marine Fisheries Service's conclusion that the Southern Resident killer whale population of Puget Sound is not a listable entity under the Endangered Species Act. Mr. Teaney concludes that this decision revealed that the policy the wildlife services use to evaluate whether a population qualifies as a "distinct population segment" is flawed in application and on its face. Finally, the Comment proposes necessary revisions to the policy to better serve the purposes of the ESA.	
Keeping the Door Open: Protecting Biological Corridors with Existing Federal Statutes	
In this Comment, Mr. Thompson examines four federal statutes to determine their usefulness in efforts to protect biological corridors on federal lands. After briefly discussing the importance of biological corridors in combating the detrimental effects of habitat fragmentation, the Comment analyzes provisions in the National Forest Management Act, the Federal Land Policyand Management Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Endangered Species Act, and discusses ways they can be employed to protect biological corridors from agency actions that threaten them. The Comment concludes that although each statute contains significant weaknesses, each represents an available and valuable tool for protecting biological corridors.	
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