

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

DELAWARE AUDUBON SOCIETY,)
CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY, and)
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FOR)
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

Secretary, United States Department)
of the Interior, DALE HALL,)
Director of United States Fish)
And Wildlife Service, and UNITED)
STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE)
SERVICE, an administrative agency)
of the United States Department of the)
Interior,)

Defendants.)
_____)

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT FOR DECLATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, Delaware Audubon Society, Inc., Center for Food Safety, and Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility and on behalf of themselves and their members, allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This action concerns the Defendants’ management and operation of the Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge in Sussex County, Delaware (Prime Hook Refuge). Since at least 1995 and continuing to the present, authorized agents of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“FWS”), acting under Defendants’ supervision and/or control, have entered into Cooperative Farming Agreements with private parties that allow hundreds of acres of land in the Prime Hook Refuge to be farmed, some with genetically engineered crops (“GE crops”), in

exchange for a fee. Entering into these Cooperative Farming Agreements violates the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) by (a) allowing economic activity at the Prime Hook Refuge without completing the compatibility determinations required by the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (“NWRSA”), and (b) engaging in a major federal action, which significantly affects the quality of the environment, is highly controversial and the potentially harmful effects on human health, the environment and wildlife is unknown, without performing the environmental assessment required under the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”). Plaintiffs seek a declaration that Defendants are violating the APA, NWRSA, and NEPA. Plaintiffs also seek injunctive relief preventing agricultural activity at the Prime Hook Refuge until Defendants complete a compatibility determination for each such use as required by 16 U.S.C. §668dd(d)(1)(A) of NWRSA and Defendants satisfactorily fulfill their statutory obligations under NEPA by producing an environmental assessment and subsequent Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) concerning use of GE crops at the Prime Hook Refuge.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (declaratory judgment), and 5 U.S.C. § 702 (APA).

3. Venue in this court is proper under 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(3)(A) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims herein occurred within this judicial district, and Defendant Fish and Wildlife Service, having authority over the actions or inactions alleged herein, has offices located in this judicial district.

III. PARTIES

4. **Plaintiff** DELAWARE AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC. (“Delaware Audubon”) is a chapter of the National Audubon Society. It currently serves over 1500 members in Delaware. Delaware Audubon participates in programs at the Refuge. Members of Delaware Audubon live

near, use, recreate, and/or are keenly interested in the activities at Prime Hook Refuge which directly affect and impact the economic, aesthetic, and/or recreational interests of Delaware Audubon Society, Inc. members.

5. Plaintiff CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY (“CFS”) is a national nonprofit organization, with offices in Washington, DC and San Francisco, CA and with members in nearly every state. CFS addresses the impacts of industrial farming and food production systems on human health, animal welfare, and the environment. CFS seeks to protect human health and the environment by ensuring that genetically engineered products are reviewed in a manner that minimizes any risk of contaminating food supplies and the environment. CFS members live near and visit the Prime Hook Wildlife Refuge. The farming of GE crops injures CFS members by interfering, *inter alia*, with their aesthetic enjoyment of wildlife refuge and its inhabitants. In addition, GE crops injure CFS members’ recreational and physical enjoyment of Prime Hook because they increase use of herbicides and promote weediness of certain plants. This results in the use of more environmentally damaging techniques such as excessive use and misuse of glyphosate and other herbicides. As a result, CFS’ members are at greater risk of suffering health effects of increased herbicide use. Additionally, cultivation of genetically engineered crops compromises members’ enjoyment of the Prime Hook Refuge because the crops pose risks to wildlife and offend those opposed to altering the DNA of natural plants.

6. Plaintiff PEER is a national nonprofit organization, based in Washington, D.C. and has field offices throughout the United States, including the Northeast. Members of PEER retreat to Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge to partake of its unique birding opportunities and plan to do so again in the future. In addition, PEER members, who are also FWS professionals, are being harmed by having to engage in practices they believe are detrimental to the Refuge, not

in compliance with the Refuge Improvement Act of 1997 and violate NEPA. Further, staff members at the PEER Refugekeeper Field Office are also being harmed by the failure of FWS to comply with environmental laws and act in accordance with the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System to conserve and manage land and water, and where appropriate, to provide for the restoration of fish, wildlife and plants within the refuge system.

7. [REDACTED] Defendant Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior (“Secretary”) is the federal official in whom the NWRSA vests responsibility for making decisions and promulgating regulations required by the NWRSA. Specifically, the Secretary is the official ultimately responsible for management of the Prime Hook Refuge and for compliance with all laws applicable to the Prime Hook Refuge, including the NWRSA, APA, and NEPA. The Secretary is sued in her official capacity.

8. [REDACTED] Defendant DALE HALL is the Director of the FWS. He is legally responsible for overseeing the activities of FWS, including the actions of FWS agents who enter into Cooperative Farming Agreements at the Prime Hook Refuge. He is sued in his official capacity.

9. [REDACTED] Defendant UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE is the Federal Agency responsible for the regulation of National Wildlife Refuges and charged with the task of ensuring National Wildlife Refuges are in compliance with the regulations and laws that govern them, including NWRSA and NEPA.

10. Members of the Plaintiff organizations live adjacent to or near, and/or enjoy the uses of the Prime Hook Refuge. The above-described educational, scientific, aesthetic, conservation and recreational interests of the Plaintiff organizations and their members have been, are being and will continue to be adversely affected and irreparably injured by the Defendants’ failure to perform and complete compatibility determinations of agricultural uses of

the land in the Prime Hook Refuge and failure to perform an environmental assessment and subsequent EIS for agricultural uses involving GE crops. Therefore, Plaintiff organizations bring this action on behalf of themselves and their members.

IV. LEGAL BACKGROUND

National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act

11. Management of the Prime Hook Refuge is governed by NWRSA under 16 U.S.C. §668dd(a)(1). The Secretary and FWS have responsibility for managing the Prime Hook Refuge.

12. Under §668dd(d)(1)(A) of the NWRSA “the Secretary is authorized...to permit the use of any area within the System for any purpose...whenever he determines that such uses are compatible with the major purposes for which such areas were established.” However, the NWRSA specifically states: “the Secretary shall not initiate or permit a new use of a refuge or expand, renew or extend an existing use of a refuge, unless the Secretary has determined that the use is a compatible use and that the use is not inconsistent with public safety.” 16 U.S.C. §668dd(d)(3)(A)(i).

NEPA

13. NEPA sets forth substantive environmental quality goals for the government and the nation. See 42 U.S.C. §4331. Under NEPA, every agency of the United States Government must include an environmental assessment and follow up EIS in every “recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” 43 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C).

14. In addition, NEPA’s implementing regulations, promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality, provide that an environmental review document must be prepared for all agency actions with potential environmental consequences, especially when those actions are

“highly controversial” or “highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.” 40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.3 (creation of an environmental assessment pursuant to agency rules), 1501.4 (creation of an environmental impact statement pursuant to agency rules), 1507.2(d) (agency must “study, develop, and describe alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources”); 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(a); 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(4)-(7).

15. In addition, NEPA’s implementing regulations, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500-1508.28, provide that:

NEPA procedures must ensure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The information must be of high quality. Accurate scientific analysis, expert agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA. 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(b).

APA

16. Under the APA, a court may review a final agency action to determine if it was “arbitrary, capricious, and an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law.” 5 U.S.C. §706. Courts may only review a final agency action, 5 U.S.C. §551, and “agency action” includes a “failure to act.” *Id.*

V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

17. Since at least 1995, FWS has been leasing acres of land on the Refuge to private parties for farming through annual Cooperative Farming Agreements. In particular, FWS entered into the following cooperative Farming Agreements:

Dates Farming Allowed under CFA	Fields allowed to be Farmed under CFA	Farmer
March 15 - Dec. 1, 2005	111B,108B,201A,202B, 209,357,350B, 351, 352, 353, 356,201	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963

March 15, - Dec. 1, 2005	318,322,323,326B,204,205 206,207,208,301,333,338,331	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
April 1 - Dec. 15, 2004	111B, 108B, 201A, 202B, 209	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
March 15 - Dec. 15, 2004	204,205,206,207,208,301, 333,338,331,318,322,323, 326B	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 15 - Dec. 15, 2003	204,205,206,207,208,301, 333,338,331,318,322,323 326B	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 15 - Dec. 15, 2003	318,322,323,326B	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
March 15 - Dec. 15, 2003	357	OCKLES FARM 17120 Ockels Lane Milton, DE 19968
April 5 - Dec. 15, 2002	108B,111B,201A,202B,209	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
March 15, - Dec. 15, 2002	204,205,206,207,208,301, 331,333,338	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
April 5 - Dec. 15, 2002	318,322,323,326B	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
April 5 - Dec. 15, 2002	357	OCKLES FARM 17120 Ockels Lane Milton, DE 19968
April 5 - Dec. 1, 2001	108B,111B,201A,202B,209	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
April 5 - Dec. 1, 2001	204,205,206,207,208A,301, 331,333,338	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
April 5 - Dec. 1, 2001	318,322,323,326B	JAMES C. WELLS, JR.

2001		Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
April 24 - Dec. 31, 2001	350B,351,352,353,354,355, 356	OCKLES FARM 17120 Ockels Lane Milton, DE 19968
March 27 - Dec. 31, 2000	108B,111A,111B,201,202A, 202B,209	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
March 27 - Dec. 31, 2000	204,205,206,207,208A,301, 331,332,333,338,330,334, 401,407	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 27 - Dec. 31, 2000	318,321,322,323,326B,312, 313,314,328	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
March 31 - Dec. 31, 1999	111B,108B,201,202B,209, 111A,202A	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
March 31 - Dec. 31, 1999	204,205,206,207,208A,301, 330,331,332,333,334,338, 401,407,111B,108B,201, 202B,209	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 31 - Dec. 31, 1999	312,313,314,318,321,322, 323,326B,309,310,327,328	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1998	111B,108B,201,202B,209 111A,202A	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1998	204,205,206,207,208A,301, 330,331,332,333,338,402, 403,404,405,409,401,407, 111B,108B,201,202B,209, 334	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1998	312,313,314,318,321,322, 323,326B,309,310,327,328	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1997	111B,108B,201,202B,209 111A,202A	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963

March 1 - Dec. 31, 1997	204,205,206,207,208A,301, 332,333,338,402,403,404, 405,409,401,407,111B,108B, 201,202B,209	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1997	312,313,314,318,321,322, 323,326B,309,310,327,328	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1997	106, 107	WALLS ENTERPRISES RD 1, Box 248 Milford, DE 19968
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1996	111B,108B,201,202B,209, 111A,202A	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1996	204,205,206,207,208A,301, 332,333,338,402,403,404, 405,409,401,407,111A,108B, 201,202B,209	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1996	312,313,314,318,321,322, 323,326B	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1996	106, 107	WALLS ENTERPRISES RD 1, Box 248 Milford, DE 19968
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1995	201,11B,202B,209,108B, 111A,202A	FRED A. BENNETT FARM 24139 Sugar Hill Road Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1995	204,205,206,207,208A,301, 332,333,338,402,403,404, 405,407,409,401,201,209, 334,339	J. CARLTON WELLS & SONS RD 3, Box 9 Milton, DE 19968
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1995	312,313,314,318,321,322, 323,326B,327	JAMES C. WELLS, JR. Wells Farms, Inc. Milford, DE 19963
March 1 - Dec. 31, 1995	106, 107	WALLS ENTERPRISES RD 1, Box 248 Milford, DE 19968

Many of these Cooperative Farming Agreements allow the use of GE crops. The number of acres leased has varied annually and in 2005 alone, at least 431.6 acres were leased through these agreements.

18. Despite the high number of acres leased, FWS has never provided an environmental assessment or follow up EIS under NEPA for any of these Cooperative Farming Agreements or for the use of GE crops within the Prime Hook Refuge.

19. Farming of acreage within the Prime Hook Refuge is an economic use that is regulated by the NWRSA and its implementing regulations

20. During 1995-2005, Defendants entered into each of the Cooperative Farming Agreements without making a compatibility determination as required by 16 U.S.C. §668dd(d)(1)(A).

21. In 2002, FWS took approximately 150 acres of land (the 150 Acre Area) previously farmed within the Prime Hook Refuge and did not enter into Cooperative Farming Agreements for those acres during a three year period, allowing instead for the acreage to return to a more natural state. Numerous plants, birds, and wildlife returned to these acres, and provided significant new recreational and aesthetic opportunities to Plaintiffs' members.

22. In 2005, FWS decided to return the 150 Acre area to agricultural uses, plowing under and destroying plants that had established themselves there and reducing or eliminating the habitat for the birds and wildlife that had come into the 150 Acre Area after 2002.

23. The FWS made the decision to return the 150 Acre Area to agricultural uses without making a compatibility determination as required by 16 U.S.C. §668dd(d)(1)(A).

24. Upon information and belief, Defendants have already entered into Cooperative Farming Agreements in 2006, and to allow agricultural use of the 150 Acre Area, without making compatibility determinations for such uses as required by 16 U.S.C. §668dd(d)(1)(A).

25. The use of GE crops is a highly controversial issue in the scientific community and has many harmful and uncertain consequences to the health and quality of the human environment. For example, GE crops may harm beneficial insects, increase weeds, alter soil ecology, and contaminate non-genetically engineered plants.

26. GE crops such as Roundup Ready soybeans and corn are dependent on herbicide use. These crops are specifically engineered to withstand the broad application of the herbicide Roundup without harming the plant. Studies have shown that cultivation of herbicide-tolerant GE crops dramatically increases the use of herbicides. Herbicides degrade the soil ecosystem and pollute nearby wetlands, streams, lakes, and rivers.

27. Use of GE crops may also have a detrimental effect on wildlife. The most common pesticide formula used with GE crops, Roundup, harms and kills amphibians. Some studies also indicate adverse effects of GE crops on birds because the farming system associated with herbicide tolerant GE crops alter the plant and weed communities in farmed areas thus affecting the diets of birds. FWS did not consider these environmental effects prior to allowing GE crop planting.

28. Widespread adoption of Roundup Ready technology in corn and soybeans has led to weeds developing resistance to glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup. Delaware was the first state to report a “superweed” resistant to glyphosate. Delaware mares tail (*Conyza Candensis*) developed resistance from the use of Roundup Ready soybeans and corn. These GE crops have been consistently used at the Prime Hook Refuge.

29. The development of resistant weeds compounds the problem of increased herbicide use because farmers respond to control the weeds with more applications of the herbicide or use additional herbicides with relatively greater environmental impacts.

30. FWS is fully aware of the potential risks of using GE crops on the quality of the human environment. “Potential risks of GMC’s include gene flow, non-target effects, pest resistance and increased use of certain pesticides.” Internal FWS Draft Delegation of Authority and Process for Approving the Use of Genetically Modified Crops on the National Wildlife Refuge System, Risks of GMC’s section. Despite these concerns, FWS has repeatedly ignored its legal obligation under NEPA to provide an environmental assessment and follow up EIS.

31. Not only is FWS aware of the potential risks associated with the use of GE crops, it is also a known controversial issue on the Prime Hook Refuge itself. In fact, a Prime Hook Refuge Biologist protested the use of GE crops on the Refuge, stating her professional opinion was that the use of GE crops on the Refuge could not be justified. “Based on my professional, biological opinion and experience with the habitat management practices conducted on this refuge for the past 12 years, I can not condone or justify the use of GMOs ...in relation to Prime Hook NWRs’ farming program.” 1/12/2004 email to Jonathon Schafler, Prime Hook Refuge Manager.

32. In addition, the use of GE crops on National Wildlife Refuge land is so highly controversial that FWS implemented an entirely separate application and approval process for GE crops use on refuges which banned the use of GE crops all together, except in very limited situations. **“We do not use genetically modified organisms in refuge management unless we determine their use is essential to accomplishing refuge purpose(s) and the Director approves the use.”**...It has recently come to my attention that some refuges...are using or

contemplating the use of GM plant materials on refuge land. For those of you considering the use of such materials, whether for crops, restoration, or other purposes, you will need to thoroughly research and justify its use over native or non-engineered strains and send the request to the Regional Office (RO)...If, after review by the RO, it is determined that the use of GM materials is essential to accomplishing refuge purposes, the request package will be sent to the Director for approval.” 2/21/2003 Memorandum from Anthony D. Leger, Regional Chief, National Wildlife Refuge System, to Refuge Managers. However, no documentation of proposals from the Prime Hook Refuge to the RO or the Director regarding the use of GE crops has been provided by FWS. On information and belief, FWS has not followed these internal procedures in connection with the farming and use of GE crops at the Prime Hook Refuge.

33. Further, farming in general on the Prime Hook Refuge is a highly controversial issue and despite this fact, FWS has repeatedly entered into Cooperative Farming Agreements without provided an environmental assessment and subsequent EIS. “Within the context of the refuge’s current natural habitat conditions, refuge staff is still wrestling with the contribution farming practice contribute to the achievement of refuge’s purposes. While we understand in some instances, farming interferes with the refuge’s endangered species management program by interfering with the replacement of lost habitat elements for DFS and other E/T species and for critical habitat for bird guilds of Service special conservation concerns (like migrant and nesting land bird passerines), we also understand the social concerns surrounding the farming program...As documented in this report, migrating and wintering waterfowl needs, are more than adequately provided for with native vegetation...so the farming program as currently conducted...is not needed to achieve waterfowl purposes.” Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge, Annual Habitat Work Plan-CY 2004.

34. Additionally, the Biological Integrity, Diversity and Environmental Health Policy of the national refuge system states, "...we do not allow refuge uses or management practices that result in the maintenance of non-native plant communities unless we determine there is no feasible alternative for accomplishing refuge purposes." 601 FW 3 Part 3.15C.

35. Despite these policies, the Office of the Director of FWS has intervened and required local Refuge management to continue to allow the planting of GE crops at the Prime Hook Refuge.

36. Even though farming and the use of GE crops on the Refuge are highly controversial, FWS has failed to provide a single environmental assessment or EIS in accordance with NEPA, prior to finalizing any of the Cooperative Farming Agreements.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
**THE DEFENDANTS HAVE VIOLATED THE APA BY FAILING TO MAKE A
COMPATIBILITY DETERMINATION FOR THE USES OF THE REFUGE**

37. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 36 as if set forth herein.

38. Defendants violated section 668dd(d)(3)(A)(i) of the NWRSA, 16 U.S.C. § 668dd(d)(3)(A)(i), and its implementing regulations, by failing to perform compatibility determinations before entering into each cooperative farming agreement and allowing agricultural activity within the Prime Hook Refuge.

39. The failure to make a compatibility determination prior to entering into each cooperative farming agreement is a final agency decision under 5 U.S.C. §701.

40. Defendants violated section 668dd(d)(3)(A)(i) of the NWRSA, 16 U.S.C. § 668dd(d)(3)(A)(i), and its implementing regulations, by failing to perform a compatibility determination before allowing the resumption of farming on the 150 Acre Area.

41. The failure to make a compatibility determination prior to allowing resumption of farming on the 150 Acre Area is a final agency decision under 5 U.S.C. §701.

42. Defendants' final agency actions described herein violate Section 706 of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706, in that Defendants acted arbitrarily, capriciously, abused their discretion, and failed to act in accordance with the law by failing to perform the compatibility determinations required by NWRSA before entering into cooperative farming agreements and allowing resumption of farming of the 150 Acre Area.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
**THE DEFENDANTS HAVE VIOLATED THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
POLICY ACT**

43. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 42 as if set forth herein.

44. FWS performed a major Federal action by leasing hundreds of acres of Prime Hook Refuge land in annual Cooperative Farming Agreements since at least 1995 that also allowed the use of GE crops.

45. Because the leasing of hundreds of acres of Prime Hook Refuge land through Cooperative Farming Agreements that allow the use of GE crops by FWS is a major Federal action, and farming on the Prime Hook Refuge and the use of GE crops has potential environmental consequences, is highly controversial and has unknown risks, FWS violated Section 4332(2)(C) of NEPA by entering into each Cooperative Farming Agreement and failing to prepare an environmental assessment and subsequent EIS.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

- A. Declare that Defendants have violated the NWRSA by failing to complete a compatibility determination of intended uses for the Prime Hook Refuge;

- B. Declare that Defendants have violated the APA by failing to complete a compatibility determination for intended economic uses as required by the NWRSA;A;
- C. Declare that Defendants have violated NEPA by allowing the cultivation of GE crops within the Prime Hook Refuge without preparing an environmental assessment and subsequent EIS;
- D. Issue preliminary and permanent injunctive relief barring Defendants from allowing any farming or economic use at the Refuge until a compatibility determination in compliance with NWRSA is completed;
- E. Issue preliminary and permanent injunctive relief barring Defendants from allowing any cultivation of GE crops at the Prime Hook Refuge until an environmental assessment and EIS in compliance with NEPA is conducted;
- F. Award Plaintiffs their costs and reasonable attorneys fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act or other applicable statute; and,

G. Grant Plaintiffs such further relief as this Court deems to be just, proper, and equitable.

Dated this 5th day of April, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

DELAWARE AUDUBON SOCIETY, CENTER FOR FOOD
SAFETY, and PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
RESPONSIBILITY

By: _____
One of their attorneys

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