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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
13 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
14 OAKLAND DIVISION  
15

16 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *et al.*,

17 Plaintiffs,

18 v.

19 DAVID BERNHARDT, *et al.*,

20 Defendants.  
21  
22  
23

No. 4:18-cv-05712-YGR

(Consolidated With Case No. 4:18-cv-05984-YGR)

**DEFENDANTS' CROSS MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND  
RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT**

Hearing: January 14, 2020 at 10:00 a.m.

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**NOTICE OF CROSS MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Please take notice that on January 14, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. this motion will be heard before the Honorable Judge Gonzalez Rogers. Defendants Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt, et al. move for summary judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. As set forth in the following memorandum, Defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law because the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) complied with the Mineral Leasing Act (“MLA”), Federal Land Policy and Management Act (“FLPMA”), Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), and National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) in issuing the rulemaking entitled Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation; Rescission or Revision of Certain Requirements (“Revision Rule”).

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

In late 2016, BLM completely revamped its longstanding policies governing the venting and flaring of gas from oil and gas wells on federal and Indian leases such that, for the first time, BLM’s authority to prevent “waste” under the MLA included environmental and societal benefits in its sweep. Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation (“2016 Rule), AR 909.<sup>2</sup> Within months, a federal court questioned whether the agency had exceeded its statutory authority in promulgating a waste prevention rule whose costly requirements were justified primarily by air pollution benefits. At the same time, the new administration questioned the wisdom of “waste prevention” regulations that, on the whole, cost significantly more to implement than the value of the gas they were expected to conserve. After a notice and comment process, BLM decided to rescind and revise many of the most onerous requirements of the 2016 Rule to better align with the agency’s statutory authority and avoid imposing unreasonable costs on operators. In the Revision Rule, the agency returned to regulations similar to those that had been in place for over 30 years prior.

Plaintiffs acknowledge (in theory) that agencies are entitled to change their minds and rewrite their regulations in response to new policies and new information, and that such changes

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<sup>2</sup> This brief uses the prefix “AR” to denote citations to administrative record documents with the Bates stamp prefix “WPRR\_AR.”

1 are not subject to a heightened standard of review. But as their briefing demonstrates, *in*  
2 *practice*, Plaintiffs are unwilling to apply this standard when an agency's outcome does not  
3 accord with their policy preferences. They ask this Court to flyspeck BLM's every calculation  
4 and second-guess its every determination, even though BLM is the expert agency entrusted by  
5 Congress when it comes to the management of oil and gas development on federal and Indian  
6 lands.

7 BLM met its obligation under the APA and NEPA to examine the facts and explain its  
8 reasoning. The agency's interpretation of its waste prevention authority under the MLA is based  
9 on the statutory text, legislative history, and longstanding practice, and is owed deference by this  
10 Court. Its decision to defer to adequate state flaring regulations represents a reasonable decision  
11 that it is more effective to make deference the default setting than to impose overlapping  
12 requirements. BLM's use of the domestic social cost of methane comports with federal guidance  
13 documents, and its calculation of costs and benefits is based on peer-reviewed research. And the  
14 agency's determination that an environmental impact statement was not required under NEPA is  
15 based on the Revision Rule's minimal nationwide impacts.

16 Plaintiffs' dissatisfaction with a new administration's policy choices is simply not a  
17 reason to vacate BLM's well-supported and well-reasoned rulemaking. Because the agency has  
18 complied with the law, the Court should uphold the Revision Rule.

### 19 **BACKGROUND**

20 Defendants incorporate by reference the procedural background contained in the Parties'  
21 Joint Statement Regarding Procedural History (ECF No. 98) and focus the following discussion  
22 on the substantive background underlying the 2016 Rule and the Revision Rule.

#### 23 **I. The 2016 Rule.**

24 During oil and gas production, "it is not uncommon for gas to reach the surface that  
25 cannot be feasibly captured, used, or sold." AR 2. When this occurs, operators dispose of the gas  
26 either by combusting it (flaring) or releasing it into the atmosphere (venting). *Id.* Certain types  
27 of production equipment and facilities also vent or flare gas both by design and, at times, as a  
28 result of leaks. *Id.*

1 In 1980, BLM established policies to address venting and flaring during the development  
2 of federal and Indian minerals in Notice to Lessees and Operators of Onshore Federal and Indian  
3 Oil and Gas Leases regarding Royalty or Compensation for Oil and Gas Lost (“NTL-4A”). AR  
4 3010. NTL-4A remained in effect between 1980 and November 2016 when BLM issued the  
5 2016 Rule. NTL-4A discouraged the loss of produced gas by imposing royalties on gas vented  
6 or flared in violation of NTL-4A or otherwise “avoidably lost” due to operator negligence,  
7 failure to take all reasonable measures to prevent or control the loss, or failure to comply with  
8 applicable orders and regulations. AR 3010-11. NTL-4A allowed venting and flaring during  
9 emergencies and well testing. AR 3012. It also provided a process by which an operator could  
10 seek prior approval to vent or flare oil-well gas royalty-free by showing that the cost to capture  
11 or use the gas was “not economically justified” and “would lead to the premature abandonment  
12 of recoverable oil reserves and ultimately to a greater loss of equivalent energy than would be  
13 recovered if venting or flaring were permitted.” AR 3013.

14 BLM issued the 2016 Rule on November 18, 2016, with the goal of “reduc[ing] the waste  
15 of natural gas from mineral leases administered by the BLM” through venting, flaring, and leaks  
16 during oil and gas development. AR 2, 910. The 2016 Rule replaced NTL-4A and applied to all  
17 oil and gas development of federal and Indian minerals (other than Osage Tribe leases). AR 910.  
18 The 2016 Rule imposed requirements beyond those contained in NTL-4A, including requiring  
19 operators to capture a certain percentage of produced gas each month, with the required  
20 percentage increasing over a ten-year period. AR 983-84. The 2016 Rule also required  
21 operators to inspect for and repair equipment leaks and replace certain types of equipment with  
22 equipment that vents or flares less gas. AR 986-87. Although the 2016 Rule retained NTL-4A’s  
23 system of imposing royalties on “avoidably lost” gas, it expanded the definition of “avoidably  
24 lost” to include any loss not expressly permitted by the other provisions of the rule as well as gas  
25 that should have been captured under the Rule’s capture requirements. AR 983.<sup>3</sup>

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26  
27 <sup>3</sup> The 2016 Rule also set royalty rates for produced oil and gas, 43 C.F.R. § 3103.3-1, and  
28 explained when produced oil and gas could be used royalty-free in operations on the lease, *id.*  
part 3178. The Revision Rule did not affect these provisions, which remain in effect.

1 In response to comments expressing concern at the compliance costs imposed by the  
2 2016 Rule, BLM created a process by which an operator could request relief from the Rule’s gas  
3 capture, equipment, and leak detection and repair requirements if it “demonstrates, and the BLM  
4 concurs, that complying with the requirements would impose such costs as to cause the operator  
5 to cease production and abandon significant recoverable oil reserves under the lease.” AR 913.  
6 Likewise, BLM recognized that aspects of the 2016 Rule overlapped with state regulatory  
7 regimes and with Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) New Source Performance Standard  
8 (“NSPS”) regulations under 40 C.F.R. part 60, subparts OOOO and OOOOa, which govern new  
9 and modified sources of emissions in the oil and gas industry. AR 912, 919. To minimize the  
10 overlap, for certain requirements BLM exempted operators from compliance with the 2016 Rule  
11 if they were already in compliance with applicable EPA regulations, and it allowed states and  
12 tribes to seek a “variance” from certain BLM requirements if their regulations were “equally  
13 effective.” AR 911.

14 BLM determined that it had authority to issue the 2016 Rule under the MLA, FLPMA,  
15 Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act, Indian Mineral Leasing Act, and Indian Mineral  
16 Development Act. AR 920. BLM found that these statutes gave it authority to promulgate rules  
17 for the prevention of “undue waste” and collect royalties on federal and Indian minerals. AR  
18 920-21.

19 BLM also determined that the benefits of the 2016 Rule outweighed the costs. BLM  
20 calculated the benefits of the 2016 Rule by estimating the sale value of the additional gas that  
21 would be captured pursuant to the Rule and monetizing the value of reduced emissions from  
22 venting, flaring, and leaks. AR 915. BLM calculated the costs by estimating the cost for  
23 operators to comply with the Rule’s new requirements and monetizing the social cost of the  
24 additional carbon dioxide emissions that would flow from downstream consumption of newly  
25 captured gas. AR 914. In monetizing the costs and benefits of changes in emissions, BLM used  
26 the global social cost of methane metric. AR 917.

27 The 2016 Rule was immediately challenged by the States of Wyoming and Montana and  
28 industry groups in the District of Wyoming. The States of North Dakota and Texas intervened

1 on the side of Petitioners, and the Plaintiffs in this case—the States of California and New  
2 Mexico and the coalition of citizen and tribal groups—intervened on the side of BLM.  
3 Petitioners in the Wyoming case moved for a preliminary injunction of the 2016 Rule. Although  
4 the Wyoming court declined to enjoin the 2016 Rule, it “question[ed] whether the ‘social cost of  
5 methane’ is an appropriate factor for BLM to consider in promulgating a resource conservation  
6 rule pursuant to its MLA authority.” *Wyoming v. U.S. Dep’t of Interior*, Nos. 2:16-cv-0280-  
7 SWS, 2:16-cv-0285-SWS, 2017 WL 161428, at \*10 (D. Wyo. Jan. 16, 2017). The court also  
8 found that the “benefits of the [2016] Rule are predominately based upon the emission[s]  
9 reductions, which is outside of BLM’s expertise, and not attributable to the purported waste  
10 prevention purpose of the Rule.” *Id.* The court expressed “concerns” with BLM’s consideration  
11 of the “environmental and related social benefits” of the 2016 Rule under the agency’s MLA  
12 authority. *Id.*

13 Before the parties reached the merits in the Wyoming litigation, the court stayed those  
14 cases pending BLM’s reconsideration of the 2016 Rule. Most recently, the Wyoming court  
15 asked the parties to brief whether the litigation is moot in light of the Revision Rule. Minute  
16 Order, *Wyoming*, No. 2:16-cv-0285-SWS (D. Wyo. June 11, 2019), ECF No. 248. The parties  
17 completed briefing that issue on July 19, 2019.

## 18 **II. The Revision Rule.**

19 On March 28, 2017, about two months after the 2016 Rule took effect on January 17, 2017,  
20 President Donald J. Trump issued Executive Order 13783, which stated that it is “in the national  
21 interest to promote the clean and safe development of our Nation’s vast energy resources, while  
22 at the same time avoiding regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production,  
23 constrain economic growth, and prevent job creation.” AR 1871. Executive Order 13783  
24 required the Secretary of the Interior to “review” the 2016 Rule in light of that policy and “if  
25 appropriate, . . . as soon as practicable, . . . publish for notice and comment proposed rules  
26 suspending, revising, or rescinding” the 2016 Rule. AR 1874. As directed, BLM reviewed the  
27 2016 Rule and determined that it did not align with the policy set forth in Executive Order  
28 13783. AR 686-87.

1 In light of Executive Order 13783, stakeholder input, and the concerns expressed by the district  
2 court in Wyoming, BLM decided to reconsider the 2016 Rule. *See* AR 416-18. The agency  
3 issued a proposed Revision Rule on February 22, 2018 and provided a 60-day public comment  
4 period. AR 415. In the proposed rule, BLM explained that after reviewing the 2016 Rule, it  
5 “found that some impacts [of the 2016 Rule] were under-estimated and many provisions of the  
6 rule would add regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain  
7 economic growth, and prevent job creation.” *Id.* Specifically, BLM found that many  
8 requirements of the 2016 Rule “overlap with other Federal and State requirements and  
9 regulations” and impose significant compliance costs that could render marginal or low-  
10 producing wells uneconomical. *Id.* BLM determined that the 2016 Rule also imposed  
11 administrative and reporting burdens that were “unnecessary and likely to constrain  
12 development.” *Id.* Along with the proposed rule, BLM issued a draft Regulatory Impact  
13 Analysis (“RIA”) and draft environmental assessment (“EA”). AR 440, 520. The RIA is  
14 required by Executive Order No. 12866 which “requires agencies to assess the benefits and costs  
15 of regulatory actions, and for significant regulatory actions, submit a detailed report of their  
16 assessment to OMB [the Office of Management and Budget] for review.” AR 39; *see also*  
17 Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735 (Sept. 30, 1993). BLM developed the EA  
18 in compliance with NEPA which requires agencies to consider the environmental impacts of  
19 “major Federal actions.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C).

20 The proposed Revision Rule proposed returning to a modified version of the waste  
21 prevention framework established by NTL-4A, which BLM believed would effectively reduce  
22 waste without imposing significant and unnecessary costs. AR 418-19. In particular, the  
23 proposed rule proposed rescinding the requirements of the 2016 Rule that addressed waste  
24 minimization plans; well drilling and completions and related operations; pneumatic controllers,  
25 pneumatic diaphragm pumps, and storage vessels; and leak detection and repair (“LDAR”). AR  
26 419. It proposed modifying or replacing the requirements of the 2016 Rule related to gas  
27 capture, downhole well maintenance and liquids unloading, and the measuring and reporting of  
28 vented and flared gas. *Id.* In the proposed rule, BLM explained its concerns regarding the

1 agency's statutory authority in light of the District of Wyoming's decision and specifically  
2 requested comment "on whether the 2016 final rule was consistent with its statutory authority."  
3 AR 418. Whereas the 2016 Rule did not define "waste," the proposed Revision Rule proposed  
4 defining "waste of oil or gas" to include only unapproved losses "where compliance costs are not  
5 greater than the monetary value of the resources they are expected to conserve." AR 424.

6 BLM received over 600,000 comments on the proposed Revision Rule. AR 2. The  
7 agency compiled and responded to these comments in a separate document released with the  
8 final Revision Rule. AR 142. In addition, BLM met with numerous interested parties, including  
9 some involved in these lawsuits. *See, e.g.*, AR 162420-22 (noting meetings with Natural  
10 Resources Defense Council, Clean Air Task Force, National Wildlife Federation, Earthjustice,  
11 and American Petroleum Institute, among others).

12 On September 28, 2018, BLM issued the final Revision Rule. AR 1. Though largely  
13 similar to the proposed rule, in response to comments received, BLM modified certain aspects of  
14 the final rule including clarifying the limitations on royalty-free flaring during downhole well  
15 maintenance and liquids unloading, and adding a provision allowing tribes to seek BLM  
16 approval to have tribal rules apply in lieu of certain provisions of the Revision Rule. AR 2.  
17 Though the final rule does not use the term "waste of oil or gas" in any of its operative  
18 provisions, it includes the definition from the proposed rule which "codifies the BLM's policy  
19 determination that it is not appropriate for 'waste prevention' regulations to impose compliance  
20 costs greater than the value of the resources they are expected to conserve." AR 14.

21 Like NTL-4A and the 2016 Rule, the heart of the final Revision Rule is a requirement  
22 that operators owe royalties on avoidably lost gas. 43 C.F.R. § 3179.5. In the final rule,  
23 avoidably lost gas includes gas vented or flared without BLM authorization or lost because of  
24 operator negligence or failure to comply with applicable rules and regulations. *Id.* § 3179.4(a).  
25 Gas that is lost despite compliance with the Revision Rule's requirements is "unavoidably lost"  
26 and thus not royalty-bearing. *Id.* § 3179.4(b).

27 Although the Revision Rule does away with the gas capture, equipment replacement, and  
28 LDAR requirements of the 2016 Rule, it limits allowable, royalty-free venting and flaring during

1 each stage of oil and gas development and production. For example, an operator may flare for  
2 no more than 30 days as part of the initial production testing for a new well, and no more than 24  
3 hours as part of any subsequent well testing. *Id.* §§ 3179.101-102; *see also id.* §§ 3179.103-104.

4 With some limitations, the Revision Rule deems the venting or flaring of gas produced  
5 during oil production royalty-free if it is vented or flared pursuant to state or tribal rules or  
6 regulations that limit venting and flaring. *Id.* § 3179.201. In addition, a tribe can seek approval  
7 from BLM to have its own rules and regulations apply in place of all or some of the Revision  
8 Rule’s provisions. *Id.* § 3179.401. Finally, like the 2016 Rule, the Revision Rule requires  
9 operators to measure and report all lost oil and gas. *Id.* § 3179.301.

10 In compliance with Executive Order 12866, BLM produced a final RIA for the Revision  
11 Rule that estimated the economic impacts of the rule. AR 32. The agency determined that the  
12 2016 Rule would have imposed net costs of \$736 million to \$1.011 billion over a ten year period,  
13 the majority of which were due to the cost of compliance with the rule. AR 41, 88. In contrast,  
14 the Revision Rule will result in a net savings over a ten year period of \$734 million to \$1.009  
15 billion. AR 36. In calculating these numbers, BLM used the domestic social cost of methane to  
16 monetize the value of emissions. AR 41.

17 As required by NEPA, BLM also produced a final EA for the Revision Rule. AR 295.  
18 The EA analyzed three alternatives in detail, AR 303, and looked at the direct, indirect, and  
19 cumulative impact of each alternative on climate change, air quality, noise and light, wildlife,  
20 and socioeconomics. AR 310-22. Ultimately, BLM determined that the Revision Rule would  
21 not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and issued a Finding of No  
22 Significant Impact (“FONSI”). AR 332.

### 23 STANDARD OF REVIEW

24 To succeed, challenges to an agency’s decision brought under the APA must show that  
25 the decision was “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance  
26 with law,” “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory  
27 right,” or “without observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (C), (D);  
28 *Marsh v. Or. Nat. Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 378 (1989); *Citizens to Pres. Overton Park v.*

1 *Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 416 (1971), *abrogated on other grounds by Califano v. Sanders*, 430 U.S.  
 2 99 (1977). “[T]he ultimate standard of review is a narrow one. The court is not empowered to  
 3 substitute its judgment for that of the agency.” *Overton Park*, 401 U.S. at 416. Plaintiffs carry  
 4 the burden of proof. *Kleppe v. Sierra Club*, 427 U.S. 390, 412 (1976).

5 Under the deferential “arbitrary and capricious standard,” a court will overturn a decision  
 6 only “if the agency relied on factors Congress did not intend it to consider,” “entirely failed to  
 7 consider an important aspect of the problem,” or offered an explanation “that runs counter to the  
 8 evidence before the agency or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in  
 9 view or the product of agency expertise.” *Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir.  
 10 2008) (en banc) (quoting *Earth Island Inst. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 442 F.3d 1147, 1156 (9th Cir.  
 11 2006)), *abrogated on other grounds by Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7  
 12 (2008). In other words, there must be “a clear error of judgment.” *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 378.

13 A reviewing court is at its “most deferential” when assessing the agency’s consideration  
 14 of technical matters. *Lands Council*, 537 F.3d at 993. In that role, the reviewing court is not “to  
 15 act as a panel of scientists” but rather to defer to “an ‘agency’s predictive judgments about areas  
 16 that are within the agency’s field of discretion and expertise . . . as long as they are reasonable.’”  
 17 *Id.* at 988, 993 (quoting *Earthlink, Inc. v. FCC*, 462 F.3d 1, 12 (D.C. Cir. 2006)).

## 18 **ARGUMENT**

19 This Court should uphold the Revision Rule because BLM’s interpretation of its statutory  
 20 authority to regulate waste in the Revision Rule accords with the MLA and is owed deference  
 21 under *Chevron*, and the agency fully complied with the APA and NEPA.

### 22 **I. The Revision Rule Is a Lawful Exercise of BLM’s Authority Under the Mineral** 23 **Leasing Act.**

#### 24 **A. BLM’s Change in Position Regarding the Scope of Its Statutory Authority** 25 **under the MLA Is Reasonable and Owed Deference under *Chevron*.**

26 In the Revision Rule, BLM determined that the 2016 Rule exceeded the agency’s  
 27 statutory authority to prevent waste under the MLA. AR 2-3. Plaintiffs attack this change of  
 28 position on the ground that BLM’s interpretation of its statutory authority is legally wrong and,  
 as a result, the Revision Rule fails to satisfy BLM’s waste prevention obligations under the

1 MLA. In fact, BLM’s interpretation is supported by the text and legislative history of the MLA,  
2 as well as the longstanding practice of BLM and other regulators of oil and gas development.

3 An agency’s change in position is not subject to a heightened standard of review under  
4 the APA. *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 514 (2009). The agency  
5 need not demonstrate to a court’s satisfaction that the reasons for the new policy  
6 are *better* than the reasons for the old one; it suffices that the new policy is  
7 permissible under the statute, that there are good reasons for it, and that the  
8 agency *believes* it to be better, which the conscious change of course adequately  
9 indicates.

10 *Id.* at 515. To determine if an agency’s changed position on its statutory authority is permissible  
11 under the relevant statute, courts utilize the test developed in *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Nat. Res.*  
12 *Def. Council*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984). *City of Arlington v. FCC*, 569 U.S. 290, 295-297, 306-307  
13 (2013); *see also Nat’l Cable & Telecomm. Ass’n v. Brand X Internet Serv.*, 545 U.S. 967, 981  
14 (2005) (An agency’s change in position “is not a basis for declining to analyze the agency’s  
15 interpretation under *Chevron*”). At *Chevron* step one, a court applies the traditional tools of  
16 statutory interpretation to determine whether Congress has “directly spoken to the precise  
17 question at issue.” *City of Arlington*, 569 U.S. at 296 (quoting *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 842-43).  
18 The “question in every case is, simply, whether the statutory text forecloses the agency’s  
19 assertion of authority.” *Id.* at 301. If the statute is “silent or ambiguous with respect to the  
20 specific issue,” the court proceeds to step two to consider “whether the agency’s answer is based  
21 on a permissible construction of the statute.” *Id.* at 296 (quoting *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 843). The  
22 interpretation of an agency delegated authority to administer a statute is entitled to broad  
23 deference. *Id.*

24 The MLA “creates a program for leasing mineral deposits on federal lands,” *Wyoming*,  
25 2017 WL 161428, at \*5, and grants BLM broad authority to carry out the purposes of the Act.  
26 30 U.S.C. § 189 (BLM may “prescribe necessary and proper rules and regulations” and “do all  
27 things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes” of the Act). Two primary provisions  
28 of the MLA directly address “waste.” Section 187 requires mineral leases to contain “a  
provision that such rules for the safety and welfare of the miners and for the prevention of undue  
waste . . . shall be observed.” 30 U.S.C. § 187. Section 225 states that “[a]ll leases of lands

1 containing oil or gas, made or issued under the provisions of this chapter, shall be subject to the  
2 condition that the lessee will, in conducting his explorations and mining operations, use all  
3 reasonable precautions to prevent waste of oil or gas developed in the land.” *Id.* § 225. Two  
4 other provisions use the term “waste” in passing. Section 226 permits the Secretary of the  
5 Interior to authorize the subsurface storage of oil or gas “to avoid waste or to promote  
6 conservation of natural resources . . . .” *Id.* § 226(m). And Section 241 says that “[l]eases may  
7 be for indeterminate periods, upon such conditions as may be imposed by the Secretary of the  
8 Interior, including covenants relative to methods of mining, prevention of waste, and productive  
9 development.” *Id.* § 241(a)(3).

10 In the 2016 Rule, BLM interpreted Sections 187 and 225 to grant the agency authority to  
11 require operators to capture a set percentage of produced gas, upgrade equipment, and locate and  
12 repair leaks regardless of whether the cost of compliance with these requirements outweighed the  
13 value of the gas conserved by them. *See* AR 3, 920-21, 942. At the time, BLM recognized that  
14 its interpretation of waste was a significant departure from past practice, but found that it was not  
15 legally required to take compliance costs into account in its waste prevention requirements. AR  
16 942. In the Revision Rule, BLM reconsidered the meaning of these provisions of the MLA, and  
17 the meaning of “waste” in particular, and determined that its interpretation in the 2016 Rule was  
18 contrary to longstanding practice and to Congress’s intent. AR 3. Specifically, BLM interpreted  
19 “waste” in the MLA to include an economic component—the unauthorized loss of oil or gas is  
20 “waste” if “compliance costs are not greater than the monetary value of the resources they are  
21 expected to conserve.”<sup>4</sup> AR 3, 29.

22 BLM’s interpretation of the MLA’s waste provisions in the Revision Rule is reasonable  
23

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24  
25 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs misleadingly equate BLM’s definition of waste, requiring that the cost of  
26 conservation not outweigh the value of the conserved resource, with a requirement that capture  
27 of the resource be “profitable.” Citizen Groups’ Mot. for Summ. J. (“CG Mot.”) 10, ECF No.  
28 109. Under BLM’s definition, lost oil or gas is “waste” if its value is equal to, or only  
marginally more, than the cost to conserve it. These conditions do not render capture  
“profitable”; rather, they ensure that the operator is not losing money on capture. Avoidance of  
loss is not the same as profit.

1 under *Chevron*.<sup>5</sup> The MLA’s waste provisions are ambiguous under *Chevron* step one. The  
2 MLA does not define “waste” and there is nothing in the context of the statute that clarifies the  
3 meaning of that term. *See* AR 939; *Wyoming*, 2017 WL 161428, at \*5 (proceeding to *Chevron*  
4 step two when evaluating BLM’s interpretation of MLA’s waste provisions). Under *Chevron*  
5 step two, BLM’s interpretation of “waste” in the MLA as including an economic component is  
6 reasonable in light of the rest of the statute, legislative history, and longstanding practice.

7 First, the text of the MLA makes clear that Congress did not intend BLM to ensure that  
8 operators prevent all waste. Rather, the statute permits the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe  
9 rules to prevent “*undue* waste” and requires that leases be subject to a condition that lessees “use  
10 all *reasonable* precautions to prevent waste.” 30 U.S.C. §§ 187, 225 (emphases added). The use  
11 of these open-ended terms indicates Congress’ intent to grant BLM broad discretion to determine  
12 what amount of waste is “undue” under what circumstances, and what precautions are  
13 “reasonable.” *Wash. State Dep’t of Soc. & Health Servs. v. Guardianship Estate of Keffeler*, 537  
14 U.S. 371, 390 (2003) (It is a “settled principle of administrative law that an open-ended and  
15 potentially vague [statutory] term is highly susceptible to administrative interpretation subject to  
16 judicial deference.”).

17 Second, the MLA “was intended to promote wise development of these natural resources  
18 and to obtain for the public a reasonable financial return on assets that ‘belong’ to the public.”  
19 *California Co. v. Udall*, 296 F.2d 384, 388 (D.C. Cir. 1961). “The public does not benefit from  
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21 <sup>5</sup> The involvement of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (“OIRA”) in the  
22 rulemaking process does not alter the level of deference owed to BLM’s interpretation of its  
23 statutory authority. *See* State Pls.’ Mot. for Summ. J. (“St. Mot.”) 18, ECF No. 108. As required  
24 by Executive Order 12866, OIRA reviews agency rulemakings to ensure that they “are consistent  
25 with applicable law, the President’s priorities, and the principles set forth in this Executive order,  
26 and that decisions made by one agency do not conflict with the policies or actions taken or  
27 planned by another agency.” 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735 § 2(b). The record demonstrates that BLM  
28 did not merely defer to OIRA, but instead thoughtfully considered its input as required by  
Executive Order 12866. AR 173940. It also demonstrates that BLM was reconsidering its  
statutory authority under the MLA well in advance of its consultation with OIRA. *See, e.g.*, AR  
10026 (noting concerns about statutory authority in June 2017 postponement); 661 (same in  
December 2017 Suspension Rule); 176558, 176563-65 (same in early internal draft of proposed  
Revision Rule).

1 resources that remain undeveloped, and the Secretary must administer the Act so as to provide  
2 some incentive for development.” *Id.* To that end, the MLA gives the Secretary of the Interior  
3 authority to lease any public lands “known or believed to contain oil or gas deposits” and  
4 requires BLM to hold quarterly lease sales in each state that contains eligible lands. 30 U.S.C.  
5 §§ 226(a), (b)(1)(A). Thus, the statute itself is intended to promote the development of oil and  
6 gas. *Geosearch, Inc. v. Andrus*, 508 F. Supp. 839, 842 (D. Wyo. 1981) (“The purpose of the  
7 [MLA] is to promote the orderly development of oil and gas deposits in publicly owned lands of  
8 the United States through private enterprise.”). BLM’s interpretation of the MLA as not  
9 requiring an operator to potentially “lose money capturing and marketing uneconomic gas,” AR  
10 3, comports with the statute’s intent to encourage wise development.

11 The legislative history of the MLA confirms this understanding. As enacted by  
12 Congress, the MLA was “An Act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas and sodium  
13 on the public domain.” S. 2775, 66th Cong., 1st session (1919). As to oil and gas, the MLA was  
14 intended to replace the existing placer mining laws, which allowed any group of eight people to  
15 stake a claim to up to 160 acres of public lands. *Exploration for & Disposition of Coal, Oil, Gas,*  
16 *etc.*, H. Rep. No. 668, at 6 (May 12, 1914). There was no limit on these claims, so the same  
17 group of eight could keep staking and filing new placer claims in an effort to claim as much  
18 acreage as possible as quickly as possible. *Id.* Thus, the placer claim laws incentivized the  
19 drilling of numerous wells in the hopes of getting as much oil out of the ground as quickly as  
20 possible so as to beat out anyone else who might be drilling in the same oilfield. *See Hrg. Before*  
21 *S. Subcomm. of the Comm. on Public Lands on S. 4898, A Bill to Encourage the Mining of Coal,*  
22 *Oil, Gas, Etc. on the Public Domain*, at 26 (May 25, 1914); *Oil Leasing Lands, Hrg. Before H.*  
23 *Comm. on Public Lands on H.R. 3232 and S. 2812*, at 220-21 (Feb. 5, 1918). This led to  
24 rampant fraud and speculation and the monopolizing of public resources by a handful of large  
25 companies. *E.g.*, *Oil Leasing Lands, Hrg. Before H. Comm. on Public Lands on H.R. 3232 and*  
26 *S. 2812*, at 68 (Feb. 5, 1918) (expressing concern about use of “dummy entrymen” to defraud  
27 operators after investment). The MLA was intended to rectify this situation by “secur[ing] bona  
28 fide prospecting,” “protect[ing] the prospector,” and “reward[ing] the prospector who does the

1 drilling.” *Exploration for & Disposition of Coal, Oil, Gas, etc.*, H. Rep. No. 64-17, at 6 (Jan. 4,  
2 1916). Congress’s clear concern for the economic interests of prospectors demonstrates that the  
3 MLA sought to promote development by offering prospectors a reasonable rate of return for the  
4 risks they assumed in developing public lands. And under this logic, it stands to reason that  
5 Congress did not intend the statute to require prospectors to expend more resources capturing gas  
6 than that gas was actually worth. Indeed, at least one person appearing before Congress at a  
7 hearing on one of the precursor bills to the MLA made precisely this point: “[I]f there is more  
8 wealth being used in the production of new wealth than the new wealth amounts to, it represents  
9 a loss to society and not a gain, and it does not make any difference what is the magnitude of the  
10 wealth production in that case; it is an absolute loss if there is not something left above the cost  
11 of production, of the labor and capital required to produce that wealth . . . .” *See Hrg. Before S.*  
12 *Subcomm. Of the Comm. on Public Lands on S. 4898, A Bill to Encourage the Mining of Coal,*  
13 *Oil, Gas, Etc. on the Public Domain*, at 26 (May 25, 1914).

14 The legislative history also makes clear that Congress saw “waste” as encompassing not  
15 only the waste of produced oil and gas that an operator fails to capture, but also the waste of oil  
16 and gas that remained in the ground and was not produced and used for the public good, *Oil*  
17 *Leasing Lands, Hrg. Before H. Comm. on Public Lands on H.R. 3232 and S. 2812*, at 220 (Feb.  
18 5, 1918) (noting Bureau of Mines estimated anywhere from 25 to 85% of oil that could be  
19 removed using proper methods is left in the ground), and the waste of money and resources on  
20 locating and staking claims that might not have any value, *Hrg. Before S. Subcomm. of the*  
21 *Comm. on Public Lands on S. 4898, A Bill to Encourage the Mining of Coal, Oil, Gas, Etc. on*  
22 *the Public Domain*, at 26 (May 25, 1914); *Oil Leasing Lands, Hrg. Before H. Comm. on Public*  
23 *Lands on H.R. 3232 and S. 2812*, at 81, 197-98, 223, 256 (Feb. 5, 1918). Indeed, the House  
24 Committee on Public Lands described the purpose of Section 187’s “reasonable precautions to  
25 prevent waste” and “reasonable diligence, skill, and care” provisions as having “the ultimate  
26 object of securing to the consumer the various products at a reasonable price and the preventing  
27 of same from passing into monopolistic control.” *Exploration for & Disposition of Coal, Oil,*  
28 *Gas, etc.*, H. Rep. No. 64-17, at 11 (Jan. 4, 1916). In short, Congress intended the MLA in large

1 part to reform oil and gas development in a way that would protect and encourage the investment  
 2 of operators and thereby provide a steady stream of oil and gas to the public. BLM's  
 3 interpretation of "waste" in the MLA as including only oil and gas that is economical to capture  
 4 is consistent with this goal.

5 As BLM explained in the Revision Rule, its interpretation of "waste" as incorporating an  
 6 economic component is also consistent with the longstanding "prudent operator" standard, which  
 7 requires an operator to exercise "reasonable diligence" but does not expect an operator to expend  
 8 resources on capture greater than the value of the oil or gas to be conserved.<sup>6</sup> AR 3. Well before  
 9 the MLA was enacted, the Eighth Circuit set forth this rule in *Brewster v. Lanyon Zinc Co.*,  
 10 where it held that "it is only to the end that the oil and gas shall be extracted with benefit or  
 11 profit to both [the lessee and lessor] that reasonable diligence is required." 140 F. 801, 814 (8th  
 12 Cir. 1905); *see also Sauder v. Mid-Continent Petroleum Co.*, 292 U.S. 272, 279-81 (1934) (citing

13 \_\_\_\_\_  
 14 <sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs claim that BLM's interpretation conflates the reasonable diligence and waste  
 15 prevention requirements and renders the latter superfluous in violation of principles of statutory  
 16 construction. CG Mot. 8. This argument ignores the text of the statute. The MLA states that

17 *Each lease shall contain provisions for the purpose of insuring the exercise of*  
 18 *reasonable diligence, skill, and care in the operation of said property;* a provision  
 19 that such rules for the safety and welfare of the miners and for the prevention of  
 20 undue waste as may be prescribed by said Secretary shall be observed, including a  
 21 restriction of the workday to not exceeding eight hours in any one day for  
 22 underground workers except in cases of emergency; provisions prohibiting the  
 23 employment of any child under the age of sixteen in any mine below the surface;  
 24 provisions securing the workmen complete freedom of purchase; provision  
 25 requiring the payment of wages at least twice a month in lawful money of the  
 United States, and providing proper rules and regulations to insure the fair and  
 just weighing or measurement of the coal mined by each miner, and such other  
 provisions as he may deem necessary to insure the sale of the production of such  
 leased lands to the United States and to the public at reasonable prices, for the  
 protection of the interests of the United States, for the prevention of monopoly,  
 and for the safeguarding of the public welfare.

26 30 U.S.C. § 187 (emphasis added). The first clause (in italics) is an umbrella provision.  
 27 The rest of the sentence after the first semicolon provides examples of the specific types  
 28 of provisions within the broad umbrella of "reasonable diligence, skill, and care" that the  
 Secretary may prescribe, such as provisions that reach worker safety, waste prevention,  
 child labor, fair pay, and fair prices for produced minerals.

1 *Brewster*'s prudent operator standard favorably); *Chrisman v. Miller*, 197 U.S. 313, 323 (1905)  
2 (“There was not enough in what he claims to have seen to have justified a prudent person in the  
3 expenditure of money and labor in exploitation for petroleum.”).

4 Plaintiffs’ attempt to distinguish *Brewster* falls flat. The fact that the lessee alone is not  
5 the “arbiter” of what counts as reasonable diligence to develop the lease is inapposite to the  
6 holding that a lessor cannot force a lessee to engage in uneconomical operations. CG Mot. 9.  
7 The determination of whether costs outweigh the value of conserved gas is objective; it is not  
8 reliant on the lessee’s “good faith.” Moreover, the Interior Board of Land Appeals has  
9 specifically rejected the contention implied by Plaintiffs in their discussion of *Brewster*—that the  
10 prudent operator standard does not apply to federal leases. *Nola Grace Ptasynski*, 63 IBLA 240,  
11 247-48 (1982) (Because a lease is a “business arrangement,” “one could not rationally expect  
12 that a lessee would drill an offset well to prevent drainage where there was no likelihood that  
13 such a well would be profitable. Accordingly, the law implies no such obligation.”).

14 Plaintiffs’ efforts to distinguish the treatise cited by BLM are also unavailing. Plaintiffs  
15 are correct that the treatise states that courts have not read the language in *Brewster* so broadly as  
16 to hold that the prudent operator standard can only be violated where a lessee refuses to engage  
17 in activity demanded by the lessor that will be profitable to the lessee. 5 Williams & Meyers, Oil  
18 and Gas Law § 806.3 (2018). But this statement pertained to commentary on a specific sentence  
19 in the *Brewster* opinion that was *not* quoted or specifically relied on by BLM in interpreting its  
20 waste prevention authority. Furthermore, Plaintiffs’ cherry-picked quote does not refute the fact  
21 the treatise explicitly recognizes that the prudent operator standard takes the interests of both the  
22 lessee and the lessor into account. By way of example, the treatise notes that the prudent  
23 operator standard would not require a lessee to drill a “protection” or “offset” well where “the  
24 evidence does not show that [the lessee] can profitably drill a protection well.” *Id.* Thus, the  
25 treatise does indeed support BLM’s assessment of the prudent operator standard.

26 Plaintiffs’ claim that cases addressing “avoidably lost” gas are irrelevant to BLM’s  
27 definition of “waste” misunderstands the Revision Rule and BLM’s longstanding regulation of  
28 oil and gas operations on public land. St. Mot. 16. BLM regulates waste by imposing royalties

1 on “avoidably lost” gas. This method of preventing waste was employed in NTL-4A, the 2016  
2 Rule, and the Revision Rule, and Plaintiffs have not questioned the underlying method of  
3 disincentivizing “waste” by charging royalties for “avoidably lost” gas. AR 3010-11 (NTL-4A);  
4 AR 983 (2016 Rule); AR 29 (Revision Rule); *see also Marathon Oil Co. v. Andrus*, 452 F. Supp.  
5 548, 551 (1978) (“For more than half a century, both the government, as lessor, and all of its  
6 lessees have understood and have been governed by the pertinent statutes to the end that all oil  
7 and gas used on the lease for ordinary production purposes or unavoidably lost were not subject  
8 to royalty payments to the government.”). Indeed, although BLM defines “waste of oil or gas”  
9 in the Revision Rule as a means of setting forth the agency’s policy, it does not actually use that  
10 term in the operative provisions of the Rule. *See* AR 14. Rather, like its predecessor regulations,  
11 the Revision Rule regulates waste through the application of royalties to “avoidably lost” gas.  
12 Thus, what has materially changed from regulation to regulation is the definition of “avoidably  
13 lost” and “unavoidably lost.” In the Revision Rule, BLM is returning to the longstanding  
14 concept of “waste” and “avoidable loss” as accounting for the economics of preventing the loss.  
15 *See Rife Oil Properties*, 131 IBLA 357, 374 (1994) (“To the extent that BLM read NTL-4A as  
16 barring the venting of gas from a producing oil well without regard to whether it was avoidably  
17 lost, i.e., whether it was economic to market the gas, we find that BLM misread NTL-4A.”);  
18 *Ladd Petroleum Corp.*, 107 IBLA 5, 8 (1989) (holding BLM must consider “whether it was  
19 uneconomic to capture that gas” in determining if gas was avoidably lost and thus royalty-  
20 bearing).<sup>7</sup>

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21  
22 <sup>7</sup> Citizen Group Plaintiffs cite two additional IBLA cases to demonstrate that the test for whether  
23 a loss is avoidable has never been entirely economic. CG Mot. 10 n.6 (citing *Lomax Expl. Co.*,  
24 105 IBLA 1, 7 (1988); *Maxus Expl. Co.*, 122 IBLA 190, 196-97 (1992)). But the Revision Rule  
25 itself does not consider only economic factors in determining whether gas is avoidably lost. 43  
26 C.F.R. § 3179.4(a). In any event, the cited cases confirm BLM’s longstanding consideration of  
27 economic factors. *Lomax* was expressly modified by the IBLA’s later decision in *Ladd* which  
28 allowed an operator an opportunity to avoid royalties by demonstrating after-the-fact that “gas  
vented or flared without prior authorization was not economically recoverable.” *Ladd*, 107  
IBLA at 8-9. Likewise, *Maxus* confirmed that “engineering, geologic, and economic  
circumstances” could justify venting gas without prior approval under NTL-4A. 122 IBLA at  
196.

1 Plaintiffs point out that BLM’s regulations elsewhere define “waste of oil and gas”  
 2 without reference to the economic component included in the Revision Rule’s definition, and  
 3 suggest that this undermines BLM’s claim that the economic aspect has been a longstanding part  
 4 of BLM’s definition. CG Mot. 9; 43 C.F.R. § 3160.0-5. This argument is a red herring. This  
 5 other definition is in a separate part of the regulations and is unrelated to its regulation of venting  
 6 and flaring. As discussed above and as BLM expressly acknowledged in the 2016 Rule, until the  
 7 2016 Rule, BLM (and other regulators and courts) had consistently considered the economics of  
 8 conservation in determining whether a loss was avoidable and therefore “waste.” AR 939  
 9 (“[T]he BLM’s practice under NTL–4A has generally been to engage in case-by-case economic  
 10 assessments before making avoidable/unavoidable loss determinations . . .”). BLM reasonably  
 11 based its definition of waste in the Revision Rule on an existing definition elsewhere in its  
 12 regulations, but modified that definition to fit the waste prevention context. *See* AR 14.

13 In sum, BLM met the requirements under *FCC v. Fox* for a change in position: it  
 14 acknowledged its prior position, explained its reasons for believing that “waste” in the MLA  
 15 contains an economic component, and set forth an interpretation of the MLA and its statutory  
 16 authority that accords with the text of the statute, its legislative history, and longstanding  
 17 practice. BLM’s interpretation is reasonable and owed deference under *Chevron*.<sup>8</sup>

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18  
 19 <sup>8</sup> Plaintiffs’ remaining arguments otherwise are unpersuasive. *See* St. Mot. 18-20. First, BLM’s  
 20 change in position is not an “unexplained inconsistency” with the 2016 Rule because BLM  
 21 explicitly explained its reasons for the change. AR 2-3; *Encino Motorcars, LLC v. Navarro*, 136  
 22 S. Ct. 2117, 2125 (2016) (“Agencies are free to change their existing policies as long as they  
 23 provide a reasoned explanation for the change.”). While Plaintiffs are correct that the 2016 Rule  
 24 provided limited exemptions for situations where the Rule would “cause the operator to cease  
 25 production and abandon significant recoverable oil reserves,” AR 912, those exemptions are  
 26 unrelated to the scope of BLM’s statutory authority under the MLA. Second, the Revision Rule  
 27 is not “internally inconsistent” as to whether the 2016 Rule exceeded the agency’s statutory  
 28 authority. St. Mot. 19. An “even if” statement does not undermine the validity of the agency’s  
 position. As discussed, the proposed rule expressed clear concerns about BLM’s statutory  
 authority and included the same definition of waste that is in the final rule, AR 418, 437, and  
 BLM’s use of the term “policy determination” reflects the fact that the definition of waste has no  
 operative effect in the rule but rather reflects the agency’s policy based on the scope of its  
 statutory authority, AR 2-3, 14. Third, in the Revision Rule, BLM pointed to both its  
 reinterpretation of “waste” in the MLA *and* the Wyoming court’s concerns about the agency’s

1           **B.       BLM’s Interpretation of Its Waste Prevention Authority in the Revision Rule**  
2           **Complies with the Agency’s Obligation under the MLA to Safeguard “Public**  
3           **Welfare” and under FLPMA to Prevent “Unnecessary and Undue**  
4           **Degradation.”**

5           Plaintiffs’ contention that the Revision Rule fails to comply with the MLA’s requirement  
6           to safeguard the “public welfare,” 30 U.S.C. § 187, and FLPMA’s requirement to prevent  
7           “unnecessary and undue degradation,” 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8), ignores the MLA’s historical  
8           context and FLPMA’s multiple-use mandate. Like its references to “undue waste” and  
9           “reasonable precautions,” the MLA’s provision allowing the Secretary to set lease terms to  
10          “safeguard[] the public welfare” is vague and thus leaves it to the agency’s discretion to define  
11          “public welfare” and determine how a given regulation should adequately account for it. *Supra*  
12          Section I.A. Likewise, FLPMA “leaves [the] BLM a great deal of discretion in deciding how to  
13          achieve” its goals of preventing unnecessary or undue degradation “because it does not specify  
14          precisely how the BLM is to meet them, other than by permitting the BLM to manage public  
15          lands by regulation or otherwise.” *Gardner v. U.S. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 638 F.3d 1217, 1222  
16          (9th Cir. 2011). As BLM explained in the Revision Rule, “FLPMA’s concern with ‘unnecessary  
17          or undue degradation’ must be understood in light of the statute’s overarching mandate that the  
18          BLM manage the public lands under ‘principles of multiple use and sustained yield.’” AR 6  
19          (citing *Theodore Roosevelt Conservation P’ship v. Salazar*, 661 F.3d 66, 76 (D.C. Cir. 2011)).  
20          FLPMA’s requirements are necessarily “context-specific”: *i.e.*, “unnecessary degradation” in the  
21          mining context is “that which is not necessary for mining.” *Theodore Roosevelt*, 661 F.3d at 76.  
22          (quoting *Utah v. Andrus*, 486 F. Supp. 995, 1005 n.13 (D. Utah 1979)).

23          BLM’s interpretation of “waste” is consistent with FLPMA and the MLA. As explained  
24          above, “public welfare” in the MLA refers not only to the conservation of federal oil and gas, but  
25          also to the protection of operators’ investments, the promotion of mineral development on  
26          federal lands, and generating a fair return for the public. BLM’s interpretation reasonably  
27          balances these various obligations. In suggesting that BLM must require operators to focus on

28          authority to regulate air pollution to support its rulemaking. AR 3. The existence of the one  
        does not undermine the validity of the other.

1 one aspect of oil and gas development (waste prevention) at the expense of others specifically  
2 encouraged by the MLA, Plaintiffs ignore FLPMA’s multiple use mandate.

3 On a broader level, Plaintiffs’ argument that the Revision Rule fails to comply with  
4 FLPMA because it does not adequately prevent waste ignores all of the provisions in the  
5 Revision Rule that are, in fact, designed to prevent waste. BLM’s interpretation of “waste” and  
6 its statutory authority has not prevented the agency from imposing time and volume limits on  
7 royalty-free venting and flaring during initial production testing, well tests, downhole well  
8 maintenance, and other non-emergency situations. 43 C.F.R. §§ 3179.101-104. The Revision  
9 Rule prohibits venting in nearly all circumstances, *id.* § 3179.6(b), and requires approval for any  
10 venting and flaring not otherwise authorized by the rule or permitted by appropriate state or  
11 tribal regulations. *Id.* § 3179.201(c). Moreover, contrary to Plaintiffs’ assertion, the Revision  
12 Rule’s standard for when an operator owes royalties on lost gas is not a purely “economic test.”  
13 CG Mot. 10 n.6. Under the Revision Rule, operators owe royalties on all “avoidably lost” gas  
14 which includes:

- 15 (1) Gas that is vented or flared without the authorization or approval of the  
16 BLM; or  
17 (2) Produced oil or gas that is lost when the BLM determines that such  
18 loss occurred as a result of:  
19 (i) Negligence on the part of the operator;  
20 (ii) The failure of the operator to take all reasonable measures to  
21 prevent or control the loss; or  
22 (iii) The failure of the operator to comply fully with the applicable  
23 lease terms and regulations, appropriate provisions of the approved  
24 operating plan, or prior written orders of the BLM.

25 43 C.F.R. §§ 3179.4-5.

26 The amici members of Congress’ claims that the Revision Rule allows more venting and  
27 flaring than NTL-4A, Br. of Members of Cong. in Supp. of Pls.’ Mots. for Summ. J. (“Cong.  
28 Br.”) 19, ECF No. 110, reflect a failure to understand how the Rule works. They claim first that  
the Revision Rule “does not specify any prerequisites” for a finding that a loss of gas is  
“unavoidable” and thus not royalty-bearing. *Id.* But 43 C.F.R. § 3179.4(b) provides a list of all  
the specific circumstances in which a loss is unavoidable, such as emergencies and equipment

1 malfunctions. In fact, the Revision Rule improves upon NTL-4A by providing a more specific  
 2 and complete list of the instances in which a loss is unavoidable. AR 15. The members of  
 3 Congress also ignore all the other improvements upon NTL-4A included in the Revision Rule,  
 4 such as a general requirement that gas be flared rather than vented, § 3179.6(b), AR 16;  
 5 clarifications regarding well testing requirements, AR 17; a narrower definition of “emergency,”  
 6 AR 18; clarification of liquids unloading requirements, AR 18; a new on-site manual well  
 7 purging requirement, AR 19; and the ability for BLM to impose royalties where flaring exceeds  
 8 10 MMcf/month, AR 20. The members of Congress nevertheless contend that the provisions in  
 9 the Revision Rule in § 3179.201(c)—under which an operator not subject to State or tribal  
 10 regulation may seek approval to vent or flare oil-well gas royalty-free—are weaker than those in  
 11 NTL-4A. Cong. Br. 19-20. But in doing so they ignore § 3179.201(d), which sets forth the  
 12 specific criteria that such an application must include, such as estimates of the volumes of oil and  
 13 gas that would be produced if the operator is allowed to vent or flare royalty free versus if the  
 14 operator were required to capture the gas. Thus, while it uses different phrasing, the Revision  
 15 Rule requires the same demonstration of economic viability as NTL-4A, but improves upon  
 16 NTL-4A by requiring specific estimated volumes and allowing BLM to require updated reports  
 17 as circumstances change. AR 20.<sup>9</sup>

18 In short, BLM fully complied with FLPMA and the MLA. Plaintiffs’ and Amici’s  
 19 allegations otherwise ignore the Revision Rule’s many waste prevention requirements.

20 **C. BLM’s Interpretation of Waste is Reasonable as Applied to Low-Bleed**  
 21 **Pneumatic Controllers.**

22 Plaintiffs next argue that even if BLM’s interpretation of waste in the MLA is reasonable,  
 23 BLM has applied it in an unreasonable manner that “reads the waste prevention mandate out of  
 24 the statute entirely.” CG Mot. 10. This argument hinges on one specific provision of the 2016

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25  
 26 <sup>9</sup> The amici members of Congress also attack the Revision Rule for failing to take advantage of  
 27 technological advances. Cong. Br. 15. But as BLM explained, many of the requirements  
 28 imposed by the 2016 Rule that were intended to utilize newer technologies, like its equipment  
 and LDAR requirements, “were not, in fact, cost-effective and actually imposed compliance  
 costs well in excess of the value of the resource to be conserved.” AR 7.

1 Rule regarding low-bleed pneumatic controllers that BLM rescinded in the Revision Rule. BLM  
2 acknowledged that the value of the gas conserved under this provision would have outweighed  
3 compliance costs. AR 11-12. But BLM determined the provision was not necessary because the  
4 vast majority of operators have already voluntarily adopted low-bleed pneumatic controllers. *Id.*  
5 (low-bleed controllers already represent 89 percent of continuous bleed pneumatic controllers in  
6 the oil and gas sector); AR 253-54. “BLM believes that, given the high prevalence of low-bleed  
7 continuous controller use in the industry, it is reasonable to assume that the remaining high-bleed  
8 continuous controllers are likely to be on wells that (1) have a functional need for their use or (2)  
9 have lower-than-average production or are marginal.” AR 88-89. For marginal wells, the  
10 potential cost-savings from a new low-bleed controller “should be lower than that assumed in”  
11 BLM’s cost-benefit analysis. *Id.*

12 BLM’s decision not to regulate unnecessarily when the regulated community is  
13 effectively achieving the same result is reasonable and complies with the mandate of Executive  
14 Order 12866: “Federal agencies should promulgate only such regulations as are required by law,  
15 are necessary to interpret the law, or are made necessary by compelling public need, such as  
16 material *failures* of private markets to protect or improve the health and safety of the public, the  
17 environment, or the well-being of the American people.” 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735 § 1(a) (emphasis  
18 added). And it is not “inconsistent” for BLM to rescind certain provisions on the grounds that  
19 their costs outweigh their benefits and another provision on the ground that it is unnecessary in  
20 light of the behavior of the regulated community. An agency regulating as complex a space as  
21 oil and gas development is permitted to have different reasons for different aspects of its  
22 decision.

## 23 **II. BLM Has Not “Delegated” Its Duty to Prevent Waste to the States.**

24 Plaintiffs accuse BLM of delegating its responsibility to prevent the waste of oil and gas  
25 on federal and Indian lands to the States. This argument misunderstands how the Revision Rule  
26 works. BLM has not “abdicated” its duty to prevent waste. The Revision Rule’s time and  
27 volume limits on venting and flaring (43 C.F.R. §§ 3179.101-104) and its measurement and  
28 reporting requirements (43 C.F.R. § 3179.301) apply to all oil and gas development on public

1 lands regardless of whether a State has its own regulations. 43 C.F.R. § 3179.201(a). For other  
2 forms of waste prevention, BLM defers to the “applicable rules, regulations, or orders of the  
3 appropriate State regulatory agency or tribe.” *Id.* Plaintiffs misleadingly call this deferral a  
4 “delegation” of BLM’s authority. It is not. It is a determination that BLM need not regulate in  
5 an area that is already effectively regulated by the States.

6 A delegation of authority is the provision of that authority to another entity. In the  
7 Revision Rule, BLM has not given its authority to the States or tribes. Rather, it has properly  
8 recognized that these entities have jurisdiction over oil and gas development within their borders  
9 and have promulgated their own regulations that address waste prevention. AR 5-6, 19, 60-63.  
10 For this reason, *Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes of Fort Peck Indian Reservation v. Board of Oil and*  
11 *Gas Conservation of Montana* is inapposite. In that case, BLM had an arrangement with the  
12 Montana Board of Oil and Gas Conservation whereby the Board would review drilling  
13 applications related to federal and Indian lands over which it had no authority and issue  
14 “advisory orders” that were essentially “recommendations” to BLM. 792 F.2d 782, 785 (9th Cir.  
15 1986). In contrast, here, BLM has exercised its own authority in reviewing state regulations and  
16 determining that they effectively prevent waste, and it has deferred to existing state and tribal  
17 regulations that already apply to all lands within their borders; it has not asked states or tribes to  
18 wield any additional federal authority. *See La. Pub. Serv. Comm’n v. Fed. Energy Regulatory*  
19 *Comm’n*, 860 F.3d 691, 696 (D.C. Cir. 2017) (holding FERC did not improperly delegate its  
20 authority over electricity rates by deferring to state rates because the agency “used its own  
21 judgment” in reviewing and accepting those rates and retains authority to take action if states set  
22 unjust or unreasonable rates); *Alaska Ctr. for the Env’t v. West*, 157 F.3d 680, 686 (9th Cir.  
23 1998) (holding no improper delegation of authority where Army Corps coordinated with  
24 municipality regarding wetland permits but “retain[ed] its full legal authority”). BLM’s decision  
25 to defer to state regulations comports with the MLA which encourages BLM to minimize  
26 conflict between federal and state regulations. 30 U.S.C. § 187 (Lease provisions may not “be in  
27 conflict with the laws of the State in which the leased property is situated”); 30 U.S.C. § 189  
28 (“Nothing” in the MLA “shall be construed or held to affect the rights of the States or other local

1 authority to exercise any rights which they may have.”).

2 BLM’s determination that state regulations are effective is fact-based and reasonable. As  
3 BLM explained, every one of the ten States that produce 98% of federal gas and 99% of federal  
4 oil “have statutory or regulatory restrictions on venting and flaring that are expected to constrain  
5 the waste of associated gas from oil wells.” AR 19. For example, New Mexico, Wyoming,  
6 Colorado, Utah, Montana, Texas, and Oklahoma all require approval from the state regulatory  
7 authority before flaring. *Id.* n.41. North Dakota has implemented gas capture targets for certain  
8 wells. *Id.*; *see also* AR 342-43. California prohibits the “unreasonable waste of natural gas,” AR  
9 343-44, and Alaska designates all vented and flared gas as waste subject to limited exceptions,  
10 AR 345. In deciding to rescind the requirement that operators submit waste minimization plans  
11 when seeking a drilling permit, BLM noted that North Dakota and New Mexico, where half of  
12 all flaring on federal and Indian lands occurs, both have comparable requirements. AR 9.  
13 Likewise, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana all require operators to submit similar information  
14 when they seek approval for long-term flaring. *Id.* While not every state has leak detection  
15 requirements, BLM determined that the costs of leak detection and repair exceeded the value of  
16 conserved oil and gas, making them inappropriate for “waste prevention” under BLM’s MLA  
17 authority. AR 13. BLM also found that the 2016 Rule “overstated” the rate of leaks from wells  
18 on federal lands. AR 71-72.

19 Nor is the approach of the Revision Rule as drastic a departure from the 2016 Rule as  
20 Plaintiffs suggest. The 2016 Rule recognized that it overlapped with state regulations and that  
21 “applying two sets of requirements is burdensome for operators and would not generate  
22 additional benefits.” AR 937. Its solution to that problem was to put the onus on States to seek a  
23 variance from the 2016 Rule allowing their regulations to apply to federal minerals. *Id.* BLM  
24 specifically explained in the 2016 Rule that its variance process was not a means of “delegating  
25 its regulatory or enforcement authority to the State, locality, or tribe. Rather, the BLM []  
26 recogniz[ed] that, in the absence of a variance, an operator would be required to comply with  
27 overlapping requirements.” *Id.*; *see also* AR 109. The Revision Rule takes a different approach  
28 of dealing with the same problem. It essentially provides a blanket variance for all appropriate

1 state regulations and thereby avoids the administrative burdens of requiring states to seek, and  
2 BLM to process, variances on a case-by-case basis. *See* AR 14; AR 47, 120-27. It shifts the  
3 burden to BLM to decline to defer to a state’s regulations when they are insufficient, which the  
4 agency expects to be a rare occurrence. AR 20. In sum, BLM reasonably decided to refrain  
5 from regulating in an area where additional regulations are not necessary to achieve the agency’s  
6 statutory mandate. 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735 § 1(a) (The federal government’s “Regulatory  
7 Philosophy” is to “promulgate only such regulations as are required by law” or are otherwise  
8 “necessary”).

9 Plaintiffs contend that BLM’s change in its position on the effectiveness of state  
10 regulations between the 2016 Rule and Revision Rule is arbitrary. St. Mot. 31-33. But the  
11 change is based on BLM’s changed view of “waste” in the Revision Rule. In the 2016 Rule,  
12 BLM found state regulations inadequate for purposes of preventing “waste” as BLM defined it at  
13 that time, i.e., the avoidable loss of gas regardless of the cost of capture. As explained above,  
14 BLM reasonably determined that that definition of waste exceeded its statutory authority. *See*  
15 AR 2-3. In the Revision Rule, BLM reconsidered state regulations in light of its new definition  
16 of waste and asked whether existing state regulations adequately prevent the loss of gas for  
17 which the value of the conserved gas outweighs the cost of capture. AR 19-20. After reviewing  
18 the regulations for the ten states that produce 99% of federal oil and gas, BLM determined that  
19 they prevent “waste” as BLM now defines it. *Id.*; AR 340-45.

20 Plaintiffs’ remaining attacks on BLM’s consideration of state regulations reflect  
21 misunderstandings about how the Revision Rule works. The Citizen Groups allege that three of  
22 the ten states that produce 99% of federal oil and gas “do not even require approval from a state  
23 regulatory agency” before flaring. CG Mot. 13. Presumably, they inferred this statistic from a  
24 footnote in the Revision Rule which notes that seven of the ten states require approval before  
25 flaring. AR 19. But they clearly did not examine the regulations of the three remaining states  
26 (Alaska, California, and North Dakota) because those regulations all include alternative means of  
27 substantially restricting flaring other than requiring preapproval. Alaska designates *all* venting  
28 and flaring as “waste” with extremely limited exceptions. AR 345. California prohibits the

1 “unreasonable waste of natural gas” and it treats *all* venting and flaring as prima facie evidence  
 2 of such waste. AR 343-44. And North Dakota has a capture requirement that is very similar to  
 3 that included in the 2016 Rule. AR 342-43; *see also* AR 924 (2016 Rule capture requirements  
 4 modeled on North Dakota regulations).

5 The Citizen Groups also try to undermine BLM’s point that deferring to state regulations  
 6 will account “for the differing geological and infrastructure realities faced by operators in  
 7 different regions,” AR 920, by claiming that Montana and North Dakota regulations require  
 8 different levels of gas capture—65% and 91% respectively—for drilling in the same Bakken  
 9 shale basin. CG Mot. 13. Plaintiffs’ 65% capture rate for Montana is inaccurate, as it appears to  
 10 be an extrapolation from BLM’s nationwide estimate in the 2016 proposed rule regarding the  
 11 reduction in flaring possible with a per well cap on flaring of 3,000 Mcf/month. AR 1016. That  
 12 extrapolation is outdated, it is not Montana-specific, and it conflates a reduction in flaring with  
 13 capture. In fact, wells in Montana captured more gas in 2017 than wells in North Dakota. *See*  
 14 U.S. Energy Info. Admin.,  
 15 [https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng\\_prod\\_sum\\_a\\_EPG0\\_VGV\\_mmcf\\_a.htm](https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_prod_sum_a_EPG0_VGV_mmcf_a.htm), last visited Aug. 9,  
 16 2019 (showing that Montana had a capture rate of about 94% in 2017 and North Dakota had a  
 17 capture rate of about 87%).<sup>10</sup> Equally important, Plaintiffs’ argument ignores the differences in  
 18 infrastructure between states, which is documented in the record. *See, e.g.*, AR 162, 104414-17  
 19 (describing infrastructure challenges in North Dakota).

20 In sum, BLM’s decision to defer to effective state regulations, rather than impose  
 21 duplicative regulations and then provide a process for exempting states on a case by case basis, is  
 22 reasonable, supported by record evidence, and consistent with BLM’s statutory obligations.

23 **III. BLM Complied with the APA by Explaining Its Reasons for Departing from its**  
 24 **Previous Findings.**

25 Plaintiffs contend that the Revision Rule is arbitrary and capricious because it takes a  
 26 different approach to certain aspects of waste prevention than the 2016 Rule. But “[a]gencies are

27 <sup>10</sup> These figures reflect the total amount of gas vented and flared in each state in 2017 divided by  
 28 the gross withdrawals for each state. Both sets of data are available on the U.S. Energy  
 Information Administration’s website under the “data series” drop-down menu.

1 free to change their existing policies as long as they provide a reasoned explanation for the  
2 change.” *Encino Motorcars*, 136 S. Ct. at 2125. A change in position can reflect new facts but it  
3 can also reflect the agency’s “reevaluation of which policy would be better in light of [existing]  
4 facts.” *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. EPA*, 682 F.3d 1032, 1038 (D.C. Cir. 2012). When the  
5 subject matter “is technical, complex, and dynamic,” the expert agency “is in a far better position  
6 to address” difficult regulatory questions than the court. *Brand X*, 545 U.S. at 1002–03.  
7 Because BLM acknowledged and explained its changes in position on marginal wells, GAO  
8 oversight reviews, and EPA regulations, the agency complied with the APA.

9 **A. BLM’s Concerns About the Impact of the 2016 Rule on Marginal Wells Are**  
10 **Reasonable and Supported by Data.**

11 One of BLM’s reasons for rescinding and revising the 2016 Rule was the fact that it  
12 imposed disproportionate costs on marginal wells, which represent the majority (73%) of wells  
13 on BLM-administered lands. AR 2. BLM explained that the 2016 Rule’s requirements would  
14 have cost marginal oil wells over 24%, and marginal gas wells over 86%, of their annual  
15 revenue. AR 2, 4. These high costs would have threatened the viability of many marginal wells,  
16 which together support “an estimated \$2.9 billion in economic output in the national economy in  
17 FY 2015.” AR 2. These concerns about marginal wells are not new: the 2016 Rule recognized  
18 the threat to marginal wells and tried to address it by allowing an operator to seek an exemption  
19 from certain provisions of the 2016 Rule when compliance costs would cause the operator to  
20 “cease production and abandon significant recoverable reserves.” AR 4. But as BLM explained  
21 in the Revision Rule, this exemption process was flawed: there was no mechanism for seeking a  
22 full exemption from costly LDAR requirements; the 2016 Rule provided no guidance on what  
23 constituted “significant recoverable reserves”; and because marginal wells represent the majority  
24 of BLM-administered wells, the process of applying for and approving exemptions would have  
25 been costly and burdensome for both operators and BLM. *Id.*

26 Plaintiffs attack BLM’s concerns about marginal wells on numerous grounds, all of  
27 which are baseless. First, Plaintiffs fault BLM for not considering a more narrowly-tailored  
28 means of revising the 2016 Rule to address concerns about marginal wells. CG Mot. 20-21.

1 This argument ignores that marginal wells make up the majority of wells regulated by BLM. It  
2 also ignores that BLM did in fact tailor its revision to address its specific concerns about  
3 marginal wells. As BLM explained, the compliance costs of the 2016 Rule “would have  
4 constituted 24 percent of the annual revenues of even the highest producing marginal oil wells  
5 and 86 percent of the annual revenues of the highest-producing marginal gas wells.” AR 2. The  
6 agency’s decision to revise the 2016 Rule to impose only economical requirements not only  
7 complied with its waste prevention authority under the MLA; it also specifically addressed  
8 BLM’s concern that the 2016 Rule would cause operators to shut-in marginal wells to avoid  
9 costly requirements.

10 Second, Plaintiffs claim that BLM improperly assumed that “*all wells will require all*  
11 *controls mandated*” by the 2016 Rule. CG Mot. 18. This is false. In calculating the costs  
12 imposed by the 2016 Rule on marginal wells, BLM applied the rule’s LDAR, pneumatic-  
13 controller, and pneumatic-pump requirements to both oil and gas wells. AR 102, 180479. It  
14 omitted the liquids unloading requirement for oil wells since that requirement “posed a particular  
15 burden on declining gas wells.” AR 102-03. BLM also omitted the gas capture requirements as  
16 well as the storage tank requirements, which were not “expected to impact marginal wells due to  
17 the low production and relatively high volatile organic compound (“VOC”) threshold.” AR 103  
18 n.59. Nor did BLM assume that all marginal wells would bear all costs. CG Mot. 18. Rather,  
19 the agency calculated the potential per-well reduction in revenue, AR 103, and simply noted that  
20 about 69,000 wells producing federal and Indian oil and gas qualified as marginal. AR 102. For  
21 this reason, Plaintiffs’ example of BLM’s analysis of the plunger lift requirement (which is part  
22 of liquids unloading) is misleading. BLM did not assume that every marginal gas well would  
23 assume these costs; in fact, it disclosed that the 2016 Rule may have overestimated the number  
24 of wells that would require a plunger lift. AR 70. Instead, BLM properly calculated the  
25 potential reduction in revenue for a single gas well that required liquids unloading to provide an  
26 upper limit of the 2016 Rule’s potential impact on marginal wells. AR 104. It then separately  
27 compared the impacts of the Revision Rule to those of the 2016 Rule both with and without the  
28 plunger lift requirement. AR 136. Plaintiffs’ dissatisfaction with how BLM expressed these

1 concepts and where it included that information in the RIA does not alter the fact that BLM was  
2 transparent in its calculations.

3 Third, Plaintiffs accuse BLM of miscalculating the per-well reduction in revenue for  
4 marginal wells by assuming that operators would take on all capital costs in one year. In fact,  
5 BLM calculated the reduction in revenue for marginal wells in two ways: (1) comparing total  
6 costs of select requirements of the 2016 Rule as a share of expected annual revenues (*see* AR  
7 103-104, Figures 4.5a & 4.5c), *and* (2) comparing annualized costs of those same select  
8 requirements as a share of annual revenues (*see* AR 104-05, Figures 4.5b & 4.5d). Plaintiffs  
9 overlook the latter calculations. Plaintiffs also ignore that the calculation of total costs of the  
10 2016 Rule's requirement over the life of a marginal well is important because, unlike a consumer  
11 buying a cell phone, CG Mot. 19, operators often secure financing in advance in light of  
12 expected total costs and total revenue over the life of the well. Plaintiffs attempt to dismiss the  
13 impacts of the 2016 Rule on marginal wells by relying only on annualized cost calculations, but  
14 they admit that these calculations show that the 2016 Rule could reduce revenue by as much as  
15 21% for oil wells and 39% for gas wells. *Id.* These numbers are significant for an operator  
16 deciding how long it can keep a marginal well going.

17 Fourth, Plaintiffs falsely contend that BLM did not provide any support for its conclusion  
18 that "full compliance with the 2016 rule could have jeopardized the economic operations of  
19 many marginal wells" and resulted in "premature shut-ins." AR 4-5, 22. BLM calculated  
20 substantial per-well reductions in revenue and explained that the high compliance costs of the  
21 2016 Rule and the "uncertainties" in the exemption process "could have led the operators of the  
22 lowest-producing marginal wells to shut them in prematurely, stranding otherwise recoverable  
23 resources in place." AR 4-5, 105. Although the 2016 Rule found shut-ins unlikely, it improperly  
24 assumed "that all operators of marginal wells needing exemptions from the various requirements  
25 would have applied for the exemptions and that those exemptions would have been granted to  
26 them" and "that all operators of marginal wells would have been able to absorb the costs  
27 associated with the LDAR program or an alternate program of lesser stringency," since the 2016  
28 Rule did not provide a full exemption from LDAR. AR 105; *see also* AR 4.

1 Fifth, Plaintiffs' claim that total compliance costs for marginal wells represent only 3% of  
2 the economic activity associated with those wells is misleading. CG Mot. 20. This 3% figure is  
3 from Plaintiffs' comment; it is not a BLM data point. AR 84087. Plaintiffs calculated the  
4 number by dividing the estimated \$2.9 billion in economic output generated by marginal wells  
5 by estimated compliance costs. *Id.* But they ignore that the \$2.9 billion in economic output is  
6 not equivalent to operator revenue; rather, it includes downstream economic benefits that do not  
7 flow to the operator. AR 106. This is why BLM's estimated drop in revenue of 24-236% per  
8 well is much higher than Plaintiffs' 3% number. AR 103. Plaintiffs' calculation also lumps all  
9 marginal wells together, thereby ignoring that marginal wells vary significantly in production  
10 volumes, and thus how susceptible they are to shut-in due to higher compliance costs. AR 102  
11 (explaining that wells that produce less than 10 barrels of oil equivalent ("BOE")/day are  
12 considered marginal, but finding that over half of wells produce less than 4 BOE/day).

13 Sixth, Plaintiffs claim, based on their own analysis, that operators shut in wells based on  
14 production rather than revenue and that most wells are shut-in when they drop below 5 BOE/day.  
15 CG Mot. 20; AR 84086. BLM reviewed this analysis and was unable to replicate it because it  
16 was not clear which dataset Plaintiffs' contractor used and how it identified relevant wells. AR  
17 114. In any event, BLM's data shows that roughly 62.7% of oil wells and 54.3% of gas wells  
18 produced less than or equal to 4 BOE/day. AR 102. Thus, Plaintiffs' own analysis demonstrates  
19 that more than half of all wells are on the cusp of shutting-in. It defies logic that increased  
20 operating costs would have no impact on an operator's decision whether to shut-in such a well.

21 In sum, Plaintiffs' efforts to discredit the expert agency's economic analysis of marginal  
22 well impacts are themselves flawed and misleading. "An agency's scientific methodology is  
23 owed substantial deference." *Gifford Pinchot Task Force v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv.*, 378 F.3d  
24 1059, 1066 (9th Cir.), *amended*, 387 F.3d 968 (9th Cir. 2004). Complex, "science-driven"  
25 analyses "do[] not easily lend [themselves] to judicial review." *San Luis & Delta-Mendota*  
26 *Water Auth. v. Jewell*, 747 F.3d 581, 621 (9th Cir. 2014). This Court need not choose between  
27 battling experts: "In reviewing [an agency action], we do not sit as a panel of referees on a  
28 professional [scientific] journal, but as a panel of generalist judges obliged to defer to a

1 reasonable judgment by an agency acting pursuant to congressionally delegated authority.” *Id.*  
2 Because BLM set forth rational conclusions regarding marginal wells supported by the data and  
3 its own reasonable choice of methodology, it has satisfied the APA. *See Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 377  
4 (Where analysis “requires a high level of technical expertise,” we must defer to “the informed  
5 discretion of the responsible federal agencies.”) (quoting *Kleppe*, 427 U.S. at 412)).

6 **B. BLM Acknowledged and Addressed the Concerns Raised in GAO Oversight**  
7 **Reviews.**

8 Plaintiffs and Amici point to 2004, 2008, and 2010 oversight reviews by the Government  
9 Accountability Office (“GAO”) and allege that BLM ignored these reviews in the Revision Rule.  
10 CG Mot. 14; Cong. Br. 11; AR 2, 54-55, 910-11. In fact, BLM explained in the RIA that the  
11 GAO’s most recent (2010) estimates of venting and flaring on federal land were significantly  
12 higher than BLM’s 2018 estimates (126 Bcf versus 89 Bcf), largely due to subsequent changes in  
13 the regulatory landscape. AR 58-59. Thus, the GAO’s recommendations are out of date and  
14 based on inaccurate data.

15 Even putting the weaknesses of the GAO data aside, the Revision Rule addresses many  
16 of the GAO’s concerns. As the members of Congress note, in 2004, GAO recommended that  
17 BLM require operators to flare rather than vent and to track how much gas is flared and vented.  
18 Cong. Br. 11. The Revision Rule requires operators to “flare, rather than vent, any gas that is not  
19 captured,” with limited exceptions. 43 C.F.R. § 3179.6(b). It also requires operators to  
20 “estimate or measure all volumes of lost oil and gas.” *Id.* § 3179.301(a).

21 Later GAO reviews (1) “found that the BLM’s existing requirements regarding venting  
22 and flaring are insufficient and outdated,” (2) “expressed concerns about the ‘lack of price  
23 flexibility in royalty rates,’” (3) expressed concern “about royalty-free use of gas,” and (4) found  
24 that about “40 percent of natural gas estimated to be vented and flared on onshore Federal leases  
25 could be economically captured with currently available control technologies.” AR 910-11. The  
26 Revision Rule addresses all four of these concerns. It retains the provisions of the 2016 Rule that  
27 addressed royalty rates (43 C.F.R. § 3103.3-1) and the 2016 Rule’s clarifications about the  
28 royalty-free use of gas (43 C.F.R. part 3170, subpart 3178). AR 8. It does not impose capture

1 requirements because it determined that, contrary to the GAO’s finding, capture requirements are  
 2 not economical. AR 9-10. And while the Revision Rule takes a similar approach to NTL-4A, it  
 3 includes significant updates and clarifications to address areas in which NTL-4A was  
 4 “insufficient and outdated.” See AR 6-7 (“Notable improvements on NTL-4A in this final rule  
 5 include: Codifying a general requirement that operators flare, rather than vent, gas that is not  
 6 captured (§ 3179.6); requiring persons conducting manual well purging to remain onsite in order  
 7 to end the venting event as soon as practical (§ 3179.104); and, providing clarity about what does  
 8 and does not constitute an “emergency” for the purposes of royalty assessment (§ 3179.103).”).  
 9 Indeed, in a 2019 report, the GAO found that Interior had “fully implemented 47 of [GAO’s] 50  
 10 recommendations” for the agency’s management of oil and gas resources. ECF No. 110-4 at  
 11 105. While GAO stated that the Revision Rule “may not be consistent with our prior work,” the  
 12 agency did not explain how the Revision Rule would be inconsistent and it has not issued a  
 13 report fully evaluating the Revision Rule. *Id.* at 106. Interior cannot be expected to comply with  
 14 additional recommendations that GAO has not yet issued.<sup>11</sup>

15 **C. BLM Explained Why It Reached Different Conclusions Regarding EPA**  
 16 **Regulations in the Revision Rule than in the 2016 Rule.**

17 Plaintiffs assail BLM’s change in position regarding EPA regulations and note that in the  
 18 2016 Rule, BLM determined that EPA’s existing regulations do not “obviate the need for this  
 19 rule” because “BLM has an independent legal responsibility” to minimize waste on federal and  
 20 Indian lands and EPA’s regulations do not “fully address the issue of waste.” AR 911. Upon  
 21 reconsideration, however, BLM reasonably determined that the 2016 Rule overstepped BLM’s  
 22 authority and generated unnecessary regulatory overlap, AR 1-5, and thus met its burden under  
 23 *Fox* to explain why the new policy is “permissible under the statute and that there are good

24 <sup>11</sup> The GAO reports attached by the members of Congress address Interior’s revenue collection  
 25 procedures in addition to its waste prevention regulations. See ECF Nos. 110-4 at 105; 110-5 at  
 26 14-19; 110-6 at 11-29. A different Interior agency, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue  
 27 (“ONRR”), “is responsible for collecting revenues from onshore and offshore leases.” ECF No.  
 28 110-6 at 2. The reports’ criticism of ONRR and royalty collection is not relevant to BLM’s  
 regulation of waste. Moreover, the Revision Rule did not rescind or revise the provisions of the  
 2016 Rule related to royalty rates or royalty-free use of produced gas. See 43 C.F.R. § 3103.3-1,  
 part 3170, subpart 3178; AR 8.

1 reasons for it . . . .” 556 U.S. at 515.

2 In the 2016 Rule BLM explained that “EPA regulations are directed at air pollution  
3 reduction, not waste prevention; they cover only new, modified and reconstructed sources; and  
4 they do not address wasteful routine flaring of associated gas from oil wells, among other  
5 things.” AR 911. Yet, despite these deficiencies, BLM recognized that the 2016 Rule  
6 significantly overlapped with EPA regulations. *Id.* To address the overlap, BLM included  
7 certain exemptions from the 2016 Rule for operators who were already complying with  
8 overlapping EPA regulations. *Id.*

9 In the Revision Rule, BLM reexamined EPA regulations and reached the same  
10 conclusion as in 2016: the 2016 Rule overlapped with EPA regulations. AR 8. The difference is  
11 that this time, BLM determined that the overlap was unjustifiable because it exceeded BLM’s  
12 authority. AR 5. This determination was reasonable. First, in the case challenging the 2016  
13 Rule, the Wyoming court pointedly questioned whether it was appropriate for the BLM to justify  
14 the 2016 Rule concerning *waste* by relying on the Rule’s *environmental and societal benefits*.  
15 The court raised concerns that BLM was engaged in “overreach,” *Wyoming*, 2017 WL 161428,  
16 at \*6-10, and described the 2016 Rule as “duplicative and potentially unlawful” and reproached  
17 BLM for “doubling down” by incorporating certain Clean Air Act (“CAA”) requirements into  
18 2016 Rule. *Id.* at \*8 n.10, 12. The court further recognized the “potential conflict and  
19 inconsistency with the implementation and enforcement provisions of the CAA,” and stated that  
20 the “Rule upends the CAA’s cooperative federalism framework and usurps the authority  
21 Congress expressly delegated under the CAA to the EPA, states, and tribes to manage air  
22 quality.” *Id.* at \*8. The Wyoming Court’s reservations about duplication standing alone  
23 provided grounds to reverse course. *See* AR 3.

24 Second, as explained above, BLM determined that the provisions of the 2016 rule  
25 exceeded BLM’s waste prevention authority under the MLA because the rule went beyond  
26 economically-sound conservation. AR 2-3; *supra* Section I.A. BLM found that many of the  
27 emissions-targeting provisions of the 2016 Rule target air pollution—which is in EPA’s  
28 purview—rather than waste “because their compliance costs far exceed the value of the resource

1 to be conserved.” AR 8; *see Wyoming*, 2017 WL 161428, at \*9 (“[T]he BLM cannot use  
 2 overlap” with EPA regulations “to justify overreach.”). BLM’s decision to avoid duplicative  
 3 regulations that exceed its authority by simply not imposing them in the first instance—instead  
 4 of allowing for a cumbersome process of exemptions that achieve the same result—is  
 5 reasonable.<sup>12</sup> *See* AR 8 (explaining that 2016 Rule also relied on EPA regulations by utilizing  
 6 exemption process).<sup>13</sup>

7 BLM gave reasoned support for its change in position consistent with *Fox*. 556 U.S. at  
 8 514-15. Its decision that it lacks authority to regulate air pollution and therefore should not  
 9 duplicate EPA’s pollution regulations accords with the MLA and the Wyoming court’s decision  
 10 and is owed deference.

#### 11 **IV. BLM Complied with the APA’s Notice Requirements.**

12 Plaintiffs contend that the proposed Revision Rule provided insufficient notice of (1)  
 13 BLM’s position that it lacked authority under the MLA to impose uneconomical waste  
 14 prevention requirements, St. Mot. 16-17, and (2) its calculations of compliance costs as a  
 15 percentage of marginal well revenues on a per-well basis, CG Mot. 17. Both claims are baseless.

16 “The test for sufficiency of the notice” for a proposed rule “is whether the notice ‘fairly  
 17 apprise[s] interested persons of the subjects and issues before the Agency.’” *Louis v. U.S. Dep’t*  
 18 *of Labor*, 419 F.3d 970, 975 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Nat. Res. Def. Council v. EPA*, 279 F.3d  
 19 1180, 1186 (9th Cir. 2002)). “The essential inquiry focuses on whether interested parties

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21 <sup>12</sup> After BLM issued the Revision Rule in September 2018, the EPA issued a proposed rule to  
 22 revise certain aspects of its NSPS regulations under 40 C.F.R. part 60, subpart OOOOa. The  
 23 proposed rule would not affect NSPS OOOO, which was promulgated in 2012 and “addresses  
 24 emissions from hydraulically fractured gas well completion operations, storage vessels emitting  
 25 more than 6 tons per year of uncontrolled VOC, continuous-bleed pneumatic controllers, and  
 other sources.” AR 60; 83 Fed. Reg. 52,056 (Oct. 15, 2018). EPA’s proposed amendments to  
 OOOOa are narrowly tailored. *Infra* Section VI.C.

26 <sup>13</sup> BLM also found that, even if it did not exceed BLM’s authority, the 2016 Rule provided only  
 27 incremental benefits on top of EPA’s regulations and that those benefits would decrease over  
 28 time. The EPA’s regulations apply to new, reconstructed, and modified sources of emissions.  
 AR 8. But as old equipment is replaced and new well sites come online, EPA regulations “will  
 displace the BLM’s regulations, eventually rendering certain emissions-targeting provisions of  
 the 2016 rule entirely duplicative” within a period of less than a decade. *Id.*

1 reasonably could have anticipated the final rulemaking from the draft” rule. *Nat. Res. Def.*  
 2 *Council, Inc. v. EPA*, 863 F.2d 1420, 1429 (9th Cir. 1988). “Nothing prohibits the Agency from  
 3 adding supporting documentation for a final rule in response to public comments.” *Rybachek v.*  
 4 *EPA*, 904 F.2d 1276, 1286 (9th Cir. 1990); *see also Kern Cty. Farm Bureau v. Allen*, 450 F.3d  
 5 1072, 1076 (9th Cir. 2006) (“It is perfectly predictable that new data will come in during the  
 6 comment period, either submitted by the public with comments or collected by the agency in a  
 7 continuing effort to give the regulations a more accurate foundation. The agency should be  
 8 encouraged to use such information in its final calculations without thereby risking the  
 9 requirement of a new comment period.” (quoting *BASF Wyandotte Corp. v. Costle*, 598 F.2d  
 10 637, 644–45 (1st Cir. 1979))). “The agency must have authority to promulgate a final rule that  
 11 differs in some particulars from its proposed rule. Otherwise the process might never end.” *Nat.*  
 12 *Res. Def. Council*, 863 F.2d at 1429 (citation omitted). For this reason, “an agency may use  
 13 ‘supplementary data, unavailable during the notice and comment period, that expand[s] on and  
 14 confirm[s] information contained in the proposed rulemaking and addresses ‘alleged  
 15 deficiencies’ in the pre-existing data, so long as no prejudice is shown.” *Idaho Farm Bureau*  
 16 *Fed’n v. Babbitt*, 58 F.3d 1392, 1402 (9th Cir. 1995) (*Solite Corp. v. EPA*, 952 F.2d 473, 484  
 17 (D.C. Cir. 1991)).

18 **A. BLM Provided Notice of Its Concerns About Its Statutory Authority.**

19 Plaintiffs California and New Mexico claim that BLM’s position that it lacked authority  
 20 to impose uneconomical waste prevention requirements was a “brand new rationale” not  
 21 included in the proposed Revision Rule. This is false. In the proposed Revision Rule, BLM  
 22 explained:

23 During the development of the 2016 final rule, the BLM received comments from  
 24 the regulated industry and some States arguing that the BLM’s proposed rule  
 25 exceeded the BLM’s statutory authority. . . . Commenters also asserted that the  
 26 proposed rule exceeded the BLM’s waste prevention authority by requiring  
 27 conservation without regard to economic feasibility, a key factor in determining  
 28 whether a loss of oil or gas is prohibited “waste” under the Mineral Leasing Act. Immediately after the 2016 final rule was issued, petitions for judicial review of the rule were filed by industry groups and States with significant BLM-managed Federal and Indian minerals. *Wyoming v. U.S. Dep’t of the Interior*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00285-SWS (D. Wyo.). Petitioners in this litigation maintain that the

1 BLM’s promulgation of the 2016 final rule was arbitrary and capricious (in  
2 violation of the Administrative Procedure Act), and that the 2016 final rule  
3 exceeded the BLM’s statutory authority by . . . failing to give due consideration to  
economic feasibility.

4 AR 418. The agency concluded by specifically requesting comment “on whether the 2016 final  
5 rule was consistent with its statutory authority.” *Id.*

6 BLM disclosed its concerns about its statutory authority to regulate waste without regard  
7 for economic feasibility, it cited to locations where the public could find more detail about those  
8 concerns (the Wyoming litigation and comments on the 2016 Rule), and it specifically requested  
9 comment on those issues. Moreover, the proposed rule was explicit about BLM’s “policy  
10 determination that it is not appropriate for ‘waste prevention’ regulations to impose compliance  
11 costs greater than the value of the resources they are expected to conserve,” AR 419, and  
12 contained the same definition of “waste” that BLM used in the final rule. AR 437. Plaintiffs  
13 cannot claim that they had no notice of BLM’s changed position on its ability to require  
14 uneconomic waste prevention methods when the preamble to the proposed rule specifically  
15 requested comment on that issue and the text of the proposed rule included an economic  
16 limitation on what counts as waste.

17 That BLM achieved its goal of “fairly appris[ing]” the public of its thought-process is  
18 demonstrated by the fact that numerous organizations, including the California Air Resources  
19 Board and the Attorneys General of California and New Mexico, commented specifically on the  
20 question of BLM’s statutory authority in their comments on the proposed rule. *Louis*, 419 F.3d  
21 at 975; *see, e.g.*, AR 104453-54, 84758-59. There is simply no requirement that an agency alert  
22 the public in its proposed rule to every legal authority that it may ultimately cite in its final rule.  
23 Such a requirement would prevent an agency from expanding its thinking, including in response  
24 to comments, between the proposed rule and final rule, thereby undermining the purpose of  
25 notice and comment. *See Mid-Tex Elec. Co-op., Inc. v. FERC*, 773 F.2d 327, 339 (D.C. Cir.  
26 1985) (“The Commission’s reasoning undoubtedly evolved significantly as a result of the notice  
27 and comment rulemaking. . . . But this does not establish that the original notice did not  
28 adequately frame the subjects for discussion.” (quotation omitted)). Because the new authorities

1 cited by BLM in the final rule did not “alter” the agency’s “justifications or conclusions” but  
2 merely provide additional support for the agency’s reasoning, BLM did not violate the APA’s  
3 notice and comment provisions. *Kern Cty.*, 450 F.3d at 1079.

4 **B. BLM Provided Notice of Its Concerns Regarding Marginal Wells.**

5 Plaintiff Citizen Groups contend that BLM improperly relied on “new analysis purporting  
6 to calculate compliance costs as a percentage of marginal well revenues on a per-well basis” in  
7 the Revision Rule and that BLM should have made that analysis available for notice and  
8 comment. CG Mot. 17. But “the public is not entitled to review and comment on every piece of  
9 information utilized during rule making.” *Kern Cty.*, 450 F.3d at 1076. Here, BLM fully  
10 disclosed its concerns about marginal wells in the proposed rule and the RIA for the proposed  
11 rule, including its concern that the compliance costs imposed by the 2016 Rule could lead to  
12 premature shut-in. AR 417, 423-24, 431, 497-98.

13 What Plaintiffs are complaining about is one specific set of data that BLM developed  
14 after comment: the calculation of compliance costs as a percentage of well revenue. This single  
15 dataset merely confirmed BLM’s conclusions in the proposed rule that the compliance costs for  
16 marginal wells were substantial and could cause operators to shut in marginal wells. It also  
17 provided the support sought by Plaintiffs in their comments on the proposed rule. AR 84083-85  
18 (commenting that BLM’s analysis for the proposed rule was “unsupported by factual evidence”).  
19 BLM’s addition of new data after comment that “enabled [BLM] to respond to concerns and  
20 confirm prior calculations” is reasonable under the APA. *Idaho Farm Bureau*, 58 F.3d at 1402.  
21 The additional calculations “do not provide the sole, essential support” for BLM’s conclusions  
22 regarding marginal wells, let alone the Revision Rule as a whole, but rather “provid[e] additional  
23 grounds for the well-supported conclusions in the Proposed Rule.” *Kern Cty.*, 450 F.3d at 1079;  
24 *compare* AR 1-2, 4-5, 13, 22-23, 102-06 with 417, 423-24, 431, 497-98. And Plaintiffs’  
25 extensive comments on marginal wells make it clear that the lack of this specific data did not  
26 prejudice them by preventing meaningful comment. *See* AR 84083-89; *Kern Cty.*, 450 F.3d at  
27 1076 (agency may use supplemental data “so long as no prejudice is shown”). Indeed,  
28 “adherence to [Plaintiffs’] view might result in the [BLM’s] never being able to issue a final rule

1 capable of standing up to review: every time the Agency responded to public comments, such as  
2 those in this rulemaking, it would trigger a new comment period. Thus, either the comment  
3 period would continue in a never-ending circle, or, if the [BLM] chose not to respond to the last  
4 set of public comments, any final rule could be struck down for lack of support in the record.”  
5 *Rybachek*, 904 F.2d at 1286. BLM’s development of additional data that confirms its  
6 conclusions in response to Plaintiffs’ own comments does not require reopening the comment  
7 period.

8 **V. BLM Reasonably Determined Based on Available Data and Accepted**  
9 **Methodologies that the Costs of the 2016 Rule Outweighed Its Benefits.**

10 Plaintiffs challenge BLM’s cost-benefit analysis for the Revision Rule as unreasonable  
11 because the agency concluded that the 2016 Rule’s costs exceeded its benefits after eschewing  
12 the *global* metric used in the 2016 Rule to assess the cost of methane emissions to the United  
13 States. But, consistent with OMB guidance and the direction in Executive Order 13783, in the  
14 Revision Rule, BLM relied on a *domestic* metric to assess the cost of methane emissions to the  
15 United States. *State Farm* requires that courts give agencies “ample latitude to adapt their rules  
16 and policies to the demands of changing circumstances.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc.*  
17 *v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 42 (1983) (internal quotation marks omitted).  
18 Here, as discussed above, BLM determined that its waste prevention authority under the MLA  
19 did not sweep broadly to address societal or environmental impacts, including effects on  
20 geopolitical security, multinational companies, or U.S. citizens living abroad. *St. Mot.* 26; *see*  
21 *supra* Section I.A. Plaintiffs press that the agency should have used a global metric for the social  
22 cost of methane (“SCM”) precisely because it should have considered *global* impacts. *Id.* But  
23 Plaintiffs’ real dispute is not with the underlying metric but with the underlying policy choice.  
24 BLM is entitled substantial deference in its policy choices. *See Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 866 (noting  
25 that deference to agency regulations is appropriate because “[t]he responsibilities for assessing  
26 the wisdom of such policy choices and resolving the struggle between competing views of the  
27 public interest are not judicial ones”). For this reason, and the reasons discussed below, BLM’s  
28 use of the domestic SCM was reasonable and justifies its new calculation of costs and benefits.

1 *See Fox*, 556 U.S. at 514.

2 **A. BLM Reasonably Determined that the 2016 Rule's Costs Outweighed its**  
3 **Benefits.**

4 In its analysis of the 2016 Rule, BLM determined that the benefits of that rule would  
5 outweigh its costs. To reach this conclusion, BLM monetized the costs and benefits of the rule.  
6 BLM determined the rule would cost \$1.2 - \$1.5 billion over a ten year period and that the costs  
7 would consist primarily of the cost of compliance, that is, the cost to companies to replace and  
8 install equipment, implement new protocols, complete new paperwork, and conduct other tasks  
9 required by the rule. AR 1172. BLM estimated that the 2016 Rule would result in \$2.2 - \$2.7  
10 billion in benefits over a ten year period, consisting of approximately \$603 - \$764 million from  
11 the sale of additional captured gas and \$1.6 to \$1.9 billion from the foregone methane emissions.  
12 AR 1174. BLM monetized the value of foregone emissions using the global SCM. *Id.* In total,  
13 BLM determined the 2016 Rule would have net benefits of \$740 million to \$1 billion over a ten  
14 year period. AR 1178.

15 Because the Revision Rule rolls back many of the most costly portions of the 2016 Rule,  
16 BLM determined that it would reduce compliance costs by \$1.359 - \$1.634 billion over ten  
17 years. AR 79. The costs of the Revision Rule over ten years include a \$559 to \$734 million  
18 worth of gas not captured, \$66 to \$259 million in methane emissions, and 79,000 to 80,000  
19 tons/year of VOC emissions. AR 81-82. Thus, BLM determined the Revision Rule would have  
20 net benefits of \$720 million to \$1.083 billion. AR 86. As BLM explained, the difference  
21 between the two analyses is largely due to BLM's use of the global SCM in its analysis of the  
22 2016 Rule versus the domestic SCM in its analysis of the Revision Rule. AR 41.

23 **B. BLM Reasonably Utilized the Domestic Social Cost of Methane.**

24 In light of Circular A-4 and the withdrawal of the relevant technical support documents,  
25 BLM reasonably chose to monetize the impacts of the Revision Rule on emissions using the  
26 interim domestic SCM. AR 75. The SCM is a means of monetizing the costs imposed by  
27 methane emissions. AR 74, 1098. For the 2016 Rule, BLM relied on government estimates of  
28 the global SCM contained in technical support documents produced by an Interagency Working

1 Group (“IWG”). AR 475-77 & n.35. Estimates of the global SCM reflect only global impacts as  
2 a whole; they do not indicate the specific impact on the United States. *See generally* AR 8945-  
3 52.

4 In 2017, the technical support documents that formed the basis for BLM’s SCM estimates  
5 in the 2016 Rule were withdrawn. AR 7, 74. In addition, Executive Order 13783 directs  
6 agencies to ensure their analyses of the costs and benefits of rulemakings are consistent with  
7 OMB Circular A-4, AR 1874, which states that an agency’s analysis should “focus on benefits  
8 and costs that accrue to citizens and residents of the United States” and should report costs and  
9 benefits to the United States separately from those that accrue globally. AR 7598. OMB  
10 Circular A-4 “does not specifically mandate that agencies consider global impacts.” *California*  
11 *v. BLM*, 286 F. Supp. 3d 1054, 1069 (N.D. Cal. 2018). Therefore, BLM reasonably focused on  
12 domestic impacts.

13 Although Plaintiffs dismiss BLM’s use of the domestic SCM as “hastily developed” and  
14 “back-of-the-envelope,” they ignore the agency’s lengthy explanation of its calculations and  
15 reasoning, including the sources it relied upon. AR 128-33. Indeed, another court in this district  
16 has already rejected these same Plaintiffs’ complaints about BLM’s use of the interim domestic  
17 SCM. *California*, 286 F. Supp. 3d at 1069-70. Plaintiffs’ attempt to attack the SCM here on the  
18 same grounds should also be rejected.

19 In trying to undermine BLM’s analysis of the SCM, Plaintiffs and the Amicus Institute  
20 for Policy Integrity overlook the law that applies to the agency and press for a global metric. But  
21 as the National Academies of Sciences’ (“NAS”) report and the IWG both acknowledged,  
22 “Under current OMB guidance contained in Circular A-4, analysis of economically significant  
23 proposed and final regulations from the domestic perspective is required, *while analysis from the*  
24 *international perspective is optional.*” AR 22770 (emphasis added). BLM’s decision to estimate  
25 domestic impacts, as required by Circular A-4, is within its discretion and reasonable in light of  
26  
27  
28

1 the applicable law.<sup>14</sup> Moreover to the extent that OMB Circular A-4 also directs agencies to  
2 report effects “beyond the borders of the United States” separately, AR 7598, BLM complied by  
3 including the updated global values from the 2016 Rule and comparing those with the domestic  
4 only estimate in the Revision Rule. AR 137.<sup>15</sup>

5 Plaintiffs’ allegation that BLM has “ignore[d]” the 2017 recommendations of the NAS  
6 because it did not use a global metric therefore lacks merit. CG Mot. 22. BLM not only  
7 references NAS’s recommendations in the RIA but also directs the reader to them for a “more  
8 detailed discussion of each model and the harmonized input assumptions.” AR 131, 134. To the  
9 extent Plaintiffs contend that the domestic metric is inconsistent with the NAS report because it  
10 concluded that a domestic metric is “not possible,” that too is incorrect. CG Mot. 22. The NAS  
11 report noted that that the IWG had provided a provisional domestic metric but that a domestic  
12 SCM is complicated “as an empirical matter” because of the lack of country-specific SCM data  
13 in the literature. AR 22771. The NAS report concluded that “[e]stimation of the net damages  
14 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to the United States alone, beyond the approximations done by the  
15 IWG, is feasible in principle” but that the existing modeling methodologies have focused on  
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17 <sup>14</sup> Citing Executive Order 12866, State Plaintiffs argue that BLM must consider global impacts  
18 because the agency must consider “*all* costs and benefits.” St. Mot. 24 (citing 58 Fed. Reg.  
19 51,735) (emphasis added)). But Executive Order 12866 does not specifically require agencies to  
20 consider global costs and benefits. Nor does it purport to override the direction in Circular A-4  
21 for agencies to consider domestic impacts separately. Rather, Executive Order 12866 directs  
22 agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation  
is necessary, to select the approach that maximizes net benefits and to impose the least burden on  
society, including businesses. This is exactly what BLM did in the RIA when it estimated the  
costs and benefits of the Revision Rule to the extent it was reasonably able. AR 75.

23 <sup>15</sup> Amicus Institute for Policy Integrity argues that the global effects of climate change are also  
24 domestic in character because of the potential for spillover to the United States through  
25 economic and political destabilization and the consequent global migration. But neither the  
26 global nor the domestic SCM metric can capture the complex geopolitical interactions that  
27 Amicus discusses. As the Institute notes, the domestic metric cannot fully capture “inter-  
28 regional and inter-sectoral linkages,” but the global SCM metric could not either. AR 130. And,  
in any event, Amicus’ suggestion that BLM consider a climate-change induced flood in Thailand  
because of its potential effects on supply chains illustrates how many links there are in the chain  
of causation between the Revision Rule on the one hand and the spillover effects that Plaintiffs  
want BLM to assess in its analysis on the other.

1 global impacts rather than domestic ones. AR 22772. And, contrary to Plaintiffs’ arguments,  
2 BLM did acknowledge multiple sources of uncertainty in its calculations, including uncertainties  
3 emanating from utilizing a domestic metric rather than a global one. AR 128-30.

4 Moreover, BLM was clear that it will use the interim domestic SCM developed under  
5 Executive Order 13783

6 until final domestic estimates can be developed, which will take into  
7 consideration the recent recommendations from the [NAS] for a comprehensive  
8 update to the current methodology to ensure that the social cost of greenhouse gas  
9 estimates reflect the best available science while also comporting with the  
10 procedures set forth in OMB Circular A-4.

11 AR 128. With the final domestic SCM, BLM will harmonize the NAS’s recommendations with  
12 Circular A-4’s procedures, including Circular A-4’s direction to assess domestic impacts  
13 separately. BLM’s reliance on an interim measure until the final domestic impacts are developed  
14 was perfectly reasonable.<sup>16</sup> See *San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Auth. v. Locke*, 776 F.3d 971,  
15 996 (9th Cir. 2014) (Agency may “use[] the best scientific data available, even if that science  
16 was not always perfect.”); *Sierra Club v. U.S. EPA*, 167 F.3d 658, 662 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (“We  
17 generally defer to an agency’s decision to proceed on the basis of imperfect scientific  
18 information, rather than to ‘invest the resources to conduct the perfect study.’” (citation  
19 omitted)).

20 As the expert agency, BLM’s determination of the best available metric to use in  
21 monetizing the impacts of methane emissions is owed substantial deference, even if Plaintiffs  
22 and Amici disagree with it.<sup>17</sup> St. Mot. 26; see *San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Auth. v. Jewell*,  
23 747 F.3d 581, 621 (9th Cir. 2014) (courts defer to agencies when it comes to modeling and

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24 <sup>16</sup> Plaintiffs’ allegation that BLM and other government agencies have not moved swiftly enough  
25 to update their metric is unpersuasive. CG Mot. 22. The IWG process for developing estimates  
26 for the social cost of greenhouse gases demonstrates that it can be a years-long process: there  
27 were IWG estimates and updates from 2010, 2013, and 2016. See AR 21902-52; AR 21953-  
28 22003; AR 21861-81; AR 21882-901.

<sup>17</sup> Indeed, the Institute for Policy Integrity’s attacks on the models used by BLM reflect the  
limitations of existing science, not arbitrary decisionmaking on BLM’s part. Br. in Supp. of Pls.’  
Mots. for Summ. J. at 19-20, ECF No. 115-1.

1 afford the agency discretion to choose among scientific models; finding that courts “reject an  
2 agency’s choice of a scientific model only when the model bears no rational relationship to the  
3 characteristics of the data to which it is applied” (internal citations omitted)); *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at  
4 378 (“When specialists express conflicting views, an agency must have discretion to rely on the  
5 reasonable opinions of its own qualified experts even if, as an original matter, a court might find  
6 contrary views more persuasive.”); *San Luis*, 776 F.3d at 997 (“[T]he agency has substantial  
7 discretion to choose between available scientific models, provided that it explains its choice.”).  
8 And while Plaintiffs complain that the domestic metric is not “peer reviewed” and is inconsistent  
9 with “best available science,” this relies on several flawed assumptions. As an initial matter, an  
10 agency is not required to only rely on metrics that are “peer reviewed.” *See Lands Council v.*  
11 *Martin*, 529 F.3d 1219, 1226 (9th Cir. 2008). And while the interim domestic SCM was not peer  
12 reviewed, BLM calculated it based on the same peer-reviewed Integrated Assessment Models  
13 that formed the basis for the IWG’s estimates.<sup>18</sup> *Compare* AR\_128-134 *with* AR\_7564-7583.  
14 Further, to the extent Plaintiffs’ criticism is that economists deem the domestic SCM to be  
15 unreliable, the same criticism was made about the global metric. AR 8949 (noting that there is  
16 “extremely large uncertainty about the SCC [global social cost of carbon]” in the IWG estimate  
17 for the global metric). The calculation of SCM—whether domestic or global—relies on data and  
18 models that contain a significant degree of uncertainty. AR 130. This does not mean BLM  
19 cannot rely on SCM to inform its policy analysis as it did in 2016 and 2018; rather the agency  
20 must, as it has done here, identify any sources of uncertainty. *Id.*; *Greater Yellowstone Coal.,*  
21 *Inc. v. Servheen*, 665 F.3d 1015, 1028 (9th Cir. 2011). To that end, BLM noted “that even in the  
22 presence of uncertainty, scientific and economic analysis can provide valuable information to the

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24 <sup>18</sup> Plaintiffs argue that BLM tries to have it both ways by relying on the inputs and modeling from  
25 the IWG while ignoring “the same body of evidence elsewhere.” CG Mot. 23. But, as the RIA  
26 explained, “[a]s an interim approach, until a more comprehensive update can be completed, this  
27 RIA relies upon the inputs and modeling developed by the now-disbanded Interagency Working  
28 Group for the purposes of providing discrete alternative scenarios that reflect the best available  
Federal agency estimates of social costs.” AR 130. There is no conflict in relying on the IWG  
estimates to provide “discrete alternative scenarios” while, at the same time, adjusting the  
agency’s analysis to comply with Executive Order 13783 and OMB Circular A-4.

1 public and decision makers, though the uncertainty should be acknowledged and when possible  
2 taken into account in the analysis (National Academies 2013).” AR130.<sup>19</sup>

3 **C. BLM’s Cost-Benefit Analysis Was Well-Supported.**

4 BLM’s conclusion that the 2016 Rule would unduly burden operators, particularly  
5 operators of marginal and low-producing wells, meant that it was not consistent with Executive  
6 Order 13783’s direction to avoid undue regulatory burdens.<sup>20</sup> AR 4. Indeed, as directed by  
7 Executive Order 13783, BLM reviewed the 2016 Rule and “found that certain impacts were  
8 underestimated and many provisions of the rule would have added regulatory burdens that  
9 unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain economic growth, and prevent job  
10 creation.” AR 1. In other words, its costs outweighed its benefits. Plaintiffs take issue with this  
11 conclusion, emphasizing that BLM reached the opposite conclusion in the 2016 Rule. But BLM  
12 explained why its calculation of costs and benefits changed and reached reasonable conclusions  
13 based on its new calculations. Plaintiffs collectively make five arguments attacking BLM’s cost-  
14 benefit analysis. None have merit.

15 First, State Plaintiffs argue that BLM’s general statements about the Revision Rule’s  
16 minimal impacts on profit margins show that the Revision Rule does not, in fact, reduce  
17 regulatory burdens. But Plaintiffs conflate an analysis conducted to ensure that an action does  
18 not “disproportionally burden small entities” with whether the Rule reduces regulatory burdens  
19 and constrains energy production. AR 115. BLM’s statement that the Revision Rule will only  
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22 <sup>19</sup> Nor does the fact that the domestic model may not incorporate alleged recent evidence about  
23 methane’s potency undermine BLM’s analysis. CG Mot. 22-23. BLM is not required to include  
24 every scrap of scientific evidence in its modeling. *See San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Auth.*,  
25 747 F.3d at 621. As discussed above, BLM acknowledged that there were several sources of  
26 uncertainty in its domestic SCM analysis, including that “the science incorporated into these  
27 models understandably lags behind the most recent research.” AR 130. To that end, BLM  
28 acknowledged that its domestic SCM “estimates do not account for the direct health and welfare  
impacts associated with tropospheric ozone produced by methane.” *Id.* Plaintiffs’ argument that  
BLM failed to take this evidence into account oversimplifies what BLM actually did.

<sup>20</sup> To be clear, BLM’s analysis of the 2016 Rule’s regulatory burdens and its analysis of the  
scope of its own statutory authority provide two independent grounds for the Revision Rule. *See*  
AR 2-5.

1 modestly increase profit margins and will not have a “significant . . . impact . . . on a substantial  
2 number of small entities” was made pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (“RFA”), which  
3 requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis if a rule will have a significant  
4 economic effect on a substantial number of small entities. AR 24. Because the Revision Rule is  
5 a deregulatory action that reduces compliances costs, it necessarily would not disproportionately  
6 burden small businesses. AR 116. That is not to say that the \$72,000 in cost savings per  
7 operator per year as a result of the Revision Rule is not significant outside of the RFA; BLM  
8 notes that the savings “will provide relief to small operators.” AR 24.

9         Second, Plaintiffs argue that BLM’s statement that the Revision Rule will not affect  
10 “investment and employment decisions” and the “price, supply or distribution of energy” shows  
11 that the 2016 Rule did not impose a regulatory burden. CG Mot. 16. In fact, BLM concluded  
12 that the Revision Rule “is expected to influence the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids,  
13 and crude oil from onshore Federal and Indian oil and gas leases.” AR 22, 91. While these  
14 changes may not significantly impact the price, supply, or distribution of energy *nationwide*, they  
15 will “have a positive effect on marginal wells,” which represent 73% of all wells on federal and  
16 Indian lands. *Id.* Likewise, while BLM found that the cost savings standing alone will not be  
17 large enough to “alter the investment or employment decisions of firms,” it noted that “there may  
18 be a small positive impact on investment and employment due to the reduction in compliance  
19 burdens if the output effects dominate.” AR 99. Because the Revision Rule reduces operators’  
20 compliance costs, BLM concluded that any impacts on employment will be positive and there  
21 could be “competitiveness impacts, specifically on marginal wells on Federal lands, encouraging  
22 investment.” AR 23. Notably, BLM found that the 2016 Rule would not alter employment  
23 decisions or affect the price, supply, and distribution of energy. AR 970-71. If BLM’s finding  
24 with regard to the Revision Rule indicates that rule will have insignificant effects, it also  
25 suggests that Plaintiffs’ touted benefits of the 2016 Rule are equally overblown.

26         Third, State Plaintiffs argue that the Revision Rule is inconsistent with Executive Order  
27 13783 because it fails to promote “clean air and clean water” or “national security, domestic  
28 energy development and economic growth.” St. Mot. 21-22. But this argument ignores what the

1 Revision Rule does and the problems it was meant to address. Executive Order 13783 directed  
2 BLM to reconsider the 2016 Rule for “consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of [the]  
3 order” and to revise the 2016 Rule as appropriate. AR 1874; St. Mot. 21-22. Section 1 of the  
4 Order states that it is in the national interest to “promote clean and safe development . . . while at  
5 the same time avoiding regulatory burdens” and that the “prudent development” of the Nation’s  
6 energy resources “is essential to ensuring the Nation’s geopolitical security.” AR 1871. The  
7 mandate of Section 1 of the Order is clear: *prudent* development of the nation’s resources must  
8 balance environmental concerns against regulatory burdens. *Id.* The Revision Rule encourages  
9 such prudent development whereas BLM found that the 2016 Rule did not.

10 In reaching this conclusion, BLM considered air quality and domestic energy growth as  
11 encouraged by Executive Order 13783. AR 22, 314-16. However, the agency also determined  
12 that it lacks statutory authority under the MLA to impose uneconomical requirements intended to  
13 improve air quality. AR 2-3, 7-8. Executive Order 13783 does not give BLM permission to  
14 exceed its authority under the MLA. AR 1874 (“Nothing in this order shall be construed to  
15 impair or otherwise affect . . . the authority granted by law to an . . . agency.”).

16 To the extent Plaintiffs suggest that the Revision Rule is inconsistent with the direction in  
17 Executive Order 13783 to adhere to all laws because it conflicts with BLM’s statutory mandate  
18 under the MLA to reduce waste, that, too, is inaccurate. St. Mot. 22. Consistent with historic  
19 practice, BLM defined waste under the MLA in the Revision Rule as requiring only economical  
20 resource conservation. AR 3. In the Revision Rule, BLM properly balanced the reduction of  
21 compliance costs against resource conservation and imposed waste prevention requirements  
22 consistent with its statutory authority. *Supra* Section I.A.

23 Fourth, Plaintiffs argue that BLM’s cost-benefit analysis is flawed because it overstates  
24 the Revision Rule’s benefits by incorrectly assuming the operators have not complied with the  
25 2016 Rule. CG Mot. 25-26. But this ignores the “ping-ponging regulatory regime” that rendered  
26 widespread compliance unlikely. Order Staying Implementation of Rule Provisions at 11,  
27 *Wyoming v. Jewell*, 2:16-cv-00280-SWS, ECF No. 210 (D. Wyo. April 4, 2018). BLM found  
28 several factors supported its assumption that operators had not yet complied with the 2016 Rule.

1 First, there were year-long phase-in periods for many of the most capital-intensive provisions of  
2 the 2016 Rule. AR 67, 225. Second, BLM began its efforts to postpone and suspend certain  
3 provisions of the 2016 Rule in early 2017, shortly after the 2016 Rule took effect, thereby  
4 creating uncertainty as to the status of the 2016 Rule and discouraging compliance while the  
5 Rule was in limbo. AR 67. Third, in February 2018, BLM published a proposed rule that would  
6 significantly revise the 2016 Rule, making it likely that operators would “wait[] for the outcome  
7 of this rulemaking process” before complying with the 2016 Rule. *Id.* Fourth, the Wyoming  
8 Court stayed implementation of many provisions of the 2016 Rule in 2018 in light of the  
9 proposed Revision Rule, noting that operators had not “ramp[ed] up” to comply with the 2016  
10 Rule because of the regulatory uncertainty surrounding its fate. Order at 9, *Jewell*, 2:16-cv-  
11 00280-SWS. To that end, the Wyoming Court explained, “[n]o reasonable person would rush to  
12 comply with a rule that was delayed, suspended, and is soon to be revised, particularly when  
13 such compliance requires the expenditure of significant resources.” *Id.* at 9 n.9. But Plaintiffs  
14 press that BLM should have assumed that operators acted unreasonably based on little more than  
15 a newspaper article about one operator—out of hundreds—that claimed to be complying with the  
16 2016 Rule and an email taken out of context from Interior’s economist asking what the  
17 appropriate baseline was for an economic analysis.<sup>21</sup> In either case, Plaintiffs provide no  
18 “evidence” that there was any large measure of compliance with the 2016 Rule.

19 Plaintiffs complain that if any operators had already undertaken compliance activities,  
20 BLM embellishes the benefits on the Revision Rule. BLM acknowledged, however, that the  
21 “baseline estimated for this final rule could be overstated in terms of compliance costs, cost  
22 savings, and emissions reductions.” AR 70. But because BLM could not monetize “other  
23 aspects of the rule,” the Revision Rule also likely understated certain costs. *Id.* In other words,

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25 <sup>21</sup> Specifically, in an early draft of the 2018 RIA, the baseline incorporated the “2017 proposed  
26 delay rule.” AR 177783. An Interior economist questioned whether this was the correct baseline  
27 rather than the 2016 Rule or “what was in place before the 2016” Rule if the 2016 Rule “was not  
28 really implemented.” *Id.* In the final RIA, the 2016 Rule was the baseline. AR 67. But that did  
not mean that BLM’s analysis must counterfactually assume that operators were complying with  
the 2016 Rule. As discussed, BLM determined that operators had not come into compliance  
with the 2016 Rule in light of the shifting regulatory landscape.

1 the potential for overstatement of benefits because of limited compliance by operators was  
2 counterbalanced by the potential for understatement of costs elsewhere in the Revision Rule.

3 Fifth, Plaintiffs argue that BLM’s alleged finding that the “monetized costs of the [2016  
4 Rule] outweigh the monetized benefits” was flawed because BLM failed to monetize health  
5 impacts. CG Mot. 24. As an initial matter, BLM is not legally required by the APA, MLA, or  
6 any other statute or regulation to “monetize” benefits, including those that involve public health  
7 and safety. *See* 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735 § 1(a) (“Costs and benefits shall be understood to include  
8 both quantifiable measures . . . and qualitative measures of costs and benefits that are difficult to  
9 quantify . . .”). The agency’s past practice makes this point plain: BLM did not monetize health  
10 effects in the 2016 Rule. CG Mot. 25.<sup>22</sup>

11 Additionally, foregone public health benefits—including foregone reductions in VOC  
12 emissions—are not relevant to BLM’s consideration, consistent with its statutory authority, of  
13 whether compliance costs outweigh the value of the gas to be conserved. AR 1. Nevertheless,  
14 while BLM did not monetize public health benefits of foregone VOC emissions reductions,<sup>23</sup> it  
15 did quantify the foregone emissions reductions and explicitly recognized that that “VOC and  
16 hazardous air pollutants pose negative impacts on climate, health, and human welfare.” AR 82.  
17 BLM further concluded that any health impacts from foregone emissions will be minimized  
18 because “the emissions resulting from this rulemaking will be dispersed across BLM-managed  
19 oil and gas operations nationwide.” AR 221. Nor was the Revision Rule the only or last  
20 opportunity for BLM to consider health impacts: the agency will examine site-specific public  
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22 <sup>22</sup> Plaintiffs did not object in 2016 when BLM did not monetize the health benefits of the 2016  
23 Rule. Plaintiffs now argue that such a challenge was unnecessary because it would not have  
24 affected the outcome. CG Mot. 25 n.14. But the scope of the required analysis does not change  
25 based on the outcome of that analysis. And, here, monetizing health and other safety benefits  
would also not affect the outcome because health and safety is not part of the agency’s analysis  
of “waste” under the MLA.

26 <sup>23</sup> As the authority Plaintiffs cite recognizes, NEPA does not even require a cost-benefit analysis,  
27 much less that it be monetized. *High Country Conservation Advocates v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 52  
28 F. Supp. 3d 1174, 1191 (D. Colo. 2014) (finding that “NEPA does not require a cost-benefit  
analysis” but noting “it was nonetheless arbitrary and capricious to quantify the *benefits* of the  
lease modifications and then explain that a similar analysis of the *costs* was impossible . . .”).

1 health impacts in connection with resource management plans and when permitting oil and gas  
2 development. *Id.*

3 In sum, BLM’s cost-benefit analysis for the Revision Rule is well-supported and provides  
4 a reasonable basis for the agency’s conclusions as required by the APA.

5 **VI. BLM Complied With NEPA.**

6 NEPA serves the dual purpose of informing agency decisionmakers of the environmental  
7 effects of proposed major federal actions and ensuring that relevant information is made  
8 available to the public. 42 U.S.C. § 4321; 40 C.F.R. § 1501.1; *Robertson v. Methow Valley*  
9 *Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 349 (1989). The statute achieves its objectives by imposing  
10 procedural rather than substantive requirements. *Kern v. BLM*, 284 F.3d 1062, 1071 (9th Cir.  
11 2002) (“NEPA merely prohibits uninformed—rather than unwise—agency action.” (quoting  
12 *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 351)). Thus, NEPA does not require an agency to follow the most  
13 environmentally sound course of action, but rather to take a “hard look” at the environmental  
14 consequences of proposed actions. *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 350; *Kleppe v. Sierra Club*, 427 U.S.  
15 390, 410 n.21 (1976).

16 An agency must prepare an environmental impact statement (“EIS”) for “major Federal  
17 actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C). “As  
18 a preliminary step, the agency may prepare an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) to determine  
19 whether the environmental impact of the proposed action is significant enough to warrant an  
20 EIS.” *High Sierra Hikers Ass’n v. Blackwell*, 390 F.3d 630, 639 (9th Cir. 2004); *see also* 40  
21 C.F.R. § 1501.4(b)-(c). If the proposed action’s impacts are not significant, the agency issues a  
22 Finding of No Significant Impact (“FONSI”). *Metcalfe v. Daley*, 214 F.3d 1135, 1142 (9th Cir.  
23 2000); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(e). An EA is “a concise public document” that serves to  
24 “[b]riefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare” an EIS or  
25 a FONSI. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9(a). An EA should include “brief discussions of the need for the  
26 proposal, of [reasonable] alternatives as required by [NEPA], and of the environmental impacts  
27 of the proposed action and alternatives.” *Id.* § 1508.9(b). A court “examine[s] the EA with two  
28 purposes in mind: to determine whether it has adequately considered and elaborated the possible

1 consequences of the proposed agency action when concluding that it will have no significant  
2 impact on the environment, and whether its determination that no EIS is required is a reasonable  
3 conclusion.” *Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. Nat’l Highway Traffic Safety Admin.*, 538 F.3d  
4 1172, 1215 (9th Cir. 2008).

5 **A. BLM Took a Hard Look at Air and Health Impacts and Impacts to Tribes.**

6 Plaintiffs allege that BLM did not take a “hard look” at impacts on health and on tribal  
7 communities. This argument is belied by the comprehensive discussion of health impacts and  
8 impacts to low income and minority communities contained in the 2016 Rule EA and  
9 incorporated by reference in the Revision Rule EA, and the Revision Rule EA’s own analysis of  
10 emissions and air quality impacts. *See Border Power Plant Working Grp. v. Dep’t of Energy*,  
11 260 F. Supp. 2d 997, 1020 n.15 (S.D. Cal. 2003) (“[A]n analysis of air quality impacts is . . .  
12 simultaneously an analysis of the public health impacts of impaired air quality” since “[a]ir  
13 quality is regulated primarily because poor air quality has been linked to health impacts.”).

14 Rather than repeat information already contained in prior documents, the Revision Rule  
15 EA properly incorporated by reference large portions of the EA for the 2016 Rule, which it  
16 attached as an appendix. AR 306-07; *see* 40 C.F.R. § 1502.21 (encouraging incorporation by  
17 reference). This included extensive discussion on the nature of air quality impacts, including  
18 specific types of emissions that result from oil and gas development such as ozone, particulate  
19 matter, and hazardous air pollutants. AR 1262-65, 1282-86. In that discussion, BLM  
20 acknowledged that “[t]hese air pollutants affect the public health and welfare of humans,” AR  
21 1262, and described particular health impacts such as ozone’s potential to “inflammate and damage  
22 the airways,” *id.*, particulate matter’s link to “premature mortality for adults and infants,” AR  
23 1365, and hazardous air pollutants’ suspected connection to “cancer” among other health  
24 problems,” AR 1264. In the Revision Rule EA, BLM quantified the forgone emissions  
25 reductions that would have resulted from the 2016 Rule, and noted that the forgone methane  
26 emissions represented only 0.61% of total U.S. methane emissions in 2015. AR 314-16. BLM  
27 acknowledged that these pollutants “affect the health and welfare of humans,” as detailed in the  
28 EA for the 2016 Rule, AR 316, but concluded that the effect of these emissions on public health

1 would not be significant because “these emissions would be geographically dispersed and would,  
2 for the most part, occur in sparsely populated areas.” AR 336; *see also* AR 1251 (map in EA for  
3 2016 Rule EA showing that most federally administered oil and gas development occurs in  
4 sparsely populated areas); AR 219-23 (response to comments on air and health).

5 As for impacts to tribes, BLM discussed Executive Order 12898 and its direction to  
6 address disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations in the 2016 Rule EA  
7 incorporated by reference into the Revision Rule EA. AR 1268, 1293, 1306. As directed, in the  
8 Revision Rule EA, the agency considered the impact of the Revision Rule on minority and low-  
9 income populations, including Native Americans, and determined that the rule “is not expected  
10 to have a significant impact” on those populations because, while the Revision Rule eliminates  
11 certain emissions reductions, it also eliminates the adverse impacts that would have been  
12 associated with the 2016 Rule including “increased truck traffic, increased localized flaring, and  
13 the buildout of capture infrastructure.” AR 318; *see also* AR 237. BLM also noted that it could  
14 further evaluate impacts to minority and low-income populations “on a project-specific basis by  
15 the local BLM field office, which is better positioned to understand local communities.” AR  
16 318.

17 Plaintiffs allege that BLM should have considered localized impacts, but that argument  
18 ignores the national context of this rulemaking. NEPA requires an agency to analyze  
19 significance within the “setting of the proposed action.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(a). “There is  
20 nothing in the statute or CEQ Regulations that requires an agency to include a site-specific  
21 analysis for every particular area affected by the proposed action.” *Wyoming v. U.S. Dep’t of*  
22 *Agric.*, 661 F.3d 1209, 1255 (10th Cir. 2011); *see also Beverly Hills Unified Sch. Dist. v. Fed.*  
23 *Transit Admin.*, No. CV 12-9861-GW(SSX), 2016 WL 4650428, at \*59-60 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 1,  
24 2016) (rejecting argument that agency must consider localized, as opposed to regional, emissions  
25 impacts because the court may not impose its “bright-line rules . . . regarding the particular  
26 means that it must take in every case to show . . . that it has met [NEPA’s] requirements”  
27 (quoting *Lands Council*, 537 F.3d at 993-94)). For a “‘broad’ nationwide rule,” the agency does  
28 not need to conduct a site-specific analysis for every location potentially affected by the rule.

1 *Id.*; see also *California v. Block*, 690 F.2d 753, 761 (9th Cir. 1982) (“The detail that NEPA  
2 requires in an EIS depends upon the nature and scope of the proposed action.”). Because the  
3 Revision Rule is a national rulemaking that sets broad national standards, BLM reasonably  
4 analyzed its impacts at a national level. See AR 177 (“The EA attempted to address impacts  
5 from a nationwide perspective, which is appropriate for the development of a nationwide rule.”).  
6 As BLM explained, the agency will conduct further NEPA analysis at later stages of oil and gas  
7 development, including regional planning, leasing, and permitting of individual wells, and can  
8 tailor the requirements at those stages to address specific regional and local concerns, such as  
9 local air quality. AR 298-300, 318, 335.

10 Plaintiffs’ assertion that BLM may not defer analysis to a later stage misleadingly  
11 suggests that BLM has ignored certain impacts. But BLM has not postponed its analysis of the  
12 foreseeable impacts of the Revision Rule; it has quantified and discussed all of those impacts on  
13 a national scale.<sup>24</sup> What BLM has properly deferred is the discussion of those *same impacts* on  
14 regional and local scales, which it will do at later stages when developing regional and local  
15 NEPA analyses. “[B]ecause determining the appropriate level of environmental analysis ‘is  
16 fairly debatable,’ courts have recognized an ‘obligation [] to defer to the expertise of the  
17 agency.’” *Ctr. for Food Safety v. Salazar*, 898 F. Supp. 2d 130, 149 (D.D.C. 2012) (quoting *Pac.*  
18 *Rivers Council v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 689 F.3d 1012, 1030 (9th Cir. 2012)); see also *Defs. of*  
19 *Wildlife v. Hall*, 807 F. Supp. 2d 972, 987-88 (D. Mont. 2011) (upholding EA’s higher level  
20 analysis of impacts with understanding that agency would analyze localized impacts at later  
21 stage); *Wildearth Guardians v. Zinke*, 368 F. Supp. 3d 41, 66-67 (D.D.C. 2019) (no requirement  
22 to analyze site-specific oil and gas impacts at leasing stage of NEPA analysis). And as BLM  
23 explained here, because “it is impossible to predict precisely where and how fast oil and gas  
24 development may progress,” BLM cannot accurately analyze local impacts at the nationwide  
25 rulemaking stage. AR 176-77.

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26  
27 <sup>24</sup> Notably, BLM took this same approach in the EA for the 2016 Rule. See AR 1879-87.  
28 Plaintiffs in this case intervened on the side of Defendants to defend the 2016 Rule, indicating  
they are satisfied with BLM’s approach to NEPA so long as the end result comports with their  
policy preference.

1 Plaintiffs' cited cases are inapposite. In *Kern v. BLM*, the agency failed entirely to  
 2 analyze the impacts of a particular fungus, arguing that it could defer that analysis to the site-  
 3 specific stage. 284 F.3d 1062, 1072 (9th Cir. 2002). And in *California ex rel. Lockyer v. USDA*,  
 4 459 F. Supp. 2d 874, 881, 894 (N.D. Cal. 2006), the agency failed to conduct any NEPA analysis  
 5 whatsoever for a new rulemaking because it claimed the rule was subject to a categorical  
 6 exclusion. Here, BLM did not forgo NEPA analysis entirely or fail to even consider certain air  
 7 or health impacts. Instead, it analyzed those impacts on a national scale, which is the proper  
 8 scale for a nationwide rulemaking. Likewise, Plaintiffs' cited cases regarding tribal impacts  
 9 involved site-specific actions that affect a single tribe. See *Standing Rock Sioux Tribe v. U.S.*  
 10 *Army Corps of Eng'rs*, 255 F. Supp. 3d 101, 140 (D.D.C. 2017); *Sierra Club v. FERC*, 867 F.3d  
 11 1357, 1369 (D.C. Cir. 2017).<sup>25</sup> For a nationwide rulemaking, BLM cannot consider the "distinct  
 12 cultural practices" of every affected community. *Standing Rock*, 255 F. Supp. 3d at 140.

13 **B. BLM Took a Hard Look at Climate Impacts.**

14 Plaintiffs contend that BLM's reliance on the domestic SCM metric violated NEPA's  
 15 requirement that BLM use "[a]ccurate scientific information" because it is inconsistent with  
 16 "peer-reviewed science and expert recommendations" and NEPA mandates that BLM utilize  
 17 tools such as the global SCM or carbon budgeting. CG Mot. 33 (citing 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(b)).  
 18 But while Plaintiffs characterize their attack as a scientific one, it is fundamentally a dispute  
 19 about a policy choice. There is significant overlap between the science and economics  
 20 underlying the 2016 and 2018 RIAs, the former of which Plaintiffs did not challenge (and have  
 21 actively defended in the Wyoming litigation over the 2016 Rule). Both RIAs rely on the same  
 22 integrated assessment models and, as Plaintiffs note, upon "the inputs and modeling developed

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23  
 24 <sup>25</sup> Plaintiffs also cite *Anderson v. Evans*, 371 F.3d 475, 489-92 (9th Cir. 2004), but the cited  
 25 analysis went to whether the local effects of a whale hunt were "controversial and uncertain" and  
 26 therefore significant for purposes of NEPA, not to whether the agency took a "hard look" at  
 27 those impacts. As discussed below, the impacts of oil and gas development are not controversial  
 28 or uncertain. See *infra* Section VI.D; *Wildearth Guardians*, 368 F. Supp. at 82-82 (D.D.C. 2019)  
 (rejecting application of *Anderson* in case challenging oil and gas development on federal lands  
 because "oil and gas leasing is commonplace in the mountain west," and uncertainties  
 "concerning quantity of GHG emissions . . . do not establish uncertainty as to the effect of GHG  
 emissions.").

1 by the now-disbanded Interagency Working Group.” AR 130. As the 2018 RIA noted, “the  
2 limitations and uncertainties associated with the global SC-CH<sub>4</sub> estimates, which were discussed  
3 in detail in the 2016 RIA, likewise apply to the domestic SC-CH<sub>4</sub> estimates presented in this  
4 analysis.” *Id.* Where the analyses diverge is a matter of policy: whether the SCM should  
5 incorporate global effects as well as domestic ones. AR 41. Plaintiffs argue that only a global  
6 estimate is “peer-reviewed” and considers the full “context.” CG Mot. 33-34. But BLM made  
7 the policy choice to follow the OMB Circular A-4’s guidance to assess domestic impacts  
8 separately in its SCM calculation. *See supra* Section V.B. This decision is entitled to deference.  
9 *See EarthReports, Inc. v. FERC*, 828 F.3d 949, 956 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (deferring to the agency’s  
10 decision to not utilize the social cost of carbon given, among other reasons, the methodology’s  
11 “significant variation in output”).<sup>26</sup> And consistent with 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27, BLM did analyze  
12 “context” in the EA. AR 306-07 (incorporating by reference the 2016 EA).

13 To the extent Plaintiffs complain about BLM’s choice of methodology, neither NEPA,  
14 CEQ’s regulations, nor CEQ guidance require the use of a global social cost of carbon or carbon  
15 budgeting, tools that Plaintiffs would have BLM use. *See W. Org. of Res. Councils v. U.S.*  
16 *Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, No. CV 16-21-GF-BMM, 2018 WL 1475470, at \*14 (D. Mont. Mar. 26,  
17 2018) (“Plaintiffs identify no case, and the Court has discovered none, that supports the assertion  
18 that NEPA requires the agency to use a global carbon budget analysis.”). As the authority that  
19 Plaintiffs cite recognizes, “[w]hile an agency must apply a sufficient level of rigor to its NEPA  
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21 <sup>26</sup> The cases Plaintiffs rely upon do not mandate a different result as they involve project-level  
22 NEPA deficiencies where the agencies did not offer a comprehensive national analysis as BLM  
23 did here. For example, in *Mont. Env’tl. Info. Ctr. v. U.S. Office of Surface Mining*, Civ. No. 15-  
24 106, 2017 WL 3480262, at \*9 (D. Mont. Aug. 14, 2017), the Court held that the Office of  
25 Surface Mining was required under NEPA to assess the indirect and cumulative impacts of coal  
26 transportation and combustion when approving a mining plan—a project-specific agency action.  
27 Contrary to Plaintiffs’ suggestion, the court did not hold that the agency must consider the  
28 “world as a whole” in its NEPA analysis. Rather, the court held that “in the case of a site-  
specific action, significance would usually depend upon the effects in the locale rather than in the  
world as a whole,” *id.*, but the agency’s error was in concluding that it could not conduct an  
analysis beyond a certain region. *See also High Country Conservation Advocates*, 52 F. Supp.  
3d at 1191 (challenging three mining projects and finding that it was arbitrary for BLM to forgo  
using the social cost of carbon when the agency’s EIS touted the regulation’s costs savings).

1 analyses, it is within ‘the expertise and discretion of the agency’ to determine the methodologies  
2 underlying those analyses.” *WildEarth Guardians*, 368 F. Supp. 3d at 79 (citing *Sierra Club v.*  
3 *U.S. Dep’t of Transp.*, 753 F.2d 120, 128 (D.C. Cir. 1985)). Thus, BLM did not act arbitrarily  
4 and capriciously in not utilizing the global SCM or carbon budgeting.

5 In short, BLM retains ample discretion not to utilize Plaintiffs’ proposed methodologies  
6 and its articulated policy reasons for adopting the domestic SCM did not run afoul of NEPA’s  
7 “rule of reason.” *Id.*

### 8 C. BLM Took a Hard Look at Cumulative Impacts.

9 In claiming that the Revision Rule EA fails to consider the cumulative impacts, Plaintiffs  
10 once again ignore that the Revision Rule EA properly incorporates by reference the EA for the  
11 2016 Rule. The Revision Rule EA explains that the cumulative impacts of the Revision Rule  
12 “are similar” to the impacts of the no-action alternative analyzed in the 2016 EA. AR 321. The  
13 2016 EA extensively analyzed the cumulative impacts of keeping NTL-4A in place, which is  
14 comparable to the Revision Rule. AR 1268-69, 1306-09.

15 In particular, Plaintiffs argue that BLM should have considered the cumulative impacts of  
16 EPA’s proposed revision of its regulations and all federal oil and gas development. As to EPA’s  
17 proposed revision, the proposal was published over two weeks *after* BLM issued the final  
18 Revision Rule. 83 Fed. Reg. 52,056 (Oct. 15, 2018). Plaintiffs claim the discrepancy in dates  
19 does not matter because EPA informally made its proposed rule available two weeks before  
20 BLM issued the Revision Rule. But a proposed agency action is not officially proposed until  
21 published in the Federal Register. 44 U.S.C. § 1507; *see also Pub. Citizen Inc. v. Mineta*, 343  
22 F.3d 1159, 1161 (9th Cir. 2003) (“We hold that an order has not been ‘issued’ until it has been  
23 filed with the Office of the Federal Register and thus made available for public inspection.”).  
24 Indeed, any copy of a document made available by an agency in advance of publication in the  
25 Federal Register is not yet official and is subject to change. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 553(b) (APA notice  
26 and comment period for proposed rule based off of Federal Register publication). Plaintiffs’  
27 expectation that BLM consider an unofficial version of a proposed EPA regulation made  
28 available just weeks before publication of the final Revision Rule is unreasonable.

1           Moreover, Plaintiffs overstate the impact of EPA’s proposed revision. First, the revision  
2 addresses only one of the two EPA regulations addressing emissions from oil and gas sources, 40  
3 C.F.R. part 60, subpart OOOOa. *See* 83 Fed. Reg. at 52,056. The EPA’s new source  
4 performance standards for “hydraulically fractured gas well completion operations, storage  
5 vessels emitting more than 6 tons per year of uncontrolled VOC, continuous-bleed pneumatic  
6 controllers, and other sources” located at 40 C.F.R. part 60, subpart OOOO, AR 60, are  
7 unaffected by the proposal. Second, EPA’s proposed rule does not propose rescinding the  
8 regulations. It proposes amendments to address specific technical issues. 83 Fed. Reg. at  
9 52,057-59 (proposing changes to monitoring frequency for fugitive emissions, definition of  
10 technical infeasibility, certification requirements for professional engineers, location of separator  
11 during flowback, among other things). Because the proposed rule keeps much of the original  
12 regulation intact and proposes only narrow technical amendments, there is no reason for BLM to  
13 believe that it will, if adopted, lead to significantly different cumulative impacts than those  
14 already analyzed.

15           Plaintiffs also argue that BLM should have considered the cumulative impact of the  
16 Revision Rule combined with its nationwide oil and gas program. BLM did just that. The  
17 Revision Rule applies to all oil and gas development on federal land. Thus, BLM’s  
18 quantification of emissions and its analysis of climate change impacts—and all other types of  
19 impacts—necessarily includes emissions from all oil and gas development on federal and Indian  
20 lands. *See* AR 314-16.

21           **D.       BLM Reasonably Determined that No EIS Was Required.**

22           “Not every project necessitates an EIS.” *Ocean Advocates v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*,  
23 402 F.3d 846, 864 (9th Cir. 2005). “If an agency . . . opts not to prepare an EIS, it must put forth  
24 a ‘convincing statement of reasons’ that explain why the project will impact the environment no  
25 more than insignificantly.” *Id.* (citation omitted); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4. “[A]n EIS must  
26 be prepared if ‘substantial questions are raised as to whether a project . . . may cause significant  
27 degradation of some human environmental factor.’” *Ocean Advocates*, 402 F.3d at 846 (quoting  
28 *Idaho Sporting Cong. v. Thomas*, 137 F.3d 1146, 1149 (9th Cir. 1998)). NEPA’s implementing

1 regulations instruct the agency to consider a project’s “context” and “intensity” in determining  
2 significance, and list ten factors to be considered in evaluating a project’s intensity. *Id.*; 40  
3 C.F.R. § 1508.27. Here, as required by NEPA, BLM explained in the EA and accompanying  
4 FONSI why it determined that the Revision Rule would not have a significant impact on the  
5 environment. *See* AR 295-339.

6 Plaintiffs identify four factors from the ten contained in 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27 that they  
7 contend support a finding of significance based on the “intensity” prong. But they ignore the  
8 context prong. As explained above, the context prong supports BLM’s nationwide level of  
9 analysis for a national rule. Plaintiffs’ attempts to undermine that analysis with references to  
10 local impacts is contrary to NEPA’s caveat that significance “varies with the setting of the  
11 proposed action.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(a).

12 Plaintiffs’ allegations regarding the intensity factors are also incorrect. First, they allege  
13 the Revision Rule “poses significant risks to public health.” CG Mot. 38; 40 C.F.R.  
14 § 1508.27(b)(2). As discussed above, BLM considered the Revision Rule’s impacts to health  
15 and found them insignificant. AR 314-16. The total methane emissions resulting from the  
16 Revision Rule are only 0.61% of total U.S. methane emissions, AR 315, and all emissions would  
17 be “geographically dispersed” and occur in “sparsely populated areas.” AR 336. This is  
18 supported by a map showing that the vast majority of BLM-managed oil and gas development is  
19 spread among many remote locations in the west. AR 1251. In contrast, Plaintiffs’ contention  
20 that health impacts would be significant because they are “localized” is unsupported. Plaintiffs  
21 are assuming the effects of a small increase in nationwide emissions spread throughout the west  
22 will have significant local effects, but they have not cited anything in the record to support that  
23 contention.<sup>27</sup> The conclusion of the expert agency that these minimal increases will not have

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26 <sup>27</sup> Plaintiffs cite a declaration identifying 6,182 wells in NAAQS nonattainment areas spread  
27 throughout the country that will add an alleged 2,089 tons of VOCs per year due to the  
28 suspension of the 2016 Rule. CG Mot. 25 (citing AR 22634). This comes to 0.34 tons per well  
per year. To put that number into perspective, EPA regulations (and the 2016 Rule itself) do not  
require operators to upgrade storage vessels unless those vessels emit at least 6 tons of VOCs per  
year. AR 913, 987.

1 significant effects is entitled to deference. *Alaska Ctr. For Env't v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 189 F.3d  
2 851, 859 (9th Cir. 1999) (An agency's "factual determination on whether the impacts are  
3 significant or not . . . implicates substantial agency expertise and is entitled to deference.").

4 Second, Plaintiffs argue that EPA's proposal to revise its own regulations makes the  
5 Revision Rule "cumulatively significant." 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(7). As already noted, BLM  
6 had no duty to consider the EPA proposal since it was issued after the Revision Rule. *Supra*  
7 Section VI.C; *Neighbors of Cuddy Mountain v. Alexander*, 303 F.3d 1059, 1071 (9th Cir. 2002)  
8 ("[W]e defer to an agency's determination of the scope of its cumulative effects review."). Even  
9 putting that aside, Plaintiffs cite no evidence in the record suggesting that EPA's proposal would  
10 have a significant impact when combined with the Revision Rule. It is premature to reach that  
11 conclusion as EPA has not yet issued a final rule. In any event, as explained above, the proposed  
12 rule proposes only specific narrow amendments to the EPA regulation that will not lead to  
13 cumulatively significant impacts. *Supra* Section VI.C.

14 Third, Plaintiffs contend that the "debate over the extent" of the Revision Rule's climate  
15 impacts and its use of the interim domestic SCM render the rule "highly controversial." CG  
16 Mot. 39 (citing 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)). "'Controversy' sufficient to require preparation of an  
17 EIS occurs 'when substantial questions are raised as to whether a project . . . may cause  
18 significant degradation of some human environmental factor, or there is a substantial dispute  
19 [about] the size, nature, or effect of the major Federal action.'" *Pub. Citizen v. Dep't of Transp.*,  
20 316 F.3d 1002, 1027 (9th Cir. 2003), *rev'd on other grounds*, 541 U.S. 752 (2004). Here, there  
21 is no controversy or debate regarding emissions quantities or the effect of emissions on the  
22 environment; the debate is over how BLM monetized those quantities. Plaintiffs' disagreement  
23 with the expert agency's choice of methodology does not render the Revision Rule "highly  
24 controversial." *Wildearth Guardians*, 368 F. Supp. 3d at 81-82 (rejecting argument that BLM's  
25 failure to use "Plaintiffs' suggested climate change protocols rendered lease sales' effects highly  
26 controversial); *see also* AR 336-37 (explaining that the Revision Rule EA "closely followed the  
27 2016 EA in describing the affected environment and the anticipated environmental effects of  
28 reversing the 2016 rule . . .").

1 Fourth, Plaintiffs argue that “uncertainty” regarding the Revision Rule’s effects militates  
2 in favor of an EIS. CG Mot. 39-40; 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(5). But as BLM explained, for  
3 decades “[p]rior to the issuance of the 2016 rule, the BLM regulated venting and flaring from oil  
4 and gas development on Federal and tribal lands under a regulatory regime similar to the  
5 Proposed Action.” AR 337. Thus, the environmental effects of the Revision Rule are far from  
6 “uncertain.” *Id.* Plaintiffs’ disagreement with BLM’s methodology for monetizing emissions  
7 generated by the Revision Rule does not render the effects of the rule “uncertain” for purposes of  
8 NEPA. *WildEarth Guardians*, 368 F. Supp. 3d at 83 (rejecting argument that oil and gas lease  
9 sales involved “highly uncertain risks” necessitating an EIS because of uncertainties surrounding  
10 climate science and “the usefulness and accuracy of tools by which GHG emissions and their  
11 precise environmental impacts may be measured”); *see also Border Power Plant Working*  
12 *Group*, 260 F. Supp. 2d at 1021 (holding challenge to methodology used to estimate emissions  
13 impacts is not the type of “uncertainty” that justifies preparation of an EIS).

14 In short, BLM reasonably determined that the Revision Rule would not significantly  
15 affect the environment and that an EIS was not required under NEPA.

16 **VII. Any Remedy Should Be Narrowly Tailored to the Harms Alleged.**

17 It is well-settled that, where injunctive relief is warranted, the order must be narrowly  
18 tailored to “remedy only the specific harms shown by the plaintiffs, rather than ‘to enjoin all  
19 possible breaches of the law.’” *Price v. City of Stockton*, 390 F.3d 1105, 1117 (9th Cir. 2004)  
20 (*per curiam*) (citation omitted); *Zepeda v. Immigration & Naturalization Serv.*, 753 F.2d 719,  
21 728 n.1 (9th Cir. 1983) (Injunctive relief “should be narrowly tailored to remedy the specific  
22 harms shown by plaintiffs, rather than to enjoin all possible breaches of the law.” (internal  
23 citations and quotations omitted)); *see also L.A. Haven Hospice v. Sebelius*, 638 F.3d 644, 664-  
24 65 (9th Cir. 2011) (vacating nationwide injunction against enforcement of regulation after  
25 concluding regulation was facially invalid and remanding matter to district court for entry of  
26 injunction “that is no broader . . . than necessary to provide complete relief” to plaintiff).

27 Plaintiffs seek an order from this Court vacating the Revision Rule in its entirety and an  
28 order reinstating the 2016 Rule. CG Mot. 40; St. Mot. 36. This is improper. Vacatur is an

1 equitable remedy and equity demands a finer balance of the injuries and interests of the parties  
2 than the broad brush remedy Plaintiffs demand. *See Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo*, 456 U.S.  
3 305, 312 (1982) (district court must “balance[] the conveniences of the parties and possible  
4 injuries to them according[ly] as they may be affected by the granting or withholding of the  
5 injunction”). First, Plaintiffs do not challenge (and may not win on a challenge to) every aspect  
6 of the Rule, and each provision of the Rule is severable. AR 8. Second, vacatur and  
7 reinstatement of the 2016 Rule are unlikely to lead to immediate compliance. As discussed  
8 *supra*, operators are not poised to comply with the 2016 Rule in the near term. *Supra* Section  
9 V.C. And, given the pending challenge to the 2016 Rule in Wyoming, reinstatement of the 2016  
10 Rule will most likely immediately lead to a new or revived challenge to the 2016 Rule in that  
11 forum. In circumstances such as these, the proper course is remand to “allow [BLM] the first  
12 opportunity” to address the violation. *Safe Air for Everyone v. EPA*, 488 F.3d 1088, 1101 (9th  
13 Cir. 2007); *see also United States v. Afshari*, 426 F.3d 1150, 1156 (9th Cir. 2005) (“[R]emand  
14 without vacatur has long been supported by . . . precedent.”); *Sugar Cane Growers Coop. of Fla.*  
15 *v. Veneman*, 289 F.3d 89, 98 (D.C. Cir. 2002) (“Appellants insist that we have no discretion in  
16 the matter; [an APA violation] must be vacated. But that is simply not the law.”); *Nat’l Ass’n of*  
17 *Home Builders v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 551 U.S. 644, 657 (2007) (“[I]f the [agency]’s action was  
18 arbitrary and capricious, . . . the proper course would have been to remand to the Agency for  
19 clarification of its reasons.”). If the Court is considering vacatur, it should stay any such order to  
20 permit BLM to implement an interim remedy under its own authority. *See Geo-Energy*  
21 *Partners-1983 Ltd. v. Salazar*, 613 F.3d 946, 959 (9th Cir. 2010) (protecting an agency’s interest  
22 in “applying its expertise, correcting its own errors, [and] making a proper record” in the first  
23 instance).

### 24 CONCLUSION

25 Because BLM complied with the MLA, FLPMA, APA, and NEPA in promulgating the  
26 Revision Rule, it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.  
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Respectfully submitted this 12th day of August, 2019.

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