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NOTICE OF RELATED CASES

Plaintiff State of California hereby informs the Court and other parties pursuant to Local Rule 83-1.3.1 that its action is related to two cases: *Los Padres* ForestWatch v. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, No. 2:15-cv-04378 MWF (JEMx) (C.D. Cal., complaint filed June 10, 2015), assigned to the Honorable Judge Michael W. Fitzgerald; and Center for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, No. 2:20-cv-00371 DSF (SSx) (C.D. Cal., complaint filed Jan. 14, 2020). California's action satisfies all three criteria for relating to *ForestWatch* and Center for Biological Diversity, which itself is related to ForestWatch. L.R. 83-1.3.1(a)-(c); see Pls.' Notice of Related Cases, Ctr. for Biological Diversity, No. 2:20-cv-00371 DSF (SSx) (C.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2020), ECF No. 5. Satisfying any one criteria is sufficient. L.R. 83-1.3.1. First, the cases arise from the same or closely related events. L.R. 83-1.3.1(a). The *ForestWatch* plaintiffs had challenged in 2015 a resource management plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement ("FEIS") adopted by the United States Bureau of Management's Bakersfield Field Office ("BLM"), which opened more than one million acres of federal land and mineral estate to oil and gas leasing, including development through the controversial hydraulic fracturing method. The ForestWatch plaintiffs claimed, and Judge Fitzgerald held, that BLM's FEIS failed to take a "hard look" at the impacts of hydraulic fracturing as required by the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"). ForestWatch, No. CV-15-4378 MWF (JEMx), 2016 WL 5172009, at *1, 10-13 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 6, 2016). To address the deficiencies in its environmental review identified by Judge Fitzgerald, BLM produced a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("SEIS") and adopted it on December 12, 2019, but it too is deficient. California now challenges BLM's continued failure in its 2019 SEIS to take the required "hard look" under NEPA. California's action, like the *Center for Biological Diversity* complaint filed earlier this week, arises from BLM's 2014 environmental review and resource

1 management plan whose deficiencies were litigated in *ForestWatch*, and therefore it 2 is related to both cases. 3 Second, the cases call for determination of the same or substantially related 4 questions of law and fact. L.R. 83-1.3.1(b). Like Center for Biological Diversity, 5 California's action calls for a determination whether BLM met NEPA's 6 requirement to take a "hard look" at impacts of hydraulic fracturing in its 2019 7 environmental review—the same question posed by *ForestWatch* in 2015 about an 8 earlier environmental review of the same resource management plan. 9 Judge Fitzgerald heard arguments, examined the extensive record, and made 10 determinations on that question in *ForestWatch*, and another judge would have to 11 substantially duplicate his labor if assigned California's instant action (or *Center* 12 for Biological Diversity). L.R. 83-1.3.1(c). Accordingly, assignment of this case to 13 Judge Fitzgerald is appropriate. 14 15 Respectfully submitted, Dated: January 17, 2020 16 XAVIER BECERRA Attorney General of California
DAVID A. ZONANA
Supervising Deputy Attorney General 17 18 CHRISTIE VOSBURĞ Supervising Deputy Attorney General 19 20 s/ George Torgun GEORGE TORGUN 21 YUTING YVONNE CHI Deputy Attorneys General 22 Attorneys for the State of California 23 24 25 26 27 28