

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

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION
VOTERS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD J. TRUMP, *et al.*,

Defendants,

and

AMERICAN PETROLEUM
INSTITUTE and STATE OF
ALASKA,

Intervenor-
Defendants.

Case No. 3:17-cv-00101-SLG

ORDER RE MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Before the Court at Docket 50 is Plaintiffs Alaska Wilderness League, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Greenpeace, Inc., League of Conservation Voters, Natural Resources Defense Council, Northern Alaska Environmental Center, Resisting Environmental Destruction on Indigenous Lands, Sierra Club, and The Wilderness Society's ("Plaintiffs") motion for summary judgment. Defendants Donald J. Trump, Ryan Zinke—later replaced by David Bernhardt¹—and Wilbur Ross ("Federal Defendants") opposed and moved for

¹ "David Bernhardt serves as Acting Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior." U.S. Dep't of the Interior, David Bernhardt - Acting Secretary of the Interior,

summary judgment at Docket 55. Intervenor-defendant American Petroleum Institute (“API”) opposed Plaintiffs’ motion and cross-moved for summary judgment at Docket 58. Intervenor-defendant State of Alaska (“Alaska”) opposed Plaintiffs’ motion and moved for summary judgment at Docket 60. Plaintiffs replied in support of their motion at Docket 62. Federal Defendants replied in support of their motion at Docket 63. API replied in support of its motion at Docket 65. Alaska replied in support of its motion at Docket 67.² Oral argument was held on November 9, 2018 in Anchorage, Alaska.³

BACKGROUND

In 1953, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (“OCSLA” or “the Act”) was enacted into law.⁴ When enacted, OCSLA had two stated purposes.⁵ The first

[<https://perma.cc/7WRR-5CKU>]; see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d) (“An action does not abate when a public officer who is a party in an official capacity dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold office while the action is pending. The officer’s successor is automatically substituted as a party. Later proceedings should be in the substituted party’s name, but any misnomer not affecting the parties’ substantial rights must be disregarded. The court may order substitution at any time, but the absence of such an order does not affect the substitution.”).

² See Docket 35 (Order re Joint Schedule Proposal).

³ See Docket 75 (Minute Entry).

⁴ Pub. L. No. 83-212, 67 Stat. 462 (1953) (codified at 43 U.S.C. § 1331 *et seq.*).

⁵ OCSLA was amended in 1978. The 1978 amendments include the following purposes: (1) “[t]o establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf”; (2) “to protect the marine and coastal environment;” (3) “to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act”; and (4) “for other purposes.” Pub. L. No. 95-372, 92 Stat. 629, 629 (1978). Section 102 of the 1978 amendments lists ten, more detailed, purposes. Pub. L. No. 95-372, § 102, 92 Stat. 629, 631–32 (1978)

purpose was “[t]o provide for the jurisdiction of the United States over” OCS lands.⁶ The second purpose was “to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such lands for certain purposes.”⁷ OCSLA authorized the Secretary of the Interior to “provide for the assignment or relinquishment of leases, for the sale of royalty oil and gas” on OCS lands.⁸ This case concerns Section 12(a) of the Act, which provides as follows: “The President of the United States may, from time to time, withdraw from disposition any of the unleased lands of the outer Continental Shelf.”⁹ In 2015 and 2016, President Obama issued three memoranda and one executive order withdrawing certain areas of the Outer Continental Shelf from

(codified at 43 U.S.C. § 1802).

⁶ Pub. L. No. 83-212, 67 Stat. 462, 462 (1953).

⁷ Pub. L. No. 83-212, 67 Stat. 462, 462 (1953).

⁸ Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 5(a), 67 Stat. 462, 464 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1334).

⁹ Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 12(a), 67 Stat. 462, 469 (1953) (codified at 43 U.S.C. § 1341(a)). The Court refers to Section 12(a), rather than to 43 U.S.C. § 1341(a), throughout this Order.

leasing.¹⁰ On April 28, 2017, President Trump issued Executive Order 13795, which purported to revoke the 2015 and 2016 withdrawals.¹¹

On May 3, 2017, Plaintiffs filed their Complaint in this case. Plaintiffs brought two claims: an alleged violation of the Constitution’s Property Clause,¹² and an alleged violation of the President’s statutory authority under Section 12(a).¹³ On July 21, 2017, the Court granted API’s motion to intervene.¹⁴ On September 1, 2017, the Court granted Alaska’s motion to intervene.¹⁵ On March 19, 2018, the Court denied Federal Defendants’, API’s, and Alaska’s motions to dismiss.¹⁶ On

¹⁰ See Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf Offshore Alaska From Leasing Disposition, DCPD201500059 (Jan. 27, 2015); Exec. Order 13754, 81 Fed. Reg. 90669, § 3 (Dec. 9, 2016); Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Portions of the United States Arctic Outer Continental Shelf From Mineral Leasing, DCPD201600860 (Dec. 20, 2016); Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the Atlantic Coast on the Outer Continental Shelf From Mineral Leasing, DCPD201600861 (Dec. 20, 2016).

¹¹ See Exec. Order 13795, 82 Fed. Reg. 20815, §§ 4(c), 5 (Apr. 28, 2017). For a thorough history of withdrawals under Section 12(a) of OCSLA, see Kevin O. Leske, *“Un-Shelfing” Lands Under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA): Can a Prior Executive Withdrawal under Section 12(a) Be Trumped by a Subsequent President?*, 26 N.Y.U. ENVT. L.J. 1, 12–22 (2017).

¹² See Docket 1 (Complaint) at 22–23, ¶¶ 55–61.

¹³ See Docket 1 (Complaint) at 23, ¶¶ 62–66.

¹⁴ See Docket 22 (Order Granting API’s Motion to Intervene); Docket 14 (API’s Motion to Intervene).

¹⁵ See Docket 32 (Order Granting Alaska’s Motion to Intervene); Docket 30 (Alaska’s Motion to Intervene).

¹⁶ See generally Docket 45 (Order re Motions to Dismiss); Docket 12 (Federal Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss); Docket 25 (API’s Motion to Dismiss); Docket 34 (Alaska’s Motion to Dismiss). The Court denied the motions to dismiss, holding that sovereign immunity does not apply because the President is alleged to have acted

June 8, 2018, Plaintiffs filed their summary judgment motion.¹⁷ On July 18, 2018, Federal Defendants filed their motion for summary judgment.¹⁸ On August 2, 2018, API and Alaska filed their cross-motion and motion, respectively, for summary judgment.¹⁹

JURISDICTION

The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

LEGAL STANDARD

This case requires the Court to interpret a statute.²⁰ When interpreting a statute, a court looks first to the statute's text, and then, if necessary, to the context

outside of his constitutional and statutory authority; Plaintiffs can maintain a private right of action; declaratory relief against the President would be unnecessary because the Court can enjoin the President's subordinates from enforcing the Executive Order; and Plaintiffs have Article III standing. Docket 45 at 8–29.

¹⁷ See Docket 50.

¹⁸ See Docket 55.

¹⁹ See Docket 58; Docket 60.

²⁰ Federal Defendants and API maintain that the President has revocation authority under Article II of the Constitution. See Docket 56 at 8–9, 30 (citing U.S. CONST. art. II, §§ 2–3); Docket 59 at 29–31; see also Exec. Order 13795, 82 Fed. Reg. 20815 (Apr. 28, 2017) (relying on “the authority vested in” the “President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including” OCSLA). The Property Clause of the Constitution places with Congress the “Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States[.]” U.S. CONST. art. IV, § 3, cl. 2. The Supreme Court has recognized that “[t]he power of Congress to dispose of any kind of property belonging to the United States ‘is vested in Congress without limitation.’” *Alabama v. Texas*, 347 U.S. 272, 273 (1954) (per curiam) (quoting *United States v. Midwest Oil Co.*, 236 U.S. 459, 474 (1915)). OCSLA has, since its enactment, established that OCS lands are subject to federal “jurisdiction, control, and power of disposition as provided in” OCSLA. Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 3(a), 67 Stat. 462, 462 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1332). Although

in which the statute was enacted. It is a “fundamental canon of statutory construction that the words of a statute must be read in their context and with a view to their place in the overall statutory scheme.”²¹

I. Statutory Text

Courts “begin with the understanding that Congress says in a statute what it means and means in a statute what it says there.”²² Judicial “inquiry begins with the statutory text, and ends there as well if the text is unambiguous.”²³

II. Context

If the text of the statute is ambiguous, a court may rely on contextual clues to discern Congress’s intent.²⁴ A judge may look to a statute’s structure, as a

the President has the constitutional authority under Article II to provide for national security and conduct foreign affairs, the President’s authority to dispose of OCS lands can arise only by delegation from Congress.

²¹ *Food & Drug Admin. v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*, 529 U.S. 120, 133 (2000) (quoting *Davis v. Michigan Dept. of Treasury*, 489 U.S. 803, 809 (1989)).

²² *Hartford Underwriters Ins. Co. v. Union Planters Bank, N.A.*, 530 U.S. 1, 6 (2000) (holding that bankruptcy statute authorizing “[t]he trustee” to recover expenses from secured creditor did not apply to insurer’s recovery of unpaid premiums) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

²³ *BedRoc Ltd., LLC v. United States*, 541 U.S. 176, 183 (2004). For “when the statute’s language is plain, the sole function of the courts—at least where the disposition required by the text is not absurd—is to enforce it according to its terms.” *Hartford Underwriters*, 530 U.S. at 6 (quoting *United States v. Ron Pair Enterprises, Inc.*, 489 U.S. 235, 241 (1989)) (quotation marks omitted); see also *United States v. Am. Trucking Ass’ns*, 310 U.S. 534, 542 (1940) (“In the interpretation of statutes, the function of the courts is easily stated. It is to construe the language so as to give effect to the intent of Congress.”).

²⁴ See *King v. Burwell*, 135 S. Ct. 2480, 2492 (2015) (quoting *United Sav. Ass’n. of Tex. v. Timbers of Inwood Forest Assocs., Ltd.*, 484 U.S. 365, 371 (1988)) (“A provision that

“statute should be construed so that effect is given to all its provisions, so that no part will be inoperative or superfluous, void or insignificant.”²⁵ Courts may also find congressional intent in legislative history,²⁶ in how Congress treated a term in prior statutes,²⁷ and in Congress’s stated purpose in enacting the statute.²⁸ In addition, although a court may consider actions subsequent to the statute’s

may seem ambiguous in isolation is often clarified by the remainder of the statutory scheme . . . because only one of the permissible meanings produces a substantive effect that is compatible with the rest of the law.”).

²⁵ *Rubin v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 138 S. Ct. 816, 824 (2018) (holding that plaintiffs could not attach Iranian property under 28 U.S.C. § 1610(g), which subjected foreign government property to attachment “as provided in this section,” because no other provision within that section applied to the property in question and interpreting §1610(g) as providing an independent basis for attachment would render the other provisions within that section “superfluous”); see also *Mellouli v. Lynch*, 135 S. Ct. 1980, 1989 (2015) (“Statutes should be interpreted as a symmetrical and coherent regulatory scheme.”) (citation and quotation marks omitted); *Obduskey v. McCarthy & Holthus LLP*, 586 U.S. ___, slip op. at 8–9 (2019) (a statute should be interpreted to “not contain surplusage”) (quoting *Arlington Central School Dist. Bd. of Ed. v. Murphy*, 548 U.S. 291, 299 n.1 (2006)).

²⁶ See, e.g., *Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC v. Lee*, 136 S. Ct. 2131, 2140 (2016) (“This presumption [in favor of judicial review], however, may be overcome by clear and convincing indications, drawn from specific language, specific legislative history, and inferences of intent drawn from the statutory scheme as a whole, that Congress intended to bar review.”) (citations and quotation marks omitted).

²⁷ *Allen v. Grand Cent. Aircraft Co.*, 347 U.S. 535, 541 (1954) (“The Government finds authority for the creation of this administrative machinery in [§] 405(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, when read in connection with the entire Act. That section is derived from [§] 5(a) of the Stabilization Act of 1942. To read the Defense Production Act of 1950 without reference to this model is to read it out of the context in which Congress enacted it.”) (citation omitted).

²⁸ See *Burwell*, 135 S. Ct. at 2492–93 (“Here, the statutory scheme compels us to reject petitioners’ interpretation because it would destabilize the individual insurance market in any State with a Federal Exchange, and likely create the very ‘death spirals’ that Congress designed the Act to avoid.”).

enactment, “subsequent legislative history will rarely override a reasonable interpretation of a statute that can be gleaned from its language and legislative history prior to its enactment.”²⁹

DISCUSSION

I. Federal Defendants’ Procedural Challenges

Federal Defendants maintain that Plaintiffs fail to overcome several procedural hurdles: standing, ripeness, sovereign immunity, and the lack of a private right of action.³⁰ The Court previously found for Plaintiffs as to each of these issues at the motion to dismiss stage.³¹

“In response to a summary judgment motion, . . . the plaintiff . . . must set forth by affidavit or other evidence specific facts which for purposes of the summary judgment motion will be taken to be true.”³² Here, Plaintiffs have set

²⁹ *Solid Waste Agency of N. Cook Cty. v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, 531 U.S. 159, 169 n.5 (2001) (citation omitted); *cf. Food & Drug Admin. v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*, 529 U.S. 120, 133 (2000) (“[T]he meaning of one statute may be affected by other Acts, particularly where Congress has spoken subsequently and more specifically to the topic at hand.”), superseded by statute on other grounds as recognized by *Graham v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 782 F.3d 1261, 1278–79 (11th Cir. 2015), *reh’g en banc granted, opinion vacated*, 811 F.3d 434 (11th Cir. 2016), and on *reh’g en banc*, 857 F.3d 1169 (11th Cir. 2017).

³⁰ See Docket 56 at 19–28.

³¹ See Docket 45 at 8–11, 13–24.

³² *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)). See also *Pepper v. United States*, 562 U.S. 476, 506 (2011) (“Although we have described the law of the case as an amorphous concept, as most commonly defined, the doctrine posits that when a court decides upon a rule of law, that decision should continue to govern the same issues in subsequent stages in the same case.”) (citation, quotation marks, and alterations omitted); *Nat. Res.*

forth sufficient specific facts to support their standing and right to pursue a private cause of action.³³ Accordingly, the Court declines to reconsider these issues at the summary judgment stage.³⁴

II. The Text of Section 12(a)

At issue in this case is the meaning of Section 12(a) of OCSLA: “The President of the United States may, from time to time, withdraw from disposition

Def. Council v. Patterson, 333 F. Supp. 2d 906, 915 (E.D. Cal. 2004) (holding that defendants’ challenge to plaintiffs’ standing at summary judgment stage was “effectively foreclosed by the law of the case doctrine” because court had rejected those arguments at motion to dismiss stage).

³³ “Plaintiffs’ members visit or otherwise use and enjoy” the lands at issue in this litigation. Docket 51 at 22 (citing Exhibit 21 (Decl. of Regina A. Asmutis-Silvia) (Docket 51-21), Exhibit 22 (Decl. of Rosemary Ahtuangaruak) (Docket 51-22); Exhibit 24 (Decl. of John Hocevar) (Docket 51-24), Exhibit 26 (Decl. of Dr. Leslie S. Kaufman) (Docket 51-25), Exhibit 28 (Decl. of Pamela A. Miller) (Docket 51-28), Exhibit 29 (Decl. of Rob Moir) (Docket 51-29), Exhibit 30 (Decl. of Dan Ritzman) (Docket 51-30), Exhibit 32 (Decl. of Robert Thompson) (Docket 51-32), Exhibit 34 (Decl. of Michael Wald) (Docket 51-34), Exhibit 36 (Decl. of Kiliyi Yuyan) (Docket 51-36)).

³⁴ One of Federal Defendants’ arguments merits brief discussion. The Court’s Order re Motions to Dismiss concluded that “there would be no apparent incentive for the industry to conduct seismic surveying in areas closed off from drilling,” so the Executive Order would sufficiently promote seismic surveying such that Plaintiffs had Article III standing at that stage of this litigation. Docket 45 at 19 n.90. In their summary judgment briefing, Federal Defendants cite instances in which operators had applied for “geophysical and geological exploration permits even in areas that have been withdrawn from development.” Docket 63 at 8. But they cite to oil and gas leasing programs from 2012, long before the presidential withdrawals at issue in this case. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management responded to the Executive Order by beginning its evaluation of certain seismic surveying permit applications in areas where the permits had been denied prior to the Executive Order. See Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of the Interior, Interior Department Advances America-First Offshore Energy Strategy (May 10, 2017), [<https://perma.cc/9ZCW-YQRU>]. Therefore, the Court remains of the view that Plaintiffs have demonstrated standing. The Court’s reasoning is not affected by the Notice of Errata recently filed by Federal Defendants at Docket 78.

any of the unleased lands of the outer Continental Shelf.”³⁵ Plaintiffs maintain that this text only authorizes a President to withdraw lands from disposition; it does not authorize a President to revoke a prior withdrawal. Plaintiffs assert that under the Property Clause of the U.S. Constitution, the authority to revoke a prior withdrawal was not delegated by this statute to the President and thus remains vested solely with Congress.³⁶

Federal Defendants respond that “Section 12(a) does not cabin the President’s authority in any way, other than to clarify that lands must be unleased in order to be withdrawn.”³⁷ Federal Defendants maintain that “Plaintiffs’ reading of Section 12(a) renders the phrase ‘from time to time’ unnecessary” because the phrase “may . . . withdraw” implies the ability to do so “from time to time.”³⁸ API asserts that Section 12(a)’s “discretionary formulation—authorizing action that ‘may’ be taken ‘from time to time’—carries with it a power to revise action previously taken under the delegated authority.”³⁹

³⁵ Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 12(a), 67 Stat. 462, 469 (1953) (codified at 43 U.S.C. § 1341(a)).

³⁶ Docket 51 at 33; U.S. CONST. art. IV, § 3, cl. 2.

³⁷ Docket 56 at 29.

³⁸ Docket 63 at 12 (citation omitted).

³⁹ Docket 59 at 20 (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2071(a); U.S. CONST., art. III, § 1; *Bay Area Peace Navy v. United States*, 914 F.2d 1224, 1234 n.6 (9th Cir. 1990) (O’Scannlain, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part); 35 Stat. 69, ch. 151 (1908), previously codified at 33 U.S.C. § 1233, *repealed by* 132 Stat. 4266 (2018)). Alaska makes a similar claim. Docket 61 at 5–6.

The text of Section 12(a) refers only to the withdrawal of lands; it does not expressly authorize the President to revoke a prior withdrawal. Congress appears to have expressed one concept—withdrawal—and excluded the converse—revocation. Furthermore, the phrase “from time to time” appears to clarify the President’s withdrawal authority by giving him the discretion to withdraw lands at any time and for discrete periods; the phrase does not specifically give the President the authority to revoke a prior withdrawal.⁴⁰ In any event, some

The authorities to which API cites are distinguishable from Section 12(a). Under 28 U.S.C. § 2071(a), “[t]he Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of their business.” Inherent in the power to “prescribe rules” is the power to prescribe new rules that revise prior rules. The power to revoke is not inherent in the power to withdraw. The same principle applies to 33 U.S.C. § 1233, which has been repealed since the instant motions ripened. That provision stated, “The Commandant of the Coast Guard is authorized and empowered in his discretion to issue from time to time regulations, not contrary to law, to promote the safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.” *Bay Area Peace Navy*, 914 F.2d at 1234 n.6 (O’Scannlain, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part) (quoting 35 Stat. 69, ch. 151 (1908), previously codified at 33 U.S.C. § 1233, *repealed by* 132 Stat. 4266 (2018)). The authority to issue regulations includes the ability to revise prior regulations.

API also points to the constitutional provision authorizing Congress to “from time to time ordain and establish” lower courts. U.S. CONST., art. III, § 1. “The Congressional power to ordain and establish inferior courts includes the power of investing them with jurisdiction either limited, concurrent, or exclusive, and of withholding jurisdiction from them in the exact degrees and character which to Congress may seem proper for the public good.” *Lockerty v. Phillips*, 319 U.S. 182, 187 (1943) (citations and quotation marks omitted). No such ordination language exists in Section 12(a).

⁴⁰ Plaintiffs maintain that, in other OCSLA provisions, “Congress used [the phrase ‘from time to time’] in the ordinary sense of *when* the authority might be exercised, not to expand a delegation to encompass the polar opposite power.” Docket 62 at 12 (citing 43 U.S.C. §§ 1335(a)(1), 1347(c), 1351(h)(3)) (emphasis in original).

43 U.S.C. § 1335(a)(1) provides that a copy of a mineral lease covering OCS lands must be filed with the Secretary within ninety days of the implementation of OCSLA “or

withdrawals appear to have been intended to be permanent; others, for a limited time.⁴¹ President Obama's 2015 and 2016 Executive Orders each stated it was

within such further period or periods . . . as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary[.]” Plaintiffs maintain that “[t]he phrase can mean only that one or more such periods could be established at will, not that any could be unestablished.” Docket 62 at 12. API seeks to distinguish this section because “the sole purpose of that statutory provision is to establish the timing by which holders of a state oil and gas lease issued on the OCS prior to the enactment of OCSLA could bring their lease within the protections of OCSLA.” Docket 65 at 12. Alaska asserts that Section 1335(a)(1) allows the Secretary to reverse a prior filing period decision, just as Section 12(a) allows the President to revoke a prior withdrawal. Docket 67 at 5. The Court finds Plaintiffs’ interpretation compelling; Congress did not explicitly authorize the Secretary to revoke a fixed filing date.

43 U.S.C. § 1347(c) states: “The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall promulgate regulations or standards applying to unregulated hazardous working conditions related to activities on the outer Continental Shelf when he determines such regulations or standards are necessary. The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may from time to time modify any regulations, interim or final, dealing with hazardous working conditions on the outer Continental Shelf.” In the Court’s view, Section 1347(c) is not analogous to Section 12(a) because the term “modify” in Section 1347(c) inherently includes the power to revise, whereas the term “withdraw” in Section 12(a) does not inherently include the power to revoke that withdrawal.

43 U.S.C. § 1351(h)(3) provides that “[t]he Secretary shall, from time to time, review each plan approved under this section. Such review shall be based upon changes in available information and other onshore or offshore conditions affecting or impacted by development and production pursuant to such plan. If the review indicates that the plan should be revised to meet the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary shall require such revision.” The last sentence of Section 1351(h)(3) explicitly authorizes revision. Such explicit authorization is absent from Section 12(a).

⁴¹ Compare, e.g., Proclamation 3339, Establishing the Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, 25 Fed. Reg. 2,352 (Mar. 15, 1960), by which President Eisenhower withdrew lands to “preserve[] the scenic and scientific values of this area unimpaired for the benefit of future generations,” with, e.g., Statement on Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Development, 26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs. 1006, 1006 (June 26, 1990), by which President Bush supported a “moratorium” on leasing on certain OCS lands and the “delay” of leasing and development on other OCS lands “until after the year 2000.”

intended to apply “for a time period without specific expiration,” and contained language indicating that all future leasing was intended to be prohibited in the areas encompassed by the withdrawals.⁴² The wording of President Obama’s 2015 and 2016 withdrawals indicates that he intended them to extend indefinitely, and therefore be revocable only by an act of Congress.

Federal Defendants, API, and Alaska cite to various nonbinding authority to suggest that the phrase “from time to time” in Section 12(a) gives the President the power to revoke a prior withdrawal. *Illinois Central Railroad Co. v. United States* is one example.⁴³ Congress had enacted laws that granted the State of Illinois certain rights of way on certain federal public lands to construct a railroad. But previous laws had reserved certain federal public lands for military purposes. At issue was whether the subsequent land grant to Illinois included the land

⁴² Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf Offshore Alaska From Leasing Disposition, DCPD201500059 (Jan. 27, 2015) (“This withdrawal prevents consideration of these areas for any future oil or gas leasing for purposes of exploration, development, or production.”); Exec. Order 13754, 81 Fed. Reg. 90669, § 3 (Dec. 9, 2016) (“This withdrawal prevents consideration of these areas for future oil or gas leasing for purposes of exploration, development, or production.”); Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Portions of the United States Arctic Outer Continental Shelf From Mineral Leasing, DCPD201600860 (Dec. 20, 2016) (“The withdrawal directed by this memorandum prevents consideration of withdrawn areas for any mineral leasing for purposes of exploration, development, or production.”); Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the Atlantic Coast on the Outer Continental Shelf From Mineral Leasing, DCPD201600861 (Dec. 20, 2016) (“This withdrawal prevents consideration of this area for any future mineral leasing for purposes of exploration, development, or production.”).

⁴³ 1858 WL 4672 (Ct. Cl. 1858).

previously reserved in military fortifications. In particular, the Court of Claims referenced a 1798 law that “enable[d] the President to erect fortifications in such places as the public safety should, in his opinion, require; and he was authorized to cause them to be erected under his direction, from time to time, as he should judge necessary.”⁴⁴ The Court of Claims noted that in light of the statute’s grant of authority for the President to erect fortifications, “it may be the proper construction of the acts of Congress that they, by implication, confer on him the power also, when the place designated and reserved becomes no longer necessary for the purposes of the reservation, to direct its abandonment by the War Department[.]”⁴⁵ But the Court of Claims did not directly resolve this issue, as it determined that the President had not directed the abandonment of the reserved military lands at issue in that case.⁴⁶ *Illinois Central*’s dicta regarding the maintenance of military fortifications during the 1850’s is of little assistance in interpreting the scope of the President’s authority in 2017 to revoke withdrawals of unleased lands in the OCS.

API also cites to *State v. McBride*.⁴⁷ That case involved the following Washington state constitutional provision: “The supreme court shall consist of five

⁴⁴ *Id.* at *1.

⁴⁵ *Id.* The opinion did not discuss the specific phrase, “from time to time.” See *id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ 70 P. 25 (Wash. 1902); Docket 59 at 20–21; Docket 65 at 9, 11–12. See also Docket Case No. 3:17-cv-00101-SLG, *League of Conservation Voters, et al. v. Trump, et al.* Order re Motions for Summary Judgment
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judges The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time”⁴⁸ In 1901, the Washington legislature passed an act temporarily increasing the number of supreme court judges from five to seven; the act also provided that beginning in October 1902, the court would again seat only five judges. A litigant asserted the portion of the act that purported to decrease the number of judges back to five was void because the state constitution contained no express provision authorizing a decrease. The Washington Supreme Court disagreed, and held: “If, therefore, the legislature has power to increase the number of judges as occasion or convenience requires, and there is no restriction upon a decrease, except below five, it follows that a decrease may be had to this minimum when necessity or occasion requires, of which necessity or occasion the legislature is the exclusive judge.”⁴⁹ In its opinion, the Washington Supreme Court discussed the phrase, “from time to time,” as follows:

These words are defined by lexicographers to mean “occasionally.” The word “occasionally” is defined to mean: “As occasion demands or requires; as convenience requires; accidentally, or on some special occasion.” But whatever may be the technical meaning of the words, they certainly cannot be held to mean that the legislature may not decrease the number of judges after the increase thereof. If, therefore, the legislature has power to increase the number of judges as occasion or convenience requires, and there is no restriction upon a decrease, except below five, it follows that a decrease may be had to this minimum when necessity or occasion requires, of which

62 at 14.

⁴⁸ *McBride*, 70 P. at 26–27.

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 27.

necessity or occasion the legislature is the exclusive judge. Again, the fact that the constitution has placed a minimum limit and permitted an increase in the number of judges is a strong inference that the increased number may be reduced to the minimum. Furthermore, the legislative and the executive branches of the state government have placed this construction upon their powers, and, where these co-ordinate branches have construed a constitutional provision and acted upon it, great weight will be given thereto.⁵⁰

In the instant case, the President is not “the exclusive judge” of determining the OCS lands subject to leasing; that power ultimately is vested in Congress under the Property Clause. Moreover, Congress has not acted to approve or reject Executive Order 13795. And as the *McBride* court acknowledged, “the fact that the [Washington state] constitution has placed a minimum limit and permitted an increase in the number of judges is a strong inference that the increased number may be reduced to the minimum.”⁵¹ But no such minimum limit exists in Section 12(a) with respect to the lands available for leasing in the OCS.

API and Alaska rely on other cases that are inapposite for a variety of reasons.⁵² Some cases involved statutes that called for agencies to balance multiple factors in their decisionmaking process, thus reflecting a strong inference that Congress intended to authorize the reconsideration of a prior agency decision.⁵³ In other cases, the relevant subject matter in the statute or other

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Docket 59 at 20–21; Docket 61 at 5–6; Docket 65 at 11.

⁵³ See *In re A Community Voice*, 878 F.3d 779, 784 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § Case No. 3:17-cv-00101-SLG, *League of Conservation Voters, et al. v. Trump, et al.* Order re Motions for Summary Judgment
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authority was, by nature, subject to change.⁵⁴ Some cases only stood for the general principle that statutes which grant authority can be overridden by later statutes withdrawing that authority.⁵⁵

The text of Section 12(a) indicates that Congress expressly granted to the President the authority to withdraw unleased lands from the OCS; but the statute does not expressly grant to the President the authority to revoke prior withdrawals. However, the statute's inclusion of the phrase "from time to time" renders the text

4852a(a), (c)(5); citing 42 U.S.C. § 4851a(1), (3)) (holding that in EPA's carrying out of Congress's mandate to reduce lead-based paint hazards, "Congress did not want EPA to set initial standards and then walk away, but to engage in an ongoing process, accounting for new information, and to modify initial standards when necessary to further Congress's intent" and statute included "the creation of a task force that would be instructed to advise EPA and HUD as to 'revising . . . regulations . . . issued by [HUD] and other Federal agencies'" (alteration in original); *Lacquer & Chem. Corp. v. Mills*, 22 F.2d 697, 698–99 (E.D.N.Y. 1927), aff'd, 22 F.2d 700 (2d Cir. 1927) (upholding revocation of denatured alcohol production permit pursuant to prohibition statute that ordered Treasury Secretary to issue regulations relating to percentage industrial alcohol use that would both "prevent diversion of the alcohol to illegal uses" and support the scientific and commercial uses of industrial alcohol).

⁵⁴ See *Skinner & Eddy Corp. v. United States*, 249 U.S. 557, 564 (1919) (noting that statute gave Interstate Commerce Commission the power "to fix rates or to increase or to reduce them" when regulating railroad freight); *V. Mueller & Co. v. United States*, 115 F.2d 354, 361 (C.C.P.A. 1940) (analyzing statute that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust tariff rates); *United States v. Little Lake Misere Land Co.*, 412 U.S. 580, 597–98 (1973) (describing statute that authorized Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate "rules and regulations" relating to federal land acquisitions); *Myers v. United States*, 272 U.S. 52, 119 (1926) (describing the President's constitutional authority to appoint and remove subordinates).

⁵⁵ See *Quinn v. Cal. Shipbldg. Corp.*, 76 F. Supp. 742, 743 (S.D. Cal. 1947) (explaining that Congress's "power to grant jurisdiction to the District Courts includes the power to withdraw jurisdiction"); *N. Border Pipeline Co. v. Jackson County*, 512 F. Supp. 1261, 1263 (D. Minn. 1981) (noting that state legislatures may withdraw local governments' zoning authority).

of Section 12(a) ambiguous.⁵⁶ On the one hand, the phrase could be interpreted simply to make clear the President's authority to make withdrawals at any time and for discrete periods of time, as well as make withdrawals that extend indefinitely into the future unless and until revoked by Congress. On the other hand, the phrase could be interpreted more broadly to accord to each President the authority to revoke or modify any prior withdrawal. In light of the ambiguity created by this aspect of Section 12(a)'s text, the Court will look to the context of the statute in an effort to discern the intent of Congress.

III. The Context of Section 12(a)

A. The Structure of OCSLA

Section 8 of OCSLA, titled “Leasing of Outer Continental Shelf,” authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease OCS lands “[i]n order to meet the urgent need for further exploration and development of the oil and gas deposits” beneath the OCS.⁵⁷ Section 12 of the Act, as enacted in 1953, was titled “Reservations.” Most

⁵⁶ *Dolan v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 546 U.S. 481, 486 (2006) (“The definition of words in isolation, however, is not necessarily controlling in statutory construction. A word in a statute may or may not extend to the outer limits of its definitional possibilities. Interpretation of a word or phrase depends upon reading the whole statutory text, considering the purpose and context of the statute, and consulting any precedents or authorities that inform the analysis.”); see also *King v. Burwell*, 135 S. Ct. 2480, 2492 (2015).

⁵⁷ Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 8(a), 67 Stat. 462, 468 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1337); see also Docket 65 at 14 (quoting *State of Cal. By & Through Brown v. Watt*, 668 F.2d 1290, 1316 (D.C. Cir. 1981)). The *Watt* court noted that “[t]he congressional purposes [stated in OCSLA's 1978 amendments] . . . reflect [Congress's] primary emphasis on expeditious development of the OCS, qualified by the recognition of a need for measures to alleviate or minimize its adverse impacts.” *Watt*, 668 F.2d at

of the provisions of that section address restrictions on the private use of OCS lands, and no subsection expands private sector use of these lands.⁵⁸

Plaintiffs maintain that Sections 8 and 12(a) have different roles, with Section 8 promoting leasing and Section 12(a) being “entirely protective.”⁵⁹ Federal Defendants do not directly address this argument. API responds by citing uplands legislation that, unlike Section 12, expressly granted revocation authority to the President.⁶⁰ Alaska maintains that “it cannot be said that Congress

1315.

Section 3(a) of OCSLA has, since its enactment, established that OCS lands are subject to federal “jurisdiction, control, and power of disposition as provided in” OCSLA. Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 3(a), 67 Stat. 462, 462 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1332).

⁵⁸ Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 12(a)–(f), 67 Stat. 462, 469–70 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1341). For example, Section 12(b) grants, during wartime or at the order of the President, the United States “the right of first refusal to purchase at the market price all or any portion of any mineral produced from” the OCS. Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 12(b), 67 Stat. 462, 469 (1953) (codified at 43 U.S.C. § 1341(b)). Section 12(d), in part, “reserves and retains the right to designate . . . as areas restricted from exploration and operation that part of the [OCS] needed for national defense[.]” Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 12(d), 67 Stat. 462, 470 (1953) (codified at 43 U.S.C. § 1341(d)). Section 12, as currently codified, is titled “Reservation of Lands and Rights.” 43 U.S.C. § 1341.

⁵⁹ Docket 51 at 40. Plaintiffs also assert that because Section 8 authorizes the Secretary to decide which parcels to lease, interpreting Section 12(a) to accord to the President the authority to revoke withdrawals would be “largely redundant.” Docket 51 at 40; Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 8(b), 67 Stat. 462, 468 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1337). But as Federal Defendants note in their briefing, the Secretary “[n]ot issuing a lease (a discretionary decision for a particular sale) is not the same as, or a duplication of, the decision of the President to close a particular area to leasing” Docket 63 at 24. API and Alaska make arguments akin to Federal Defendants’ argument. Docket 59 at 24–25; Docket 61 at 7–8.

⁶⁰ Docket 59 at 24. The Court addresses uplands legislation below. See *infra* at 20–25.

evidenced an intent in the statute for the Secretary to withhold *anything* from oil and gas leasing.”⁶¹

The Court agrees with Plaintiffs on this point. Interpreting OCSLA to promote expeditious leasing in Section 8, but according to the President authority to prohibit leasing in specified areas in Section 12(a), gives effect “to all [of OCSLA’s] provisions, so that no part will be inoperative or superfluous, void or insignificant.”⁶² Therefore, OCSLA’s structure promotes the view that Section 12(a) did not grant revocation authority to the President.

B. OCSLA’s Legislative History and Prior Statutes

The parties all address the import of the legislative history of Section 12(a). Federal Defendants cite to the Senate report in which the Committee on Interior and Consular Affairs stated that “it was vesting withdrawal authority ‘comparable to that which is vested in [the President] with respect to federally owned lands on the uplands.’”⁶³ Federal Defendants maintain that the President was accorded the authority to revoke withdrawals on the uplands; thus, it maintains Section 12(a) should be interpreted to do the same.⁶⁴

⁶¹ Docket 61 at 8 (emphasis in original).

⁶² *Rubin v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 138 S. Ct. 816, 824 (2018).

⁶³ Docket 56 at 38 (quoting S. Rep. No. 83-411, at 26 (1953)); see also Docket 56 at 34.

⁶⁴ Docket 56 at 38 (citing Exec. Order No. 10355, 17 Fed. Reg. 4831 (May 26, 1952)); Docket 56 at 32 (quoting *S. Utah Wilderness All. v. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 425 F.3d 735, 784 (10th Cir. 2005), as amended on denial of reh’g (Jan. 6, 2006)) (“[A]t the time that OCSLA’s Section 12(a) was enacted, federal statutes granting the authority to

Plaintiffs contend that “when Congress intended to pair the power to protect public land from disposition with the power to reverse such protections, [including in legislation related to the uplands,] it did so expressly.” Plaintiffs cite as examples the Forest Service Organic Administration Act of 1897, the Pickett Act of 1910, and a 1935 act “concerning use of the Rio Grande[.]”⁶⁵ The Forest Service Organic Administration Act of 1897 authorized the President to “vacate altogether” public forest reservations.⁶⁶ The Pickett Act authorized the President “at any time in his discretion” to “temporarily withdraw” public lands, and provided that such “withdrawals or reservations” would be “in force until revoked by [the President] or by an Act of Congress.”⁶⁷ The 1935 statute regarding use of the Rio Grande river

withdraw uplands were historically understood to temporarily suspend the operation of a public land disposal law, thus [‘]preserving the status quo until Congress or the Executive decides on the ultimate disposition of the subject lands.[’]” (emphasis omitted). API makes a similar argument. Docket 59 at 24.

⁶⁵ Docket 51 at 35–36 (citing ch. 2, 30 Stat. 11, 36 (1897) (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 473); 36 Stat. 847 (1910), *repealed by* 90 Stat. 2792 (1976); 49 Stat. 660, 661 (1935), *repealed by* 90 Stat. 2792 (1976)).

⁶⁶ Ch. 2, 30 Stat. 11, 36 (1897) (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 473).

⁶⁷ 36 Stat. 847 (1910), *repealed by* 90 Stat. 2792 (1976). Federal Defendants maintain that “Congress intended to confer the same authority on the President with respect to the OCS that it had conferred upon the President in the Pickett Act. Because the Pickett Act authorized the President to modify and ‘revoke’ prior withdrawals, Congress’s meaning can hardly be clearer, giving the President broad authority including the authority to revoke or modify prior withdrawals under OCSLA.” Docket 63 at 23–24. However, as discussed below, the relevant Senate committee report on OCSLA indicates that Congress intended to give the President the same withdrawal authority as that provided in uplands legislation generally, not the Pickett Act specifically. The Pickett Act explicitly authorizes the President to revoke withdrawals; other uplands legislation, like OCSLA, did not explicitly provide revocation authority. See *infra* at 23.

was similarly explicit in giving the President not only the power to “withdraw,” but also the power to “revoke[].”⁶⁸ “Actions pursuant to statutes that grant two-way authority,” Plaintiffs assert, “are irrelevant to interpreting a statute, like section 12(a), that specifies only the authority to withdraw.”⁶⁹

Plaintiffs cite to other uplands legislation that Congress had enacted prior to OCSLA’s passage that expressly granted to the President only the authority to set aside lands. For example, in the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, Congress provided that the President “may, from time to time, set apart and reserve” forested public lands.⁷⁰ Similarly, the Antiquities Act of 1906 authorized the President to reserve public lands “of historic or scientific interest.”⁷¹ Neither of these laws explicitly granted revocation authority to the President. When enacting OCSLA, the Senate

⁶⁸ 49 Stat. 660, 661 (1935), *repealed by* 90 Stat. 2792 (1976) (“In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the President, or any Federal agency he may designate is authorized . . . to withdraw from sale, public entry or disposal of such public lands of the United States as he may find to be necessary and thereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands so designated to be withdrawn from any public entry whatsoever, and from the sale, disposal, location or settlement under the mining laws or any other law relating to the public domain and shall cause such withdrawal to appear upon the records in the appropriate land office having jurisdiction over such lands, and such lands may be used for carrying out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That any such withdrawal may subsequently be revoked by the President[.]”) (emphasis in original).

⁶⁹ Docket 62 at 21. Alaska maintains that “[m]ost of the statutes cited by Plaintiffs . . . do not include the phrase ‘from time to time[]’ and in some instances created reservations rather than withdrawals. Docket 61 at 6. The Court addresses reservations versus withdrawals *infra* at 23–24.

⁷⁰ Ch. 561, § 24, 26 Stat. 1095, 1103 (1891), *repealed by* 90 Stat. 2792 (1976).

⁷¹ Pub. L. No. 59-209, § 2, 34 Stat. 225, 225 (1906) (codified at 54 U.S.C. § 320301).

Committee on Interior and Consular Affairs expressed its intent only with regard to the President's authority to withdraw; it said nothing about any authority to revoke a prior withdrawal.⁷² The Court finds Congress's silence in Section 12(a) as to according the President revocation authority was likely purposeful; had Congress intended to grant the President revocation authority, it could have done so explicitly, as it had previously done in several (but not all) of its previously enacted uplands laws.

Plaintiffs also maintain that “[w]hen it chooses the wording of a statute, Congress is presumptively aware of Executive Branch interpretations of similar language in parallel statutes.”⁷³ Plaintiffs assert that prior Attorneys General had issued opinions “dating back nearly a century, that if Congress wanted the Executive to have such [revocation] authority, Congress would need to make that explicit.”⁷⁴ For example, an 1878 Attorney General opinion stated that “if lands

⁷² S. Rep. No. 83-411, at 26 (1953).

⁷³ Docket 51 at 37 (citing *Bragdon v. Abbott*, 524 U.S. 624, 631 (1998); *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith v. Curran*, 456 U.S. 353, 382 n.66 (1982); *Kent v. Dulles*, 357 U.S. 116, 127–28 (1958); *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. v. Dabit*, 547 U.S. 71, 85 (2006)).

⁷⁴ Docket 51 at 38 (citing Rock Island Military Reservation, 10 Op. Att'y Gen. 359, 364 (Nov. 8, 1862); Proposed Abolishment of Castle Pinckney National Monument, 39 Op. Att'y Gen. 185, 186–87 (Sept. 26, 1938); Camp Wright, California, 16 Op. Att'y Gen. 121, 123 (Aug. 10, 1878); Military Reservation at Fort Fetterman, 17 Op. Att'y Gen. 168, 168–69 (July 20, 1881); Naval Reservation—Restoration to Public Domain, 21 Op. Att'y Gen. 120, 120–21 (Jan. 19, 1895); Camp Hancock—Transfer from War Department to Department of Agriculture, 28 Op. Att'y Gen. 143, 144 (Jan. 24, 1910); Transfer of National Monuments to National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, 36 Op. Att'y Gen. 75, 79 (July 8, 1929)).

have been once set apart by the President in an order for military purposes, they cannot again be restored to the condition of public lands, or sold as such, except by an authority of Congress.”⁷⁵ Federal Defendants respond that “those opinions pertain to reservations, not withdrawals, and statutes enacted and opinions issued well before the enactment of OCSLA, and have no relevance here.”⁷⁶ But the Court finds those opinions persuasive, because Congress has used the terms “withdrawal” and “reservation” interchangeably for many decades.⁷⁷ Indeed, in 1953, Congress titled Section 12, which contains the withdrawal provision at issue here, as “Reservations.”⁷⁸ Therefore, the Attorney General opinions support the view that Congress intended to authorize the President only to withdraw OCS lands from leasing in Section 12(a) of OCSLA, and did not authorize the President to revoke a prior withdrawal.⁷⁹

⁷⁵ Camp Wright, California, 16 Op. Att'y Gen. at 123.

⁷⁶ Docket 56 at 36.

⁷⁷ See 41 Stat. 1063, 1063–64 (1920) (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 796(2)) (identifying one definition of “reservations” as including “lands . . . withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws”); see also S. Rep. No. 85-857, at 7 (1957) (“The term ‘withdraw’ is used interchangeably with the term ‘reserve’ to describe the statutory or administrative action which restricts or segregates a designated area of Federal real property from the full operation of the public-land laws relating to settlement, entry, location, and sales, which action holds them for a specific—and usually limited—public purpose.”).

⁷⁸ Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 12, 67 Stat. 462, 469 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1341).

⁷⁹ Federal Defendants make two other arguments regarding the Attorney General opinion addressing the Antiquities Act. First, they maintain that the Antiquities Act is unlike OCSLA in that its purpose is to “protect objects of historic or scientific interest,”

Federal Defendants also cite the deletion from a prior version of this section of the bill of a “limitation of [withdrawal] authority to withdrawals in the interest of national security” as evidence that “Congress intended to provide increased discretion to the President.”⁸⁰ Although this deletion gives the President greater discretion in making withdrawals, it does not authorize the President to revoke any of those withdrawals.

C. The Purposes of OCSLA

Federal Defendants and API also cite OCSLA’s purposes—to further oil and gas development on OCS lands and “to achieve national economic and energy policy goals, assure national security, reduce dependence on foreign sources, and maintain a favorable balance of payments in world trade”—to support their claim

rather than to promote leasing. Therefore, Federal Defendants contend, revocation is aligned with OCSLA’s purposes, but not with the purposes of the Antiquities Act. Docket 56 at 37 (citing Proposed Abolishment of Castle Pinckney National Monument, 39 Op. Att’y Gen. 185 (1938)). But the different purposes of the Antiquities Act and OCSLA do not, in this Court’s view, warrant an expansive interpretation of the President’s authority under Section 12(a).

Second, Federal Defendants assert that reliance on the Castle Pinckney Attorney General opinion is “misplaced” because that opinion stated that the President may modify national monuments. Docket 56 at 37 (citing Proposed Abolishment of Castle Pinckney National Monument, 39 Op. Att’y Gen. at 188). However, in that same opinion, the Attorney General rejected the President’s “power to abolish a monument entirely.” Proposed Abolishment of Castle Pinckney National Monument, 39 Op. Att’y Gen. at 188.

⁸⁰ Docket 56 at 32 (citing S. Rep. No. 83-411, at 26 (1953); S. Rep. No. 83-411, at 39 (1953) (Comment from Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin)). API also makes this argument. Docket 59 at 23–24.

“that Congress did not intend to foreclose presidential modification of withdrawals under OCSLA § 12(a).”⁸¹

The first purpose of OCSLA, as enacted in 1953, was “[t]o provide for the jurisdiction of the United States over” OCS lands.⁸² Whether the President has revocation authority does not implicate this purpose; this case is about the scope of Executive authority, not federalism. The second purpose was “to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such lands for certain purposes.”⁸³ Although Congress clearly sought more leasing, it did not seek unbridled leasing. For the Act also provided that it was to “be construed in such manner that the character as high seas of the waters above the outer Continental Shelf and the right to navigation and fishing therein shall not be affected.”⁸⁴ And Congress included Section 12—“Reservations”—to limit leasing activity. The fact that Congress expressly granted the President the authority to withdraw OCS lands from leasing,

⁸¹ Docket 56 at 33 (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 83-1031, at 7 (1953) (Conf. Rep.)); Docket 59 at 22–23 (quoting 43 U.S.C. § 1802(1)). Alaska makes a similar argument. Docket 61 at 8.

⁸² Pub. L. No. 83-212, 67 Stat. 462, 462 (1953).

⁸³ Pub. L. No. 83-212, 67 Stat. 462, 462 (1953).

⁸⁴ Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 3(b), 67 Stat. 462, 462 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1332). Section 5(a) has also, since OCSLA’s enactment, authorized the Secretary to “at any time prescribe and amend such rules and regulations as he determines to be necessary and proper in order to provide for the prevention of waste and conservation of the natural resources of the outer Continental Shelf, and the protection of correlative rights therein[.]” Pub. L. No. 83-212, § 5(a), 67 Stat. 462, 464 (1953) (current version at 43 U.S.C. § 1334).

but did not expressly grant the President the authority to revoke such withdrawals, is not inconsistent with the second purpose of OCSLA as enacted in 1953, particularly as Congress itself retained the authority to revoke prior presidential withdrawals pursuant to the Property Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Federal Defendants further contend that “Plaintiffs’ interpretation of the statute leads to the illogical result that a President may perform a *de facto* repeal of OCSLA by withdrawing the entire OCS from exploration and development and that any such withdrawal is permanent and immutable unless revoked by an act of Congress.”⁸⁵ But as the Attorney General opinions reveal, Congress has previously authorized the President to tie future Presidents’ hands. As one of the Attorney General opinions cited by Plaintiffs states, “My predecessors have held that if public lands are reserved by the President for a particular purpose under express authority of an act of Congress, the President is thereafter without authority to abolish such reservation.”⁸⁶ President Eisenhower seems to have agreed on this point. His establishment of the Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, the first withdrawal under Section 12(a), sought to “preserve[] the scenic and scientific

⁸⁵ Docket 63 at 21.

⁸⁶ Proposed Abolishment of Castle Pinckney National Monument, 39 Op. Att’y. Gen. 185, 186–87 (1938) (citing Rock Island Military Reservation, 10 Op. Att’y Gen. 359 (Nov. 8, 1862); Military Reservation at Fort Fetterman, 17 Op. Att’y Gen. 168 (July 20, 1881); Transfer of National Monuments to National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, 36 Op. Att’y Gen. 75 (July 8, 1929)).

values of this area unimpaired for the benefit of future generations.”⁸⁷ And while Federal Defendants are technically correct that Section 12(a) would permit a President to permanently withdraw all of the unleased lands on the OCS, Congress could readily reverse such an action by either revoking the withdrawal itself⁸⁸ or amending Section 12(a) to expressly provide that a future President could also revoke a prior presidential withdrawal.

D. OCSLA’s Subsequent History

Plaintiffs assert that subsequent legislative history, in which Congress “added procedural checks on the Executive’s discretion to dispose of outer continental shelf lands” but did not amend Section 12(a), “confirms that . . . [Congress] continued to view section 12(a) as providing only withdrawal authority.”⁸⁹ Alaska characterizes Congress’s inaction as “unremarkable.”⁹⁰ Federal Defendants maintain that, “[o]f the only twelve actions taken pursuant to OCSLA Section 12(a), at least five represent modifications of prior withdrawals and two of them – or seventeen percent – represent reductions of prior withdrawals,”

⁸⁷ Proclamation 3339, Establishing the Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, 25 Fed. Reg. 2,352 (Mar. 15, 1960).

⁸⁸ U.S. CONST. art. IV, § 3, cl. 2.

⁸⁹ Docket 51 at 41–42 (citing S. Rep. No. 95-284, at 43, 48, 50–51, 61 (1977); H.R. Rep. No. 95-590, at 100 (1977); Pub. L. No. 95-372, § 208, 92 Stat. 629, 649–52 (1978) (current version at 43 U.S.C. §§ 1344–45)).

⁹⁰ Docket 61 at 8 (citing Pub. L. No. 95-372, § 208, 92 Stat. 629, 649–52 (1978) (current version at 43 U.S.C. §§ 1344–45)).

to which Congress did not object. Therefore, Federal Defendants assert, Congress has acquiesced to the President's authority to revoke under the statute.⁹¹

The Court finds Defendants' arguments unavailing. Congress's decisions not to challenge the small number of prior revocations falls far short of the high bar required to constitute acquiescence.⁹² Furthermore, Congress's subsequent inaction with respect to Section 12(a) lacks sufficient support for this Court to draw any appropriate inference.⁹³ Too little information about Congress's limited

⁹¹ Docket 56 at 35–36 (citing Memorandum on Modification of the June 12, 1998, Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition, 43 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs. 19, 19 (Jan. 9, 2007); Memorandum on Modification of the Withdrawal of Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition, 44 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs. 986, 986 (July 14, 2008)). API also argues that “the practice under [Section 12(a)] over at least the past three decades illustrates that withdrawals have rarely, if ever, been treated as permanent or inviolate.” Docket 59 at 27.

⁹² Cf. *United States v. Midwest Oil Co.*, 236 U.S. 459, 469–71 (1915) (holding that presidential withdrawal of public lands was lawful because Congress had “uniformly and repeatedly acquiesced” to the President’s creation of roughly 250 reservations).

⁹³ The Supreme Court recently made a similar finding in *National Labor Relations Board v. SW General, Inc.* At issue in that case was whether subsection (b)(1) of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 (“FVRA”), which established prerequisites for presidential appointment to certain vacant positions, applied to appointments made under subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) of that Act. Subsequent to the FVRA’s passage, “three Presidents ha[d], without congressional objection, submitted the nominations of 112 individuals who were serving as acting officers under subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3).” The Supreme Court found that “[i]n this context, Congress’s failure to speak up does not fairly imply that it has acquiesced in the Board’s interpretation.” The Court reasoned that these 112 nominees “ma[d]e up less than two percent of the thousands of nominations to positions in executive agencies that the Senate ha[d] considered in the years since [the FVRA’s 1998] passage.” The Court found the facts of *SW General* to be in “sharp contrast” to those of *National Labor Relations Board v. Noel Canning*, in which the Supreme Court had found congressional acquiescence to presidential

inaction exists to “override” the Court’s interpretation of Section 12(a) based on that section’s “language and legislative history prior to its enactment.”⁹⁴

Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that Section 5 of Executive Order 13795, which purported to revoke prior presidential withdrawals of OCS lands for leasing, is unlawful, as it exceeded the President’s authority under Section 12(a) of OCSLA.

IV. Remedy

“Plaintiffs request a declaration that Section 5 of the Order is unlawful and invalid[.]”⁹⁵ The Court will vacate Section 5 of Executive Order 13795.⁹⁶ As a result, the previous three withdrawals issued on January 27, 2015 and December 20, 2016 will remain in full force and effect unless and until revoked by Congress.⁹⁷

appointments under the Recess Appointments Clause of the Constitution. The President’s authority under that Clause had “attracted intense attention and written analysis from Presidents, Attorneys General, and the Senate. The voluminous historical record dated back to ‘the beginning of the Republic,’ and included ‘thousands of intra-session recess appointments.’” The Court found that *Noel Canning*’s reliance on “the chronicle of the Recess Appointments Clause . . . offer[ed] no support to the Board” in *SW General. N.L.R.B. v. SW Gen., Inc.*, 137 S. Ct. 929, 943 (2017) (quoting *N.L.R.B. v. Noel Canning*, 573 U.S. 513, 526, 529 (2014)).

⁹⁴ *Solid Waste Agency of N. Cook Cty. v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, 531 U.S. 159, 169 n.5 (2001) (citation omitted).

⁹⁵ Docket 51 at 42.

⁹⁶ See *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579, 589 (1952) (holding that President’s wartime order to Secretary of Commerce to seize steel mills not within the constitutional power of the President and “cannot stand”).

⁹⁷ Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf Offshore Alaska From Leasing Disposition, DCPD201500059 (Jan. 27, 2015); Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Portions of the United States Arctic Outer

Plaintiffs also seek “an injunction against the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce preventing them from implementing Section 5 of the Order and thereby requiring them to act in conformity with President Obama’s withdrawals.”⁹⁸ The Supreme Court has held that “recourse to the additional and extraordinary relief of an injunction” is not warranted where “a less drastic remedy []such as partial or complete vacatur . . . [is] sufficient to redress [the aggrieved party’s] injury.”⁹⁹ Plaintiffs do not show that vacatur alone would fail to redress their injuries. Therefore, injunctive relief is not warranted at this time.

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Continental Shelf From Mineral Leasing, DCPD201600860 (Dec. 20, 2016); Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the Atlantic Coast on the Outer Continental Shelf From Mineral Leasing, DCPD201600861 (Dec. 20, 2016).

⁹⁸ Docket 51 at 42–43.

⁹⁹ *Monsanto Co. v. Geertson Seed Farms*, 561 U.S. 139, 165–66 (2010) (holding that district court had abused its discretion in issuing nationwide injunction against planting of genetically modified alfalfa in part because vacatur of regulation may have achieved same ends as nationwide injunction).

CONCLUSION

In light of the text and context of Section 12(a) of OCSLA, the Court holds that Section 5 of Executive Order 13795 is unlawful and invalid. Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment at Docket 50 is GRANTED.

Federal Defendants' motion, API's cross-motion, and Alaska's motion for summary judgment at Dockets 55, 58, and 60, respectively, are DENIED.

Section 5 of Executive Order 13795 is hereby VACATED. Plaintiffs' additional request for injunctive relief is DENIED.

DATED this 29th day of March, 2019 at Anchorage, Alaska.

/s/ Sharon L. Gleason
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE