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 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 14 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 15 WESTERN DIVISION

16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 17 Plaintiff,
 18 v.
 19 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
 20 COMPANY, UTILITY TREE SERVICE,
 and DOES 1 to 10,
 21 Defendants.
 22

No. CV 23-7254
COMPLAINT
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiff, United States of America, hereby alleges as follows:

2 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

3 1. This action arises out of the “Bobcat Fire,” a wildfire that ignited on
4 September 6, 2020, from a tree in contact with a power line. Defendants Southern
5 California Edison Company (“SCE”) and Utility Tree Service, LLC (“UTS”), knew
6 about the hazard posed by the tree for months but failed to maintain it.

7 2. Ultimately, the Bobcat Fire burned over 114,577 acres of land over two and
8 one-half months. The fire threatened 6,235 structures, destroyed 171 structures, damaged
9 47 structures, destroyed 178 vehicles, and caused many people to evacuate from their
10 homes. The public has been prevented from recreating on the more than 100 miles of
11 popular system trails and in numerous campgrounds within the burn area in the nearly
12 three years following the fire. The fire effects have been, and will be, detrimental to
13 habitats and wildlife, including the federally endangered wildlife-mountain yellow-
14 legged frog and other federally threatened fish and birds. The fire also damaged and
15 destroyed irreplaceable cultural and heritage resources.

16 3. The United States brings claims against Defendants to recover for
17 suppression costs and rehabilitation of the National Forest System lands, among other
18 damages.

19 **PARTIES**

20 4. Plaintiff United States owns National Forest System lands in Los Angeles
21 County, California. The United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (“Forest
22 Service”), which is an agency and instrumentality of the United States, protects, controls,
23 supervises, and administers this land.

24 5. Defendant SCE was and is a public utility organized and existing under the
25 laws of the State of California, including but not limited to relevant sections of the
26 Public Utilities Code. SCE is “primarily engaged in the business of supplying and
27 delivering electricity through SCE’s electrical infrastructure to an approximately 50,000
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1 square-mile area of southern California.”¹

2 6. Defendant UTS is a California business entity, with its principal place of
3 business in California and doing business in California.

4 7. Doe Defendants 1 to 10 are individuals and entities, including parents,
5 subsidiaries, employees, agents, contractors, or sub-contractors of the named defendants,
6 whose identities are currently not known and who are responsible for the damages
7 caused to the United States as alleged herein.

8 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9 8. This action seeks damages caused by the Bobcat Fire and arises under
10 Federal and California law, including Federal and state common law; California Health
11 and Safety Code §§ 13007-13009.1; California Public Resources Code §§ 4292, 4293,
12 4421, and 4435; California Public Utilities Code §§ 451 and 2106; California Civil Code
13 §§ 1714(a) and 3287; Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations §§ 261.5, 261.9, and
14 261.10; and 31 U.S.C. §§ 3711 and 3717.

15 9. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1345, in that the
16 United States is the plaintiff.

17 10. Venue lies in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) in that the events
18 giving rise to the United States’ claims occurred in the Central District of California,
19 Defendant SCE has its principal places of business within the Central District of
20 California, and all Defendants SCE and UTS are doing business within, and have
21 sufficient contacts with, the Central District of California.

22 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

23 **I. The Bobcat Fire**

24 11. The Bobcat Fire ignited on September 6, 2020, within the Angeles National
25 Forest near the Cogswell Dam on West Fork Road in the San Gabriel Canyon.

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27 ¹ Edison International and Southern California Edison, 2022 Annual Report (Form
28 10-K), at 143 (Mar. 17, 2023), *available at*
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/cms.ipressroom.com/406/files/20232/2022-eix-sce-annual-report.pdf> (last accessed August 29, 2023).

1 Ultimately, it would become one of the biggest fires in Los Angeles County history.²

2 12. Forest Service Investigators determined that the Bobcat Fire ignited due to a
3 tree in contact with power lines (conductors) owned and operated by SCE and
4 maintained by SCE and UTS. The contact resulted in ignition of vegetation on a branch,
5 which fell to the ground and spread. The resulting wildland fire burned, damaged and
6 destroyed about 114,577 acres, including over 99,000 acres within the Angeles National
7 Forest.

8 13. In spite of vegetation maintenance being part of SCE's 2020-2022 Wildfire
9 Mitigation Plan,³ the tree where the Bobcat Fire ignited was known by SCE and UTS to
10 pose a hazard but was not properly maintained. Previous pruning and marks on other
11 branches in the tree where the Bobcat Fire originated reflected that the power line was in
12 the tree canopy for some time and maintenance was deficient.

13 **II. Duties of SCE and UTS**

14 14. SCE had non-delegable statutory and regulatory duties to properly inspect
15 and maintain the areas through which its power lines passed to ensure that they were safe
16 and clear from dangerous conditions, specifically including but not limited to hazardous
17 trees. Specific non-delegable duties are set forth in California Public Resources Code §
18 4293 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

19 15. The power lines that ignited the Bobcat Fire are a "device which may kindle
20 a fire" within the meaning of California Public Resources Code § 4435.

21 16. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 4435, the ignition of the
22 Bobcat Fire by SCE's power lines is prima facie evidence of SCE's negligence in the
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24 ² See CNN, THE BOBCAT FIRE IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
25 HISTORY AFTER SCORCHING MORE THAN 100,000 ACRES, (September 22, 2020) *available*
26 *at: <https://www.cnn.com/2020/09/21/us/bobcat-fire-los-angeles-county/index.html>* (last
accessed August 21, 2023).

27 ³ "Vegetation management programs will largely continue our 2019 efforts.... We
28 will also continue our work on increasing and maintaining clearance distances to prevent
tree-line contact." Southern California Edison 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan at 2,
*available at: [https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/AEM/SCE%202020-
2022%20Wildfire%20Mitigation%20Plan.pdf](https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/AEM/SCE%202020-2022%20Wildfire%20Mitigation%20Plan.pdf)* (last accessed August 21, 2023).

1 maintenance, operation, or use of the power lines.

2 17. SCE entered into a Master Services Agreement whereby UTS agreed to
3 perform vegetation maintenance and electrical line clearance services in and around the
4 area where the Bobcat Fire ignited.

5 18. SCE operated and maintained the subject power lines that caused the
6 Bobcat Fire on National Forest System lands pursuant to a Special Use Permit (“SUP”)
7 issued by the Forest Service.

8 19. SCE accepted all of the terms and conditions contained in the SUP.

9 20. At all times material to this action, the SUP and its terms and conditions
10 were and are authorized by law, including 43 U.S.C. §§ 1746(h)(1) and (2), 1761 and
11 1765, and 36 C.F.R. § 251.53 and 251.56.

12 21. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the SUP, SCE was obligated to trim all branches
13 near contact with the subject lines and to remove all trees deemed to be hazardous or
14 which might make contact with the subject lines.

15 22. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of the SUP, SCE was obligated to do everything
16 reasonably within its power and require its employees and contractors to do everything
17 reasonably within its power, to prevent and suppress fires on or near lands occupied
18 under the SUP.

19 23. Under the SUP, SCE is strictly liable to the United States, obligated to
20 indemnify the United States for any damage that its power lines caused and liable to the
21 United States for its negligence.

22 24. Pursuant to paragraph 24 of the SUP, SCE is obligated to indemnify the
23 United States for damage to property arising from SCE’s occupancy and use of National
24 Forest System lands under the SUP.

25 25. Pursuant to paragraph 27 of the SUP, SCE shall pay the United States for all
26 damages to federal property or resources and for all federal fire suppression costs
27 resulting directly or indirectly from SCE’s use and occupancy of the area covered by the
28 SUP, regardless of whether SCE is negligent or otherwise at fault.

1 **III. Failure of SCE and UTS to Perform Tree Maintenance**

2 26. SCE and UTS knew or should have known about the potential danger posed
3 by the tree that contacted the subject power lines but took no action to prevent it from
4 subsequently contacting the subject lines.

5 27. The Bobcat Fire originated from SCE's operation and/or use of its power
6 lines and SCE and UTS's negligence in maintaining trees around those lines.
7 Defendants' negligence was a substantial factor in proximately causing the damages
8 sustained by the United States.

9 28. SCE failed to properly maintain its power lines in or around the area where
10 the Bobcat Fire ignited.

11 29. UTS contracted with SCE and assumed responsibility to inspect the area
12 around the subject power lines for hazardous trees that might contact the subject lines,
13 and to trim or remove any hazardous trees that might contact the subject lines, or to
14 otherwise prevent such hazardous trees from contacting the subject lines.

15 30. SCE and UTS were informed of the potential danger the tree that contacted
16 the subject lines posed, were aware of the danger that said tree might contact the subject
17 lines before the contact occurred and failed to take any action to prevent it from
18 contacting the subject lines.

19 31. UTS and Doe Defendant 1 inspected the tree prior to it contacting the
20 subject lines. UTS, Doe Defendant 1, and SCE knew or should have known that it was a
21 hazardous tree and a danger to contact the subject lines but took no action to prevent it
22 from subsequently contacting the subject lines.

23 32. Doe Defendants 2-5 are the agents, contractors or sub-contractors of
24 Defendants, and are responsible for causing the Bobcat Fire and the United States'
25 damages. On information and belief, Doe Defendants 6-10 are the parent companies,
26 partners or subsidiaries of Defendants, and are vicariously liable or otherwise
27 responsible for causing the Bobcat Fire and the United States' damages.

28 33. Causing timber, trees, brush, or grass to burn except as authorized by permit

1 is prohibited by law, including 36 C.F.R. § 261.5(c) and California Public Resources
2 Code § 4421. Ignition of the Bobcat Fire was not authorized by permit or by the United
3 States. Carelessly or negligently causing a fire that is not a prescribed fire that damages
4 the National Forest System is prohibited by 36 C.F.R. § 261.5. In addition, 36 C.F.R.
5 § 261.9 prohibits damaging any natural feature or other property of the United States.

6 **IV. Fire Suppression and Damages**

7 34. The Forest Service suppressed the Bobcat Fire at substantial cost to the
8 United States. As a result of its efforts to extinguish the Bobcat Fire, the Forest Service
9 sustained fire suppression costs in excess of \$56 million dollars. It also incurred property
10 and natural resource damages of over \$65 million dollars and burned area emergency
11 response (BAER) costs of more than \$769,000 dollars.

12 35. The damages to the United States include, but are not limited to mitigation,
13 rehabilitation and reforestation of burned areas, loss of and damage to timber, trees,
14 vegetation, habitat, wildlife, watershed and earth protection, property, improvement and
15 archeological site damage, scenic and aesthetic values, and views, environmental
16 damages, loss of use and recreation, and soil damage and erosion.

17 36. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code §§ 13009 and 13009.1, and
18 31 U.S.C. § 3717, the United States is entitled to recover its administrative,
19 investigative, accounting and collection costs, as well as interest and late payment
20 charges, in addition to other damages arising from the Bobcat Fire.

21 37. The United States has made demands on SCE and UTS for payment of the
22 costs and damages incurred by the United States to suppress the Bobcat Fire and to
23 undertake emergency rehabilitation efforts. Neither SCE nor UTS has paid any part of
24 the sum demanded by the United States.

25 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

26 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

27 **(Negligence and Negligence *Per Se* – Against All Defendants)**

28 38. The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth

1 herein.

2 39. At all times relevant to this action, SCE breached its duty of care and was
3 negligent in causing the Bobcat Fire, including its failure to construct, maintain, and
4 operate its power lines and equipment in a safe and effective working order to prevent
5 fires and damage to the land and property of adjacent landowners, including the United
6 States.

7 40. Amongst other acts and omissions, SCE breached its duty to use due care
8 and caution in the design, construction, and maintenance of the SCE power lines and
9 equipment in the area of the origin of the Bobcat Fire.

10 41. SCE violated its general, statutory, and regulatory duties by failing to
11 properly construct and maintain its power lines and equipment, and to maintain proper
12 vegetation clearance around and below its power lines, using a device, including its
13 power lines and equipment, that may cause a fire and failing to take reasonable
14 precautions to avoid starting and spreading a fire.

15 42. The United States and its constituent citizens are one of the classes of
16 persons that California Public Resources Code §§ 4292, 4293, and 4294, California
17 Public Utilities Code § 451, including Rules 31.1, 31.2, and 35 promulgated by the
18 CPUC, and California Health and Safety Code § 13001 were intended to protect. SCE's
19 violation of such provisions constitutes negligence *per se* and was a substantial factor in
20 causing the United States' damages as alleged herein. SCE is liable for such damages, in
21 an amount to be proven at trial.

22 43. UTS and Does 1-6 had a duty of care to properly inspect, trim, remove, and
23 maintain trees in the area of the subject power lines. UTS breached its respective duties
24 to inspect, trim, remove and maintain the subject tree that made contact with the power
25 line and caused the ignition of the Bobcat Fire.

1 44. SCE and UTS’s negligent acts, omissions, and violations of law caused the
2 Bobcat Fire to ignite and proximately caused the damages the United States sustained.

3 45. SCE and UTS are responsible for all costs and damages caused by its own
4 negligence, including those under common law and California Civil Code § 1714.

5 46. SCE and UTS’s negligence, on their own and through their agents and
6 employees, was the proximate cause of the Bobcat Fire.

7 47. As a result of SCE and UTS’s negligence, the United States incurred
8 damages in an amount to be established at trial. SCE and UTS are liable for such
9 damages.

10 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

11 **(Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 13001, 13007-13009.1,**
12 **and Cal. Civil Code § 3287 – Against All Defendants)**

13 48. The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth
14 herein.

15 49. On September 6, 2020, SCE and UTS negligently and in violation of law,
16 ignited the Bobcat Fire, thereby setting fire to or allowing fire to be set to National
17 Forest System lands within the Angeles National Forest.

18 50. The Bobcat Fire destroyed property of the United States and caused the
19 United States to incur fire suppression costs, rehabilitation costs, resource damages, and
20 other damages, including intangible damages to the environment, to be established at
21 trial.

22 51. SCE and UTS are liable for all damages to the United States resulting from
23 the Bobcat Fire, including its fire suppression costs, damages for injury to federal
24 property, and the United States’ administrative, investigative, accounting, and collection
25 costs, under California Health & Safety Code §§ 13001, 13007-13009.1, and California
26 Civil Code § 3287, in an amount to be established at trial.

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1 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

2 **(Cal. Public Resources Code § 4435 – Against SCE)**

3 The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth
4 herein.

5 52. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 4435, the origination of the
6 Bobcat Fire from SCE’s operation and use of the power lines and equipment in the
7 Angeles National Forest is prima facie evidence of SCE’s negligence in the maintenance,
8 operation, or use of its power lines and equipment. SCE’s negligence was a substantial
9 factor in proximately causing the damages the United States sustained as a result of the
10 Bobcat Fire.

11 53. As a result of SCE’s negligence, the United States incurred damages in an
12 amount to be established at trial. SCE is liable for such damages.

13 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **(Trespass by Fire – Against All Defendants)**

15 54. The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth
16 herein.

17 55. On September 6, 2020, SCE and UTS negligently and/or in violation of law,
18 ignited the Bobcat Fire, which spread onto the Angeles National Forest, thereby setting
19 fire to or allowing a fire to be set to National Forest System lands.

20 56. The Bobcat Fire damaged and destroyed property of the United States,
21 including causing damage to more than 99,000 acres of National Forest System lands on
22 the Angeles National Forest in Los Angeles County.

23 57. As a result of the Bobcat Fire’s trespass upon the National Forest System
24 lands, the United States has incurred damages in an amount to be established at trial,
25 including fire suppression costs, costs to rehabilitate the area, wrongful injury to the
26 United States’ property, trees, timber and vegetation damage, the costs for reforestation
27 of the area, environmental damages, property damage, and damages to the habitats of
28 wildlife in the area. Defendants are also liable to the United States for wrongful injury to

1 its timber, trees, and underwood pursuant to California Civil Code § 3346. SCE and UTS
2 are liable for such damages.

3 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **(Strict Liability Pursuant to the Special Use Permit – Against SCE)**

5 58. The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth
6 herein.

7 59. SCE is strictly liable to the United States pursuant to the SUP without proof
8 of negligence or proof that SCE is otherwise at fault, for damages to federal property or
9 resources and for all federal fire suppression costs the United States suffered as a result
10 of the Bobcat Fire, in an amount to be established at trial.

11 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

12 **(Indemnity Pursuant to the Special Use Permit – Against SCE)**

13 60. The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth
14 herein.

15 61. SCE agreed, among other obligations, to be subject to and abide by the
16 SUP's terms and conditions. Specifically, SCE agreed to compensate the United States
17 for all damages resulting directly or indirectly from its use and occupancy of the area
18 covered by the permit, including its power lines and equipment located within the
19 Angeles National Forest. Such damages include damages to National Forest System
20 lands and resources, property damage, suppression costs, and emergency rehabilitation
21 costs.

22 62. The SUP created a right of indemnity for the United States against SCE.

23 63. The Bobcat Fire resulted from and related to SCE's use and occupancy of
24 the area covered by the SUP, including its power lines and equipment located within the
25 Angeles National Forest.

26 64. Under the terms of the SUP, SCE is liable to the United States for the
27 United States' damages resulting from the Bobcat Fire, in an amount to be established at
28 trial.

1 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

2 **(Breach of Special Use Permit – Against SCE)**

3 65. The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth
4 herein.

5 66. Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 261.10 prohibits the
6 violation of any term or condition of a special-use authorization, contract, or approved
7 operating plan.

8 67. SCE breached its obligations to the United States under the SUP in
9 connection with the Bobcat Fire, including its obligation to protect the land and property
10 of the United States from damage, and to indemnify the United States for damage to
11 property arising from SCE’s occupancy and use of National System Forest lands.

12 68. As a result of these breaches by SCE, the United States incurred damages in
13 an amount to be established at trial. SCE is liable to the United States for these damages.

14 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **(Interest and Penalties – Against All Defendants)**

16 69. The United States realleges its previous allegations as though fully set forth
17 herein.

18 70. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code §§ 13009 and 13009.1, and
19 31 U.S.C. § 3717, the United States is entitled to recover its administrative,
20 investigative, accounting and collection costs, as well as interest and late payment
21 charges, in addition to other damages arising from the Bobcat Fire.

22 71. The United States has demanded that SCE and UTS pay the costs and
23 damages incurred by the United States due to the Bobcat Fire. Defendants have not paid
24 any part of the sum the United States demanded.

25 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

26 WHEREFORE, the United States prays:

27 1. For damages in an amount to be determined at trial against Defendants for
28 fire suppression costs, property damage, resource damages and any and all other

