### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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#### STATE OF NEW YORK,

Office of the Attorney General Environmental Protection Bureau The Capitol Albany NY 12224

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Office of the Attorney General 55 Elm Street, P.O. Box 120 Hartford CT 06141

STATE OF MARYLAND

Office of the Attorney General Department of Environment 1800 Washington Blvd., S. 6048 Baltimore MD 21230

#### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the Attorney General Environmental Protection Division 1 Ashburton Pl., Rm. 1813 Boston MA 02108 **COMPLAINT** 

Index No.

#### STATE OF OREGON

Department of Justice Natural Resources Section 1515 Southwest Fifth Ave., S. 410 Portland OR 97201

#### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Department of the Attorney General 150 S. Main St.
Providence RI 02903

#### STATE OF VERMONT

Office of the Attorney General 109 State St. Montpelier VT 05609-1001, and

PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY 1904 Third Ave., S. 105 Seattle WA 98101,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

GINA McCARTHY, as Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington DC 20460, and

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington DC 20460,

Defendants.

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Plaintiffs New York, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (collectively, the "States") bring this action to compel Gina McCarthy, as Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and the EPA to comply with the nondiscretionary duty under the Clean Air Act ("Act") to review and revise as necessary the New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") for particulate matter pollution from new residential wood heaters. The States seek an injunction requiring EPA to promptly propose and take final agency action on the NSPS by dates certain.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. This Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to section 304(a)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2), which authorizes any person, after duly giving notice, to commence a citizen suit against EPA where the Administrator has failed to perform a nondiscretionary duty under the Act.
- 2. Venue in this Court is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the States' claim occurred in this judicial district, as the Administrator's failure to perform her nondiscretionary duty to timely review and revise as

necessary the NSPS for wood-burning devices occurred in this district, and EPA maintains an office in this district.

#### **PARTIES**

- 3. Plaintiff State of New York is a sovereign entity that brings this action on behalf of its citizens and residents.
- 4. Plaintiff State of Connecticut is a sovereign entity that brings this action on behalf of its citizens and residents.
- 5. Plaintiff State of Maryland is a sovereign entity that brings this action on behalf of its citizens and residents.
- 6. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a sovereign entity that brings this action on behalf of its citizens and residents.
- 7. Plaintiff State of Oregon is a sovereign entity that brings this action on behalf of its citizens and residents.
- 8. Plaintiff State of Rhode Island is a sovereign entity that brings this action on behalf of its citizens and residents.
- 9. Plaintiff State of Vermont is a sovereign entity that brings this action on behalf of its citizens and residents.
- 10. Plaintiff Puget Sound Clean Air Agency is a local air pollution control agency that regulates air pollution in King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish counties in the state of Washington, including the cities of Seattle and Tacoma.
- 11. Each of the plaintiffs is a "person" as defined in the applicable provision of the Act,42 U.S.C. § 7602(e).

- 12. Defendant Gina McCarthy is Administrator of EPA and is sued in her official capacity. The Administrator is charged with implementation and enforcement of the Act, including timely reviewing and as necessary revising the NSPS for wood-burning devices.
- 13. Defendant EPA is an executive agency of the federal government charged with implementing and enforcing the Act in coordination with the States.

#### STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- 14. Section 111 of the Act requires EPA to develop air pollution control performance standards that apply to specific categories of stationary sources. Section 111(b) requires the Administrator to list categories of stationary sources that the Administrator finds "cause[], or contribute[] significantly to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare." 42 U.S.C. § 7411(b)(1)(A). The Administrator then must establish "standards of performance" for emissions of air pollutants from new and modified sources within each such category. *Id.* § 7411(b)(1)(B). These standards of performance must "reflect[] the degree of emission limitation achievable through the application of the best system of emission reduction which (taking into account the cost of achieving such reduction and any nonair quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated." *Id.* § 7411(a)(1).
- 15. Pursuant to section 111(b)(1)(B) of the Act, EPA must, "at least every eight years, review and, if appropriate, revise such standards" following the procedure required for promulgation of such standards unless it determines that such a review is not appropriate in light of readily available information on the efficacy of the standard. *Id.* § 7411(b)(1)(B). As part of its review, EPA is required to take into account "emission limitations and percent reductions achieved in practice." *Id.*

#### FACTUAL BACKGROUND

#### A. Wood Smoke Pollution

- 16. Wood smoke contains several pollutants, including fine particulate matter ( $PM_{2.5}$ ), carbon monoxide (CO), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). These pollutants are linked to adverse coronary and pulmonary health impacts, including premature death.
- 17. In its 2013 document entitled Strategies for Reducing Residential Wood Smoke, ("2013 Strategies Document"), EPA described some of the public health concerns with wood smoke: "Residential wood smoke can increase particle pollution to levels that cause significant health concerns (e.g., asthma attacks, heart attacks, premature death). Wood smoke causes many counties throughout the U.S. to either exceed the national health-based standards for fine particles, or places them on the cusp of exceeding the standards." Several studies have found that residential wood combustion is responsible for potentially dangerous short-term spikes in PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, especially in rural areas. See, e.g., New York State Energy Research & Development Authority, No. 10-02, Spatial Modeling and Monitoring of Residential Woodsmoke Across a Non-Urban Upstate New York Region xvii-xix, 4-1 (Feb. 2010) (finding that in a sevencounty area of upstate New York, "very high spikes in wood smoke concentrations" of over 100 micrograms per cubic meter were observed and that 26 percent of the monitored population was exposed to elevated residential wood smoke), available at www.nyserda.ny.gov. High levels of airborne fine particulates can also adversely affect public welfare, including impairing visibility and damaging vegetation.
- 18. According to EPA, fine particulate matter emitted from wood-burning devices comprised 13 percent of all PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the U.S. in 2008. EPA has also estimated that smoke from these devices can represent a large percentage of this pollution regionally, including

25 percent of wintertime PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution in parts of New Hampshire and Wisconsin, and more than 50 percent of wintertime PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Tacoma, Washington and Sacramento, California.

# B. <u>EPA's Failure to Timely Review and Revise the NSPS for Residential Wood Heaters</u> Obsolete Standards for Wood-Burning Devices

- 19. In 1988, EPA determined that particulate matter emitted from residential wood heaters causes or contributes significantly to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare and therefore established NSPS for new and modified residential wood heaters. See 53 Fed. Reg. 5373 (Feb. 26, 1988); 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart AAA. Depending on the wood heater's components, the 1988 standards limit particulate matter emissions to either 4.1 grams per hour ("g/hr") or 7.5 g/hr. 40 C.F.R. § 60.532(b)(1) & (2). Since EPA's adoption of the 1988 standards, three mandatory eight-year review periods have come and gone (1996, 2004, 2012) yet the agency has failed to complete even one mandatory eight-year review of those NSPS or promulgated a determination that such a review is not appropriate in light of readily available information on the efficacy of the standards.
- 20. Since 1988, demonstrated and cost-effective design technologies that enable residential wood heaters to achieve substantially increased burning efficiencies and significantly reduced emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and other pollutants have become available. As a result, the current NSPS no longer reflect the application of the best system of emission reduction. EPA's List of EPA Certified Wood Stoves contains dozens of available wood heaters that emit fewer than half of the emissions allowed under EPA's 1988 standard. Several states have regulations requiring wood heaters to achieve standards significantly more stringent than EPA's standard. For example, Washington's standard limiting PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from these devices is 40 percent more stringent.

#### Lack of Standards for Wood Boilers

- 21. When it established the residential wood heaters NSPS in 1988, EPA exempted indoor and outdoor wood boilers (also known as "hydronic heaters") from the standards. *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.530(h)(2) & 60.531 (exempting and defining "boilers"). Although EPA subsequently developed a voluntary program pursuant to which manufacturers of wood boilers that achieve relatively lower emission rates may be recognized as "EPA qualified," the exemption of these boilers from NSPS requirements remains in place.
- 22. The popularity and use of these unregulated boilers has grown since 1988. Their emissions are of particular concern to the Northeast, Midwest and Northwest. EPA estimates that outdoor wood boilers will produce more than 20 percent of wood burning emissions by 2017.
- 23. In 2008, the New York Attorney General's Office issued a report finding that outdoor wood boilers were becoming increasingly common and can emit far more PM<sub>2.5</sub> than other types of residential heaters -- about 12 times as much as EPA certified wood stoves, 1,000 times as much as oil furnaces, and 1,800 times as much as gas furnaces. A 2006 report by the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management further found that one outdoor wood boiler can emit as much fine particulate matter as four heavy duty diesel trucks on a grams per hour basis. NESCAUM, Assessment of Outdoor Wood-Fired Boilers (March 2006) at vii.
- 24. EPA has stated in published documents that wood smoke from wood boilers have the same pollutants as smoke from wood heaters currently regulated under the NSPS, and that wood boilers may emit such pollutants in even greater quantities. *See e.g.*, 2013 Strategies Document at 4-5, 15; EPA, *Emissions from Outdoor Wood-Burning Residential Hot Water Furnaces*, Project Summary (Feb. 1998).

25. Similar to newer wood heaters, wood boilers can be designed to achieve much better emission rates. For example, EPA's website lists 11 outdoor wood boilers that emit less than half of the Agency's Phase 2 voluntary program standard of 0.32 pounds per million British thermal units (lb/mmBTU), and another seven outdoor wood boilers typically emit between 0.04 to 0.08 lbs/mmBTU. *See* EPA, Partners – Program Participation – List of Cleaner Hydronic Heaters, available at: <a href="www.epa.gov/burnwise/owhhlist.html">www.epa.gov/burnwise/owhhlist.html</a>.

#### C. Notice of Violations of Nondiscretionary Duties Under the Clean Air Act

- 26. On August 1, 2013, the States sent a citizen suit notice letter by certified mail to the EPA Administrator notifying her of the violations of nondiscretionary duties under 42 U.S.C. § 7411(b)(1)(A) and (B), and of the States' intention to commence a lawsuit if EPA did not correct the violations within 60 days.
- 27. More than 60 days have passed since EPA's receipt of the notice letter and EPA has not completed a rulemaking reviewing, and as appropriate, revising the NSPS for residential wood heaters.

## CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Failure to Perform Nondiscretionary Duty to Timely Review, and as Necessary, Revise NSPS for Residential Wood Heaters)

- 28. Despite the expiration of three mandatory eight-year statutory deadlines for the Administrator to complete the required notice-and-comment rulemaking to review the NSPS for residential wood heaters and make any necessary revisions, the Administrator has failed to perform this nondiscretionary duty.
- 29. In light of EPA's own findings subsequent to the 1988 standards regarding the adverse health impacts from wood smoke pollution emitted by unregulated wood boilers and the widespread availability of less-polluting boilers, the Administrator was required as part of her

mandatory review of the residential wood heaters NSPS to revise the NSPS to address air pollution from unregulated wood boilers.

- 30. The Administrator's failures to timely complete review and promulgate any necessary revisions to the NSPS for residential wood heaters violates 42 U.S.C. § 7411(b)(1)(A) and (B), and continue to this day.
- 31. The violations constitute "failure[s] of the Administrator to perform any act or duty under this chapter which [are] not discretionary with the Administrator" under 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2).
- 32. The delay caused by the Administrator's failures has harmed and continues to harm the States by delaying the adoption and implementation of more protective NSPS for residential wood heaters that will result in cleaner and healthier air in the States, benefitting the health and welfare of their citizens.

#### REQUESTED RELIEF

**WHEREFORE,** the States respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. Declaring that Defendants are in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 7411(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act for failing to timely review, and as necessary, revise the NSPS for residential wood heaters;
- B. Enjoining Defendants to promptly complete review, propose, and promulgate necessary revisions to the NSPS for residential wood heaters pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7411(b)(1)(A) and (B) by dates certain;
  - C. Awarding the States the costs of litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees;

- D. Retaining jurisdiction over this matter until such time as Defendants have complied with their nondiscretionary duties under 42 U.S.C. § 7411(b)(1)(A) and (B); and
  - E. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: October 9, 2013 Respectfully submitted,

FOR THE STATE OF FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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#### CIVIL COVER SHEET

JS-44 (Rev. 3/13 DC)			DEFENDANTS				
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS  New York, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Puget Sound Clean Air Agency			DEFENDANTS Gina McCarthy, as Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Environmental Protection Agency				
(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF 88888 (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)			COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT 11001 (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED				
(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRES			ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)				
For NY: Michael J. Myers, Assistant Attorney General, Environmental Protection Bureau, NYS Attorney General, The Capitol, Albany NY 12224, (518) 402-2594			United States Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20530				
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN x IN ONE BOX ONLY)		III. CITI PLAINTIFF	I. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN x IN ONE BOX FOR LAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT) FOR DIVERSITY CASES ONLY!  PTF DFT PTF DFT				
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320 A	ssault, Libel & Slander		Social Security    861 HIA (1395ff)   may be selected for this category of case assignment.				
330 Fe	ederal Employers Liability Jarine	<u>      8</u>					
345 Marine Product Liability			863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))  *(If Antitrust, then A governs)*				
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230 Rent, Lease & Ejectment	Drisoner Detitions		690 Other			850 Securities/Commodities/	
240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability	Prisoner Petitions 535 Death Penalty						896 Arbitration
290 All Other Real Property 540 Mandamus & Other		ier	Other Statutes 375 False Claims Act			899 Administrative Procedure	
Personal Property 550 Civil Rights  555 Prison Conditions			400 State Reapportionment		Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision		
370 Other Fraud  371 Truth in Lending  380 Other Personal Property  560 Civil Detaince – Condi		Conditions	I ===	430 Banks & Banking			550 Constitutionality of State
			450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc.			Statutes  890 Other Statutory Actions	
Damage Property Rights			460 Deportation			(if not administrative agency	
385 Property Damage 820 Copyrights Product Liability 830 Patent			462 Naturalization Application			review or Privacy Act)	
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O G. Habeas Corpus/ 2255	O H. Employment Discrimination	O I. FOIA/Privacy Act	O J. Student Loan			
530 Habeas Corpus – General 510 Motion/Vacate Sentence 463 Habeas Corpus – Alien Detainee	442 Civil Rights – Employment (criteria: race, gender/sex, national origin, discrimination, disability, age, religion, retaliation)	895 Freedom of Information Act 890 Other Statutory Actions (if Privacy Act)	152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (excluding veterans)			
	*(If pro se, select this deck)*	*(If pro se, select this deck)*				
O K. Labor/ERISA (non-employment)  710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 740 Labor Railway Act 751 Family and Medical Leave Act 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	O L. Other Civil Rights (non-employment)  441 Voting (if not Voting Rights Act)  443 Housing/Accommodations  440 Other Civil Rights  445 Americans w/Disabilities - Employment  446 Americans w/Disabilities - Other  448 Education	O M. Contract  110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument Enforcement of Judgment 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholder's Suits 190 Other Contracts 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise	N. Three-Judge Court  441 Civil Rights – Voting (if Voting Rights Act)			
V. ORIGIN						
O 1 Original O 2 Remand Proceeding from State Court	O 3 Remanded from Appellate Court Reopened	•	ti-district			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE.)  Lawsuit under 42 U.S.C. 7604(a)(2) against Administrator of EPA and EPA for violation of nondiscretionary duty under 42						
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT  CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23  DEMAND \$ Check YES only if demanded in complaint YES NO X						
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY	(See instruction) YES	NO X, If yes, pl	ease complete related case form			
DATE: 10/9/2013 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD						

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET JS-44 Authority for Civil Cover Sheet

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and services of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. Listed below are tips for completing the civil cover sheet. These tips coincide with the Roman Numerals on the cover sheet.

- COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF/DEFENDANT (b) County of residence: Use 11001 to indicate plaintiff if resident
  of Washington, DC, 88888 if plaintiff is resident of United States but not Washington, DC, and 99999 if plaintiff is outside the United States.
- III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES: This section is completed only if diversity of citizenship was selected as the Basis of Jurisdiction under Section 11.
- IV. CASE ASSIGNMENT AND NATURE OF SUIT: The assignment of a judge to your case will depend on the category you select that best represents the <u>primary</u> cause of action found in your complaint. You may select only <u>one</u> category. You <u>must</u> also select <u>one</u> corresponding nature of suit found under the category of the case.
- VI. CAUSE OF ACTION: Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of the primary cause.
- VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY: If you indicated that there is a related case, you must complete a related case form, which may be obtained from the Clerk's Office

Because of the need for accurate and complete information, you should ensure the accuracy of the information provided prior to signing the form

United States District Court
for the

for the					
District of					
	Civil Action No.				
SUMMONS IN A CIV	TIL ACTION				
To: (Defendant's name and address)					
A lawsuit has been filed against you.					
Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or er P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must whose name and address are:	mployee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of				
If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered You also must file your answer or motion with the court.	d against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.  CLERK OF COURT				
Date:	Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk				

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No.

#### PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

	This summons for (n	ame of individual and title, if an	ny)					
was red	ceived by me on (date)		·					
	☐ I personally serve	ed the summons on the ind	ividual at (place)					
			on (date)	; or				
	☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with (name)							
	designated by law to	accept service of process	s on behalf of (name of organization)					
		on (date)	; or					
	☐ I returned the sun	nmons unexecuted because	e	; or				
	☐ Other (specify):							
	My fees are \$	for travel and \$	for services, for a total of \$					
	I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.							
Date:								
		_	Server's signature					
		_	Printed name and title					
		_	Server's address					

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: