Case 3:20-cv-00396 Document 1 Filed 01/20/20 Page 1 of 9 1 Christopher Sproul (State Bar No. 126398) Stuart Wilcox (State Bar No. 327726) 2 **ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCATES** 5135 Anza Street 3 San Francisco, California 94121 Telephone: (415) 533-3376 4 Facsimile: (415) 358-5695 5 Email: csproul@enviroadvocates.com stuart.wilcox5@gmail.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff 7 OUR CHILDREN'S EARTH FOUNDATION 8 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 11 OUR CHILDREN'S EARTH FOUNDATION, a Civil Case No. 20-cv-396 12 non-profit corporation, COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY 13 AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF Plaintiff, 14 v. 15 ANDREW WHEELER, in his official capacity 16 as ADMINISTRATOR, UNITED STATES 17 **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY** 18 Defendant. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

CASE No.: 20-CV-396

Plaintiff Our Children's Earth Foundation ("OCE") alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

- 1. The Clean Air Act is a model of cooperative federalism, whereby the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") and the states develop specific plans to achieve these standards. States submit these State Implementation Plans, and revisions to those State Implementation Plans (collectively "SIPs"), to EPA, which reviews the SIPs to ensure they meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act.
- 2. The Clean Air Act mandates that the Administrator fully or partially approve or disapprove SIPs submitted by states no later than 18 months after EPA receives them.
- 3. The Administrator has violated his mandatory 18-month deadline to take action on certain SIPs submitted by the State of California.
- 4. Plaintiff OCE brings this Clean Air Act citizen suit to compel Defendant, Andrew Wheeler, Administrator of the EPA, to perform his non-discretionary duty to review and take action on the California SIP submissions at issue in this case. The timely review of these SIP submissions is necessary to ensure adequate protection of air quality and public health.

JURISDICTION

- 5. This is an action against the Administrator where there is alleged a failure of the Administrator to perform any act or duty under the Clean Air Act which is not discretionary with the Administrator. Thus, this Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2) (citizen suit provision of the Clean Air Act) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question).
- 6. The requested declaratory relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) and 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a). The requested injunctive relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 2202 and 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a).
- 7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over EPA and its officials, including Administrator Wheeler, because EPA is an agency of the federal government operating within the United States.

NOTICE

8. By letter dated November 6, 2019, OCE provided the Administrator with written notice of the claims concerning the California SIP submissions stated in this action. OCE provided this notice

1 1

pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7604(b)(2) and 40 C.F.R. §§ 54.2, 54.3. Although more than 60 days have elapsed since OCE gave notice, Administrator Wheeler remains in violation of the law.

9. As Administrator Wheeler has failed to redress the Clean Air Act violations set forth in OCE's notice letter referenced in paragraph 8, there exists now between the parties an actual, justiciable controversy within the meaning of the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

VENUE

10. Venue in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because at least one defendant resides in the judicial district, a substantial part of the events giving rise to this litigation occurred within this judicial district, OCE resides within this judicial district, and there is no real property involved in the action.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

11. Intradistrict assignment of this matter to the San Francisco Division of the Court is appropriate pursuant to Civil Local Rules 3-2(c) and (d) because OCE's principal place of business is located in Napa, California; OCE's principal counsel resides in San Francisco County, California; EPA resides in this judicial district and maintains a major regional office, responsible for the SIP submissions at issue, in San Francisco, California; and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to OCE's claims occur in EPA's San Francisco, California office.

THE PARTIES

- 12. Plaintiff OUR CHILDREN'S EARTH FOUNDATION is a non-profit corporation based in Napa, California dedicated to protecting the environment. OCE promotes public awareness of domestic and international environmental impacts through information dissemination, education, and private enforcement of environmental protection statutes. OCE enforcement cases aim to achieve public access to government information, ensure proper implementation of environmental statutes and permitting, and enjoin violations of environmental and government transparency laws. OCE has an active membership of people from all over the United States with a significant portion of its members residing in California.
- 13. OCE is a non-profit corporation. Therefore, OCE is a "person" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 7602(e). As such, OCE may commence a civil action under 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a).

- 14. OCE brings this action on its own behalf and on behalf of its adversely affected members and staff. OCE's members and staff live, work, bike, recreate, and conduct educational, research, advocacy, and other activities in California in areas where air pollution, which should be regulated under the SIP submissions at issue in this case, harms their participation in and enjoyment of these activities. The air pollution that should be regulated by these SIPs also cause OCE's members and staff to experience chronic and acute harms to their health, which could be lessened or eliminated if the Administrator took the required actions to regulate air pollution through the SIP submissions at issue in this case. OCE's members and staff have concrete plans to continue living in California, visiting these areas, and engaging in these activities. The air pollution that should be regulated by the SIP submissions at issue in this lawsuit adversely affects the interests of OCE and its members and staff. The Administrator's failure to act on the SIP submissions at issue in this case also creates doubt and concern for OCE and its members and staff as to whether they are exposed to illegal levels of air pollution, or whether a Federal Implementation Plan ("FIP") is necessary to ensure compliance with the law. The interests of OCE and its members and staff have been, are being, and will continue to be irreparably harmed by the Administrator's failure to act on the SIP submissions at issue in this case.
- 15. The violations alleged in this Complaint deprive OCE and its members and staff of certain procedural rights associated with the Administrator's required action on the SIP submissions, including notice and opportunity to comment. The violations alleged in this Complaint also deprive OCE and its members and staff of certain information associated with the Administrator's required action on the SIP submissions. These procedural, informational, and other injuries are directly tied to the other harms OCE and its members and stuff are experiencing.
- 16. Furthermore, if the Administrator were to partially or fully disapprove of the SIP revisions at issue in this Complaint, the Administrator would be obligated to promulgate a FIP to correct any deficiencies within two years of any disapproval. Ultimately, the Administrator's failure to act in compliance with his mandatory duties deprives OCE and its members and staff of certainty that air quality is being maintained and improved in California and of the health and other benefits of that clean air.

- 17. The violations alleged in this Complaint have injured and continue to injure the interests of OCE and its members and staff. These injuries are traceable to the Administrator's failure to act. Granting the requested relief would redress these injuries by compelling the Administrator to act in compliance with what Congress has determined is an integral part of the regulatory scheme for attaining and maintaining NAAQS.
- 18. Defendant ANDREW WHEELER is Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Wheeler is sued in his official capacity. The Administrator is charged with implementation and enforcement of the Clean Air Act. As described below, the Clean Air Act assigns the Administrator certain non-discretionary duties, and Administrator Wheeler has failed to comply with these duties.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

- 19. The Clean Air Act establishes a partnership between EPA and the states for the attainment and maintenance of NAAQS. *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7515. This system is intended to "speed up, expand, and intensify the war against air pollution in the United States with a view to assuring that the air we breathe throughout the Nation is wholesome once again." H.R. Rep. No. 91-1146, at 1 (1970), *reprinted in* 1970 U.S.C.C.A.N. 5356, 5356. Towards this end, EPA has set NAAQS for seven pollutants. *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 50.4-50.17.
- 20. States, or regions within a state, must adopt a pollution control plan that contains enforceable emissions limitations necessary to attain NAAQS and meet applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act, including ensuring attainment, maintenance, and enforcement of NAAQS. *See, e.g.,* 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a)(1), (a)(2)(A). All such plans must be submitted to and approved by the Administrator. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a)(1), (k).
- 21. Within 60 days of the Administrator's receipt of a proposed SIP or SIP revision, the Clean Air Act requires the Administrator to determine whether the submission is sufficient to meet the minimum criteria established by the Administrator for such proposals. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B). If the Administrator fails to make this "completeness" finding, the proposed SIP or SIP revision is deemed complete by operation of law six months after submission. *Id.* If the Administrator determines that the

proposed SIP or SIP revision does not meet the minimum criteria, the State is treated as if it had not made the submission. *Id.* \S 7410(k)(1)(C).

- 22. Within 12 months of finding that a proposed SIP or SIP revision is complete (or deemed complete by operation of law), the Administrator must act to approve, disapprove, or approve in part and disapprove in part, the submission. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2). At most then, the Administrator has a maximum of 18 months to take action on a SIP after it has been submitted.
- Once the Administrator approves a SIP or SIP revision, polluters must comply with all emission standards and limitations contained in the SIP, and all such standards and limitations become federal law and are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens in federal courts. *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 7413, 7604(a).
- 24. If the Administrator finds that a State has failed to make a complete SIP submission or disapproves a SIP submission in whole or in part, the Clean Air Act requires the Administrator to promulgate a FIP within two years of that finding. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(c)(1)(A), (B).
- 25. If the Administrator fails to perform a non-discretionary duty, such as acting on a proposed SIP or SIP revision within the Clean Air Act deadlines, the Clean Air Act allows any person to bring suit to compel the Administrator to perform that duty. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 26. On or about May 17, 2017, the Administrator received a SIP submission from the State of California entitled Update to the San Joaquin Valley PM10 Maintenance Plan. This SIP submission relates to the nature and causes of exceedances of the NAAQS for particulate matter 10 micrometers of less in diameter ("PM10") in the San Joaquin Valley in 2013 and 2014.
- 27. On or about November 17, 2017, six months from the date the Administrator received the submission referenced in paragraph 26, the California SIP submission was deemed administratively complete. Therefore, the Administrator was required to fully or partially approve or disapprove the SIP submittal referenced in paragraph 26 by no later than November 17, 2018.
- 28. This SIP submission is still before the Administrator and is awaiting final action in accordance with the Clean Air Act. As of the filing of this Complaint, the Administrator has not granted final full or partial approval or disapproval to the California SIP submission referenced in paragraph 26.

- 29. On or about April 12, 2017, the Administrator received a SIP submission from the State of California, including the following revisions to the California SIP:
 - a. A SIP entitled 2008 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan for San Diego County. This SIP includes on-road motor vehicle emissions budgets and other measures aimed at curbing ozone.
 - b. A SIP entitled 2008 8-Hour Ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology State Implementation Plan for San Diego County. The SIP analyzes California's required ozone control technology for stationary sources in San Diego County.
- 30. On or about October 12, 2017, six months from the date the Administrator received the submissions referenced in paragraph 29, the California SIP submissions were deemed administratively complete. Therefore, the Administrator was required to fully or partially approve or disapprove the SIP submittals referenced in paragraph 29 by no later than October 12, 2018.
- 31. These SIP submissions are still before the Administrator and are awaiting final action in accordance with the Clean Air Act. As of the filing of this Complaint, the Administrator has not granted final full or partial approval or disapproval to the California SIP submissions referenced in paragraph 29.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF Failure to Perform a Non-Discretionary Duty to Act on California's SIP Submittals

- 32. OCE repeats and incorporates by reference the allegations in the above paragraphs and all paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 33. EPA received numerous SIP submissions from the State of California between April 12, 2017 and May 17, 2017. Amongst these SIP submissions were the Update to the San Joaquin Valley PM10 Maintenance Plan, 2008 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan for San Diego County, and 2008 8-Hour Ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology State Implementation Plan for San Diego County.
- 34. EPA determined by no later than six months after California's submission of these SIPs, either in fact or by operation of law, that the California SIP submissions met the minimum criteria for SIP submittal and were administratively complete. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(A).

- 35. Therefore, EPA had, and continues to have, a mandatory duty to fully or partially approve or disapprove the California SIP submissions by no later than 18 months after their submission, 12 months from their administrative completion date. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2), (3).
- 36. EPA's determinations whether to fully or partially approve or disapprove of the California SIP submissions were due between October 12, 2018 and November 17, 2018.
 - 37. EPA has not fully or partially approved or disapproved the California SIP submissions.
- 38. Accordingly, EPA has violated and continues to violate its mandatory duty in 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2).
- 39. This violation constitutes a "failure of the Administrator to perform any act or duty under this chapter which is not discretionary with the Administrator," within the meaning of the Clean Air Act's citizen suit provision. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2). EPA's violation is ongoing and will continue unless remedied by this Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks the following relief:

- A. Enter findings and declare that EPA has violated and continues to violate the Clean Air Act by failing to take final action on the California SIP submissions detailed above;
- B. Enjoin EPA to take final action on the California SIP submissions detailed above by a date certain.
- C. Retain jurisdiction over this matter until such time as EPA has complied with its non-discretionary duties under the Clean Air Act;
- D. Grant Plaintiff's costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to the citizen suit provision of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7604(d); and
- E. Issue any other relief, including injunctive relief, which this Court deems necessary, just, or proper or relief that Plaintiff may subsequently request.

DISCLOSURE OF NON-PARTY INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS

Based on Plaintiff's knowledge to date, pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-15, the undersigned certifies that, as of this date, other than the named parties, there is no such interest to report.