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11	UNITED STATES 1	DISTRICT COURT				
12	FOR THE NORTHERN DI					
13	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY					
14	and CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH,	) )				
15	Plaintiffs,	)				
16	·	) CASE NO. 3:22-cv-00052-WHO				
17 18	v. MICHAEL S. REGAN,	AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF				
19	in his official capacity as Administrator,	) (Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 <i>et. seq.</i> )				
20	United States Environmental Protection Agency,	) (Clean All Act, 42 O.S.C. §§ 7401 et. seq.)				
21	Defendant.	)				
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INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief through the citizen suit provision of the Clean Air Act (the Act) against Michael S. Regan, Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for the agency's failure to complete mandatory duties required by section 42 U.S.C. §§ 7410(k)(1) and 7410(k)(2) – (4) of the Act. Specifically, EPA failed to make findings that three areas designated as in "Serious" nonattainment for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)—Greater Connecticut and that state's New York metro region, and San Diego County (California)—did not submit their required state implementation plan (SIP) elements by deadlines EPA set. See Table 1, infra. In addition, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2), EPA failed to take final action to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve ozone nonattainment SIP element submittals for four areas: the West Mojave Desert (California); Dallas-Fort Worth (Texas); Eastern Kern County (California), and specifically that area's Rule 425.3 governing Portland Cement Kilns; and the Denver Metro/North Front Range (Colorado). See Table 2, infra. 2. Ground-level ozone—commonly known as "smog"—damages both people's health and the environment. Human exposure to ozone pollution causes "decreased lung function and increased respiratory symptoms," leading to increased emergency department visits and hospital admissions. National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone, 73 Fed. Reg. 16,436 (Mar. 27, 2008) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pts. 50, 58); see also EPA, Health Effects of Ozone Pollution, https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution (last visited Dec. 27, 2021). For plants and animals, ozone pollution can alter an ecosystem's structure and function, thereby putting species' survival at risk. National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone, 73 Fed. Reg. at 16,486-89; see also EPA, Ecosystem Effects of Ozone Pollution, https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/ecosystem-effects-ozone-pollution (last visited Dec. 27, 2021). Ozone pollution also contributes to the climate crisis by hindering plant growth, thereby reducing plants' ability to sequester carbon. National Ambient Air Quality

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Standards for Ozone, 73 Fed. Reg. at 16,486-89.

- 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.
  - 3. EPA's failures to fulfill its duties required under the Act mean that people living in these nonattainment areas are, and will continue to be, subjected to unhealthy levels of ozone pollution, and further environmental degradation will occur because the areas in nonattainment have not submitted the required plan elements to chart a course towards attainment of ozone standards.
  - 4. Plaintiffs ask this Court to find that EPA violated the Act when it failed, within the Act's six-month timeframe, to make findings of failure to submit for each of the states listed in Table 1, *infra*. Plaintiffs also ask that this Court order EPA to take final action by issuing findings of failure to submit to each state listed in Table 1, *infra*, for each of the SIP elements by a date certain.
  - 5. Plaintiffs further ask this Court to find that EPA violated the Act when it failed, within the Act's twelve-month timeframe, to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve the SIP submittals listed in Table 2, *infra*. Plaintiffs ask that this Court order EPA to take final action on each of those SIP submittals by a date certain.
  - 6. Plaintiffs intend to recover all available litigation costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, under section 304(d) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7604(d).

## **JURISDICTION**

- 7. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case involves federal questions arising under the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7410, as well as 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2), which authorizes any person to sue to compel the performance of a nondiscretionary duty under the Act.
- 8. This case does not concern federal taxes, is not a proceeding under 11 U.S.C. § 505 or 1146, and does not involve the Tariff Act of 1930. Thus, this Court has jurisdiction to order declaratory relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2201. If this Court orders declaratory relief, 28 U.S.C. § 2202 authorizes this Court to issue injunctive relief.

1 | NOTICE

9. In satisfaction of 42 U.S.C. § 7604(b) and 40 C.F.R. § 54, Plaintiffs mailed to EPA by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice of intent to sue regarding the violations alleged in this Complaint.

- 10. On September 27, 2021, Plaintiffs sent the first notice letter to EPA via certified mail, alerting the agency that it missed its deadlines to issue findings of failure to submit to "Serious" nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B). EPA received the notice letter no later than October 4, 2021. The statutory 60-day notice period expired no later than on December 3, 2021. EPA has not remedied all of the violations alleged in the notice letter.
- 11. On October 14, 2021, Plaintiffs sent a second notice letter, via certified mail, alerting EPA that it failed to take timely final action on certain SIP submittals for the West Mojave Desert area, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2). EPA received the notice letter no later than October 19, 2021. The statutory 60-day notice period expired no later than on December 18, 2021. EPA has not remedied the violations alleged in the notice letter.
- 12. On February 11, 2022, Plaintiffs sent a third notice letter, via certified mail, alerting EPA that it failed to take timely final action on certain SIP submittals for Dallas-Fort Worth, Eastern Kern County, and Denver Metro/North Front Range, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2). EPA received the notice letter no later than February 16, 2022. The statutory 60-day notice period expired no later than on April 17, 2022. EPA has not remedied the violations alleged in the notice letter.

#### **VENUE**

13. Venue in this Court is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1) for several reasons. First, Plaintiff Center for Environmental Health resides in the district, with their headquarters at 2201 Broadway, Suite 508, Oakland, California. Second, Defendant EPA resides and performs its official duties in this district, with a regional headquarters office at 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, California. Third, three of the claims in this Complaint—concerning San Diego, the

West Mojave Desert, and Eastern Kern County—concern EPA's failure to perform mandatory duties within EPA Region 9, meaning a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims in this case occurred in the Northern District of California.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

14. Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c), (d), this case is properly assigned to the San Francisco or Oakland Division of this Court because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to the claims in this case occurred in the County of San Francisco, where EPA Region 9 is headquartered.

#### **PARTIES**

- 15. Plaintiff CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of California. The Center for Biological Diversity has approximately 89,610 members throughout the United States and the world. Approximately 15,000 of these members live in the areas at issue here that are designated as in "Serious" nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The Center for Biological Diversity's mission is to ensure the preservation, protection, and restoration of biodiversity, native species, ecosystems, public lands and waters, and public health through science, policy, and environmental law.
- 16. Plaintiff CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its headquarters located in Oakland. The Center for Environmental Health protects the public from toxic chemicals by working with communities, consumers, workers, government, and the private sector to demand and support business practices that are safe for public health and the environment. The Center for Environmental Health works in pursuit of a world in which all people live, work, learn, and play in healthy environments.
- 17. Plaintiffs are "persons" as defined by the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7602(e).
- 18. As a result of EPA's failures of its mandatory duties to (1) hold the states in Table 1, *infra*, accountable for missing their deadlines to submit SIP elements; and (2) take final action on

complete SIP submittals in Table 2, *infra*, for the West Mojave Desert area, Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer harm from ozone pollution.

- 19. At least 15,000 of Plaintiffs' members live, work, recreate, travel, and engage in other activities throughout the areas at issue in this complaint and will continue to do so on a regular basis. Pollution in the affected areas threatens and damages, and will continue to threaten and damage, the health and welfare of Plaintiffs' members, as well as their ability to engage in and enjoy activities, particularly outdoor activities such as walking, biking, hiking, and playing with their children.
- 20. EPA's failures alleged herein also harm Plaintiffs' members' welfare interest in using and enjoying the natural environment. Elevated levels of ground-level ozone damage plant life and natural ecosystems, thus harming Plaintiffs' members' recreational and aesthetic interests in the nonattainment areas at issue in this complaint.
- 21. In addition, EPA's failure to timely perform its mandatory duties described herein adversely impacts Plaintiffs' members by depriving them of procedural protection and opportunities, as well as other information they are entitled to under the Act. For example, the Emissions Inventory SIP element that many areas listed in Table 1, *infra*, have not provided information—such as the pollution discharged into the atmosphere broken down by specified source categories—that the Act explicitly says the public is entitled to. Plaintiffs may use the information provided in the Emissions Inventory to identify priorities for advocacy, or to better understand the health impacts of particular sources in the nonattainment areas. For Plaintiffs to try and create an Emissions Inventory-type document on their own would require large amounts of organizational resources and expenses, meaning that this information provided as part of SIP submittal saves Plaintiffs time and money.
- 22. The above injuries will continue until the Court grants the relief requested herein. A court order requiring EPA to promptly undertake its mandatory duties would redress Plaintiffs' and Plaintiffs' members' injuries.

1 23. Defendant MICHAEL S. REGAN is the Administrator of the EPA. Administrator Regan 2 is charged with the duty to uphold the Clean Air Act and to take required regulatory actions according to the schedules established by the Act, including the mandatory duties at issue in this 3 case. Administrator Regan is sued in his official capacity. 4 STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND 5 24. The Clean Air Act seeks "to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources 6 7 so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population." 42 8 U.S.C. § 7401(b)(1).

- 25. Central to the Act is the requirement that EPA establish NAAQS for certain widespread air pollutants that endanger public health and welfare, referred to as "criteria pollutants." 42
- 11 U.S.C. §§ 7408-7409. One criteria pollutant is ozone. See 40 C.F.R. §§ 50.9, 50.10, 50.15, 50.19.
  - 26. The NAAQS establish allowable concentrations of criteria pollutants in ambient air.
- 13 Primary standards must be stringent enough to protect public health. 42 U.S.C. § 7409(b)(1).
- 14 | Secondary standards must be stringent enough to protect public welfare, including, but not
- 15 | limited to, effects on soils, water, vegetation, manmade materials, wildlife, visibility (i.e., haze),
- 16 climate, damage to property, economic impacts, and effects on personal comfort and well-being.
- 17 | *Id.* §§ 7409(b)(2), 7602(h).
- 18 | 27. After EPA sets or revises a NAAQS, the Act requires EPA to take steps to ensure that the
- 19 | standard is met. One of the first steps EPA must take is to identify, or "designate," areas of the
- 20 || country that either meet or do not meet the standard. 42 U.S.C. § 7407(d)(1)(A)-(B). Areas that
- 21 | meet the standard are in "attainment," whereas those that do not meet the standard are designated
- 22 | as in "nonattainment." Id. § 7407(d)(1)(A). Areas designated as in nonattainment are also
- 23 || classified according to the severity; classification categories for ozone nonattainment areas are
- 24 | Marginal, Moderate, Serious, Severe, and Extreme. *Id.* § 7511. Nonattainment areas are then
- 25 || subject to specific mandatory measures depending on their level of classification. *Id.* § 7511a.
- 26 | These plans, which must be submitted to EPA, are called a state implementation plan (SIP). *Id.* §
- 27 | 7410(a)(2)(I).

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1	28. EPA is required to determine whether a SIP submittal is administratively complete. 42
2	U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B). If, six months after a submittal is due, a state has not complied by
3	providing the required documentation, there is no submittal that can be deemed administratively
4	complete, and EPA has a non-discretionary duty to make a determination stating that the state
5	failed to submit the required SIP. Id. This determination is commonly referred to as a "finding of
6	failure to submit."
7	29. A finding of failure to submit is critical because it triggers a two-year clock for EPA to
8	step into the void left by the state's failure to submit a SIP by promulgating a federal
9	implementation plan (FIP) to reduce a criteria pollutant's levels to below the NAAQS. 42 U.S.C.
10	§ 7410(c).
11	30. Under the Act, EPA also has a nondiscretionary duty to take final action to approve,
12	disapprove, or conditionally approve a SIP submittal within twelve months of the submittal
13	either being deemed, or found, administratively complete. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) – (4).
14	FACTUAL BACKGROUND
15	31. Ground-level ozone forms when other pollutants, known as ozone precursors, react in the
16	presence of sunlight. See EPA, Ozone and Ozone Standards: The Basics,
17	https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/20151001basicsfs.pdf (last visited
18	Dec. 28, 2021). Ozone is found both in the Earth's stratosphere and at ground level, though the
19	impacts of ozone in each region are distinct. Stratospheric ozone protects the Earth from harmful
20	radiation from the sun's rays, whereas ground-level ozone—a key component of smog—is
21	harmful to human health and the environment. <i>Id</i> .
22	32. Serious negative health effects occur in individuals exposed to ozone pollution. These
23	health impacts include throat irritation, lung tissue damage, and exacerbation of asthma,
24	bronchitis, heart disease, and emphysema. National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone,
25	80 Fed. Reg. 65,292, 65,302-11 (Oct. 26, 2015) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pts. 50-53, 58).
26	Exposure to elevated levels of ground-level ozone is also linked increased emergency department
27	visits, hospitalizations, and even death. <i>Id.</i> at 65,302; <i>see also</i> Ana M. Vicedo-Cabrera, et al.,

1 Short term association between ozone and mortality: global two stage time series study in 406 2 locations in 20 countries, BMJ 368 (2020), https://www.bmj.com/content/368/bmj.m108. Certain populations are especially susceptible to harm from ozone pollution, such as children, the 3 elderly, those with existing lung disease, and individuals who work primarily outside. 80 Fed. 4 5 Reg. at 65,310-11. People of color and those living below the federal poverty line are likely to face greater risks of harms from ozone exposure. Review of the Ozone National Ambient Air 6 7 Quality Standards, 85 Fed. Reg. 49,830, 49,849-50 (Aug. 14, 2020) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. 8 pt. 50). 33. 9 Ozone pollution is also harmful to the environment. Ground-level ozone can be 10 especially harmful to sensitive vegetation—including trees such as the black cherry, quaking aspen, white pine, and ponderosa pine. EPA, Ecosystem Effects of Ozone Pollution, 11 https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/ecosystem-effects-ozone-pollution (last 12 13 visited Dec. 27, 2021). Ozone pollution harms soils, water, and wildlife, and their associated ecosystems, leading to diminished clean air and water. National Ambient Air Quality Standards 14 for Ozone, 73 Fed. Reg. 16,436, 16,485-86 (Mar. 27, 2008) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pts. 50, 15 58). Excess ground-level ozone also contributes to the climate crisis, as ozone pollution hinders 16 17 plant growth, thereby reducing the natural carbon sequestration potential of plants. *Id.* at 16,486; 18 see generally Biological Carbon Sequestration, UC Davis, 19 https://climatechange.ucdavis.edu/science/carbon-sequestration/biological/ (last visited Dec. 28, 2021). 20 21 34. On March 27, 2008, EPA published revised NAAQS for ozone. 73 Fed. Reg. 16,436. 22 35. On August 23, 2019, EPA classified the areas listed in Table 1, *infra*, as "Serious" 23 nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Several Areas Classified as 24 25 Moderate for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 84 Fed. Reg. 44,238

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(Aug. 23, 2019) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pts. 52, 81). More than 6.8 million people live in

these areas. See EPA, Nonattainment and Maintenance Area Population Tool: 2008 Ozone,

- https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=7935a00e2554440a8daf6cc035b 9455e (last visited April 18, 2022).
- 3 | 36. The "Serious" nonattainment designation triggered a duty for the state air agencies to submit SIP revisions and implement controls to satisfy the Act's statutory and regulatory
- 5 | requirements according to deadlines EPA set forth in the 2019 final rule. EPA gave the "Serious"
- 6 nonattainment states until August 3, 2020 to submit their required SIP elements, with the
- 7 | exception for the element addressing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)
- 8 | measures not tied to attainment, which was 18 months after the effective date of the final rule
- 9 | redesignating these areas to the serious classification, that is March 23, 2021. Determinations of
- 10 | Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of
- 11 | Several Areas Classified as Moderate for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality
- 12 | Standards, 84 Fed. Reg. at 44,245, 44,246.
- 13 | 37. The states did not submit all of their required SIP elements by these deadlines.
- 14 | 38. EPA had a statutory duty to, six months after the states' deadlines—or February 3, 2021
- 15 | and September 23, 2021 based on the SIP element—to issue findings that the states missed their
- 16 deadlines. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B).
- 17 39. EPA remains in violation of its mandatory duty to issue findings of failure to submit for
- 18 || the areas and elements listed in Table 1, *infra*.

## **TABLE 1 - AMENDED**

Area	Overdue Elements	EPA Deadline to Make a Finding of Failure to Submit
Greater Connecticut, CT	Enhanced Monitoring	Feb. 3, 2021
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, New York-New Jersey-Connecticut (CT portion)	<ul> <li>Enhanced Monitoring</li> <li>Attainment Demonstration- Serious</li> <li>Clean-Fuel Vehicle Programs</li> <li>Contingency Measures for Attainment</li> <li>Contingency Measures for RFP Milestones</li> <li>I/M Enhanced</li> <li>RFP Serious</li> </ul>	Feb. 3, 2021

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1	Area	Overdue Elements	EPA Deadline t Make a Finding Failure to Subm	
2	San Diago County	RACT Measures Tied to Attainment	Feb. 3, 2021	
3	San Diego County, CA	RACT Measures Not Tied to Attainment	Sept. 23, 2021	
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6	40. Under the Act,	EPA also has a nondiscretionary duty to take final ac	tion to approve,	
7	disapprove, or condition	onally approve a SIP submittal within twelve months	of the submittal	
8	either being deemed, o	or found, administratively complete. 42 U.S.C. § 7410	(k)(2) - (4).	
9	41. On May 21, 20	012, EPA classified the West Mojave Desert area, cove	ering parts of Los	
10	Angeles and San Bern	ardino Counties in California, as "Severe-15" nonatta	inment for the 2008	
11	ozone NAAQS. Air Q	uality Designations for the 2008 Ozone National Amb	oient Air Quality	
12	Standards, 77 Fed. Reg	g. 30,088 (May 21, 2012) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R.	pt. 81). More than	
13	926,000 people live in this area. See EPA, Nonattainment and Maintenance Area Population			
14	Tool: 2008 Ozone,			
15	https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=7935a00e2554440a8daf6cc035b			
16	9455e (last visited Dec. 28, 2021).			
17	42. EPA indicates that certain SIP elements for the West Mojave Desert area—the			
18	Reasonable Further Pr	ogress (RFP) contingency and attainment contingency	measures—were	
19	administratively complete by no later than June 11, 2019. See EPA, Required State			
20	Implementation Plan Elements Dashboard,			
21	https://edap.epa.gov/public/extensions/S4S_Public_Dashboard_2/S4S_Public_Dashboard_2.html			
22	(search for "West Mojave Desert" and "2008 ozone standard", and entry for "Contingency			
23	Provisions for RFP Milestones 182(c)(9)"); see also Clean Air Plans; 2008 8-Hour Ozone			
24	Nonattainment Area Requirements; West Mojave Desert, California, 86 Fed. Reg. 24,809,			
25	24,811 (May 10, 2021	) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pt. 52).		
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**EPA Deadline to** Make a Finding of **Failure to Submit** 

1	43. EPA's mandatory twelve-month deadline for the West Mojave Desert contingency
2	measures SIP elements passed on June 11, 2020. EPA has not taken final action on this
3	submittal, in violation of the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) – (4). See Table 2, infra.
4	44. On August 23, 2019, EPA classified the Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas area as in "Serious"
5	nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Determination of Attainment by the Attainment
6	Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Several Areas Classified as
7	Moderate for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 84 Fed. Reg. 44,238
8	(Aug. 23, 2019) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pts. 52, 81). All elements of that area's
9	nonattainment SIP were due by no later than August 3, 2020, with the exception for RACT
10	measures not tied to attainment, which were due March 23, 2021. Id. at 44,245-46.
11	45. Dallas-Fort Worth submitted the SIP elements listed in Table 2, <i>infra</i> , by no later than
12	May 13, 2020. The submittal was administratively complete no later than November 13, 2020.
13	EPA has proposed rules approving the SIP submittals. Air Plan Approval; Texas; Clean Air Act
14	Requirements for Enhanced Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance and Nonattainment New
15	Source Review, 86 Fed. Reg. 11,913, 11,914-15 (Mar. 1, 2021) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pt.
16	52); Air Plan Approval; Texas; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Dallas-Fort Worth
17	Ozone Nonattainment Area, 85 Fed. Reg. 64,084 (Oct. 9, 2020) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pt.
18	52).
19	46. It has been more than twelve months since the SIP elements for Dallas-Fort Worth listed
20	in Table 2 were deemed or found administratively complete. EPA has not taken final action to
21	approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve these SIP elements, as required under 42 U.S.C. §
22	7410(k)(2) - (4).
23	47. On August 22, 2018, the California Air Resources Board submitted to EPA Eastern Kern

- 24 APCD rule 425.3, Portland Cement Kilns. This submittal was found or deemed administratively
- complete by no later than February 22, 2019. 25
- 26 It has been more than twelve months since Rule 425.3 was deemed or found
- administratively complete. See Table 2, infra. EPA has not taken final action to approve, 27

disapprove, or conditionally approve this SIP elements, as required under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) – (4).

49. On July 27, 2020, Colorado submitted a SIP revision for the 2015 ozone NAAQS for the

Denver Metro/North Front Range Marginal nonattainment area covering nonattainment new

source review ("NNSR"). Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Colorado;

Denver Metro/North Front Range Nonattainment Area, 86 Fed. Reg. 60,434, 60,435 (Nov. 2,

2021) (to be codified at 40 C.F.R. pt. 52). This submittal was deemed or found to be complete by

no later than January 27, 2021. On November 2, 2021, EPA proposed approving this SIP

submittal. *Id*. at 60,434.

50. It has been more than twelve months since Colorado's NNSR submittal was deemed or found administratively complete. *See* Table 2, *infra*. EPA has not taken final action to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve this SIP revision, as required under 42 U.S.C.  $\S$  7410(k)(2) – (4).

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#### **TABLE 2 - AMENDED**

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Area	Elements	Completeness Date	EPA's Deadline to Approve,
		(no later than)	Disapprove, or
			Conditionally Approve
West Mojave	Contingency Measures VOC and	June 11, 2019	June 11, 2020
Desert	NOX for attainment		
	Contingency Provisions for RFP		
	Milestones		
	Emissions Inventory	Nov. 13, 2020	Nov. 13, 2021
	Contingency Measures for		
	Attainment		
Dallas-Fort	Contingency Provisions for RFP		
Worth, TX	Milestones		
	I/M Enhanced		
	Non-attainment NSR for Serious		
	RFP for Serious		

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Area	Elements	Completeness Date (no later than)	EPA's Deadline to Approve, Disapprove, or Conditionally Approve
Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District, CA	• Rule 425.3, Portland Cement Kilns	Feb. 22, 2019	Feb. 22, 2020
Denver Metro/North Front Range, CO	Marginal Nonattainment NNSR SIP revision (2015 ozone standards)	Jan. 27, 2021	Jan. 27, 2022

#### **CLAIM ONE**

# Failure to Perform a Nondiscretionary Duty Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B)

- 51. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs listed above.
- EPA has a mandatory duty under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B) to, after six months
- following SIP submittal deadlines, issue findings of failure to submit to states that do not timely
- - 53. It has been more than six months since the states listed in Table 1 (above) were required to submit the nonattainment SIP elements listed in that table.
  - 54. EPA has not issued findings of failure to submit for the nonattainment SIP elements in the nonattainment areas listed in Table 1 above.
  - 55. EPA is therefore in violation of its mandatory duty under the Act to issue findings of failure to submit within six months after the due date of SIP elements, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B).

#### **CLAIM TWO**

## Failure to Perform a Nondiscretionary Duty Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) – (4)

56. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs listed above.

AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1	57.	EPA has a mandatory duty under 42 U.S.C. § $7410(k)(2) - (4)$ to, within twelve months	
2	of a SIP submittal being deemed or found to be administratively complete, take final action		
3	approving, disapproving, or conditionally approving the complete SIP submittal.		
4	58.	It has been more than twelve months since the states listed in Table 2 (above) submitted	
5	SIP ele	ements that EPA determined to be complete.	
6	59.	EPA has not taken final action to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve the SIP	
7	submit	ttals listed in Table 2 by the deadlines listed in that table.	
8	60.	EPA is therefore in violation of its mandatory duty to take final action on complete SIP	
9	submit	ttals within twelve months, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2).	
10		RELIEF REQUESTED	
11	Plainti	ffs respectfully request that the Court:	
12	(A)	Declare that the Administrator is in violation of the Clean Air Act with regard to his	
13		failure to perform each mandatory duty listed above;	
14	(B)	Issue an injunction requiring the Administrator to perform his mandatory duties by	
15		certain dates;	
16	(C)	Retain jurisdiction of this matter for purposes of enforcing and effectuating the Court's	
17		order;	
18	(D)	Grant Plaintiffs their reasonable costs of litigation, including attorneys' and expert fees;	
19		and	
20	(E)	Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.	
21		Respectfully Submitted,	
22		/s/ Victoria Bogdan Tejeda	
23		Victoria Bogdan Tejeda (Cal. Bar # 317132) CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	
24		1212 Broadway, Suite 800 Oakland, CA 94612	
25		Tel: 510-844-7100 Fax: 510-844-7150	
26		Email: vbogdantejeda@biologicaldiversity.org	
27			

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5			Counsel for Plaintiffs Center for Biological Diversity and Center for Environmental Health
6	DATED:	April 22, 2022	
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