

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

RURAL EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION)
FOR COMMUNITY HELP,)
2389 W. Wards Bridge Road, Warsaw, NC)
28398,)
ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND,)
525 East Cotati Avenue, Cotati, CA 94931,)
CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY,)
660 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Suite 302,)
Washington, DC 20003,)
DON'T WASTE ARIZONA,)
6205 South 12th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85042,)
ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY PROJECT,)
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, 11th Floor,)
Washington, DC 20005,)
FOOD & WATER WATCH,)
1400 16th Street NW Suite 225, Washington, DC)
20036,)
HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED)
STATES,)
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037,)
SIERRA CLUB,)
2101 Webster Street, Suite 1300, Oakland, CA)
94612,)
SOUND RIVERS,)
2207 Trent Blvd, New Bern, NC 28562,)
and WATERKEEPER ALLIANCE,)
180 Maine Lane, Suite 603, New York, NY)
10038)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL)
PROTECTION AGENCY, and ANDREW)
WHEELER, Acting Administrator)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
William Jefferson Clinton Building)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.)
Mail Code 1101A)
Washington, D.C. 20460)

Defendants.)

Civ. No. _____

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff nonprofit groups Rural Empowerment Association for Community Help, Animal Legal Defense Fund, Center for Food Safety, Don't Waste Arizona, Environmental Integrity Project, Food & Water Watch, Humane Society of the United States, Sierra Club, Sound Rivers, and Waterkeeper Alliance (collectively, "Plaintiffs") challenge guidance that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), first issued on October 26, 2017, and updated on April 30, 2018, exempting Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations ("CAFOs") from requirements to inform state and local officials about releases of dangerous levels of pollutants as required by Section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act ("EPCRA"), 42 U.S.C. § 11004. *See* EPA, CERCLA and EPCRA Reporting Requirements for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances from Animal Waste at Farms (Apr. 30, 2018) ("EPCRA Exemption") (attached as Exhibit 1).

2. CAFOs are industrial livestock operations that concentrate large numbers of animals and their waste. The vast majority of livestock operations in the United States are smaller animal feeding operations that are not likely to emit hazardous substances at levels that trigger reporting requirements. But the fewer, largest CAFOs commonly do emit dangerous quantities of toxic gases.

3. Emissions generated from animal waste at CAFOs are highly toxic and are sickening communities across the country.

4. Exposure to ammonia and hydrogen sulfide released from the highly concentrated animal waste produced at CAFOs causes a multitude of health problems, including, but not limited to, respiratory problems, nasal and eye irritation, headaches, nausea, and even death.

5. EPCRA protects communities from toxic exposure to CAFO emissions by

requiring parties to report to state and local authorities information about their releases of hazardous material into the environment, when releases exceed threshold “reportable quantities.” This information – which must be made available to the public – enables community members and responders to develop remedial measures, investigate facilities, and protect against future releases.

6. For more than a decade, EPA has taken steps to undermine the effectiveness of EPCRA’s reporting requirement by exempting CAFOs from this obligation. These efforts weaken the protections against toxic releases that EPCRA provides to local communities.

7. In 2008, EPA issued a rule exempting all but the largest CAFOs from reporting air releases from animal waste under EPCRA, asserting that the animal waste reports that inform communities about toxic releases were unnecessary. CERCLA/EPCRA Administrative Reporting Exemption for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances from Animal Waste at Farms, 73 Fed. Reg. 76,948, 76,956 (Dec. 18, 2008) (“2008 CERCLA/EPCRA Rule”).

8. In 2017, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia vacated EPA’s 2008 EPCRA exemption, rejecting EPA’s argument that the reporting requirements serve no regulatory purpose. *Waterkeeper All. v. EPA*, 853 F.3d 527, 537–38 (D.C. Cir. 2017). In doing so, the court emphasized benefits EPCRA reporting provides to communities exposed to hazardous releases, including providing information about the hazardous substances “rapidly released from the manure” during pit agitation that “may reach toxic levels or displace oxygen, increasing the risk to humans and livestock,” and enabling authorities to respond with investigations, clean-ups, abatement orders, or other remedial measures, such as requiring a change in a CAFO’s waste management system. *Id.* at 536-37.

9. Despite this clear rejection of its attempt to exempt CAFOs from EPCRA’s

reporting requirements, EPA is now going even farther by attempting to eliminate the critical community protections afforded by EPCRA altogether. Just six months after the D.C. Circuit ruling – but prior to issuance of the court’s mandate that would have required CAFOs to report their emissions – on October 26, 2017, EPA issued the original EPCRA Exemption, initially labeled by EPA as “Interim Guidance,” exempting CAFOs from EPCRA’s toxic release reporting requirement based solely on its new interpretation of the EPCRA “routine agricultural operations” provision. *See* EPA, CERCLA and EPCRA Reporting Requirements for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances from Animal Waste at Farms (Oct. 26, 2017) (“2017 EPCRA Exemption”) (attached as Exhibit 2); EPA, Does EPA interpret EPCRA Section 304 to require farms to report releases from animal waste? (Oct. 25, 2017) (“2017 EPCRA Q&A”) (attached as Exhibit 3).

10. In April 2018, EPA updated its EPCRA Exemption to include a second basis to exempt CAFOs from EPCRA’s reporting requirement: the March 2018 amendments to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”). *See* EPCRA Exemption, Ex. 1; EPA, How do the reporting requirements in EPCRA Section 304 apply to farms engaged in “routine agricultural operations”? (Apr. 27, 2018) (“EPCRA Q&A”) (attached as Exhibit 4); EPA, How does the Fair Agricultural Reporting Method (FARM) Act impact reporting of air emissions from animal waste under CERCLA Section 103 and EPCRA Section 304? (Apr. 27, 2018) (“FARM Act Q&A”) (attached as Exhibit 5). The current EPCRA Exemption includes both bases for exempting CAFOs from EPCRA’s reporting requirement.

11. The EPCRA Exemption leaves communities without the information necessary to protect against these harmful releases – information that could be used to avoid exposure, initiate clean-ups, investigate facilities, propose remedial measures, and otherwise keep communities

safe from these poisonous substances. This, in turn, leaves them vulnerable to exposure to hazardous chemicals released by animal waste at CAFOs.

12. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of their members and supporters who live in close proximity to CAFOs that release massive quantities of hazardous pollutants such as ammonia and hydrogen sulfide into the air they breathe.

13. The EPCRA Exemption is a legislative rule affecting legal rights and duties of CAFOs that would have to report their toxic releases but for the EPCRA Exemption.

14. EPA promulgated the EPCRA Exemption outside of the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) rulemaking process. As of the date of this filing, EPA has not:

- a. published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register for the EPCRA Exemption;
- b. referenced the legal authority under which EPA proposed the EPCRA Exemption;
- c. published a final rule with a concise general statement of its basis and purpose;
- d. published a response to the comments submitted by the public or otherwise made those comments publicly available; or
- e. set an effective date at least 30 days after publication of a final rule.

15. Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court hold the EPCRA Exemption to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and otherwise not in accordance with law, and published without observance of legally required procedure, in violation of the APA. In addition, Plaintiffs seek an order vacating the EPCRA Exemption and requiring CAFOs to comply with EPCRA reporting requirements by a date certain, not to exceed 30 days after issuance of the Court’s Order.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question).

17. The EPCRA Exemption is a final agency action subject to judicial review. 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 704, 706.

18. Plaintiffs have a right to bring this action under the APA. *Id.* §§ 701–706.

19. An actual controversy exists between the parties within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201. This Court has authority to issue the relief requested under 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) (declaratory judgment and further relief).

20. Venue is proper in the District of Columbia pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1), because Defendants reside in this district, Plaintiffs Center for Food Safety, Environmental Integrity Project, Food & Water Watch, and the Humane Society of the United States reside in this district, and Defendants issued the EPCRA Exemption in this district.

PARTIES

21. Plaintiffs are nonprofit organizations whose purposes include ensuring that their members are aware of, and are not sickened or otherwise negatively impacted by, hazardous emissions emanating from animal waste at CAFOs. Because exposure to emissions from CAFOs is associated with a range of deleterious health impacts, Plaintiffs and their members would benefit from knowing whether and when CAFOs in their communities release hazardous substances in excess of EPA's reportable quantities, because such information could help them avoid exposures and any resulting adverse health impacts. In addition, the health of Plaintiffs and their members would be better protected if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

22. Plaintiff **Rural Empowerment Association for Community Help (“REACH”)** is a nonprofit organization dedicated to empowering the citizens in Duplin County, North Carolina, which is the top hog-producing county in the nation. Among other goals, the organization works to protect residents from harmful air pollution from CAFOs by fighting against the state’s lax regulation of hog waste disposal, which discriminates against communities of color in eastern North Carolina. Many REACH members live in homes that are surrounded by multiple swine CAFOs. EPA’s EPCRA Exemption harms REACH and its members because it denies them information about toxic air emissions from these CAFOs that they would use to protect their health and push for emission decreases. It also harms REACH and its members because it deprives them of protections they would otherwise have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

23. Plaintiff **Animal Legal Defense Fund** is a national nonprofit organization whose mission is to protect the lives and advance the interests of animals through the legal system. The organization accomplishes this mission by filing lawsuits, administrative comments, and rulemaking petitions to increase legal protections for animals, by supporting strong animal protection legislation, and by fighting legislation harmful to animals. The Animal Legal Defense Fund conducts this work on behalf of itself and more than 235,000 members and supporters throughout the United States, many of whom live near, recreate near, and closely monitor CAFOs. The Animal Legal Defense Fund utilizes information about the environmental impacts of CAFOs to advance its legal advocacy on behalf of the farmed animals who are directly harmed by air emissions from the facilities in which they are confined. EPA’s EPCRA Exemption harms the Animal Legal Defense Fund and its members by depriving them of

information and protections they otherwise would have if CAFO operators were required to provide release reports and local authorities were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

24. Plaintiff **Center for Food Safety** is a national nonprofit organization headquartered in the District of Columbia that works to protect human health and the environment by curbing the proliferation of harmful food production technologies and promoting sustainable alternatives. Principal among its activities are analyses and actions to mitigate the impact of industrial agriculture – including CAFOs – on human health and the environment. The Center for Food Safety serves its 75,000 members in part by developing a wide array of educational and informational materials that address the impacts of industrial agriculture. It disseminates these materials – which include policy reports, press releases, newsletters, action alerts, and fact sheets – to its members as well as to policymakers, government officials, other nonprofit organizations, and the public. The Center for Food Safety also engages in litigation strategies to ensure that the nation’s environmental laws are enforced with respect to food and agriculture. If the Center for Food Safety had access to the pollution reporting information that the EPCRA Exemption purports to exempt, it would provide that information to its members and use it to advocate on their behalf for increased protections. Center for Food Safety members cannot take steps to protect their health and wellbeing from air emissions from CAFOs because EPA has denied them access to this information. In addition, EPA’s EPCRA Exemption harms the Center for Food Safety and its members because it deprives them of protections they otherwise would have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

25. Plaintiff **Don’t Waste Arizona** is a nonprofit environmental organization created

for the protection, conservation, and preservation of the human and natural environment in and around Phoenix, and the state of Arizona. The organization helps its members fight against polluting industries and protect their own health and welfare. Without access to the pollution information that the EPCRA Exemption purports to exempt CAFOs from having to report, Don't Waste Arizona is severely hampered in its mission and would not be able to easily obtain information about releases of harmful air pollutants or share that information with its members. Don't Waste Arizona members cannot take steps to protect their health and wellbeing from emissions from CAFOs because EPA has denied them access to this information. In addition, EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms Don't Waste Arizona and its members because it deprives them of protections they otherwise would have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

26. Plaintiff **Environmental Integrity Project** is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to strengthening environmental laws and improving their enforcement. Its purpose includes ensuring that affected communities have information about toxic emissions from CAFOs. EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms Environmental Integrity Project because it denies the organization data about toxic releases from CAFOs that it needs to advocate for policies that promote environmental protection and the wellbeing of rural communities.

27. Plaintiff **Food & Water Watch ("FWW")** is a national, public interest, membership organization headquartered in the District of Columbia with over one million members and supporters. FWW's mission is to stand up to corporations that put profits before people and advocate for a democracy that improves people's lives and protects our environment. FWW uses grassroots organizing, policy advocacy, research, communications, and litigation to

further this mission. Pollution from factory farms, including CAFO air emissions subject to reporting under EPCRA, is one of FWW's priority issues. FWW works to increase transparency about how factory farms operate, where they are located, and the pollutants they emit into communities and waterways, as well as towards reducing that pollution and improving EPA regulation of the CAFO industry. The pollution information that EPCRA guarantees will be publicly available is key to FWW's ability to carry out its work, including providing emissions information to its members. This work is hampered by EPA's attempts to exempt CAFOs from reporting under EPCRA. Without this information, FWW members are not able to protect themselves from harmful emissions from CAFOs. EPA's illegal actions deny FWW and its members and supporters access to information to which EPCRA legally entitles them. In addition, EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms FWW and its members because it deprives them of protections they otherwise would have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

28. Plaintiff **Humane Society of the United States ("HSUS")** is a national nonprofit organization headquartered in the District of Columbia with millions of members and constituents nationwide, including members in all 50 states and in the District of Columbia, many of whom live in close proximity to CAFOs. Since its inception in 1954, HSUS has actively advocated for better laws to protect animals and their environment; conducted campaigns to combat animal abuse and promote strong animal welfare policies; and advocated against practices that injure, harass, or otherwise harm animals. Specifically, with its mission to create a humane and sustainable world for all animals – including people and their communities – HSUS works to ensure that its members are aware of, and not injured by, practices related to CAFOs releasing or otherwise discharging pollutants into the natural environment. HSUS

regularly researches, publishes reports about, and advocates against agricultural practices that impair the welfare of farmed animals and negatively impact the surrounding communities and environments. On behalf of itself and its members, who experience air quality impacts from CAFOs, HSUS provides education, submits public comments, files litigation, and advocates for policies and regulatory and legislative changes to mitigate the harmful environmental and social impacts of CAFOs. The information guaranteed by EPCRA is vital to the organization's functions and would assist its members and constituents in making informed choices affecting their health. In addition, EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms HSUS and its members because it deprives them of protections they otherwise would have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

29. Plaintiff **Sierra Club** is a national nonprofit organization of approximately 788,793 members dedicated to protecting and promoting the enjoyment of the environment. Sierra Club has had an active CAFO campaign for over ten years, with the goal of keeping CAFO pollution from harming public health and rural heritage. Many Sierra Club members live near CAFOs, and air pollution from CAFOs threaten these members' health, quality of life, and recreational activities. Sierra Club has helped members address pollution from CAFOs in many states including California, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas. If the Sierra Club had access to the pollution reporting information that the EPCRA Exemption purports to exempt, it would provide that information to its members and use it to advocate for increased protections on their behalf. In the absence of this information, Sierra Club and its members remain in the dark about the harmful toxins emitted by CAFOs and how they could protect their health. In addition, EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms

Sierra Club and its members because it deprives them of protections they otherwise would have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

30. Plaintiff **Sound Rivers** is a North Carolina-based nonprofit organization that guards the health of the Neuse and Tar-Pamlico River Basins. It unites with concerned citizens to monitor, protect, and preserve the watersheds covering nearly one quarter of North Carolina, and its work has included holding the hog industry to account for the pollution it produces. EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms Sound Rivers and its members because it denies them information about toxic emissions from these CAFOs that they would use to protect their health and push for emission decreases. In addition, EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms Sound Rivers and its members because it deprives them of protections they otherwise would have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

31. Plaintiff **Waterkeeper Alliance** is a nonprofit organization that has both individual supporting members in communities across the United States, in Canada, and elsewhere, as well as member organizations, comprised of individual Waterkeeper programs. On behalf of its over 35,000 individual members, including those who live, work, and recreate in close proximity to animal feeding operations, Waterkeeper Alliance advocates in local and national fora. It also keeps its members informed about environmental issues that affect them. Waterkeeper Alliance supports and connects its 184 member organizations by empowering them to protect their communities, ecosystems, and water quality and by sharing scientific, legal, and administrative resources. Hazardous air pollutants from animal waste, including ammonia and hydrogen sulfide, pose clear health and welfare risks to Waterkeeper Alliance's member

organizations and, in turn, to their own members in the communities they serve. Part of Waterkeeper Alliance's work includes maintaining an online forum for discussion of CAFO contamination, sending timely bulletins about CAFO regulations and other impacts to its member programs, and developing relevant educational resources for use by member programs and to support individual members. Additionally, Waterkeeper Alliance maintains on its website information devoted to CAFOs, including information on their regulation, their impacts on waterbodies, and legislative measures to prevent or reduce such impacts. Waterkeeper Alliance further advocates for more stringent regulation of CAFOs before state and national officials. EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms Waterkeeper Alliance by making it more difficult for it to help its members avoid exposure to hazardous CAFO emissions that could harm their health, and by denying the organization and its members information to which they are legally entitled. In addition, EPA's EPCRA Exemption harms Waterkeeper Alliance and its members because it deprives them of protections they otherwise would have if local response authorities received release reports from CAFOs and were better informed about the sources of toxic emissions in their jurisdictions.

32. Plaintiffs and their members and supporters have been and will continue to be injured by EPA's EPCRA Exemption, which deprives them of public health and safety information that federal law gives them the right to know. Together, Plaintiffs have millions of members and supporters, many of whom rely on EPCRA reporting to conduct their daily activities in ways that protect their health, for example, by remaining indoors when CAFOs are releasing large amounts of harmful emissions.

33. Without access to this information, Plaintiffs are hindered in their ability to educate the public about the health risks associated with air pollution from animal waste,

advocate for government policies that limit the public's exposure to harmful animal waste emissions, and ensure that state and local first responders possess the information needed to protect themselves and the public appropriately.

34. Because the EPCRA Exemption deprives state and local response agencies of critical information about CAFO air emissions, state and local response agencies are kept in the dark about sources of substantial toxic pollution within their jurisdictions, potentially placing the health and safety of Plaintiffs and their members at greater risk.

35. In addition, EPA's failure to comply with mandatory rulemaking procedures harmed Plaintiffs and their members and supporters by depriving them of administrative processes integral to their ability to protect their interests. Although EPA accepted comments on its 2017 EPCRA Exemption, published on October 26, 2017 – including comments submitted by a number of Plaintiffs here – it never made those comments available to the public nor published any response to them. EPA did not accept comments when, without prior notice, it published the updated EPCRA Exemption on April 30, 2018, even though the updated EPCRA Exemption added an entirely new basis for the purported exemption to EPCRA reporting requirements.

36. Finally, the EPCRA Exemption contributes to environmental and health harms that injure Plaintiffs' members and supporters. As EPA has acknowledged, requiring reporting increases the likelihood that a facility will take voluntary steps to reduce or eliminate its emissions. EPA, 1 Regulatory Impact Analysis of Reportable Quantity Adjustments Under Sections 102 and 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, at 34 (1985) [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2007-0469-0013]. The EPCRA Exemption excuses CAFOs from reporting, thereby decreasing the likelihood of these voluntary emission reductions.

37. EPCRA reports also inform local regulators and the public about which facilities in their communities pollute the most, allowing for campaigns to pressure the facilities to adopt less polluting operational practices. Information about sources of toxic air pollution also allows community members to avoid recreating or otherwise spending time near those toxic sources.

38. These injuries are actual, concrete, and irreparable. Plaintiffs and their members and supporters will continue to suffer harm as a result of EPA's unlawful EPCRA Exemption unless and until this Court provides the relief prayed for in this Complaint.

39. An Order vacating the EPCRA Exemption and its supporting documents and mandating compliance with EPCRA reporting requirements by a date certain would redress Plaintiffs' injuries.

40. Defendant **EPA** is a federal agency charged with protecting public and environmental health, in part, by assuring that citizens and first responders have access to information about emissions of hazardous pollutants from agricultural operations.

41. Defendant **Andrew Wheeler** is the Acting Administrator of EPA. Acting Administrator Wheeler, whom Plaintiffs sue in his official capacity, has legal responsibility for administering and overseeing EPA.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

42. Animal Feeding Operations can concentrate millions of animals in a single facility, where they generate massive quantities of urine and feces. This waste, along with the animals' flatulence and piles of dead animal carcasses, in turn generates toxic emissions. Although a single CAFO can produce more waste than the average city, unlike a city that treats its sewage at wastewater treatment plants, CAFOs often store their animal feces and urine untreated in giant pits that emit large quantities of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide into the air.

See D. Bruce Harris et al., *Ammonia Emissions Factors from Swine Finishing Operations*, from 10th Annual Emission Inventory Conference, at 1 (2001), <http://www.prairieswine.com/pdf/34465.pdf> (CAFOs account for nearly 75% of the total ammonia emissions in the U.S.); EPA, Non-Water Quality Impact Estimates for Animal Feeding Operations, at 2-30 to 2-31 (2002), https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cafo_nonwaterquality.pdf (large and medium dairy and swine CAFOs emit nearly 190,000 pounds of hydrogen sulfide annually).

43. Exposure to ammonia triggers respiratory problems, causes nasal and eye irritation, and in extreme circumstances can lead to scarring of the respiratory tract or even death. Iowa State Univ. and The Univ. of Iowa Study Grp., Iowa Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations Air Quality Study, at 123 (2002), https://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/ehsrc/CAFOstudy/CAFO_6-3.pdf. Ammonia concentrations of greater than 100 parts per million (“ppm”) have been regularly reported on CAFOs. *Id.* These ammonia concentrations are over 1,000 times levels considered unsafe by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (“ATSDR”). See ATSDR, Toxicological Profile for Ammonia, at 19–20 (Sept. 2004), <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp126.pdf> (setting 0.1 ppm chronic-duration Minimum Risk Level for ammonia inhalation exposure).

44. Exposure to hydrogen sulfide can lead to major health problems, with even small concentrations triggering headaches, nausea, and eye, skin, and respiratory irritation. ATSDR, Toxicological Profile for Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbonyl Sulfide, ch. 3 at 32–82 (2016), <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp114.pdf>. Hydrogen sulfide also targets the nervous system, and chronic low-level exposure can impair balance, visual field performance, color

discrimination, hearing, memory, mood, and intellectual function. *Id.* at 74–82. Higher levels of exposure can cause a loss of consciousness and possibly death. *Id.* at 28–32.

45. People living near CAFOs are suffering as a result of exposure to these toxic chemicals. They exhibit increased rates of ailments such as respiratory problems, headaches, diarrhea, and nausea. *See* Earthjustice et al., Comment Letter on CERCLA/EPCRA Administrative Reporting Exemption for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances From Animal Waste at Animal Feeding Operations, at 8–9 & nn.37–41 (Mar. 27, 2008),

http://earthjustice.org/sites/default/files/library/legal_docs/signed-final-cafo-comments.pdf.

People have become seriously ill and even died as a result of breathing fumes released during manure pit agitation, a process necessary to operate liquid manure storage systems. *See* K.J.

Donham, *Community and Occupational Health Concerns in Pork Production: A Review*, 88 J.

ANIM. SCI. 102, 107 (2010), <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCOURTS-caDC-09-01017/pdf/USCOURTS-caDC-09-01017-1.pdf>.

46. The largest and most highly-concentrated animal production facilities contribute disproportionately to the harmful emissions from animal agriculture. Less than twenty percent of livestock feeding operations produce over 90 percent of the country’s livestock animals, including beef cattle, dairy cows and finisher swine.¹ The poultry sector is even more concentrated, with around six percent of operations producing 90 percent of the nation’s broiler chickens, turkeys,

¹ Livestock and poultry production data were collected from the 2012 United States Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service Census of Agriculture, and sorted by “farm size” based on the total number of animals at the operation. Of the 113,795 total operations producing cattle on feed, dairy cows, and finishing swine in 2012, 20,701 operations (18%) were above the size threshold to be classified as a medium CAFO. *See infra* note 3; USDA Census of Agriculture, 2012 Census, Volume 1 Chapter 1: U.S. National Level Data (2012), https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_1_US/.

and laying hens.² These operations confine at least the minimum number of animals to be classified as a medium or large CAFO, per EPA's regulatory definition.³ For example, out of 1.1 million animal feeding operations, just 24,500 operations of at least this medium or large CAFO size produced over one billion beef cattle, finisher hogs, and broiler chickens in 2012.⁴ The animals in these operations generate a significant amount of manure, which emits a large proportion of the country's total manure-related air emissions.⁵

47. The vast majority of animal agriculture operations are smaller operations that would not need to report emissions of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide under EPCRA because their emissions do not exceed the applicable reportable quantity of 100 pounds per day. For example, approximately 59 percent of operations with broiler chickens are not expected to emit 100 pounds or more of ammonia per day, and an even greater percentage are not expected to emit 100 pounds or more of hydrogen sulfide per day.⁶ Approximately 81 percent of swine operation with grower

² Six percent represents 14,938 operations within the same size class out of 231,217 total operations producing broilers, turkeys and layer hens. *See supra* note 1; *infra* note 3.

³ An operation is classified as a medium or large CAFO if the operation confines at least a certain number of animals and discharges pollutants into surface waters. A medium or large CAFO confines at least between 300 cattle or cow/calf pairs, 200 mature dairy cattle, 750 swine weighing over 55 pounds, and 37,500 meat-producing chickens on dry litter systems. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 122.23.

⁴ 3.6% of cattle feedlot operations produced 92.1% of beef cattle, 31% of finisher swine operations produced 98.6% of finisher hogs, and 33.2% of broiler operations produced 88.8% of meat chickens.

⁵ The amount of manure excreted and the amount of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide emissions generally scale proportionately to the number of animals at an operation. Variability may arise due to differences in feed quality, feed intake, and manure management. *See* American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Manure Production and Characteristics 1 (2005), <http://www.agronext.iastate.edu/immag/pubs/manure-prod-char-d384-2.pdf>

⁶ *See* Hongwei Xin et al., Ammonia (NH₃) and Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Emission Rates for Poultry Operations (2009) (linked to in 2017 EPCRA Exemption), <https://epa.ohio.gov/portals/27/serc/CAFOpoultryemissions.pdf>

or finisher pigs are not expected to emit 100 pounds or more of ammonia per day, and an even greater percentage are not expected to emit 100 pounds or more of hydrogen sulfide per day.⁷ Approximately 97 percent of dairy operations are not expected to emit 100 pounds or more of ammonia per day, and an even greater percentage are not expected to emit 100 pounds or more of hydrogen sulfide per day.⁸ Approximately 96 percent of beef operations are not expected to emit 100 pounds or more of ammonia per day.⁹

48. Thus the majority of operations do not release the reportable quantity of these toxic chemicals and thus do not need to report emissions under EPCRA. Accordingly, in responding to comments on the 2008 CERCLA/EPCRA Rule, EPA agreed with the comment that “[s]mall farms should not be affected even if the reporting requirements stay in place

⁷ See Calculation Worksheet – Ammonia and Hydrogen Sulfide Emissions: Swine Operations – Confinement with Liquid Manure Management Systems (2009) (linked to in 2017 EPCRA Exemption), http://livestocktrail.illinois.edu/uploads/manure/papers/EPCRA_Swine_Calc.pdf. The number of animals expected to emit 100 pounds of ammonia or hydrogen sulfide per day was calculated by dividing 100 pounds by the upper bound per-animal emissions constants (0.055 pounds of ammonia per animal day or 0.0104 pounds of hydrogen sulfide per animal per day) given by this document.

⁸ See Calculation Worksheet – Ammonia and Hydrogen Sulfide: Dairy Operations (2009) (linked to in 2017 EPCRA Exemption), <https://epa.ohio.gov/portals/27/serc/CAFODairyEmissionsWorksheet.pdf>. The number of animals expected to emit 100 pounds of ammonia or hydrogen sulfide per day was calculated by dividing 100 pounds by the upper bound emission rates (0.07 pounds of ammonia per animal per day or 0.000134 pounds of hydrogen sulfide per animal per day) given by this document.

⁹ See Rick Stowell and Rick Koelsch, Ammonia Emissions Estimator (Daily Version) (2009) (linked to in 2017 EPCRA Exemption), <https://water.unl.edu/documents/Ammonia%20Emissions%20Estimator%20-%20Daily%20VersionV03.pdf>. The number of animals expected to emit 100 pounds of ammonia was calculated by dividing 100 pounds by the unit ammonia loss calculated with high-end values (0.35 pounds of ammonia per animal per day) given by this document. The unit ammonia loss was calculated using values from Table 1 for “Open dirt lots (hot, arid region)” for “Beef,” from Table 2 for “Composted manure (no carbon amendment),” and from Table 3 for “Beef – Finishing Cattle.” The 2017 EPCRA Exemption did not include a method for estimating hydrogen sulfide emissions from beef operations.

because these farms do not generally have a large enough herd of animals to reach the requisite levels of toxins.” EPA, Response to Comment Document, CERCLA/EPCRA Administrative Reporting Exemption for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances from Animal Waste at Farms 28-29 (Dec. 12, 2008) [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2007-0469-1359]; *see also* 2008 CERCLA/EPCRA Rule, 73 Fed. Reg. at 76,958 (acknowledging in its Regulatory Impact Analysis of the 2008 Rule that “small farms would probably not be affected by the reporting requirements” of EPCRA).

49. In addition to these reportable releases to air, CAFOs may also release extremely hazardous substances above reportable quantities into water during flooding and storm events, or other occurrences of waste pit failure.

50. Communities around CAFOs rely on information from EPCRA reports to protect against and respond to hazardous materials released by CAFOs into the environment that threaten their health and wellbeing. *Waterkeeper All.*, 853 F.3d at 536 (discussing comments explaining “scenarios where the reports could be quite helpful in fulfilling [EPCRA’s] goals”).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

I. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

51. Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act to support emergency planning and preparedness in local communities, and to provide local governments and communities with information about chemical hazards in their area.

52. To achieve these ends, EPCRA contains a general requirement that facilities that “release” more than a threshold quantity of an “extremely hazardous substance” must report that release to local emergency response agencies, and that those reports must be made available to the public. *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 11004, 11044(a).

53. Immediate release reporting under EPCRA provides local and state emergency responders with information critical to appropriately assessing and safely responding to citizen

complaints of suspicious or noxious odors.

54. The EPCRA reporting requirement increases the likelihood that a facility will take voluntary steps to reduce or eliminate its emissions.

55. EPCRA requires EPA to publish a list of extremely hazardous substances that will be subject to this reporting requirement. *Id.* § 11002(a)(2). EPA must also determine, by regulation, threshold quantities of releases above which a report is required, commonly known as the “reportable quantity.” *Id.* § 11002(a)(3)(A).

56. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”) contains provisions that require EPA to list “hazardous substances” with reportable quantities, and require facilities to report the release of any such hazardous substance. *See id.* §§ 9602, 9603(a).

57. EPCRA reports must be submitted to local emergency response agencies, while CERCLA reports must be submitted to the federal government. *Compare id.* § 9603(a), *with id.* § 11004(b), (c).

58. EPA lists ammonia and hydrogen sulfide as “extremely hazardous substances” under EPCRA, and lists a reportable quantity of 100 pounds per day for each. 40 C.F.R. pt. 355, app. A.

59. EPA lists ammonia and hydrogen sulfide as “hazardous substances” under CERCLA, with a reportable quantity of 100 pounds per day for each. *Id.* § 302.4(a).

60. EPCRA broadly defines “release” to mean “any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, or toxic

chemical.” 42 U.S.C. § 11049(8). The term “environment,” in turn, “includes water, air, and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, and land and all living things.” *Id.* § 11049(2).

61. Under EPCRA, polluters must submit reports to local emergency response agencies for three types of releases: (1) release of an EPCRA extremely hazardous substance that also requires reporting under CERCLA; (2) release of an EPCRA extremely hazardous substance that does *not* require reporting under CERCLA; and (3) releases of a substance listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance, but not as an EPCRA extremely hazardous substance. *Id.* § 11004(a). Under all three situations, written release reports “shall be made available to the general public.” *Id.* §§ 11004(c); 11044(a).

62. For the second category of release, EPCRA requires release reports “[i]f a release of an extremely hazardous substance . . . is not subject to the notification requirements under . . . CERCLA . . . but only if the release . . . occurs in a manner which would require notification under . . . CERCLA.” *Id.* § 11004(a)(2).

63. In other words, notwithstanding the lack of any parallel CERCLA reporting requirement for that release, EPCRA requires reporting of that release so long as the substance enters the environment in a manner that would typically qualify as a “release.”

64. Under all three circumstances, the reporting requirement applies to releases from a “facility at which a hazardous chemical is produced, used, or stored.” *Id.*

65. EPCRA broadly defines the term “facility” to mean “all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of [the

release reporting provisions of] section 11004 of this title, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.” *Id.* § 11049(4).

66. For the term “hazardous chemical,” EPCRA adopts the definition of that term from Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) regulations, but with certain added exceptions. *See id.* §§ 11021(e), 11049(5). The OSHA regulations broadly define “hazardous chemical” as “any substance, or mixture of substances” “which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.” 29 C.F.R. § 1910.1200(c).

67. OSHA classifies anhydrous ammonia and hydrogen sulfide as “toxic and reactive highly hazardous chemicals which present a potential for a catastrophic event at or above [a] threshold quantity.” *Id.* § 1910.119 app. A. In addition, OSHA classifies both substances as air contaminants. *See id.* § 1910.1000(e) tbl.Z-1.

68. As noted above, the EPCRA reporting requirement applies to facilities that either produce, store, or use a hazardous chemical. As relevant to this last category of facilities, EPCRA contains an exception from its definition of “hazardous chemical” that states that this term does not include “[a]ny substance to the extent it is *used* in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.”¹⁰ 42 U.S.C. § 11021(e)(5) (emphasis added). EPCRA contains no parallel “routine agricultural operations” exception for facilities that *produce* or *store* hazardous chemicals. *See id.*

69. Ammonia and hydrogen sulfide are thus “hazardous chemicals” for the purposes of EPCRA, and any facility that either produces or stores ammonia or hydrogen sulfide is a

¹⁰ Though not relevant to the claims here, Plaintiffs disagree that the waste management or other practices conducted at many AFOs qualify as “routine agricultural operations.” *See* 42 U.S.C. § 11021(e)(5).

facility that is subject to the EPCRA reporting requirement. *Id.* § 11004(a).

II. The Administrative Procedure Act

70. The APA governs how federal agencies may propose and establish regulations, and provides the basic framework for judicial review of such agency actions. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 702.

71. The APA defines “rule,” in relevant part as, “the whole or a part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy.” *Id.* § 551(4).

72. Courts in this Circuit have defined a substantive or legislative rule – as compared to an interpretive rule, general statement of policy, or a rule of agency organization, procedure or practice – as one that affects individual rights and obligations and has the force and effect of law. Agencies must provide for notice and comment when promulgating substantive or legislative rules.

73. The APA requires that, before adopting a new rule, “General notice of proposed rule making shall be published in the Federal Register.” *Id.* § 553(b). This notice “shall include— (1) a statement of the time, place, and nature of public rule making proceedings; (2) reference to the legal authority under which the rule is proposed; and (3) either the terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved.” *Id.*

74. After the required publication of the notice, “the agency shall give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making through submission of written data, views, or arguments with or without opportunity for oral presentation. After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the agency shall incorporate in the rules adopted a concise general statement of their basis and purpose.” *Id.* § 553(c).

75. In most circumstances, the APA requires that publication of the final rule “shall be made not less than 30 days before its effective date.” *Id.* § 553(d).

76. In addition to these procedural requirements concerning the promulgation of rules, the APA provides that reviewing courts “shall . . . hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions” when the court finds that those actions are “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right,” or that the action has been adopted “without observance of procedure required by law.” *Id.* § 706(2)(A),(C),(D).

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY:
EPA’S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH EPCRA AND CERCLA**

77. In the early 2000s, as community organizations began using the reporting requirements of CERCLA and EPCRA to learn about hazardous emissions from local CAFOs, CAFO industry groups asked EPA for a “safe harbor” from enforcement of CERCLA and EPCRA reporting. Testimony of Catherine Fitzsimmons, Chief, Air Quality Bureau, Iowa Dep’t of Natural Res., on behalf of the Nat’l Ass’n of Clean Air Agencies before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee 4–5 (Sept. 6, 2007) [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2007-0469-1214].

78. In 2005, EPA began to enter into consent agreements with CAFOs to settle their prior CERCLA and EPCRA reporting violations for a nominal fine, and EPA agreed to suspend its CERCLA and EPCRA reporting enforcement while the agency developed methodologies to estimate air emissions from CAFOs. Animal Feeding Operations Consent Agreement and Final Order, 70 Fed. Reg. 4958 (Jan. 31, 2005).

79. Two years later, in response to an industry petition, EPA went even further: it proposed exempting all animal feeding operations from reporting releases into the air of any

hazardous substance from animal waste. CERCLA/EPCRA Administrative Reporting Exemption for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances from Animal Waste, 72 Fed. Reg. 73,700 (Dec. 28, 2007); *see also* Notice of Availability of a Petition for Exemption from EPCRA and CERCLA Reporting Requirements for Ammonia from Poultry Operations, 70 Fed. Reg. 76,452 (Dec. 27, 2005) (petition submitted on Aug. 5, 2005).

80. In 2008, EPA finalized the rule exempting animal feeding operations from requirements under CERCLA and EPCRA to report releases of hazardous air pollutants that exceed EPA's reportable quantity levels. 2008 CERCLA/EPCRA Rule, 73 Fed. Reg. 76,948 (Dec. 18, 2008). EPA's 2008 CERCLA/EPCRA Rule exempted all animal feeding operations from release reporting under CERCLA, and all but the largest CAFOs from release reporting under EPCRA. *Id.* at 76,950.

81. Some of Plaintiffs filed a petition to review EPA's 2008 CERCLA/EPCRA Rule, and in April 2017, the D.C. Circuit vacated the 2008 CERCLA/EPCRA Rule, finding it unlawful. *Waterkeeper All.*, 853 F.3d at 537–38. The Court stayed its mandate through May 2, 2018, based, in part, on EPA's representation that it needed time to develop “guidance” for CAFOs on how to measure or estimate their emissions. *See, e.g.*, EPA's Mot. to Stay Issuance of Mandate 1, *Waterkeeper All.*, No. 09-1017 (July 17, 2017), ECF No. 1684518.

82. Instead of instructing CAFOs about how they could comply with EPCRA and the court's opinion, the “guidance” that EPA published on its website on October 25, 2017 instructed CAFOs that they need not comply with EPCRA's reporting requirement at all. *See* 2017 EPCRA Exemption, Ex. 2; 2017 EPCRA Q&A, Ex. 3. In this EPCRA Exemption, EPA explained that it was now interpreting EPCRA to exempt CAFOs that use substances – including animal waste that produces ammonia and hydrogen sulfide – in “routine agricultural operations” from the

EPCRA reporting requirement. EPA stated that although it intended to “conduct a rulemaking to clarify its interpretation,” the exemption would nonetheless take immediate effect, even before the start of its proposed rulemaking process. *Id.*

83. CAFOs neither capture nor use any of the ammonia or hydrogen sulfide that they produce and release into the environment.

84. On March 23, 2018, Congress enacted the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (“Omnibus Bill”). Title XI of the Omnibus Bill, called the “Fair Agricultural Reporting Method Act” or “FARM Act,” expressly exempts “air emissions from animal waste (including decomposing animal waste) at a farm” from CERCLA’s reporting requirements. Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141, § 1102, 132 Stat. 348, 1148. The FARM Act defines the term “farm” as a site or area (including associated structures) that (i) is used for (I) the production of a crop; or (II) the raising or selling of animals (including any form of livestock, poultry, or fish); and (ii) under normal conditions, produces during a farm year any agricultural products with a total value equal to not less than \$1,000.” *Id.*

85. The FARM Act did not exempt CAFOs or farms from reporting under EPCRA.

86. In April 2018, EPA amended its EPCRA Exemption website, adding to the “routine agricultural operations” theory a new theory that CAFOs need not report under EPCRA because Congress, through the FARM Act, exempted them from reporting under CERCLA. *See* EPCRA Exemption, Ex. 1; FARM Act Q&A, Ex. 5. EPA based this new theory on its view that because CAFO emissions do not “occur in a manner” that would require CERCLA reporting, CAFOs need not report under EPCRA. *Id.*

87. The updated EPCRA Exemption states that EPA plans to conduct a rulemaking on the new legal theory, yet the exemption went into effect immediately.

88. Though EPA originally styled the EPCRA Exemption as a “guidance,” EPA intends for the EPCRA Exemption to affect the legal rights and duties of third parties and to have the force and effect of law, and it therefore constitutes a substantive, legislative rule – not “guidance” – within the meaning of the APA.

89. When enacting the CERCLA exemption in the FARM Act, legislators expressly stated that EPCRA reports are still required notwithstanding the “occur in a manner” language. *See, e.g.*, 115 Cong. Rec. S1925 (daily ed. Mar. 22, 2018) (statement by FARM Act Co-Sponsor Senator Carper noting that the Act “leaves intact reporting requirements under [EPCRA]”).

90. After EPA issued its EPCRA Exemption, ten members of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works – including two co-sponsors of the FARM Act – asked EPA to immediately rescind the EPCRA Exemption because it is “legally flawed and is based on an erroneous interpretation of the law with implications beyond reporting of releases from animal waste,” and because it “exceed[s] EPA’s statutory authority.” Letter from Thomas R. Carper et al., Ranking Member, United States Senate, to Scott Pruitt, Administrator, EPA, at 1, 2 (May 25, 2018) (attached as Exhibit 6), https://www.epw.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/8/e/8e31f21c-0805-4cab-aa96-2e084d6e03e5/3FCE938E06E8830762AE52C34B36D2F5.5.25.2018-letter-to-epa-on-emission-reporting-under-epcra.pdf (additionally noting that “[n]one of the hearing statements of the Committee members, witnesses, or materials entered into either the Committee record or the Congressional Record at the time of the FARM Act’s passage support EPA’s new interpretation of EPCRA” and that EPA’s new reading of EPCRA is “[o]bviously . . . inconsistent with longstanding EPA policy” that requires reporting of releases of the “hundreds of substances” that are designated as extremely hazardous substances under EPCRA but not CERCLA.).

91. On August 1, 2018, EPA published in the Federal Register a rule that amended its EPCRA regulations to do away with the regulatory provision promulgated in 2008 – the provisions vacated by the D.C. Circuit’s mandate in 2018 – that exempted CAFOs from EPCRA reporting. Vacatur Response – CERCLA/EPCRA Administrative Reporting Exemption for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances From Animal Waste at Farms; FARM Act Amendments to CERCLA Release Notification Requirements, 83 Fed. Reg. 37,444 (Aug. 1, 2018).

92. Notwithstanding EPA’s formal compliance with the D.C. Circuit’s mandate, the EPCRA Exemption remains on EPA’s webpage and continues to direct CAFOs that they need not report their releases of EPCRA extremely hazardous substances. *See* EPA, CERCLA and EPCRA Reporting Requirements for Air Releases of Hazardous Substances from Animal Waste at Farms (Aug. 30, 2018) (attached as Exhibit 7) (directing that “air emissions from animal waste (including decomposing animal waste) at a farm do not need to be reported under EPCRA” notwithstanding the fact that “[o]n May 2, 2018, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit issued a mandate vacating the 2008 administrative reporting exemption.”), <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/cercla-and-epcra-reporting-requirements-air-releases-hazardous-substances-animal-waste-farms>.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of the APA: Failure to Comply with Mandatory Rulemaking Procedures

93. The allegations set forth above are incorporated by reference.

94. The EPCRA Exemption constitutes final agency action that affects the legal rights and duties of third parties and has the force and effect of law.

95. As of the date of this filing, EPA has failed to publish in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking for the EPCRA Exemption.

96. As of the date of this filing, EPA has failed to reference the legal authority under which it was issuing the EPCRA Exemption.

97. As of the date of this filing, EPA has failed to make public any comments the Agency received in response to the EPCRA Exemption.¹¹

98. As of the date of this filing, EPA has failed to publish a response to the comments it received from the public about the EPCRA Exemption.

99. As of the date of this filing, EPA has failed to publish in the Federal Register a final rule for the EPCRA Exemption.

100. As of the date of this filing, EPA has failed to set an effective date for the EPCRA Exemption at least 30 days after publication of a final rule in the Federal Register.

101. The EPCRA Exemption is not an interpretative rule, general statement of policy, or rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice.

102. EPA did not have good cause to determine that notice and public procedure were impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest for the EPCRA Exemption.

103. Nor did EPA include in the EPCRA Exemption a brief statement explaining any finding that notice and public procedure were impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.

104. EPA failed to comply with one or more procedural rulemaking requirements of the APA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 553.

¹¹ In response to a separate information collection request about AFOs and continuous release reports, some Plaintiffs and other organizations submitted the comments they made in response to the 2017 EPCRA Exemption. Thus, there are some comments that are publicly available on regulations.gov as part of the information collection request, but not because EPA made the comments available as part of the rulemaking process related to the EPCRA Exemption as required by the APA.

105. The APA prohibits the EPCRA Exemption from having the force and effect of law until all necessary procedural rulemaking requirements are satisfied.

106. The EPCRA Exemption has had and continues to have the force and effect of law notwithstanding EPA's failure to satisfy all necessary procedural rulemaking requirements of the APA.

107. Accordingly, the EPCRA Exemption is an agency action "without observance of procedure required by law," in violation of the APA. *Id.* § 706(2)(D).

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of the APA and EPCRA: Agency Action Outside of Statutory Authority

108. The allegations set forth above are incorporated by reference.

109. EPCRA's "sweeping" reporting mandate – as described by this Circuit, *see Waterkeeper All.*, 853 F.3d at 535 – requires CAFOs to report releases of extremely hazardous substances above reportable quantities. 42 U.S.C. § 11004.

110. EPA's EPCRA Exemption exempts all CAFOs from any such release reporting under EPCRA.

111. The EPCRA Exemption constitutes final agency action that affects the legal rights and duties of third parties and has the force and effect of law.

112. EPA issued the EPCRA Exemption in violation of the clear statutory language of EPCRA that requires all facilities, including CAFOs, to report releases of extremely hazardous substances above reportable quantities.

113. Accordingly, the EPCRA Exemption is an agency action that violates EPCRA, *id.* § 11004, and is "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right," in violation of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of the APA and EPCRA: Arbitrary and Capricious Agency Action

114. The allegations set forth above are incorporated by reference.

115. EPCRA's reporting mandate requires CAFOs to report releases of extremely hazardous substances above reportable quantities. 42 U.S.C. § 11004.

116. EPA's EPCRA Exemption exempts all CAFOs from any such release reporting under EPCRA.

117. The EPCRA Exemption constitutes final agency action that affects the legal rights and duties of third parties and has the force and effect of law.

118. EPA issued the EPCRA Exemption without any administrative record.

119. EPA issued the EPCRA Exemption without making any findings in support of the exemption.

120. EPA issued the EPCRA Exemption without explaining or justifying the factual assumptions that support the EPCRA Exemption.

121. EPA issued the EPCRA Exemption without recognizing that it was changing its position and without supplying a reasoned analysis for its change in position.

122. EPA issued the EPCRA Exemption in contravention to clear legislative intent.

123. Accordingly, the EPCRA Exemption is an agency action that violates EPCRA, *id.* § 11004, and is "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law" in violation of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

124. For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter an Order:

- a. Declaring that the EPCRA Exemption is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” in violation of the APA, 5 U.S.C. §706(2)(A);
- b. Declaring that the EPA promulgated the EPCRA Exemption “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right,” in violation of the APA, *id.* § 706(2)(C);
- c. Declaring that the EPA promulgated the EPCRA Exemption “without observance of procedure required by law,” in violation of the APA, *id.* § 706(2)(D);
- d. Vacating all versions of the EPCRA Exemption, the EPCRA Q&A, and the FARM Act Q&A;
- e. Declaring that compliance with EPCRA is required by a date certain, not to exceed 30 days after the Order is issued;
- f. Awarding Plaintiffs attorneys’ fees and all other reasonable expenses incurred in pursuit of this action; and,
- g. Granting other such injunctive and/or declaratory relief as the Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 28th day of September, 2018.

/s/ Carrie F. Apfel

Carrie F. Apfel, D.C. Bar No. 974342

Laura Dumais, D.C. Bar No. 1024007

Earthjustice

1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 702

Washington, D.C. 20036

T: (202) 667-4500

E: capfel@earthjustice.org

ldumais@earthjustice.org

Jonathan J. Smith*

Peter Lehner*

Earthjustice

48 Wall Street, 19th Floor

New York, NY 10005

T: (212) 845-7376

E: jsmith@earthjustice.org

plehner@earthjustice.org

Counsel for Plaintiffs

* *Pro Hac Vice* application forthcoming