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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF WYOMING**

PACIFICORP, an Oregon corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY, and MICHAEL S.
REGAN, in his capacity as Administrator of
the United States Environmental Protection
Agency,

Defendants.

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

Civil Case No. _____

Plaintiff PacifiCorp, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, hereby complains against the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Administrator Michael S. Regan, (referred to collectively herein as “Defendants”), and alleges as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“Administrator” or “EPA”) has failed to perform his nondiscretionary duty under the Clean Air Act (“CAA”) to act on a state implementation plan (“SIP”) for the state of Wyoming.

2. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B), the Administrator determined that Wyoming's SIP was complete on August 23, 2022.

3. Although CAA Section 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) requires the EPA Administrator to act within 12 months of a completeness determination, as of the date of this filing, the Administrator has yet to take action on Wyoming's SIP.

4. This lawsuit seeks a declaration that the Administrator is in violation of the CAA and an order compelling the Administrator to take the requisite action regarding Wyoming's SIP.

JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND NOTICE

5. This is an action to compel the Administrator to perform a nondiscretionary act or duty under the CAA. 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2); *id.* § 7410(k)(2)–(3). This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1361.

6. Congress has waived sovereign immunity by authorizing this action under 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2).

7. An actual controversy exists between the parties within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

8. The relief requested by Plaintiff is authorized pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7604 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1361, 2201, and 2202.

9. Venue in this judicial district is appropriate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1)(B) because Defendant Michael S. Regan is an officer of the United States, sued for acts and omissions made in his official capacity. A substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in the State of Wyoming, where PacifiCorp owns and operates electric

generating units, which are subject to the federal visibility program as well as the state plan being reviewed by EPA.

10. By email and certified U.S. Mail in a letter dated August 24, 2023, PacifiCorp provided the Administrator with written notice of PacifiCorp's intent to file suit over EPA's failure to act on Wyoming's Regional Haze SIP described herein, and of PacifiCorp's intent to bring suit to remedy this CAA violation. EPA regulations provide that notice "shall be deemed given on the postmark date, if served by mail." 40 C.F.R. § 54.2(d). Accordingly, PacifiCorp provided notice pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7604(b)(2) and 40 C.F.R. §§ 54.2(a), 54.3(a). A copy of this notice is provided as **Exhibit A** to this Complaint.

PARTIES

11. PacifiCorp is an Oregon corporation, licensed to do business in Wyoming, with its principal place of business in Portland, Oregon. PacifiCorp is a regulated electric utility company primarily engaged in the business of generating, transmitting, distributing, and selling electricity. PacifiCorp serves more than 2 million retail electric customers in portions of Utah, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Idaho, and California. PacifiCorp's system comprises approximately 16,000 megawatts of capacity from its existing resources, and its fleet of thermal plants (coal-fired and natural gas) comprise roughly two-thirds of the firm capacity available in the PacifiCorp system. PacifiCorp has significant interests in Wyoming, where it serves many customers and has several thermal generating units that provide integral and essential power generation for its system.

12. Defendant EPA is the federal agency charged with implementing the Act.

13. Defendant Michael S. Regan is the EPA Administrator. Administrator Regan and the EPA are charged with the duty to enforce the CAA, which includes undertaking nondiscretionary duties and actions according to deadlines established by the CAA. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

14. PacifiCorp incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

15. The CAA requires states to adopt SIPs and sets requirements for how a state will meet federal air quality requirements. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a)(1).

16. Once developed by a state and submitted to EPA, EPA must review the SIP submission and within six months determine whether the SIP submission is complete. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B).

17. If EPA does not determine completeness within six months of the state's SIP submission, the SIP is deemed complete by operation of law. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B).

18. Within 12 months of completeness, either as determined by EPA or by operation of law, EPA must act on the SIP submission. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2).

19. EPA must approve a SIP that satisfies CAA requirements. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(3).

20. Because 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) imposes a duty on the Administrator to act on a SIP within 12 months of completeness and contains no exceptions, this duty to act is not discretionary.

21. If the Administrator fails to perform a nondiscretionary duty, such as the duty to act on a SIP within 12 months of completeness, the CAA authorizes "any person" to bring suit to compel the Administrator to perform that duty. 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2).

22. The CAA defines "person" as including corporations. 42 U.S.C. § 7602(e).

23. Congress enacted the CAA visibility program to protect visibility in mandatory Class I areas. 42 U.S.C. § 7491(a)(1).

24. Under the visibility program, states with Class I areas must submit a SIP with “emission limits, schedules of compliance and other measures as may be necessary to make reasonable progress toward meeting the national goal” of natural visibility by 2064. 40 C.F.R. §§ 51.300(a), 308(d); 42 U.S.C. § 7491(b)(2); 40 C.F.R. § 51.308(d)(1)(i)(B).

25. The CAA visibility program specifically addresses regional haze. 42 U.S.C. § 7492.

26. By regulation, EPA defines regional haze as “visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from numerous anthropogenic sources located over a wide geographic area.” 40 C.F.R. § 51.301.

27. The CAA visibility program is divided into implementation periods, in which a state must submit a revised SIP. 42 U.S.C. § 7491(b)(2)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 51.308(f).

28. The second implementation period began in 2018, but, due to prior delays in implementation of the regional haze program, EPA postponed the deadline for submission of regional haze SIPs for the second planning period until July 31, 2021. Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans, Final Rule, 82 Fed. Reg. 3078 (Jan. 10, 2017).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

29. PacifiCorp is an electric utility company providing electricity to approximately 2.1 million customers in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and California, with 144,000 of those customers in Wyoming. PacifiCorp generates electricity in Wyoming using natural gas and coal, as well as through renewable sources such as wind.

30. The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division (UDAQ) implements the CAA (including the visibility program) in Wyoming. UDAQ provided the Administrator with written notice of its intent to file suit over EPA's failure to act on Wyoming's Regional Haze SIP described herein, and of its intent to bring suit to remedy this CAA violation.

31. PacifiCorp is subject to the requirements of federal environmental statutes, including the CAA.

32. PacifiCorp's facilities are subject to the regional haze provisions of the visibility program.

33. The state of Wyoming submitted a second implementation period regional haze SIP to EPA on August 10, 2022.

34. EPA issued a letter to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality on August 23, 2022, stating that the Wyoming's second implementation period regional haze SIP was complete. A copy of this letter is provided as **Exhibit B** to this Complaint.

35. One year from the date of EPA's completeness determination on Wyoming's SIP was August 24, 2023.

36. EPA did not act on Wyoming's second implementation period regional haze SIP by August 24, 2023.

37. To date, EPA has still not acted on Wyoming's second implementation period regional haze SIP.

PLAINTIFF'S INJURIES

38. PacifiCorp depends on timely action on SIP submittals for planning purposes. The Administrator's unlawful delay deprives PacifiCorp of certainty in moving forward with

development of the plans needed to ensure sufficient generating resources are available to serve its customers because it leaves uncertain the emission control requirements that may apply to different types of resources. Without that information, PacifiCorp cannot determine the costs associated with various resource planning options with certainty, and therefore may not be able to satisfactorily justify plans to the regulatory authorities that must approve those plans.

39. EPA's unlawful delay also results in confusion in implementation of CAA requirements. For example, its prior delays in acting on the first planning period SIPs delayed the certainty the regulated community and states needed to comply, forcing EPA to delay the deadline for submitting second planning period SIPs. Further delay will continue to compound the difficulty in complying with overlapping requirements—already the state of Wyoming and PacifiCorp have faced significant challenges in trying to develop a second planning period SIP while the requirements of the first planning period remained under review for both Utah and Wyoming. Certainty is critical in implementing the regional haze program, and EPA is obligated by law to provide that certainty because the CAA requires action with one year. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2). PacifiCorp's harms will continue to compound until EPA completes this mandatory duty.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

40. PacifiCorp incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

41. On August 10, 2022, EPA received a SIP submission from the state of Wyoming to satisfy the regional haze requirements of the CAA visibility program for the second implementation period.

42. On August 23, 2022, EPA determined that the SIP submittal met the minimum criteria established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(A).

43. No later than August 24, 2023, EPA was required to fully or partially approve or disapprove the SIP submittal. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) & (3).

44. EPA has not fully or partially approved, or disapproved, Wyoming's SIP submittal.

45. Consequently, EPA has violated and continues to violate its mandatory duty under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2).

46. This violation constitutes a "failure of the Administrator to perform any act or duty under this chapter which is not discretionary with the Administrator," within the meaning of the CAA's citizen suit provision. 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2). EPA's violation is ongoing and will continue unless remedied by this Court.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PacifiCorp respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants in the following manner:

1. A declaration that EPA has violated and continues to violate the CAA by failing to take final action on Wyoming's second implementation period regional haze SIP submittal;
2. An order from the Court compelling EPA to take final action on Wyoming's second implementation period regional haze SIP submittal by a date certain with interim deadlines to assure compliance with the Court's order;
3. An order retaining jurisdiction over this matter until such time as EPA has complied with its non-discretionary duty under the CAA;

4. An order awarding PacifiCorp its costs of litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and

5. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted: October 26, 2023,

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/s/Marie Bradshaw Durrant

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