July 6, 2020

ATTORNEY GENERAL RAOUL DEMANDS EPA CONTROL METHANE POLLUTION

Raoul, Coalition: EPA Disregards its Legal Obligation to Curb Methane Emissions from Existing Oil and Gas Operations, Endangering Health and Safety of Communities

Chicago — Attorney General Kwame Raoul today joined a multistate coalition to demand that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stop ignoring its legal responsibility to control emissions of methane from existing oil and gas operations. The action is a part of a lawsuit brought in April 2018 against the EPA for violating the federal Clean Air Act by "unreasonably delaying" its mandatory obligation under the act to control emissions of methane — a potent climate change-causing greenhouse gas — from existing oil and gas operations for four years.

<u>Today's motion for summary judgment</u> asks the court to rule in favor of the plaintiffs, declare the EPA's four-year delay unreasonable and order the EPA to develop and expeditiously issue a rule to control methane emissions from existing sources in oil and gas operations.

"The uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gasses like methane have caused climate change, which is intensifying unexpected floods, droughts and other environmental disasters," Raoul said. "I will work to ensure that the EPA does its job and takes action to reduce these dangerous emissions."

Methane is an extremely potent greenhouse gas, warming the climate about 80-times more than carbon dioxide over a 20-year timeframe. Oil and gas operations — production, processing, transmission and distribution — are the largest single industrial source of methane emissions in the U.S. and the second largest industrial source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions behind only electric power plants. About 850,000 existing oil and gas sources account for the majority of emissions from that sector. Based on EPA data, the Environmental Defense Fund estimates that roughly \$1.5 billion worth of natural gas, enough to heat more than 5 million homes, leaks or is intentionally released from the oil and gas supply chain each year. The logic of continuing to allow leaks and intentional discharges of methane is especially dubious, as methane itself is a valuable product, being the primary component of natural gas.

Since at least 2016, the Clean Air Act has required the EPA to regulate methane from existing sources in oil and gas operations. Recognizing its statutory duty, and the urgency of reducing dangerous emissions, in 2016 the EPA set a course to swiftly develop regulations for methane emissions from these sources. Had the agency stayed on course, it would have already issued existing source methane regulations. Instead, in early 2017, the EPA abruptly pulled the plug on the process, effectively terminating all agency work to promulgate a regulation. Raoul and the coalition argue that the EPA stopped the process without any consideration of the law or facts, and with no public input, putting our communities and our climate at risk.

Joining Raoul in filing the motion are the attorneys general of California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington, as well as the City of Chicago.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

)
STATE OF NEW YORK, et al.,)
Plaintiffs,)
and)
ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND,) Civil Action No. 18-773 (RBW)
Plaintiff-Intervenor,)
v.)
ANDREW WHEELER, et al.,)
Defendants.)
))

PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: Please take notice that Plaintiffs the States of New York, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, the Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and the City of Chicago and Plaintiff-Intervenor Environmental Defense Fund (collectively Plaintiffs), by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby move for summary judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 and Local Civil Rule 7(h). This motion is based on the points and authorities set forth in an accompanying memorandum, the accompanying statement of undisputed material facts, the attached declarations and exhibits, and any argument that may be presented at a hearing on the motion. This matter is scheduled for a status conference on January 8, 2021, at 12:00 p.m. (ECF No. 83).

MOTION

Plaintiffs bring this action under section 304(a) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a), to "compel ... agency action unreasonably delayed." Defendants Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Andrew Wheeler, EPA Administrator, in his official capacity (collectively Defendants) have unreasonably delayed fulfilling EPA's mandatory duty under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7411(d), and applicable regulations, to promulgate regulations to reduce methane emissions known to endanger human health and welfare from existing oil and natural gas sources. EPA has delayed in fulfilling this mandatory duty for over four years.

In determining whether an agency has unreasonably delayed performance of its mandatory duties, this Court weighs the following six factors set out in *Telecommunications Research & Action Center v. Federal Communications Commission (TRAC)*, 750 F.2d 70, 79-80 (D.C. Cir. 1984):

(1) the time agencies take to make decisions must be governed by a "rule of reason"; (2) where Congress has provided a timetable or other indication of the speed with which it expects the agency to proceed in the enabling statute, that statutory scheme may supply content for this rule of reason; (3) delays that might be reasonable in the sphere of economic regulation are less tolerable when human health and welfare are at stake; (4) the court should consider the effect of expediting delayed action on agency activities of a higher or competing priority; (5) the court should also take into account the nature and extent of the interests prejudiced by delay; and (6) the court need not "find any impropriety lurking behind agency lassitude in order to hold that agency action is unreasonably delayed."

In re United Mine Workers of Am. Int'l Union, 190 F.3d 545, 549 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (quoting TRAC, 750 F.2d at 80). "No one factor is determinative, and each case must be analyzed according to its own unique circumstances." In re Pub. Emps. for Envtl. Responsibility, 957 F.3d 267, 273 (D.C. Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted).

While Plaintiffs need not prevail on every factor, in this case they do. EPA's justification for its lengthy delay is contrary to the statute, and its decision to halt its active process to regulate

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existing sources was unreasoned and unreasonable, failing the "rule of reason" (TRAC factors 1

and 2). EPA's delay in this case significantly harms Plaintiffs and the public by allowing additional

emissions of dangerous pollution (TRAC factors 3 and 5). EPA has not stated that it lacks resources

or has any competing priorities (TRAC factor 4). And while a showing of bad faith is not necessary,

here EPA's rationale for delay is pretextual, an attempt to justify post-hoc a decision made for

improper reasons (TRAC factor 6).

There is no genuine dispute of material fact in this case, and summary judgment may be

entered in Plaintiffs' favor. Accordingly, Plaintiffs request that the Court grant this motion for

summary judgment and issue an order: (1) declaring that Defendants have unreasonably delayed

performing their mandatory duty to issue regulations to reduce methane emissions from existing

sources in the oil and natural gas sector in violation of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7411(d), and

applicable regulations; and (2) ordering Defendants to submit to the Court within thirty (30) days

a plan for promulgation of regulations for existing sources of methane emissions in the oil and

natural gas sector pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7411(d) that includes date-certain deadlines for issuance

of both draft and final regulations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: July 3, 2020

FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK

LETITIA JAMES

Attorney General

/s/ Morgan A. Costello

Morgan A. Costello

Christopher C. Gore

Assistant Attorneys General

Office of the Attorney General

Environmental Protection Bureau

The Capitol

Albany, NY 12224

(518) 776-2392

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FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

XAVIER BECERRA Attorney General

/s/ Kavita P. Lesser

Kavita P. Lesser
Daniel M. Lucas
Deputy Attorneys General
California Department of Justice
300 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 269-6605
Attorneys for the State of California, by
and through the California Air
Resources Board and Attorney General
Xavier Becerra

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MAURA HEALEY

Attorney General

/s/ Melissa Hoffer

Melissa Hoffer
Chief, Energy and Environment Bureau
Turner Smith
Assistant Attorney General
Megan Herzog
Special Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
One Ashburton Place, 18th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-2200

FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

WILLIAM TONG Attorney General

/s/ Jill Lacedonia

Jill Lacedonia Assistant Attorney General Office of the Attorney General 55 Elm Street Hartford, CT 06141-0120 (860) 808-5250

FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

KWAME RAOUL Attorney General

/s/ Gerald Karr

Gerald Karr Assistant Attorney General Illinois Attorney General's Office 69 W. Washington St., 18th Floor Chicago, IL 60602 (312) 814-3369

FOR THE STATE OF IOWA

THOMAS J. MILLER Attorney General

/s/ Jacob Larson

Jacob Larson Assistant Attorney General Environmental Law Division Hoover State Office Building 1305 E. Walnut St., 2nd Floor Des Moines, IA 50319 (515) 281-5341

FOR THE STATE OF MAINE

AARON M. FREY Attorney General

/s/ Laura Jensen

Laura Jensen Assistant Attorney General Maine Attorney General's Office 6 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333-0006 (207) 626-8800

FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND

BRIAN E. FROSH Attorney General

/s/ Leah J. Tulin

Leah J. Tulin Assistant Attorney General 200 St. Paul Place Baltimore, MD 21202 (410) 576-6962

FOR THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

HECTOR H. BALDERAS Attorney General

/s/ William Grantham

William Grantham
Consumer & Environmental Protection
Division
New Mexico Office of the Attorney General
201 Third St. NW, Suite 300
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 717-3500

FOR THE STATE OF OREGON

ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM Attorney General

/s/ Paul Garrahan

Paul Garrahan Attorney-in-Charge, Natural Resources Section Oregon Department of Justice 1162 Court St. NE Salem, OR 97301-4096 (503) 947-4593

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOSH SHAPIRO Attorney General

/s/ Michael J. Fischer

Michael J. Fischer Chief Deputy Attorney General Ann Johnston Senior Deputy Attorney General Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General Strawberry Square Harrisburg, PA 17120 (717) 705-6938

Assistant Director, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Rachel Carson Building

400 Market Street Harrisburg, PA 17120

Robert A. Reiley

FOR THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

PETER F. NERONHA Attorney General

/s/ Gregory S. Schultz

Gregory S. Schultz Special Assistant Attorney General Rhode Island Department of Attorney General 150 South Main Street Providence, RI 02903 (401) 274-4400

FOR THE STATE OF VERMONT

THOMAS J. DONOVAN, JR. Attorney General

/s/ Nicholas F. Persampieri

Nicholas F. Persampieri Assistant Attorney General Office of the Attorney General 109 State Street Montpelier, VT 05609 (802) 828-3186

FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

ROBERT W. FERGUSON Attorney General

/s/ Emily C. Nelson

Emily C. Nelson Assistant Attorney General Washington State Attorney General's Office PO Box 40117 Olympia, WA 98504 (360) 586-4607

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

KARL A. RACINE Attorney General

Catherine A. Jackson Chief, Public Integrity Section

/s/ David S. Hoffmann

David S. Hoffmann Assistant Attorney General Office of the Attorney General of the District of Columbia 441 Fourth St. NW Ste. 600-S Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 442-9889

FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO

EDWARD N. SISKEL Corporation Counsel

/s/ Jared Policicchio

Jared Policicchio Supervising Assistant Corporation Counsel Admitted *Pro Hac Vice* 30 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 1400 Chicago, IL 60602 (312) 744-1438

DATED: July 3, 2020 /s/ Susannah L. Weaver

Susannah L. Weaver, D.C. Bar # 1023021 Sean H. Donahue, D.C. Bar # 940450 Donahue, Goldberg & Weaver, LLP 1008 Pennsylvania Ave. SE Washington, DC 20003 Phone: (202) 569-3818 (Ms. Weaver) Phone: (202) 277-7085 (Mr. Donahue)

Phone: (202) 277-7085 (Mr. Dona susannah@donahuegoldberg.com sean@donahuegoldberg.com

Peter Zalzal, CO Bar # 42164 Rosalie Winn, CA Bar # 305616 Rachel Fullmer, CO Bar # 49868 Environmental Defense Fund 2060 Broadway, Suite 300 Boulder, CO 80302

Phone: (303) 447-7214 (Mr. Zalzal) Phone: (303) 447-7212 (Ms. Winn) Phone: (303) 447-7208 (Ms. Fullmer)

pzalzal@edf.org rwinn@edf.org rfullmer@edf.org

Counsel for Plaintiff-Intervenor Environmental Defense Fund