

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

California Communities Against Toxics, Clean
Power Lake County, Rio Grande International
Study Center, Sierra Club, and Union of
Concerned Scientists,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Michael S. Regan, Administrator, U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:22-cv-03724

Consent Decree

This consent decree is entered into by Plaintiffs California Communities Against Toxics, Clean Power Lake County, Rio Grande International Study Center, Sierra Club, and Union of Concerned Scientists, and Defendant Michael S. Regan, in his official capacity as Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (each a Party and collectively the Parties).

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a complaint under Section 304(a) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a), alleging EPA failed to perform its non-discretionary duties under 42 U.S.C. § 7412(d)(6) to “review, and revise as necessary (taking into account developments in practices, processes, and control technologies)” the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Sterilization Facilities, 40 C.F.R. part 63, subpart O, (the Commercial Sterilization Standards), at least every eight years;

WHEREAS, the complaint requests, among other relief, declaratory judgment that EPA violated the Clean Air Act and an order compelling EPA to fulfill its alleged obligations by deadlines specified by the Court;

WHEREAS, in a notice published April 13, 2023, EPA proposed amendments to the Commercial Sterilization Standards, including “necessary” revisions (taking into account developments in practices, processes, and control technologies) to Subpart O under Section 112(d)(6) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(d)(6) (88 Fed. Reg.22790);

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to settle this case without expensive and protracted litigation, and without a litigated resolution, of any issue of law or fact;

WHEREAS, the Parties, by entering into this consent decree, do not waive or limit any claim, remedy, or defense, on any grounds, related to any final EPA action;

WHEREAS, the Parties consider this consent decree to be an adequate and equitable resolution of the claims addressed; and

WHEREAS, the Court, by entering this consent decree, finds that it is fair, reasonable, in the public interest, and consistent with the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 *et seq.*;

NOW THEREFORE, without determination of any issue of fact or law, and upon the Parties’ consent, it is ORDERED that:

1. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction to order the relief provided in this consent decree. Venue is proper in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.
2. On or before March 1, 2024, EPA shall sign a final rule on its review of the Commercial Sterilization Standards, including all “necessary” revisions (taking into account

developments in practices, processes, and control technologies) to Subpart O under Section 112(d)(6) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(d)(6).

3. Upon taking the final action described in Paragraph 2, the appropriate EPA official shall, within 15 business days of signature, forward such document to the Office of the Federal Register for review and publication in the Federal Register. Following such delivery to the Office of the Federal Register, EPA shall not take any action (other than is necessary to correct any typographical errors or other errors in form) to delay or otherwise interfere with the publication of such notice in the Federal Register.
4. Within 7 business days after forwarding the document described in Paragraph 3, EPA shall send copies of those documents to Plaintiffs.
5. The deadlines established by this consent decree, including the period set forth in Paragraph 2, may be extended (A) by written stipulation of the Parties with notice to the Court, or (B) by the Court upon motion by EPA for good cause shown under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and upon consideration of any response by Plaintiffs and any reply by EPA. Any other provision of this consent decree may be modified by the Court following motion by a Party for good cause shown under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and upon consideration of any response by the non-moving Party and any reply.
6. The Parties recognize that the possibility exists that a lapse in the appropriations that fund EPA could delay compliance with the timetables in this consent decree. If a lapse in appropriations for EPA occurs within 120 days before any deadline in this decree, including but not limited to the periods set forth in Paragraph 2, that deadline shall be

automatically extended one day for each day of the lapse in appropriations. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude EPA from seeking an additional extension through stipulation of the parties or modification of this consent decree under Paragraph 5.

7. The Parties shall not challenge in court this consent decree's terms or this Court's jurisdiction to enter and enforce this consent decree.
8. The Parties agree that this consent decree shall constitute a complete and final settlement of all claims that Plaintiffs have asserted in this case.
9. The Court shall retain jurisdiction to determine and effectuate compliance with this consent decree, to resolve any disputes under it, and to consider any requests for costs of litigation, including attorney fees. After publication of notice in the Federal Register for the action described in Paragraphs 2 has been completed and after resolution of Plaintiffs' claim for costs of litigation (including attorney fees), EPA may move to have this consent decree terminated. Plaintiffs shall have 30 days in which to respond to such motion.
10. Nothing in this consent decree shall be construed to limit or modify any discretion given to EPA by the Clean Air Act or by general principles of administrative law in taking the actions that are the subject of this consent decree, including discretion to alter, amend, or revise actions contemplated by this consent decree. EPA's obligation to perform the actions specified in Paragraphs 2 through 4 does not constitute a limitation or modification of EPA's discretion within the meaning of this paragraph.
11. Nothing in this consent decree shall be construed as an admission of any issue of fact or law nor as a waiver or limitation regarding any claim or defense, on any grounds, related to any EPA action addressed in this decree or any aspect of the complaint.

12. Nothing in this consent decree shall be construed to confer upon the District Court jurisdiction to review any issues that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of Appeals under 42 U.S.C. § 7607(b)(1). Nothing in the terms of this consent decree shall be construed to waive, limit, or modify any remedies, rights to seek judicial review, or defenses the Parties may have under 42 U.S.C. § 7607(b)(1).
13. The Parties acknowledge that the obligations imposed on EPA under this consent decree can only be undertaken using appropriated funds legally available for such purpose. No provision of this decree shall be interpreted as or constitute a commitment or requirement that EPA obligate or pay funds in contravention of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1341, or any other applicable provision of law.
14. Any notices required or provided for by this consent decree shall be made in writing and sent to the following (or to any new address of counsel as filed and listed in the docket of this matter, at a future date):

For Plaintiffs California Communities Against Toxics, Clean Power Lake County, Rio Grande International Study Center, Sierra Club, and Union of Concerned Scientists:

Marvin C. Brown IV
Seth L. Johnson
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For Defendant:

Shari Howard
U.S. Department of Justice
Environment & Natural Resources Division

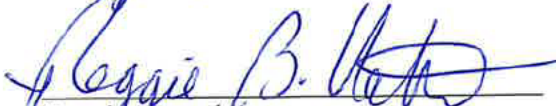
Environmental Defense Section
P.O. Box 7611
Washington, DC 20044
(202) 598-9407
Shari.Howard@usdoj.gov

15. If the Parties dispute the interpretation or implementation of any aspect of this consent decree, the disputing Party shall provide the other Party with a written notice outlining the nature of the dispute and requesting informal negotiations. The Parties shall meet and confer to attempt to resolve the dispute. If the Parties cannot resolve the dispute within 15 business days after receipt of the notice (or a longer period as agreed to by the Parties), either Party may move the Court to resolve the dispute.
16. No motion or other proceeding seeking to enforce this consent decree or for contempt of Court shall be filed unless the Party seeking to enforce this decree has followed the procedure set forth in Paragraph 15.
17. It is expressly understood and agreed that this consent decree was jointly drafted by Plaintiffs and EPA. The Parties thus agree that any and all rules of construction that ambiguity is construed against the drafting party shall be inapplicable in any dispute concerning this decree's terms, meaning, or interpretation.
18. The deadline for filing a motion for Plaintiffs' costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney fees) for activities performed before entry of this consent decree is hereby extended until 90 days after this decree is entered by the Court. During this period, the Parties shall seek to resolve informally any claim for costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney fees), and if they cannot, Plaintiffs will file a motion for costs of

litigation (including reasonable attorney fees) or motion to extend the deadline to file such a motion. EPA reserves the right to oppose any such motions.

19. The Parties agree and acknowledge that before this consent decree can be finalized and entered by the Court, EPA must provide notice of this decree in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment under Section 113(g) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(g). After this consent decree has undergone notice and comment, the Administrator and/or the Attorney General, as appropriate, shall promptly consider any written comments in determining whether to withdraw or withhold their consent to this decree, in accordance with Section 113(g). If the Administrator and/or the Attorney General do not elect to withdraw or withhold consent, EPA shall promptly file a motion that requests that the Court enter this decree.
20. If for any reason the Court declines to approve this consent decree in the form presented, this agreement is voidable at the sole discretion of either Party and the proposed decree's terms may not be used as evidence in any litigation between the Parties.
21. This consent decree applies to, is binding upon, and inures to the benefit of the Parties (and their successors, assigns, and designees).
22. The undersigned representatives of the Parties certify that they are fully authorized by the Party they represent to consent to the Court's entry of the terms and conditions of this decree.

SO ORDERED on this 23rd day of August, 2023.


Reggie B. Walton
United States District Judge

For Plaintiffs




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Against Toxics, Clean Power Lake County, Rio
Grande International Study Center, Sierra Club,
and Union of Concerned Scientists*

Dated: May 5, 2023

For Defendant

Todd Kim
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Dated: August 21, 2023