



VIA CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

March 12, 2018

Scott Pruitt
Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Clean Air Act Notice of Intent to Sue pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7604(b)(2) for failure to make findings of failure to submit under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B) and failure to take final action under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) – (4).

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

On behalf of the Center for Biological Diversity, the Center for Environmental Health, and the Sierra Club, I am writing to inform you that they intend to file suit against you for “a failure of the Administrator [of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)] to perform any act or duty under this chapter which is not discretionary with the Administrator.” 42 U.S.C. § 7604(a)(2). As detailed below, EPA has failed to undertake mandatory duties with regard to sulfur dioxide (SO₂) pollution in numerous areas throughout the Country.

EPA should remedy its violation of this mandatory duty to better protect the public from the harmful effects of sulfur dioxide. Exposure to SO₂ in even very short time periods—such as five minutes—has significant health impacts, including decrements in lung function, aggravation of asthma, and respiratory and cardiovascular morbidity. EPA has also determined that exposure to SO₂ pollution can aggravate existing heart disease, leading to increased hospitalizations and premature deaths.

SO₂ also contribute to the formation of acid rain, which damages trees, crops, historic buildings, and monuments and alters the acidity of both soils and water bodies. Acute and chronic exposures to SO₂ lead to foliar injury, decreased photosynthesis, and decreased growth of vegetation. EPA’s draft Integrated Review Plan acknowledged that oxides of sulfur (SO_x) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) have a potential to negatively affect endangered species. EPA’s draft Integrated Review Plan even identifies four federally listed endangered species — three “endangered species in the genus *Isoetes*” and the endangered green pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia oreophila*). The U.S. Fish and

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Wildlife Service (FWS), has already identified many other federally protected species that are negatively affected by atmospheric pollution from SO_x.

In addition, because SO₂ emissions may be transmitted long distances, they contribute to visibility impairment problems in many national parks and wilderness areas.

EPA has previously found “that current levels of oxides of nitrogen and sulfur are sufficient to cause acidification of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, nutrient enrichment of terrestrial ecosystems and contribute to nutrient enrichment effects in estuaries that could be considered adverse[.]” 77 Fed. Reg. 20,218, 20,241-42 (April 3, 2012).

SO_x also facilitate mercury methylation. This creates the form of mercury which is especially dangerous to humans and wildlife.

On June 2, 2010, EPA revised the primary SO₂ National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) by establishing a new one-hour standard at a level of 75 parts per billion (“ppb”) which is met when the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the daily maximum one-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 75 ppb. The primary SO₂ NAAQS was set at this level in order to protect public health from the serious threats posed by short-term exposure to SO₂.

Due to both the more stringent numerical limit and shorter averaging time as compared to the previous SO₂ NAAQS, the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS is far more protective of human health than the prior SO₂ NAAQS and promises huge health benefits. EPA estimated that 2,300 to 5,900 premature deaths and 54,000 asthma attacks a year will be prevented by the new standard.

Timely implementation of the new NAAQS is critical. Considering the scientific evidence, each year implementation of the one-hour SO₂ NAAQS is delayed, up to 5,900 more people will die prematurely and 54,000 asthma attacks will occur unnecessarily. Further, EPA estimates that the net benefit of implementing the 75 ppb SO₂ NAAQS is up to \$36 billion dollars. Those individuals who suffer from health impacts caused by exposure to SO₂ levels above the NAAQS will have greater medical costs with each year implementation is delayed and, as a result, the monetized benefits of implementing the one-hour SO₂ NAAQS will go unrealized. Further, the ability of those individuals to enjoy everyday activities such as exercise, school, and work will continue to be negatively impacted.

I. FAILURE TO TAKE FINAL ACTION ON SIP SUBMITTALS

The Clean Air Act requires that if, six months after a state submits a SIP submittal, EPA has not made the completeness finding and has not found the submittal to be incomplete, the submittal is deemed administratively complete by operation of law. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B). EPA must take final action on an administratively complete submittal by approving in full, disapproving in full, or approving in part and disapproving in part within 12 months of the completeness finding. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(2) - (4).

Table 1 lists 2010 SO₂ NAAQS nonattainment SIP elements which various states have submitted. It has been more than 12 months since these submittals were found administratively complete by EPA or deemed administratively complete by operation of law. Yet, EPA has not taken final action approving or disapproving, in full or part, these submittals. Therefore, EPA is in violation of its mandatory duty to take final action for the submittals listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

AREA & STATE	ELEMENT(S)	COMPLETION DATE	FINAL ACTION DUE DATE
Lemont, IL	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR), Reasonably Available Control Measure, Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACM/RACT), Reasonable Further Progress (RFP).	3/3/2016	3/3/2017
Pekin, IL	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	3/3/2016	3/3/2017

Indianapolis, IN	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	2/25/2016	2/25/2017
Morgan County, IN	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	2/25/2016	2/25/2017
Southwest, IN	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	2/25/2016	2/25/2017
Terre Haute, IN	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	2/25/2016	2/25/2017
Muscatine, IA	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	11/26/2016	11/26/2017
Detroit, MI	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	11/30/2016	11/30/2017
Jackson County, MO	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	2/25/2016	2/25/2017

Lake County, OH	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	10/03/2015	10/3/2016
Muskingum River, OH	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT, RFP.	10/03/2015	10/3/2016
Steubenville, OH	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT,	10/03/2015	10/3/2016
Steubenville, WV	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR, RACM/RACT,	10/2/2016	10/2/2017
Rhineland, WI	Attainment Demonstration, Contingency Measures, Emission inventory, Nonattainment NSR,	2/25/2016	2/25/2017
Hillsborough County, FL	Nonattainment NSR	10/3/2015	10/3/2016
Nassau County, FL	Nonattainment NSR	10/3/2015	10/3/2016
Jefferson County, MO	Nonattainment NSR	12/5/2015	12/5/2016

II. FAILURE TO MAKE FINDING OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT

EPA is required to determine whether a state implementation plan (SIP) submittal is administratively complete. 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B). If, six months after a submittal is due, a state has failed to submit any required SIP submittal, there is no submittal that may be deemed administratively complete, and EPA must make a determination stating that the state failed to submit the required SIP submittal. *Id.* This determination is referred to as a “finding of failure to submit.”

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EPA designated all of the areas listed in Table 2 nonattainment for the 1971 SO₂ NAAQS. The nonattainment SIP were due by no later than the dates listed in Table 2. See https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/urbanair/sipstatus/reports/so2_1971_so2_sip_-_primary_standard_enbystate.html; EPA has a mandatory duty to make a completeness finding under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B) by no later than six months after the due dates for the submittals. The States in Table 2 have failed to submit nonattainment SIPs for the areas listed in Table 2 as of the date of this letter. Yet, EPA has failed to issue a finding of failure to submit, as required under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(k)(1)(B), regarding the nonattainment SIPs for the areas listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2

AREA & ELEMENT(S)	SUBMITTAL DEADLINE (No later than)
Hayden, AZ 1971 primary SO ₂ SIP	5/15/1992
New Jersey portion of the Northeast Pennsylvania-Upper Delaware Valley Interstate AQCR (part) 1971 primary SO ₂ SIP.	5/15/1992

As required by 40 C.F.R. § 54.3, the persons providing this notice are:

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While EPA regulations require this information, please direct all correspondences and communications regarding this matter to the undersigned counsel.

The Center for Biological Diversity, the Center for Environmental Health, the Sierra Club and their counsel would prefer to resolve this matter without the need for litigation. Therefore, we look forward to EPA contacting us within 60 days about coming into compliance. If you do not do so, however, we will have to file a complaint.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Ukeiley".

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