

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO**

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WILDEARTH GUARDIANS,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	Civ. No. 1:16-cv-00605-RJ-SCY
)	
S.M.R. JEWELL, United States Secretary)	
of the Interior, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF)	
INTERIOR, and UNITED STATES OFFICE)	AMENDED PETITION FOR
OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND)	REVIEW OF AGENCY ACTION
ENFORCEMENT,)	
)	
Federal Respondents,)	
)	
and)	
)	
NEW MEXICO COAL RESOURCES, LLP)	
)	
Intervenor Respondent.)	
_____)	

INTRODUCTION^{1,2}

1. This case involves a chronic failure of the Federal Respondents to involve the public and to address the potentially significant environmental and economic impacts of coal mining at the El Segundo Mine and throughout the Rocky Mountain West in accordance with federal law.

¹ The claims in this Amended Petition for Review originated in a case filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado and were part of a challenge to four Mining Plans for coal mines in three different states. *WildEarth Guardians v. Jewell et al.*, Civil Action No. 1:15-cv-02026-WJM (D. Colo.). The Court severed the sections of claims relating to the El Segundo Mine in New Mexico and transferred those claims to this Court. Guardians is amending its original Petition to include only claims relevant to the El Segundo Mining Plan approval.

² This Amended Petition is being filed pursuant to the Court’s Order issued on July 5, 2016. Dkt. 74.

2. At issue is the approval of “Mining Plans,” which authorize the development of publicly owned coal. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (“MLA”), 30 U.S.C. § 181 *et seq.*, and the Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act (“SMCRA”) of 1977, 30 U.S.C. § 1201 *et seq.*, require the Secretary of the Interior to approve such Mining Plans as a prerequisite to the mining of publicly owned coal. Among other things, a mining plan must ensure that mining complies with applicable federal laws and regulations and be based on information prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C. § 4231 *et seq.* See 30 C.F.R. § 746 *et seq.*

3. Federal Respondents have approved a Mining Plan authorizing federal coal development at the El Segundo Mine in northwestern New Mexico. In approving this plan, Federal Respondents have failed to comply with NEPA. Specifically, Federal Respondents failed to ensure that the public was appropriately involved in Federal Respondents’ adoption of existing NEPA documents to support the Mining Plan approval, and failed to take a hard look at a number of potentially significant environmental impacts of mine expansion.

4. Accordingly, Petitioner WildEarth Guardians (Guardians”) alleges that Federal Respondents violated NEPA and the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 701 *et seq.*, by unlawfully approving the Mining Plan for the El Segundo Mine in New Mexico.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question), 1346 (United States as a defendant), 2201 (declaratory relief), and 2202 (injunctive relief). Guardians’ claims arise under the judicial review provision of the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706. This Court has jurisdiction to grant Guardians its attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412.

6. An actual and present controversy exists between the parties within the meaning of the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(2) because “a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim” took place in New Mexico. The Mining Plan at issue in this case is for the El Segundo Mine, located in New Mexico.

PARTIES

8. Petitioner WILDEARTH GUARDIANS is a non-profit membership organization based in Santa Fe, New Mexico, with offices in Denver, Colorado, and other western states. Guardians has more than 168,458 members and supporting activists, some of whom live, work, and/or recreate on public and private lands around and within view of the El Segundo Mine that is the subject of this Amended Petition. Guardians and its members are dedicated to protecting and restoring the wildlife, wild places, wild rivers, and health of the American West. Towards this end, Guardians and its members work to replace fossil fuels with clean, renewable energy in order to safeguard public health, the environment, and the Earth’s climate.

9. Guardians’ members who live, work, recreate, and conduct other activities on public and private lands on, around, and within view of lands affected by the El Segundo Mining Plan approval are affected by poor air quality associated with the El Segundo Mine, and the shipping and burning of that coal for electricity at coal-fired power plants. Guardians’ members have a substantial interest in ensuring they breathe the cleanest air possible. Guardians has members whose aesthetic and recreational enjoyment of lands within view of the El Segundo Mine have been diminished because of degraded air quality caused by dust clouds from dirt moving and blasting activities at the Mine, and light pollution from the Mine’s bright industrial lighting used for night operations. Guardians’ members are also harmed by the aesthetic and

environmental impacts of shipping and combustion of the mined coal when they use lands from which they observe the coal trains leaving the El Segundo Mine bound for coal-fired power plants in Arizona, and the burning of the mined coal at the Springerville and Cholla power plants in Arizona.

10. Guardians and its members also have substantial interests in intact ecosystems free from permanent contamination of riverine habitats that destroy fish populations. Guardians and its members use and enjoy public and private lands, and natural resources, including lands and natural resources affected by the El Segundo Mining Plan approval, for recreational, scientific, aesthetic, conservation and other public purposes, and are harmed by the aesthetic and environmental impacts of coal mining there.

11. Guardians and its members also have a substantial interest in ensuring that Federal Respondents comply with federal law, including the requirements of NEPA. Guardians' and its members' interests have been, are being, and will continue to be irreparably harmed by Federal Respondents' approval of the El Segundo Mining Plan challenged herein that will further degrade the air quality and the overall health of the environment in New Mexico.

12. Defendant SALLY JEWELL is sued in her official capacity as U.S. Secretary of the Interior. In this capacity she is responsible for approving, disapproving, or conditionally approving Mining Plans and Mining Plan modifications pursuant to the MLA, 30 U.S.C. § 207(c) and SMCRA, 30 U.S.C. § 1273(c).

13. Defendant U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR is a Department of the United States' federal government that manages much of the nation's minerals, public lands, fish, and wildlife. The Department of the Interior is ultimately responsible for ensuring

compliance with federal law when implementing the requirements of the MLA and SMCRA with regards to the mining and management of publicly owned coal.

14. Defendant OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT (“OSM”) is a federal agency within the United States Department of the Interior. OSM is responsible for making recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to whether or not, or under what conditions, she should approve Mining Plans or Mining Plan modifications. OSM is also responsible for ensuring agency compliance with NEPA and other federal laws that apply to approval of mining plans and mining plan modifications. OSM’s Western Regional Office, which is located in Denver, recommended the Secretary approve the Mining Plan challenged herein.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

I. The Mineral Leasing Act and Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act

15. Under the MLA, the Secretary of Interior has two primary responsibilities regarding the disposition of federally owned coal.

16. First, the Secretary is authorized to lease federal coal resources, where appropriate. *See* 30 U.S.C. §§ 181 and 201. A coal lease must be in the “public interest” and include such “terms and conditions” as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine. 30 U.S.C. §§ 201 and 207(a); *see also* 43 C.F.R. §§ 3425.1-8(a) and 3475.1. A coal lease is issued “for a term of twenty years and for so long thereafter as coal is produced annually in commercial quantities[.]” 30 U.S.C. § 207(a) and 43 C.F.R. § 3475.2. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”), an agency within the Interior Department, is largely responsible for implementing the Secretary’s coal leasing responsibilities.

17. The second responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior is to authorize, where appropriate, the mining of federally owned coal through approval of a Mining Plan. The authority to issue a Mining Plan is set forth under the MLA, which states that before any entity can take action on a leasehold that “might cause a significant disturbance of the environment,” an operation and reclamation plan must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. 30 U.S.C. § 207(c). Referred to as a “Mining Plan” by SMCRA and its implementing regulations, the Secretary “shall approve or disapprove the [mining] plan or require that it be modified.” 30 U.S.C. § 1273(c) and 30 C.F.R. § 746.14. It is standard practice for the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management to sign such Mining Plans on behalf of the Secretary.

18. Although under SMCRA states have largely been delegated authority to regulate surface coal mining activities, the law prohibits the Secretary of Interior from delegating to states the duty to approve, disapprove, or modify Mining Plans for federally owned coal. *See* 30 U.S.C. § 1273(c); *see also* 30 C.F.R. § 745.13(i). SMCRA also prohibits the Secretary from delegating to states authority to comply with NEPA and other federal laws and regulations other than SMCRA with regard to the regulation of federally owned coal resources. 30 C.F.R. § 745.13(b).

19. Among other things, a Mining Plan must, at a minimum, assure compliance with applicable requirements of federal laws, regulations, and executive orders, and be based on information prepared in compliance with NEPA. *See* 30 C.F.R. § 746.13. A legally compliant Mining Plan is a prerequisite to an entity’s ability to mine leased federal coal. Regulations implementing SMCRA explicitly state that, “[n]o person shall conduct surface coal mining and reclamation operations on lands containing leased Federal coal until the Secretary has approved

the mining plan.” 30 C.F.R. § 746.11(a). To this end, a Mining Plan is “binding on any person conducting mining under the approved mining plan.” 30 C.F.R. § 746.17(b).

20. Although the Secretary of Interior is charged with approving, disapproving, or modifying a Mining Plan, OSM an agency within the Department of Interior, is charged with “prepar[ing] and submit[ting] to the Secretary a decision document recommending approval, disapproval or conditional approval of the mining plan[,]” 30 C.F.R. § 746.13. Thus, OSM plays a critical role in adequately informing the Secretary of Interior.

21. A “mining plan shall remain in effect until modified, cancelled or withdrawn[.]” 30 C.F.R. § 746.17(b). The Secretary must modify a Mining Plan where, among other things, there is “[a]ny change in the mining plan which would affect the conditions of its approval pursuant to Federal law or regulation[,]” “[a]ny change which would extend coal mining and reclamation operations onto leased Federal coal lands for the first time[,]” or “[a]ny change which requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act[.]” 30 C.F.R. §§ 746.18(a), (d)(1), (d)(4), and (d)(5).

II. The National Environmental Policy Act

22. NEPA aims to “encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment” and to promote government efforts “which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4321. As Council on Environmental Quality (“CEQ”) regulations implementing NEPA explain, the law “is our basic national charter for protection of the environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(a).

23. Under NEPA, a federal agency must prepare an environmental impact statement (“EIS”) for all “major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4. In the EIS, the agency must, among

other things, rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives, analyze and assess all direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects, and include a discussion of the means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1502.14 and 1502.16. The scope of the analysis must include “[c]umulative actions,” or actions that “when viewed with other proposed actions have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same statement,” and “[s]imilar actions,” or actions that, “when viewed with other reasonably foreseeable or proposed agency actions, have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequences together[.]” 40 C.F.R. §§ 1508.25(a)(2) and (3).

24. Direct effects include those that “are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8(a). Indirect effects include effects that “are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8(b). Cumulative effects are “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7. “Effects” are synonymous with “impacts.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8.

25. An agency may also prepare an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) to determine whether an EIS is necessary. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.3, 1508.9. An EA must include a discussion of alternatives and the environmental impacts of the action. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9.

26. In addition to analyzing impacts and considering alternatives, the scope of the analysis in an EIS must consider “[c]onnected actions,” or actions that are closely related, as well as “[c]umulative actions,” and “[s]imilar actions.” 40 C.F.R. §§ 1508.25(a)(1), (2), and (3).

27. If an agency decides not to prepare an EIS, an EA must “provide sufficient evidence” to support a Finding of No Significant Impact (“FONSI”). 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(e). Such evidence must demonstrate that the action “will not have a significant effect on the human environment[.]” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.13. An assessment of whether or not an impact is “significant” is based on a consideration of the “context and intensity” of the impact. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27. “Context” refers to the scope of the proposed action, including the interests affected. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(a). “Intensity” refers to the severity of the impact and must be evaluated with a host of factors in mind, including but not limited to “[t]he degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety” and “[w]hether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b).

28. Where a decision is issued based on an EIS, the federal agency must prepare a “public record of decision” (“ROD”). 40 C.F.R. § 1505.2. A ROD must “state what the decision was,” “[i]dentify all alternatives considered,” and “[s]tate whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why they were not.” 40 C.F.R. §§ 1505.2(a)-(c).

29. An agency may adopt all or a portion of an EIS “provided that the statement or portion thereof meets the standards for an adequate statement” under the NEPA regulations. 40 C.F.R. § 1506.3(a).

30. Federal agencies must “[m]ake diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures.” 40 C.F.R. § 1506.6(a). To the fullest extent possible, agencies must “[e]ncourage and facilitate public involvement in decisions which affect the quality of the human environment.” 40 C.F.R. § 1500.2(d). At a minimum, agencies must

“[p]rovide public notice of . . . the availability of environmental documents so as to inform those persons and agencies who may be interested or affected.” 40 C.F.R. § 1506.6(b).

“Environmental documents” include EAs, EISs, FONSI, and notices of intent to prepare and/or consider EISs. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.10. The NEPA regulations stress that “NEPA procedures must insure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken” and that “public scrutiny [is] essential to implementing NEPA.” 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(b).

31. Where “significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearings on” an action or impacts analyzed in an existing EIS or EA arise(s), an agency “shall” prepare a supplement to the NEPA document. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1). A supplement to an EIS “shall” generally be “prepare[d], circulate[d], and file[d]” in the same fashion as an EIS. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(4).

III. Department of Interior and Related NEPA Regulations and Directives

32. In 2008, the U.S. Department of Interior (“Interior”) promulgated regulations to implement NEPA. 73 Fed. Reg. 61292 (Oct. 15, 2008); 43 C.F.R. § 46 *et seq.* Interior and its agencies must use these regulations “in conjunction with and supplementary to” authorities set forth under the NEPA regulations. *Id.* Prior to the adoption of these regulations, Interior promulgated guidance in 2004 to implement NEPA in its Departmental Manual (“DM”) at 516 DM, Chapters 1-7 (hereafter referred to as the “2004 516 DM”). 69 Fed. Reg. 10866 (March 8, 2004). The 2008 regulations superseded the 2004 516 DM. The 2008 regulations and the 2004 guidance are similar in substance.

33. Interior’s NEPA regulations explain that adoption of both EISs and EAs are allowed. 43 C.F.R. § 46.120. However, the NEPA regulations make clear that where an EIS or

EA is adopted, the agency must determine “with appropriate supporting documentation, that it adequately assesses the environmental effects of the proposed action and reasonable alternatives.” 43 C.F.R. § 46.120(c). Such supporting documentation “must include an evaluation of whether new circumstances, new information or changes in the action or its impacts not previously analyzed may result in significantly different environmental effects.” *Id.*

34. Interior’s NEPA regulations also explicitly require that the public be notified “of the availability of an environmental assessment and any associated finding of no significant impact once they have been completed.” 43 C.F.R. § 46.305(c).

35. The current version of Interior’s Departmental Manual sets forth NEPA implementing procedures specific to OSM. OSM is the agency charged with making recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to the approval, disapproval, or modification of Mining Plans in accordance with 30 C.F.R. § 746.13. *See* 516 DM 13.³ Chapter 13 of the Manual sets forth categories of actions that normally require the preparation of an EIS. 516 DM 13 at 13.4.

36. Among other things, the Departmental Manual explains that where approval of a surface mining plan involves “environmental impacts [that] are not adequately analyzed in an earlier environmental document covering the specific leases or mining activity,” where “[t]he area to be mined is 1280 acres or more, or the annual full production level is 5 million tons or more,” and where “[m]ining and reclamation operations will occur for 15 years or more,” an EIS is normally required. 516 DM 13.4(A)(4). Where an action is one that normally requires preparation of an EIS and a decision is made not to prepare an EIS, the FONSI must be made

³ available at http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/planning/nepa/webguide/departmental_manual/516_dm_chapter_13.html (last accessed Sept. 15, 2015).

available for public review for 30 days prior to a decision in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(e)(2). 516 DM 13.4(B).

37. OSM also adopted its own directives to implement NEPA. *See* OSM Handbook on Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (“OSM NEPA Handbook”).⁴ These directives emphasize that OSM may adopt NEPA documents produced by other agencies. If OSM does so, the agency must “ensure that the findings of the documents are in full compliance with NEPA and OSM policy.” OSM NEPA Handbook, Chapter 3 § B.1. Where an EIS is adopted, OSM’s directives state that the agency should publish a “notice of intent to adopt” in the Federal Register. OSM Handbook, Chapter 3 § B.3.a. A “notice of intent” and the contents thereof are specifically defined at 40 C.F.R. § 1508.22. The directives state that “[a] ROD is prepared for all actions involving an EIS.” OSM Handbook, Chapter 3 § B.3.c.

IV. The Administrative Procedure Act

38. The APA provides a right to judicial review for any “person suffering legal wrong because of agency action.” 5 U.S.C. § 702. Actions that are reviewable under the APA include final agency actions “for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court.” *Id.*

39. Under the APA, a reviewing court shall “hold unlawful and set aside agency action . . . found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

⁴ available at http://www.osmre.gov/lrg/docs/directive490_NEPAHandbook.pdf (last accessed Sept. 15, 2015).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. Environmental Impacts of Coal Mining

40. Coal is mined with the express purpose of combusting it as fuel. In the United States the majority of coal mined is burned as fuel for power plants. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (“EIA”), 90% of all coal mined in the U.S. is used for electricity generation.⁵

41. In the United States, the majority of all coal burned comes from coal deposits owned by the American public and managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Since 2003, the EIA reports that approximately 40% of the nation’s coal has come from publicly owned deposits.⁶

42. Virtually all publicly owned coal is found in the Rocky Mountain west. Throughout this region, both surface and underground mining techniques are used to extract coal. Coal from the El Segundo Mine is mined primarily to fuel power plants in eastern Arizona including the Cholla, Springerville, and Apache power plants. Coal from the El Segundo Mine also fuels the nearby Escalante power plant in New Mexico

43. Depending on the mining technique, mining operations can include, but are not limited to, the use of heavy equipment including diesel-powered trucks and other vehicles; on-site electricity generation; the stripping of overburden; topsoil removal and storage; blasting; construction of ventilation shafts; the drilling and operation of methane drainage wells; coal processing facilities; crushers; conveyors; construction and operation of coal storage silos and

⁵ EIA, “What is the role of coal in the United States?” http://www.eia.gov/energy_in_brief/role_coal_us.cfm (last accessed Sept. 14, 2015). According to the EIA, the use of coal as a source of electricity has declined since 2007.

⁶ EIA, “Sales of Fossil Fuels Produced from Federal and Indian Lands, FY 2003 through FY 2004” (July 2015) at 2, <http://www.eia.gov/analysis/requests/federallands/pdf/eia-federallandsales.pdf> (last accessed Sept. 14, 2015).

piles; coal load-out facilities; construction and maintenance of stormwater control facilities and/or other water quality-related facilities; reclamation; waste disposal; road construction; monitoring well construction; dewatering of ground water; and other activities. In some cases, coal ash from combustion is used as fill and disposed of at mines.

44. The direct impacts of both underground and surface coal mining include air quality impacts, water quality impacts, fish and wildlife impacts, and alteration of landscapes and scenic views. Indirectly, coal mining leads to environmental impacts associated with coal transport and coal combustion. Such indirect impacts can include, but are not limited to, air pollution impacts from diesel-powered locomotives hauling coal trains, coal dust impacts from coal trains or other transportation methods, air and water pollution impacts from coal-fired power plants, and waste disposal (i.e., coal ash waste disposal) impacts associated with the operation of coal-fired power plants and other facilities that burn coal.

45. In New Mexico, air pollution from coal mining directly and indirectly affects air quality. Emissions from coal mining include ozone precursors, particulate matter, and nitrogen dioxide.

46. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) sets health and welfare-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) for air pollutants in accordance with Section 109 of the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. §§ 7409(a). EPA is required to establish NAAQS to ensure that pollution concentrations in the air that the public breathes are limited to the levels requisite to protect health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety. 42 U.S.C. § 7409(b).

47. Ozone is a criteria pollutant under the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7408. Pursuant to the Clean Air Act, in 1997 EPA established a NAAQS for ozone at 0.080 parts per million (“ppm”) over an eight-hour period. 62 Fed. Reg. 38,856 (July 18, 1997). On March 27, 2008,

EPA published a final rule for a new ozone NAAQS that significantly lowered the 8-hour standard to 0.075 ppm. 73 Fed. Reg. 16,436 (March 27, 2008). This new ozone standard became effective on May 27, 2008, superseding the prior ozone NAAQS as of that time. *Id.* Ozone forms when two pollutants—volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides—react with sunlight. EPA has stated that the latest scientific evidence on ozone effects “is highly suggestive that [ozone] directly or indirectly contributes to non-accidental and cardiorespiratory-related mortality,” including “premature mortality.” *Id.* at 16,443-46.

48. Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter, or PM_{2.5}, is a criteria pollutant under the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. § 7408. In 1997, EPA promulgated two standards for PM_{2.5}: an annual NAAQS of 15 micrograms per cubic meter (“ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ”) and a 24-hour NAAQS of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 62 Fed. Reg. 38,652, 38,655 (July 18, 1997). In 2006, EPA lowered the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard to 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 71 Fed. Reg. 61,144 (Oct. 17, 2006). In 2012, EPA lowered the annual standard to 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 78 Fed. Reg. 3,086 (Jan. 15, 2013). Health risks associated with exposure to PM_{2.5} include “premature mortality, aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease [and] changes in lung function and increased respiratory symptoms.” 78 Fed. Reg. at 61,152.

49. NO₂ is a criteria pollutant under the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. § 7408. The NO₂ annual standard is 53 parts per billion (“ppb”). On July 15, 2009, EPA proposed to supplement the annual standard with a one-hour NO₂ standard of between 80 and 100 ppb. 74 Fed. Reg. 34,404-66 (July 15, 2009). EPA believed it was necessary to supplement the annual standard with a standard governing short-term exposure because “recent studies provide scientific evidence that is sufficient to infer a likely causal relationship between short-term NO₂ exposure and adverse effects on the respiratory system.” *Id.* at 34,410. According to EPA,

“[e]pidemiologic evidence exists for positive associations of short-term ambient NO₂ concentrations below the current NAAQS with increased numbers of emergency department visits and hospital admissions for respiratory causes, especially asthma.” *Id.* at 34,413. EPA promulgated the final one-hour NO₂ standard of 100 ppb on February 9, 2010. 75 Fed. Reg. 6,474 (Feb. 9, 2010).

50. Air pollution that includes ozone precursors, PM_{2.5}, and NO₂ can be released from coal mining in many ways and impact ambient air quality in the context of relevant federal health and welfare standards. For instance, diesel exhaust can produce particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide; methane venting and general ventilation from underground mines can release volatile organic compounds, which react with sunlight to form ozone; stripping and blasting can produce particulate matter; and blasting can produce toxic emissions of nitrogen dioxide.

51. Indirectly, coal-fired power plants and other industrial activities that rely on coal for fuel can release large amounts of air pollution and impact ambient air quality on local and regional scales. The burning of coal can release particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, nitrogen dioxide, and a host of other harmful air pollutants. Truck or train transportation methods can also produce nitrogen dioxide, volatile organic compounds, and particulate matter.

52. Coal mining and combustion also release mercury and selenium. Even small concentrations of these pollutants can degrade water quality and jeopardize aquatic species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“FWS”) has found selenium to be one of the most toxic elements to fish, causing adverse effects to reproduction. The FWS also found that fish ingesting very small amounts of mercury can experience reproductive impairment, behavioral changes, and brain damage.

53. Climate change has been intensively studied and acknowledged at the global, national, and regional scales. Climate change is being fueled by the human-caused release of greenhouse gas emissions, in particular carbon dioxide. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (“IPCC”) is a scientific body under the auspices of the United Nations that reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change. In its most recent report to policymakers in 2014, the IPCC provided a summary of our understanding of human-caused climate change. Among other things, the IPCC summarized:⁷

- Human influence on the climate system is clear, and recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history. Recent climate changes have had widespread impacts on human and natural systems.
- Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, and sea level has risen.
- Anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions have increased since the pre-industrial era, driven largely by economic and population growth, and are now higher than ever. This has led to atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide that are unprecedented in at least the last 800,000 years. Their effects, together with those of other anthropogenic drivers, have been detected throughout the climate system and are extremely likely to have been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.
- In recent decades, changes in climate have caused impacts on natural and human systems on all continents and across the oceans. Impacts are due to observed climate change, irrespective of its cause, indicating the sensitivity of natural and human systems to changing climate.
- Continued emission of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and long-lasting changes in all components of the climate system, increasing the likelihood of severe, pervasive, and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems. Limiting climate change would require substantial and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions which, together with adaptation, can limit climate change risks.

⁷ IPCC, “Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report, Summary for Policymakers,” available at http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

- Surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century under all assessed emission scenarios. It is very likely that heat waves will occur more often and last longer, and that extreme precipitation events will become more intense and frequent in many regions. The ocean will continue to warm and acidify, and global mean sea level to rise.

54. In recognition of the economic consequences of human-caused climate change, federal agencies have developed a protocol for assessing the social cost of carbon dioxide emissions. The social cost of carbon is “an estimate of the economic damages associated with a small increase in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, conventionally one metric ton, in a given year.”⁸ Conversely, the social cost of carbon can represent “the value of damages avoided for a small emission reduction (i.e., the benefit of a CO₂ reductions).” The EPA has explained:

The [social cost of carbon protocol] is meant to be a comprehensive estimate of climate change damages and includes changes in net agricultural productivity, human health, property damages from increased flood risk, and changes in energy system costs, such as reduced costs for heating and increased costs for air conditioning. However, given current modeling and data limitations, it does not include all important damages.

55. A federal Interagency Working Group consisting of the EPA, Center for Environmental Quality, Department of Energy, National Economic Council, Office of Management and Budget, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation and other agencies have prepared estimates of what the actual social cost of carbon is. The Interagency Working Group prepared their first estimates of carbon dioxide in 2010.⁹ This report disclosed that the cost of a metric ton of carbon dioxide in 2010 ranged between \$4.7 and \$64.9 per metric ton. The actual estimate depended upon the assumed discount

⁸ EPA, “The Social Cost of Carbon,” available at <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/EPAactivities/economics/scc.html> (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

⁹ Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, “Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866” February 2010, available at <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/regulations/scc-tsds.pdf>. (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

rate, which itself was based on presumptions regarding the longevity of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the damages caused by its presence.

56. The 2010 report was subsequently updated in 2013. The 2013 report disclosed that the cost of a metric ton of carbon dioxide at that time ranged between \$11 and \$98 per metric ton.¹⁰ The 2013 report was updated in 2015 and disclosed that the cost of carbon dioxide emissions as of 2015 ranged between \$11 and \$105 per metric ton.¹¹

57. According to EPA, on average, every one ton of coal burned releases approximately 1.8 metric tons of carbon dioxide.¹² Thus, a million tons of coal mined and burned would release more than 1.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide and cost up to nearly \$200 million.

58. In terms of the mining and burning of publicly owned coal, the greenhouse gas emissions and associated costs are tremendous. A report commissioned by The Wilderness Society in 2014 found that publicly owned coal production in 2012 was linked to 765,241,950 metric tons of carbon dioxide, which the report indicated represented more than 11% of all U.S. greenhouse gas emissions released in 2012.¹³ Based on the Interagency Working Group's most recent estimates, these emissions could cost from \$8 billion to more than \$80 billion.

¹⁰ Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, "Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866" (May 2013) at 3, available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/social_cost_of_carbon_for_ria_2013_update.pdf (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

¹¹ Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, "Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866" (July 2015) at 3, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/scc-tsd-final-july-2015.pdf> (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

¹² EPA, "Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, Calculations and References," available at <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html> (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

¹³ Stratus Consulting, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fossil Energy Extracted From Federal Lands and Waters: an Update," Final Report Prepared for The Wilderness Society (Dec. 23,

59. The air, water, biodiversity, and climate impacts associated with coal transport and combustion are reasonably foreseeable indirect impacts associated with coal mining. As such, these impacts are relevant as to whether or not the overall impacts associated with coal mining are significant. An understanding and disclosure of such impacts is relevant to ensuring reasoned and well-informed decisions under NEPA.

II. The El Segundo Mining Plan Approval

60. On May 16, 2014, the Secretary issued a Mining Plan modification to Peabody Natural Resources Company for the mining of federally owned coal at the El Segundo Mine in New Mexico (hereafter referred to as the “2014 El Segundo Mining Plan approval”). The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals signed the 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan approval. The 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan approval authorized mining activities at the El Segundo Mine in McKinley County, New Mexico related to Federal Coal Lease NMNM-126813.

61. The 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan approval authorized surface coal mining, a production rate of up to 7.8 million tons per year, and ultimate recovery of 9.2 million tons of coal from 435 acres. Under the decision, the life of the mine would continue for an additional 19.8 years.

62. On April 30, 2014, OSM issued a FONSI for the 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan approval. OSM did not provide public notice of the FONSI prior to signing the FONSI or approving the Mining Plan. According to OSM, the FONSI relied on a leasing EA prepared in January 2014 by the BLM. The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior relied on OSM’s FONSI when approving the 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan.

2014), available at <http://wilderness.org/sites/default/files/Stratus-Report.pdf> (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

63. Although some documents related to the 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan approval were posted on OSM's website in 2015, more than a year after the approval of the mining plan, Federal Respondents did not provide any public notice of the availability of environmental documents related to the Mining Plan approval prior to the decision and did not provide any opportunity for public comments regarding OSM's NEPA process.

64. The 2014 EA adopted by Federal Respondents to support approval of the 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan does not take the requisite hard look at air quality impacts, particularly impacts in the context of the strengthened NO₂ and PM_{2.5} standards. The 2014 EA asserts that air quality impacts from expanded mining will not be significant because emission levels will be the same as levels from current mining activities, but does not actually analyze air quality impacts from an additional 19.8 years of mining. The 2014 EA adopted by Federal Respondents also does not take the requisite hard look at climate impacts, in particular the costs of carbon dioxide emissions using the Social Cost of Carbon protocol. The 2014 EA also does not analyze the climate impacts of connected, cumulative, and similar actions. The 2014 EA does not analyze the impacts of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable Department of Interior federal coal mining and leasing approvals that have occurred within the last decade. These approvals cumulatively impact climate.

65. The El Segundo Mine fuels power plants primarily in eastern Arizona. The reasonably foreseeable impacts of burning coal mined from El Segundo were not analyzed in BLM's 2014 EA.

66. In adopting BLM's 2014 EA, OSM did not conduct an evaluation of whether new circumstances, new information, or changes in the action or its impacts not previously analyzed

may result in significantly different environmental effects. The 2014 EA explicitly states that further analysis of the site-specific mining impacts would be completed at a later stage.

III. Other Federal Coal Approvals

67. During the same time period that Federal Respondents approved the El Segundo Mining Plan, they have also either proposed or authorized similar federal coal leasing and mining approvals that cumulatively impact the environment, particularly in terms of climate impacts, including carbon costs. These proposals and authorizations have come as part of Federal Respondents' ongoing implementation of the federal coal program.

68. Such specific similar proposals and authorizations posing cumulative impacts include, but are not limited to:

- BLM's proposal to offer for sale and issuance the Greens Hollow coal lease (UTU-84102), a 60 million ton coal lease containing 6,175 acres in central Utah. The lease, which is being pursued by Bowie Resources and would expand the company's SUFCO Mine near Emery, Utah, has been proposed by the BLM and a Supplemental EIS prepared, but it has not yet approved for sale and issuance. BLM, "Greens Hollow EIS," available at <http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/fo/price/energy/coal.html> (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).
- BLM's proposal to offer for sale and issuance the Alton coal lease (UTU-081895), a 45 million ton coal lease containing 3,581 acres in southern Utah. The lease has been proposed by the BLM and a Draft EIS has been prepared, but it has not yet approved for sale and issuance. BLM, "Alton Coal Lease Tract Lease by Application Draft Environmental Impact Statement," available at http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/energy/coal/alton_coal_project/alton_coal_eis.html (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).
- BLM's proposal to offer for sale and issuance the Williams Draw coal lease (UTU-080043), a 30 million ton coal lease containing 4,191 acres in central Utah. The lease has been proposed by the BLM, but it has not yet approved for sale and issuance. BLM, "BLM Seeks Public Comment on Proposed Coal Lease Application," available at http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/info/newsroom/2013/may/blm_seeks_public_comment.html (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).
- BLM's decision to offer for sale and issuance the Hay Creek II coal lease (WYW-172614), a 167 million ton coal lease containing 1,253 acres in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. The lease was approved for sale and issuance by the BLM in 2013,

although it has not yet been sold or issued. BLM, “Hay Creek II Coal Lease Application,” available at <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/NEPA/documents/hpd/HayCreekII.html> (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).

- BLM’s decision to offer for sale and issuance the Maysdorf II South coal lease (WYW-180711), a 271 million ton coal lease containing 2,305 acres in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. The lease was approved for sale and issuance by the BLM in 2013, although it has not yet been sold or issued. BLM, “South Gillette Area Coal Leasing Project,” available at <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/NEPA/documents/hpd/SouthGillette.html> (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).
- BLM’s proposal to offer for sale and issuance the Spring Creek II coal lease (MTM-105485), a 198 million ton coal lease containing 1,602 acres in the Powder River Basin of Montana. The lease is currently under review by the BLM and was applied for in 2013. Cloud Peak Energy, “Lease by Application,” available at http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/mt/blm_programs/energy/coal.Par.60997.File.dat/CPE%20File%201%20Application.pdf (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).
- BLM’s proposal to modify two coal leases (MTM-54716 and MTM-101099) to expand the Decker coal mine in the Powder River Basin of Montana by 40 million tons of coal and 500 acres. The lease modifications are currently under review by the BLM. BLM, “Decker Coal Mine Lease Modification Notification,” available at http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/mt/field_offices/miles_city/coal.Par.61767.File.dat/Decker%20Lease%20Modification%20public%20scoping%20notice_4-30-13.pdf (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).
- BLM’s proposal to modify a coal lease (WYW-833995) to expand the Rawhide mine in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming by 26 million tons of coal and 291 acres. The lease modifications is currently under review by the BLM. BLM, “BLM Announces Scoping for Rawhide Mine Coal Lease Modification,” available at http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/news_room/2015/february/03hpd-Rawhide.html (last accessed Sept. 9, 2015).
- U.S. Department of the Interior’s Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement’s (“OSM’s”) proposal to approve ongoing mining and an expansion of the Colowyo coal mine in northwestern Colorado. There are two proposals. One that would approve ongoing mining on 1,562 acres and extend the life of the mine to 2017. OSM, “Colowyo Coal Mine, South Taylor/Lower Wilson Permit Expansion Area, Federal Mining Plan Modification Environmental Assessment,” available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/initiatives/colowyoMineSouthTaylor.shtm> (last accessed Sept. 10, 2015). The second is a proposal that would expand the mine by more than 16,000 acres and continue the life of the mine for 20-40 years. OSM, “Colowyo Coal Mine Collum Permit Expansion Area Project Mining Plan Environmental Assessment,” available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/initiatives/colowyo/documentlibrary.shtm> (last accessed Sept. 10, 2015).

- OSM’s proposal to approve an expansion of the Rosebud coal mine in the Powder River Basin of Montana. The proposal would expand the mine by more than 6,000 acres and continue the life of the mine for 19 years. OSM, “Western Energy Company Rosebud Coal Mine Area F Project,” available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/initiatives/westernEnergy.shtm> (last accessed Sept. 10, 2015).
- OSM’s February 24, 2015 approval of an expansion of the Bull Mountains mine in Montana. The decision expanded the mine by 2,537 acres and extended the life of the mine by nine years. OSM, “Bull Mountains Mine No. 1,” website available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/initiatives/bullMountainsMine.shtm> (last accessed Sept. 15, 2015).
- OSM’s November 26, 2013 approval of an expansion of the Antelope Mine in Wyoming’s Powder River Basin. The decision expanded the mine by 4,746 acres and extended the life of the mine by 13 years. Available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/programs/federalLands/NEPA.shtm> (last accessed July 8, 2016).
- OSM’s March 16, 2015 approval of an expansion of the Bowie No. 2 Mine in Colorado. The decision expanded the mine by 1,789 acres and extended the life of the mine by 3-5 years. Available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/programs/federalLands/NEPA.shtm> (last accessed July 8, 2016).
- OSM’s April 8, 2015 approval of an expansion of the Black Thunder Mine in Wyoming’s Powder River Basin. The decision expanded the mine by 1,010 acres and extended the life of the mine by 21 years. Available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/programs/federalLands/NEPA.shtm> (last accessed July 8, 2016).
- OSM’s proposal to approve an expansion of the Skyline coal mine in Utah. The proposal would expand the mine by more than 2,692 acres and continue the life of the mine for 9-12 years. Available at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/initiatives/skylineMine/aboutProject.shtm> (last accessed July 8, 2016).

69. In addition, BLM has approved numerous lease readjustments pursuant to 43 C.F.R. § 3451, effectively renewing and extending the life of numerous coal leases.

70. Federal Respondents did not analyze the cumulative climate impacts of these the proposals and authorizations listed in ¶ 68 before approving the Mining Plans challenged herein. Federal Respondents were required to do so under NEPA. As OSM acknowledged in its recent

EA for the Colowyo Coal Mine South Taylor/Lower Wilson Permit Expansion Area in Colorado, an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable climate impacts of coal mining must take into consideration greenhouse gas emissions at a much larger scale than just a single mine. In this EA, OSM acknowledged that the scope of the analysis of climate impacts needed to be much larger than just a single coal mine and analyzed the climate impacts of mining at Colowyo in the context of national and global greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁴ OSM acknowledged that the scope of a climate impacts analysis must be broader than a single mine, and must include all similar and cumulative actions.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

First Claim for Relief

Violation of NEPA—Failure to Provide Public Notice and Participation

71. Each and every allegation set forth in this complaint is incorporated herein by reference.

72. Federal Respondents approved the El Segundo Mining Plan as part of an ongoing pattern and practice of taking federal action on mining plans in violation of NEPA's requirement that, to the fullest extent possible, all federal agencies are obligated to "[e]ncourage and facilitate public involvement in decisions which affect the quality of the human environment." 40 C.F.R. § 1500.2.

73. NEPA's implementing regulations require Federal Respondents to "(a) [m]ake diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures" and to "(b) [p]rovide public notice of NEPA-related hearings, public meetings, and the availability of

¹⁴ OSM, "Colowyo Coal Mine, South Taylor/Lower Wilson Permit Expansion Area, Federal Mining Plan Modification Environmental Assessment" (July 27, 2015), at 4-17—4-20, available at http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/initiatives/colowyoMineSouthTaylor/documents/Colowyo_SouthTaylor_LowerWilson_EA_20150727.pdf (last accessed Sept. 14, 2015).

environmental documents so as to inform those persons and agencies who may be interested or affected.” 40 C.F.R. § 1506.6. NEPA regulations also require circulation of FONSI for public review in certain situations, including when agency NEPA procedures require it. 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(e)(2).

74. “NEPA procedures must ensure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens *before decisions are made and before actions are taken.*” 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1 (emphasis added). NEPA’s implementing regulations provide extensive public involvement requirements. 40 C.F.R. § 1506.6.

75. Federal Respondents violated NEPA regulations which require that a FONSI shall be made “available to the affected public” and that the public and other affected agencies shall be involved in the NEPA process. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.4(e)(1); 1506.6.

76. Federal Respondents did not provide notice to the public of the availability of OSM’s FONSI and its decision to rely on BLM’s Leasing EA prior to the approval of the El Segundo Mining Plan. Federal Respondents’ failure to provide notice of the availability of environmental documents and its decision to adopt an existing EA prior to approval of the Mining Plan violates NEPA, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.4(e)(1); 1506.6, and the APA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(2)(A).

Second Claim for Relief
Violation of NEPA—Failure to Provide Documentation Supporting
Adoption of the Leasing EA

77. Each and every allegation set forth in this complaint is incorporated herein by reference.

78. Where a federal agency adopts an EA or EIS under NEPA, the agency is required to provide “appropriate supporting documentation [] that [the adopted EA or EIS] adequately

assesses the environmental effects of the proposed action and reasonable alternatives.” 43 C.F.R. § 46.120(c). Such supporting documentation “must include an evaluation of whether new circumstances, new information or changes in the action or its impacts not previously analyzed may result in significantly different environmental effects.” *Id.*

79. In approving the El Segundo Mining Plan, Federal Respondents adopted an existing EA prepared by the BLM to support their decision. Federal Respondents did not provide supporting documentation in their decision record for the Mining Plan approval showing their evaluation of whether the Leasing EA adequately analyzed the environmental impacts of coal mining pursuant to NEPA. Federal Respondents did not include in their decision record for the Mining Plan approval an evaluation of whether new circumstances, new information or changes in the action or its impacts not previously analyzed may result in significantly different environmental effects.

80. Federal Respondents’ failure to provide appropriate documentation to support adoption of the Leasing EA violates NEPA, 43 C.F.R. § 46.120(c), and was “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” in violation of NEPA and the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(1), (2)(A).

Third Claim for Relief
**Violation of NEPA—Failure to Take a Hard Look at the
Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Impacts to Air Quality and Climate**

81. Each and every allegation set forth in this complaint is incorporated herein by reference.

82. NEPA requires federal agencies to take a “hard look” at the environmental consequences of their actions. 42 U.S.C. § 4332. NEPA’s implementing regulations require

Federal Respondents to consider and assess the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts of mining activities at the El Segundo Mine. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(c)(3).

83. In approving the El Segundo Mining Plan, Federal Respondents adopted a pre-existing NEPA document—the Leasing EA prepared by BLM—that did not take a hard look at the reasonably foreseeable air quality and climate impacts of mining including the direct impacts of mining, the indirect impacts of coal burning and transport, and the cumulative impacts of these activities.

84. Federal Respondents failed to prepare a NEPA document that addressed: (1) air quality impacts from the El Segundo Mine’s air pollution based on updated air quality standards, (2) all reasonably foreseeable greenhouse gas emissions associated with mining at El Segundo and combustion of the mined coal, and (3) the costs of these greenhouse gas emissions from coal mining and combustion using currently available tools such as the social cost of carbon protocol.

85. Federal Respondents’ failure to take a hard look at the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to air quality and climate from the El Segundo Mining Plan approval was “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” in violation of NEPA and the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(1), (2)(A).

Fourth Claim for Relief
**Violation of NEPA—Failure to Analyze the Climate Impacts of
Similar and Cumulative Actions**

86. Each and every allegation set forth in this complaint is incorporated herein by reference.

87. NEPA requires analysis of cumulative actions and similar actions. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1508.25(a)(2) and (3).

88. In approving the El Segundo Mining Plan, Federal Respondents adopted a NEPA document—the Leasing EA—that did not analyze the impacts of similar federal coal approvals and proposals that cumulatively impact climate. Federal Respondents did not analyze the impacts of numerous federal coal leasing and mining plan actions, even though such actions are cumulative in terms of their greenhouse gas emissions and carbon cost impacts and similar in terms of their climate impacts, timing, and geography.

89. Federal Respondents’ failure to analyze the climate impacts of cumulative and similar federal coal approvals is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” in violation of NEPA and the APA. 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(1), (2)(A).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

- A. Declare that Federal Respondents violated NEPA by approving the 2014 El Segundo Mining Plan;
- B. Remand the El Segundo Mining Plan approval to Federal Respondents for compliance with NEPA;
- C. Enjoin Federal Respondents from re-issuing the El Segundo Mining Plan approval until such time as they have demonstrated compliance with NEPA;
- D. Grant Petitioner its costs of litigation including reasonable attorneys’ fees as provided by the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412; and
- E. Grants Petitioner such additional and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted on this 8th day of July, 2016.

/s/ Samantha Ruscavage-Barz

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of the foregoing Amended Petition for Review is being filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, thereby serving it on all parties of record, this 8th day of July, 2016.

/s/ Samantha Ruscavage-Barz