

1 PATTI A. GOLDMAN (WSBA # 24426)  
[Pro Hac Vice Admission Pending]  
2 ASHLEY N. BENNETT (DCBA# 1044215)  
[Pro Hac Vice Admission Pending]  
3 Earthjustice  
4 705 Second Avenue, Suite 203  
Seattle, WA 98104  
5 Ph: (206) 343-7340 | Fax: (206) 343-1526  
6 pgoldman@earthjustice.org  
abennett@earthjustice.org

7 MONEEN S. NASMITH (NYSBA# 442704)  
[Pro Hac Vice Admission Pending]  
8 Earthjustice  
9 48 Wall St., Floor 19  
10 New York, NY 10005  
11 Ph: (212) 845-7376  
mnasmith@earthjustice.org

12 STACEY P. GEIS (CSBA# 181444)  
13 Earthjustice  
14 50 California, Suite 500  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
15 Ph: (415) 217-2000 | Fax: (415) 217-2040  
sgeis@earthjustice.org

16 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs Sierra Club and*  
17 *A Community Voice-Louisiana*

18  
19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
20 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
21 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

21 SIERRA CLUB, and A COMMUNITY VOICE- ) Civ. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
22 LOUISIANA )

23 Plaintiffs, )

24 v. )

23 ) **COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY**  
24 ) **AND VACATUR RELIEF**

25 SCOTT PRUITT, in his official capacity as )  
26 Administrator of the United States Environmental )  
27 Protection Agency, )

27 Defendant. )  
28 )

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
AND VACATUR RELIEF

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**INTRODUCTION**

1. This action concerns two rules recently promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) implementing the Formaldehyde Standards in Composite Wood Products Act. 15 U.S.C. § 2697 (the “Formaldehyde Act,” codified as Title VI of the Toxics Substances Control Act (“TSCA”)). The first rule established emission standards for formaldehyde in composite wood products and associated testing and compliance mechanisms. 81 Fed. Reg. 89674 (Dec. 12, 2016) (the “Formaldehyde Rule”). EPA signed this rule in July 2016 and published it in the Federal Register on December 12, 2016. The second rule extended the Formaldehyde Rule’s compliance dates so that the first compliance deadline is December 12, 2018, one year later than the December 12, 2017 deadline in the Formaldehyde Rule and more than three years after the Formaldehyde Act directed EPA to require compliance. 82 Fed. Reg. 44533 (Sept. 25, 2017) (the “Formaldehyde Delay Rule”).

2. The Formaldehyde Delay Rule violates and exceeds EPA’s statutory authority. In 2010, Congress enacted the Formaldehyde Act directing EPA to promulgate a rule setting emission standards for formaldehyde in composite wood products and associated testing and certification procedures. 15 U.S.C. § 2697. Congress limited EPA’s discretion by prescribing and establishing mandatory deadlines for the core emission standards. EPA had until January 1, 2013 to promulgate the emissions standards and 180 days after the rule’s promulgation to require compliance for three types of wood products. By extending the compliance deadlines for these wood products far beyond 180 days of promulgation of the Formaldehyde Rule and years after the congressional 2013 deadline, the Formaldehyde Delay Rule is in blatant violation of 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1), exceeds EPA’s statutory authority, and is unlawful.

1 3. EPA also acted arbitrarily, capriciously, and contrary to 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1) in  
2 extending the compliance deadlines for three types of wood products until December 12, 2018.  
3 EPA never addressed the statutory compliance deadlines. It sought to reduce inconvenience to  
4 the regulated entities and downplayed the adverse health effects of delaying compliance when  
5 Congress made protecting public health paramount. EPA acted in blatant disregard of the  
6 Formaldehyde Act, Congress's intent to put the standards in place expeditiously in order to  
7 protect public health, and EPA's findings in the formaldehyde rulemaking that requiring  
8 expeditious compliance has substantial health benefits and will protect children from  
9 disproportionate harm from formaldehyde exposures.  
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12 4. Plaintiffs seek an order declaring the Formaldehyde Delay Rule contrary to, and  
13 in excess of EPA's authority under the Formaldehyde Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1), and an order  
14 vacating and setting aside the Formaldehyde Delay Rule's extension of the December 12, 2017  
15 compliance deadlines for one year.  
16

### 17 **PARTIES**

18 5. Plaintiff Sierra Club is a non-profit organization incorporated in California with  
19 its headquarters in Oakland, California. Its mission is to protect and preserve the natural and  
20 human environment. After Hurricane Katrina, many of Sierra Club's members became ill from  
21 formaldehyde emissions in trailers supplied by the Federal Emergency Management Agency  
22 ("FEMA") as temporary housing for people whose homes had been destroyed. Sierra Club  
23 arranged for testing of many of the trailers and found alarmingly high emissions. It provided this  
24 information to FEMA and advocated for FEMA to conduct testing and to relocate people living  
25 in the trailers. In addition to testing FEMA trailers, Sierra Club disseminated information to its  
26 members and communities about harm from formaldehyde emissions in the trailers and about  
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1 ways to reduce their risks. It devoted organizational resources to performing functions that the  
2 government should be, but was not performing. It conducted extensive advocacy to compel the  
3 government to protect people from formaldehyde emissions from wood products. This advocacy  
4 included petitioning EPA to adopt limits on formaldehyde emissions from composite wood  
5 products and submitting numerous comments to EPA in support of the proposals to adopt such  
6 standards.  
7

8         6. The Sierra Club files this lawsuit on behalf of itself and its members. The Sierra  
9 Club has more than 829,000 members nationwide, including many thousands of members who  
10 are particularly susceptible to harm from formaldehyde emissions and who live in areas recently  
11 impacted by natural disasters.  
12

13         7. Plaintiff A Community Voice-Louisiana (“ACV”) is a non-profit community  
14 organization dedicated to fighting for social and economic justice for low to moderate income  
15 families in southern Louisiana. The organization conducts training sessions, runs campaigns,  
16 and undertakes other outreach efforts to assist its members and raise broader public awareness  
17 about the concerns of southern Louisiana’s lower income families. ACV has been actively  
18 engaged in helping lower income neighborhoods in the area recover from the impacts of  
19 Hurricane Katrina and avoid further threats to their health and well-being. Many of ACV’s  
20 members were housed in FEMA trailers in the wake of the storm and were exposed to elevated  
21 levels of formaldehyde.  
22

23         8. ACV files this lawsuit on behalf of itself and its members. ACV has many  
24 members who have young children, are elderly, have previously been exposed to elevated levels  
25 of formaldehyde, and have respiratory ailments and therefore are particularly susceptible to  
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1 exposure to additional formaldehyde emissions. ACV's members also all live in an area that still  
2 is struggling to rebuild after Hurricane Katrina.

3 9. Plaintiffs' members include people who are sensitive to formaldehyde exposures  
4 because of past harm to their health from formaldehyde exposures, existing health conditions like  
5 asthma, or being in vulnerable populations like children and the elderly. Plaintiffs' members  
6 who live in areas impacted by natural disasters will be exposed to construction, rebuilding, and  
7 new furnishings that contain composite wood products. Plaintiffs' members include people who  
8 live in housing, work in buildings, or whose children attend day care or school in buildings that  
9 are having repairs or new construction or new furnishings using composite wood products.  
10

11 10. If EPA had required compliance with limits on formaldehyde emissions from  
12 composite wood products in accordance with the Formaldehyde Act, newly manufactured or  
13 imported composite wood products would need to comply with the emissions standards by  
14 December 12, 2017. While finished goods could use wood products manufactured prior to  
15 December 12, 2017, the existing stocks of wood products with higher formaldehyde emissions  
16 would be fixed and start to be depleted.  
17

18 11. Plaintiffs' members depend on this regulation being in place to protect themselves  
19 and their families from formaldehyde emissions above the EPA standards in their homes,  
20 workplaces, schools, and day cares. Plaintiffs' members do not control which composite wood  
21 products will be used in construction, rebuilding, furnishings, and cabinetry to which they are  
22 exposed. They do not receive notice that wood products with higher emissions have been used  
23 or installed in their rental housing, their workplaces, or where their children go to school or day  
24 care.  
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1 12. Delaying compliance with the Formaldehyde Rule beyond the timeline allowed  
2 by Congress has injured and continues to injure both the Sierra Club and A Community Voice  
3 and their members. Granting the requested relief would redress these injuries by stopping the  
4 manufacture and import of wood products with higher emissions and fixing and starting the  
5 depletion of the supply of wood products used in finished goods and other products in  
6 widespread distribution.

8 13. Defendant Scott Pruitt is the Administrator of the United States Environmental  
9 Protection Agency, the federal agency charged with issuing regulations to implement the  
10 Formaldehyde Act and that is constrained by the Act's mandatory provisions and limitations on  
11 that authority.

13 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14 14. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant the 28 U.S.C. § 1331(federal  
15 question jurisdiction). Venue is proper because Sierra Club is incorporated in California and has  
16 its principal place of business in this district. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1).

18 **BACKGROUND**

19 I. **THE HEALTH RISKS OF FORMALDEHYDE AND THE HARMFUL EXPOSURES  
20 EXPERIENCED BY PEOPLE HOUSED IN EMERGENCY TRAILERS AFTER  
21 HURRICANE KATRINA.**

22 15. Formaldehyde is a colorless, flammable gas at room temperature with a strong  
23 odor.

24 16. Formaldehyde is classified as a known human carcinogen by the National  
25 Toxicology Program based on evidence in animal and human studies. It is known to cause  
26 cancer in the upper respiratory tract, specifically nasopharyngeal cancer. The National  
27 Toxicology Program and the National Research Council have identified formaldehyde as causing  
28

1 myeloid leukemia, and the International Agency for Research on Cancer conducted an  
2 assessment concluding that formaldehyde causes leukemia.

3 17. Formaldehyde is a sensory irritant. Eye, nose, and throat irritations, even from  
4 formaldehyde exposures of relatively short duration, have been documented in a range of  
5 epidemiology and human studies.

6  
7 18. Formaldehyde exposure is associated with a range of respiratory effects. It can  
8 irritate the respiratory tract, decrease pulmonary function, increase the risk of asthma and allergic  
9 conditions, especially in children, and increase the severity of childhood asthma attacks.

10  
11 19. Epidemiology studies document an association between formaldehyde exposure  
12 and adverse reproductive outcomes in women, including reduced fertility.

13 20. Formaldehyde is produced on a large scale worldwide. One major use includes  
14 the production of wood binding adhesives and resins used in the manufacture of composite wood  
15 products (*i.e.*, hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard, and particleboard). Composite  
16 wood products are widely used in paneling, flooring, cabinets, furniture, countertops, molding,  
17 and door skins.

18  
19 21. The hazards of formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products came to  
20 the fore when people displaced by Hurricane Katrina and other disasters were housed in trailers  
21 provided by the FEMA. Many of the occupants of the FEMA trailers experienced nosebleeds,  
22 headaches, eye and skin irritation, and other ailments. Testing by the Centers for Disease  
23 Control (“CDC”) documented higher levels of formaldehyde than are typical indoors in the  
24 United States. Because of serious health concerns, most of the displaced people were eventually  
25 moved out of the FEMA trailers, although the trailers continue to be used as housing in other  
26 parts of the country.  
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1           22.     In 1992, the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”) designated formaldehyde  
2 as a toxic air contaminant with no safe level of exposure. This designation requires CARB to  
3 take action to reduce human exposure to this toxic air contaminant. Spurred by the FEMA  
4 trailers debacle, CARB initiated a formal rulemaking in which it found that formaldehyde is a  
5 respiratory irritant and carcinogen and that one of the major sources of exposure is from  
6 inhalation of formaldehyde emitted from composite wood products containing urea-  
7 formaldehyde resins.

9           23.     In 2008, California adopted an Airborne Toxics Control Measure (“ATCM”) to  
10 reduce formaldehyde emissions from hardwood plywood, particleboard, and medium-density  
11 fiberboard and finished goods (such as cabinets and furniture) made with composite wood  
12 products. It phased in the new emissions standards, requiring compliance between July 1, 2009  
13 and July 1, 2012, depending on the particular wood product. Manufacturers must demonstrate  
14 compliance with the standards through emissions tests and quality control processes certified by  
15 a third-party certifier. 17 Cal. Code Reg. §§ 93120-93120.12. CARB estimated that its emission  
16 standards would reduce formaldehyde exposures in California by 58% by 2013 and would  
17 reduce childhood cancers by 9-26 and lifetime cancer cases by 35-97 per million.  
18 <https://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/compwood/factsheet.pdf>.

21           24.     In 2008, the Sierra Club, joined by 25 other organizations and about 5,000  
22 individuals, petitioned EPA to adopt the CARB standards under TSCA. EPA declined to adopt  
23 the CARB standards because it did not have sufficient information to make the stringent findings  
24 then required under TSCA to regulate exposure to chemicals. 73 Fed. Reg. 36504 (June 27,  
25 2008). EPA initiated a proceeding to begin gathering information that could provide the basis  
26 for adopting and even going beyond the CARB standards. *Id.*

1 II. THE 2010 LAW DIRECTING EPA TO ADOPT FORMALDEHYDE EMISSIONS  
2 STANDARDS FOR COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS ON AN EXPEDITIOUS  
3 BASIS.

4 25. Congress enacted the Formaldehyde Act in 2010 to establish national limits on  
5 formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products because of the chemical's known  
6 adverse effects on human health and its wide use in a variety of consumer products made of  
7 composite wood such as cabinetry and household furnishings. S. Rep. No. 111-169, at 1 (2010)  
8 *see also* H. R. Rep. No. 111-509, pt. 1, at 7-8 (2010).

9 26. The Act directs EPA to adopt formaldehyde emissions standards for hardwood  
10 plywood, particleboard, and medium-density fiberboard manufactured, sold, or imported into the  
11 United States that must be equivalent to the standards in the CARB Airborne Toxic Control  
12 Measure. 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1). The Act leaves EPA no discretion to change those standards  
13 and requires EPA to adopt implementing regulations that would ensure expeditious compliance  
14 with them.  
15

16 27. The Act directs EPA to determine based on all available and relevant information  
17 to determine whether to exempt engineered veneer and laminated products from the term  
18 "hardwood plywood," subject to the emissions standards, *id.* § 2697(a)(3)(C)(I), and to include  
19 various provisions in the implementing regulations, such as labeling, chain-of-custody  
20 requirements, sell-through provisions, third-party testing and certification, and recordkeeping  
21 requirements. *Id.* § 2697(d)(2).  
22

23 28. The Formaldehyde Act directs EPA to finalize emission standards by January 1,  
24 2013, *id.* § 2697(d)(1), and to ensure that, within 180 days after promulgation, those standards  
25 "shall apply to hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard, and particleboard sold, supplied,  
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1 offered for sale, or manufactured in the United States,” except for an applicable sell-through  
2 regulation. *Id.* § 2697(b)(1).

3         29. The EPA Administrator may adopt sell-through regulations governing composite  
4 wood products and finished goods that contain regulated composite wood products, including  
5 recreational vehicles, manufactured homes, and modular homes. Such regulations can provide  
6 that any inventory of such products or finished goods are not subject to the emissions standards if  
7 they are manufactured before a specified date of manufacture, rather than based on the date of  
8 sale. *Id.* § 2697(d)(3)(A). Sell-through regulations must prohibit the stockpiling of inventory to  
9 be sold after the date of manufacturing. *Id.* § 2697(d)(3)(B). Stockpiling is defined as the  
10 manufacture or purchase of a composite wood product or finished good between July 7, 2010  
11 and 180 days after promulgation of the regulations that is greater than the rate prior to July 7,  
12 2010. *Id.* § 2697(d)(3)(C).

13         30. Under TSCA, the term “manufacture” includes import. *Id.* § 2602(9). The  
14 Formaldehyde Act directs EPA, in coordination with the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and  
15 Border Protection to revise regulations related to imported products as necessary to ensure  
16 compliance with the Act no later than July 1, 2013. *Id.* § 2697(b)(4).

17         31. Congress set tight timelines for compliance because the regulated industry had  
18 represented that a significant portion of the domestic industry is complying with the California  
19 standards. H. R. Rep. No. 111-509, pt. 1, at 15 (2010); Cong. Budget Office, Cost Estimate of S.  
20 1660 Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act (January 7, 2010),  
21 <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/41906>. Congress sought to eliminate the competitive  
22 advantage that foreign suppliers not subject to the California standards had in the market and  
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1 prevent lower-cost imports with high formaldehyde emissions. H. R. Rep. No. 111-509, pt. 1, at  
2 7-9, 14-15; 156 Cong. Rec. H4704 (daily ed. June 23, 2010) (statement of Rep. Matsui).

3 III. PROMULGATION OF THE FORMALDEHYDE RULE ESTABLISHING  
4 FORMALDEHYDE EMISSION STANDARDS AND THIRD-PARTY  
5 CERTIFICATION.

6 32. In June 2013, EPA proposed two rules. One of the rules proposed formaldehyde  
7 emissions standards and implementing measures. 78 Fed. Reg. 34820 (June 10, 2013). The  
8 other proposed a framework for the third-party certification program. 78 Fed. Reg. 34796 (June  
9 10, 2013).

10 33. On July 27, 2016, EPA signed the Formaldehyde Rule combining and finalizing  
11 both of the proposed rules. EPA issued a press release in which the EPA Assistant Administrator  
12 for the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention heralded issuance of the final rule to  
13 protect the public from exposure to formaldehyde, stating:  
14

15 We are carrying out important measures laid out by Congress to protect the public from  
16 harmful exposures of this widely used chemical found in homes and workplaces. . . . The  
17 new rule will level the playing field for domestic manufacturers who have a high rate of  
18 compliance with the California standard and will ensure that imported products not  
19 subject to California's requirements will meet the new standard and thus, not contain  
20 dangerous formaldehyde vapors.

21 EPA News Release, EPA Issues Final Rule to Protect the Public from Exposure to Formaldehyde:  
22 Agency Implements Congressionally Enacted Formaldehyde Emission Standards (July 27, 2016)  
23 (available at [https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-issues-final-rule-protect-public-exposure-](https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-issues-final-rule-protect-public-exposure-formaldehyde)  
24 formaldehyde).

25 34. The Formaldehyde Rule codifies the California standards as directed by the 2010  
26 Formaldehyde Act. EPA decided not to exempt various wood veneer laminated products in  
27 which wood veneer is glued to the composite wood products that are subject to the emissions  
28

1 standards. The rule also established testing, certification, recordkeeping, and other implementing  
2 mechanisms.

3 35. The Formaldehyde Rule signed in July 2016 specified an effective date of 60 days  
4 after publication of the rule in the Federal Register and a compliance deadline for the composite  
5 wood product emissions standards of one year after publication. Compliance with import  
6 certification requirements would be required two years after publication and laminated wood  
7 products would be required to comply with the emissions standards seven years after publication.  
8

9 36. Even though the Formaldehyde Rule was signed in July 2016, it was not  
10 published in the Federal Register until December 12, 2016. As published, it had an effective  
11 date of February 10, 2016, and required compliance with the emission standards for composite  
12 wood products by December 12, 2017. 81. Fed. Reg. 89674 (Dec. 12, 2016.)

14 IV. VARIOUS MANEUVERS TO DELAY THE FORMALDEHYDE RULE.

15 37. On inauguration day, the newly installed President directed agencies to freeze  
16 regulations that had been published in the Federal Register, but had not yet gone into effect.  
17 Following that directive, EPA issued an omnibus final rule delaying the effective dates of 30  
18 listed regulations until March 21, 2017. 82 Fed. Reg. 8499 (Jan. 26, 2017). The table listing the  
19 rules included the Formaldehyde Rule. *Id.* at 8500. EPA did not comply with notice-and-  
20 comment rulemaking requirements in issuing this rule delaying the effective dates.  
21

22 38. On March 20, 2017, EPA published another final rule delaying the effective dates  
23 of a series of rules, including the Formaldehyde Rule, for another 60 days until May 22, 2017.  
24 82 Fed. Reg. 14324 (Mar. 20, 2017). EPA again sidestepped notice-and-comment rulemaking  
25 procedures in issuing this second delay rule.  
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1           39.     EPA issued no further rules delaying the Formaldehyde Rule’s effective date, and  
2 the rule went into effect on May 22, 2017.

3           40.     With the Formaldehyde Rule in effect, EPA turned its attention to delaying the  
4 compliance deadlines. On May 24, 2017, EPA published both a direct final rule and a proposed  
5 rule proposing to extend the Formaldehyde Rule’s compliance deadlines by an amount of time  
6 equal to the delay in the effective date of the Formaldehyde Rule, a delay of a little more than  
7 three months. 82 Fed. Reg. 23735 (May 24, 2017); 82 Fed. Reg. 23769 (May 24, 2017). The  
8 direct final and proposed rules justified this delay to allow regulated entities time to establish  
9 business relationships, reduce compliance burdens, and prevent disruptions in the supply chain.  
10

11           41.     EPA pursued a direct final rule because it believed the extension of the  
12 compliance deadlines would be noncontroversial and would generate no adverse comments.  
13

14 After EPA received adverse comments, EPA withdrew the direct final rule.

15           42.     Some importers of wood products urged EPA to extend the compliance deadlines  
16 beyond the proposed three months. *See* Comments of International Wood Products Association  
17 (represents importers of wood and wood products), available at  
18 <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPPT-2017-0244-0011>; Furniture Values  
19 International, LLC (furniture importer), available at  
20 <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPPT-2017-0244-0005>.

21           43.     On September 25, 2017, EPA published the Formaldehyde Delay Rule delaying  
22 the compliance deadlines in the Formaldehyde Rule. 82 Fed. Reg. 44533 (Sept. 25, 2017). EPA  
23 delayed some of the compliance deadlines by a period of time commensurate with the amount of  
24 time the Formaldehyde Rule’s effective date had been delayed, a period of slightly more than  
25 three months. For one set of deadlines, however, it went further. EPA delayed all of the  
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1 compliance deadlines associated with the formaldehyde emissions standards for hardwood  
2 plywood, particleboard, and medium-density fiberboard for an entire year beyond the December  
3 12, 2017 compliance deadline in the Formaldehyde Rule. The Formaldehyde Delay Rule  
4 reiterated EPA’s desire to reduce compliance burdens, provide regulatory flexibility to regulated  
5 entities, and prevent disruptions in the supply chain. *Id.* at 44533. It called the new compliance  
6 deadlines “a balanced and reasonable timeline” and stated that it “believes extending this  
7 compliance date reflects Congressional intent under TSCA Title VI that the agency implement  
8 provisions to ensure compliance with the formaldehyde emissions standards as soon as possible  
9 while enabling regulated entities to achieve compliance.” *Id.* at 44534. EPA never mentioned  
10 the Formaldehyde Act’s direction to require compliance within 180 days of promulgating the  
11 Formaldehyde Rule.  
12

13  
14 44. EPA stated that it does not believe the delay would result in any significant  
15 increases in health risk because a majority of wood products conform to the CARB standards.  
16 *Id.* at 44534-35. Even though both Congress and EPA have long estimated high compliance  
17 rates among domestic manufacturers, EPA never assessed the risks posed by the non-CARB  
18 compliant wood products, which had been the motivation for the direction in the Formaldehyde  
19 Act.  
20

#### 21 CAUSE OF ACTION

22 45. Both the Formaldehyde Rule and the Formaldehyde Delay Rule are final agency  
23 actions within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act. 5 U.S.C. §704.  
24

25 46. EPA promulgated the Formaldehyde Rule when it published the rule in the  
26 Federal Register on December 12, 2016. The Formaldehyde Rule codified the emissions  
27 standards mandated in the Formaldehyde Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(2).  
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1 47. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1), EPA had a legal duty to ensure that “effective  
2 beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of promulgation . . . , the emissions standards  
3 described in paragraph (2) shall apply to hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard, and  
4 particleboard sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured in the United States.”

5  
6 48. In promulgating the Formaldehyde Delay Rule, EPA never addressed the  
7 mandates in 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1) to make the emissions standards “effective beginning on the  
8 date that is 180 days after the date of promulgation” for hardwood plywood, medium-density  
9 fiberboard, and particleboard sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured in the United  
10 States. EPA stated that it “believes extending this compliance date reflects Congressional intent  
11 under TSCA Title VI that the agency implement provisions to ensure compliance with the  
12 formaldehyde emissions standards as soon as possible while enabling regulated entities to  
13 achieve compliance.” 82 Fed. Reg. 44534. This belief and rationale for the Formaldehyde  
14 Delay Rule runs directly contrary to the direction in the Formaldehyde Act, 15 U.S.C.  
15 § 2697(b)(1).  
16

17  
18 49. By delaying the compliance dates for the designated emissions standards until  
19 December 12, 2018, EPA exceeded its authority under 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1), in violation of 5  
20 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C), which makes it unlawful for agencies to take actions “in excess of their  
21 statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right.”  
22

23 50. By delaying the compliance dates for the designated emissions standards until  
24 December 12, 2018, EPA acted arbitrarily, capriciously, and contrary to the Formaldehyde Act,  
25 15 U.S.C. § 2697(b)(1), in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).  
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### 27 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

28 Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant the following relief:



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Earthjustice  
705 Second Avenue, Suite 203  
Seattle, WA 98104  
Ph: (206) 343-7340 | Fax: (206) 343-1526  
pgoldman@earthjustice.org  
abennett@earthjustice.org

MONEEN S. NASMITH (NYSBA# 442704)  
*[Pro Hac Vice Admission Pending]*  
Earthjustice  
48 Wall St., Floor 19  
New York, NY 10005  
Ph: (212) 845-7376  
mnasmith@earthjustice.org

STACEY P. GEIS (CSBA# 181444)  
Earthjustice  
50 California, Suite 500  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
Ph: (415) 217-2000 | Fax: (415) 217-2040  
sgeis@earthjustice.org

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs Sierra Club and A Community  
Voice-Louisiana*