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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Toxic pesticides blanket the Coachella Valley's agricultural fields. Federal law and regulations require signage around "hot" fields, to warn of exposure to these dangerous chemicals. But these signs have been nowhere to be found in the Coachella Valley over the past ten years, even while pesticides are actively being sprayed. Plaintiff JCM Farming, Inc. has documented the lack of signage, and notified State, local, and federal officials, to no avail.

Plaintiff JCM Farming, Inc. now brings this action to compel Defendants to do something about this persistent hazardous condition. More precisely, Plaintiff seeks to compel compliance with mandatory provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), including the following command: "Upon receipt of any complaint or other information alleging or indicating a significant violation of the pesticide use provisions of this subchapter, the Administrator shall refer the matter to the appropriate State officials for their investigation of the matter" 7 U.S.C. § 136w-2(a) (underlining added). That provision later provides that the Administrator may act upon the complaint or information if the State does not take action within thirty days of the referral. *Id*.

Plaintiff seeks to compel Defendants to refer the lack of signage violations to the appropriate State officials for investigation. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), which authorizes the Court to "compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed." 5 U.S.C. § 706(1). A failure to act claim can proceed "where a plaintiff asserts that an agency failed to take a discrete agency action that it is required to take." *Norton v. S. Utah Wilderness Alliance*, 542 U.S. 55, 64 (2004).



Defendants move to dismiss the complaint (ECF No. 8), asserting the

APA's "agency action" requirement is not met because FIFRA's enforcement options are discretionary, and therefore the APA's waiver of sovereign immunity does not apply. This argument glosses over the referral provision, which is mandatory – the Administrator "shall" refer the matter – and skips instead to the federal enforcement option that arises if the State fails to act on the referral. Defendants' motion also overlooks Ninth Circuit authority distinguishing the APA's judicial review provision from the APA's much broader waiver of sovereign immunity.

Defendants also argue this case should be dismissed for improper venue because it "involves" real property for purposes of the venue statute. Defendants misconstrue the venue statute and the thrust of this lawsuit. For venue purposes, cases "involve real property' when they involve disputes over real property interests." *Earth Island Inst. v. Quinn*, 56 F. Supp. 3d 1110, 1116 (N.D. Cal. 2014). This lawsuit does not concern the right, title or interest in real property, but rather the failure to enforce statutory and regulatory requirements. Venue is therefore proper in this, the district where Plaintiff resides.

Accordingly, the Court should deny Defendants' motion in its entirety.

II. <u>BACKGROUND</u>

- A. Statutory Overview of FIFRA and the APA.
 - 1. <u>FIFRA and related regulations</u>.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), 7 U.S.C. § 136 *et seq.*, provides for federal regulation of pesticide distribution, sale, and use. The revision of FIFRA through the adoption of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 transformed FIFRA from a labeling law into a comprehensive regulatory statute. As amended, FIFRA regulates the use, as well as the sale and labeling, of



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