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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION FOR RESTORATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, INC., a Washington Non-Profit Corporation, and CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY, a Washington, D.C. Non-Profit Corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GEORGE & MARGARET, LLC, a Washington Limited Liability Company, GEORGE DERUYTER & SON DAIRY, LLC, a Washington Limited Liability Company, and D&A DAIRY and D&A DAIRY LLC, a Washington Limited Liability Company,

Defendants.

NO. 1:13-CV-3017-TOR

ORDER FINDING NON-COMPLIANCE, SETTING BRIEFING ON SANCTIONS AND FULL COMPLIANCE

Defendants

BEFORE THE COURT is Plaintiffs' allegations of Defendants' non-

compliance with the Consent Decree and request for sanctions. This matter was



submitted for consideration without oral argument. The Court has reviewed the record and files herein, and is fully informed. For the reasons discussed below, the Court finds Defendants have not complied with the Consent Decree in part.

Accordingly, the Court sets this matter for further briefing to address the

appropriate sanctions to be imposed and dates certain for full compliance.

BACKGROUND

This case arises out of the dairy operation practices of Defendants George & Margaret LLC, George DeRuyter & Son Dairy LLC, D&A Dairy, and D&A Dairy LLC (collectively, "the Dairies") and their impact on the environmental health of the surrounding community. Plaintiffs Community Association for Restoration of the Environment, Inc. ("CARE") and Center for Food Safety ("CFS") brought this suit under the citizen suit provision of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, also known as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), alleging improper manure management practices constituting "open dumping" of solid waste. *See generally* ECF No. 80.

A. May 2015 Consent Decree

On May 19, 2015, the parties entered into a Consent Decree approved by the Court. ECF No. 169. The parties stipulated that to the extent agreed to by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the EPA would oversee implementation and enforcement of the terms of the Consent Decree. ECF No.



169 at 8, ¶ 14. The Consent Decree outlined a number of environmental 1 2 improvement initiatives Defendants were obligated to undertake on their dairy 3 properties and timelines for doing so, including lining manure storage lagoons and 4 a catch basin on the properties, monitoring of groundwater for contaminants, 5 maintaining a Dissolved Air Filtration System ("DAF"), inspection of underground conveyance systems, installation of concrete aprons along water troughs within 6 7 cow pens, ensuring silage areas are located along impervious surfaces, removing all compost from the facility, regrading and compacting existing compost areas, 8 9 applying liquid and solid manure to agricultural fields at agronomic rates and in conjunction with a nutrient management budget, and providing clean drinking 10 11 water to nearby residences. ECF No. 169 at 9-25. The Court expressly retained 12 jurisdiction to interpret and enforce the Consent Decree. *Id.* at 3. 13

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B. Motion to Show Cause

On December 2, 2019, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for an Order to Show Cause, alleging Defendants repeatedly violated the Consent Decree over a more than fouryear period. ECF No. 231. On January 7, 2020, Defendants filed their response and supporting declarations. ECF Nos. 242-248. On January 15, 2020, the Court held a telephonic hearing to discuss the status of the case. The Court granted the Plaintiffs' Motion for an Order to Show Cause and indicated that it would "consider the parties briefing in formulating a procedure and decision to resolve



the issues, including, if necessary an evidentiary hearing to be scheduled." ECF No. 252.

DISCUSSION

A. Civil Contempt Standard

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"A consent decree is a judgment, has the force of res judicata, and it may be enforced by judicial sanctions, including ... citations for contempt." S.E.C. v. Randolph, 736 F.2d 525, 528 (9th Cir. 1984). "Consent decrees are entered into by parties to a case after careful negotiation has produced agreement on their precise terms...[T]he scope of a consent decree must be discerned within its four corners, and not by reference to what might satisfy the purposes of one of the parties to it." United States v. Armour & Co., 402 U.S. 673, 681-82 (1971). "[A] federal court is not necessarily barred from entering a consent decree merely because the decree provides broader relief than the court could have awarded after a trial." Local No. 93, Int'l Ass'n of Firefighters, AFL-CIO C.L.C. v. City of Cleveland, 478 U.S. 501, 525 (1986). "[T]he parties have themselves created obligations and surrendered claims in order to achieve a mutually satisfactory compromise." Id. at 524. "To be sure, consent decrees bear some of the earmarks of judgments entered after litigation. At the same time, because their terms are arrived at through mutual agreement of the parties, consent decrees also closely resemble contracts." *Id.* at 519.



"Civil contempt occurs when a party fails to comply with a court order."

General Signal Corp. v. Donallco, Inc., 787 F.2d 1376, 1379 (9th Cir. 1986). "It is well established that the district court has the inherent authority to enforce compliance with a consent decree that it has entered in an order, to hold parties in contempt for violating the terms therein, and to modify a decree." Nehmer v. U.S.

Dep't of Veterans Affairs, 494 F.3d 846, 860 (9th Cir. 2007). "The district court has 'wide latitude in determining whether there has been a contemptuous defense of its order." Stone v. City & Cty. of San Francisco, 968 F.2d 850, 856 (9th Cir. 1992), as amended on denial of reh'g (Aug. 25, 1992) (citing Gifford v. Heckler, 741 F.2d 263, 266 (9th Cir. 1984)). "If an injunction does not clearly describe prohibited or required conduct, it is not enforceable by contempt." Gates v. Shinn, 98 F.3d 463, 468 (9th Cir. 1996).

In seeking a finding of civil contempt, "[t]he moving party has the burden of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the contemnors violated a specific and definite order of the court." *Stone*, 968 F.2d at 856 n.9 (citing *Balla v. Idaho St. Bd. of Corrections*, 869 F.2d 461, 466 (9th Cir. 1989)). "The burden then shifts to the contemnors to demonstrate why there were unable to comply." *Id.* (citing *Donovan v. Mazzola (Donovan II)*, 716 F.2d 1226, 1240 (9th Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 464 U.S. 1040 (1984)). "Intent is irrelevant to a finding of civil contempt and, therefore, good faith is not a defense." *Id.* However, "[i]f a violating party

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