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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
10	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA	
11	COLUMBIA RIVERKEEPER,	
12	Plaintiff,	
13	vs.	COMPLAINT
14	KALAMA EXPORT COMPANY, LLC,	
16	Defendant	
17		
18	1. INTRODUCTION	
19	1. This action is a citizen suit brought under Section 505 of the Clean Water Act	
20	("CWA") as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1365. Plaintiff, Columbia Riverkeeper, seeks declaratory and	
21	injunctive relief, the imposition of civil penalties, and the award of costs, including attorneys'	
22	and expert witness' fees for the defendant Kalama Export Company, LLC's ("KEC's") repeated	
23	and ongoing violations of Sections 301(a) and 402 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342,	
24		
25	and the terms and conditions of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System	
26	("NPDES") permit authorizing discharges of pollutants from KEC's facility to navigable waters	
27		
28		
	COMPLAINT - 1	



II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Section 505(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). KEC is in violation of an "effluent standard or limitation" as defined by Section 505(f) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f). The relief requested herein is authorized by Sections 309(d) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.
- 3. In accordance with Section 505(b)(1)(A) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §1365(b)(1)(A), Columbia Riverkeeper notified KEC of KEC's violations of the CWA, and of Columbia Riverkeeper's intent to sue under the CWA, by letter dated and postmarked July 7, 2020 ("Notice Letter"). A copy of the Notice Letter is attached to this complaint as Exhibit 1. The allegations in Sections II through IX of the Notice Letter are incorporated herein by this reference. In accordance with 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A) and 40 C.F.R. § 135.2(a)(1), Columbia Riverkeeper provided copies of the Notice Letter to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the Administrator of EPA Region 10, the Director of the Washington Department of Ecology ("Ecology"), and KEC's Registered Agent by mailing copies to these individuals on July 7, 2020.
- 4. At the time of the filing of this Complaint, more than sixty days have passed since the Notice Letter and copies thereof were issued in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.
- The violations complained of in the Notice Letter are continuing and/or are reasonably likely to re-occur.
- 6. At the time of the filing of this Complaint, neither the EPA nor Ecology has commenced any action constituting diligent prosecution to redress the violations alleged in the Notice Letter.



7. The source of the violations complained of is located in Cowlitz County, Washington, within the Western District of Washington, and venue is therefore appropriate in the Western District of Washington under Section 505(c)(1) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(c)(1).

III. PARTIES

- 8. Plaintiff Columbia Riverkeeper is suing on behalf of itself and its members.

 Columbia Riverkeeper is a 501(c) non-profit corporation registered in the State of Washington.

 The mission of Columbia Riverkeeper is to restore and protect the water quality of the Columbia River and all life connected to it, from the headwaters to the Pacific Ocean. To achieve these objectives, Columbia Riverkeeper implements scientific, educational, and legal programs aimed at protecting water quality and habitat in the Columbia River Basin. This lawsuit is part of Columbia Riverkeeper's effort to improve water quality in the Columbia River Basin for purposes including recreation, habitat quality, and subsistence, recreational, and commercial fishing.
- 9. Columbia Riverkeeper has representational standing to bring this action.

 Columbia Riverkeeper has over 16,000 members, many of whom reside in the vicinity of waters affected by KEC's discharges of pollutants. Members of Columbia Riverkeeper use and enjoy the waters and surrounding areas that are adversely affected by KEC's discharges. Columbia Riverkeeper's members use these areas for, *inter alia*, fishing, swimming, hiking, walking, photography, boating, and observing wildlife. Columbia Riverkeeper's members have serious concerns about the impacts of KEC's operations and polluted industrial stormwater discharges on the Columbia River and its tributaries, including discharges into a protected wetland area and direct discharges of pollutants to the Columbia River. The environmental, health, aesthetic, and



recreational interests of Columbia Riverkeeper's members have been, are being, and will be

adversely affected by KEC's NPDES permit violations addressed herein and by the members' reasonable concerns related to the effects of the violations and pollutant discharges. In addition, discharges from KEC's facility lessen Columbia Riverkeeper's members' aesthetic enjoyment of nearby areas. Columbia Riverkeeper's members' concerns about the effects of KEC's discharges are aggravated by KEC's failure to record and timely report information about its discharges and pollution controls. These injuries are fairly traceable to KEC's violations of the CWA and are redressable by the Court.

- Riverkeeper actively engages in a variety of educational and advocacy efforts to improve water quality in the Columbia River and its tributaries. KEC has failed to fulfill its monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, public disclosure, and planning requirements, among others, necessary for compliance with its NPDES permit and the CWA. As a result, Columbia Riverkeeper is deprived of information that supports its ability to serve its members by disseminating information and taking appropriate action. Columbia Riverkeeper's efforts to educate and advocate for greater environmental protection for the benefit of its members is thereby obstructed. Finally, Columbia Riverkeeper and the public are deprived of information that influences members of the public to become members of Columbia Riverkeeper, thereby reducing Columbia Riverkeeper's membership numbers. Thus, Columbia Riverkeeper's organizational interests have been adversely affected by KEC's violations. These injuries are fairly traceable to KEC's violations and are redressable by the Court.
- 11. Defendant Kalama Export Company, LLC is a corporation authorized to conduct business under the laws of the State of Washington.



KEC owns and operates a grain export facility at or near 2211 Hendrickson Drive,
 Kalama, Washington, 98625 (referred to herein as the "facility").

IV. LEGAL BACKGROUND

- 13. Section 301(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), prohibits the discharge of pollutants by any person, unless in compliance with the provisions of the CWA. Section 301(a) prohibits, inter alia, such discharges not authorized by, or in violation of, the terms of a NPDES permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.
- 14. The State of Washington has established a federally approved state NPDES program administered by Ecology. WASH. REV. CODE § 90.48.260; WASH. ADMIN. CODE Ch. 173-220. This program was approved by the Administrator of the EPA pursuant to section 402(b) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b).
- 15. Ecology has repeatedly issued the Industrial Stormwater General Permit ("ISGP") under Section 402(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(a), most recently on November 20, 2019, effective January 1, 2020, and set to expire December 31, 2024 (the "2020 Permit"). The previous permit was issued December 3, 2014, became effective January 2, 2015, and expired December 31, 2019 (the "2015 Permit"). The 2015 Permit and 2020 Permit (collectively, "the Permits"), contain substantially similar requirements and authorize those that obtain coverage thereunder to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity, a pollutant under the CWA, and other pollutants contained in the stormwater to waters of the United States subject to certain terms and conditions.
- 16. The Permits imposes terms and conditions, including discharge monitoring and sampling requirements, reporting and recordkeeping requirements, public disclosure requirements, and restrictions on the quality of stormwater discharges. To reduce and eliminate



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