COMPLAINT FOR DECL. AND INJ. RELIEF, STATUTORY CIVIL PENALTIES, AND MONEY DAMAGES

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#### I.

# **INTRODUCTION**

- 1. This lawsuit involves federal and state declaratory relief, injunctive, and money damages claims against defendants Fluegge Egg Farm 3, Inc., Fluegge Egg Farm 2, Inc., and August Fluegge, Jr. (collectively, and in the singular, hereafter "Fluegge"), arising from water pollution discharges from their egg farm located at 27023 N. Lake Wohlford Road, Valley Center, California, 92082 (the "Egg Farm").
- 2. Plaintiffs are Randall Farrar, individually and as trustee of the Minsuend Property Trust UDT (5-15-00) and Minsuend Mobile Home Park Trust UDT (5-15-00) (collectively "Farrar") as representative owners and managers of the real property and business located at 27024 N. Lake Wohlford Road, Valley Center, California, 92082 ("Farrar Property"), and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (the "Tribe"), as interested party owners and managers of separate real property located at 27220 N. Lake Wohlford Road and 16120 Woods Valley Road in Valley Center, CA 92082, which are nearby and downstream and which are also adversely effected by Fluegge and the Egg Farm. Farrar and the Tribe are collectively referred to herein as "Plaintiffs." Plaintiffs are collectively and similarly impacted and have been specifically damaged by the discharge, deposition, and flow of polluted wastewater from the Egg Farm onto Plaintiffs' properties. Plaintiffs hereby make a demand for a jury trial.
- 3. Plaintiffs bring the federal claims of this action as private persons pursuant to the Clean Water Act's citizen suit provision under 33 U.S.C. § 1365, allowing Farrar to enforce the Clean Water Act against Fluegge through this lawsuit. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief, and civil penalty monetary relief authorized by the Clean Water Act. In doing so, Plaintiffs seek to enjoin and punish Fluegge for continuing an unlawful discharge of polluted wastewater and runoff from the Egg Farm, as well as failure to adequately

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prevent, monitor, and remediate discharges principally based on Clean Water Act Sections 301 and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342.

4. Fluegge has failed, and continues to fail, to properly manage and operate its Egg Farm facility with a Clean Water Act pollution discharge permit or any waiver or exception therefor. Even if Fluegge had done so, the Egg Farm's polluted wastewater and stormwater discharges directed into and through the Plaintiffs' properties is actionable under state and common law negligence, nuisance, and trespass claims for which money damages and an abatement cleanup order is necessary and appropriate.

#### II.

# JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This Court has federal subject matter jurisdiction over this action 5. pursuant to the Clean Water Act's citizen suit provision under 33 U.S.C. § 1365, subd. (a) and federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1346. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the herein-alleged state claims, under pendent jurisdiction because those claims derive from a common nucleus of operative facts that are to be tried in one judicial proceeding. (28 U.S.C. § 1367.)
- Fluegge is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court because it is within the local jurisdiction and venue of this Court, the Egg Farm facility qualifies as a regulated concentrated animal feeding operation under e.g., 40 CFR § 122.23 from which point source discharges are controlled under to 33 U.S.C. § 1362, subd. (14), and other pollution discharge controls under federal, state, and common law.
- 7. Venue in this Court is proper pursuant to Clean Water Act section 505, subd. (c)(1), 33 U.S.C. § 1365, subd. (c)(1), because the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims of violating the Clean Water Act by pollution and wastewater discharges from Fluegge's facility occurred in San Diego County, California, which falls within this judicial district of this U.S. Federal District

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Court for the Southern District of California. (28 U.S.C. § 1391, subd. (e)(1).)

8. On December 20, 2019, Plaintiffs provided Fluegge and other federal and state Clean Water Act implementing agencies, a statutory "Notice Letter" setting forth the Clean Water Act violations alleged in this Complaint, and Plaintiffs have otherwise complied with any and all procedural prerequisites necessary for filing this Complaint. No enforcement action has been commenced by any state or federal agency. None of the Clean Water Act violations set forth in said Notice Letter have been procedurally or substantively corrected. A copy of Plaintiffs' notice letter is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and is incorporated herein.

#### III.

#### **PARTIES**

- 9. Plaintiffs are Randall Farrar, individually and as trustee of the Minsuend Property Trust UDT (5-15-00) and Minsuend Mobile Home Park Trust UDT (5-15-00) (collectively "Farrar") as representative owners and managers of the real property and business located at 27024 N. Lake Wohlford Road, Valley Center, California, 92082 ("Farrar Property"), and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (the "Tribe"), as interested party owners and managers of separate real property located at 27220 N. Lake Wohlford Road and 16120 Woods Valley Road in Valley Center, CA 92082, which are nearby and downstream and which are also adversely effected by Fluegge and the Egg Farm. Farrar and the Tribe are collectively referred to herein as "Plaintiffs." Plaintiffs are impacted and have been specifically damaged by the discharge and flow of polluted wastewater from the Egg Farm onto Plaintiffs' properties.
- 10. Defendants Fluegge Egg Farm 3, Inc., Fluegge Egg Farm 2, Inc., and August Fluegge, Jr. (collectively "Fluegge") are the owners, operators, and the principal representatives and responsible parties under both the Clean Water Act and state law claims for the water pollution and pollution discharges occurring from their egg farm located at 27023 N. Lake Wohlford Road, Valley Center,

California, 92082 (the "Egg Farm"). Fluegge, and each of them, are experienced egg farmers who know of the herein alleged state and federal pollution control requirements, but has simply shunned and willfully ignored them for the Egg Farm at the peril and expense of the Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' properties, and the people and regulators of this nation, state, and region who strive to protect and achieve clean water.

#### IV.

#### **CLEAN WATER ACT AND NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

- 11. Congress passed the Clean Water Act to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters[.]" 33 U.S.C. § 125l, subd. (a).
- 12. To protect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters, the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to navigable waters of the United States except as authorized. (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251, subds. (a)(1) and (a)(3), 1311, subd. (a).) The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") program was created in 1972 as a federal permit program designed to regulate the discharge of pollutants. 33 U.S.C. § 1342; 40 C.F.R. § 122 et seq.
- 13. Under the NPDES program, discharges of pollutants are prohibited unless discharged in compliance with an NPDES permit. Among other things, Section 301, 33 U.S.C. 26 § 1311, subd. (a), prohibits the discharge of pollutants from a point source to a water of the United States without a NPDES permit. Point source discharge from CAFOs is controlled pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1362, subd. (14).
- 14. The United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") is charged with the responsibility of administering the NPDES permit program unless EPA approves a state water quality control program to implement the NPDES requirements. (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251, subd. (d), 1342, subd. (b).) Pursuant

- to federal regulations, NPDES permits issued by states with approved programs must contain certain terms and conditions to safeguard water quality (33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342, subds. (a) and (b)) and those states may impose stricter, but not less than, the federal standards.
- 15. California is a participant in the NPDES permit scheme pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act ("Porter-Cologne Act"). (California Water Code, §§ 13260-13276, 13370-13390.) The EPA has approved the entire regulatory scheme set forth in the Porter-Cologne Act, which establishes a comprehensive statewide program for water quality administered through the State Water Resources Control Board ("the State Water Board") and its nine regional boards, within a framework of statewide coordination and policy. (California Water Code §§ 174, 13001.)
- 16. The Porter-Cologne Act is intended to protect, restore, and prevent degradation of the quality and beneficial uses of the waters of the state and waters of the United States. (California Water Code §§ 13000, 13050, subd. (f), 13241, and 13263.) As authorized under the Clean Water Act, the Porter-Cologne Act has adopted more stringent controls on discharges into the waters of the state and United States than are required under the Clean Water Act. (40 C.F.R. §§ 131.2, 130.3; California Water Code § 13377 et seq.)
- 17. As directed by the Clean Water Act, California adopted water quality standards for each region of California, as set forth in regional water quality control plans ("basin plans"). As relevant to this matter, water quality standards for the San Diego region, are set forth in the San Diego Basin Plan adopted by the San Diego Water Board and approved by the State Water Board. The San Diego Basin Plan, and other relevant plans, policies, and regulations, are designed to protect beneficial uses, which include recreation, the preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife and other aquatic resources, and the domestic or municipal water supply. (California Water Code, §§ 130500, 13170, 13240, and 13241.)

- 18. The principal means of regulating activities which may affect water quality and implementing basin plans in California is through issuance of "waste discharge requirements," which are equivalent to permits issued under the Clean Water Act. California Water Code section 13376 sets forth the discharger's duties to obtain waste discharge requirements and is modeled on the provisions of the Clean Water Act. (*Cf.* California Water Code § 13376; 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342.)
- 19. Accordingly, NPDES permittees must, among other requirements, establish and maintain records and implement monitoring programs which require regular reporting to the permitting agency. (33 U.S.C. § 1342; California Water Code § 13383.)
- 20. Any violation of a NPDES permit issued by the San Diego Water Board constitutes an independent violation of the Clean Water Act under Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

#### V.

## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 21. Fluegge is an experienced manager, owner, and operator and is alleged and believed to know about water pollution arising from its egg farm operations.
- 22. Fluegge began operation of the Egg Farm since on or about September of 2018. Since Fluegge's ownership and operation of the Egg Farm, it has maintained a substantial quantity of live and egg laying hens to qualify as both a CAFO and/or facility that generates sufficient quantities of waste, water pollution, or other discharges to be regulated pursuant to the Clean Water Act ("CWA") and Porter-Cologne Act ("PCA") for both discharges to *Waters of the United States* and *Waters of the State*, along with respective permitting requirements for the same.
- 23. The Egg Farm directs its facility wastes and water runoff, classified as pollutants under both the CWA and PCA. The Egg Farm directs wastes and

- water runoff into a "point source" cement culvert (as is defined under the Clean Water Act section 33 U.S.C. § 1362, subd. (14), and as is more broadly defined under the PCA) directed under N. Lake Wohlford Road onto and through the Farrar Property, properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, and then connecting through the expanded Moosa Canyon Creek floodway back into the more delineated channel of said Creek. The Egg Farm is located within the floodway and branch of the Moosa Canyon Creek waterway with said waterway being located within, adjacent, and downstream of the Egg Farm where the principal and aforementioned Egg Farm discharge is occurring.
- 24. In addition to its legal qualifications under the PCA, Moosa Canyon Creek is a recognized Waters of the United States under the Clean Water Act, as defined by Clean Water Act section 502, subd. (7), 33 U.S.C. §1362, subd. (7) and 40 C.F.R. §122.2, and has been designated for state and locally adopted recreation and environmental beneficial uses. Moosa Canyon Creek flows from floodway receiving waters of the Egg Farm westerly through the community of Valley Center and other listed and protected water bodies.
- 25. Fluegge's ownership and operation of the Egg Ranch has also caused, and continues to cause, the flow and deposition of pollutants and contaminates into and through Plaintiffs' properties, and further downgrade properties, including lower Moosa Canyon Creek.
- 26. One or more water quality tests from the Egg Farm's point source cement culvert and discharge point indicate E. Coli and Total Coliforms levels between 400,000 and 1.7 million MPN/100 ml., and E. Coli, Enterococcus, Fecal Coliforms and Total Coliforms between 300,000 and 1.9 million MPN/100 ml. These bacterial, growth-inducers, and turbid pollutants have and continue to pollute the Farrar Property, the properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Moosa Canyon Creek, and the groundwaters of the lower San Luis Rey basin at and below grade from the Egg Farm.

VI.

# FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF - VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT AND PORTER-COLOGNE WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT

(Violation of 33 U.S.C. § 1311 and 1342; California Water Code § 13000 et seq.)

27. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-26 as if fully set forth herein.

#### A. Liability Under the Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne Act

- 28. Fluegge has designed, or accepted the facility design, and operates the Egg Farm to allow the collection of waste from the substantial facility acreage and substantial number of egg-laying hens, to be transported and strewn about the Egg Farm before ultimately putting all the contaminated and polluted chicken excrement waste deposits in an open field north of the primary Egg Farm. Operation of the Egg Farm does not fully capture waste during the transfer process from the hen facility to the open field, causing waste to accumulate in other areas of the Egg Farm property.
- 29. Between September 2018 and continuing through the date of this *Complaint*, Fluegge's acts and omissions, relating to its operation and maintenance of the Egg Farm, have resulted in a significant quantity and source of discharges of regulated pollution as defined under the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1362, subd. (6)), to pass into, through, and be deposited in and on the Farrar Property, the properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other private parties, and into Moosa Canyon Creek. These pollutants include, but are not limited to, fecal coliform, total coliform, E.coli, enterococcus, Nitrogen, and Phosphorous.
- 30. The discharges and stormwater events constitute discharges of pollutants from a point source to both Waters of the State and Waters of the United States.

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- 31. Upon information and belief, similar levels of pollutants have been, and continue to be, discharged from the Egg Farm into the subject drain and cement culvert, onto the Farrar Property, properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (and others), and into Moosa Canyon Creek and its floodway drainage channel.
- Each day that Fluegge has and continues to fail to possess or obtain 32. permits for the unpermitted discharge of waste and polluted waters from the Egg Farm and into Waters of the United States and Waters of the State constitute a separate violation of Clean Water Act Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, and PCA, and are subject to substantial civil penalties, injunctive relief, and other statutory remedies.

#### B. Statutory Discharge Requirements

- 33. Fluegge did not and does not possess an NPDES or State Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit that allows for the discharge of pollutants from the Egg Farm to the land, waters and waterway areas described and alleged above, and does not possess any other qualifying permit or waiver in violation of Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), Water Code § 13376, Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin ("Basin Plan"), or any other local or state order regarding the same.
- 34. Fluegge's past, current, and continuing operations do not qualify for an NPDES permit, or any state of federal permit or discharge waiver because the Egg Farm was (and is) not designed or constructed to retain all facility wastewater and precipitation through manure areas in accordance with the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 22562, subdivisions (a) and (b).
- Fluegge's operation of the Egg Farm further violates the following 35. applicable discharge prohibitions in the Basin Plan: (1) discharging waste to

36. In addition to the stricter state PCA standards, discharge prohibitions in federal Clean Water Act regulations for Fluegge and the Egg Farm production facility (as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 412.2, subd. (h)), include, but are not limited to, the control of all manure, litter, and other wastes (including from egg washing and mortalities) at its production facility to a standard where it is designed, constructed, operated and maintained to contain all manure, litter, and process wastewater, including the runoff and the direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. (40 C.F.R. §§ 412.43, subd. (a)(1); 412.44, subd. (a); and 412.45, subd. (a) [applying the standards set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 412.31, subd. (a)(1) for BPT, BCT, and BAT standards].)

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37. Each day that Fluegge has and continues to fail to comply with

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effluent or discharge limitations arising from its Egg Farm point source and stormwater discharges is a separate and distinct violation of the Clean Water Act and PCA subject to the substantial civil penalties, injunctive relief, and other statutory remedies.

# C. Violation of Reporting Requirements

- 38. Fluegge has not taken legally required actions to measure, authorize, or report its *discharges of pollutants* as required under the Clean Water Act and PCA. This self-regulating aspect of the Clean Water Act and PCA is critical for implementation and compliance.
- 39. According to the Clean Water Act, any person who discharges or proposes to discharge wastes into waters in the region's designated and useable waters (other than into a community sanitary sewage system) must describe the quantity and nature of the proposed discharge in a report of waste discharge or an NPDES permit application. The reporting must contain information required by the federal and/or state implementing agency in this case being the San Diego Regional Water Board ("Regional Board"). The filing of the report with the Regional Board is mandatory unless waived by the Board on the grounds that the waiver is not against the public interest. (Clean Water Act §§ 1311, 1342; Water Code § 13776; Basin Plan, p. 4-3; 40 Code Fed. Reg. §§ 122.41, 122.48; 40 C.F.R. § 412.37, subds. (a), (b); tit. 20, Cal.Code.Regs. § 22560 (b).)
- 40. Each day that Fluegge and the Egg Farm failed to report the discharges of pollutants is a separate and distinct violation of the Clean Water Act and PCA, and is subject to the substantial civil penalties, injunctive relief, and other statutory remedies.

# D. Recording and Monitoring Requirements

41. Fluegge and the Egg Farm have not recorded and monitored the minimal threshold information about their operations and procedures as required under the Clean Water Act to measure, contain, eliminate, and control discharges

of pollution affecting, or potentially affecting, the subject waters of the United States and State of California.

- 42. According to the Clean Water Act and PCA, Fluegge and the Egg Farm must comply with visual inspection, depth marker, corrective actions, and mortality handling pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 412.37, subds. (a)(1) (a)(4) and maintain records of the same pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 412.37, subds. (b)(1)-(b)(4). The Egg Farm must additionally keep records related to production area of manure, litter storage, and overflow. (40 C.F.R. § 412.37, subds. (b)(5) (b)(6).)
- 43. Additionally, pursuant to Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 22560, subd. (b), all dischargers of waste must record waste discharges that include average facility wastewater and volume or weight of manure, total animal population and type, location and use of disposal fields and retention ponds, and animal capacity of the facility.
- 44. Each day that Fluegge and the Egg Farm have failed, and continue to fail, to monitor and record their activities to measure, contain, eliminate, and control discharges of pollution affecting, or potentially affecting, the subject waters of the United States and State of California, is a separate and distinct violation of the Clean Water Act and PCA, and is subject to substantial statutory civil penalties, injunctive relief, and other remedies.
- E. Ongoing Violations; Need for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief; Civil Penalties and Attorneys' Fees
- 45. Based on the above-alleged knowing acts, and continued permitting, discharge, monitoring, and reporting violations, discharges and other CWA and PCA will continue in violations of Sections 301 and 402 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311 and 1342, and violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, as alleged herein.
- 46. A preliminary and permanent injunction, and declaratory relief, is necessary in order to cease the above-alleged violations of Fluegge.

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- 47. Civil Penalties, pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 309(d), 33 U.S.C. § 1319, subd. (d), are appropriate, necessary, and shall be imposed for each day of violations, considering the history, seriousness, knowing, and unwillingness of Fluegge to correct said violations.
- 48. Attorneys' fees for the necessity of bringing this citizen suit pursuant to Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1365(a), 1365(f) and the PCA, are warranted and should be awarded.

#### VII.

#### SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF - STATE STATUTE AND COMMON LAW

(Public Nuisance and Public Nuisance Per Se)

- 49. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-48 as if fully set forth herein.
- 50. Fluegge's unpermitted discharges, in violation of the above state and federal statutes, including of Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, constitute a public nuisance per se.
- 51. Fluegge's discharge of contamination obstructs the free use of Plaintiffs' properties, and the many Moosa Canyon Creek and adjacent floodway and creek lands, such that an ordinary person would be annoyed and disturbed by the obstruction of the free use of their properties.
- 52. As alleged herein, Fluegge's discharges from the Egg Farm have been tested and confirmed to contain high levels of contaminants and have an adverse environmental impact on the water quality and lands surrounding Moosa Canyon Creek and its floodplain.
- 53. Members of the public have been harmed by the loss in water quality, the impact of environmental pollutants to aquatic wildlife and floodplain native plants, and the loss of clean recreation opportunities in and around the areas (including the lower San Luis Rey basin) affected by the Fluegge's discharges. These injuries are harmful to public health, are indecent and offensive to the

senses, and unlawfully obstruct the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property by the public as a whole.

- 54. The ongoing discharge and nuisance by Fluegge affect all those members of the public who live in the surrounding community and work and recreate in said area, in a manner different and above-and-beyond the adverse effects of Plaintiffs and their properties.
- 55. Clean waterways and the prevention of waste discharge is a well-known topic of concern and consensus among the public and an ordinary person would be reasonably annoyed or disturbed by the conditions caused by Fluegge.
- 56. The necessity of protecting the health and safety of the public, aquatic wildlife, and native species outweighs any purported benefit of the Egg Farm's operations especially where said operations are causing unpermitted and unlawful discharge.
  - 57. Plaintiffs have disputed and do not consent to Fluegge's conduct.

#### VIII.

## THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF – STATE STATUTE AND COMMON LAW

(Private Nuisance and Private Nuisance Per Se)

- 58. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-57 as if fully set forth herein.
- 59. Fluegge's unpermitted discharges, in violation of the above state and federal statutes, including Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, constitute a private nuisance per se.
- 60. Fluegge's discharge of contamination obstructs the free use of Plaintiffs' properties, such that an ordinary person would be annoyed and disturbed by the obstruction of the free use of their properties.
  - 61. Plaintiffs have disputed and do not consent to Fluegge's conduct.
- 62. Plaintiffs have suffered the loss of quiet use and enjoyment of Plaintiffs' properties because Fluegge's discharges enter onto the Plaintiffs'

properties and cause them to suffer harm that include: (1) malodorous fumes; (2) direct soil contamination; and (3) other loss of use and quiet enjoyment of the said Plaintiffs' properties.

- 63. Fluegge's conduct in discharging waste from the Egg Farm facility is a substantial factor in causing Plaintiffs' individual and collective harm and injury such that they request an award of money damages alleged and believed to be in excess of \$650,000 which will be more specifically proven at trial.
- 64. Fluegge's knowing acts and permitting the polluted discharges also support an award of exemplary and punitive damages based on malicious, oppressive, and despicable conduct, and in conscious disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs, that an ordinary and decent society does not tolerate.

#### IX.

#### FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF - STATE STATUTE AND COMMON LAW

(Trespass)

- 65. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-64 as if fully set forth herein.
- 66. Fluegge, through the operation of the Egg Farm and its facilities, causes pollutant discharges to invade onto the Farrar Property and properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other downstream properties.
- 67. Fluegge's actions in the operation of the Egg Farm, including the storage and disposal of manure and the flow of water runoff through a cement culvert onto the Farrar Property and properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other downstream properties, was knowing, intentional, wanton, and reckless.
- 68. Plaintiffs did not give permission to Fluegge to operate in a way to operate, collect, or otherwise discharge waste from the Egg Farm onto the Farrar Property and properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other downstream properties.

69. Fluegge refuses to permanently cease any and all operations at the Egg Farm that cause waste discharges and pollutants to invade the Farrar Property and properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other downstream properties, such that a permanent injunction is appropriate and necessary.

- 70. Plaintiffs have been, and continue to be, harmed by Fluegge's unlawful and unpermitted pollution entries and depositions into the Farrar Property, and properties of San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and other downstream properties, has and continues to result in the diminution in value of said properties from the contamination of pollutants from Fluegge's discharges.
- 71. Fluegge's conduct in discharging waste from the Egg Farm facility is a substantial factor in causing injury to Plaintiffs' properties such that they request an award of money damages alleged and believed to be in excess of \$650,000 which will be more specifically proven at trial.
- 72. Fluegge's knowing acts and management of allowing the discharge of pollution also support an award of exemplary and punitive damages based on malicious, oppressive, and despicable conduct, and in conscious disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs, that an ordinary and decent society does not tolerate.

X.

# FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF – STATE STATUTE AND COMMON LAW

(Negligence and Negligence Per Se)

- 73. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-72 as if fully set forth herein.
- 74. Under state statute and common law doctrine, Fluegge owes a duty to not dispose of pollution and contaminated waters through or deposited on Plaintiffs' properties. As alleged above, Fluegge breached that duty by doing so.
- 75. Fluegge's violation of the Clean Water Act Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, and the other allegations and state codes alleged above, impose fault and liability on Fluegge pursuant to the legal doctrine of negligence per se.

- 76. Fluegge's negligence has damaged Plaintiffs through the contamination of Plaintiffs' properties in an amount of monetary compensation to be more specifically proven at trial in this matter, and includes a demand and remedy for abatement, remediation, and removal of deposited Egg Farm wastes as alleged herein.
- 77. Fluegge's conduct in discharging waste from the Egg Farm facility is a substantial factor in causing injury to Plaintiffs' properties such that they request an award of money damages alleged and believed to be in excess of \$650,000 which will be more specifically proven at trial.
- 78. Fluegge's knowing acts and management of allowing the discharge of pollution also support an award of exemplary and punitive damages based on malicious, oppressive, and despicable conduct, and in conscious disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs, that an ordinary and decent society does not tolerate.

#### XI.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request this Court to enter a judgment:

- 1. Declaring that Fluegge's continual discharges of waste from the Egg Farm located at 27023 N. Lake Wohlford Road, Valley Center, California, 92082 constitutes violations of the PCA and Clean Water Act's section 301;
- 2. Declaring that Fluegge has violated the Clean Water Act, section 402 by failing to have an NPDES permit, or other permitted permit through the Porter-Cologne Act California state regulatory scheme;
- 3. Ordering Fluegge to take all actions necessary to comply with the Clean Water Act, the Porter-Cologne Act and obtaining an NPDES Permit, including properly operating and maintaining its Facilities to avoid any discharge from its facilities, properly implement a monitoring program compliant with an NPDES permit, or other permitted permit through the Porter-Cologne Act California state regulatory scheme and implementing a response plan for the same;

# JS 44 (Rev. 06/Tr) ase 3:20-cv-00741-DMS-AHC Document 1 Filed 04/17/20 Page ID.20 Page 20 of 20

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

purpose of initiating the civil d	ocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUC.	HONS ON NEXT FAGE O	r misro	MM.)					
L (a) PLAINTIFFS Randall Farrar, individually and as Trustee of the Minsuend Property Trust (5-15-00) and Mobile Home Park Trust UDT (5-15-00); San Pasqual Band of Mission indians				DEFENDANTS FLUEGGE EGG FARM 3, INC.; FLUEGGE EGG FARM 2, INC.; AUGUST FLUEGGE JR.; and DOES ONE through TEN, inclusive					
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff SAN DIEGO				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant SAN DIEGO					
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)					
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(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) CRAIG A. SHERMAN, APC				Attorneys (If Known)					
1901 First Avenue, San I									
619-702-7892	Blogo, 67( 62 10 1								
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	f CTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)		TIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPA	L PARTIES			
☐ 1 U.S. Government				(For Diversity Cases Only)	TF DEF		and One Box fo	r Defenda <b>PTF</b>	ant) DEF
Plaintiff	(U.S. Government l	Not a Party)	Citiz		1 🗆 1	Incorporated or Pri	incinal Place		DEF □ 4
Tamari	(5.2. 55.55.65.55.64.67)		Citiz	on of this state		of Business In T		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
				_					
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity	p of Parties in Item III)	Citiz	en of Another State	2 🗖 2	Incorporated and P	1	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Defendant	(Indicate Cutzensni		of Business In Another State						
				Citizen or Subject of a $\Box$ 3 $\Box$ 3 Foreign Nation $\Box$ 6 $\Box$ 6					
			Fo	reign Country					
IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)				Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.					
CONTRACT	TO	RTS	F(	ORFEITURE/PENALTY	1	KRUPTCY	OTHER S	STATUT	ES
☐ 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	Y □ 62	25 Drug Related Seizure		al 28 USC 158	☐ 375 False Cla		
☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act	☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product	☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	7.60	of Property 21 USC 881	☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157		376 Qui Tam (31 USC		
☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	Liability	☐ 367 Health Care/		o Other	28 USC 137		3729(a))  400 State Reapportionment  410 Antitrust  430 Banks and Banking		
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	☐ 320 Assault, Libel &	Pharmaceutical			PROPERTY RIGHTS				
& Enforcement of Judgment		Personal Injury			☐ 820 Copyrights				
☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted	☐ 330 Federal Employers' Product Liability Liability ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal				☐ 830 Patent ☐ 835 Patent - Abbreviated		☐ 450 Commerce☐ 460 Deportation		
Student Loans					New Drug Application		☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and		
(Excludes Veterans)	☐ 345 Marine Product	Liability	<u> </u>		☐ 840 Trade	mark		Organizati	ions
☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	Liability	PERSONAL PROPER		LABOR	SOCIAL SECURITY		480 Consumer Credit		
of Veteran's Benefits  ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits	☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle	☐ 370 Other Fraud☐ 371 Truth in Lending		☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act		□ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923)		☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/	
☐ 190 Other Contract	Product Liability	☐ 380 Other Personal	□ 72	20 Labor/Management	☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))		Exchange		
☐ 195 Contract Product Liability	☐ 360 Other Personal	Property Damage		Relations	☐ 864 SSID Title XVI		☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions		
☐ 196 Franchise	Injury  362 Personal Injury -	☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 751 Family and Medical		□ 865 RSI (405(g))		☐ 891 Agricultural Acts  ■ 893 Environmental Matters		
	Medical Malpractice	1 Todaet Elability		Leave Act			☐ 895 Freedom		
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITION	_	00 Other Labor Litigation		L TAX SUITS	Act		
☐ 210 Land Condemnation	440 Other Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus:	□ 79	1 Employee Retirement	1	(U.S. Plaintiff	896 Arbitrati		,
220 Foreclosure	☐ 441 Voting☐ 442 Employment	☐ 463 Alien Detainee ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate		Income Security Act	or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party		■ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of		
☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment☐ 240 Torts to Land☐	443 Housing/	Sentence				SC 7609	Agency I		pear or
245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations	☐ 530 General			<u> </u>		☐ 950 Constitu	tionality o	of
☐ 290 All Other Real Property	☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities -	☐ 535 Death Penalty	7.4	IMMIGRATION	1		State Sta	tutes	
	Employment  446 Amer. w/Disabilities -	Other:  540 Mandamus & Other		52 Naturalization Application 55 Other Immigration	<b>' </b>				
	Other	☐ 550 Civil Rights		Actions					
	☐ 448 Education	☐ 555 Prison Condition							
		☐ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of							
		Confinement							
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" i.	n One Por Onhi)								
		Remanded from	J 4 Rein	stated or	1 £	☐ 6 Multidistr	iot 🗆 🤉	Multidis	etrict
		Appellate Court			errea from er District	Litigation		Litigatio	
				(specify)		Transfer	]	Direct Fi	.le
			re filing (1	Do not cite jurisdictional stat	tutes unless div	ersity):			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	ON 33 U.S.C. § 1311								
110 0110 01 110 110	Brief description of ca		r onto D	laintiffal property					
VII DEOLIECTED IN		arge polluted water			C	HECV VEC amles	if damandad in	1oi	
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.		, D	DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only it			•			
		J, 1'.K.CV.F.		650,000.00	JU	JRY DEMAND:	¥ Yes	□No	
VIII. RELATED CASI									
IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKE	Γ NUMBER			
DATE		SIGNATURE OF ATT	TORNEY (	OF RECORD		_			
04/17/2020	/s Craig A. Sherman, Esq. (craigshermanapc@gmail.com)								
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		75 Staly A. Off	oman	, Loq. (orangonem	iai iapowi	g.11a11.00111)			
	JOINT	A DDI ADIO 100		HID OF		1440 000	CE		
RECEIPT # AN	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP		JUDGE		MAG. JUD	GE .		