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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, a municipal  
corporation,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
MONSANTO COMPANY; SOLUTIA  
INC., and PHARMACIA LLC,  
  
Defendants.

CASE NO. 15cv578-WQH-AGS  
ORDER

HAYES, Judge:

The matter before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss the City of San Diego’s Second Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 108).

**I. BACKGROUND**

On March 13, 2015, Plaintiffs San Diego Unified Port District (the “Port District”) and City of San Diego (the “City”) commenced this action by filing the Complaint. (ECF No. 1). On August 3, 2015, the City and the Port District filed separate First Amended Complaints (“FACs”) against Defendants Monsanto Company, Solutia Inc., and Pharmacia Corporation. (ECF Nos. 24, 25). On August 31, 2015, Monsanto filed a Motion to Dismiss the City’s FAC (ECF No. 31) and a Motion to Dismiss the Port District’s FAC (ECF No. 32). On September 28, 2016, the Court issued an Order granting in part and denying in part Monsanto’s Motion to Dismiss the Port District’s FAC and granting Monsanto’s Motion to Dismiss the City’s FAC in its entirety. (ECF No. 81).

1 On November 28, 2016, the City filed a Motion for Leave to File a Second  
2 Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 85). On December 20, 2016, Monsanto filed a  
3 Statement of Non-Opposition to the City’s Motion. (ECF No. 89). On December 21,  
4 2016, the Court granted the City’s Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended  
5 Complaint. (ECF No. 91).

6 On December 22, 2016, the City filed the Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”)  
7 alleging a single cause of action against Monsanto for continuing public nuisance.<sup>1</sup>  
8 (ECF No. 93). On March 24, 2017, Monsanto filed Motion to Dismiss the SAC. (ECF  
9 No. 108). On April 7, 2017, the City filed a response in opposition. (ECF No. 109).  
10 On April 17, 2017, Monsanto filed a reply. (ECF No. 111).

11 On July 28, 2017, the Court held oral argument. (ECF No. 133).

## 12 **II. ALLEGATIONS OF THE COMPLAINT**

13 Plaintiff City is a “California Charter City and municipal corporation.” (ECF No.  
14 93 at ¶ 11). “The City was a trustee of certain relevant tidelands and submerged lands  
15 in and around the [San Diego] Bay from the early 1900s through 1963, when that  
16 property was transferred to the Port District.” *Id.*

17 Defendants Monsanto Company, Pharmacia LLC, and Solutia Inc. (collectively,  
18 “Monsanto”) are three separate corporations spun off from the original Monsanto  
19 Company. *Id.* ¶¶ 13-17. “Monsanto Company has repeatedly held itself out as the sole  
20 manufacturer of PCBs in the United States from 1935 to 1979, and trademarked the  
21 name ‘Aroclor for certain PCB compounds.’ *Id.* ¶ 2.

22 “Polychlorinated biphenyls (or ‘PCBs’) are man-made chemical compounds that  
23 have become notorious as global environmental contaminants – found in bays, oceans,  
24 rivers, streams, soil, and air.” *Id.* ¶ 1. “In humans, PCB exposure is associated with  
25 cancer as well as serious non-cancer health effects, including effects on the immune  
26 system, reproductive system, nervous system, endocrine system and other health

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27  
28 <sup>1</sup> The Port District is currently proceeding on its causes of action for public  
nuisance and purpresture. The Court does not address any claims by the Port District  
in this Order.

1 effects.” *Id.*

2 “Monsanto’s commercially-produced PCBs . . . were used in a wide range of  
3 industrial applications in the United States, including electrical equipment such as  
4 transformers, motor start capacitors and lighting ballasts. In addition, PCBs were  
5 incorporated into a variety of products such as caulks, paints and sealants.” *Id.* ¶ 80.  
6 “PCBs easily migrate or leach out of their original source material or enclosure and  
7 contaminate nearby surfaces, air, water, soil, and other materials.” *Id.* ¶ 82.

8 Despite knowledge of PCB toxicity, Monsanto continued to “promot[e] the use  
9 and sale of Aroclor and other PCB compounds.” *Id.* ¶ 95. “Monsanto remained  
10 steadfast in its production of . . . PCBs.” *Id.* ¶ 103. “While the scientific community  
11 and Monsanto knew that PCBs were toxic and becoming a global contaminant,  
12 Monsanto repeatedly misrepresented these facts, telling governmental entities . . . that  
13 the compounds were not toxic and that the company would not expect to find PCBs in  
14 the environment in a widespread manner.” *Id.* ¶ 117. “Although Monsanto knew for  
15 decades that PCBs were toxic, knew that they could not be contained and as a result  
16 were widely contaminating all natural resources and living organisms, and knew that  
17 there was no safe way to dispose of PCBs, Monsanto concealed these facts and  
18 continued producing PCBs until Congress . . . banned the manufacture of and most uses  
19 of PCBs as of January 1, 1979.” *Id.* ¶ 2.

20 “Instead of having customers return fluids, Monsanto instructed its customers to  
21 dispose of PCB containing material in local landfills, knowing that landfills were not  
22 suitable for PCB contaminated waste.” *Id.* ¶ 112. “Monsanto had determined that the  
23 only effective mothed [sic] of disposing of PCBs was incineration, and it constructed  
24 an incinerator for disposal of its own PCB contaminants.” *Id.* “Nevertheless . . .  
25 Monsanto instructed its customers to dispose of PCB contaminated waste in landfills  
26 . . . .” *Id.*

27 “PCBs have traveled into San Diego Bay and the City of San Diego’s stormwater  
28 system by a variety of ways.” *Id.* ¶ 4. “The Bay is one of the region’s most widely

1 used natural resources, and the PCB contamination affects all San Diegans, who  
2 reasonably would be disturbed by the presence of a hazardous, banned substance in the  
3 sediment, water, and wildlife.” *Id.* ¶ 124. “PCBs . . . have been found in samples of  
4 sediments and water taken from the Bay at varying times and locations, requiring  
5 substantial remediation work and cost.” *Id.* ¶ 125. “PCBs are identified as a Primary  
6 Chemical of Concern (‘COC’) in California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San  
7 Diego Region (‘Regional Water Board’) Cleanup and Abatement Order (‘CAO’) No.  
8 R9-2012-0024 . . . which directed the City to, among other things, remediate PCB  
9 contaminated sediments within a discrete area known as the Shipyard Sediment Site.”  
10 *Id.* ¶ 126. “Other areas of PCB deposition and impacts have been located, and it is  
11 probable that the Regional Water Board may order remediation of PCB contaminated  
12 sediments in other areas.” *Id.* ¶ 127. “PCBs leach from landfills and are found in  
13 commercial and industrial waste water as a result of Monsanto’s directions to its  
14 customers on proper disposal methods when it knew . . . that disposal of PCBs in  
15 landfills was not proper.” *Id.* ¶ 130. “PCBs regularly leach, leak, off-gas, and escape  
16 their intended applications, causing runoff during naturally occurring storm and rain  
17 events, after being released into the environment. The runoff originates from multiple  
18 sources and industries and enters the City of San Diego’s stormwater system and San  
19 Diego Bay through stormwater and dry weather runoff.” *Id.* ¶ 4.

20 “The City has property rights in its stormwater system, captured stormwater, and  
21 tidelands or submerged lands, and other public trust lands that are contaminated with  
22 Monsanto’s PCBs, to the extent the City of San Diego owns or holds lands in public  
23 trust.” *Id.* ¶ 25. “The City owns, manages, and operates a municipal stormwater and  
24 dry weather runoff system, which captures, collects, reuses for beneficial purposes,  
25 and/or transports stormwater and dry weather runoff.” *Id.* ¶ 26. “Monsanto’s PCBs  
26 have contaminated and damaged multiple facilities within the City’s stormwater and dry  
27 weather runoff systems.” *Id.* ¶ 27. “As a result of Monsanto’s PCB’s presence, the City  
28 cannot operate many of its stormwater and dry weather runoff systems as designed

1 because the system now requires upgrades and retrofits to accommodate Monsanto’s  
2 PCBs.” *Id.* ¶ 28. “The City has incurred and will continue to incur costs to reduce  
3 PCBs from stormwater and dry weather runoff, which includes efforts to capture and  
4 beneficially use stormwater and dry weather runoff to augment existing water supplies.”  
5 *Id.* ¶ 29. “The City’s stormwater and dry weather runoff management system is  
6 damaged such that multiple facilities within the City’s system has [sic] been and must  
7 be further retrofitted and improved in order to reduce and remove PCBs from  
8 stormwater and dry weather runoff. The retrofits and improvements required to reduce  
9 PCBs from stormwater and dry weather runoff have cost and will continue to cost the  
10 City money.” *Id.* ¶ 30. “Retrofits . . . are required to reduce and remove Monsanto’s  
11 PCBs to prevent further contamination of the San Diego Bay.” *Id.* ¶ 33.

12 The municipal stormwater system “collects and transports stormwater to be  
13 discharged into the Bay.” *Id.* ¶ 130. “In order to discharge stormwater into the Bay,  
14 [the City] is required to receive a Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit from the  
15 Regional Water Board, pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination  
16 System under the Clean Water Act.” *Id.* “As stormwater system owners and operators,  
17 [the City] has spent substantial amounts of money to limit the amount of PCBs in the  
18 Bay. [The City] will also likely continue to incur costs to remove PCBs from the Bay  
19 and to keep PCBs from entering the Bay for the foreseeable future.” *Id.* ¶ 131.

20 California’s Stormwater Resources Planning Act “authorizes the City to develop  
21 a stormwater resource plan, including compliance with stormwater regulations and  
22 beneficial capture of stormwater” and “confer[s] use or usufructuary rights on the City  
23 regarding . . . dry weather runoff and stormwater.” *Id.* ¶ 41. Further, in Assembly Bill  
24 2594, “[t]he Legislature passed legislation confirming and codifying the Cities’ use  
25 rights in stormwater.” *Id.* ¶ 36. “The City built, and owns, and manages an entire  
26 stormwater system, including plans and programs designed and intended to capture  
27 stormwater for beneficial uses outlined in The Stormwater Resources Planning Act . .  
28 .” *Id.* ¶ 50. “The City has a usufructuary right and property interest in stormwater and

1 dry weather runoff by its beneficial capture and use of stormwater.” *Id.* ¶ 49.

2 “The City of San Diego has specific water rights and property interests in the San  
3 Diego River, and other rivers and streams in San Diego, through Pueblo Rights.” *Id.*  
4 ¶ 75. The San Diego River “transports stormwater and dry weather runoff” and “is part  
5 of the stormwater management system and plan for the City of San Diego.” *Id.* ¶ 77.  
6 The San Diego River operates “as the main stormwater thoroughfare for all flows from  
7 the San Diego River Watershed to drain to the ocean.” *Id.*

### 8 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

9 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) permits dismissal for “failure to state  
10 a claim upon which relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Federal Rule of  
11 Civil Procedure 8(a) provides that “[a] pleading that states a claim for relief must  
12 contain . . . a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled  
13 to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). “A district court’s dismissal for failure to state a  
14 claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) is proper if there is a ‘lack of a  
15 cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable  
16 legal theory.’” *Conservation Force v. Salazar*, 646 F.3d 1240, 1242 (9th Cir. 2011)  
17 (quoting *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990)).

18 “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’  
19 requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements  
20 of a cause of action will not do.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)  
21 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must  
22 contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is  
23 plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*,  
24 550 U.S. at 570). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual  
25 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable  
26 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “In sum, for a complaint to survive  
27 a motion to dismiss, the non-conclusory factual content, and reasonable inferences from  
28 that content, must be plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.”

1 *Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009) (quotations and citation  
2 omitted).

#### 3 **IV. REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE**

4 Monsanto requests judicial notice of the following documents: (1) Excerpts of  
5 Waste Discharge Requirements, issued by the California Regional Water Quality  
6 Control Board, San Diego Region, Order No. R9-2007-0001, NPDES No.  
7 CAS0108758, dated January 24, 2007; (2) Excerpts of Re-Issued Waste Discharge  
8 Requirements, issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San  
9 Diego Region, Order No. R9-2013-0001, NPDES No. CAS0109266, dated May 8,  
10 2013; (3) Excerpts of Amended Waste Discharge Requirements, issued by the  
11 California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, Order Nos. R9-  
12 2015-0001, R9-2015-0100, NPDES No. CAS0109266, dated November 18, 2015; (4)  
13 Excerpts of a Test Claim for Unfunded Mandate Relating to California Water Quality  
14 Control Board, San Diego Region, Order No. R9-2007-0001, Test Claim No. 07-TC-09,  
15 filed by the County of San Diego, dated June 20, 2008; (5) A Test Claim for Unfunded  
16 Mandate Relating to California Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, Order  
17 No. R9-2007-0001, Test Claim No. 07-TC-09, filed by the City of San Diego, dated  
18 July 25, 2008; (6) Excerpts of a Statement of Decision, issued by the Commission on  
19 State Mandates in In re Test Claim on San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Bd.  
20 Order No. R9-2007-0001, Permit CAS0108758, dated March 26, 2010; (7) Excerpts of  
21 a Test Claim for Unfunded Mandate Relating to California Water Quality Control  
22 Board, San Diego Region, Order No. R9-2013-0001, Test Claim No. 14-TC-03, filed  
23 by the County of San Diego, dated June 29, 2015; and, (8) Excerpts of a Joint Test  
24 Claim for Unfunded Mandate Relating to California Water Quality Control Board, San  
25 Diego Region, Order No. R9-2015-0001, Test Claim No. 15-TC-02, filed by the Orange  
26 County Flood Control District, dated June 30, 2016. (ECF No. 108-2). Monsanto  
27 contends that these documents may be properly considered on this motion to dismiss  
28 under the doctrine of incorporation by reference and as public records under Federal

1 Rule of Evidence 201.

2 “As a general rule, a district court may not consider any material beyond the  
3 pleadings in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion.” *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d  
4 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001). However, there are “exceptions to the requirement that  
5 consideration of extrinsic evidence converts a 12(b)(6) motion to a summary judgment  
6 motion.” *Id.* Under Federal Rule of Evidence 201, “[t]he court may judicially notice  
7 a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it . . . is generally known within  
8 the trial court’s territorial jurisdiction; or . . . can be accurately and readily determined  
9 from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed R. Evid. 201(b).  
10 “[U]nder Fed.R.Evid. 201, a court may take judicial notice of ‘matters of public  
11 record.’” *Lee*, 250 F.3d at 689 (quoting *Mack v. South Bay Beer Distrib.*, 798 F.2d  
12 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986)).

13 The docket reflects that the City has not filed any opposition to this Request for  
14 Judicial Notice. The Court concludes that these documents are matters of public record  
15 properly subject to judicial notice under Federal Rule of Evidence 201. *Lee v. City of*  
16 *Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 690 (9th Cir. 2001); *San Francisco Baykeeper v. W. Bay*  
17 *Sanitary Dist.*, 791 F. Supp. 2d 719, 732 (N.D. Cal. 2011). Monsanto’s request for  
18 judicial notice is granted.

## 19 **V. DISCUSSION**

20 Under California law, a nuisance is defined as,

21 Anything which is injurious to health, including, but not limited to, the  
22 illegal sale of controlled substances, or is indecent or offensive to the  
23 senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with  
24 the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or unlawfully obstructs the  
free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or  
river, bay, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, or  
highway[.]

25 Cal. Civ. Code § 3479. A nuisance can be public or private. *See* Cal Civ. Code §§  
26 3479-3481. “A public nuisance is one which affects at the same time an entire  
27 community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the  
28 extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.” Cal.

1 Civ. Code § 3480. Any nuisance that does not constitute a public nuisance is a private  
2 nuisance. Cal. Civ. Code § 3481.

3 California Code of Civil Procedure section 731 states,

4 An action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously  
5 affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by a nuisance, as  
6 defined in Section 3479 of the Civil Code, and by the judgment in that  
7 action the nuisance may be enjoined or abated as well as damages  
8 recovered therefor. A civil action may be brought in the name of the  
9 people of the State of California to abate a public nuisance, as defined in  
10 Section 3480 of the Civil Code, by the district attorney or county counsel  
11 of any county in which the nuisance exists, or by the city attorney of any  
12 town or city in which the nuisance exists. Each of those officers shall  
13 have concurrent right to bring an action for a public nuisance existing  
14 within a town or city. The district attorney, county counsel, or city  
15 attorney of any county or city in which the nuisance exists shall bring an  
16 action whenever directed by the board of supervisors of the county, or  
17 whenever directed by the legislative authority of the town or city.

18 Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 731. “Where a public entity can show it has a property interest  
19 injuriously affected by the nuisance, then, like any other such property holder, it should  
20 be able to pursue the full panoply of tort remedies available to private persons.” *Selma*  
21 *Pressure Treating Co. v. Osmose Wood Preserving Co.*, 271 Cal. Rptr. 596, 604 (Ct.  
22 App. 1990) (interpreting the term “person” in section 731 to include governmental  
23 units).<sup>2</sup>

24 In the SAC, the City brings a continuing public nuisance cause of action in a  
25 non-representative capacity against Monsanto under section 731. (ECF No. 93).<sup>3</sup>  
26 Monsanto moves the Court for an order dismissing the SAC because (1) the City lacks  
27 standing to bring the claim;(2) California law bars non-representative public nuisance  
28 claims for damages; (3) the claim is time-barred; and (4) the City has failed to exhaust

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24 <sup>2</sup> Under section 3493, “A private person may maintain an action for a public  
25 nuisance, if it is specially injurious to himself, but not otherwise.” Cal. Civ. Code §  
26 3493. In *City of Los Angeles v. Shpegel-Dimsey, Inc.*, the court concluded, “Civil Code  
27 section 3493 provides no authority for . . . a public entity rather than a private party, to  
28 recover damages for a ‘specially injurious’ public nuisance . . .” 244 Cal. Rptr. 507,  
512 (Ct. App. 1988); *see also Torrance Redevelopment Agency v. Solvent Coating Co.*,  
763 F. Supp. 1060, 1065 (C.D. Cal. 1991). As a public entity, the City cannot and does  
not pursue a “specially injurious” public nuisance claim under section 3493.

<sup>3</sup> The SAC does not allege that the City is bringing its public nuisance claim “in  
the name of the people of the State of California.” *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code. § 731.

1 its administrative remedies. (ECF No. 108).

2 **A. Standing**

3 Monsanto contends that the City lacks standing to recover damages for an alleged  
4 public nuisance in the Bay because it lacks the requisite property interest in the Bay.  
5 (ECF No. 108-1 at 21-23). Monsanto contends that the allegations regarding City's  
6 ownership of the MS4 system, the stormwater and dry weather runoff system, are  
7 insufficient to establish a property interest injuriously affected "by the alleged public  
8 nuisance *in the Bay*." (ECF No. 108-1 at 24). Monsanto contends that any alleged  
9 interest in the City's stormwater system is insufficient to confer standing because the  
10 alleged damage to the system is a regulatory cost not recoverable in tort. *Id.* at 23.  
11 Monsanto contends that the City "has no cognizable 'usufructuary interest' in  
12 uncaptured water . . . which is purposely abandoned and not beneficially used." *Id.* at  
13 24-25, 28-29. Monsanto contends that the 2014 Stormwater Resource Planning Act and  
14 Assembly Bill 2594 are inapplicable because the City does not allege sufficient facts  
15 to establish that it is capturing and using the stormwater or that the captured stormwater  
16 is the subject of this lawsuit. *Id.* at 26-27.

17 The City contends that the SAC alleges property interests sufficient to support  
18 its non-representative public nuisance claim. (ECF No. 109 at 8, 11). The City  
19 contends that the SAC sufficiently alleges the following property interests injured by  
20 the presence of PCBs: (1) the municipal stormwater and dry weather runoff system  
21 owned by the City; (2) water rights and property interest in the San Diego River and  
22 other rivers and streams in San Diego pursuant to the Pueblo Rights Doctrine; (3)  
23 property rights in captured water and dry weather runoff. *Id.* at 11. The City contends  
24 that Monsanto misconstrues the factual allegations regarding contamination to the Bay.  
25 *Id.* at 12, 17. The City asserts that the SAC alleges facts regarding contamination of the  
26 Bay in order to establish the public nature of the nuisance. *Id.*

27 As a public entity bringing a claim under section 731, the City must establish  
28 standing for its non-representative public nuisance claim by alleging that its "property

1 is injuriously affected . . . by the nuisance.” Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 731; *Selma*  
2 *Pressure*, 271 Cal. Rptr. at 604. While the SAC contains allegations regarding harm  
3 to the Bay and the public nature of the harm to the Bay, the factual allegations of the  
4 SAC do not limit the scope of the nuisance to PCB contamination of the Bay. The City  
5 alleges, “PCBs have traveled into San Diego Bay and the City of San Diego’s  
6 stormwater system by a variety of ways. . . . The runoff originates from multiple sources  
7 and industries and enters the City of San Diego’s stormwater system and San Diego Bay  
8 through stormwater and dry weather runoff.” (ECF No. 93 at ¶ 4). The City further  
9 alleges, “The City of San Diego was named in a California Regional Water Quality  
10 Control Board Clean Up and Abatement Order for PCBs in the San Diego Bay due in  
11 part to the City’s ownership of its MS4 stormwater system and due in part to its status  
12 as a former trustee of the San Diego Bay.” *Id.* ¶ 9. Construed in the light most  
13 favorable to the nonmoving party, the nuisance alleged in the SAC includes the  
14 presence of PCBs produced by Monsanto in the municipal stormwater system and in  
15 the Bay.

16 The City alleges the following property interests damaged by the presence of  
17 PCBs produced by Monsanto: (1) a property interest in the municipal stormwater and  
18 dry weather runoff system (ECF No. 93 at ¶¶ 25-35); (2) “water rights and property  
19 interests in the San Diego River, and other rivers and streams in San Diego, through  
20 Pueblo Rights” (*Id.* ¶ 75); and (3) a property interest in captured stormwater and dry  
21 weather runoff. (*Id.* ¶ 36-74). With respect to the municipal stormwater and dry  
22 weather runoff system,<sup>4</sup> the City alleges that it “owns, manages, and operates a  
23 municipal stormwater and dry weather runoff system, which captures, collects, reuses  
24 for beneficial purposes, and/or transports stormwater and dry weather runoff.” *Id.* ¶ 26.  
25 The City alleges, “Monsanto’s PCBs have contaminated and damaged multiple facilities  
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27 <sup>4</sup> Because the City has standing based on these allegations related to the  
28 municipal stormwater and dry weather runoff system, the Court does not address  
whether the remaining property interests alleged in the SAC provide any independent  
basis for standing to bring the nuisance cause of action.

1 within the City’s stormwater and dry weather run off systems.” *Id.* ¶ 27. The City  
 2 alleges, “As a result of Monsanto’s PCB presence, the City cannot operate many of its  
 3 stormwater and dry weather runoff systems as designed because the system now  
 4 requires upgrades and retrofits to accommodate Monsanto’s PCBs.” *Id.* ¶ 28. The City  
 5 alleges that multiple facilities in the system have “been and must be further retrofitted  
 6 and improved in order to reduce and remove PCBs from stormwater and dry weather  
 7 runoff.” *Id.* ¶ 30. The City further alleges that “[a]s a public property owner and former  
 8 trustee of the Bay, [the City] seeks to recover damages for retrofit injuries to stormwater  
 9 system property.” *Id.* ¶ 8. The Court concludes that the City alleges sufficient facts to  
 10 support a reasonable inference that the City has a property interest in its municipal  
 11 stormwater system and that the municipal stormwater system has been injuriously  
 12 affected by the presence of PCBs produced by Monsanto.<sup>5</sup>

### 13 **B. California Law on Public Nuisance Claim for Damages**

14 Monsanto contends that California law precludes the City’s non-representative  
 15 public nuisance claim for damages as a “disguised products liability claim” under  
 16 *County of Santa Clara v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 40 Cal. Rptr. 3d 313 (Ct. App. 2006).  
 17 (ECF No. 108-1 at 30-31). The City contends that the Court “has already rejected  
 18 Monsanto’s argument that California law prevents the City from pursuing a public  
 19 nuisance claim for damages.” (ECF No. 109 at 18).

20 In the SAC, the City brings a public nuisance cause of action in a non-  
 21 representative capacity for damages and abatement.<sup>6</sup> “[C]ausation [is] a necessary  
 22

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23 <sup>5</sup> Monsanto relies on two cases from courts in Indiana to argue that the alleged  
 24 injuries to the City’s stormwater system are regulatory costs not recoverable in tort.  
 25 *Cinergy Corp. v. Associated Elec. & Gas Ins. Servs., Ltd.*, 865 N.E.2d 571, 582 (Ind.  
 26 2007); *Newman Mfg., Inc. v. Transcontinental Ins. Co.*, 871 N.E.2d 396, 405 (Ind. Ct.  
 27 App. 2007). These cases are inapposite and not binding on this Court. The Indiana  
 cases address the interpretation of insurance policies rather than allegations sufficient  
 to establish “property injuriously affected” under section 731 of the California Code of  
 Civil Procedure for purposes of standing to bring a non-representative public nuisance  
 cause of action.

28 <sup>6</sup> The Port District brought a claim for public nuisance in a representative  
 capacity.

1 element of a public nuisance claim.” *In re Firearm Cases*, 24 Cal. Rptr. 3d 659, 678  
2 (Ct. App. 2005). “[L]iability for nuisance does not hinge on whether the defendant  
3 owns, possesses or controls the [nuisance-creating] property, nor on whether [the  
4 defendant] is in a position to abate the nuisance; the critical question is whether the  
5 defendant created or assisted in the creation of the nuisance.” *City of Modesto Redev.*  
6 *Agency v. Superior Court*, 13 Cal. Rptr. 3d 865, 872 (Ct. App. 2004). California courts  
7 have generally not permitted nuisance claims by public entities against product  
8 manufacturers on the grounds that they knowingly sold hazardous products or failed to  
9 alert customers to proper methods of disposal. *See, e.g., City of San Diego v. U.S.*  
10 *Gypsum Co.*, 35 Cal. Rptr. 2d 876, 883-84 (Ct. App. 1994) (concluding that  
11 manufacturers of asbestos-containing building materials were not liable to the City of  
12 San Diego for damages stemming from installation of asbestos in city-owned buildings  
13 under a nuisance theory); *City of Modesto*, 13 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 875-76. However,  
14 product manufacturers may be liable under a public nuisance theory if they “create or  
15 assist in creating a system that causes hazardous wastes to be disposed of improperly,  
16 or who instruct users to dispose of wastes improperly.” *City of Modesto*, 13 Cal. Rptr.  
17 3d at 874; *see also Team Enters., LLC v. W. Inv. Real Estate Trust*, 647 F.3d 901, 912  
18 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal citations omitted) (“A defendant may be liable for assisting in  
19 the creation of a nuisance if he either (1) affirmatively instructs the polluting entity to  
20 dispose of hazardous substances in an improper or unlawful manner . . . or (2)  
21 manufactures or installs the disposal system[.]”).

22 The City alleges PCBs are “man-made chemical compounds that have become  
23 notorious as global environmental contaminants – found in bays, oceans, rivers,  
24 streams, soil, and air.” (ECF No. 93 at ¶ 1). The City alleges that Monsanto was the  
25 “sole manufacturer of PCBs in the United States from 1935 to 1979, and trademarked  
26 the name ‘Aroclor’ for certain PCB compounds.” *Id.* ¶ 2. The City alleges that  
27 Monsanto knew that PCBs presented a health risk and “were causing widespread  
28 contamination of the environment, far beyond the areas of its use.” *Id.* ¶ 100. The City

1 alleges that despite knowing of the health and environmental risks associated with  
2 PCBs, Monsanto “promot[ed] the use and sale of Aroclor and other PCB compounds.”  
3 *Id.* ¶ 95. The City alleges that “Monsanto instructed its consumers to dispose of PCB  
4 containing material in local landfills, knowing that landfills were not suitable for PCB  
5 contaminated waste.” *Id.* ¶ 112. The City alleges that Monsanto “had determined that  
6 the only effective mothed [sic] of disposing of PCBs was incineration, and it  
7 constructed an incinerator for disposal of its own PCB contaminants.” *Id.* The City  
8 alleges, “Nevertheless . . . Monsanto instructed its customers to dispose of PCB  
9 contaminated waste in landfills . . . .” *Id.* The City alleges that PCBs “widely  
10 contaminat[ed] all natural resources and living organisms” and have “traveled into [the  
11 Bay] and the City of San Diego’s stormwater systems by a variety of ways.” *Id.* ¶¶ 2,4.  
12 The Court concludes that these factual allegations permit a reasonable inference that  
13 Monsanto’s actions constituted affirmative conduct that assisted in the creation of the  
14 public nuisance, the PCB contamination of the municipal stormwater system and the  
15 Bay. *See City of Modesto*, 13 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 874.

16 In *County of Santa Clara*, the court allowed the representative public nuisance  
17 claim for abatement against defendant lead manufacturers, but dismissed the  
18 non-representative public nuisance claim for damages as a products liability action in  
19 disguise. The non-representative claim alleged that the plaintiff local governmental  
20 agencies “suffered a special injury with respect to the presence of Lead in homes,  
21 buildings, and other property owned, managed, leased, controlled, and/or maintained  
22 by them and that defendants’ conduct had created a continuing public nuisance that was  
23 injurious to them.” 40 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 323 n.4 (internal citations omitted). The court  
24 concluded that the non-representative claim was “at its core, an action for injuries  
25 caused to plaintiffs’ property by a product, while the core of the representative cause  
26 of action [was] an action for remediation of a public health hazard.” *Id.* at 331.

27 In this case, the City alleges a non-representative cause of action based on the  
28 presence of PCBs in the Bay and in its stormwater system which “captures, collects,

1 reuses for beneficial purposes, and/or transports stormwater and dry weather runoff.”  
2 (ECF No. 93 at ¶ 26). The SAC alleges that multiple facilities within the stormwater  
3 system “[have] been and must be further retrofitted and improved in order to reduce and  
4 remove PCBs from stormwater and dry weather runoff.” *Id.* ¶ 30. The SAC alleges that  
5 the stormwater system “collects and transports stormwater to be discharged into the  
6 Bay.” *Id.* ¶ 130. The SAC further describes how PCB contamination in the Bay affects  
7 all San Diegans and poses a health hazard. *Id.* at ¶¶ 124, 132. The Court concludes that  
8 the non-representative claim for damages alleged by the City in this case is  
9 distinguishable from the claim in *County of Santa Clara*, because it is aimed at the  
10 remediation of a public health hazard.

11 In *Selma Pressure Treating Co.*, the court of appeal stated, “Where a public  
12 entity can show it has a property interest injuriously affected by the nuisance, then, like  
13 any other such property holder, it should be able to pursue the full panoply of tort  
14 remedies available to private persons.” 271 Cal. Rptr. 596 at 604 (citing Cal. Code Civ.  
15 Proc. § 731; Cal. Civ. Code § 3491); *see also Orange Cty Water Dist. v. Arnold Eng’g*  
16 *Co.*, 127 Cal. Rptr. 3d 328, 339 n.4 (Ct. App. 2011) (“In the second type of [public  
17 nuisance] action, a public entity may obtain both an abatement judgment and monetary  
18 damages if it establishes a property interest the nuisance injuriously affected.”). The  
19 Court finds that the City has alleged sufficient facts to establish that it has “a property  
20 interest injuriously affected by the nuisance” and that Monsanto assisted in the creation  
21 of the public nuisance. *See Selma Pressure Treating Co.*, 271 Cal. Rptr. at 604. The  
22 Court concludes that the City has alleged sufficient facts to state a non-representative  
23 public nuisance claim for damages.

### 24 **C. Statute of Limitations**

25 Monsanto contends that the City’s public nuisance claim is barred by the statute  
26 of limitations. (ECF No. 108-1 at 32). Monsanto contends that the City’s non-  
27 representative claim for damages is governed by California Code of Civil Procedure  
28 section 338(b) which provides for a three year limitations period. *Id.* at 32-33.

1 Monsanto contends that the City has pled a permanent nuisance claim, rather than a  
2 continuing nuisance claim. *Id.* at 33.

3 The City contends that its claim is not time-barred because there is no applicable  
4 limitations period for a public nuisance pursuant to California Civil Code section 3490.  
5 (ECF No. 109 at 25). The City contends that the claim is not time-barred because the  
6 SAC alleges a continuing nuisance for which a plaintiff may bring successive actions  
7 until the nuisance is abated. *Id.* at 26. Further, the City contends that application of the  
8 continuing tort theory raises a factual question that cannot be resolved at this stage in  
9 the proceedings. *Id.* at 26-27.

10 “A claim may be dismissed as untimely pursuant to a 12(b)(6) motion ‘only  
11 when the running of the statute [of limitations] is apparent on the face of the  
12 complaint.’” *U.S. ex rel. Air Control Techs., Inc. v. Pre Con Indus., Inc.*, 720 F.3d  
13 1174, 1178 (9th Cir. 2013) (citing *Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at*  
14 *Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 969 (9th Cir. 2010)). The Court concludes that the running  
15 of any applicable statute of limitations is not apparent on the face of SAC. The motion  
16 to dismiss as barred by the statute of limitations is denied.

#### 17 **D. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies**

18 Monsanto contends that the SAC must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction  
19 because the City must first exhaust its administrative remedies before the Commission  
20 on State Mandates (“the Commission”). (ECF No. 108-1 at 17). Monsanto contends  
21 that the City must exhaust its administrative remedies because the tort damages the City  
22 seeks in this case are permit compliance costs that qualify as unfunded state mandates  
23 under *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates*, 378 P.3d 356 (Cal.  
24 2016). *Id.* Monsanto contends that the Commission has the “sole and exclusive”  
25 authority to adjudicate state mandates and that the City is required by statute to exhaust  
26 its administrative remedies before the Commission prior to bringing the current action.  
27 *Id.* at 17. Further, Monsanto contends that the Court has the discretion to dismiss or  
28 stay this matter pending resolution of the test claims through judicially-imposed

1 prudential exhaustion. Monsanto contends that public policy considerations favor  
2 exhaustion. *Id.* at 19. Monsanto contends that administrative review of the Test Claims  
3 could “obviate this action or limit its scope.” *Id.* at 20.

4 The City contends that the Commission is not authorized to address the City’s  
5 public nuisance claim for tort damages or to award tort damages for the costs of PCB  
6 removal. (ECF No. 109 at 18-19, 24). The City contends that administrative  
7 exhaustion is inapplicable because (1) no statute provides an administrative procedure  
8 for the City’s nuisance claims; (2) the City is not pursuing grievances against an  
9 organization that provides internal remedies for its damages; and, (3) the Court does not  
10 need agency assistance or expertise to determine the City’s public nuisance claims. *Id.*  
11 at 20. The City contends that the Court should not exercise its discretion to require  
12 exhaustion because any decision by the Commission will have no impact on this action.  
13 *Id.* at 24

14 Under the California State Constitution, “if the legislature or a state agency  
15 requires a local government to provide a new program or higher level of service, the  
16 local government is entitled to reimbursement from the state for the associated costs.”  
17 *Dep’t of Finance*, 378 P.3d at 360 (citing Cal. Const. art. XIII B, § 6, subd. (a)). An  
18 exception to this requirement provides that “if the new program or increased service is  
19 mandated by a federal law or regulation, reimbursement is not required.” *Id.* (citing  
20 Cal. Gov. Code § 17556, subd.(c)). “[T]he Legislature established the Commission as  
21 a quasi-judicial body to carry out a comprehensive administrative procedure for  
22 resolving claims for reimbursement of state-mandated local costs arising out of article  
23 XIII B, section 6 . . . of the California Constitution.” *Redevelopment Agency v. Comm’n*  
24 *on State Mandates*, 51 Cal. Rptr. 2d 100, 102 (Ct. App. 1996). “[T]hus the statutory  
25 scheme contemplates that the Commission, as a quasi-judicial body, has the sole and  
26 exclusive authority to adjudicate whether a state mandate exists.” *Id.* (citing *Cty of Los*  
27 *Angeles v. Comm’n on State Mandates*, 38 Cal. Rptr. 2d 304, 311 (Ct. App. 1995)).

28 In *Department of Finance*, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, a state

1 agency, issued permits to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and 84 cities  
2 to operate storm drainage systems with certain permit conditions requiring that the  
3 operators “take various steps to reduce the discharge of waste and pollutants into state  
4 waters.” 378 P.3d at 361. Some of the drainage system operators sought  
5 reimbursement through the Commission for the cost of satisfying the conditions as an  
6 unfunded state mandate. The Commission determined that “each required condition  
7 was a new program or higher level of service mandated by the state rather than by  
8 federal law.” *Id.* Upon review of the decision, the trial court and the court of appeal  
9 found that all of the requirements were federally mandated. *Id.* However, the Supreme  
10 Court upheld the decision of the Commission and concluded that the permit conditions  
11 were not federally mandated. *Id.* at 371.

12 Under California law, “[w]here an administrative remedy is provided by statute,  
13 relief must be sought from the administrative body and this remedy exhausted before  
14 the courts will act.” *Abelleira v. Dist. Court of Appeal*, 109 P.2d 942, 949 (Cal. 1941);  
15 *see also Campbell v. Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*, 106 P.3d 976, 982 (Cal. 2005).  
16 “[H]owever, this oft-quoted rule speaks only to the need to exhaust administrative  
17 remedies provided for a statutory right and does not govern rights and remedies outside  
18 the legislative scheme.” *Rojo v. Kliger*, 801 P.2d 373, 385 (Cal. 1990). When required,  
19 “[e]xhaustion of administrative remedies is a jurisdictional prerequisite to resort to the  
20 courts.” *Campbell*, 106 P.3d at 982 (quoting *Johnson v. City of Loma Linda*, 5 P.3d  
21 874, 879 (Cal. 2000) (internal quotations omitted)).

22 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that “[a]dministrative exhaustion  
23 can be either statutorily required or judicially imposed as a matter of prudence.” *Puga*  
24 *v. Chertoff*, 488 F.3d 812, 815 (9th Cir. 2007). “Where there is no explicit statutory  
25 requirement of exhaustion of administrative remedies, the application of exhaustion  
26 rules is a matter committed to the discretion of the district court.” *Morrison-Knudsen*  
27 *Co., Inc. v. CHG Int’l, Inc.*, 811 F.2d 1209, 1223 (9th Cir. 1987) (citing *Wong v. Dep’t*  
28 *of State*, 789 F.2d 1380, 1385 (9th Cir. 1986)). “Courts may require prudential

1 exhaustion if ‘(1) agency expertise makes agency consideration necessary to generate  
 2 a proper record and reach a proper decision; (2) relaxation of the requirement would  
 3 encourage the deliberate by pass of the administrative scheme; and (3) administrative  
 4 review is likely to allow the agency to correct its own mistakes and to preclude the need  
 5 for judicial review.’” *Puga*, 488 F.3d at 815 (citing *Noriega-Lopez v. Ashcroft*, 335  
 6 F.3d 874, 881 (9th Cir. 2003)).

7 In this case, the SAC alleges, “In order to discharge stormwater into the Bay,  
 8 Plaintiff is required to receive a Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit from the  
 9 Regional Water Board, pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination  
 10 System under the Clean Water Act.” (ECF No. 93 at ¶ 130). The San Diego Regional  
 11 Quality Control Board issued the City, among other permittees, an NPDES permit in  
 12 2007 and 2013, and 2015, each of which are the subject of test claims<sup>7</sup> before the  
 13 Commission. (ECF Nos. 108-3, 108-4, 108-5). A test claim challenging certain  
 14 provisions of the 2013 Permit and a test claim challenging certain provisions of the  
 15 2015 Permit are currently pending before the Commission. (ECF Nos. 108-9, 108-10).  
 16 In a separate case, a petition for writ of mandate to overturn the Commission’s decision  
 17 that some permit requirements in the 2007 NPDES permit constitute an unfunded state  
 18 mandate is currently pending before the state court of appeal.

19 The administrative mandate procedure before the Commission “is the exclusive  
 20 way for a local agency to claim reimbursement for state mandated costs.” *Lake*  
 21 *Madrone Water Dist. v. State Water Res. Control Bd.*, 256 Cal. Rptr. 894, 902 (Ct. App.  
 22 1989); *see also Tri-County Special Educ. Local Plan Area v. Cty of Tuolumne*, 19 Cal.  
 23 Rptr. 3d. 884, 889 (Ct. App. 2004) (“Without first exhausting the administrative  
 24 remedies, the local agency cannot claim a section 6 violation in defense of its failure to  
 25 perform its duty . . . . After a determination by the Commission that reimbursement is  
 26 due, but only then, may the local government bring a traditional mandamus action . . .).

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
 28 <sup>7</sup> “‘Test claim’ means the first claim filed with the commission alleging that a particular statute or executive order imposes costs mandated by the state[.]” Cal. Gov. Code § 17521.

1 However, in this case, the City brings a cause of action in tort for public nuisance  
2 against a private entity pursuant to applicable sections of the California Civil Code and  
3 the California Code of Civil Procedure. California law does not establish an  
4 administrative procedure for a public nuisance claim. *See Abelleira*, 109 P.2d at 949  
5 (“[W]here an administrative remedy is provided by statute, relief must be sought from  
6 the administrative body and this remedy exhausted before the courts will act.”). While  
7 some portion of the damages the City seeks from Monsanto in this public nuisance  
8 claim may overlap in part with unfunded state mandate costs at issue in pending test  
9 claims before the Commission, the jurisdictional requirement of administrative  
10 exhaustion is limited to “where an administrative remedy is required by statute.” *Id.*  
11 The Court concludes that the City is not precluded from bringing its public nuisance  
12 claim by any statutory administrative exhaustion requirement. The Court further  
13 concludes that prudential exhaustion is not warranted at this stage in proceedings. The  
14 Court declines to exercise any discretion to stay or dismiss the City’s suit pending  
15 resolution of the test claims. *See Morrison-Knudsen Co.*, 811 F.2d at 1223.

16 **VI. CONCLUSION**

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT the motion to dismiss the City’s Second  
18 Amended Complaint filed by Monsanto is DENIED. (ECF No. 108).

19 DATED: November 22, 2017

20   
21 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**  
22 United States District Judge  
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