

No. 18-1144

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT**

COWPASTURE RIVER PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, ET AL.,
Petitioners,
v.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, ET AL.,
Respondents,

and

ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE, LLC,
Intervenor-Respondent.

On Petition for Review of Actions of the United States Forest Service

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, THE AMERICAN
FUEL & PETROCHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, THE AMERICAN
PETROLEUM INSTITUTE, THE INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, THE ASSOCIATION OF OIL PIPE LINES,
THE NATURAL GAS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, THE NATIONAL
MINING ASSOCIATION, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE,
THE LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA,
THE WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, THE WEST
VIRGINIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL
AND NATURAL GAS ASSOCIATION, AND THE INDEPENDENT OIL
AND GAS ASSOCIATION OF WEST VIRGINIA
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE *AMICI CURIAE* BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF
PETITIONS FOR *EN BANC* REHEARING**

David M. Friedland (*Counsel of Record*)
John C. Cruden
Peter J. Schaumberg
James M. Auslander
BEVERIDGE AND DIAMOND, P.C.

1350 I Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005-3311
(202) 789-6009
dfriedland@bdlaw.com
jcruden@bdlaw.com
pschaumberg@bdlaw.com
jauslander@bdlaw.com

Dated: February 19, 2019

[See signature pages for other counsel]

The undersigned trade associations and their thousands of members (collectively, “Amici”) respectfully move this Court pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 29(b)(3) for leave to file to file an *amici curiae* brief in support of the petitions for rehearing filed in this case. As grounds for this motion, Amici state the following:

1. Amici’s proposed brief accompanies this motion.
2. Amici consist of a diverse group of trade associations representing American energy production and transportation, electric power generation, manufacturing, businesses (large and small, local and national), and workers. Amici share a significant interest in successful development of critical infrastructure and the reliable supply of natural gas, oil, and refined products provided by U.S. pipelines to the economy. Amici support rehearing *en banc* and issuance of the federal permits for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (“ACP”).
3. Amici’s brief is desirable because the impacts of the panel’s decision, if upheld, potentially extend beyond the ACP to existing and future infrastructure projects that could have lasting effects on the economy. Through their unique perspectives, individually and collectively, Amici can further explain how the panel’s decision upsets settled rules and needlessly creates substantial uncertainties and disruptions for energy markets and the businesses and consumers who depend on them.

4. The matters asserted in Amici's brief are relevant to the disposition of the case in that the arguments raised therein will aid the full Court in reviewing the panel's: (1) unprecedented misreading of the Mineral Leasing Act and National Trails System Act heretofore adopted by no federal court; and (2) misapplication of the National Environmental Policy Act to undercut extensive bipartisan efforts to coordinate federal reviews and permitting for energy pipelines.

5. Pursuant to L.R. 27(a), counsel for Amici has emailed all parties to the above-captioned case to inform them of Amici's intended filing of this motion and to obtain their position on this motion. Counsel for Federal Respondents, Intervenor, and *amicus* Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC indicated that their respective clients consent to this motion. Counsel for Petitioners indicated that Petitioners do not consent to this motion.

Accordingly, Amici respectfully request that this Court grant their motion for leave and accept the accompanying *amici curiae* brief for filing.

Dated: February 19, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David M. Friedland

David M. Friedland

John C. Cruden

Peter J. Schaumberg

James M. Auslander

BEVERIDGE & DIAMOND, P.C.

Attorneys for Amici Curiae

Peter Tolsdorf
Manufacturers' Center for Legal Action
733 10th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 637-3000
*Counsel for National Association of
Manufacturers*

Richard S. Moskowitz
American Fuel & Petrochemical
Manufacturers
1800 M Street, NW
Suite 900 North
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 457-0480
*Counsel for American Fuel &
Petrochemical Manufacturers*

Andrea Miles
American Petroleum Institute
200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 1100
Washington DC 20001
(202) 682-8000
*Senior Counsel for American Petroleum
Institute*

Joan Dreskin
Sandra Y. Snyder
Ammaar Joya
Interstate Natural Gas Association of
America
20 F St., NW
Suite 450
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 216-5900
Counsel for Interstate Natural Gas

Association of America

Steven M. Kramer
Association of Oil Pipe Lines
900 17th Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 292-4502
Counsel for Association of Oil Pipe Lines

Dena E. Wiggins
Natural Gas Supply Association
1620 Eye Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 326-9310
President & CEO of the Natural Gas Supply Association

Katie Sweeney
National Mining Association
101 Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 463-2600
Counsel for National Mining Association

Daryl Joseffer
Michael B. Schon
U.S. Chamber Litigation Center
1615 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20062
(202) 463-5948
Counsel for Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

Amanda E. Aspatore
Emily Sanford Fisher
Edison Electric Institute
701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20004-2696
(202) 508-5115
Counsel for Edison Electric Institute

Ryan Sandmann
905 16th St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 942-2248
*Laborers' International Union of North
America (LIUNA)*

Rebecca R. McPhail
West Virginia Manufacturers Association
2001 Quarrier Street
Charleston, WV 25311
(304) 342-2123
*President, West Virginia Manufacturers
Association*

John M. Canfield
Vice President & Counsel
West Virginia Chamber of Commerce
1624 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston WV 25311
(304) 342-1115
*Counsel for the West Virginia Chamber of
Commerce*

Anne C. Blankenship
West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas
Association
10 Hale Street, 5th Floor
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 419-1435
*Executive Director, West Virginia Oil and
Natural Gas Association*

Charlie Burd
Independent Oil and Gas Association of
West Virginia
300 Summers St., Suite 820
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 344-9867
*Executive Director, Independent Oil and
Gas Association of West Virginia*

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE OF MOTION

I certify that the foregoing Motion for Leave to File *Amici Curiae* Brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Fed. R. App. P. Rule 27(d)(2), because this document contains 363 words, as computed by Microsoft Word, and has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface of Times New Roman, 14 point font.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ David M. Friedland
David M. Friedland
BEVERIDGE & DIAMOND, P.C.
Attorney for Amici Curiae

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on this 19th day of February, 2019, the foregoing Motion for Leave to File *Amici Curiae* Brief was served electronically through the Court's CM/ECF system with the Court and all registered counsel.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ David M. Friedland
David M. Friedland
BEVERIDGE & DIAMOND, P.C.
Attorney for Amici Curiae

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BEVERIDGE AND DIAMOND, P.C.

1350 I Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005-3311
(202) 789-6009
dfriedland@bdlaw.com
jcruden@bdlaw.com
pschaumberg@bdlaw.com
jauslander@bdlaw.com

Dated: February 19, 2019

[See signature pages for other counsel]

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FED. R. APP P. 29(A)(4)(E) STATEMENT

Amici state that no party's counsel authored this brief in whole or in part; no party or party's counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief; and no person—other than the Amici, their members, or their counsel—contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ David M. Friedland
David M. Friedland
BEVERIDGE & DIAMOND, P.C.
Attorney for Amici Curiae

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Amici curiae trade associations and their thousands of members (collectively, “Amici”) representing American energy production and transportation, electric power generation, manufacturing, businesses, and workers, support rehearing *en banc*. As the rehearing petitions and other *amicus* explain, the panel wrongly vacated decisions of the United States Forest Service (“USFS”) related to critical energy pipeline infrastructure. Amici here focus on two questions of exceptional importance warranting full Court review under Fed. R. App. P. 35(a)(2), to avoid negatively impacting existing and future critical infrastructure projects and the well-being of U.S. citizens depending on reliable energy. In a first-of-its-kind ruling, the panel wrongly held that the Mineral Leasing Act (“MLA”) and National Trails System Act (“NTSA”) do not authorize USFS to issue an agency-granted right-of-way for an energy pipeline crossing beneath a national scenic trail. Separately, the panel misapplied the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) to undermine bipartisan efforts at coordinating federal reviews and permitting for pipelines.

ARGUMENT

I. THE DECISION THREATENS U.S. ENERGY SECURITY.

Amici share a significant interest in development of critical infrastructure and the reliable supply of natural gas, oil, and refined products provided by U.S. pipelines to the economy. Amici represent the interests of manufacturers,

businesses (large and small, local and national), fuel producers, pipeline owners and operators, natural gas suppliers, electric utilities, and mining companies.

Amici support upholding the federal permits issued for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (“ACP”) and reversing the panel decision hindering domestic economic development and energy independence. Attachment 1 lists the individual interests of Amici.

U.S. energy supply requires a fully-functioning pipeline system. Pipeline transportation of domestic natural gas and oil products remains essential to manufacturing, other economic development, and job growth. The ACP alone is estimated to generate \$2.7 billion in economic activity and support over 17,000 construction jobs.¹ Ongoing ACP operations are expected to result in \$377 million in average energy cost savings and support over 2,000 long-term jobs. Even temporary delays, like the panel occasioned here, compromise these significant benefits.

The federal government has long promoted energy pipelines. For example, per the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (“PHMSA”): “Pipelines enable the safe movement of

¹ ACP, Powering the Future, Driving Change Through Clean Energy, <https://atlanticcoastpipeline.com/Resources/Docs/Resources/acp-factbookversion2.pdf>.

extraordinary quantities of energy products to industry and consumers, literally fueling our economy and way of life. The arteries of the Nation's energy infrastructure, as well as one of the safest and least costly ways to transport energy products, our oil and gas pipelines provide the resources needed for national defense, heat and cool our homes, generate power for business and fuel an unparalleled transportation system.”² The volumes carried by the more than 2.6 million miles of pipelines “are well beyond the capacity of other forms of transportation.” *Id.* A modest-sized oil pipeline moves the daily equivalent of 750 tank trucks, loading up every two minutes, 24 hours a day. *Id.*

For two decades, facilitating energy pipelines has been a bipartisan priority. In 2015 Congress enacted the “FAST Act,” Pub. L. No. 114-94, 129 Stat. 1312 (2015), which includes pipelines among the covered projects to benefit from more coordinated and efficient permitting timetables. The ACP is a “covered project” under Title 41 of the FAST Act and was permitted under that program. Three years earlier, President Obama called for “expedited review” of pipelines, and for agencies to “utilize and incorporate information from prior environmental reviews and studies conducted in connection with previous applications for similar or overlapping infrastructure projects so as to avoid duplicating effort.” Presidential

² PHMSA, General Pipeline FAQs, <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/faqs/general-pipeline-faqs>.

Memorandum, Expediting Review of Pipeline Projects from Cushing, Oklahoma, to Port Arthur, Texas, and Other Domestic Pipeline Infrastructure Projects (Mar. 22, 2012), <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2012/03/22/presidential-memorandum-expediting-review-pipeline-projects-cushing-okla>. President Obama recognized that “we must make pipeline infrastructure a priority, ensuring the health, safety, and security of communities and the environment while supporting projects that can contribute to economic growth and a secure energy future.” *Id.* Similarly, President Trump and federal agencies adopted a “one federal decision” framework to facilitate pipeline and other infrastructure project decisions. Executive Order 13,807 (Aug. 15, 2017).

Amici also support a meaningful and efficient environmental review process, and Congress has implemented robust legal regimes to ensure safe and environmentally sound infrastructure development. The panel’s decision upsets settled rules, and creates substantial uncertainties and disruptions for the affected regional and national energy markets and the businesses and consumers who depend on them. The novel holdings also threaten negative implications for existing and future infrastructure projects that could have lasting economic effects. The panel’s decision therefore needlessly threatens U.S. energy security.

II. THE PANEL’S NEWLY-INVENTED BARRIER TO VITAL ENERGY PIPELINES IS INCONSISTENT WITH LAW.

Amici concur with Respondents, Intervenor, and *amicus* Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC that USFS lawfully granted ACP a right-of-way beneath the Appalachian Trail. 30 U.S.C. § 185(a), (b). As those parties explained, the panel erred in overturning USFS’s long-recognized jurisdiction to administer USFS lands traversed by the Trail, a position advanced by the entire U.S. government.

No other court has adopted the panel’s novel reading of the MLA and NTSA. If upheld, it could have substantial national ramifications. MLA § 185 applies broadly to natural gas pipelines like the ACP, and to oil, natural gas liquids, and refined products pipelines. These products literally and figuratively fuel our economy.

The decision also potentially impacts existing pipelines. The Appalachian Trail covers over 2,000 miles across multiple judicial Circuits from Maine to Georgia. *E.g.*, ECF No. 114 at App. B (map). Existing federal rights-of-way will require renewals which could be challenged based on the panel decision. *See id.*; 30 U.S.C. § 185(n).

Nor are the decision’s potential impacts limited to Appalachian Trail crossings. The National Trails System spans the country, as does the vast network of existing energy pipelines. *See* Attachment 2 (National Park Service (“NPS”) National Trails System Map,

<https://www.nps.gov/gis/storymaps/mapjournal/v2/index.html?appid=0fd54cead1a4d418e140e6e2021bb5b>); Attachment 3 (INGAA, 2018 Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline System Map); Attachment 4 (AOPL/API, Oil/Liquids Pipeline Map, <https://pipeline101.org/Where-Are-Pipelines-Located>); *see also* U.S. Dept. of Energy, Electricity Transmission, Pipelines, and National Trails (March 25, 2014), <https://publications.anl.gov/anlpubs/2016/11/131478.pdf>. The NTSA designates other trails as “administered by” the Department of the Interior, the language that the panel held did not authorize USFS to grant a right-of-way where Interior in turn delegated trail administration to NPS. 16 U.S.C. § 1244(a); slip op. at 52, 55. An example is the North Country National Scenic Trail, stretching 4,600 miles from New York to North Dakota, including nine national forests. Existing and future pipeline crossings of other trails therefore could be implicated by the panel’s rationale.

The panel’s Congressional pipeline approval option offers little comfort. Amici are aware of only a handful of projects receiving such approval across National Park System units, and the process added many months of delay and uncertainty. *See* H. Rpt. 114-285, at 3, 5 (2015) (“Since 1990, five natural gas pipelines have received such authorizations—which took eight to 16 months to authorize.”). Moreover, prior statutory approvals largely pre-dated concerted efforts by various groups throughout the country seeking to stop construction and

utilization of energy pipelines. Members of Congress also previously deemed unnecessary and rejected a bill, H.R. 2295 (2015), to amend 30 U.S.C. § 185(b) to allow agencies to grant natural gas pipeline rights-of-way over NPS lands:

[C]ontrary to claims at the markup that the Appalachian Trail acts as a “Great Wall” that blocks pipeline development, there are 63 current pipeline crossings of the Appalachian Trail. According to data from the Congressional Research Service, in only three locations was specific Congressional authorization required, *as much of the Appalachian Trail is on land not owned by the National Park Service and therefore does not need that authorization.*

H. Rpt. 114-285, at 24 (2015) (emphasis added).

Congress should not have to routinely repeat on a pipeline-by-pipeline basis a decision it already delegated to the Executive Branch. Requiring an act of Congress and the attendant delay and uncertainty for each pipeline crossing of a national trail on federal lands not managed by NPS risks compromising U.S. energy security and economic growth.

III. THE OPINION UPENDS BIPARTISAN EFFORTS TOWARD EFFICIENT AND COORDINATED NEPA REVIEW AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.

The panel opinion returns to a duplicative and counterproductive approach to NEPA and project permitting that Congress and administrations of both parties have refuted. Here, USFS properly participated as a cooperating agency on a project requiring over 30 approvals and where the Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission (“FERC”) was the lead agency. USFS offered input early and often on FERC’s Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) until USFS was satisfied with the analysis. Once the EIS was published, USFS adopted that analysis, issued its own draft decision, considered public comments, and finalized its decision. Its actions were transparent and well-founded.

The panel effectively treated USFS’s early and open input as a bar to USFS’s subsequent adoption of the EIS. Slip op. 34, 39. Such a reading turns NEPA on its head. NEPA regulations specifically encourage scoping and early interagency vetting of issues as part of the NEPA process. *E.g.*, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.5(b), (d), (f), 1501.2, 1501.5, 1501.7. The panel decision, however, would chill the scoping process, lest an early-voiced opinion preclude later concurrence.

The panel likewise promotes needless duplication under the guise of “independent review,” citing only the general regulation on “adoption.” 40 C.F.R. § 1506.3(c). But the opinion cites *no* authority requiring greater review to adopt an EIS than USFS dedicated here, particularly where USFS served as a cooperating agency and subsequently was able to “reduce excessive paperwork.” *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.4, 1500.4(n), 1508.5. By adopting the EIS, USFS “conclude[d] that its comments and suggestions ha[d] been satisfied.” 40 C.F.R. § 1506.3(c). It was not for the panel to presume otherwise. Nor should the panel have relied on

40 C.F.R. §§ 1506.3(a) and 1502.9, as the adequacy of FERC's EIS was not at issue in this case, nor is FERC a party. *See slip op.* at 33-35.

The panel's insistence on more time and paperwork also countermands the essence of NEPA, which is to refine federal proposals through environmental considerations in a timely fashion. As described above, at least two decades of bipartisan initiatives have focused on development of key infrastructure projects, particularly energy pipelines. The FAST Act stresses early interagency consultation and the flagging of issues by cooperating agencies, and greater adoption of other agency documents. Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 41,005. The panel decision is inconsistent with NEPA's goals and objectives, provides no additional environmental safeguards, and undermines the value of NEPA as recently implemented by both Congress and the Executive Branch.

CONCLUSION

The Court should grant rehearing *en banc*.

Dated: February 19, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David M. Friedland
 David M. Friedland
 John C. Cruden
 Peter J. Schaumberg
 James M. Auslander
 BEVERIDGE & DIAMOND, P.C.
Attorneys for Amici Curiae

Peter Tolsdorf
Manufacturers' Center for Legal Action
733 10th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 637-3000
*Counsel for National Association of
Manufacturers*

Richard S. Moskowitz
American Fuel & Petrochemical
Manufacturers
1800 M Street, NW
Suite 900 North
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 457-0480
*Counsel for American Fuel &
Petrochemical Manufacturers*

Andrea Miles
American Petroleum Institute
200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 1100
Washington DC 20001
(202) 682-8000
*Senior Counsel for American Petroleum
Institute*

Joan Dreskin
Sandra Y. Snyder
Ammaar Joya
Interstate Natural Gas Association of
America
20 F St., NW
Suite 450
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 216-5900
*Counsel for Interstate Natural Gas
Association of America*

Steven M. Kramer
Association of Oil Pipe Lines

900 17th Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 292-4502
Counsel for Association of Oil Pipe Lines

Dena E. Wiggins
Natural Gas Supply Association
1620 Eye Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 326-9310
President & CEO of the Natural Gas Supply Association

Katie Sweeney
National Mining Association
101 Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 463-2600
Counsel for National Mining Association

Daryl Joseffer
Michael B. Schon
U.S. Chamber Litigation Center
1615 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20062
(202) 463-5948
Counsel for Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

Amanda E. Aspatore
Emily Sanford Fisher
Edison Electric Institute
701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004-2696
(202) 508-5115
Counsel for Edison Electric Institute

Ryan Sandmann
905 16th St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

(202) 942-2248

Laborers' International Union of North America (LIUNA)

Rebecca R. McPhail

West Virginia Manufacturers Association

2001 Quarrier Street

Charleston, WV 25311

(304) 342-2123

President, West Virginia Manufacturers Association

John M. Canfield

Vice President & Counsel

West Virginia Chamber of Commerce

1624 Kanawha Boulevard East

Charleston WV 25311

(304) 342-1115

Counsel for the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce

Anne C. Blankenship

West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association

10 Hale Street, 5th Floor

Charleston, WV 25301

(304) 419-1435

Executive Director, West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association

Charlie Burd

Independent Oil and Gas Association of West Virginia

300 Summers St., Suite 820

Charleston, WV 25301

(304) 344-9867

Executive Director, Independent Oil and Gas Association of West Virginia

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE OF BRIEF

I certify, pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. Rule 32(g)(1), that the foregoing *amici curiae* brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Fed. R. App. P. Rule 29(b)(4) because this document, including the text of Attachment 1 setting forth the individual interests of Amici, and excluding the parts of the document exempted by Fed. R. App. P. 32(f), contains 2,595 words, as computed by Microsoft Word. This document complies with the typeface requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(5) and the type-style requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(6) because this document has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface of Times New Roman, 14 point font.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ David M. Friedland
David M. Friedland
BEVERIDGE & DIAMOND, P.C.
Attorney for Amici Curiae

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/s/ David M. Friedland
David M. Friedland
BEVERIDGE & DIAMOND, P.C.
Attorney for Amici Curiae

ATTACHMENT 1

Interest of Amici

INTEREST OF AMICI

The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) represents small and large manufacturers in every industrial sector nationwide. Manufacturing employs more than 12 million men and women, contributes \$2.25 trillion to the U.S. economy annually, has the largest economic impact of any major sector, and accounts for more than three-quarters of all private-sector research and development in the nation. The NAM is the voice of the manufacturing community and the leading advocate for a policy agenda that helps manufacturers compete in the global economy and create U.S. jobs. *See* <https://www.nam.org/>.

The American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers (“AFPM”) comprises nearly all U.S. refining and petrochemical manufacturing capacity. AFPM’s members supply consumers with products that are used daily in homes and businesses, help meet the fuel and petrochemical needs of the nation, strengthen economic and national security, and support nearly three million American jobs. *See* <https://www.afpm.org/>.

The American Petroleum Institute (“API”) and its over 625 members operate in transportation, exploration, production, shipping, refining, marketing, and all other aspects of the oil and gas industry. API also includes service and supply firms. *See* <https://www.api.org/>.

The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (“INGAA”) represents most U.S. interstate natural gas transmission pipeline companies. Its 28 members operate approximately 200,000 miles of interstate natural gas pipelines, serving as an indispensable link between natural gas producers and consumers. INGAA has a substantial interest in pipeline development, continued investment in energy infrastructure, and the development of predictable, consistent, rational, and fair law and policy affecting natural gas transportation. *See* <https://www.ingaa.org/>.

The Association of Oil Pipe Lines (“AOPL”) represents oil pipeline owners and operators. AOPL’s members operate pipelines carrying approximately 96 percent of the crude oil and petroleum products moved by pipeline throughout the U.S. Its members deliver crude oil and refined products to market through pipelines extending approximately 208,000 miles nationwide. *See* <http://www.aopl.org/>.

The Natural Gas Supply Association (“NGSA”) represents integrated and independent companies that produce, market, and transport domestic natural gas on interstate pipelines. NGSA encourages the use of natural gas within a balanced national energy policy, and promotes the benefits of competitive markets to ensure reliable and efficient transportation and delivery of natural gas. *See* <https://www.ngsa.org/>.

The National Mining Association (“NMA”) is the leading national representative of America’s mining industry. NMA’s members are producers of most of America’s coal, metals, industrial and agricultural minerals; manufacturers of mining and mineral processing machinery, equipment, and supplies; transporters; and the engineering and consulting firms, financial institutions, and other firms serving the industry. *See* <https://nma.org/>.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (“U.S. Chamber”) is the world’s largest business federation. It represents 300,000 direct members and indirectly represents the interests of over three million companies and professional organizations of every size, in every industry, from every region. Its members include producers, transporters, and users of oil and natural gas, and they depend on stable, predictable, and national transportation of North-American-produced oil and gas. *See* <https://www.uschamber.com>.

The Edison Electric Institute (“EEI”) represents all U.S. investor-owned electric companies. Its members provide electricity for approximately 220 million Americans and operate in all states and the District of Columbia. The electric power industry supports more than seven million jobs in communities across the United States. EEI’s members, which generate electricity with a range of fuels, are the largest U.S. users of natural gas. *See* www.eei.org/.

The Laborers' International Union of North America ("LIUNA") is the fastest-growing union of construction workers, including for gas and oil pipelines. LIUNA members are on the forefront of the construction industry – a sector that is a powerhouse of 12 million workers producing five percent of U.S. economic output. *See* <https://www.liuna.org/>.

The West Virginia Manufacturers Association ("WVMA") represents manufacturers from across West Virginia. The WVMA provides advocacy work and access to experts in the area of environmental protection, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, tax, safety and other areas of interest to manufacturers. *See* <https://www.wvma.com/>.

The West Virginia Chamber of Commerce ("WV Chamber") seeks to facilitate the continued operation and expansion of West Virginia business. Its member businesses come from every county and employ more than half of the state's workforce. Collectively, its members constitute a major portion of the engine driving West Virginia's economy. *See* <https://www.wvchamber.com/>.

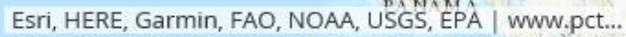
The West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association ("WVONGA") serves the entire oil and natural gas industry, including construction, environmental services, drilling, completion, gathering, transporting, distribution, and processing of oil, natural gas, and their constituents. Members have cumulatively invested nearly \$10 billion in West Virginia, account for most production and well work

permits, operate more than 20,000 miles of pipeline across the state, and fuel over 300,000 West Virginia homes and businesses. *See* <https://www.wvonga.com/>.

With over 750 members, the Independent Oil and Gas Association of West Virginia (“IOGAWV”) represents the exploration, extraction, production, and transmission of natural gas and oil in West Virginia, and the companies and individuals supporting these activities. IOGAWV promotes and protects a strong, competitive, and capable independent natural gas and oil producing industry in West Virginia. *See* <https://iogawv.com/>.

ATTACHMENT 2

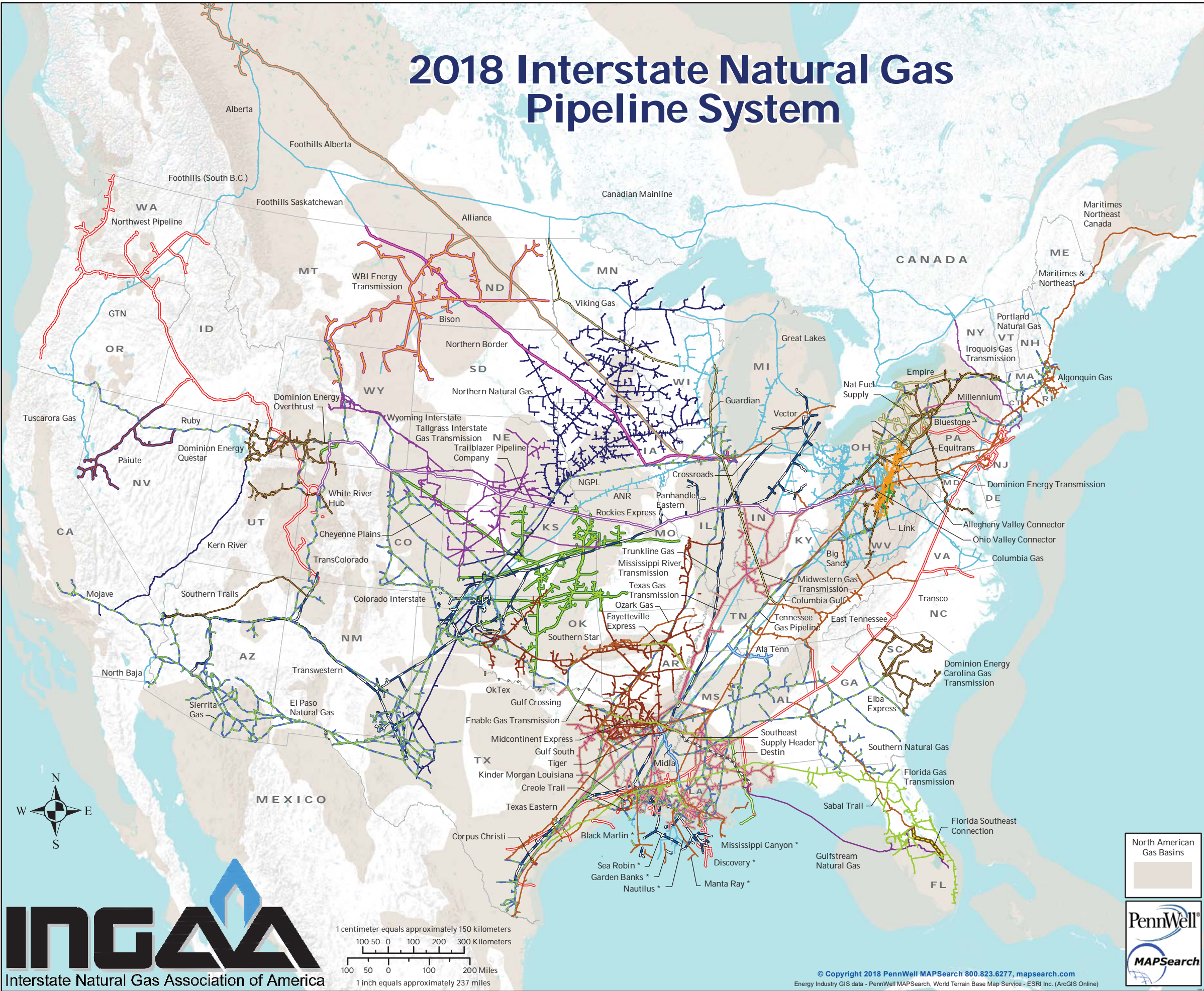
National Trails System Map



ATTACHMENT 3

2018 Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline System Map

2018 Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline System



Select Natural Gas Pipelines as of February 2018		
Owner	Pipeline	
Alliance Pipeline	Alliance	
American Midstream Partners LP	Ala Tenn	
	Midla	
Boardwalk Pipeline Partners	Gulf Crossing	
	Gulf South	
BP	Texas Gas Transmission	
	Destin	
Cheniere Energy	Corpus Christi	
	Creole Trail	
Dominion Energy	Dominion Energy Carolina Gas Transmission	
	Dominion Energy Overthrust	
	Dominion Energy Questar	
	Dominion Energy Transmission	
	Southern Trails	
	White River Hub	
Dominion Energy/TransCanada	Iroquois Gas Transmission	
DTE Energy Company	Bluestone	
	Link	
Enable Midstream Partners	Enable Gas Transmission	
	Mississippi River Transmission	
Enable/Enbridge/NextEra/Duke	Southeast Supply Header	
Enbridge Inc.	Algonquin Gas	Ozark Gas
	Big Sandy	Sabal Trail
	East Tennessee	Texas Eastern
	Maritimes & Northeast	Vector
	Maritimes Northeast Canada	
	Panhandle Eastern	
Energy Transfer Partners	Tiger	
	Transwestern	
	Trunkline Gas	
Energy Transfer/Kinder Morgan	Fayetteville Express	
	Florida Gas Transmission	
	Midcontinent Express	
EQT Midstream Partners	Allegheny Valley Connector	
	Equitrans	
	Ohio Valley Connector	
Kinder Morgan Inc.	Cheyenne Plains	Ruby
	Colorado Interstate	Sierrita Gas
	El Paso Natural Gas	Southern Natural Gas
	Elba Express	Tennessee Gas Pipeline
	Kinder Morgan Louisiana	TransColorado
	Mojave	Wyoming Interstate
MidAmerican Energy	NGPL	
	Kern River	
Millennium Pipeline Company	Northern Natural Gas	
	Millennium	
National Fuel Gas Company	Empire	
	Nat Fuel Supply	
NextEra Energy	Florida Southeast Connection	
	Guardian	
	Midwestern Gas Transmission	
ONEOK Inc.	OKTex	
	Viking Gas	
	Southern Star	
Southwest Gas Corporation	Paiute	
Tallgrass Energy Partners, LP	Tallgrass Interstate Gas Transmission	
	Trailblazer Pipeline Company	
Tallgrass Energy/Phillips 66	Rockies Express	
The Williams Companies	Northwest Pipeline	
	Transco	
	Alberta	Foothills Saskatchewan
	ANR	Foothills (South B.C.)
	Bison	Great Lakes
	Canadian Mainline	GTN
TransCanada Corporation	Columbia Gas	North Baja
	Columbia Gulf	Portland Natural Gas
	Crossroads	Tuscarora Gas
	Foothills Alberta	
	Northern Border	
	WBI Energy Transmission	
TransCanada/ONEOK	WBI Energy Transmission	
	Gulfstream Natural Gas	
Williams/Enbridge		
* Denotes intrastate offshore systems		

ATTACHMENT 4

Oil/Liquids Pipeline Map

