

1            IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
2       - - - - - x  
3       MICHIGAN, ET AL.,     :  
4            Petitioners     :    No. 14-46  
5            v.     :  
6       ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION                                         :  
7       AGENCY, ET AL.;     :  
8     :  
9       AND     :  
10     :  
11       UTILITY AIR REGULATORY     :  
12       GROUP,     :  
13            Petitioner     :    No. 14-47  
14            v.     :  
15       ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION                                         :  
16       AGENCY, ET AL.;     :  
17     :  
18       AND     :  
19     :  
20       NATIONAL MINING ASSOCIATION,                                       :  
21            Petitioner     :    No. 14-49  
22            v.     :  
23       ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION                                         :  
24       AGENCY, ET AL.;     :  
25       - - - - - x

Official

1 Washington, D.C.

2 Wednesday, March 25, 2015

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4 The above-entitled matter came on for oral  
5 argument before the Supreme Court of the United States  
6 at 10:14 a.m.

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16 industry Respondents.

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (10:14 a.m.)

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument  
4 this morning in Case 14-46, Michigan v. The  
5 Environmental Protection Agency and the consolidated  
6 cases.

7 Mr. Lindstrom.

8 ORAL ARGUMENT OF AARON D. LINDSTROM

9 ON BEHALF OF STATE PETITIONERS

10 MR. LINDSTROM: Mr. Chief Justice, and may  
11 it please the Court:

12 EPA's view that it can decide whether to  
13 regulate electric utilities without considering costs is  
14 contrary to the text and structure of Section 7412.

15 The text sets out two distinct terms and  
16 thus directs EPA to consider whether it is appropriate  
17 to regulate and whether it is necessary to regulate.  
18 EPA found that it's necessary to regulate because of the  
19 existence of public health harms, and it found it's  
20 appropriate to regulate for the exact same reason, the  
21 existence of public health harms.

22 So its interpretation --

23 JUSTICE KAGAN: General, I'm not sure that  
24 that's quite what EPA said. My understanding of what  
25 EPA said is that it's necessary because of public health

1 harms and that it's appropriate because there are  
2 technologies that can redress or remedy those public  
3 health harms. So on the one hand, it said that -- it  
4 said that the phrase "appropriate" went to the nature of  
5 the harms. The phrase -- the phrase "necessary" went to  
6 the nature of the harms. The phrase "appropriate" went  
7 to the existence of technologies.

8 MR. LINDSTROM: Justice Kagan, when they  
9 relied on the availability of controls, they did that  
10 only after having already said that we must find it's  
11 appropriate if a health hazard exists. So they've  
12 already determined that the health hazard is a necessary  
13 and sufficient condition so the existence of controls is  
14 something that's not --

15 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where is that? Can you  
16 give us a citation to their opinion? I mean, the  
17 language speaks for itself, I assume. What are you  
18 referring to?

19 MR. LINDSTROM: For example, if you look --  
20 this is in our reply brief, but if you're looking at --

21 JUSTICE SCALIA: In the reply brief?

22 MR. LINDSTROM: Yes, Your Honor.

23 I think the -- that points you to the actual  
24 final rule. That's volume 1 of the UR petition  
25 appendix. So the language -- let me find it in the

1 reply brief. I have the UR -- I have the volume.

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, what was the  
3 page?

4 MR. LINDSTROM: Sure. If you turn to the  
5 UR Petition Appendix volume 1.

6 JUSTICE SCALIA: Good Lord.

7 MR. LINDSTROM: Page 196. This is the text  
8 of the final rule. Page 206A. I misspoke the first  
9 time. 206 says, "We must find" -- at the top of the  
10 page -- "We must find it appropriate to regulate EGUs  
11 under Clean Air Act Section 112 if we determine that a  
12 single HAP emitted from EGUs poses a hazard to public  
13 health or environment."

14 They said we must regulate. And the phrase  
15 "must regulate" means that when you get back to the  
16 availability of controls, then there's nothing left to  
17 be done. You've already said that we have to do it so  
18 the availability of controls isn't doing any additional  
19 work.

20 The over --

21 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Is the government going to  
22 say that if the predicate for regulation exists, i.e.,  
23 there are emissions, then it's appropriate to regulate?  
24 That's what the government will say. I mean, that's --  
25 "appropriate" is a capacious term.

1 MR. LINDSTROM: It absolutely is.

2 JUSTICE KENNEDY: And it would seem to me  
3 that the government will say, well, it's appropriate to  
4 regulate if there's an emission, so --

5 MR. LINDSTROM: It is a capacious term, but  
6 it, in fact, cuts against the government because one of  
7 the things that's encompassed within the term  
8 "appropriate" is that it looks at all of the  
9 circumstances in the context of determining whether or  
10 not you're going to regulate costs is a relevant  
11 circumstance. So the very fact that it's capacious cuts  
12 against them.

13 But the fact that they're -- they've said we  
14 must find it's appropriate to regulate means that this  
15 other control --

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I thought --

17 JUSTICE KAGAN: Are you saying that they  
18 didn't -- that they didn't look at the availability of  
19 technologies? Is that what you're saying? That they  
20 thought that the availability of technologies was itself  
21 irrelevant to the determination? Is that your argument?

22 MR. LINDSTROM: We're not saying they  
23 thought it was irrelevant. They thought -- well, I  
24 guess logically irrelevant. They thought that it's  
25 something they did look at. It's something that when

1 they did the utility study, they examined the  
2 availability of controls, but then they said regardless  
3 of whether or not controls are available, if a health  
4 hazard exists, we have to regulate. So if I can give an  
5 example --

6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I'm sorry. I  
7 thought they said only if it was necessary. Congress  
8 was motivated in not listing these sources because it  
9 didn't know whether the technology that was going to be  
10 put in place to control acid rain would reduce the HAPs  
11 sufficiently so that regulation wasn't necessary or a  
12 listing wasn't necessary.

13 I had a different understanding of  
14 appropriate and necessary. Appropriate if there were  
15 HAPs, but necessary only if those HAPs were not  
16 sufficiently controlled by the other technology.

17 MR. LINDSTROM: The necessary -- both of  
18 them looked at whether or not there was going to be an  
19 ongoing harm because both necessary and appropriate  
20 turned on the utility study. The utility study was  
21 something that examined what health hazards would remain  
22 after all the other regulations --

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The health hazard could  
24 have been low enough so that no -- no standards were  
25 necessary.



1           MR. LINDSTROM:           Well, they determined how  
2 severe -- the severity to the health hazard. The  
3 severity went into determining whether or not a public  
4 health hazard existed at all. So they looked at the --  
5 the effects, and the only place they looked at severity  
6 in the final rule was determining whether or not a  
7 public hazard existed. Once there were enough health  
8 effects that there was a public health hazard, then they  
9 said we must regulate. And the fact that they said we  
10 must regulate, it's necessary to regulate, is exactly  
11 the same as what they said with appropriate, that we  
12 must regulate.

13           JUSTICE KAGAN:           Can -- can I step back for a  
14 minute, General Lindstrom? Because it seems to me that  
15 this quest for very particular meanings attached to each  
16 one of these adjectives; "appropriate" means X and  
17 "necessary" means Y. If we step back a little bit, I  
18 mean, that kind of language is used all over the U.S.  
19 Code and, indeed, that kind of language is used in our  
20 Constitution, the Necessary and Proper Clause.

21           And as I understand what courts have done  
22 with that kind of language, that they haven't insisted  
23 that there be separate, defined meanings for each of  
24 those words. When John Marshall was doing this in  
25 McCulloch, in fact, he starts off with the word

1 "necessary" and then he says, no, this is a phrase and  
2 we have to understand what the phrase as a whole means.  
3 And why shouldn't we similarly say this idea that, you  
4 know, you can catch them in a redundancy or a superfluity,  
5 it's just not right because it's a complete  
6 phrase.

7 MR. LINDSTROM: I think there's two  
8 responses to that. First of all, under the Necessary  
9 and Proper Clause, if you look at what this Court did in  
10 Printz v. The United States, it recognized something  
11 might be necessary and not necessarily proper. The  
12 commandeering of State legislature might be necessary  
13 to couch what you're trying to do --

14 JUSTICE SCALIA: Exactly. We -- we have  
15 separated out the two words and -- and said something  
16 could be necessary and not proper. And what Marshall  
17 said was that necessary doesn't mean absolutely  
18 indispensable. It just means useful. That's quite  
19 different from saying that proper has no -- has no role  
20 to play. It can be necessary; that is, useful to the  
21 Federal government, and yet not proper. So I --

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why do you get to  
23 pick what it means? I mean, I thought in -- in our  
24 agency law we repeatedly say if a term is ambiguous,  
25 and there is no legal definition of appropriate, it's

1 contextual, yes. But, by definition, if you're saying a  
2 word that's not self-defined, you have to look at in  
3 context, then it's ambiguous.

4 MR. LINDSTROM: I don't think it's ambiguous  
5 in context. You can use the word "appropriate" in such  
6 a way that everyone understands what you're meaning. If  
7 I said we're going to take a group of people and we're  
8 going to go someplace and I want you to behave in an  
9 appropriate manner, and then I told you we're going to  
10 the library, everyone would know that that means be  
11 quiet.

12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yes. But I look at this  
13 statute and I see them doing the first part, the part  
14 at issue, and the very next provision says in 4 years  
15 instead of 3, do a mercury study that includes costs.  
16 I'm looking at it. I can very safely say one study  
17 doesn't use the word "costs." The other does. The  
18 first one doesn't necessarily intend the costs to be  
19 looked at. What is irrational or not plausible about  
20 that reading?

21 MR. LINDSTROM: Well --

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Because we don't -- all  
23 we have to find is a plausible reading to -- to uphold  
24 the EPA's interpretation.

25 MR. LINDSTROM: It's irrational because

1 they're taking the key statutory word and treating it as  
2 surplusage. The language I should have pointed you to  
3 earlier is on page 4 of our reply brief. So the -- by  
4 treating them as doing the exactly the same work,  
5 they're reading a word out of the statute. And Chevron  
6 deference doesn't extend so far as to say we can violate  
7 an ordinary rule of statutory construction, which is  
8 that independent words have --

9 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But the word -- the word  
10 "appropriate," often it's a signal that discretion  
11 is what's fitting and you have an expert agency. So the  
12 word "appropriate," I think, is commonly used to  
13 indicate that the expert agency will do what it finds  
14 fit based on its expertise. So, how you -- well, you  
15 are saying that appropriate necessarily embodies a cost  
16 calculation and yet this is a statute that uses cost,  
17 directs EPA to consider costs multiple, multiple times.

18 Is there any case in all -- all of our  
19 decisions where we have said even though there was no  
20 instruction to consider costs, EPA is required to  
21 consider costs? Is there any such decision?

22 MR. LINDSTROM: I don't think this -- no, I  
23 don't think this issue has arisen the same way where  
24 Congress has given broad discretion to an agency, told  
25 them to look at all of the circumstances, and the agency

1 has said, we're going to ignore what is an important  
2 part of the problem. And that's why, in the way that  
3 Judge Kavanaugh looked at it, this is a problem under  
4 Chevron Step 1, 2 or under the State Farm doctrine,  
5 because agencies are supposed to not ignore an essential  
6 part of the problem as they engage in reasoned  
7 decision-making.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: But I think what Justice  
9 Ginsburg is getting at, General Lindstrom, is, you know,  
10 sometimes what we've done is we've looked at silence and  
11 we've said given that silence, cost considerations are  
12 precluded, right? So that's the example in *Whitman*.  
13 Sometimes we've said silence still allows agency  
14 discretion. They can do what they want with it. But  
15 it's so far from our most closely analogous case, which  
16 is *Whitman*, to say not only is -- is cost  
17 considerations, you know, not precluded, it's -- it's  
18 required when there's silence as to that subject.

19 Now, if Congress wanted to require  
20 something, and clearly, Congress required this in other  
21 places, Congress knows how to require consideration of  
22 costs, to get from silence to this notion of a  
23 requirement seems to be a pretty big jump.

24 MR. LINDSTROM: And Justice Kagan, I don't  
25 think it is silent when it tells the agency to look at

1 all of the circumstances. And the material circumstance  
2 in the context of the question that the agency has to  
3 answer is should we regulate under this section, costs  
4 are part of the relevant materials --

5 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'm not even sure I agree  
6 with the premise that when -- when Congress says nothing  
7 about cost, the agency is entitled to disregard cost. I  
8 would think it's classic arbitrary and capricious agency  
9 action for an agency to command something that is  
10 outrageously expensive and -- and in which the expense  
11 vastly exceeds whatever public benefit can be -- can be  
12 achieved. I would think that's -- that's a violation of  
13 the Administrative Procedure Act.

14 MR. LINDSTROM: And I think that's where --

15 JUSTICE SCALIA: Even without the word  
16 "appropriate."

17 MR. LINDSTROM: And I think that's where  
18 there's overlap between what the State --

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. The study at  
20 issue that Congress commanded was simply a study. "The  
21 administrator shall perform a study of the hazards to  
22 public health, reasonably anticipated to occur as a  
23 result of emissions by electric utility steam-generating  
24 units." So the study that was directed to be made was  
25 only of public health hazards. And then it says, "The

1 administrator shall regulate these entities after" --  
2 under this section -- "if it finds regulation is  
3 appropriate and necessary after considering the results  
4 of the study."

5 So if the study is directed only at public  
6 health hazards, doesn't talk about -- it doesn't talk at  
7 all about cost, just public health hazards, why in the  
8 world would one assume that Congress was thinking about  
9 cost? Why didn't it do as it did with mercury? Make  
10 sure the study tells us how much control is going to  
11 cost. But it didn't do that. It just said tell us if  
12 they're a public health hazard.

13 MR. LINDSTROM: And, Your Honor, it didn't  
14 limit the considerations that EPA was supposed to look  
15 at only the study. It says to consider the study --

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But it says only the  
17 study.

18 MR. LINDSTROM: It doesn't say only the  
19 study.

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: After it says -- it  
21 says, "The administrator shall regulate if the  
22 administrator finds such regulation is appropriate and  
23 necessary after considering the results of the study.  
24 After considering the results of the study." The only  
25 thing that the study requires is a -- an evaluation of

1 hazards to public health.

2 MR. LINDSTROM: Well, first of all --

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm not sure how you get  
4 to -- to -- to them having to do another step, when the  
5 only step that's a prerequisite to registration is  
6 studying public health hazards.

7 MR. LINDSTROM: Well, first of all, even EPA  
8 doesn't think it's limited solely to the things that  
9 were studied in that utility study. They rely on  
10 environmental harms to justify --

11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that doesn't --

12 JUSTICE SCALIA: Does it say after  
13 considering only the results of the study?

14 MR. LINDSTROM: No, Your Honor. That's --

15 JUSTICE SCALIA: It doesn't say that, does  
16 it?

17 MR. LINDSTROM: No, Your Honor. That's  
18 correct, it doesn't --

19 JUSTICE SCALIA: Sure. And they have to  
20 consider the results of the study. It doesn't say they  
21 can't consider everything else. And the word  
22 "appropriate" seems to suggest that they may consider  
23 other stuff.

24 MR. LINDSTROM: Correct. So there's a study  
25 they're supposed to look at, but that's not the end of



1 the analysis. They're supposed to do something else.  
2 That second step is to figure out whether it's also  
3 appropriate and necessary to regulate. So it didn't  
4 stop at just the study. And again, EPA agrees they can  
5 look beyond the results of the study. They look at  
6 environmental harms, which is not particularly mentioned  
7 here and is mentioned in (n)(1)(b).

8 JUSTICE ALITO: It -- it seems to me that a  
9 very salient feature of the statutes that we have to  
10 interpret, maybe the most salient feature is that  
11 Congress chose to treat power plants differently from  
12 other sources. It could have treated them the same way  
13 and if it hadn't done that, then the -- the listing  
14 decision would not have taken into account costs, it  
15 would have been based on emissions, right?

16 Or if it was an area source, it would have  
17 been based on effect of health alone. So what, if  
18 anything, can we infer from that, from the fact that  
19 Congress pointedly decided to treat power plants  
20 differently?

21 MR. LINDSTROM: I think we can tell that  
22 they're trying to create a different regime. They're  
23 trying to do something different here than they did  
24 elsewhere. And That includes --

25 JUSTICE KAGAN: But they were trying to

1 create a different regime, but the reason is pretty  
2 clear on its face. They were trying to create a  
3 different regime because they thought that the Acid Rain  
4 Program might have a real impact on what these electric  
5 utilities were doing. So they said, wait and see and  
6 let's see how the Acid Rain Program works, and let's see  
7 if we still have a problem to solve. And that's the  
8 reason why they put the electric utilities in a  
9 different category, isn't it?

10 MR. LINDSTROM: And that highlights why  
11 costs are significant. The Acid Rain Program, in  
12 particular, was an economically-based approach that was  
13 determined to regulate in a cost-effective manner.

14 JUSTICE KAGAN: But the point is that the  
15 Acid Rain Program didn't do what they -- Congress  
16 thought it might have done, and it was still left with  
17 this issue of continuing harm from the electric,  
18 utilities. And then once that happened, it seems to me  
19 that it's natural to take a look at the rest of the  
20 statute and to say, let's regulate in a similar way to  
21 the way all other industries are being regulated.

22 MR. LINDSTROM: But if they had wanted to do  
23 it in the same way, there would have been no need to use  
24 the phrase, "necessary and appropriate." They could  
25 have just simply gone to the ten-ton threshold emissions

1 that apply to major sources and to the risk-based  
2 analysis that goes to area sources. So the fact that  
3 they used different criteria here in (n)(1) as opposed  
4 to criteria that's listed in 7412(c) --

5 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, they could have, but  
6 they might have thought, you know, let's take a look at  
7 the Acid Rain Program. Let's take a look at the problem  
8 that still remains, if any, and let's give the  
9 discretion to the agency at that point, because it will  
10 be years down the road in a different set of  
11 circumstances.

12 MR. LINDSTROM: But the discretion includes  
13 looking at the entire problem. I mean, again, the  
14 language in the circumstances requires looking at the  
15 material circumstances, and this ties into the State  
16 Farm test. You have to look at all of the relevant  
17 circumstances if you're engaged in reasoned decision  
18 making. You can't ignore an important part of the  
19 problem. But I would like --

20 JUSTICE ALITO: If the -- if the reason for  
21 the separate treatment was the belief that the Acid Rain  
22 Program would be sufficient at some point in time to  
23 bring emissions from power plants below the level that  
24 would result in their being listed if they were other  
25 sources, why would it be necessary to enact this

1 separate provision asking whether it's necessary and  
2 appropriate to regulate them?

3 MR. LINDSTROM: It could have just --

4 JUSTICE ALITO: I don't see how that can be  
5 the explanation.

6 MR. LINDSTROM: Yes, Your Honor. They could  
7 have just had a three-year delay if that's all they were  
8 trying to do, as opposed to -- and then go through the  
9 ordinary system.

10 JUSTICE KAGAN: No, because they didn't  
11 know. They thought it might; they thought it might not.  
12 They were going to wait and see. It depended on how the  
13 industry responded to the regulatory requirements of the  
14 Acid Rain Program.

15 MR. LINDSTROM: That still doesn't explain,  
16 Your Honor, why they chose to use different criteria as  
17 opposed to just reiterating the criteria that are under  
18 7412(c) under the ordinary thing that applies to every  
19 other source. They're still trying to treat electric  
20 utilities differently.

21 And I would like to return to one point  
22 about the Acid Rain Program, which is that, again, if  
23 you're addressing emissions from electric utilities in a  
24 program that's specifically targeting electric utilities  
25 as they did in the Acid Rain Program and that was

1 entirely based on cost effectiveness, it makes little  
2 sense to look at what's remaining after you've already  
3 done that and then to say in this area of diminishing  
4 marginal utility, we're going to say costs are  
5 irrelevant. That's backwards. Costs would be  
6 especially relevant when you're in the area of what's  
7 left over.

8 JUSTICE KENNEDY: When the statute refers to  
9 the emissions standards for the 12 percent of the best  
10 performing plants, will the government say that  
11 implicitly is a cost consideration?

12 MR. LINDSTROM: I expect --

13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I mean, is that their  
14 position and if so, how do you answer?

15 MR. LINDSTROM: Right. I expect they will.  
16 The way I would answer that is to say that that looks at  
17 plants across the range of how old they are. So plants  
18 that were built in 2005, for example, might have been  
19 built in such a way that they have technology where it  
20 was cost effective to include certain control measures.  
21 But if you're looking at a plant that was built in 1960,  
22 imposing those same control measures on an older plant  
23 is something that would be a lot more expensive.  
24 It's the difference between renovating your house and  
25 building it certainly in the first place.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's true of  
2 all --

3 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Mandated -- if that's a  
4 mandated base from which the government must operate  
5 and --

6 MR. LINDSTROM: It is.

7 JUSTICE KENNEDY: -- and it's -- and I -- it  
8 seems to me like there's an implicit cost consideration  
9 there. You still say that's insufficient because?

10 MR. LINDSTROM: Yes, Your Honor. That's  
11 insufficient because it's not -- I'm explaining why it  
12 doesn't necessarily take costs into effect. The fact  
13 that -- into consideration. The fact that some  
14 utilities were able to impose things doesn't mean it  
15 would be cost effective for other ones to do it.

16 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes. But why isn't that  
17 taken care of by -- you see, you have to take into  
18 account cost somewhere. And so they -- they -- the  
19 other side says, well, there's room for that. But  
20 suppose that 25 percent of all electricity generators  
21 are near waterfalls. This is easy for them, okay? But  
22 75 percent, it's impossible and they'll all go out of  
23 business and we'll have no electricity. Imagine that  
24 were so.

25 Could the EPA, under their current theory,

1 take account of that? Well, I guess the answer you want  
2 to say is no, but they say yes, they can. What about  
3 this 12 percent rule? You know, how does that -- well,  
4 a little bit earlier in the statute, it says, "The  
5 administrator may distinguish among classes, types and  
6 sizes of sources." So if you really had this situation,  
7 you could say, look 75 percent of the generators in the  
8 United States have this really old technology and  
9 they'll all go out of business. And EPA could say fine.  
10 That's a different class. Okay. I mean, if that were  
11 really true. So -- so don't they have, through that  
12 provision and the 12 percent and the next one, the  
13 ability to take into account at least serious cost  
14 problems?

15 MR. LINDSTROM: Well, assuming they have the  
16 ability to take into account.

17 JUSTICE BREYER: Do they? Yes or no? Do  
18 they yes or no?

19 MR. LINDSTROM: No. I think --

20 JUSTICE BREYER: No, they don't. Why not?

21 MR. LINDSTROM: The reason that costs are  
22 not directly relevant to the first one is what I was  
23 explaining about the 12 percent. So in other words, as  
24 you -- the example you gave shows that some might be  
25 able to have the lower cost-effective approach just

1 because they're near a waterfall. So relying on the  
2 fact that 12 percent were able to meet this --

3 JUSTICE BREYER: Fine. My point was -- I --  
4 I want an answer to this. My point was, if in the  
5 imaginary situation that I've imagined, 20 percent of  
6 the generators, for whatever reason, can meet this  
7 pretty easily; the next 80 percent will require the  
8 entire gross national product to meet. Suppose that  
9 were the situation. You, I guess, could go to EPA and  
10 say, create, of that second group, a separate class, a  
11 separate type, for that's the reason it's so expensive.  
12 And, therefore, the 12 percent doesn't apply to them  
13 because they're in a separate class.

14 Now, my question is: Can you legally make  
15 that argument? And they will take it into account. And  
16 that's what I want a yes or no answer to.

17 MR. LINDSTROM: And I think the answer might  
18 be yes in the future, but now we can't do it because --

19 JUSTICE BREYER: Did you make the argument  
20 here now?

21 MR. LINDSTROM: My point is that --

22 JUSTICE BREYER: If you're saying yes in the  
23 future, let's now go to this case and say, did you make  
24 this argument?

25 MR. LINDSTROM: I don't believe either side



1 has made that argument.

2 JUSTICE BREYER: Fine. I'll -- I'll --

3 JUSTICE SCALIA: Has -- has the argue -- has  
4 the agency made this obvious argument?

5 MR. LINDSTROM: The agency has not --

6 JUSTICE SCALIA: Has the agency said, we're  
7 going to take costs into account; we're going to use  
8 this -- this provision that Justice Breyer discovered,  
9 and -- and that's what we're going to do? Is -- is that  
10 how the agency issued its rule?

11 MR. LINDSTROM: They did not. The only  
12 distinction --

13 JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't think so. I never  
14 heard of this argument.

15 MR. LINDSTROM: It --

16 JUSTICE BREYER: Now, wait, because I still  
17 want to know a fact. I want to -- the fact that I want  
18 to know -- and you're familiar with this record -- is  
19 did anyone on your side of the issue ask the agency to  
20 take costs into account brutally, roughly, crudely, or  
21 did they all say we want a cost benefit analysis?

22 I would like your characterization of the  
23 record on that point, because reading what they've said,  
24 it's about cost-benefit analysis, that paragraph. So  
25 that gave me the idea that maybe everyone interested in

1 cost asked for a cost-benefit analysis.

2 MR. LINDSTROM: And I think the answer is  
3 that we asked them to consider costs. We thought a  
4 cost-benefit analysis is the ordinary way that a  
5 reasoned agency decision-making happens, not through  
6 some vague sense of what the costs are, but by doing an  
7 analysis. And they have said -- their entire position  
8 here is that we don't need to do that because costs are  
9 irrelevant. That's not something we have to consider  
10 under the statute.

11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: As I understand --

12 JUSTICE KAGAN: General --

13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: As I understand what  
14 happens, listing and standards are the only things that  
15 you can generally appeal from. It's only a final agency  
16 action when the -- when the standards are issued. And I  
17 thought it was at the issuance of the standards that the  
18 government sometimes breaks up the sources and the  
19 amount of emissions that each type of source that  
20 Justice Breyer is talking about can have.

21 So I think the listing is just of a broad  
22 category, because we've had plenty of cases in -- in  
23 this Court where we've looked at the agency saying this  
24 type of source meets these standards, that type of  
25 source meets another standard. Isn't that the way it

1 works?

2 MR. LINDSTROM: Well, that highlights why  
3 they're not treating this as separate listing versus  
4 regulatory decision. They did both at the exact same  
5 time here. Same time they made the necessary and  
6 appropriate finding, they also promulgated the emission  
7 standards. And that shows this isn't simply a typical  
8 listing standard.

9 JUSTICE SCALIA: Once -- once they're  
10 listed, they are subject to minimum standards, aren't  
11 they?

12 MR. LINDSTROM: That's absolutely correct,  
13 and must be --

14 JUSTICE SCALIA: And it's not up to the  
15 agency to calibrate standards. Once they're listed,  
16 minimum standards apply, right?

17 MR. LINDSTROM: Absolutely.

18 JUSTICE SCALIA: And the agency could have  
19 discretion as to whether to lift the standards further,  
20 but the minimums apply, right?

21 MR. LINDSTROM: That's EPA's position.  
22 You --

23 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's theirs.

24 MR. LINDSTROM: -- must regulate as soon  
25 as -- has been made.

1           If I could reserve my time for rebuttal.

2           CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS:           Thank you,  
3 Mr. Lindstrom.

4           Mr. Brownell.

5           ORAL ARGUMENT OF F. WILLIAM BROWNELL

6           ON BEHALF OF INDUSTRY PETITIONERS

7           AND RESPONDENTS IN SUPPORT

8           MR. BROWNELL:           Mr. Chief Justice, and may it  
9 please the Court:

10           I would like to make three points to  
11 supplement my colleague's argument: First, regarding  
12 the nature of power plant regulation under the Clean Air  
13 Act; second, the language of Subsection (n)(1)(A); and,  
14 third, the broader Clean Air Act context.

15           To begin, power plants are the most  
16 regulated source category under the Clean Air Act both  
17 before 1990 and after the 1990 Amendments. The Court  
18 has talked about some of the programs. It's not only  
19 Title IV Acid Deposition Program, but a visibility,  
20 best available retrofit technology, pollution transport  
21 programs targeted at power plants, and a variety of  
22 other control programs, both control and air quality.

23           JUSTICE KAGAN:           Mr. Brownell, I -- I would  
24 think that cuts the other way, that every other  
25 significant industry in the United States is subject to

1 this program except for electric power plants.

2 MR. BROWNELL: Your Honor, what it shows is  
3 that for the other industries, EPA estimated in 2010  
4 that for all other industries, this Air Toxics Program  
5 would impose compliance costs of about \$840 million.  
6 All of these other programs for power plants would  
7 impose compliance costs, EPA estimated in 2011, about  
8 10.4 billion.

9 This single regulation now on air toxics  
10 imposes annual costs of 9.6 billion. And what does one  
11 get for it? There are three standards at issue here,  
12 and I think that this is important to understand some of  
13 the questions that have been asked. There's a regulation  
14 for mercury, there's a regulation for nonmercury metals,  
15 and there's a regulation for acid gases.

16 Most of the costs here -- the majority,  
17 about 5 billion annually -- are associated with the acid  
18 gas regulation which the agency has concluded presents  
19 no public health risk, no public health concern. The  
20 agency said that our modeling has consistently showed  
21 that power-plant-related exposures are at least an order  
22 of magnitude below the conservatively determined safe  
23 level.

24 Now, in the Title IV program, Congress  
25 addressed pollution with acidification potential and

1 required reductions of 9 million tons a year at about a  
2 cost of 1 to 1.4 billion. The Acid Gas Program is  
3 projected to result in reductions of acid gases about  
4 40- to 50,000 tons per year at a cost of \$5 billion.

5 What that background shows, Your Honor, is  
6 that when -- why Congress treated power plants  
7 differently. It asked whether it is appropriate to  
8 impose further regulation of a specific type, whether  
9 it's appropriate to propose regulation under this  
10 section on the most aggressively regulated industry  
11 under the Clean Air Act.

12 Now, what the statutory --

13 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Brownell, can I take you  
14 back to Justice Breyer's first question? And the first  
15 question was about the way these categories work and how  
16 the categories enable the EPA to mitigate certain  
17 dramatic or onerous costs on certain segments of the  
18 industry, because that's not an unknown provision of any  
19 kind. And, indeed, it seems to me that the provision  
20 very much cuts against your argument, because EPA, in  
21 some ways, can't even figure out the costs until it  
22 makes those categorization decisions. But the aggregate  
23 costs, not just within each category, but the aggregate  
24 costs obviously depend on how EPA categorizes and  
25 subcategorizes.

1           So you would have the EPA make the cost  
2 calculation before it really can, given the structure of  
3 the statute.

4           MR. BROWNELL:           Your -- Your Honor, the cost  
5 does factor into a variety of determinations that are  
6 made as part of the regulatory process.   When EPA issued  
7 its Notice of Regulatory Finding in December of 2010, it  
8 said this is nonfinal.   EPA confirmed again -- and this  
9 is at page 555a of the UAR Petitioner's Appendix -- that  
10 the -- there is no final (n) (1) (A) determination or  
11 listing, and we are going to take comment on that as  
12 part of the rulemaking to examine Section 7412(d)  
13 emission standards.

14           So as part of that, the agency addresses  
15 issues related to level of control, subcategorization,  
16 and at the end of the rulemaking comes out with a  
17 regulation that has certain characteristics and  
18 consequences.   And here this regulation -- what  
19 (n) (1) (A) says is, in light of the study, address  
20 whether such regulation under the section is appropriate  
21 and necessary for power plants.

22           Now, it may be necessary to regulate  
23 something like mercury if there's a public health risk,  
24 and that's the only hazardous air pollutant for which  
25 EPA has calculated a quantifiable public health risk,

1 but that may not be the appropriate regulatory regime  
2 if, as EPA has explained here, their view of the statute  
3 is not to focus on whether such regulation is  
4 appropriate, but whether listing of power plants under  
5 subsection C is appropriate just like every other  
6 source category.

7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Can -- can I say -- can I  
8 ask whether that listing is -- and -- and the minimum  
9 standards that that imposes are subject to the  
10 categorization device that Justice Breyer was asking  
11 about? Could -- could the agency say, well, you know,  
12 we're going to divide these into categories, and since  
13 it's too expensive for certain -- 80 percent of power  
14 plants that -- that don't have waterfalls nearby, we're  
15 going to exempt them from these minimum standards?  
16 Can -- can it do that?

17 MR. BROWNELL: No, Your Honor, not at the  
18 listing stage. But once the source category is listed  
19 at the standard-setting stage, they could consider  
20 subcategorization --

21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Reduce it below --

22 MR. LINDSTROM: -- in order to --

23 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- below the -- the  
24 minimums?

25 MR. BROWNELL: Not below the minimums. Your



1 Honor is perfectly right --

2 JUSTICE KAGAN : No. But the minimums  
3 depend --

4 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's -- that's what I  
5 thought.

6 JUSTICE KAGAN : The minimums depend on  
7 the categories and the subcategories. You can  
8 categorize in such a way that the minimums will be up  
9 here, or you can categorize in such a way the minimums  
10 will be down there.

11 MR. BROWNELL: And during the rulemaking,  
12 Your Honor, arguments made about subcategorization, and  
13 EPA ultimately subcategorized the -- the power industry  
14 with respect to one limited set of sources, lignite  
15 sources with respect to the mercury standard. But,  
16 otherwise, EPA's position is once listed, it triggers an  
17 obligation to issue emission standards under the -

18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So your answer --

19 JUSTICE KAGAN : It triggers an  
20 obligation as to some standard, but, again, the minimum  
21 standard can vary dramatically depending upon how the  
22 categories and subcategories are set up. And because  
23 the minimum standard can vary dramatic, so, too, will  
24 costs vary dramatically. So you're having the EPA  
25 consider costs before the EPA can know what the costs

1 are.

2 MR. BROWNELL: Your -- Your Honor, if I can  
3 respond to -- to that before the other question at the  
4 other end of the bench.

5 EPA does know what the costs are through the  
6 rulemaking process in which it undertakes notice and  
7 comment with respect to both the (n)(1)(a) determination  
8 and the emission standard. Section 7607(d)(1)(c) of the  
9 Clean Air Act lists subsection N as one of the  
10 provisions that requires notice and comment rulemaking  
11 under the special Clean Air Act procedures. And this is  
12 why the agency explained that there's no final (n)(1)(a)  
13 until the end of the process, until notice and comment  
14 and we've taken and determined what the costs are.

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So  
16 interestingly -- and -- and this is then confirming what  
17 Justice Breyer said -- the point that you had an  
18 opportunity and apparently took advantage of it to tell  
19 the EPA that it should subcategorize this source, and it  
20 decided to subcategorize just one piece of it.

21 So what you're really saying to us is it's  
22 not the listing. It's the way they've set up their  
23 emissions standards that I disagree with because they  
24 could have decided that there were subcategories that  
25 didn't require a standard at all. I'm presuming that

1 they could have said anybody by the water doesn't have  
2 to do more because they're already 12 -- they're part of  
3 the 12 percent. We're going to do cost by everybody  
4 else that's not by the water.

5 MR. BROWNELL: Conceptually, Your Honor, I  
6 imagine they could have subcategorized away the entire  
7 industry, but that's not what they did in this  
8 rulemaking. And with respect to certain of the  
9 regulations --

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, they didn't do it.  
11 But -- but you're asking us -- you're -- this is  
12 almost a -- this is a challenge to a regulation that's  
13 only piecemeal because you're -- you're arguing that  
14 they should have considered costs, but they obviously  
15 did before they issued the standards. You can't look at  
16 the standards and the emission in a case, and -- and  
17 the listing in a case like this in isolation.

18 MR. BROWNELL: Justice Sotomayor, if I could  
19 try the answer to the question once again.

20 The subsection N(1)(a) question is whether  
21 after considering the results of the study -- and I note  
22 that the study also looks at alternative control  
23 strategies for any emissions that may warrant  
24 regulation -- the agency determines such regulation is  
25 appropriate and necessary. So the focus of the

1 determination is not on -- on listing and whatever may  
2 flow from that, but the regulation that the agency  
3 decides to apply to address the remaining public health  
4 hazard that is identified from this source category.

5 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Brownell, when -- did  
6 EPA say we are not going to take costs into account at  
7 the listing stage because we will take costs into  
8 account through this sub-categorization possibility  
9 that's being discussed?

10 MR. BROWNELL: No, they did not, Your Honor.  
11 As I recall the record of the proceeding, this  
12 discussion of sub-categorization has come up in the  
13 briefing afterwards.

14 JUSTICE BREYER: Why -- why didn't they  
15 write -- you see what's -- try -- these questions are  
16 difficult because they're so hypothetical. It isn't  
17 true that 50 percent of the industry will use up  
18 50 -- all the domestic product, et cetera. But they  
19 wrote this thing in a way that sounds as if even if that  
20 had been true, they wouldn't have taken it into account.  
21 So -- so what they say is the EPA does not believe it is  
22 appropriate to consider costs when determining whether  
23 EGU is -- okay. You see the problem? So for me -- but  
24 the SG is telling us, don't worry. Maybe they should  
25 have written, knowing what we know and what is

1 undisputed so far, we don't think that the cost problem  
2 is big enough for us to warrant a cost-benefit analysis  
3 or other consideration. Okay? Then they've taken it  
4 into account. So there's no problem if it's within,  
5 it's reasonable.

6 Now, they didn't write that. So that's why  
7 I'm looking to see is the -- it's really the SG, but I  
8 mean, is -- is there really a different way that they  
9 could eliminate this horrible scenario if it existed,  
10 which it didn't. You understand what I'm driving at?  
11 I'm trying to get your best answer on that.

12 MR. BROWNELL: And -- and I want to  
13 emphasize that this is not an argument about whether or  
14 not to regulate mercury where there's been an identified  
15 public health risk. It's whether the regulatory regime  
16 that has been defined here under Section 7412, which the  
17 government says is the listing that applies to all other  
18 source categories, and the (d)(3) minimum controls  
19 technology standards that apply to all other source  
20 categories is the right way to do it. Regardless of how  
21 you subcategorize, it's going to have tremendous impacts  
22 as a result of acid gas regulation and for a pollutant  
23 that presents no public health risk. There are other  
24 ways --

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I -- I suppose we

1 can't -- we can't uphold an agency rule on a ground that  
2 they didn't adopt below, right?

3 MR. BROWNELL: That's correct.

4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Under Chenery?

5 MR. BROWNELL: That's correct.

6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So is your  
7 understanding correct that this is not an argument -- a  
8 basis for decision that they adopted below?

9 MR. BROWNELL: That's correct, Your Honor.  
10 My understanding of the basis for the decision below is  
11 that costs are irrelevant in our determination under  
12 (n) (1) (a) whether or not -- whether to regulate the  
13 source category under the typical Subsection 7412 regime  
14 that applies to other source categories.

15 JUSTICE KAGAN: But that's exactly right,  
16 Mr. Brownell. I mean, the -- the agency, at that point  
17 in time, was only answering the very first question, the  
18 very threshold issue. And at that point, the agency  
19 said costs were irrelevant. But costs become relevant  
20 later in the analysis and in a variety of ways: Through  
21 the 12 and a half percent, through the 12 percent,  
22 through the categorization and sub-categorization,  
23 through the determination whether to raise standards  
24 even higher. So costs costs costs later, but as to this  
25 particular thing, the agency said, yes, here we don't

1 consider costs. We could, but we don't want to because  
2 there's all this potential for costs to come in  
3 afterwards.

4 MR. BROWNELL: And, Your Honor, it's costs  
5 costs costs under the statutory criteria that Congress  
6 provided for setting (d)(3) control technology standards  
7 and then having defined those standards at the end of  
8 the process, the agency finalizes its (n)(1)(a)  
9 determination in light of the costs and impacts and  
10 other factors that are mentioned in the --

11 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Do you think -- do you  
12 think that whenever the term "appropriate" is used in a  
13 regulatory context in the Clean Air Act, that it demands  
14 a cost-benefit analysis?

15 MR. BROWNELL: Your Honor, when you say in  
16 any context, that's so broad I don't think that I can  
17 say that it would require cost-benefit in any context.  
18 But in a specific context here where the focus is on  
19 whether such regulation is appropriate and necessary,  
20 that regulation has certain characteristics and  
21 consequences that we have talked about this morning,  
22 including the fact that it imposes on a pollutant that  
23 presents no public health risk, \$5 billion a year.

24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But, Mr. Brownell, before  
25 you finish, because your time is out, can you clarify

1 for me why this is -- is at this stage something that we  
2 should be concerned about because there is this  
3 regulatory impact assessment and that -- that has said  
4 that the benefits vastly exceed the costs, and  
5 that's -- that's an impact analysis and has gone through  
6 the OR process and OR concluded that EPA appropriately  
7 calculated the costs.

8 MR. BROWNELL: Yes, Your Honor, Mr. Chief  
9 Justice. The co-benefits -- all of those benefits are  
10 co-benefits. Only 4 to 6 million dollars are associated  
11 with hazardous air pollutants. Those co-benefits that  
12 are in the regulatory impact analysis were not  
13 considered as part of the regulatory determination for  
14 good reason, because they're important questions  
15 regarding their legal importance and relevance under the  
16 proper standard. And what I mean, Your Honor, is that  
17 PM 2.5 is the pollutant, fine particles that is  
18 associated with these co-benefits. That is extensively  
19 regulated under the National Ambient Air Quality  
20 Standard program. In fact, those are quality standards  
21 were only recently revised to be tightened, and in the  
22 context of that proceeding, the agency found that the  
23 low levels of exposure for these co-benefits did not  
24 produce effects or risks that were of regulatory  
25 significance because they're too uncertain. So there



1 are serious questions about legal relevance and  
2 importance.

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

4 MR. BROWNELL: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: General Verrilli.

6 ORAL ARGUMENT OF DONALD B. VERRILLI, JR.

7 ON BEHALF OF FEDERAL RESPONDENTS

8 GENERAL VERRILLI: Mr. Chief Justice, and  
9 may it please the Court:

10 EPA's interpretation of Section  
11 7412(n)(1)(A) should be affirmed for three basic  
12 reasons. First, it is the most natural and certainly a  
13 permissible reading of the statutory text which directs  
14 EPA to focus on health concerns and doesn't mention  
15 costs.

16 Second, it harmonizes the provision with  
17 Section 7412's structure and design, because it applies  
18 the same regulatory logic to power plants that Congress  
19 directed EPA to apply to regulate hazardous air  
20 pollution from every other type of source, and that is  
21 decide whether to list for regulation based on health  
22 and environmental hazards alone, and consider costs in  
23 setting the emission standards.

24 And third, as a matter of common sense and  
25 sound government practice, it was certainly appropriate

1 for EPA to list power plants for regulation based solely  
2 on health and environmental hazards, because that  
3 reflects the approach Congress chose not only in 7412,  
4 in this regulatory program, but in all of the major  
5 regulatory programs under the Clean Air Act.

6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Could I go to  
7 your -- you're now three out -- your first -- first  
8 point. You concede, don't you, that EPA could have  
9 interpreted the statutory language to allow them to  
10 consider costs?

11 GENERAL VERRILLI: I think EPA read it as --  
12 read the best interpretation of the statute was it  
13 didn't provide for the consideration of costs at the  
14 listing stage --

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But under Chevron,  
16 if you adopted a regulation that said appropriate and  
17 necessary allows us to consider cost, you think that  
18 would be appropriate?

19 GENERAL VERRILLI: I think the phrase  
20 appropriate and necessary doesn't, by its terms,  
21 preclude the EPA from considering cost. But under  
22 Chevron, what the EPA has got to do is explain the  
23 justification for its reading of the statute, and that's  
24 what it did.

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Right. But since

1 you're dealing with the term, I think this says as  
2 capacious as appropriate, and since you could have  
3 issued a regulation allowing the consideration of costs  
4 as appropriate, you're saying that the agency  
5 deliberately tied its hands and said we're not going to  
6 consider something. We're going to issue a rule saying  
7 we can't consider something that we could consider  
8 otherwise.

9 GENERAL VERRILLI: No, I think the best way  
10 to think about this, Mr. Chief Justice, is what the  
11 agency did was decide that it was appropriate to  
12 approach the question of whether to regulate power  
13 plants in the same manner that Congress found it was not  
14 only appropriate, but mandated to address the question.

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: They could have --  
16 I'm not -- I understand your argument that they could  
17 have done that, but I think it's unusual for an agency  
18 to say, when they want to do something, that that's the  
19 only thing we could do. Agencies usually like to  
20 maintain for themselves as much discretion as they can.  
21 And it strikes me as unusual, maybe the agency could go  
22 ahead and consider -- and not consider costs, but to say  
23 that we're prohibited from considering costs under the  
24 phrase appropriate, it strikes me as very unusual.

25 GENERAL VERRILLI: Well, it said -- I don't

1 think so, Mr. Chief Justice. It said -- it didn't say,  
2 we're prohibited from considering costs. It said, we  
3 are not going to consider costs at the listing stage in  
4 making the decision about whether power plants should be  
5 listed for regulation under Section 7412.

6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I thought -- I  
7 thought the rule was that the phrase appropriate and  
8 necessary did not allow them to consider costs.

9 GENERAL VERRILLI: And appropriate and  
10 necessary goes to the question of whether power plants  
11 should be listed for regulation under Section 7412,  
12 which would then kick in the regulatory mechanism by  
13 which standards were set and costs are considered at the  
14 standard-setting --

15 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I have the same question  
16 as the Chief Justice. Let me ask one more time. Could  
17 this agency reasonably have considered costs at stage  
18 one?

19 GENERAL VERRILLI: I don't think the  
20 statutory text unambiguously forbids them from  
21 considering costs. But they determined that the best  
22 reading of the statutory text is that power plants,  
23 because after the study was conducted that Congress  
24 required, EPA determined that power plants are no  
25 differently situated than any other source of hazardous

1 air pollutants regulated under Section 7412.

2 And if I may Mr. Chief Justice?

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sure.

4 GENERAL VERRILLI: For every other source of  
5 hazardous air pollutants, what Congress mandated as  
6 appropriate was that you do not consider costs when you  
7 decide whether to regulate. You only consider health  
8 and environmental effects, and then you do consider  
9 costs under Section 7412(d) when you set the emissions  
10 standards.

11 JUSTICE ALITO: How is that -- how is that  
12 consistent with this statutory scheme? If your argument  
13 is that EPA's only reason for doing this is that it  
14 wants to treat power plants the same as other sources,  
15 we know that that's what Congress didn't want or it  
16 would have -- it would not have enacted the separate  
17 provision for power plants.

18 GENERAL VERRILLI: I agree, Justice Alito,  
19 that Congress proposed different treatment for power  
20 plants, but that doesn't answer the question. That just  
21 asks the question. The question is what different  
22 treatment did Congress prescribe. Now, what Petitioners  
23 are arguing is that what Congress prescribed and mandated  
24 was a cost-benefit analysis that does not apply to any  
25 other source of hazardous pollutants.

1           But that is not what the text of the statute  
2           says, and it's not what the history reflects. What the  
3           text of the statute says in (n) (1) (A) is that even  
4           though for every other source, regulation would proceed  
5           immediately; for power plants, there was uncertainty  
6           about whether power plants emitted hazardous pollutants  
7           at a level that would cause a problem, whether the acid  
8           rain regulations would solve the problem, and whether  
9           there were alternative control strategies available.

10           And so -- if I may.                   I'm sorry.

11           EPA -- what Congress told EPA to do was to  
12           study those three things. Those go to health  
13           considerations. And then once EPA was -- made a  
14           judgment about that, it was to decide whether to list  
15           power plants for regulation as -- whether it was  
16           appropriate and necessary to list them for regulation.

17           JUSTICE ALITO:                   This is what I don't  
18           understand about your position. Congress's decision to  
19           treat power plants differently, it seems to me, reflects  
20           the fact that Congress wanted at least to hold open the  
21           possibility that power plants would not be listed even  
22           if their emissions exceeded the levels that would result  
23           in listing for other sources. I don't see another  
24           reason why they would treat them differently.

25           GENERAL VERRILLI:               Well, I think --

1 JUSTICE ALITO: If I can just continue.

2 GENERAL VERRILLI: I'm sorry.

3 JUSTICE ALITO: Perhaps you may disagree  
4 with that, but it seems to me that -- that that's a  
5 necessary inference from this statutory scheme.

6 If that is the case, what factor might  
7 Congress have thought would justify allowing power  
8 plants to emit more than would be permitted if they were  
9 other sources?

10 Now, Petitioners have an explanation which  
11 is costs, and they say that power plants have to bear a  
12 lot of costs that other sources don't have to bear, in  
13 particular the Title IV program. Their emissions might  
14 exceed the otherwise permissible limit because they have  
15 participated in the cap and trade program, so they have  
16 contributed to the reduction in emissions in that way,  
17 in a way that wouldn't be reflected in their -- in their  
18 own emissions.

19 So what -- that is an explanation. Cost is  
20 what's missing. I don't know what your explanation is.

21 GENERAL VERRILLI: So I know Your Honor  
22 asked me to accept the premise, but I can't accept the  
23 premise because both the text of (n) (1) (A) and the  
24 legislative history tell you what considerations  
25 Congress left open, and they were all related to the

1 possibility of health hazards. No one -- the argument  
2 that Your Honor just posed is not in the legislative  
3 history, and it's not in the text. And if Congress  
4 really thought that, then what they would have said to  
5 EPA is, take the -- push the pause button, take the  
6 three years and study -- don't subject them to the same  
7 schedule as everybody else -- and study the cost  
8 problem. They would have expressly told EPA to study  
9 costs. And they did not do that.

10 JUSTICE ALITO: If all they were concerned  
11 about was health, why wouldn't they impose on power  
12 plants the same standard that's imposed on area sources?  
13 Just ask EPA to determine whether there is -- I forget  
14 the exact term -- but is there an effect on public  
15 health, a significant effect on public health, whatever.  
16 If so, list.

17 GENERAL VERRILLI: I think they came very  
18 close to that, because what they said -- first of all,  
19 they -- they told EPA to make its judgment after  
20 considering the results of the study, and they told EPA  
21 to study things that went to health hazards. And so that  
22 comes very close, it seems to me, and the reason, I  
23 think, it used the appropriate and necessary language,  
24 rather than the language Your Honor suggests, is because  
25 I think Congress, when it was legislating here in 1990,



1 understood that there might well be uncertainty at the  
2 end of this -- of the analysis that Congress directed  
3 the EPA to undertake. There might be uncertainty about  
4 the projected effects of the acid rain regulations,  
5 because I do -- I do think it's important to clear up --

6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I don't -- I think  
7 that's what the legislative history said.

8 GENERAL VERRILLI: Right. And I do want to  
9 clear up a misconception about that, I think, which is  
10 that -- that the way these acid rain regulations  
11 unfolded, they were put in place in 1990 at the same  
12 time as 7412, but they were to unfold over a 10-year  
13 period; 5 years until the first stage, and then 5 more  
14 years until second stage. So EPA was going to have to  
15 make a long-term projection here about which there could  
16 be some uncertainty.

17 And so I think what Congress was saying to  
18 EPA was you may need to exercise your judgment here, and  
19 in fact, EPA did exercise its judgment because it  
20 concluded --

21 JUSTICE BREYER: There are two parts to this  
22 argument. One is what were they thinking of the word  
23 appropriate if it wasn't costs? All right, I see your  
24 answer to that. I'll think about that.

25 But the second, which I think your argument

1 very much depends on, in my mind anyway, is, well, don't  
2 worry, because there is a way to take into account  
3 costs. So, if, in fact -- I mean, you know, it's a lot  
4 of money, \$9 billion, and if you divide it by the  
5 population, you have \$30 a person for a family of four  
6 of \$120. That's a lot of money for people, for some  
7 people. And to say, gee, you couldn't take it into  
8 account ever, suppose it would have been 500? You know,  
9 it begins to look a little irrational to say, I'm not  
10 taking it into account at all. But you say, never fear,  
11 because they will take it into account when they set  
12 standards. And at that point I read the thing about the  
13 12 percent. I've got the word "similar source," which  
14 then can refer me back to the categorization of two  
15 things earlier, as they say maybe, and then I have,  
16 aside from that, hey, here's what you do. When you're  
17 regulating you look at the top 12 generators and that's  
18 the minimum standard. So they might want to say, hey,  
19 that's not right. I mean, it's right, it says it. But  
20 if you go to the bottom 50 generators, you're going to  
21 see it's not going to cost \$120 per family, it's going  
22 to cost \$1,000 a family. And we have the EPA saying, we  
23 won't even look at that.

24 At that point I begin to say, oh, my  
25 goodness. Why? Why won't you even look at it? You

1 could say it isn't true, but why wouldn't you even look  
2 at it.

3 And -- and now the answers seems to me to be  
4 in that word "similar source," and the classes and the  
5 subclasses. Because were there such an argument, maybe  
6 the EPA could say, don't worry. If there is such an  
7 argument, which there isn't, we have the power here  
8 under the statute to take it into account.

9 Now, you know where that argument came from?  
10 From discussion and thought in my chambers. Now, maybe  
11 it came out of the briefs, too. But is what I say  
12 right? Can the EPA take that into account, or do they  
13 have to just blindly say, if it's the top 12, that's for  
14 everybody no matter what the cost? In which case they  
15 can't take it into account ever except for the word  
16 "appropriate." Now, that's the argument I'm putting --  
17 you got it in my argument because that's important.

18 GENERAL VERRILLI: I -- I've got it. I'm  
19 going to make three points in response to it.

20 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.

21 GENERAL VERRILLI: The first one goes to the  
22 empirical situation in this case, but then I'm going to  
23 get to the theoretical question you asked.

24 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.

25 GENERAL VERRILLI: The first is this: Nine

1 billion is a big number. This is an industry with \$360  
2 billion a year in annual revenues, so you're talking  
3 about two to two-and-a half annual revenues -- of annual  
4 revenues. And what Congress and what EPA concluded when  
5 it --

6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Revenues doesn't talk  
7 about profit, though.

8 GENERAL VERRILLI: Right. But it's -- well,  
9 this is a cost, and the cost is about two and-a-half  
10 percent of revenues. And then what EPA concluded was  
11 that this -- that about 2 percent of electrical  
12 generating capacity could go offline as a result of it  
13 being uneconomic. So it's not a 50 percent or a 78, 88  
14 percent.

15 JUSTICE BREYER: Right . And as soon as  
16 you've said that, you've taken costs into account, which  
17 is what they say they wouldn't do.

18 GENERAL VERRILLI: And then -- but then --  
19 now, let me talk about the way EPA under this regime  
20 does take costs into account. The first point I would  
21 make is that the situation that Your Honor described in  
22 the hypothetical is a quite unusual one. In the normal  
23 case, the 12 percent rule, it's a technology-forcing  
24 rule, the kind that Your Honor discussed in -- in your  
25 concurring opinions in Whitman and in Entergy. It's

1 that kind of a rule. And for -- and in the normal case,  
2 it's not going to have that effect. It means that  
3 this -- this percentage of the industry has been able to  
4 meet this without an operator in an economic matter and  
5 Congress is trying to force the rest of the industry to  
6 catch up. And as we know from multiple experiences, as  
7 Your Honor identified with respect to catalytic  
8 converters and motor vehicles and with respect to acid  
9 rain, it turned out that the cost was vastly lower on  
10 industry than EPA anticipated it would be; that there's  
11 a very great tendency to overestimate costs in that  
12 situation.

13 But then the third point is Your Honor's  
14 point about subcategories. And Section 7412(c)(1),  
15 which is the provision that governs the listing of  
16 categories, it mentions the availability of  
17 subcategories and, in fact, the last sentence of it says  
18 nothing in this --

19 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Do you have that page?

20 GENERAL VERRILLI: I'm sorry, I'm sorry,  
21 Justice Kennedy. It's 35A of the appendix to our brief.

22 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Thank you.

23 GENERAL VERRILLI: And this is (c)(1) and  
24 it's the last sentence. And it -- and it talks about  
25 the EPA's authority and says, "Nothing in the preceding

1 sentence limits the administrator's authority to  
2 establish subcategories under this section as  
3 appropriate." And in fact, that is what --

4 JUSTICE SCALIA: Can -- can those  
5 subcategories apply to the minimum standards?

6 GENERAL VERRILLI: Yes. That's how it would  
7 work, because you -- you identified the category and  
8 then you generate the standard based on who's in the  
9 category.

10 JUSTICE SCALIA: No, but I thought the  
11 standards are automatic. There's certain minimums.  
12 Once they find on the basis of -- of the study that  
13 these things should be listed, I thought there -- there  
14 is an automatic requirement imposed on -- on -- which is  
15 the reason they're complaining.

16 GENERAL VERRILLI: Well, the -- the  
17 requirement -- it depends on how you categorize. And so  
18 if -- if there were a situation - let me just switch --  
19 if there were a situation in which one segment of the  
20 industry was so vastly different from another segment of  
21 the industry in terms of its economics, in terms of its  
22 technology, then EPA would have the authority to break  
23 those into two separate subcategories and then you don't  
24 calculate the best performing 12 percent, which is what  
25 the standard is, until you know if it's the best

1 performing 12 percent of the people you've put in the  
2 category.

3 JUSTICE BREYER: The language that does  
4 that -- the language that does that is the first  
5 sentence of three, which says, "The maximum degree that  
6 is deemed achievable, not less stringent than the  
7 emission control," that is achieved in practice by the  
8 best-controlled similar source as determined by the  
9 administrator." That's what allows him to break it into  
10 categories and apply the minimums to the -- to similar  
11 source.

12 GENERAL VERRILLI: Right. And --

13 JUSTICE BREYER: Am I right or not?

14 GENERAL VERRILLI: That's correct. And EPA  
15 did that in this case. It broke out power plants that  
16 generate power burning natural gas, and it said that's a  
17 separate subcategory.

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Where in the  
19 record -- where can you point me into the record where  
20 this argument was made or considered by the agency? As  
21 opposed to Justice Breyer's chambers. Because it's a  
22 very important principle of administrative law that we  
23 will only uphold a rule based on the arguments that were  
24 considered and addressed by the agency. So -- and I --  
25 I -- as I said, it's not something I recall from the

1       briefs.

2               GENERAL VERRILLI:               It's, of course, true,  
3       Mr. Chief Justice.   But -- and you're -- you're exactly  
4       right in stating that principle.   But our argument in  
5       this case is that this question here is -- under --  
6       under (n)(1)(a), (n)(1)(a) says, "EPA shall regulate  
7       under this section if it determines that such regulation  
8       is appropriate and necessary," and therefore, that when  
9       EPA makes a judgment to regulate under this section,  
10       because it is appropriate and necessary, EPA is -- is  
11       triggering all of the requirements --

12              JUSTICE SCALIA:              Well, you're just saying --  
13       you're just saying that the argument is right, not that  
14       the -- not that the agency made it, right?

15              GENERAL VERRILLI:              Well, it's -- I guess  
16       what I would say about it, Your Honor, is --

17              JUSTICE SCALIA:              It's not enough that the  
18       argument be right.   The -- the agency must have rested  
19       its decision on the point.

20              GENERAL VERRILLI:              The -- I think that the  
21       agency in the order on being challenged here did use the  
22       approach.   But beyond that, whether or not -- it would  
23       be one thing if this were a case in which you had a  
24       situation in which EPA -- or EPA faced a situation in  
25       which 50 percent or 75 percent were going to face vastly



1 uneconomic consequences. But this case didn't present  
2 that situation. EPA made a judgment about --

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: General, can I simplify  
4 your answer for you?

5 (Laughter.)

6 GENERAL VERRILLI: Yes. I'd be delighted if  
7 you did that, Justice Sotomayor.

8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Basically,  
9 you have consistently in your brief, and so has the  
10 other Respondents, basically said at the listing stage  
11 we don't consider costs, we consider it later. And  
12 everybody gave a few examples. Whether this example was  
13 given or not is irrelevant. The issue here was, do you  
14 have to do it at listing? It's only some of my  
15 colleagues here who are concerned that when you issue  
16 standards, you never consider cost.

17 GENERAL VERRILLI: And that's exactly right.  
18 The question here is whether EPA's got to conduct a  
19 cost-benefit analysis when it does the listing, and the  
20 logic of the statute of 7412 doesn't -- it doesn't  
21 operate --

22 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But at that point the game  
23 is over.

24 GENERAL VERRILLI: No, I don't think it is,  
25 Justice Kennedy, for -- for several reasons. First,

1 the -- the standard under Section 7412(d) for setting  
2 emissions -- emissions standards once you've decided to  
3 list, that is Your Honor's question to -- to my friend  
4 General Lindstrom pointed out, that does take costs into  
5 account in the sense that a segment of the industry can  
6 operate economically. Secondly --

7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Excuse me. I don't -- I  
8 didn't understand that. I thought that there were  
9 automatic requirements imposed once -- once the -- the  
10 plants are listed.

11 GENERAL VERRILLI: Once EPA lists --

12 JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes.

13 GENERAL VERRILLI: -- and defines the  
14 category for listing, then the automatic requirement  
15 that is applied is that everyone in the category has to  
16 match the performance of the best 12 percent.

17 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where did this categories  
18 comes from? I -- I really don't like the fact that  
19 your -- your friend on the other side was -- was not  
20 permitted to mount an argument in opposition to this  
21 categorization theory that Justice Breyer's chambers  
22 devised. Usually -- usually we have arguments on both  
23 sides. This is an argument I never heard of and I'm not  
24 sure it's right. But -- but I certainly didn't --  
25 didn't know the agency to say, oh, we're just listing,

1 but we're -- you know, we're going to categorize the  
2 listing. They didn't say that.

3 GENERAL VERRILLI: I understand your point  
4 about the focus or non-focus on subcategories. But the  
5 point that we're just listing, we say that over and over  
6 again in our brief. And in fact, the Petitioners  
7 concede, and this is at page 5 and 6 of the UARG reply  
8 brief, that if this is just about listing, then, of  
9 course, costs are irrelevant. But it is just about  
10 listing. That is the way the statute works.

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You had responded to  
12 the fairly dramatic disparity your friends on the other  
13 say, the 6 million benefits, 9.6 million cost. You  
14 respond with a different calculation that looks to -- I  
15 call them collateral --

16 GENERAL VERRILLI: Co-benefits.

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- the ancillary --  
18 co-benefits. And then the -- the argument is raised  
19 that that's -- that's not quite proper because you're  
20 using your -- your -- the HAP regulation to get at the  
21 criteria pollutants that you otherwise would have to go  
22 through a much more difficult process to regulate.

23 In other words, you can't regulate the  
24 criteria pollutants through the HAP program, so you get,  
25 okay, here we've got this tiny bit of mercury, and so

1 we're going to regulate, and that's how we're going to  
2 get additional regulation of the criteria pollutants.  
3 And so it's sort of an end run around the restrictions  
4 that would otherwise make -- give you less control over  
5 the regulation.

6 What -- what's your response to that?

7 GENERAL VERRILLI: Let me address that.

8 It's -- there's several points, and I actually need to  
9 make all of them, I think, to -- to make this clear.

10 The first point is that that's not an  
11 argument that any party has raised. One amicus brief  
12 raised it, one -- and it was averted to a bit more oral  
13 argument --

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, my  
15 chambers found it, but --

16 (Laughter.)

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes.

18 GENERAL VERRILLI: And -- and here's the  
19 problem with the argument: The problem with the  
20 argument is that -- it -- it has two problems. One is  
21 that once EPA concludes that a source emits a hazardous  
22 pollutant, and here EPA has concluded that these sources  
23 emit mercury at levels that are unsafe. I don't think  
24 Petitioners dispute that. And by the unambiguous terms  
25 of Section 7412(d), EPA is under an obligation to

1 regulate all hazardous pollutants that the source emits,  
2 and -- and that's -- the D.C. Circuit in a case called  
3 National Lime 15 years ago --

4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, no, no, no. I  
5 understand --

6 GENERAL VERRILLI: -- interpreted it that  
7 way --

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- I understand how  
9 the end run works.

10 GENERAL VERRILLI: Well, it's not --

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm -- I'm just  
12 questioning --

13 GENERAL VERRILLI: It's not a --

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, I'm just  
15 questioning the legitimacy of it --

16 GENERAL VERRILLI: Yes.

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- because what they  
18 would say, okay, you found, you know, a -- a HAP that --  
19 that you want to list, but you ought to consider only  
20 the benefits of regulating that. You shouldn't consider  
21 the -- the bootstrapped --

22 GENERAL VERRILLI: Well, I guess the --

23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- benefits -- that  
24 should be addressed through the other --

25 GENERAL VERRILLI: I guess the next point I

1 would make, Mr. Chief Justice, is that it's not an end  
2 run, and it's not a bootstrap. This is a well --  
3 regulating the surrogates, regulating the surrogates, is  
4 a well-recognized methodology that goes back decades,  
5 that EPA has used for decades, that the D.C. Circuit has  
6 upheld for decades, that that is a perfectly appropriate  
7 way to -- to deal with getting at metals and -- and  
8 other pollutants that would be hard to get at directly.  
9 And, in fact, the very argument that Your Honor is  
10 positing here as a -- as an end run is one that was made  
11 in this same National Lime case to the D.C. Circuit  
12 15 years ago and the D.C. Circuit rejected.

13 So what EPA is doing here -- basically what  
14 the D.C. Circuit said, that Section 7412(d) required  
15 them to do with respect to regulating every hazardous  
16 pollutant that the -- that the sources emit, and what  
17 the EPA has said, and what the D.C. Circuit has said for  
18 decades, EPA --

19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, right. But, I  
20 mean, the --

21 GENERAL VERRILLI: -- is permitted to do,  
22 and that it isn't an end run at all. It's just a normal  
23 way in which you regulate --

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but the issue  
25 that I think raises the red flag, at least, is that

1 there's such a tiny proportion of benefit from the HAP  
2 program and such a disproportionate amount of benefit  
3 that would normally be addressed under the criteria --

4 GENERAL VERRILLI: So --

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- program. So --  
6 so it's not just that, yes, where you're regulating one,  
7 if -- it's a good thing if it also has benefits with  
8 respect to other pollutants. But if your basis for  
9 regulating what -- what is the benefit from the  
10 co-pollutants that you get?

11 GENERAL VERRILLI: The -- oh, it's many,  
12 many billions of dollars.

13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Do you remember how  
14 much it is? It's sort of 30 --

15 GENERAL VERRILLI: 30 to \$90 billion.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: 30 to 90 billion.  
17 The benefit from the mercury is, what, 4 million?

18 GENERAL VERRILLI: Well --

19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you say, we get  
20 to regulate this. We get to regulate it because there's  
21 a \$4 million impact on mercury. But when we do that, we  
22 get to regulate 35 billion -- in a way that gives us  
23 \$35 billion in cost on the other side.

24 GENERAL VERRILLI: So --

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So I understand the

1 idea that you can have -- you know, it's a good thing if  
2 your regulation also benefits in other ways. But when  
3 it's such a disproportion, you begin to wonder whether  
4 it's an illegitimate way of avoiding the different --  
5 quite different limitations on EPA that apply in the  
6 criteria program.

7 GENERAL VERRILLI: So I don't -- I -- I  
8 really don't think that. I understand that Petitioners  
9 have put the case that way, Mr. Chief Justice. I don't  
10 think that's a fair way to put it.

11 What EPA did with respect to mercury was  
12 quantify one of the public health benefits. It did not  
13 quantify many of the other public health benefits. If  
14 you'll look in the Joint Appendix -- and I think this is  
15 about page 910 to about page 940, there's page after  
16 page of charts in which EPA has listed the other  
17 benefits that come from regulating mercury and the  
18 hazardous substances that it didn't try to quantify.

19 Part of the reason it didn't try to quantify  
20 is because quantifying those kinds of benefits can be  
21 very difficult and challenging. And, frankly, that is  
22 one of the key reasons that Congress adopted not only in  
23 7412, but under the NAAQS Program and the Motor Vehicle  
24 Program and the New Source Performance Standard Program,  
25 the approach it did of not taking costs into



1 consideration at the listing stage, but only at the  
2 regulatory stage --

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could you tell me  
4 about --

5 GENERAL VERRILLI: -- because --

6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- the natural gas? You  
7 were cut off earlier.

8 GENERAL VERRILLI: Sure. EPA reached the  
9 conclusion that they ought to have -- that natural gas  
10 power plants ought to be a separate category and -- and  
11 because they didn't generate public health problems at  
12 the level that would make them comparable to the --  
13 the -- the coal and --

14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So they were --

15 JUSTICE ALITO: Now, on this issue of --

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- part of the listing,  
17 but not --

18 JUSTICE ALITO: I'll wait.

19 GENERAL VERRILLI: Correct.

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They were part of the  
21 listing, but they were not regulated, because you just  
22 sort of turn it off.

23 GENERAL VERRILLI: Yes, Your Honor.

24 JUSTICE ALITO: Can I ask you another  
25 question about these subcategories?

1           Your -- your argument is that under the last  
2 sentence of 7412(c)(1), the EPA can create subcategories  
3 based, in whole or in part, on costs; is that right?

4           GENERAL VERRILLI:           I -- I think -- I think  
5 it's more subtle than that. I think that if -- I  
6 think -- and it's not just that provision. It's --  
7 there are numerous provisions within 7412 that allow for  
8 subcategorization. But I think that if there is such a  
9 vast difference in the tech -- in the -- in the  
10 technologies that the -- that the group of entities is  
11 using, that there would be that vast a difference in  
12 cost, that there might well be a basis to treat them as  
13 a different subcategory.

14           JUSTICE SCALIA:           Well, why didn't the EPA  
15 say that? I thought the EPA said, we are not going to  
16 take into account costs with regard to the listing.  
17 Now, they could have said, we're going to take into  
18 account costs as to whether some categories should be  
19 listed and other categories shouldn't be listed. That's  
20 not what they said. They said, we will not take into  
21 account costs with regard to listing. We list all --

22           GENERAL VERRILLI:           Here -- here's what --

23           JUSTICE SCALIA:           -- of -- of these --

24           GENERAL VERRILLI:           -- here's what they  
25 said --

1 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- utilities.

2 GENERAL VERRILLI: -- Justice Scalia, and  
3 I -- and here's why they said it, and I think this is  
4 critical.

5 What they said was that we think it is  
6 appropriate, with respect to power plants, not to  
7 consider costs at listing and to consider costs --

8 JUSTICE SCALIA: Right.

9 GENERAL VERRILLI: -- at emission standard  
10 setting. And the reason we think it is appropriate is  
11 because that is the standard, that is the regulatory  
12 logic that Congress deemed not only appropriate, but  
13 mandatory for every other source category. And so one  
14 would have to conclude, then, that what Congress said  
15 was mandatory, and therefore necessarily appropriate for  
16 every other category, was inappropriate, and even  
17 additionally goes so far as to say --

18 JUSTICE SCALIA: That -- that -- that's how  
19 I understood their argument --

20 JUSTICE KAGAN: But --

21 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- entirely. And I did not  
22 understand it to say, we -- you know, we -- we can -- we  
23 can exempt some people from these minimum standards  
24 because we categorize them differently. It -- it  
25 definitely was not allowing --

1           GENERAL VERRILLI:           That -- that is their  
2 main argument, but I do think the point -- what the  
3 point of -- the point of the logic of EPA's position  
4 here is that you make the listing decision, and then you  
5 regulate, as (n) (1) (A) says, under Section 7412, and  
6 these are provisions in Section 7412 that give EPA the  
7 authority to --

8           JUSTICE KAGAN:           And, General, as --

9           JUSTICE ALITO:           Are their regulations  
10 that --

11          JUSTICE KAGAN:           -- as I understood it --  
12 please.

13          CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS:           Alito.

14          JUSTICE ALITO:           Are there regulations that  
15 set out the criteria for creating these subcategories?

16          GENERAL VERRILLI:           I'm -- I'm not aware that  
17 there are. I'm not -- I just don't know the answer to  
18 that, Your Honor.

19          JUSTICE ALITO:           So, well, without them, we  
20 really don't know to what extent, if any, costs are  
21 taken into account in creating subcategories, do we?

22          GENERAL VERRILLI:           Well, I -- I think  
23 that -- I -- no, I do think that if -- it's -- it's  
24 going to be based on differences in technology and  
25 operation, I think, from which you might be able to

1 infer costs.

2 But that's hypothetical in this case because  
3 this is not a case in which EPA needed to confront that  
4 question, except with respect to natural-gas-fired power  
5 plants, which they did find to be so different that  
6 they -- they warranted different treatment, because it  
7 didn't have the kind of problem that Justice Breyer's  
8 hypothetical raised. You -- you didn't have that kind  
9 of problem. You didn't need to face this issue in these  
10 cases, so the EPA didn't.

11 And if I could just make this point, because  
12 I think it's quite -- I think it's quite critical.  
13 Given that 7412's regulatory logic provides for listing  
14 based on health, emissions standard-setting based on --  
15 on costs, including consideration of costs, and based on  
16 the -- and -- and given that that's exactly the same  
17 logic under the NAAQS Program, it's exactly the same  
18 logic under the Motor Vehicle Program, it's exactly the  
19 same logic under the New Source Performance Standards  
20 Program, that if Congress intended to mandate that EPA  
21 cut so deeply against the grain and make such a  
22 radically different approach with respect to this one  
23 category of sources, you would expect to see very clear  
24 legislative language to that effect. You would expect  
25 to see a -- a direction to EPA in 7412 to study costs

1 before making this judgment.

2 JUSTICE SCALIA: General Verrilli, let me --  
3 let me ask a question about costs. There -- there are  
4 economic costs. There are other costs. Is it -- is it  
5 the Agency's position that no cost can be taken into  
6 account? For example, it -- it may find that -- that a  
7 particular material has an effect on health, but it may  
8 find that eliminating it will have other effects that  
9 are even more deleterious to health. Could that cost be  
10 taken into account?

11 GENERAL VERRILLI: If I may answer,  
12 Mr. Chief Justice. I think that cost would be taken  
13 into account in the OIRA regulatory impact analysis.

14 JUSTICE SCALIA: But not for the listing.

15 GENERAL VERRILLI: But -- but not for the  
16 listing.

17 JUSTICE SCALIA: Not for the listing.

18 That's right.

19 GENERAL VERRILLI: Thank you.

20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, General.

21 Mr. Smith.

22 ORAL ARGUMENT OF PAUL M. SMITH  
23 ON BEHALF OF INDUSTRY RESPONDENTS

24 MR. SMITH: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it  
25 please the Court:

1           We agree with the government that the EPA  
2           was not required to engage in a cost-benefit analysis  
3           before making the initial listing decision to regulate  
4           hazardous pollutants emitted by power plants from  
5           power -- applying the appropriate and necessary  
6           standard. And I -- I certainly want to acknowledge at  
7           the beginning, clearly, Congress did think that power  
8           plants needed to be treated differently, but what did  
9           they give them? They gave them a 3-year pause in which  
10          the EPA was instructed to take account of the health  
11          effects of the particular pollutants emitted by power  
12          plants, and it did this under an appropriate and  
13          necessary standard.

14          And if I could address the issue of what  
15          those two words mean in the reading of the EPA, I would  
16          refer the Court to pages 226 and 227 of the National  
17          Mining Association cert-petition appendix. I don't think  
18          it's necessary to read from it, but what the EPA said  
19          consistently throughout this record is we looked at two  
20          things. There was a claim made in the legislative  
21          history that these chemicals are simply not harmful  
22          enough to require any further regulation, that their  
23          effects are negligible, and they looked at that issue  
24          under the appropriateness rubric. And they said these  
25          are harmful chemicals, particularly mercury.

1           In addition, under the appropriateness  
2           rubric, they looked at the question of whether or not  
3           there were technologies available to regulate them. The  
4           necessary rubric was used to look at the post-Clean Air  
5           Act post-acid rain health effects that would persist.  
6           So they said, A, these are harmful chemicals -- harmful  
7           pollutants; and B, under necessary, they will continue  
8           to be harmful after the Acid Rain Program has kicked in.  
9           And that's how the Court -- the EPA saw the two  
10          different words, and it's a perfectly logical way for  
11          them to proceed.

12           JUSTICE SCALIA:           Who -- who would have  
13          guessed? I mean, that seems such an artificial division  
14          of -- of necessary and appropriate. Why -- describe it  
15          again. I really didn't -- didn't quite understand it.  
16          Necessary means what?

17           MR. SMITH:                The claim -- everybody concedes  
18          that necessary means that there will still be health  
19          problems after the Acid Rain Program kicks in.

20           JUSTICE SCALIA:           All right. And appropriate  
21          means?

22           MR. SMITH:                The appropriate was intended to  
23          meet the claim made by the -- the industry that these  
24          chemicals already are sufficiently harm-free that we  
25          don't need to regulate here regardless of the effects.



1 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why isn't that part of the  
2 first one? I mean --

3 MR. SMITH: Well, it could have been done  
4 that way. They read them separately --

5 JUSTICE SCALIA: I see.

6 MR. SMITH: -- Your Honor.

7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Okay.

8 MR. SMITH: That's the way the government  
9 read them.

10 JUSTICE SCALIA: It's a silly way to read  
11 them, I think.

12 MR. SMITH: Perhaps so, Your Honor. But the  
13 key thing is, the issues that they were directed to  
14 study, the issues that were then supposed to control the  
15 listing decision were the health effects of the  
16 pollutants that come out of these power plants. And  
17 they then deferred the issue of considering a cost to  
18 the second stage just as occurs with every single other  
19 source of the same 189 hazardous pollutants that they  
20 were dealing with.

21 And if I could pause here and just clarify  
22 one thing about what happened at that listing stage.  
23 Natural gas-fired plants were not turned into a  
24 category. They looked at the health effects of natural  
25 gas-fired plants and said we are exempting them entirely

1 from regulation under this section, under the  
2 appropriate and necessary standard because they simply  
3 don't emit these chemicals in more than trace amounts,  
4 and there's simply nothing for us to regulate. So  
5 natural gas plants get taken out at the listing stage.

6 We then have coal-fired and oil-fired plants  
7 as to which they begin to apply the subsection (d)  
8 standards, standards which were designed by Congress to  
9 limit the emission regulation to reasonable amounts,  
10 designed because the floors are, in fact, limited to  
11 what has already been achieved by comparable plants in  
12 the same category.

13 Now, there was some question raised about  
14 whether or not this categorization was something that  
15 EPA recognized it could use to effect the emissions  
16 standards and make them reasonable. In fact, as  
17 Mr. Brownell acknowledged, they did use -- create a  
18 category -- a separate category of coal-burning plants  
19 that burned Lignite, because it turns out that none of  
20 the Lignite plants could meet the -- the standards that  
21 would otherwise have -- have applied with respect to  
22 mercury if they were in the category with the other  
23 coal-fired plants.

24 They then through this whole process looked  
25 at the issue of categorization. They started out with

1 two coal-fired categories. They ended up with -- and as  
2 far as that, with one oil-fired category. In the final  
3 rule, there are four separate categories of oil-fired  
4 plants, depending on what they burn and how they  
5 operate. So this whole process of separating out these  
6 categories to produce emissions standards that make  
7 sense and are practicable was built into that process  
8 under subsection (d) --

9 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Smith, could -- could  
10 you just clarify for me that the -- the categorization  
11 happens after the listing; is that correct?

12 MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. What they  
13 listed was all coal-fired plants and all oil-fired  
14 plants, but no natural gas plants. They then go to the  
15 question of what emissions standards should occur. And  
16 with respect to other sources, that's sometimes years  
17 after the listing decision is made. But they then have  
18 a process of saying, what are our categories going to  
19 be? We have to put out -- we have to get information at  
20 that point. What of the top 12 percent of the category  
21 would, in fact, are there emissions? You have to --  
22 they have to report in. They make a calculation about  
23 that.

24 JUSTICE SCALIA: Aren't -- aren't these just  
25 requirements above the minimums that automatically

1 apply?

2 MR. SMITH: No, Your Honor. The -- the  
3 minimums are established by what the top 12 percent in  
4 the category that the EPA has --

5 JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes. But I'm -- I'm saying  
6 the categorization that allows you to -- you know, to  
7 reduce some people and -- and not to reduce others, that  
8 applies to requirements above the minimums. No?

9 MR. SMITH: Your Honor, the -- the minimums  
10 are the things that are set by mathematical calculation  
11 from the categories. Everything else above the minimums  
12 is done taking cost into account under (d)(2) expressly.

13 JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes.

14 MR. SMITH: So the only thing that is done  
15 using not express consideration of cost, but  
16 consideration of cost indirectly basing the regulations  
17 on what the top 12 percent are doing is the minimums.  
18 And the minimums are then altered, depending on what  
19 categories you establish. That is the way that the  
20 regulation has worked for all of the sources that they  
21 regulated. That is the -- the practical mechanism --

22 JUSTICE KAGAN: So just to clarify that just  
23 for -- for my own purpose, Mr. Smith. It's just you  
24 categorize one way, the minimums are down here. You  
25 categorize another way, the minimums are up there.

1 MR. SMITH: That's correct, Your Honor.

2 JUSTICE KAGAN: It can make a huge  
3 difference in terms of what the minimums are.

4 MR. SMITH: Right. And there's a notice and  
5 comment process. They put out proposed categories.  
6 They tell them what we -- empirically what we found  
7 about what the top 10 -- 12 percent are doing. They  
8 then get comments in and they -- as they happened  
9 here -- they make different categories in the final rule  
10 adjusting.

11 JUSTICE ALITO: How can we -- how can we  
12 tell the degree to which costs are taken into account,  
13 if they are at all, without knowing what the criteria  
14 are for creating these subcategories?

15 MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, it's in the  
16 statute that they create the categories in applying this  
17 12 percent. I don't --

18 JUSTICE ALITO: No, no. The 12 percent -- I  
19 thought the 12 percent came into play after you've  
20 created the category -- the subcategory.

21 MR. SMITH: Right, as part of the process.  
22 It's part of the process.

23 JUSTICE ALITO: But how do I know how they  
24 create the subcategories?

25 MR. SMITH: Well, it's -- you can see it in

1 the notice of proposed rulemaking. They say here are  
2 our proposed categories: Two coal categories, one oil  
3 category. Then they get comment about how -- we are  
4 not -- what happens, then, is the people that comment  
5 say we're so different from that category. We have  
6 these special problems. We need our own separate  
7 category.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: And it's a rulemaking after  
9 the rulemaking that applies to the listing; is that  
10 right?

11 MR. SMITH: It's totally after that, Your  
12 Honor. It's a second phase. It -- it happened here  
13 that they announced it all at the same time, but only  
14 because there had been an 11-year delay.

15 JUSTICE BREYER: You -- you confirm it was  
16 not made up in my chambers.

17 (Laughter.)

18 JUSTICE BREYER: The fact -- the fact is --

19 MR. SMITH: Although they did a wonderful  
20 job figuring it out again, Your Honor.

21 (Laughter.)

22 JUSTICE BREYER: You're right. The -- the  
23 brief said Congress -- the SG's brief -- unambiguously  
24 required EPA to consider costs at the second stage of  
25 the regulatory process. That's what it said. A few

1 pages later, they have the statute. So not  
2 surprisingly, I read the statute. And -- and reading  
3 the statute leads me to think it works along the lines  
4 you just said.

5 MR. SMITH: That's correct your honor.

6 JUSTICE BREYER: But if you did have the  
7 most expensive set of generators in the world, you would  
8 ask EPA to create a separate category for them in which  
9 case the top 12 percent would no longer be in your  
10 category and you wouldn't have to do it.

11 MR. SMITH: And that's what happened with --

12 JUSTICE BREYER: Now, what I'm asking is if  
13 that you think it's the system, that's what I read in  
14 the statute. The SG thinks that's the system, but is  
15 there a treatise? Is there a -- an explanation that EPA  
16 has put out so that it is clear that it was not made up,  
17 that it's clear that this is the system that they  
18 follow? Would you refer me to a source?

19 MR. SMITH: Your Honor, the only source that  
20 I can refer you to -- and perhaps the government can  
21 supply something after -- is -- is the notice of  
22 proposed rulemaking in the final rule in which all of  
23 this categorization process is laid out in -- in  
24 exquisite detail. And -- and you can see the comments  
25 that come in and say the categories don't work, we need

1 different categories, and they then produce different  
2 categories.

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I think that Justice  
4 Alito --

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is there something  
6 in the -- excuse me. Is there something in the  
7 administrative record where EPA adopts that? When  
8 somebody says you're not considering cost. It's a bad  
9 thing. We're going to go to the Supreme Court if you  
10 don't consider cost, and EPA says, oh, no we're going to  
11 consider cost. We're going to consider cost when we  
12 categorize the power plants. Is there a reference to  
13 the administrative record where there's something like  
14 that?

15 MR. SMITH: Well, they certainly said, Your  
16 Honor, in the notice of proposed rulemaking, that we  
17 interpret the listing decision as being something that  
18 is based solely on health and not on cost.

19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: The listing decision  
20 is not based on cost.

21 MR. SMITH: Right.

22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I want to know if  
23 there's anything there that says, but don't worry  
24 because we're going to consider cost through the  
25 categorization process.



1           MR. SMITH:           I don't know whether they said  
2           that explicitly.   That was so implicit in the whole  
3           system.   This is a system that's been in operation for  
4           other sources for -- since 1990.

5           CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS:           Well, implicit  
6           usually doesn't work when you're talking about an  
7           administrative record.

8           MR. SMITH:           Your Honor, they gave everybody  
9           the opportunity to attack the categories that they, in  
10          fact, proposed, based on the argument that they were  
11          impractical for them.

12          JUSTICE KENNEDY:           But I thought your  
13          position was that you didn't need to consider costs at  
14          the first step, and that that would include your initial  
15          category.

16          MR. SMITH:           No, Your Honor, the categories  
17          are at the second step.   The categories have -- the only  
18          thing that they did at the first step is say --

19          JUSTICE KENNEDY:           But you didn't take that  
20          second step.

21          MR. SMITH:           They did, Your Honor.   They  
22          categorized oil-fired plants into four categories.   They  
23          categorized coal-fired plants into various categories.  
24          And that was all done through a notice and comment  
25          process which led, then, to different emission

1 standards.

2 JUSTICE KENNEDY: And are you saying that  
3 was done based on cost?

4 MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor, it was done --  
5 what -- what was feasible for these different  
6 technologies.

7 JUSTICE SCALIA: I see. How much money did  
8 that save? I mean, do we know how much of the \$9.6  
9 billion cost would be reduced by this categorization?

10 MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor --

11 JUSTICE SCALIA: I mean, that's the problem  
12 here, isn't it?

13 MR. SMITH: I don't have that calculus, but  
14 I would point out that it's important to recognize that  
15 something like 90 percent of that 9.6 billion -- 90  
16 percent of the capital cost, which is most of that 9.6  
17 billion, has now already been spent. And the industry  
18 has not experienced the kinds of upheavals that are  
19 being described. The rule takes effect in the middle of  
20 April, and so the idea that the result here was somehow  
21 ludicrous or outlandishly expensive is belied by the  
22 fact that the industry is bringing itself into full  
23 compliance.

24 JUSTICE SCALIA: Instead of going to jail?  
25 Is that it?

1 MR. SMITH: Complying with Federal law --

2 JUSTICE SCALIA: I mean, it might still be  
3 ludicrous, but it had to be done.

4 MR. SMITH: Well, the other thing I would  
5 say is the idea that the \$4.6 million benefit is the  
6 proper comparator is wrong on so many different levels.  
7 First of all, that was a single -- one single health  
8 benefit related to mercury. They didn't think --

9 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Is the \$9 billion a year  
10 recurring annually, or are you saying that most of this  
11 is capital investment one time?

12 MR. SMITH: Most of it is amortization of  
13 the capital expenditures that have already been made.  
14 That's in all the briefs from the Petitioners. There  
15 will be something like 40 percent will be operating  
16 costs and 60 percent is amortized capital costs, Your  
17 Honor.

18 The industry has been able to do this, and  
19 the situation now is we're ready to finally have  
20 national standards, which means it's not -- the States  
21 that have been regulating in this area very strenuously  
22 won't continue to have mercury flowing across state  
23 lines as they have. And we have this national, highly  
24 competitive electricity market, where some companies  
25 have marginal costs that reflect that they're in

1 compliance, and some don't. And that is a problem that  
2 really needs to be solved.

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Smith, I just want  
4 you to finish your thought. The four million -- the  
5 four billion that they are referring to is only mercury.  
6 The agency did not quantify all of the other costs for  
7 the other HAPs, correct?

8 MR. SMITH: Actually, it didn't quantify  
9 many, if not most, of the costs for mercury, because  
10 mercury causes developmental delays, attention deficit  
11 disorder --

12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, let's put that  
13 aside.

14 MR. SMITH: -- all these other things that  
15 are not quantified in the rule. It causes  
16 cardiovascular problems that are not -- a lot of things  
17 mercury does, it's an extremely poisonous neurotoxin.

18 The other thing about the 30 billion to 90  
19 billion, that is particulate reduction, and some of the  
20 particulate that is reduced is, in fact, HAPs. It is  
21 nonmercury metals that go out in the form of particles.  
22 It is mercury that sometimes goes out in the form of  
23 particles. It is the acid gases, which when they get  
24 out into the atmosphere turn into particles because they  
25 become aerosolized, they go into your lungs as tiny

1 droplets.

2 So all of those are, in fact, being taken  
3 care of in the controls of particulate. It is true that  
4 in controlling those HAPs, you use the same technology  
5 and you end up controlling a lot of other kinds of  
6 particulate, primarily sulfur dioxide, which causes  
7 premature deaths. And so when they did the calculation,  
8 they said we put these particulate controls in to  
9 control HAPs. It happens to also save a lot of lives,  
10 because of sulfur dioxide that's not otherwise being  
11 controlled. And so we'll tell you all the lives we're  
12 saving, not just some of those lives.

13 JUSTICE ALITO: Was this the basis for the  
14 EPA's decision? I thought the EPA -- I thought the  
15 EPA's position was, it doesn't matter how much the  
16 benefit -- how much the costs exceed the benefits, we  
17 just will not take costs into account at the listing  
18 stage.

19 MR. SMITH: That is correct, Your Honor.  
20 They did not consider the cost-benefit analysis at the  
21 listing stage. That's based on their reasonable --  
22 quite reasonable, I think, interpretation of the  
23 statute. The statute, which with respect to every other  
24 source, it's conceded you don't do the cost-benefit  
25 analysis upfront. This statute came out of a period of

1 regulatory paralysis of 20 years, where the EPA just  
2 wasn't regulating effectively.

3 And Congress came in and said we're going to  
4 force regulation of these chemicals that are being  
5 spewed into the environment and causing all these health  
6 effects. It gave one benefit to the power plant  
7 industry and said you have three years. You can prove  
8 that there wasn't -- there aren't really health effects  
9 that are serious. But it didn't give them the benefit  
10 of having a cost-benefit analysis done upfront, or  
11 create all the discretion in the world on the part of  
12 EPA simply to say, we don't think you should regulate  
13 this particular category.

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,  
15 Mr. Smith.

16 Mr. Lindstrom, you have four minutes  
17 remaining.

18 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF AARON D. LINDSTROM

19 ON BEHALF OF STATE PETITIONERS

20 MR. LINDSTROM: Thank you, Mr. Chief  
21 Justice.

22 Any subcategorization that was going to  
23 happen has already occurred, because we're talking about  
24 the rule that's been promulgated, and despite any  
25 subcategorization that happened, there's still \$9.6

1 billion in costs that are being imposed on an annual  
2 basis --

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're asking us -- it  
4 wasn't the question presented. Is the question  
5 presented that -- not that you have to take that into  
6 account at listing, but that somehow that ratio makes  
7 any emissions standards wrong --

8 MR. LINDSTROM: The question is whether --

9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- even if, for some  
10 people, it's really not back-breaking to do it?

11 MR. LINDSTROM: The question is whether  
12 costs have to be considered under (n) (1) when you're  
13 regulating electric utilities. And there's one thing  
14 I'd like to --

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They do say it does when  
16 you're regulating at the emission standard.

17 MR. LINDSTROM: They say that it's being  
18 done -- I guess if you think about this, what happens  
19 under 7412(c) is you've got a listing decision, first  
20 stage. Then you've got a floor standard. And then  
21 you've got an above-the-floor standard.

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's not what --

23 MR. LINDSTROM: In their approach --

24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're taking out the  
25 categorization. They don't establish the floor until

1 they categorize, correct?

2 MR. LINDSTROM: So categorization could  
3 happen here, but my point is, what happens under (n) (1)  
4 is these first two steps are merged. You're making the  
5 necessary and appropriate determination, when you're  
6 looking not to list, but whether such regulation is  
7 appropriate and necessary. That's the language in the  
8 statute. It says, is such regulation appropriate and  
9 necessary.

10 So it's not just whether it's going to be  
11 listed. It's looking at what's actually going to  
12 happen, so that's why it's -- that's why they did both  
13 at the same time. Why they made the appropriate and  
14 necessary finding at the same time they published the  
15 emissions standards. They were looking at the costs  
16 ahead because they didn't know what the costs were going  
17 to be to figure out if such regulation --

18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Are you saying that they  
19 purported to make the categorization decision without  
20 taking into account costs?

21 MR. LINDSTROM: Yes, any categorization  
22 they've done has already been done, and they didn't  
23 consider costs.

24 JUSTICE SCALIA: And didn't consider cost.

25 MR. LINDSTROM: That's correct. And again,



1 I'd like to return to one of the big picture principles,  
2 which is, this is an administrative law case, so it does  
3 -- this turns or falls on what the agency actually did  
4 below. So they've already actually made determinations.  
5 They've said costs are not relevant. They've ignored an  
6 important part of the regulatory problem, and adopted --

7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. They  
8 proposed categories, and everybody had the opportunity  
9 to say it's the wrong category, correct?

10 MR. LINDSTROM: Yes, Your Honor.

11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And argue why it's the  
12 wrong category.

13 MR. LINDSTROM: And the categories have been  
14 adopted

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And some people  
16 submitted complaints about costs relative to their  
17 technology and their kinds of plants, correct?

18 MR. LINDSTROM: Yes, Your Honor.

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, it's not true that  
20 -- they proposed them, but everybody gets a chance to  
21 tell them, these are -- this technology is different  
22 from the others, or this kind of plant is different from  
23 the others, and it imposes a cost much greater than you  
24 are anticipating.

25 MR. LINDSTROM: I'm saying we're already

1 past that phase. They've already -- any categorization  
2 they were going to do has already been done.

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, what you're saying,  
4 it's already past. It's past because that's been -- the  
5 final rule has been issued.

6 MR. LINDSTROM: Correct.

7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm talking during the  
8 rulemaking process. The rulemaking process does permit  
9 the agency to consider the cost of technology in setting  
10 up categorizations.

11 MR. LINDSTROM: They've adopted the exact  
12 opposite position, which is that costs do not matter.

13 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I thought we just  
14 heard -- I thought we just heard that say the Lignite  
15 people, I can't remember if that's the right name, but  
16 they said, look, we have special ways of producing  
17 this -- our stuff, and they are much more expensive, so  
18 please don't put us in the same category as you put the  
19 other people in. Okay? For the purposes of figuring  
20 the best 12 percent, and the agency said, right, okay,  
21 separate. Now, did that happen?

22 MR. LINDSTROM: Yes.

23 JUSTICE BREYER: All right. Then how would  
24 you do that without considering cost? Because their  
25 basis was the Lignite people were saying our costs are

1 more expensive?

2 MR. LINDSTROM: We don't know how they -- I  
3 don't know how they did it, but they've said throughout  
4 that we're not considering costs.

5 Thank you, Your Honor.

6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.  
7 The case is submitted.

8 (Whereupon, at 11:46 a.m., the case in the  
9 above-entitled matter was submitted.)

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