

**IN THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

)	
COALITION FOR)	
RESPONSIBLE REGULATION, et al.,)	
)	
Petitioners,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 10-1165, and
)	Case No. 10-1171
)	
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL)	
PROTECTION AGENCY,)	
)	
Respondent.)	
)	

**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Pursuant to Rule 15(d) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure and Rule 15(b) of the Circuit Rules of this Court, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (“Chamber”) respectfully moves for leave to intervene in the above-captioned cases.

BACKGROUND

On July 6, 2010, petitioners in the above-listed cases filed petitions for review of the following final rule of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”):

Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards; Final Rule, Final Rule, 75 Fed. Reg. 25,324 (May 7, 2010).

Petitioners assert that the promulgation of this final rule, commonly referred to as the “Tailpipe Rule,” operated as a constructive denial of their February 2010 petitions to EPA to reconsider its *Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act*, 74 Fed. Reg. 66,496 (Dec. 15, 2009) (“Endangerment Rule”).

The Chamber has petitioned this Court for review of both the Tailpipe Rule and the Endangerment Rule. *See Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. EPA*, Case No. 10-1030; *Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. EPA*, Case No. 10-1160.

GROUND FOR INTERVENTION

The Chamber seeks to intervene in these consolidated cases because it has a direct and substantial interest in these proceedings that cannot be adequately represented by any other party. *See Dimond v. District of Columbia*, 792 F.2d 179, 192 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (intervention is appropriate if “representation” by other parties “‘may be’ inadequate”). As courts have recognized, entities, like the Chamber, “whose legal interests are at stake are appropriate intervenors.” *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 358 F.3d 516, 518 (7th Cir. 2004).

The Chamber is the world's largest business federation, representing 300,000 direct members and indirectly representing the interests of more than three million companies and professional organizations of every size, in every industry sector, and from every region of the country. The Endangerment Rule and EPA's interpretation that the Tailpipe Rule triggers the application of the PSD program to greenhouse gases affects facilities owned, operated, or otherwise related to the Chamber's members, and the Chamber's members have invested and will continue to invest substantial resources in complying with the PSD program. Accordingly, because the Chamber represents numerous stationary source businesses that will be "directly affected by [the] application" of the Endangerment Rule, it has important interests in intervening into the petitions seeking to have EPA reconsider its regulation. *Yakima Valley Cablevision, Inc. v. FCC*, 794 F.2d 737, 744 (D.C. Cir. 1986); *accord Bales v. NLRB*, 914 F.2d 92, 94 (6th Cir. 1990) (granting motion to intervene where entity had "a substantial interest in the outcome of the petition").

Equally important, the Chamber is a petitioner in other cases challenging the PSD Triggering Rule and the Tailpipe Rule, as well as other EPA final rules concerning the emission of greenhouse gases that cross-reference each other and, operating in tandem, unleash what may be the most far-reaching, onerous, and costly regulatory program ever adopted by a federal agency in American history. *See Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. EPA*, Case No. 10-1030

(challenging EPA's Endangerment Rule); *Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. EPA*, Case No. 10-1123 (challenging EPA's PSD Triggering Rule); *Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. EPA*, Case No. 10-1160 (challenging EPA's Tailpipe Rule); *Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. EPA*, No. 10-1199 (challenging EPA's Tailoring Rule). In addition, the Chamber filed a petition with EPA seeking reconsideration of the Endangerment Rule, which EPA has since denied. Accordingly, because some of the issues raised in these consolidated cases could well overlap with issues to be briefed and argued in the cases filed by the Chamber, the Chamber has a strong interest in participating in these proceedings. *See Sierra Club v. Glickman*, 82 F.2d 106, 109–10 (5th Cir. 1996) (“the stare decisis effect of an adverse judgment constitutes sufficient impairment to compel intervention” as a matter of right) (citing *Sierra Club v. Espy*, 18 F.3d 1202, 1207 (5th Cir. 1994)).

Moreover, the Chamber is not adequately represented by EPA or any other party. The Chamber's principal position in this and all related litigation is that EPA's promulgated structure for regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources is unlawful, and that any additional stringency, acceleration, or expansion of the PSD program is likewise unlawful. EPA thus clearly does not adequately represent all of the Chamber's interests. *See Fund for Animals, Inc. v.*

Norton, 322 F.3d 728, 737 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (burden to demonstrate inadequate representation is “not onerous”).

Finally, allowing the Chamber to participate as an intervenor in these proceedings would not inconvenience the Court or harm any other party. This motion is timely because it was filed within 30 days after petitioners in Case Nos. 10-1167, 10-1168, 10-1169, and 10-1170 filed their petitions for review. Moreover, the Court has not yet set a briefing schedule and none of the parties have submitted their initial submissions

WHEREFORE, the Chamber respectfully requests that it be permitted to intervene in the consolidated above-captioned cases with full rights attendant thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

Robin S. Conrad
Amar D. Sarwal
NATIONAL CHAMBER
LITIGATION CENTER, INC.
1615 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20062
Telephone: (202) 463-5337

/s/ Ashley C. Parrish
Paul D. Clement
Ashley C. Parrish
Cynthia A.M. Stroman
KING & SPALDING LLP
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: (202) 737-0500
Facsimile: (202) 626-3737

*Counsel for the Chamber of Commerce of the
United States of America*

Dated: August 5, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Rule 15(c) and Rule 25 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, I hereby certify that I have this day served a copy of the foregoing documents by first-class mail, postage prepaid, on the following:

Eric H. Holder, Jr.
United States Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001

Lisa P. Jackson
Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rose Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Courtesy copies to:

Scott Fulton
General Counsel
Office of General Counsel
United States Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Jon M. Lipshultz
United States Department of Justice
Environmental & Natural Resources Division
Environmental Defense Section
P.O. Box 23986
Washington, D.C. 20026-3986

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of August, 2010.

/s/ Ashley C. Parrish
Ashley C. Parrish

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**CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Pursuant to Rule 26.1 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure and Rule 26.1 of the Circuit Rules of this Court, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (“Chamber”) states as follows:

The Chamber is the world’s largest business federation, representing 300,000 direct members and indirectly representing more than 3,000,000 businesses and professional organizations of every size and in every economic sector and geographic region of the country. A central function of the Chamber is to advocate for the interests of its members in important matters before courts, Congress, and the Executive Branch.

The Chamber is a “trade association” within the meaning of Circuit Rule 26.1(b). It is organized under the laws of the District of Columbia. It has no parent corporation, does not issue stock, and no publicly held company owns a 10 percent or greater interest in the Chamber.

Respectfully submitted,

Robin S. Conrad
Amar D. Sarwal
NATIONAL CHAMBER
LITIGATION CENTER, INC.
1615 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20062
Telephone: (202) 463-5337

/s/ Ashley C. Parrish
Paul D. Clement
Ashley C. Parrish
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KING & SPALDING LLP
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: (202) 737-0500
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*Counsel for the Chamber of Commerce
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