

No. 18-1144

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

COWPASTURE RIVER PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION; HIGHLANDERS FOR RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT; SHENANDOAH VALLEY BATTLEFIELDS FOUNDATION; SHENANDOAH VALLEY NETWORK; SIERRA CLUB; VIRGINIA WILDERNESS COMMITTEE; WILD VIRGINIA,

Petitioners,

v.

FOREST SERVICE; KATHLEEN ATKINSON, in her official capacity as Regional Forester of the Eastern Region; KEN ARNEY, in his official capacity as Acting Regional Forester of the Southern Region,

Respondents,

and

ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE, LLC,

Intervenor-Respondent.

On Petition for Review of a Decision of the United States Forest Service

PETITION FOR REHEARING EN BANC

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INTRODUCTION

In 2017, the United States Forest Service granted Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, a right-of-way across two National Forests and under the Appalachian Trail to construct a natural gas pipeline from West Virginia to Virginia and North Carolina. A panel of this Court has now invalidated that decision. Inventing procedural hurdles to stymie the project, the panel repeated an error that the Supreme Court has spent decades denouncing: The panel went “[b]eyond the APA’s minimum requirements ... ‘to impose upon [the] agency its own notion of which procedures are “best” or more likely to further some vague, undefined public good.’” *Perez v. Mortg. Bankers Ass’n*, 135 S. Ct. 1199, 1207 (2015) (quoting *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 519, 549 (1978)).

While those procedural obstacles ultimately could be overcome, the panel also imposed a more permanent obstacle by holding that the Forest Service lacks statutory authority to grant Atlantic a right-of-way to cross under the Appalachian Trail on the theory that the Trail constitutes National Park Service lands even within the boundaries of the George Washington National Forest. That holding ignores key provisions in several statutes, contradicts the longstanding views of every agency involved, and converts a special rule about National Park Service lands into an impregnable barrier dividing energy sources west of the Trail from consumers east of the Trail. The stakes could hardly be higher: The panel’s novel holding means that on Forest Service land, which comprises half of the Trail’s 2,200-mile route, congressional authorization is required for a pipeline. The panel’s holding would imperil pipeline construction from Georgia to Maine, and would threaten approximately 56 existing pipelines, a number of which cross the Trail on Forest Service land.

These exceptionally important matters warrant rehearing en banc.

BACKGROUND

In 2014, Atlantic proposed to build a 600-mile natural gas pipeline from West Virginia to Virginia and North Carolina. The project is a national priority infrastructure project under 42 U.S.C. §4370m and Executive Order No. 13766, 82 Fed. Reg. 8,657 (Jan. 24, 2017). Atlantic won approval following a three-year review process involving many state and federal agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the National Park Service. Every agency approved the pipeline knowing that it would have to cross the Appalachian Trail. FERC, after consulting with all affected agencies, published an Environmental Impact Statement and a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the pipeline. JA. 817-820, 1436. The Forest Service adopted FERC's Environmental Impact Statement and issued a Record of Decision and a Special Use Permit. JA.9, 14-15, 3570. Relying on the Mineral Leasing Act ("MLA"), 30 U.S.C. §185, the Forest Service granted Atlantic a right-of-way to cross two National Forests: five miles in the Monongahela National Forest and 16 miles in the George Washington National Forest. JA.9, 11, 3571. Within the George Washington National Forest, the pipeline would bore under a 0.1-mile segment of the Appalachian Trail. JA.1513. To accommodate the project, the Forest Service also amended the Land and Resource Management Plans ("Forest Plans") that govern activities in both Forests. JA.15-18. The Park Service issued Atlantic a right-of-way to cross under the Blue Ridge Parkway adjacent to the Trail. *See* JA.115.

After various conservation groups challenged the Forest Service's decisions, a panel of this Court found them procedurally and substantively defective.

First, the panel held that the Forest Service violated the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §4321 *et seq.* ("NEPA"), and the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. §706(2)(A). Op.32-51. The panel objected that, as Atlantic's review progressed, the

Forest Service modified its views about how much information it would need before reaching a decision. Op.39-42. For example, the panel objected that the Forest Service initially requested that Atlantic present ten studies about landslide risks, but ultimately approved the pipeline after approving only two such studies (although Atlantic must produce the remaining eight before beginning construction, JA.21). The panel faulted the agency for similarly modifying its views on the amount of pre-decisional information it would need to assess erosion and water-degradation risks. Notably, the panel did not hold that the Forest Service was *required* to take its initial views; rather, the agency's only error was inadequately explaining its shift in position. The panel also held that the Forest Service violated the National Forest Management Act ("NFMA"), 16 U.S.C. §1604, by violating its own regulations when amending the two Forest Plans. Op.14-32.

Second, beyond erecting procedural hurdles, the panel held that the Forest Service lacks statutory authority to grant Atlantic's right-of-way at all. Op.52-56. This novel holding rests on the panel's conclusions that lands underneath the Appalachian Trail are "lands in the National Park System"—even when owned and administered by the Forest Service within the National Forests—and that the MLA therefore does not allow any federal agency to authorize a pipeline to cross them.

The panel vacated the Record of Decision and Special Use Permit. This petition followed.

REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING EN BANC

The panel's procedural holdings flout emphatic Supreme Court directives about judicial review of agency action. And any suggestion that Congress must authorize any pipeline to cross the 2,200-mile Appalachian Trail has dramatic implications and badly misconstrued the statutes

governing National Forests, National Parks, and National Trails. Both sets of errors will have serious, widespread ramifications and merit rehearing en banc.

I. THE PANEL'S PROCEDURAL HOLDINGS VIOLATE BASIC TENETS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly stressed that “agencies should be free to fashion their own rules of procedure,” *Vermont Yankee*, 435 U.S. at 544, and that, “[b]eyond the APA’s minimum requirements, courts lack authority ‘to impose upon an agency [their] own notion of which procedures are “best” or most likely to further some vague, undefined public good,’” *Perez*, 135 S. Ct. at 1207 (quoting *Vermont Yankee*, 435 U.S. at 549). The panel’s NEPA and NFMA holdings violate that “basic tenet of administrative law.” *Vermont Yankee*, 435 U.S. at 544. Each one invents new burdens for agencies to shoulder and divines errors in a substantial agency record that was entitled to deference.

A. The Panel Improperly Penalized the Forest Service for Adjusting Its Views During the Course of Atlantic’s Review Proceeding.

First, the panel held that the Forest Service acted arbitrarily and capriciously and violated NEPA when it adopted FERC’s Environmental Impact Statement. Op.51. This holding rests entirely on the Forest Service’s supposed change of views about how much information it would need to decide whether to approve the pipeline. According to the panel, at the start of Atlantic’s review proceeding the Forest Service asked FERC to analyze alternative off-Forest routes and demanded information about risks of landslides, soil erosion, and water degradation; but the Forest Service then eased its demands and approved the pipeline after seeing only some of the information it initially requested, without explaining why it no longer needed the rest. Op.50-51.

The panel’s analysis cannot stand because it imposes a burden of justification found nowhere in the APA or NEPA. True, when an agency changes an established policy or precedent, the APA requires it to “display awareness that it is changing position” and “show that

there are good reasons for the new policy.” *FCC v. Fox TV Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 513-16 (2009) (emphasis omitted). But these requirements do not apply to changes within a single decisionmaking process; rather, the “‘agency action’ complained of must be ‘final agency action.’” *Norton v. S. Utah Wilderness All.*, 542 U.S. 55, 61-62 (2004) (quoting 5 U.S.C. §704). Here, there was no final action until the Forest Service issued the Record of Decision and Special Use Permit. Its deliberations leading up to that point are expected to evolve, and it need not explain every change in its thinking along the way. The reason is obvious: Any other rule would deter the very sort of productive back-and-forth that occurred here, both internally among agencies and externally among agencies, the public, and regulated parties.

For example, the Forest Service initially requested ten studies about landslide risks but ultimately concluded that two were “adequate” to “disclos[e] the environmental effects [the pipeline would have] on steep slope sites.” JA.1881. The panel held that the Forest Service acted arbitrarily by failing to justify this “change in position.” Op.43. The agency’s initial view on the optimal number of studies was not a final action, however, so the APA does not require any acknowledgment or explanation before modifying that view.

Nor can the panel’s analysis be justified as enforcing NEPA’s “hard look” requirement. NEPA obligates agencies to “identif[y] and evaluat[e]” potential “adverse environmental effects” of proposed actions. *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989). Here, however, the panel never held that the amount of information the Forest Service relied on was *itself* inadequate to identify the relevant risks. For example, the panel did not hold that two landslide studies are inherently insufficient under NEPA. Nor could it have, given the Supreme Court’s instruction that “a reviewing court must remember that the [agency] is making predictions, within its area of special expertise, at the frontiers of science. When examining this

kind of scientific determination ... a reviewing court must generally be at its most deferential.” *Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 87, 103 (1983). Rather, the panel faulted the Forest Service only for changing the amount of information requested. But a *change* in position cannot violate NEPA unless the agency’s ultimate position is so “uninformed” as to violate NEPA on its own. *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 351. The panel did not and could not reach that conclusion here.

The panel committed the same overreach in faulting the Forest Service for “dropp[ing] its demand that off-forest alternative routes be studied” after its “earlier skepticism,” Op.39, and for accepting Atlantic’s use of a “96 percent erosion control efficiency rate” despite previous “concerns with Atlantic’s calculations,” Op.46, 50. These are not valid grounds to set aside agency action, and they penalize both Atlantic and the Forest Service for engaging in a regulatory process that is interactive and dynamic by design.

B. The Panel’s NFMA Holding Is Likewise Ultra Vires.

Similar flaws pervade the panel’s holding that the Forest Service violated NFMA, on the theory that it violated its own regulations. NFMA requires the Forest Service to develop Forest Plans to govern the management of National Forests. 16 U.S.C. §1604(a). And a Forest Service regulation called the “2012 Planning Rule” imposes substantive requirements on Forest Plans relating to sustainability, plant and animal diversity, multiple uses, and timber. 36 C.F.R. §219.8-219.11. Because the Rule does not apply retroactively and the Forest Service began developing the Plans at issue here before 2012, they need not immediately comply with the Rule’s requirements. But a “revision” to either Plan—which “creates a new plan for the entire plan area,” *id.* §219.7—must comply with the 2012 Rule’s requirements. That said, a Plan *amendment*—which “incrementally change[s] the plan,” 77 Fed. Reg. 21,162, 21,237 (April 9, 2012)—need only comply with the Rule’s requirements that are “directly related” to the

amendment. A requirement is directly related if it is “associated” with either the “purpose” or “effects” of the amendment. 81 Fed. Reg. 90,723, 90,731 (Dec. 15, 2016).

Here, the Forest Service issued 13 project-specific amendments to the two Forest Plans. JA.15-18. It concluded that none was directly related to requirements in the 2012 Rule. JA.36-37. The panel held that determination arbitrary and capricious. Op.22, 26. That holding again exceeded the bounds of APA review.

First, the panel faulted the Forest Service for “fail[ing] to analyze the purpose of the amendments.” Op.18. That criticism is inexplicable. The Forest Service repeatedly explained that the purpose of the amendments was to allow project-specific “variances,” JA.27, *see also* JA.37, not to change the rules governing sustainability, diversity, multiple use, or timber over the plan area in general—in fact, the amendments would affect only 430 out of two million acres. *Compare* JA.3519, 3556 *with* JA.37. The Forest Service permissibly decided that a purpose so targeted did not implicate the 2012 Rule. Indeed, that determination accords with its earlier explanation that, “[f]or example, the 2012 Rule’s requirements to establish a riparian management zone ... would apply only if the plan amendment *focuses on riparian area guidance*” in general. 81 Fed. Reg. at 90,725 (emphasis added). The panel had no authority to demand a more aggressive approach, which will eviscerate the distinction between Plan revisions and amendments and “curtail the Forest Service’s ability to use amendments incrementally to change a plan.” *Id.* at 90,726.

Worse still was the panel’s holding that the Forest Service arbitrarily determined that the Plan amendments would not adversely affect the Forests. Op.26. Here the panel both rejected the Forest Service’s reasonable interpretation of its own regulation and substituted its own

factual speculations for the agency's express findings. That is not how arbitrariness review is supposed to work.

Finally, the panel chided the agency for insufficiently considering off-Forest pipeline routes, again supposedly in violation of its own regulations. Op.29-32. Again the panel imposed a standard not found in law (while ignoring that the Forest Service *did* require FERC to consider a major re-route south of the Forests, JA.1542-44). After citing the Forest Service Manual—which does not have the force of law—the panel ignored that the Monongahela Plan's preference for non-Forest uses is a “goal,” JA.4069, which, unlike “standards and guidelines,” is *not* binding in agency decisionmaking, 77 Fed. Reg. at 21,241. Likewise, it ignored that the George Washington Plan instructs the Forest Service to “give due deference” to FERC, 36 C.F.R. §251.54(g)(2)(iii), *cited in* JA.4068, which is precisely what it did when evaluating alternative routes, *see* JA.48-50.

II. THE PANEL MISINTERPRETED THE MINERAL LEASING ACT, IMPOSING A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO EXISTING AND FUTURE PIPELINES.

The panel further erred in converting much—perhaps all—of the Appalachian Trail into National Park System land that a pipeline cannot cross under without congressional authorization. The Trail has never been understood as an impediment to pipeline construction. Indeed, approximately 56 pipelines currently cross the Trail at various points, and none required an Act of Congress. *See* Appx.B; <https://bit.ly/2jP24y9>; <https://bit.ly/2nsJOeq>. The panel's radical transformation of the Trail into a barrier separating energy sources from energy consumers is at fundamental odds with the very statutes the panel was purportedly interpreting.

Congress established the Appalachian Trail in 1968. The Trail is a 2,200-mile footpath stretching from Maine to Georgia. It winds through 14 states, over private land, 60 state game lands, forests, or parks, one National Wildlife Refuge, six National Parks, and eight National

Forests, including the George Washington. JA.1778. Lands underlying the Trail are owned by multiple federal agencies, state and local governments, and private parties. JA.3186; *see also Nationwide Sys. of Trails: Hearing on S. 827 Before the Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs*, 90th Cong. 67 (1967) (around 800 Trail miles privately owned when Trail was established). The trail segment involved here falls within the George Washington National Forest. The Forest was established in 1918 under the Weeks Act, which said—then and now—that “the lands acquired under this Act shall be permanently reserved, held, and administered as national forest lands.” 16 U.S.C. §521; §11, 36 Stat. 963 (1911); 40 Stat. 1779 (1918) (establishing Shenandoah National Forest); Exec. Order No. 5,867 (1932) (renaming Shenandoah the George Washington National Forest).

Under the MLA, “[r]ights-of-way through any Federal lands may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior or appropriate agency head for pipeline purposes for the transportation of ... natural gas.” 30 U.S.C. §185(a). While the Act’s definition of “Federal lands” excludes “lands in the National Park System,” *id.* §185(b)(1), it does not exclude National Forests. Thus, a right-of-way through a National Forest does not require congressional approval; it requires only permission from the Forest Service.

The panel nonetheless concluded that the Forest Service lacks the power to issue Atlantic’s right-of-way under the Appalachian Trail, suggesting that only an Act of Congress will suffice because every inch along the Trail is “lands in the National Park System.” *Id.* That conclusion is wrong at every turn, contradicting both the Park Service Act and the Trails Act.

The MLA does not define “lands in the National Park System.” The Park Service Act, however, defines the “National Park System” as “the areas of land and water described in section 100501.” 54 U.S.C. §100102. Section 100501, in turn, says that “[t]he *System* shall include any

area of land and water administered by the Secretary [of the Interior], acting through the Director, for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational, or other purposes.” *Id.* §100501 (emphasis added). According to the panel, that definition necessarily includes the entire Appalachian Trail because the Trails Act declares that “[t]he Appalachian Trail shall be administered primarily as a footpath by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.” 16 U.S.C. §1244(a)(1). But that reasoning ignores the critical distinction the Park Service Act draws between “System units” and “related areas.”

Under the definitional provisions of the Park Service Act, any “area[] described in section 100501”—in other words, any area that qualifies as part of the “National Park System”—is known as a “System unit.” 54 U.S.C. §100102. Crucially, a related chapter—which the panel ignored—clarifies that national trails are *not* System units. Instead, “national trails” are identified as one of several categories of “related areas,” which the Act explains are “areas administered *in connection with* the System.” *Id.* §100801(3)(A), (C) (emphasis added). The Act then repeatedly and expressly contrasts “related areas”—including “national trails”—with “System units.” *See, e.g., id.* §§100802, 101701, 102301(a), 102303(d)(2), 102901(a), 102901(b)(1). The Act thus leaves no doubt that “System units” and “related areas” are distinct categories. Put simply, Congress made clear that the Park System as defined by §100501 is made up of System units, and that national trails are *not* System units. Section 100501 thus plainly does not convert all lands underlying a national trail into lands in the National Park System.¹

¹ Even if the Trail were a “unit” of the Park System, it would not make the entire Trail “lands in the National Park System,” because units may encompass lands *not* in the Park System. *See, e.g.,* 54 U.S.C. §102901(b)(1) (referring to non-Federal property within a “system unit”).

Consistent with that understanding, when Congress wants to declare a “related area” part of the Park System, it does so expressly. For example, like “national trails,” “national ... rivers” are “related areas.” *Id.* §100801(3)(A). When Congress wants to include a national river in the National Park System, it specifies not only that Interior shall administer the river, but that it shall do so “*in accordance with the provisions of*” the National Park System. *E.g.*, 16 U.S.C. §460m-5 (Ozark National Scenic Riverways) (emphasis added); *id.* §460m-12 (Buffalo National River); *id.* §460m-15 (New River Gorge National River); *id.* §460ee(b) (Big South Fork National River); *id.* §460ii-2(a) (Chattahoochee River National Scenic Area). National heritage areas, which also are “related areas,” 54 U.S.C. §100801(3)(B), are treated the same. *E.g.*, 16 U.S.C. §410ppp(c)(4)(A) (Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor). These provisions would be superfluous if selecting Interior to administer a “related area” sufficed to bring it within §100501.

The panel’s decision contradicts not only the Park Service Act, but also the Trails Act. According to the panel, the Appalachian Trail is part of the Park System because “the Secretary of the Interior *administers* the entire” trail through the Park Service, and other agencies only “*manage* trail components under their jurisdiction.” Op.54. That is simply wrong. The Trails Act expressly contemplates that the lands crossed by a trail can be “administered” by different agencies. While the Act recognizes that one agency will be responsible for a trail’s “overall administration,” 16 U.S.C. §1246(a)(1)(A), it requires that agency to consult with and obtain approvals from “other Federal agencies *administering* lands through which a national ... trail passes,” *id.* §1246(i) (emphasis added). Rather than make certain resources available only to the Secretary of the Interior, the Act expressly makes certain resources available to “[t]he Secretary responsible for the *administration of any segment* of any component of the National Trails

System.” *Id.* (emphasis added); *see also id.* §1244(d)(1) (referring to the “agency *administering* lands through which the trail route passes” (emphasis added)); *id.* §1244(b) (same). And the Congress that created the Trail was told by Interior that granting Interior overall administration of the Trail would *not* displace the authority of other agencies to “administer” lands of their own that the Trail traversed: “When any portion of [the Appalachian Trail] is within an area administered by another Federal agency, ... such portion will be administered as the appropriate Secretary and the head of that agency determine.” H.R. Rep. No. 1631, at 3864 (1968). Thus, Interior administers the Appalachian Trail as a general matter, but the Forest Service administers the National Forest lands “through which ... [the] trail passes.” 16 U.S.C. §1246(i).

Congress’ decision not to convert every national trail into part of the Park System makes ample sense. National trails (and other “related areas”) often meander thousands of miles, traversing lands owned by diverse federal agencies, state and local governments, and private individuals. And some trail lands, like those involved here, had been designated “permanently” within the Forest System as early as 1918. Nothing suggests Congress purported to deprive all those landowners of the ability to grant rights-of-way across the Appalachian Trail through the remarkably subtle stratagem of giving the Park Service “overall administration” of the Trail, even where it runs through property owned by others. Congress, after all, “does not alter the fundamental details of a regulatory scheme in vague terms or ancillary provisions—it does not, one might say, hide elephants in mouseholes.” *Whitman v. Am. Trucking Ass’ns*, 531 U.S. 457, 468 (2001). The Park Service Act and the Trails Act demonstrate that principle in action, whereas the panel’s decision upsets settled principles of land ownership and finds elephants in mouseholes that Congress never contemplated.

* * *

The lands involved here were and remain Forest System lands. That makes them “Federal lands,” and makes the Forest Service the “appropriate agency head” to grant Atlantic’s right-of-way. 30 U.S.C. §185(a), (b)(3).

III. THESE ISSUES ARE EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT.

The panel’s decision plainly merits en banc review. The panel’s erroneous procedural holdings will stymie this and other needed efforts to serve the Eastern seaboard’s growing energy needs. And they will deter agencies from deliberating in the open and discourage productive conversations between agencies, regulated parties, and concerned citizens, thus impairing agencies’ ability to regulate in the public interest.

As objectionable as those unjustified procedural obstacles are, the possibility of a 2,200-mile barrier to pipeline construction from Maine to Georgia will chill infrastructure development and is even more problematic and erroneous. The panel’s holding is unfaithful to several statutes, bucks the longstanding practice of every involved agency, and will take scores of public and private landowners by surprise. There is simply no basis for erecting any such barrier between energy sources and energy consumers. Approximately 56 pipelines currently cross the Trail, and Special Use Permits are often subject to renewal. *E.g., Sierra Club v. United States Forest Serv.*, 828 F.3d 402, 404-05 (6th Cir. 2016). The panel’s decision creates an ominous cloud over vital existing and future energy infrastructure and demands further review.

CONCLUSION

The Court should rehear this case en banc.

Respectfully submitted,

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January 28, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that:

1. This brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Fed. R. App. P. 35(b)(2)(A) because it contains 3,900 words, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Fed. R. App. P. 32(f).

2. This brief complies with the typeface requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(5) and the typestyle requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(6) because it has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2016 in 14-point font.

January 28, 2019

s/Paul D. Clement
Paul D. Clement

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 28, 2019, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit by using the CM/ECF system. I certify that all participants in this case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the CM/ECF system.

s/Paul D. Clement
Paul D. Clement

APPENDIX A

PUBLISHED

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Petitioners,

v.

FOREST SERVICE, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Agriculture; KATHLEEN ATKINSON, in her official capacity as Regional Forester of the Eastern Region; KEN ARNEY, in his official capacity as Acting Regional Forester of the Southern Region,

Respondents,

ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE LLC,

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On Petition for Review of a Decision of the United States Forest Service.

Argued: September 28, 2018

Decided: December 13, 2018

Before GREGORY, Chief Judge, WYNN and THACKER, Circuit Judges.

Petition for review granted, vacated and remanded by published opinion. Judge Thacker wrote the opinion, in which Chief Judge Gregory and Judge Wynn joined.

ARGUED: Austin D. Gerken, Jr., SOUTHERN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTER, Asheville, North Carolina, for Petitioners. Avi Kupfer, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D.C., for Respondents. Brooks Meredith Smith, TROUTMAN SANDERS LLP, Richmond, Virginia, for Intervenor. **ON BRIEF:** Amelia Burnette, J. Patrick Hunter, Asheville, North Carolina, Gregory Buppert, Jonathan Gendzier, SOUTHERN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTER, Charlottesville, Virginia, for Petitioners Cowpasture River Preservation Association, Highlanders for Responsible Development, Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, Shenandoah Valley Network, and The Virginia Wilderness Committee. Nathan Matthews, SIERRA CLUB ENVIRONMENTAL LAW PROGRAM, Oakland, California, for Petitioners Sierra Club and Wild Virginia, Inc. Eric Grant, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Andrew C. Mergen, J. David Gunter II, Environment & Natural Resources Division, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D.C.; Stephen A. Vaden, Principal Deputy General Counsel, Washington, D.C., Jay McWhirter, Sarah Kathmann, Office of the General Counsel, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Atlanta, Georgia, for Respondents. Andrea W. Wortzel, TROUTMAN SANDERS LLP, Richmond, Virginia, for Intervenor.

THACKER, Circuit Judge:

In this case, we address whether the United States Forest Service (“Forest Service”) complied with the National Forest Management Act (“NFMA”), the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), and the Mineral Leasing Act (“MLA”) in issuing a Special Use Permit (“SUP”) and Record of Decision (“ROD”) authorizing Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (“Atlantic”), the project developer, to construct the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (“ACP” or “the pipeline”) through parts of the George Washington and Monongahela National Forests (“GWNF” and “MNF,” respectively) and granting a right of way across the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (“ANST”).

For the reasons more fully explained below, we conclude that the Forest Service’s decisions violate the NFMA and NEPA, and that the Forest Service lacked statutory authority pursuant to the MLA to grant a pipeline right of way across the ANST. Accordingly, we grant the petition for review of the Forest Service’s SUP and ROD, vacate those decisions, and remand to the Forest Service for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

I.

A.

Background

The ACP is a proposed 604.5 mile, 42-inch diameter natural gas pipeline that would stretch from West Virginia to North Carolina. The ACP route approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) -- and for which the Forest Service issued the SUP, ROD, and right of way challenged in this case -- crosses 21 miles of

national forest land (about 16 miles in the GWNF and five miles in the MNF) and crosses the ANST in the GWNF. Construction would involve clearing trees and other vegetation from a 125-foot right of way (reduced to 75 feet in wetlands) through the national forests, digging a trench to bury the pipeline, and blasting and flattening ridgelines in mountainous terrains. Following construction, the project requires maintaining a 50-foot right of way (reduced to 30 feet in wetlands) through the GWNF and MNF for the life of the pipeline.

Pursuant to NEPA, when a federal agency proposes to take a “major Federal action[] significantly affecting the quality of the human environment,” the agency must prepare a detailed environmental impact statement (“EIS”) describing the likely environmental effects, “adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided,” and potential alternatives to the proposal. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C). On April 27, 2015, the Forest Service provided scoping comments on FERC’s Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS for the ACP project. The scoping comments stated, among other concerns, that the EIS must analyze alternative routes that do not cross national forest land, and that the EIS must address the Forest Service’s policy that restricts special uses on national forest lands to those that “cannot reasonably be accommodated on non-National Forest System lands.” J.A. 3593;¹ *see also* Forest Serv. Manual, Addendum to Pet’rs’ Br. 65–66. The Forest Service’s comments further identified concerns about landslides, slope failures,

¹ Citations to the “J.A.” refer to the Corrected Deferred Joint Appendix filed by the parties in this appeal.

sedimentation, and impacts to groundwater, soils, and threatened and endangered species that it believed would result from the ACP project.

On September 18, 2015, Atlantic filed its formal application with FERC to construct, own, and operate the pipeline. On November 12, 2015, Atlantic applied for the SUP from the Forest Service to construct and operate the pipeline across the MNF and GWNF. This application was amended in June 2016.

B.

Review and Comment

As FERC prepared the EIS, the Forest Service reviewed and commented on draft environmental resource reports, construction designs, biologic evaluations, and the first draft of Atlantic's Construction, Operation, and Maintenance ("COM") Plan filed with FERC. Additionally, in a letter to Atlantic dated October 24, 2016, the Forest Service requested ten site-specific stabilization designs for selected areas of challenging terrain to demonstrate the effectiveness of Atlantic's proposed steep slope stability program, which Atlantic called the "Best in Class" ("BIC") Steep Slopes Program. As the Forest Service explained:

Both the [GWNF and MNF] contain Forest Plan standards that limit activities in areas that are at high risk for slope and soil instability. To facilitate the acceptance of ACP's [SUP] application for further processing, the Forests need to be able to determine that the project is consistent or can be made consistent with this Forest Plan direction.

J.A. 3379. The letter further noted that the ten selected sites were "merely representative sites that have been selected to demonstrate whether stability can be maintained for the purpose of making a preliminary determination of Forest Plan consistency. Should the

ACP Project be permitted, multiple additional high hazard areas will need to be addressed on a site-specific basis.” *Id.*

In a meeting between Atlantic and the Forest Service on November 21, 2016, Atlantic presented the first two of these site-specific stabilization designs (identified as MNF01 and GWNF02 in the October 24, 2016 letter). According to the meeting notes, the MNF Forest Supervisor noted:

[W]hile the BIC program [Atlantic] is proposing is laudable [the MNF Forest Supervisor] is skeptical the techniques will work; the Forest Service has seen slope failures on lesser slopes and would be able to provide examples. [Atlantic] needs to be able to demonstrate that the techniques will work in extreme conditions. . . . The [Forest Service] wants to know beforehand that these examples have a reasonable chance of working.

J.A. 3319. Additionally, the Forest Service observed that the MNF01 and GWNF02 “drawings are a step in the right direction but more detail is needed for site specific design, the Forest Service needs to see how this lays out on the land.” *Id.* at 3320.

Thereafter, beginning in December 2016, Atlantic circulated a timeline of “FERC and Forest Service Reviews” to the Forest Service, which set the following deadlines for the agency’s decisions (as proposed by Atlantic): (1) FERC’s Draft Environmental Impact Statement (“DEIS”) to be issued in December 2016; (2) FERC’s Final Environmental Impact Statement (“FEIS”) to be issued in June 2017; (3) the Forest Service’s draft ROD to be issued also in June 2017; (4) a “Federal Agency Decision Deadline” of September 2017 (for issuance of the FERC Certificate of Convenience and Public Necessity and the Forest Service’s SUP and ROD); (5) Forest Plan amendments completed in October 2017; and (6) the pipeline in service by 2019. *See* J.A. 3252–53.

In line with Atlantic's deadlines for the agencies' decisions, FERC issued the DEIS on December 30, 2016. Regarding its analysis of alternative routes, the DEIS explicitly stated that the ACP was routed on national forest lands in order to avoid the need for congressional approval for the pipeline to cross the ANST:

A significant factor in siting ACP was the location at which the pipeline would cross the ANST. In the general project area, the ANST is located on lands managed by either the [National Park Service ("NPS")] or [the Forest Service]. The NPS has indicated that it does not have the authority to authorize a pipeline crossing of the ANST on its lands. Instead, legislation proposed by Congress and signed into law by the President would be necessary to allow the NPS the authority to review, analyze, and approve a pipeline crossing of the ANST on its lands. Because of this legislative process, Atlantic considered locations where the ANST was located on lands acquired and administered by the [Forest Service], which significantly constrained the pipeline route and severely limits opportunities for avoiding and/or minimizing the use of [National Forest System] lands.

J.A. 3207–08 (emphasis supplied). Regarding the environmental impact on forest resources, the DEIS further stated:

[W]e acknowledge that a shorter pipeline route could conceptually have significantly greater qualitative impacts to sensitive resources than a longer route, which could make the longer route preferable. In this instance, we have not identified or received any information that suggests the shorter pipeline route through the National Forests has significantly greater impacts to sensitive resources than the alternative, but acknowledge that ground resource surveys have not been conducted.

Id. at 3208 (emphasis supplied).

On February 17, 2017, Atlantic and the Forest Service met again to discuss the ten requested site-specific stabilization designs. During this meeting, Atlantic informed the Forest Service that the two earlier site designs were for demonstration purposes, and the remaining eight sites were not currently being designed. The Forest Service stated that it

was “not comfortable” with not seeing the remaining designs, and that it was the Forest Service’s understanding that specific designs for all ten sites were still needed. J.A. 2939. Significantly, the Forest Service stated, it “want[ed] to see actual information, including specs on the actual controls and protocol on how they will be installed, not conceptual drawings.” *Id.*

On April 6, 2017, the Forest Service provided comments on FERC’s DEIS. In multiple places, the Forest Service’s comments stated that FERC’s conclusions in the DEIS were premature given the incomplete information used to make them -- this was particularly the case regarding the extent of impacts to national forest resources and the effectiveness of mitigation techniques. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 2444 (“This statement [in the DEIS] acknowledges deficiencies in information needed to conduct an appropriate effects analysis for at least some sensitive species. Given this, the [Forest Service] has serious reservations about the conclusions of the analyses up to this point because those conclusions have been reached prior to acquiring the necessary information to substantiate what must otherwise be presumed to represent judgments based on incomplete information.”); *id.* at 2445 (“There will be irreversible impacts to the soil and vegetation resources from construction of the ACP pipeline on [National Forest System] lands. No matter how [Atlantic] plans to implement measures to reduce these impacts, there will still be an unavoidable irreversible dedication of the soil resource as defined by NEPA The [COM] Plan is currently not complete, and substantial work remains to develop and refine measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to a variety of

resources on [National Forest System] lands, including steep slopes/sensitive soils; threatened, endangered, and sensitive species; and management indicator species.”).

Further, regarding the DEIS’s analysis of non-national forest alternative routes, the Forest Service commented:

No analysis of a National Forest Avoidance Alternative has been conducted, and environmental impacts of this alternative have not been considered or compared to the proposed action. *Therefore, the Forest Service cannot support the recommendation that the National Forest Avoidance Alternative be dropped from consideration. In our scoping comments, we requested that all alternatives, including a National Forest Avoidance Alternative, be fully addressed in regard to their feasibility and environmental effects. We hereby reiterate that request.*

J.A. 2454 (emphasis supplied).

The Forest Service’s comments on Atlantic’s draft biologic evaluation, issued on April 24, 2017, paint a similarly grim picture of the ACP project’s effects on erosion and on threatened and endangered species. For example, Atlantic’s draft biologic evaluation contained the following statement: “Construction activities may displace certain sensitive species from within and areas adjacent to the right-of-way, but the impact is expected to be short-term and limited to the period of construction. After construction, Atlantic will restore the right-of-way as near as practicable to preconstruction contours and conditions” J.A. 2324. In response, the Forest Service stated:

Restoration will consist of erosion control, some NNIS [non-native invasive species] control, and some native plant re-introduction, so it will create habitat of some sort, *but the impact to sensitive species should be expected to be long-term.* Restoration plantings will take many years to establish and flourish, will in most cases consist of different species than were present before, and will in many cases not re-create the conditions sensitive species need to survive. NNIS introductions, given the current lack of plans to conduct treatment along access roads, *likely will create long-term*

negative impacts to the ecosystem, including potentially to sensitive species.

Id. (emphasis supplied).

Additionally, in response to a statement in the draft biologic evaluation that the loss of potential roosting habitat for the little brown bat (caused by construction of the pipeline and the resulting permanent right of way) would be “offset,” since the species could use the right of way as foraging habitat, the Forest Service stated:

A potential increase in foraging habitat (which is not really proven here) does not offset the long-term loss of good roosting habitat -- they apply to different life history needs and an increase in one does not offset loss of the other. Also, the loss of forested habitat would be a long-term impact given the time period required for recovery.

J.A. 2333. The Forest Service further noted, “Bats utilizing the more open areas (such as the [right of way] and road corridors) for foraging are also more vulnerable to predators. This offset is counteracted by an increase in potential predation, which negates the [right of way] and roads as potentially beneficial to the bat.” *Id.* at 2332.

C.

Change of Course

Despite the Forest Service’s clearly stated concerns regarding the adverse impacts of the ACP project, as Atlantic’s deadlines for the agency’s decisions drew closer, its tenor began to change. On May 14, 2017, the Forest Service sent a letter to FERC and Atlantic in which it stated -- for the first time -- that it would not require the remaining eight site-specific stabilization designs before authorizing the project. Specifically, the letter stated: “If the ACP project is authorized, the site-specific designs for the remaining

eight sites identified in our October 24, 2016 letter must be reviewed and approved by the [Forest Service] before construction at those locations could begin.” J.A. 2307. The letter did not acknowledge that the agency was changing its position from its original request for all ten site designs prior to granting approval for the ACP nor did it provide any further explanation regarding the reason for the Forest Service’s change in position. On July 5, 2017, the Forest Service sent a letter to Atlantic “acknowledg[ing]” that the two site-specific stabilization designs that had so far been provided (MNF01 and GWNF02) and the subsequent information about those sites provided by Atlantic “w[ere] adequate for the purposes of disclosing the environmental effects” associated with the ACP project. *Id.* at 1881. The letter did not provide any explanation as to why the two plans were “adequate.”

On July 21, 2017, FERC released the FEIS. On the very same day, and in line with Atlantic’s timeline, the Forest Service released its draft ROD proposing to adopt the FEIS, grant the SUP, and exempt Atlantic from several forest plan standards. The FEIS’s “National Forest Avoidance Route Alternatives” section, which the Forest Service commented on previously (as explained above), is identical to the DEIS. Regarding the alternatives analysis, the Forest Service’s draft ROD states: “FERC’s evaluation concluded that the major pipeline route alternatives and variations do not offer a significant environmental advantage when compared to the proposed route or would not be economically practical.” *Id.* at 1411.

Regarding the COM Plan, on October 6, 2017, the Forest Service sent a letter to Atlantic stating that Atlantic’s June 30 responses to the Forest Service’s second draft

COM Plan comments “largely addressed our comments except for a limited number of items needing further explanation or clarification.” J.A. 847. The letter requested an updated COM Plan incorporating these responses. Atlantic filed this third (and final) draft of the COM Plan on October 27, 2017.

FERC issued the Certificate of Convenience and Public Necessity to ACP for construction of the pipeline on October 13, 2017.

Shortly after, on October 27, 2017, the Forest Service filed its responses to objections to the draft ROD. In response to an objection regarding the range of non-national forest route alternatives, the Forest Service stated that FERC “adequate[ly] consider[ed] the route across the National Forests” and “concluded these alternatives would not provide a significant environmental advantage over a shorter route that passes through National Forests.” J.A. 676.

On November 16, 2017, the Forest Service sent a letter to Atlantic regarding Atlantic’s updated biologic evaluation, which had been filed on August 4, 2017. That biologic evaluation stated that the ACP project was likely to result in a “loss of viability” for three Regional Forester Sensitive Species (“RFSS”) in the MNF, a conclusion which, we note, was in line with the Forest Service’s April 24, 2017 comments on the draft biologic evaluation. Nonetheless, in an about-face, the Forest Service’s letter amended the updated biologic evaluation to conclude that, in fact, the project was *not* likely to result in a loss of viability to the three RFSS. This conclusion is significant, because the Forest Service cannot authorize uses of national forests that are likely to result in a loss of viability for a species. *See* J.A. 64 (“Per [Forest Service Manual] 2670.32, activities or

decisions on [National Forest System] lands ‘must not result in a loss of species viability or create significant trends towards federal listing.’”). However, as noted above, the Forest Service had already issued its draft ROD proposing to authorize the SUP before the updated biologic evaluation was filed.

The Forest Service issued its final ROD on November 17, 2017, and it issued the SUP and granted the right of way across the ANST on January 23, 2018. Cowpasture River Preservation Association, Highlanders for Responsible Development, Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, Shenandoah Valley Network, Sierra Club, Virginia Wilderness Committee, and Wild Virginia, Inc. (collectively, “Petitioners”) filed this challenge on February 5, 2018. We possess jurisdiction pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. §§ 701–06, and the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717r(d)(1).

II.

We may “‘hold unlawful and set aside [a federal] agency action’ for certain specified reasons, including whenever the challenged act is ‘arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law.’” *Sierra Club, Inc. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 897 F.3d 582, 589–90 (4th Cir. 2018) (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)).

An agency’s decision is arbitrary and capricious if:

the agency relied on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider, entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.

Id. at 590 (quoting *Def. of Wildlife v. N.C. Dep't of Transp.*, 762 F.3d 374, 396 (4th Cir. 2014)).

III.

Petitioners assert that the Forest Service violated three federal Acts in issuing the ROD and SUP: the NFMA, NEPA, and the MLA. We address each of these Acts and alleged violations in turn.

A.

National Forest Management Act

The NFMA sets forth substantive and procedural standards that govern the management of national forests. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1604. As this court recently explained in *Sierra Club v. Forest Service*, the NFMA establishes a procedure for managing National Forest System lands using “Forest Plans,” which “provide a framework for where and how certain activities can occur in national forests.” *Sierra Club, Inc. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 897 F.3d 582, 600 (4th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Am. Wild Horse Pres. Campaign v. Perdue*, 873 F.3d 914, 919 (D.C. Cir. 2017); 16 U.S.C. § 1604(a)). First, the NFMA directs the Forest Service to “develop, maintain, and, as appropriate, revise” Forest Plans; second, it directs the Forest Service to ensure that all activities on national forest lands -- specifically, all “resource plans and permits, contracts, and other instruments for the use and occupancy of National Forest System lands” -- are consistent with the Forest Plans. *Id.* (quoting *Perdue*, 873 F.3d at 919; 16 U.S.C. § 1604(i)).

The NFMA also charges the Department of Agriculture (through the Forest Service, *see* 36 C.F.R. § 200.3(b)) with “promulgating guidelines for Forest Plans, which

should, inter alia, ‘insure consideration of the economic and environmental aspects of various systems of renewable resource management’ and ‘provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area.’” *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 600 (quoting 16 U.S.C. § 1604(g)(3)(A)–(B)). At issue in this case are two Forest Service regulations issued pursuant to this authority: the 2012 Planning Rule and the 2016 Amendment to the 2012 Planning Rule, both of which deal with amendments to Forest Plans.

Petitioners assert that the Forest Service violated the NFMA by: (1) determining that amendments to the GWNF and MNF Plans’ standards to accommodate the ACP were not “directly related” to the 2012 Forest Planning Rule’s (“2012 Planning Rule’s”) substantive requirements; (2) failing to meet public participation requirements in amending forest plans; and (3) failing to analyze whether the ACP project’s needs could be reasonably met off of national forest land.

1.

2012 Planning Rule

Petitioners assert that the Forest Service violated the NFMA by failing to apply the substantive requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule to the amendments of the GNF and MNF Plans’ standards. Specifically, Petitioners assert that the amendments are directly related to the substantive requirements both in their purpose and their effects.

a.

Background

In 2012, the Forest Service updated its Forest Planning Rule, which superseded the 1982 rule and set forth new, substantive requirements for Forest Plans. *See* 2012 Planning Rule, 77 Fed. Reg. 21,162 (U.S. Dep’t of Agric. Apr. 9, 2012). The updated substantive requirements in the 2012 Planning Rule apply to Forest Plans developed under the 1982 rule in certain circumstances. *See* 36 C.F.R. §§ 219.8–219.11; *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 600–01. Specifically, as the 2016 Amendment to the 2012 Planning Rule clarified, a substantive requirement from the 2012 Planning Rule applies to a Forest Plan amendment if that requirement is “*directly related* to the plan direction being added, modified, or removed by the amendment.” *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 601 (quoting 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(5) (emphasis supplied in *Sierra Club*)).

If the substantive requirement is directly related to the amendment, then the responsible official must “apply such requirement(s) within the scope and scale of the amendment.” *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 601 (quoting 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(5)). Conversely, if the substantive requirement from the 2012 Planning Rule is not directly related to the amendment, the responsible official is not required to apply it to the amended Forest Plan. *See id.* Thus, Petitioners’ arguments on this point turn on whether the requirements in the 2012 Planning Rule are *directly related* to the Forest Service’s amendments to the GWNF and MNF Plans.

A substantive requirement is directly related to the amendment when the requirement “is associated with either the purpose for the amendment or the effects

(beneficial or adverse) of the amendment.” *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 602 (quoting 2016 Amendment to 2012 Rule, 81 Fed. Reg. 90,723, 90,731 (U.S. Dep’t of Agric. Dec. 15, 2016)); *see also* 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(5)(i) (“The responsible official’s determination must be based on the purpose for the amendment and the effects (beneficial or adverse) of the amendment, and informed by the best available scientific information, scoping, effects analysis, monitoring data or other rationale.”). Further, regarding the adverse effects of an amendment, “[t]he responsible official must determine that a specific substantive requirement is directly related to the amendment when scoping or NEPA effects analysis for the proposed amendment reveals substantial adverse effects associated with that requirement, or when the proposed amendment would substantially lessen protections for a specific resource or use.” 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(5)(ii).

b.

GWNF and MNF Plan Amendments: Purpose Analysis

In its ROD, the Forest Service decided to apply project-specific amendments to a total of 13 standards in the GWNF and MNF Plans for the purpose of construction and operation of the ACP. The amendments exempt the ACP project from four MNF Plan standards and nine GWNF Plan standards that relate to soil, water, riparian, threatened and endangered species, and recreational and visual resources.

Petitioners assert that the Forest Service violated the NFMA and the 2012 Planning Rule because it skipped the “purpose” prong of the “directly related” analysis.

Consistent with our decision in *Sierra Club*, we conclude that Petitioners are correct.² Although the ROD states the rule correctly, *see* J.A. 36 (“[W]hether a planning regulation requirement is directly related to an amendment is based upon the amendment’s purpose or its effect (beneficial or adverse).”), it fails to analyze the purpose of the amendments and instead moves directly to analyzing the amendments’ effects, *see id.* at 36–48. This omission is particularly striking because the Forest Service specifically identified the purpose and need for the amendments in the ROD:

The purpose of the amendments are [sic] to meet the requirements of the NFMA and its implementing regulations that projects authorized on [National Forest System] lands must be consistent with the LRMP. Without the MNF and GWNF project-specific Forest Plan amendments the ACP project would not be consistent with some Forest Plan standards related to soil, riparian, threatened and endangered species, utility corridors, the ANST, an Eligible Recreational River Area, and scenic integrity objectives.

Id. at 31.

Indeed, this purpose and need is repeated several times throughout the ROD. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 27 (“The project-specific amendments to MNF and GWNF LRMP’s [sic] approved by this decision are needed to allow the ACP Project to be consistent with LRMP standards.”); *id.* at 37 (“[T]he purpose of the plan amendments is to ensure consistency of the ACP Project with the provisions of the two Forest Plans.”). There

² Faced with a nearly identical situation in *Sierra Club v. Forest Service*, we concluded that the Forest Service acted arbitrarily and capriciously by failing to analyze the *purpose* of the amendment in its ROD (and instead focusing on only the effects) when “the clear purpose of the amendment [was] to lessen requirements protecting soil and riparian resources so that the pipeline project could meet those requirements.” *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 603.

would be no need to amend the Forest Plans to “ensure consistency” if the ACP project could meet the Forest Plan standards in the first place. In other words, the ROD makes clear that the purpose of the amendments was to lessen certain environmental requirements in the GWNF and MNF Plans because the ACP project could not meet those Plans’ existing requirements.

Accordingly, by failing to analyze whether the substantive requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule are directly related to the purpose of the amendments, the Forest Service “entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem.” *Defs. of Wildlife v. N.C. Dep’t of Transp.*, 762 F.3d 374, 396 (4th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mnfs. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)). This failure is significant, because it is clear that the amendments (intended to lessen protections for soils, riparian areas, and threatened and endangered species in the GWNF and MNF Plans) *are directly related* to the 2012 Planning Rule’s substantive requirements for these same categories: “soil and soil productivity” (36 C.F.R. § 219.8(a)(2)(ii)); “water resources” (*id.* § 219.8(a)(2)(iv)); “ecological integrity of riparian areas” (*id.* § 219.8(a)(3)(i)); “ecological integrity of terrestrial . . . ecosystems” (*id.* § 219.8(a)(1)); “appropriate placement and sustainable management of . . . utility corridors” (*id.* § 219.10(a)(3)); and “recovery of federally listed . . . species” (*id.* § 219.9(b)).

c.

Ex Post Facto Statements of Purpose

Notwithstanding the Forest Service’s statements of purpose and need in the ROD, in its briefing and at oral argument the Forest Service attempted to recharacterize the

purpose of the amendments as “to relax thirteen planning standards just enough to ‘authorize [Atlantic] to use and occupy [National Forest System] lands for the [ACP] Project’ consistent with the forest plans.” Resp’t’s Br. 18. Meanwhile, Atlantic asserts that the Forest Service *did* “explicitly evaluate[] the purpose of the proposed amendments” and determined that “the purpose of ACP is not directly related to any of [the 2012 Planning Rule’s] management guidelines.” Intervenor’s Br. 25. Instead, according to Atlantic, “the purpose of ACP is to ‘serve the growing energy needs of multiple public utilities and local distribution companies, and Virginia and North Carolina’ and the ‘purpose and need’ of the ‘proposed action’ is to ‘respond to Atlantic’s application for a special use permit.’” *Id.* (quoting J.A. 10, 37). Quite the contrary -- the ROD does *not* analyze whether the amendments’ purpose is directly related to the 2012 Planning Rule’s substantive requirements. Rather, the ROD lists the purpose and need of the amendments but analyzes only the amendments’ effects. *See* J.A. 36–48. The Forest Service’s and Atlantic’s attempts to recharacterize the purpose of the amendments (despite the clear statements of the amendments’ purpose in the ROD) are without merit.

First, the Forest Service asserts that the true purpose of the amendments was just to authorize the ACP project -- not to lessen environmental protections for certain resources -- and that “not every amendment with an *effect* on a particular resource has the *purpose* of adjusting the forest plan’s direction for that resource.” Resp’t’s Br. 18–19 (emphasis in original). But this contradicts the Forest Service’s own description of the amendments’ purpose in both the ROD and in its brief, which *begins with the phrase* “to relax thirteen planning standards.” *Id.* at 18. Relaxing, lessening, loosening -- regardless

of the Forest Service's verb preference, the purpose of the Forest Plan amendments is to reduce the Plans' environmental protections for certain resources.

Further, this is not a situation where a proposed project-specific amendment may have an *incidental* effect on a Forest Plan standard; rather, the amendments' entire purpose is to weaken existing environmental standards in order to accommodate the ACP, which cannot meet the current standards. To say that a 2012 Planning Rule requirement protecting water resources (as one example) is not "directly related" to a Forest Plan amendment specifically relaxing protection for water resources is nonsense.

Meanwhile, Atlantic conflates the purpose of the *amendments* to the Forest Plans with, first, the overall purpose of the ACP *project* (to "serve the growing energy needs of multiple public utilities and local distribution companies, and Virginia and North Carolina," Intervenor's Br. 25), and second, the Forest Service's reason for taking action at all (to "respond to Atlantic's application for a special use permit," *id.*). Both interpretations of "purpose" are facially incorrect applications of the 2012 Planning Rule's "directly related" analysis, and neither address the Forest Service's purpose for amending the GWNF and MNF Plans. First, the purpose of the *plan amendment*, not the ACP project, is the focus of this analysis. Second, the Forest Service's need to respond to Atlantic's application for the SUP is overly broad and does not address the need for amending the Forest Plans -- clearly, the Forest Service could have "responded" to Atlantic's application without the amendments.

Finally, both the Forest Service and Atlantic suggest that only amendments changing a management standard for the forest as a whole -- and not project-specific

amendments -- can trigger the substantive requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule. *See* Resp't's Br. 18–20 (“A substantive requirement is directly related to the purpose for an amendment when the amendment’s objective is to adjust the management of the corresponding forest resource.”); Intervenor’s Br. 26 (“[T]he proposed amendments for ACP did not change any of the generally applicable standards or guidelines in the forest plans.”). Neither party offers authority to support this assertion, which is contrary to the purpose of the 2012 Planning Rule: to promote consistency in the protections for national forest resources across Forest Plans. *See* 2012 Planning Rule, 77 Fed. Reg. at 21,162. If the Forest Service could circumvent the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule simply by passing project-specific amendments on an ad hoc basis, both the substantive requirements in the 2012 Planning Rule and the NFMA’s Forest Plan consistency requirement would be meaningless.

Accordingly, in line with our decision in *Sierra Club v. Forest Service*, we conclude that the 2012 Planning Rule requirements for soil, riparian resources, and threatened and endangered species are directly related to the purpose of the Forest Plan amendments. The Forest Service acted arbitrarily and capriciously in concluding otherwise.

d.

Effects Analysis

Although we need not reach the “effects” prong of the analysis in light of our conclusion that the purpose of the amendments is directly related to the 2012 Planning

Rule's substantive requirements, the Forest Service's assertion that the Plan amendments will not have substantial adverse effects warrants additional discussion.

As noted above, a substantive requirement is directly related to a Forest Plan amendment when the requirement "is associated with . . . the effects (beneficial or adverse) of the amendment." *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 602 (quoting 2016 Amendment to 2012 Rule, 81 Fed. Reg. at 90,731); *see also* 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(5)(i). The Forest Service asserts that an adverse effect must be "substantial" in order to be directly related to a substantive provision in the 2012 Planning Rule.³ When asked at oral argument how the Forest Service defines "substantial adverse effects," counsel for the Forest Service responded:

COUNSEL: [T]he best guidance for that issue can be found in the preamble to the 2012 [Planning] Rule where the Forest Service says that rarely, if ever, will a project-specific amendment rise to the level of having a substantial adverse effect on these resources.

³ It is not necessary for us to determine whether this characterization of the regulations is accurate because, for the reasons explained below, we conclude that the Forest Service's determination that the amendments will not have substantial adverse effects was arbitrary and capricious. Nevertheless, we note that the regulation at issue -- 36 C.F.R. § 219.13 -- does not define "adverse effects" as including *only* substantial effects; rather, it says that the applicable substantive requirement from the 2012 Planning Rule *must apply when* the effects are substantial. *See* 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(5)(ii). Curiously, there is no corresponding guidance for beneficial effects. In other words, under the Forest Service's interpretation of the regulation, only "substantial" adverse effects could trigger application of a substantive requirement, but *any beneficial effect at all* would trigger the same substantive requirement. The Forest Service does not explain why the regulations would intend to make it easier to pass amendments that harm the environment (by not requiring application of the substantive requirements, which aim to protect the environment, unless that harm is substantial) but more difficult to pass amendments that benefit the environment.

...

COURT: How can that be, rarely if ever will something rise to have a substantial adverse effect on the forest? How many trees do you cut down before it is a substantial adverse effect? Maybe not one. All of them?

COUNSEL: The way the Forest Service stated it in the 2012 preamble to [the Planning] Rule was that it was going to look at the impact of the resource over the entire forest.

Oral Argument at 22:55–24:04, *Cowpasture River Preservation Ass’n v. Forest Serv.*, No. 18-1144 (4th Cir. Sept. 28, 2018), <http://www.ca4.uscourts.gov/oral-argument/listen-to-oral-arguments> (hereinafter “Oral Argument”).

It is nothing short of remarkable that the Forest Service -- the federal agency tasked with maintaining and preserving the nation’s forest land -- takes the position that as a bright-line rule, a project-specific amendment, no matter how large, will *rarely, if ever*, cause a substantial adverse effect on a national forest. And it is even more remarkable that the agency is unable to say what *would* constitute a substantial adverse effect on the forest.

Indeed, counsel’s response did not answer the court’s question, and the Forest Service has never explained (in its briefing nor at argument) what makes an adverse effect “substantial.” Even more telling, however, is that the “rarely, if ever” language used by counsel is *nowhere to be found* in the preamble to the 2012 Planning Rule, nor in *any other* Forest Service guidance that the court could find. The closest language to counsel’s assertion that the court could identify is in the preamble to the *2016 Amendment* to the 2012 Planning Rule, which states, “[i]t is unlikely that a change in land allocation for a small area would have substantial adverse effects.” 2016 Amendment to

2012 Rule, 81 Fed. Reg. at 90,728. This language was a response by the Forest Service to a public comment which was concerned that the proposed rule (the 2016 Amendment) might impose a burden on small changes to land allocation. The Forest Service's full response was as follows:

The 2012 rule did not require that every resource or use be present in every area. The Department clarifies in this final rule that directly related substantive requirements within §§ 219.8 through 219.11 apply within the scope and scale of the amendment. Changes in land allocation for a small area would likely require a similarly narrow application of the directly related substantive requirements, depending on the purpose and effects of the changes. It is unlikely that a change in land allocation for a small area would have substantial adverse effects.

Id.

Even assuming that this language from the 2016 Amendment's preamble is what counsel was referring to during argument, it still does not provide any support for the Forest Service's interpretation of "substantial adverse effects." A "change in land allocation for a small area" is plainly not the same as generalizing to any project-specific amendment, and "unlikely" is a far cry from "rarely, if ever." Perhaps this is why counsel struggled to define what "rarely, if ever" would mean in this context.

Thus, we find no basis in the law for the Forest Service's assertion that "rarely, if ever, will a project-specific amendment rise to the level of having a substantial adverse effect" on the natural forests.

In any event, the Forest Service's application of the "effects" prong of the directly related test was still flawed. In each instance in the ROD where the Forest Service concluded that the 2012 Planning Rule's substantive requirements were not "directly

related” to the Plan amendments, the ROD states that the amendment “will not cause substantial *long-term* adverse effects.” J.A. 39, 41, 43 (emphasis supplied). But nowhere do the regulations (nor does the ROD, nor does the Forest Service’s brief) state that a substantial adverse effect must be *long term* for the substantive requirement in the 2012 Planning Rule to be “directly related” to the amendment.

The Forest Service’s strained and implausible interpretations of “substantial adverse effects” are especially striking in light of the significant evidence in the record that the GWNF and MNF Plan amendments *would* cause substantial adverse effects on the forests. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 25 (“Sedimentation modeling indicates annual soil loss will be 200 to 800 percent above baseline erosion during the first year of construction, returning to pre-construction levels within 5 years following restoration”); *id.* at 2320 (“Full recovery of forested sites would take many decades.”); *id.* at 2351 (“It is unsubstantiated as to how [erosion] increases of that magnitude are considered moderate and impacts will be temporary and minimal.”).

The lengths to which the Forest Service apparently went to avoid applying the substantive protections of the 2012 Planning Rule -- its own regulation intended to protect national forests -- in order to accommodate the ACP project through national forest land on Atlantic’s timeline are striking, and inexplicable.

Accordingly, we conclude that the Forest Service’s determination that the GWNF and MNF Plan amendments would not have substantial adverse effects on the forests was arbitrary and capricious.

e.

Remand to the Forest Service

Because the 2012 Planning Rule requirements for soil, riparian resources, and threatened and endangered species are directly related to the purpose and effect of the GWNF and MNF Forest Plan amendments, the Forest Service must “apply [those] requirement[s] within the scope and scale of the amendment.” *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 603 (quoting 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(5) (alterations in *Sierra Club*)). Accordingly, we remand to the Forest Service for proper application of the Planning Rule requirements for soil, riparian resources, and threatened and endangered species to the Forest Plan amendments.

The Forest Service contends that remand is unnecessary because the Plan amendments already meet the substantive requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule. Thus, the Forest Service asserts, any error in applying the 2012 Planning Rule was harmless. We find no basis to support such a conclusion. In fact, the ROD suggests just the opposite is true: in its analysis of the amendments’ compliance with the 2012 Planning Rule’s substantive requirements, the Forest Service explicitly stated when an amendment met the applicable substantive requirement. For example, regarding the GWNF Plan amendment for utility corridors, the ROD states:

The FEIS evaluated a variety of options to transport natural gas and adequately analyzed the appropriate placement and sustainable management of the ACP. Consequently, *I find this amendment meets the 36 CFR 219.10(a)(3) planning rule requirement.* Since the amendment meets the rule requirement, there is no need to make a further determination as to whether the rule requirement is directly related to it.

J.A. 41–42 (emphasis supplied); *see also id.* at 44, 46, 47, 48 (similarly concluding that the Plan amendments for the ANST, scenic integrity objectives, road reconstruction, and management of old growth, respectively, meet the 2012 Planning Rule’s substantive requirements and thus “there is no need” to determine whether the substantive requirement is directly related to the amendment).

Yet, tellingly, the Forest Service specifically did *not* conclude that the GWNF and MNF Plan amendments for soils, riparian areas, and threatened and endangered species met the applicable 2012 Planning Rule’s substantive requirement. Instead, it concluded (incorrectly) that in each case, the substantive requirements were not directly related to the applicable Plan amendment. According to the ROD, conducting the directly related analysis would have been unnecessary if the amendment in fact satisfied the substantive requirement: where “the amendment meets the rule requirement, *there is no need to make a further determination as to whether the rule requirement is directly related to it.*” J.A. 41–42 (emphasis supplied)). Accordingly, the case must be remanded.

2.

Public Participation Requirements

Petitioners further assert that the Forest Service violated the NFMA because it provided no opportunity for public comment for four of the amended forest plan standards. Even assuming Petitioners are correct (a point the Forest Service disputes), Petitioners do not attempt to demonstrate “that the outcome of the process would have differed in the slightest had notice been at its meticulous best.” *Friends of Iwo Jima v. Nat’l Capital Planning Comm’n*, 176 F.3d 768, 774 (4th Cir. 1999). Without even an

allegation of prejudice, Petitioners fail to carry their burden to prove that any notice-related deficiency was prejudicial. Accordingly, we reject this argument.

3.

Accommodation of the ACP Project on Non-National Forest Land

Petitioners assert that the Forest Service violated NEPA by failing to consider alternatives that avoid national forest land. Relatedly, Petitioners argue that the Forest Service violated the GWNF and MNF Plans and the NFMA because it failed to demonstrate that the ACP project's needs could not be reasonably met on non-national forest lands.

The GWNF Plan limits "Special Use Authorizations" to "needs that *cannot be reasonably met* on non-[National Forest System] lands or that enhance programs and activities." J.A. 4068 (emphasis supplied). Similarly, an MNF Plan goal states: "[p]roposed special uses of [National Forest System] lands . . . are considered that meet public needs, are consistent with direction for other Forest resources and management prescriptions, and *cannot be accommodated* off the National Forest." J.A. 4069 (emphasis supplied). Finally, the Forest Service's regulations state: "[a]n authorized officer shall reject any proposal . . . if, upon further consideration, the officer determines that: . . . the proposed use would not be in the public interest." 36 C.F.R. § 251.54(e)(5)(ii). The Forest Service Manual provides further guidance on § 251.54(e)(5)(ii), directing that a proposed use should be authorized as "in the public interest" "only if . . . the proposed use *cannot reasonably be accommodated* off of National Forest System lands." Forest Serv. Manual, Addendum to Pet'rs' Br. 65–66

(emphasis supplied). The Forest Service Manual further directs, “[d]o not authorize the use of National Forest System lands solely because it affords the applicant a lower cost or less restrictive location.” *Id.* at 66.

We agree that the Forest Service violated its obligations under the NFMA and its own Forest Plans because it failed to demonstrate that the ACP project’s needs could not be reasonably met on non-national forest lands. The Forest Service’s ROD adopted and incorporated FERC’s alternative routes analysis in the EIS, but the EIS applied a different standard than the one imposed on the Forest Service by the NFMA and its own Forest Plans. In the EIS, FERC considered only whether a route alternative “confers a significant environmental advantage over the proposed route.” J.A. 1533. This is a significantly different standard than whether the proposed use “*cannot reasonably be accommodated* off of National Forest System lands.” Forest Serv. Manual, Addendum to Pet’rs’ Br. 65–66 (emphasis supplied); *cf. Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 604–05 (concluding that the Bureau of Land Management violated its MLA obligations where it failed to analyze whether alternative pipeline routes were “impractical,” as required by the Bureau’s regulations, and instead adopted an EIS that considered only whether an alternative route offered a “significant environmental advantage”).

Accordingly, adopting FERC’s EIS was not sufficient for the Forest Service to fulfill its obligations under the Forest Service Manual and its own Forest Plans, and the Forest Service did not purport to undertake this required analysis anywhere else in the ROD.

The Forest Service asserts that it “determines project consistency only ‘with respect to standards and guidelines,’ not general forest planning ‘goals’ like Monongahela LS17.” Resp’t’s Br. 24 (quoting 2012 Planning Rule, 77 Fed. Reg. at 21,241). As an initial matter, the Forest Service regulations and the Forest Service Manual apply to both the GWNF and the MNF, so even if the court were to disregard the MNF goal cited by Petitioners, the proposed use of national forest land must still fit the Forest Service Manual’s definition of “in the public use,” which contains essentially the same requirement as the MNF goal: that the proposed use cannot be reasonably accommodated outside of the national forest. *See* Forest Serv. Manual, Addendum to Pet’rs’ Br. 65–66.

However, the Forest Service’s assertion about forest planning goals and objectives deserves additional discussion. The regulatory guidance quoted by the Forest Service -- from the preamble to the 2012 Planning Rule, 77 Fed. Reg. at 21,241 -- is a response by the Forest Service to a public comment regarding the 2012 Planning Rule’s consistency requirement, which states:

The Forest Service policy was that consistency could only be determined with respect to standards and guidelines, or just standards, because *an individual project alone* could almost never achieve objectives and desired conditions. . . .

The Department continues to believe that the consistency requirement cannot be interpreted to require achievement of the desired conditions or objectives of a plan *by any single project or activity*, but we believe that we can provide direction for consistency to move the plan area toward desired conditions and objectives, *or to not preclude the eventual achievement of desired conditions or objectives*, as well as direction for consistency with the other plan components.

77 Fed. Reg. at 21,241 (emphasis supplied). In other words, even if the Forest Service is not required to conclude that an individual project alone *meets* a forest planning goal, it is not free to disregard the goal entirely -- as the Forest Service apparently wishes to do here.

The Forest Service was aware of its obligation to determine that the ACP project could not be reasonably accommodated on non-national forest land from the beginning of the project. Indeed, the Forest Service specifically cited to the Forest Service Manual and Forest Plan requirements in its initial scoping comments in response to FERC's Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS. *See* J.A. 3593 (“[T]he analysis must address Forest Service Manual direction that restricts special uses to those that cannot reasonably be accommodated on non-National Forest System lands (FSM 2703.2).”); *id.* at 3593–94 (stating that the GWNF Plan requires special use authorizations be “[l]imit[ed] to needs that cannot be reasonably met on non-[National Forest System] lands or that enhance programs and activities”). The Forest Service's failure to undertake this analysis violated the NFMA. Accordingly, we remand to the Forest Service for proper analysis of whether the ACP project's needs can be reasonably met on non-national forest lands, in compliance with the NFMA and the GWNF and MNF Plans.

B.

National Environmental Policy Act

As this court recently explained in *Sierra Club v. Forest Service*, Congress enacted NEPA “to reduce or eliminate environmental damage.” 897 F.3d at 590 (quoting *Dep't of Transp. v. Pub. Citizen*, 541 U.S. 752, 756 (2004)). “NEPA itself does not mandate

particular results in order to accomplish these ends,’ but rather, ‘imposes only procedural requirements on federal agencies with a particular focus on requiring agencies to undertake analyses of the environmental impact of their proposals and actions.’” *Id.* (quoting *Dep’t of Transp.*, 541 U.S. at 756–57).

NEPA requires that agencies consider alternatives to the proposed action, 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14, and “take a hard look at environmental consequences,” *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989) (internal quotation marks omitted). To that end, whenever a federal agency proposes to take a “major Federal action[] significantly affecting the quality of the human environment,” the agency must prepare a detailed EIS describing the likely environmental effects of the proposal, any unavoidable adverse environmental effects, and potential alternatives. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). Consideration of alternatives “is the heart of the [EIS].” 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14.

In this case, FERC was the lead agency charged with issuing the EIS, and the Forest Service acted as a cooperating agency by assisting FERC to analyze the environmental impacts to 430 acres of national forest lands on the proposed ACP route. As a cooperating agency, the Forest Service may adopt FERC’s EIS only if it undertakes “an independent review of the [EIS]” and “concludes that its comments and suggestions have been satisfied.” 40 C.F.R. § 1506.3(c); *see also Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 590. It must also ensure that the EIS is “adequate” under NEPA regulations. 40 C.F.R. § 1506.3(a). In reviewing an EIS, the court’s responsibility is to “determine whether the [agency] has considered the relevant factors and articulated a rational connection between

the facts found and the choice made.” *Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 594 (quoting *Balt. Gas & Elec. Co. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 87, 105 (1983)).

Petitioners assert that the Forest Service violated NEPA by (1) failing to study alternative off-forest routes, and (2) adopting a FEIS that failed to take a hard look at landslide risks, erosion, and degradation of water quality.

1.

Study of Alternative Off-Forest Routes

As noted above, an agency may only adopt an EIS if it “meets the standards for an adequate statement” under the applicable regulations. 40 C.F.R. § 1506.3(a). One applicable regulation provides:

If a [DEIS] is so inadequate *as to preclude meaningful analysis*, the agency shall prepare and circulate a revised draft of the appropriate portion. The agency shall make every effort to disclose and discuss at appropriate points in the draft statement all major points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action.

Id. § 1502.9(a) (emphasis supplied). Petitioners assert that FERC’s FEIS was inadequate because it failed to sufficiently study alternative pipeline routes for the ACP that avoided national forest lands. According to Petitioners, the Forest Service violated NEPA because it adopted FERC’s inadequate EIS without undertaking the required “independent review,” and because the FEIS did not satisfy the Forest Service’s earlier comments and suggestions on the DEIS. *Id.* § 1506.3(c).

In counter, the Forest Service asserts that once FERC had issued the Certificate of Convenience and Public Necessity, the choice before the Forest Service was simple: either approve the pipeline route as it was authorized by FERC or deny the right of way.

According to the Forest Service, since FERC was responsible for analyzing alternative pipeline routes, the Forest Service reasonably relied on that alternatives analysis in adopting the FEIS.

The Forest Service frames Petitioners' argument as an impermissible collateral attack on FERC's actions, but that ignores the Forest Service's obligation to "independent[ly] review" the EIS and ensure its comments and suggestions to the lead agency were satisfied before adopting it. 40 C.F.R. § 1506.3(c). Neither the Forest Service nor Atlantic points to evidence in the record to demonstrate that the Forest Service undertook the required independent review. To the contrary, the record suggests that they did not. Instead, the record reflects that at first the Forest Service strenuously objected to the lack of non-national forest route alternatives in the DEIS, but it eventually reversed course and adopted the FEIS even though the analysis of non-national forest alternatives was unchanged from the DEIS -- all in an effort to prevent Atlantic from having to obtain congressional approval for the project to cross the ANST.

From the beginning, the Forest Service made clear through its comments to FERC and Atlantic that the EIS would need to analyze non-national forest alternative routes and justify the necessity of any proposed route crossing of national forest lands. The Forest Service's scoping comments for the ACP project noted:

It is . . . necessary to understand why any proposed routes (preferred or alternative) crossing [National Forest System] lands are selected over those not crossing [National Forest System] lands. Therefore, the EIS should contain a comparison of project effects for routes crossing [National Forest System] lands versus routes not crossing [National Forest System] lands. Discussions and other relevant information should also be provided to justify the necessity of any proposed route crossing [National Forest

System] lands. . . . Comparisons of the alternatives should be based on analyses of site-specific impacts to resources potentially affected by the proposed project, which may not necessarily be correlated with the footprint of the proposed project.

J.A. 3593.

Then, FERC's DEIS indicated that "[a] significant factor in siting ACP was the location at which the pipeline would cross the ANST." J.A. 3207. As the DEIS stated, crossing the ANST on NPS lands would require congressional approval. "*Because of this legislative process*" -- that is, to avoid obtaining congressional approval to cross the ANST on NPS lands -- "Atlantic considered locations where the ANST was located on [Forest Service lands], which significantly constrained the pipeline route and severely limits opportunities for avoiding and/or minimizing the use of [National Forest System] lands." *Id.* at 3207-08 (emphasis supplied). Because of this, and even though ground resource surveys had not been conducted, FERC concluded that it "ha[d] not identified or received any information that suggests the shorter pipeline route through the National Forests has significantly greater impacts to sensitive resources than the alternative" that avoided national forest lands. *Id.* at 3208. In response to this analysis of off-forest routes in the DEIS, the Forest Service commented:

No analysis of a National Forest Avoidance Alternative has been conducted, and environmental impacts of this alternative have not been considered or compared to the proposed action. Therefore, the Forest Service cannot support the recommendation that the National Forest Avoidance Alternative be dropped from consideration. In our scoping comments, we requested that all alternatives, including a National Forest Avoidance Alternative, be fully addressed in regard to their feasibility and environmental effects. We hereby reiterate that request.

Id. at 2454. Further, in response to the DEIS's assertion that in general, as the length of a pipeline route increases, the environmental impacts also increase, the Forest Service commented: "Miles of line do not necessarily equate to severity of the environmental impact. The nature of the resources to be impacted needs to be considered. The Forest Service has previously requested that such comparative information on impacts be obtained and considered for alternatives to the proposed action." *Id.* at 2451.

Despite the Forest Service's concerns regarding the lack of study of off-forest alternatives, the "National Forest Avoidance Route Alternatives" section in the FEIS is identical to the DEIS. Nevertheless, on the very same day that FERC issued the FEIS, the Forest Service released its draft ROD, which proposed adopting the FEIS (and, consequently, the unchanged alternatives analysis). Without explaining the Forest Service's change of position from the scoping comments or its comments on the DEIS, the draft ROD states: "FERC's evaluation concluded that the major pipeline route alternatives and variations do not offer a significant environmental advantage when compared to the proposed route or would not be economically practical." J.A. 1411. The Forest Service's discussion on this point was essentially identical in its response to objections filed to the draft ROD and in its final ROD.⁴

⁴ The Forest Service's response to objections filed to the draft ROD stated:

The Project Record shows consideration of alternatives that avoid National Forests. One such alternative would have increased the route by 43 miles to the south and another would have increased the route by 15 miles to the north. The FERC noted, as a general matter, environmental impacts increase as the length of a pipeline route increases. Furthermore, the FERC lacked information concluding

(Continued)

The Forest Service asserts, “Petitioners present no record evidence that FERC did not” continue to analyze non-national forest alternatives following the Forest Service’s comments on the DEIS. Resp’t’s Br. 39. But no such analysis is apparent anywhere in the record, and most tellingly, neither the Forest Service nor Atlantic even attempt to identify evidence to demonstrate that FERC did anything to address the Forest Service’s concerns about off-forest alternative routes. What is apparent from the record is that: (1) the Forest Service repeatedly expressed concerns about the need to analyze alternative pipeline routes that avoided the national forests (particularly in the scoping comments, comments on the draft resource reports, and the DEIS); (2) FERC’s analysis of alternative pipeline routes remained unchanged from the DEIS to the FEIS, and there is no other evidence apparent from the record that FERC addressed the Forest Service’s concerns about off-forest alternative routes; and (3) the Forest Service never explains, in

a shorter overall route through NFS lands would have significantly greater impacts on sensitive resources Therefore, it was concluded these alternatives would not provide a significant environmental advantage over a shorter route that passes through National Forests.

J.A. 676. Similarly, the final ROD stated:

The proposed crossing of the MNF and GWNF received a considerable amount of comment and criticism from stakeholders, and accordingly, resulted in a number of evaluated route alternatives and variations. FERC evaluated . . . several variations to avoid or minimize crossing of [Forest Service] and [NPS] lands. . . . FERC’s evaluation concluded the major pipeline route alternatives and variations do not offer a significant environmental advantage when compared to the proposed route or would not be economically practical.

Id. at 48.

the ROD or elsewhere, how its concerns about off-forest alternative routes were assuaged.

The chain of events surrounding the Forest Service's sudden acquiescence to the alternatives analysis in the FEIS is similar to that in *Sierra Club v. Forest Service*, where we determined that the Forest Service had acted arbitrarily and capriciously in adopting the sedimentation analysis in the FEIS for a different pipeline project. *See Sierra Club*, 897 F.3d at 594–96. Here, like in *Sierra Club*, “[g]iven the circumstances, we simply cannot conclude that the Forest Service undertook an independent review and determined that its comments and concerns were satisfied” when it seemingly dropped its demand that off-forest alternative routes be studied before the ACP was authorized without any further analysis. *Id.* at 595. In light of this, and particularly considering the Forest Service's earlier skepticism that location decisions for the ACP were made solely to avoid congressional approval,⁵ we hold that adopting the unchanged alternatives analysis in the FEIS was arbitrary and capricious.

2.

Analysis of Landslide Risks, Erosion, and Degradation of Water Quality

Petitioners further contend that the Forest Service's deficient analysis of landslide risks, erosion impacts, and water quality degradation from the ACP project violated

⁵ *See, e.g.*, J.A. 3661 (“[T]he report should . . . not base all of the routing decisions for the [ANST] crossing on project timeline issues with getting [c]ongressional approval. The proposed location for crossing the [ANST] need[s] to be based on sound resource and compelling public interest determinations.”).

NEPA. Specifically, Petitioners assert that the Forest Service abandoned its request for ten site-specific stabilization designs prior to granting the SUP, which it previously stated were necessary to evaluate effects under NEPA, and instead accepted the two that Atlantic provided as “adequate” without explanation for this change in position. Additionally, Petitioners assert that Atlantic’s erosion and sedimentation mitigation plan had not been determined at the time the FEIS and ROD were issued. Thus, the Forest Service did not know if the mitigation measures it relied on to approve the project would actually be successful. As a result, Petitioners argue that the FEIS does not provide “a thorough investigation into the environmental impacts of [the] agency’s action.” Pet’rs’ Reply Br. 29 (quoting *Nat’l Audubon Soc’y v. Dep’t of Navy*, 422 F.3d 174, 185 (4th Cir. 2005)). For its part, the Forest Service contends that it thoroughly analyzed the impacts of the proposed route on national forest lands, and that NEPA does not require an agency to formulate and adopt a complete mitigation plan before it can act.

As noted above, NEPA does not require the Forest Service to ensure “environment-friendly outcomes.” *Nat’l Audubon Soc’y*, 422 F.3d at 184. Rather, “an agency decision is acceptable even if there will be negative environmental impacts resulting from it, so long as the agency considered these costs and still decided that other benefits outweighed them. ‘NEPA merely prohibits uninformed -- rather than unwise -- agency action.’” *Id.* (quoting *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 350–51 (citations omitted)). Nevertheless, an EIS must still “contain a detailed discussion of possible mitigation measures.” *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 351. Further, NEPA requires “particular care” “when

the environment that may be damaged is one that Congress has specially designated for federal protection,” such as national forests. *Nat’l Audubon Soc’y*, 422 F.3d at 186–87.

We conclude that the Forest Service violated NEPA by failing to take a hard look at the environmental consequences of the ACP project. The Forest Service expressed serious concerns that the DEIS lacked necessary information to evaluate landslide risks, erosion impacts, and degradation of water quality, and it further lacked information about the effectiveness of mitigation techniques to reduce those risks.

Specifically, the record reflects that the Forest Service voiced concerns about (1) authorizing the SUP without ten site-specific stabilization designs to demonstrate the effectiveness of Atlantic’s BIC program; (2) the overly high efficiency rate of erosion control devices used in the sedimentation analysis (96 percent); (3) relying on the use of water bars as a mitigation technique, when Atlantic had not analyzed whether water bars would mitigate or exacerbate erosion effects during construction; and (4) Atlantic’s use of averaged versus episodic sediment calculations to analyze the water resource impacts from increases in sedimentation due to the ACP project.

However, the FEIS did not address any of these concerns; rather, it made clear that this incomplete and/or inaccurate analysis in the DEIS remained incomplete. The FEIS stated (among other examples): “slope instability/landslide risk reduction measures have not been completed or have not been adopted,” J.A. 1615; “[Atlantic is] currently working to provide documentation of the *likelihood* that their proposed design features and mitigation measures would *minimize* the risk of landslides in the project area,” *id.* at 1616 (emphasis supplied); “specific [erosion] effects are unknown” and “it is unclear if

erosion control and rehabilitation measures would meet the standards of the Forest Plan[s],” *id.* at 1659; and “water resource impacts from sedimentation are largely uncertain,” *id.* at 1663.

Accordingly, the FEIS could not have satisfied the Forest Service’s concerns that the DEIS lacked necessary information to evaluate the environmental consequences of the pipeline. Indeed, the FEIS conceded that the Forest Service’s concerns remained unresolved. Nevertheless, as Atlantic’s deadlines drew near, the Forest Service disregarded these concerns and adopted the FEIS -- including its conclusions that landslide risks, erosion impacts, and degradation of water quality remained unknown -- the very same day FERC issued it. To support its decision to approve the project and grant the SUP, the Forest Service relied on the very mitigation measures it previously found unreliable. This was insufficient to satisfy NEPA, and did not constitute the necessary hard look at the environmental consequences of the ACP project.

a.

Landslide Risks

The Forest Service clearly explained its concerns about landslides, erosion, and pipeline safety and stability in its October 24, 2016 letter requesting the ten site-specific stabilization designs:

The route for the [ACP project] proposed by [Atlantic] would cross some very challenging terrain in the central Appalachians. Potentially difficult situations include steep slopes, presence of headwater streams, geologic formations with high slippage potential, highly erodible soils, and the presence of high-value natural resources downslope of high hazard areas. These hazards are exacerbated by high annual rates of precipitation and the potential for extreme precipitation events.

Similar hazards on other smaller pipeline projects in the central Appalachians have led to slope failures, erosion and sedimentation incidents, and damage to aquatic resources. Therefore, the [Forest Service] is concerned that crossing such challenging terrain with a much larger pipeline could present a high risk of failures that lead to resource damage.

J.A. 3379.

In addition to highlighting these concerns, the Forest Service's October 24, 2016 letter made clear that the ten selected sites were "merely representative sites," required for the Forest Service to determine whether the ACP project could be permitted in the GWNF and MNF. J.A. 3379. In other words, the site designs were needed to aid the Forest Service in its decision whether to permit the pipeline at all. Accordingly, the Forest Service's later decision to only require the designs prior to construction was not simply a question of timing. It meant the Forest Service approved the pipeline without information it previously determined was necessary to making its decision, and it did so without acknowledging, much less explaining, its change in position.

The Forest Service's reversal is particularly puzzling considering the reason it requested the site-specific stabilization designs in the first place: to demonstrate that Atlantic's BIC program could actually work in particular conditions, rather than simply being a "cookbook with generalities." J.A. 2514. The Forest Service also conducted a literature review on Atlantic's BIC incremental controls to attempt to determine the effectiveness of these measures. Far from proving the effectiveness of the BIC program, the literature review concluded: "[T]he majority of these BIC incremental controls are either too new to provide any real insight to the effectiveness on erosion control,

especially on steep slopes, or there has not been any research to prove the effectiveness of these incremental controls for adequate erosion control.” *Id.* at 3703.

Thus, despite its own well-documented concerns with Atlantic’s mitigation plans, the Forest Service abandoned its request for the eight site-specific stabilization designs and adopted the FEIS, all without science-based evidence of the BIC program’s effectiveness. This falls far short of NEPA’s hard look requirement, and the Forest Service’s brief, conclusory letter stating that the information provided by Atlantic was “adequate” is insufficient to show that the Forest Service’s concerns had been addressed as NEPA requires. J.A. 1881.

Perhaps nothing demonstrates the dangers of the Forest Service’s insufficient analysis of landslide risks clearer than the FEIS’s use of the Columbia Gas Transmission pipeline as an example of an existing pipeline in the Appalachian Mountains that safely crosses karst terrain. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 1589, 1609 (“There are differences between ACP and corridor and the Columbia pipeline project and corridor, and so, there can be more potential for project-induced slope failures in the ACP corridor. But the decades of slope stability performance of the Columbia pipeline corridor on slopes generally similar to those along the ACP pipeline route is relevant information to consider.”). Significantly, during the briefing of this case, a landslide in Marshall County, West Virginia, caused the Columbia pipeline -- highlighted by the Forest Service for its safety and stability -- to

rupture and explode.⁶ Clearly, the Forest Service's concerns about landslide risks and pipeline safety highlighted in its October 24, 2016 letter deserve serious consideration, for the protection of both the environment and the public.

b.

Erosion Impacts and Degradation of Water Quality

In adopting the FEIS and approving the pipeline, the Forest Service concluded that because of “mitigation measures, impacts on groundwater and surface waters will be effectively minimized or mitigated.” J.A. 25. However, as explained above, the Forest Service had previously expressed serious concerns about the extensive erosion and sedimentation that the ACP project could cause, and it additionally questioned the mitigation techniques that Atlantic relied on to reduce those impacts. This is particularly true regarding the overly high efficiency rate of erosion control devices used in the sedimentation analysis (96 percent), the use of water bars as a mitigation technique, and the use of averaged versus episodic sediment calculations to analyze water resource impacts in the sedimentation analysis. Despite these concerns, and the FEIS's conclusion that “specific [erosion] effects [remained] unknown,” *id.* at 1659, the Forest Service

⁶ See, e.g., Anya Litvak, *Landslide Caused West Virginia Pipeline Explosion*, *TransCanada Reports*, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (July 11, 2018), <http://www.post-gazette.com/business/powersource/2018/07/11/Landslide-caused-pipeline-explosion-Columbia-Gas-reported/stories/201807100176>. We can take judicial notice of this fact because it “is not subject to reasonable dispute” and “can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b).

nevertheless relied on the incomplete analysis in the FEIS and disregarded its concerns about the effectiveness of the mitigation techniques.

For example, in the draft biologic evaluation, Atlantic asserted that installation of erosion control devices would “reduce erosion by about 96 percent.” J.A. 2633. The Forest Service criticized this conclusion in its March 10, 2017 comments to the draft biologic evaluation, stating, “Use of lab testing and efficiency rates are inappropriate for steep slope pipeline construction. Update model with more conservative assumptions about containment efficiencies. Document the literature references that apply to efficiencies in the field, particularly mountainous terrain in WV and VA.” *Id.* at 2357.

However, Atlantic did not comply with the Forest Service’s request, and the 96 percent erosion control efficiency rate remained in Atlantic’s August 2017 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Modeling Report. *See* J.A. 909 (“Installation of [erosion control devices] was predicted to reduce erosion by about 96 percent.”). We note that this report was issued five months *after* the Forest Service directed Atlantic to update its erosion efficiency rate, one month after the Forest Service issued its draft ROD, just two months before the final version of the COM Plan was issued, and only three months before the Forest Service issued the final ROD. Accordingly, we see no evidence in the record that the Forest Service’s concerns regarding the 96 percent erosion control efficiency rate were ever resolved; nonetheless, the Forest Service ultimately relied on this figure to determine that Atlantic’s proposed mitigation measures would effectively reduce erosion and sedimentation impacts from the ACP project.

During oral argument, Atlantic claimed that the Forest Service's concern about the 96 percent efficiency rate was resolved because Atlantic agreed not to use silt fences as a mitigation technique in certain areas, which it claims were the cause of the "overly optimistic" efficiency rate. Oral Argument at 37:50–39:41. As counsel for Atlantic stated:

The Forest Service never accepted the 96 percent efficiency. Indeed, that model was predicated on a standard erosion and sediment control device called the silt fence. Instead of debating . . . over the percent effectiveness of the silt fence, the Forest Service made a much more direct and compelling move, which was to prohibit the use of silt fences in the areas over which it had concern. . . Atlantic committed not to use the silt fences that were the subject of the overly optimistic erosion sediment model.

Id.

As an initial matter, we note that the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Modeling Report attributes the 96 percent erosion control efficiency rate to all erosion control devices "such as silt fences, waterbars, and mulch application," not just silt fences. J.A. 929. Additionally, the final draft of the COM Plan is riddled with uses of silt fences as proposed mitigation techniques. *See, e.g., id.* at 303, 409, 473, 475, 586, 587.

However, even if Atlantic is correct that it committed not to use silt fences in certain areas, this is beside the point. The use of silt fences was not the problem. The problem, as the Forest Service itself pointed out, was assuming that these devices would function nearly perfectly to reduce erosion and sediment, despite a wealth of evidence to the contrary. This assumption remained in the August 2017 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Modeling Report. *See* J.A. 908 n.2 ("The effectiveness predicted by the model is influenced by slope, soil, groundcover, and type of erosion control device; *the*

model assumes perfect installation, soil retention, and maintenance.” (emphasis supplied)). This assumption infected the sedimentation model -- the model that produced the “200 to 800 percent above baseline erosion” estimate cited in in the ROD. *Id.* at 25.

Crucially, we can identify no other more conservative efficiency rate used to correct the sedimentation model which drove the Forest Service’s erosion and sedimentation analysis. Indeed, the use of the 96 percent efficiency rate in the August 2017 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Modeling Report, which was issued only three months before the Forest Service’s final ROD, suggests that the Forest Service’s concern with Atlantic’s overly high efficiency rate for erosion control devices was never resolved. *See* J.A. 908–09 (“Installation of [erosion control devices] was predicted to reduce erosion by about 96 percent.”).

Additionally, the FEIS relied on the use of water bars as a mitigation technique that would reduce the environmental impacts of the ACP project. *See* J.A. 1662 (“The use of water bars (i.e., slope breakers) was assumed on long slopes”). The Forest Service had previously stated in its comments on Atlantic’s updated biologic evaluation that further analysis was needed to determine whether water bars would be effective: “Slope breaker locations relative to pertinent habitat features need to be disclosed[.] It is important to be sure that they are not potentially directing water into habitats (in which case they would actually do more harm than good).” *Id.* at 2337. Nevertheless, the FEIS candidly acknowledged that this further analysis was never done:

[W]ater bars create concentrated flows where they discharge adjoining off right-of-way areas. *The [Forest Service] has stated that Atlantic has not assessed how or whether the adjoining areas can receive concentrated*

flows, or whether measures would be implemented to allow these areas to safely receive and convey the concentrated flows. In addition, the slopes to be encountered in the MNF and GWNF would require several water bars to be “stacked” along their length, creating multiple points of discharge. The [Forest Service] has stated the potential impacts of multiple points of concentrated discharges onto the adjoining areas has not been assessed.

Id. at 1663 (emphasis supplied). Once again, the Forest Service adopted the FEIS (including its use of water bars as a mitigation technique), issued its ROD, and granted the SUP based on an erosion and sedimentation analysis using water bars as a mitigation technique, despite the clear evidence in the record that (1) the Forest Service had concerns with this technique; (2) the Forest Service’s concerns were not resolved in the FEIS; and (3) the effectiveness of water bars for this project was never analyzed.

Finally, the record further reflects that the Forest Service believed Atlantic used an incorrect calculation to analyze how sedimentation from the ACP project would impact aquatic species. In its draft biologic evaluation, Atlantic analyzed the total sediment that would erode a stream in a year divided by the volume of water that would flow through the stream in a year -- to create an *average* sediment level over an entire year -- rather than analyzing sediment levels in terms of discrete episodic events, where the sediment levels vary based on precipitation events that cause larger amounts of erosion to enter the stream. In other words, Atlantic employed a simplistic (and unrealistic) calculation that made in-stream sedimentation levels look much lower than they would be during construction. Of note, the Forest Service sharply criticized this approach in its comments on the draft biologic report:

This entire paragraph has false rationale and needs to be deleted or modified extensively. Erosion and sediment transport to streams cannot be

averaged evenly over a year, rather it happens in discrete episodic events. It is not appropriate to minimize impacts by making a comparison of total load evenly spread over time. The point of the load calculation is to address impacts to sensitive aquatic species which are impacted by flow and timing of sediment during these erosion events.

J.A. 2358. However, despite the Forest Service's concerns with Atlantic's calculations in the sedimentation analysis, the record does not indicate that Atlantic ever updated its calculation to reflect actual conditions. Nevertheless, the Forest Service adopted Atlantic's updated biologic report and the FEIS, and it concluded that erosion and sedimentation from the ACP project would not substantially adversely affect sensitive aquatic species.

The Forest Service argues -- correctly -- that NEPA does not require a fully formed mitigation plan to be in place. As this court has noted, "it would be inconsistent with NEPA's reliance on procedural mechanisms -- as opposed to substantive, result-based standards -- to demand the presence of a fully developed plan that will mitigate environmental harm before an agency can act." *Robertson*, 490 U.S. at 353. However, in this case, the Forest Service adopted the FEIS and issued its draft ROD *in reliance on a mitigation plan that had not been established*, and one that, as demonstrated by the Forest Service's own concerns, had not been proven effective.

To satisfy NEPA in this case, the Forest Service needed to resolve its own concerns with the EIS -- which, for the reasons we have explained, it did not do -- and it needed to have a reasonable basis for concluding that the mitigation plan, once fully formed, *would be effective*. Here, the Forest Service relied on the generalities of the BIC program and other techniques proposed by Atlantic to achieve particular mitigating

results, with neither actual site designs nor science-based evidence demonstrating such results were likely. This is precisely the sort of uninformed agency action that NEPA prohibits. *See Nat'l Audubon Soc'y*, 422 F.3d at 184.

Accordingly, we cannot conclude that the Forest Service took a hard look at the environmental consequences of its decision. Rather, the record before us readily leads to the conclusion that the Forest Service's approval of the project "was a preordained decision" and the Forest Service "'reverse engineered' the [ROD] to justify this outcome," despite that the Forest Service lacked necessary information about the environmental impacts of the project. *Nat'l Audubon Soc'y*, 422 F.3d at 183 (concluding that the U.S. Navy "reverse engineered" its EIS to achieve a particular outcome, and although "[t]he deficiencies in each area of the Navy's analysis would not, on their own, be sufficient to invalidate the EIS," "a review of the various components of the EIS taken together indicates that the Navy did not conduct the 'hard look' that NEPA requires.").

Pursuant to NEPA, we conclude the Forest Service acted arbitrarily and capriciously in adopting the FEIS and granting the SUP. Upon remand, the Forest Service should explain its decision that receiving only two of the eight site-specific stabilization designs was "adequate" to determine the environmental effects of the ACP project, and it should also explain how it took a "hard look" at the erosion, sedimentation, and water quality issues discussed here considering the Forest Service's numerous concerns that were not addressed in the FEIS. If supplemental analysis is needed, particularly regarding the effectiveness of mitigation strategies relied on in the COM Plan, the Forest Service should perform that analysis as well.

C.

Mineral Leasing Act

1.

The MLA authorizes the “Secretary of the Interior or appropriate agency head” to grant gas pipeline rights of way across “Federal lands.” 30 U.S.C. § 185(a). As relevant here, “Federal lands” means “all lands owned by the United States *except lands in the National Park System.*” 30 U.S.C. § 185(b)(1) (emphasis supplied). Pursuant to the Park Service’s Organic Act, land in the National Park System includes “any area of land and water administered by the Secretary [of the Interior]” through NPS. 54 U.S.C. § 100501.

Congress designated the ANST as a National Scenic Trail administered by the Secretary of the Interior, who delegated that duty to NPS. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1244(a)(1). Accordingly, the ANST is land in the National Park System. The parties are generally in agreement about this; after NPS informed FERC that “the entire [ANST] corridor [is] part of the ANST park unit” and a “unit” of the National Park System, J.A. 1849, 3186, FERC’s FEIS concluded that NPS is “the lead federal agency for the administration of the entire ANST” and that the ANST “is a ‘unit’ of the national park system,” J.A. 1794. The parties also do not dispute that NPS indicated it does not have authority under the MLA to grant pipeline rights of way across the ANST. However, the parties disagree about whether the Forest Service has the authority to grant such rights of way across the ANST. The FEIS concluded:

The ANST is a unit of the National Park system; *however*, the lands acquired and administered by the [Forest Service] for the ANST are [National Forest System] lands and subject exclusively to [Forest Service]

regulations and management authority. . . . [A]n authorization from the NPS is not required for Atlantic’s proposed ANST crossing on [National Forest System] lands.”

Id. at 1489 (emphasis supplied).

The Forest Service asserts that the MLA authorizes the Forest Service to grant pipeline rights of way on Forest Service land traversed by the ANST. Specifically, the Forest Service argues that the National Trails System Act, which provides for the administration of national trails like the ANST, distinguishes between the “overall” administration of the ANST (with which NPS is charged) and administration of the ANST’s underlying lands (most of which are under the jurisdiction of other agencies, like the Forest Service). Pursuant to this reading of the National Trails System Act, the Forest Service asserts, the MLA authorizes the Forest Service to grant pipeline rights of way on portions of the ANST traversing lands administered by the Forest Service.

The Forest Service largely relies on the following language from the National Trails System Act to support this argument:

The Secretary of the Interior *or the Secretary of Agriculture as the case may be*, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the national trails system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system *and the national forest system, respectively*: Provided, That any conditions contained in such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purposes of this chapter.

16 U.S.C. § 1248(a) (emphasis supplied). The MLA, the Forest Service asserts, prevents NPS from authorizing pipeline rights of way across components of the ANST on *National Park System* lands, but it does not prevent the Forest System from authorizing pipeline rights of way across components of the ANST on *National Forest System* lands.

In any event, the Forest Service concedes that its position on this issue is entitled to no judicial deference. *See* Resp't's Surreply Br. 12–13.

The problem with the Forest Service's argument is it misreads both the MLA and the National Trails System Act. The MLA specifically excludes *lands* in the National Park System from the authority of the Secretary of the Interior “or appropriate agency head” to grant pipeline rights of way. *See* 30 U.S.C. §§ 185(a), 185(b)(1). In other words, the MLA concerns the *land*, not the agency. The FEIS concluded, and the parties agree, that the ANST is a unit of the National Park System. Accordingly, even if the Forest Service were the “appropriate agency head” in this instance, it could not grant a pipeline right of way across the ANST pursuant to the MLA. Interpreting the MLA as the Forest Service argues would give the Forest Service more authority than NPS on National Park System land. This defies logic.

Further, the Forest Service is *not* the “appropriate agency head” for the ANST. The Forest Service's arguments notwithstanding, the National Trails System Act does not distinguish between various levels of administration of the ANST (“overall” versus by “jurisdiction”); rather, as NPS explained to FERC, the Act is clear that the Secretary of the Interior *administers* the entire ANST, while “other affected State and Federal agencies,” like the Forest Service, *manage* trail components under their jurisdiction. *See* 16 U.S.C. §§ 144(a), 1246(a). Indeed, 16 U.S.C. § 1246(a) clearly distinguishes between trail administration and management:

The Secretary charged with the overall *administration* of a trail pursuant to section 1244(a) of this title shall, in *administering and managing* the trail, consult with the heads of all other affected State and Federal agencies.

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to transfer among Federal agencies any *management responsibilities* established under any other law for federally *administered* lands which are components of the National Trails System.

§ 1246(a)(1)(A) (emphasis supplied).

Section 1248(a) of the Act does not transfer *administration* responsibilities of the ANST to the Forest Service simply because the Forest Service *manages* land underlying components of the ANST. Although it is true that § 1248(a) does permit the Secretary charged with overall administration of a national trail -- “[t]he Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as the case may be” -- to grant easements and rights of way in accordance with the laws applicable to either the National Park System or the National Forest System, in this case, the applicable *administrator* is the Secretary of the Interior, not the Secretary of Agriculture, and the applicable laws are those of the National Park System. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1244(a)(1) (“The Appalachian Trail shall be administered primarily as a footpath by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.”). Other national trails are *administered* by the Secretary of Agriculture and are subject to laws applicable to the National Forest System -- the ANST is simply not one of those trails. *See, e.g.,* § 1244(a)(2), (5), (13), (14), (27), (30) (charging the Secretary of Agriculture with overall administration of the Pacific Crest Trail, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the Florida National Scenic Trail, the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, the Arizona National Scenic Trail, and the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail).

The Forest Service's arguments to the contrary are unavailing, and the Forest Service does not have statutory authority to grant pipeline rights of way across the ANST pursuant the MLA. The Forest Service's ROD and SUP granting this right of way are, accordingly, vacated.

2.

The Forest Service also argues that Petitioners have no standing to bring this challenge because they allege no harm traceable to the right of way grant. For the reasons this court explained in *Sierra Club v. U.S. Department of the Interior*, this standing argument fails. *See* 899 F.3d 260, 282–85 (4th Cir. 2018). Petitioners' alleged injuries are fairly traceable to the Forest Service because “without [the Forest Service's] grant of a right of way, the pipeline could not have been authorized in its currently proposed form. It therefore cannot be said that Petitioners' injuries are ‘the result of the independent action of some third party not before the court.’” *Id.* at 284 (quoting *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 168–69 (1997)).

Furthermore, the Forest Service asserts that Petitioners waived their argument that the Forest Service lacks statutory authority to grant rights of way across the ANST because Petitioners failed to adequately raise that argument before the Forest Service. In comments on the draft ROD, Petitioners objected to the agency's failure to consider non-national forest routes for the pipeline and the viability of Atlantic's proposed method for crossing the ANST. Petitioners did not challenge the Forest Service's authority to issue the right of way in the first instance.

Those challenging agency actions, such as Petitioners here, are generally required to raise their arguments to the agency during the administrative review process and to exhaust their administrative remedies before this Court may consider their arguments. *See* 7 U.S.C. § 6912(e). Nonetheless, the draft ROD -- to which the Forest Service claims that Petitioners should have lodged their MLA objection -- nowhere mentions that the Forest Service was contemplating granting right of way through lands administered by *NPS*, or the ANST, in particular. To the contrary, the draft ROD characterizes the decision to be made as “[W]hether to authorize the use and occupancy of *NFS* lands for [Atlantic] to construct, operate, maintain, and eventually decommission a natural gas pipeline that crosses *NFS lands administered by the MNF and GWNF*.” J.A. 1378 (emphasis added).

Because (1) the draft ROD purported to be considering granting right of way through *only* Forest Service “lands administered by the MNF and GWNF” and (2) the FEIS, upon which the draft ROD relied, stated that NPS “administered” the entire ANST and that the entire ANST is a “unit” of the National Park System, there was no reason for Petitioners, or any other public commenter, to believe that the ROD or the SUP would grant right of way across the ANST. To be sure, Petitioners may have been on notice from the FEIS that the pipeline would require a right of way across the ANST from some agency at some point, but Petitioners had no way to know that such right of way would be granted by the Forest Service through the ROD. Indeed, the plain language of the SUP authorizes Atlantic “to use or occupy” only “*National Forest System lands in the [MNF] and the [GWNF] of the National Forest System*.” Put simply, the Forest Service

never notified the public that it intended to grant Atlantic right of way through a unit of the National Park System like the ANST.

Furthermore, and significantly, the draft ROD nowhere mentions that the Forest Service intended to rely on the MLA as the basis of its authority to grant the right of way across the ANST. Indeed, regarding the MLA, the FEIS stated only that separate, congressional approval would be required if NPS were the agency issuing the right of way. *See, e.g., Bowen v. City of New York*, 476 U.S. 467, 482–87 (1986) (refusing to enforce exhaustion requirement when plaintiffs could not have been expected to administratively “attack a policy they could not be aware existed” (internal quotation marks omitted)); *Beth V. v. Carroll*, 87 F.3d 80, 83 (3d Cir. 1996) (excepting plaintiff from statutory exhaustion requirement when he “was given no prior notice or opportunity to object” and requiring exhaustion would be “futile”).

Moreover, the question of whether the MLA authorized the Forest Service to issue the SUP is a purely legal question that this Court may answer without the benefit of the Forest Service’s expertise. Our sister courts have recognized an exception to the administrative exhaustion requirement for such legal issues. *See Bartlett v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 716 F.3d 464, 474 (8th Cir. 2013); *Vt. Dep’t of Pub. Serv. v. United States*, 684 F.3d 149, 159–60 (D.C. Cir. 2012); *Beth V.*, 87 F.3d at 88. Under the legal question exception, a party’s failure to exhaust administrative remedies is excused if the issues “are legal questions which are not suitable for administrative resolution and are more properly resolved by the courts.” *Bartlett*, 716 F.3d at 474 (citation omitted). This exception is narrow. *See id.*; 7 West’s Fed. Admin. Prac. § 8226 (2018) (“[C]ourts have

plenary power over questions of law, but usually legal questions must first be presented to the agency.”). Nonetheless, when the agency has no expertise in the issue, and no factual disputes must be resolved, the question may be ripe for judicial review notwithstanding a party’s failure to exhaust its administrative remedies. *See Ace Prop. and Cas. Ins. Co. v. Fed. Crop Ins. Corp.*, 440 F.3d 992, 1001 (8th Cir. 2006); *see also EEOC v. Seafarers Int’l Union*, 394 F.3d 197, 201 (4th Cir. 2005) (discussing exhaustion exception for legal issues and stating that “courts have limited it to issues that are quintessentially legal and fail to implicate the agency’s expertise in any meaningful manner” (citation omitted)).

The issue of whether the Forest Service had authority under the MLA to issue a right of way across the ANST is a question of statutory interpretation. Such a question is the peculiar province of the courts. Indeed, “[t]he judiciary is the final authority on issues of statutory construction” *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 843 n.9 (1984). And the Forest Service has pointed to no factual disputes that must otherwise be resolved before the Court may determine the scope of the agency’s authority under the MLA.

Accordingly, because (1) Petitioners were not put on notice that the right of way across the ANST would be granted by the Forest Service through the ROD; (2) the Forest Service gave no hint of the legal authority that it would claim in issuing the SUP during the administrative review process; and (3) the Forest Service’s authority to issue rights of way pursuant to the MLA is a purely legal question, we decline to find that Petitioners

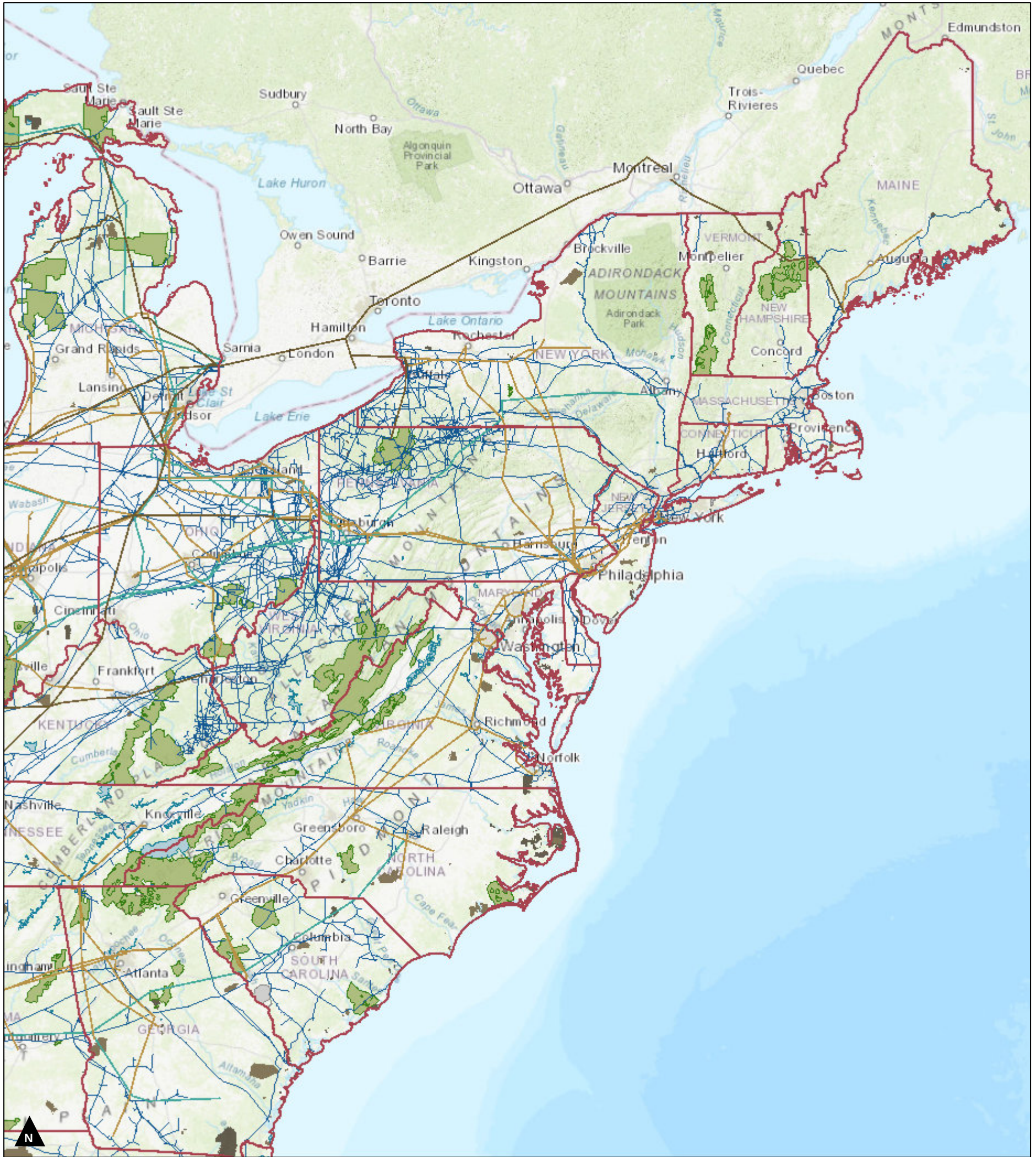
were required to exhaust their administrative remedies in connection with their MLA argument.

IV.

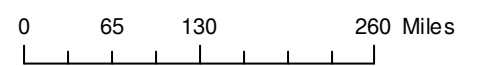
We trust the United States Forest Service to “speak for the trees, for the trees have no tongues.” Dr. Seuss, *The Lorax* (1971). A thorough review of the record leads to the necessary conclusion that the Forest Service abdicated its responsibility to preserve national forest resources. This conclusion is particularly informed by the Forest Service’s serious environmental concerns that were suddenly, and mysteriously, assuaged in time to meet a private pipeline company’s deadlines. Accordingly, for the reasons set forth herein, we grant the petition to review the Forest Service’s Record of Decision and Special Use Permit, vacate the Forest Service’s decisions, and remand to the Forest Service for proceedings consistent with this opinion.

*PETITION FOR REVIEW GRANTED,
VACATED AND REMANDED*

APPENDIX B



layer0:Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN,



- State/Territory Boundary
- Crude Oil Pipeline (z)
- Petroleum Product Pipeline (z)
- HGL Pipeline (z)
- Natural Gas Inter/Intrastate Pipeline (z)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Forest Service (FS)
- Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Other Federal Lands



Appalachian Trail Map



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