

1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
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3 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION,)
4 ET AL.,)
5 Petitioners,)
6 v.) No. 23-1300
7 TEXAS, ET AL.,)
8 Respondents.)
9 - - - - -
10 INTERIM STORAGE PARTNERS, LLC,)
11 Petitioner,)
12 v.) No. 23-1312
13 TEXAS, ET AL.,)
14 Respondents.)

15 - - - - -
16 Washington, D.C.
17 Wednesday, March 5, 2025

18
19 The above-entitled matter came on for
20 oral argument before the Supreme Court of the
21 United States at 10:07 a.m.

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1 APPEARANCES:
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4 of the Petitioners in Case 23-1300.
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P R O C E E D I N G S

(10:07 a.m.)

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear argument this morning in Case 23-1300, Nuclear Regulatory Commission versus Texas, and the consolidated case.

Mr. Stewart.

ORAL ARGUMENT OF MALCOLM L. STEWART
ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS IN CASE 23-1300

MR. STEWART: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court:

First, the petitions for review should be dismissed because neither Texas nor Fasken was a party to the NRC licensing proceedings. Texas did not try to intervene in the agency adjudication. Fasken moved to intervene, but its request was denied, and the D.C. Circuit affirmed the denial. And there is no sound basis for the Fifth Circuit's ultra vires exception to the Hobbs Act's "party aggrieved" requirement.

If the Court reaches the merits, it should reverse the court of appeals' judgment. The Atomic Energy Act prohibits the unlicensed possession of spent nuclear fuel's constituent

1 parts while authorizing the Commission to
2 license private interim storage of those
3 substances. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act left
4 that scheme intact. And, since 1980, the NRC's
5 regulations have provided for both onsite and
6 offsite storage. That system allows a
7 substantial role for private market responses to
8 the country's nuclear waste storage issues,
9 subject to Commission oversight to ensure that
10 storage is safe and consistent with statutory
11 requirements.

12 I welcome the Court's questions.

13 JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Stewart, what
14 does it take to be a party in these proceedings?

15 MR. STEWART: In an adjudication, you
16 would need to intervene, and the Commission's
17 rules set out the process for intervention.

18 JUSTICE THOMAS: So when can a
19 party -- when can an interested person
20 intervene?

21 MR. STEWART: The -- the Commission's
22 rules set out two requirements. One is that --
23 basically, a standing requirement, and that is,
24 essentially, that you be an interested person,
25 that your interests be affected by the outcome.

1 And, second, the Commission's rules require
2 what's called an admissible contention.

3 And the rules were changed in 1990.
4 The changes were upheld by the D.C. Circuit.
5 And, basically, the problem the Commission had
6 confronted was that it would get requests to
7 intervene accompanied by very vague assertions.

8 JUSTICE THOMAS: But -- so, aside from
9 the substance, when can you intervene? When can
10 an interested person intervene?

11 MR. STEWART: Essentially, the
12 Commission will issue notice that a licensing
13 proceeding is -- is under way or will soon be
14 under way, and then it will give a certain
15 amount of time for part --

16 JUSTICE THOMAS: How much? How much
17 time?

18 MR. STEWART: I think it was 60 or 90
19 days to give notice of your intent to intervene.
20 And then there were written submissions. The
21 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board passed in the
22 first instance on various requests to intervene.
23 And then there was an appeal available to the
24 full Commission. And then Fasken sought
25 judicial review of the Commission's denial of

1 its request to intervene.

2 JUSTICE KAGAN: The regulation that
3 you cited, how is that supported by the
4 statutory language?

5 MR. STEWART: The D.C. Circuit in the
6 case Union of Concerned Scientists that I
7 referred to a moment ago, I think it's in 920
8 F.2d, said that this was an aspect of agencies'
9 traditional broad authority to regulate their
10 own procedures. And as -- as I --

11 JUSTICE KAGAN: Because it goes -- it
12 seems to go beyond the statutory language
13 itself. Is that correct? Do you agree with
14 that?

15 MR. STEWART: I -- I agree that the
16 statutory language in itself would not impose
17 this requirement. And -- and the Commission's
18 prior rules had not done so. The -- the --

19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And in looking at
20 the statutory language, Mr. Stewart, it says
21 that any person who requests a hearing and their
22 interests are affected shall be admitted.
23 That's a mandatory obligation as I read it.

24 MR. STEWART: Yeah.

25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And Fasken, their

1 interest is affected and they requested a
2 hearing. Those -- those things are undisputed,
3 right?

4 MR. STEWART: Yes.

5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So --

6 MR. STEWART: I -- I --

7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- help me with
8 Justice Kagan's question.

9 MR. STEWART: -- I guess I would --
10 I -- the two things I would say were, first,
11 when Fasken appealed to the D.C. Circuit from
12 the denial of its request to intervene, it
13 didn't make the argument that the Commission's
14 rules were invalid or it had a statutory right
15 to --

16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, it said it had
17 a statutory right to intervene. And I -- I read
18 the D.C. Circuit opinion. It didn't address
19 that argument at all.

20 MR. STEWART: It -- it has said that
21 it has a right to intervene, but it was
22 asserting that right under the Commission's own
23 rules. And I guess the second thing I would say
24 is, at most, the argument you're suggesting
25 would imply that Commission -- that Fasken ought

1 to have been allowed to intervene, it ought to
2 have been made a party.

3 But the fact is it wasn't --

4 JUSTICE KAGAN: He could have thought
5 it was futile given the D.C. Circuit precedent
6 on the question, yes?

7 MR. STEWART: It -- well, it -- it
8 could have thought -- the -- the arguments that
9 Fasken made were actually that it was entitled
10 to intervene under the Commission's own rules.
11 It was not arguing that the rules imposed an
12 invalid extra-statutory requirement. So it had
13 no reason to think that --

14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well --

15 MR. STEWART: -- that that was
16 invalid, but --

17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- actually, I --
18 I -- I've got it before me, and it says that
19 they're entitled -- that they act -- NRC abused
20 its discretion and acted arbitrarily and
21 capriciously in an excess of statutory
22 jurisdiction by not admitting them. It -- and
23 it goes on to talk about the policies and
24 regulations, but it cites the statute in its
25 petition for review. And, again, the D.C.

1 Circuit didn't address it.

2 MR. STEWART: I guess the other thing
3 I would say is they could have sought en banc
4 review. They could have sought certiorari
5 review. And what they are in essence doing --

6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Is your argument
7 essentially one from issue preclusion then? Is
8 that -- is that the nature of your argument,
9 that -- that that was litigated in another forum
10 and, therefore, that they're bound by it?

11 MR. STEWART: I think yes in the sense
12 that --

13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. If it is
14 issue preclusion then, you didn't argue issue
15 preclusion below.

16 MR. STEWART: Well, what -- what we
17 have argued --

18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And you haven't
19 argued it here.

20 MR. STEWART: Well, what -- we have
21 not put the issue preclusion label on it. We
22 did say in our reply brief they can't
23 collaterally attack the D.C. Circuit's decision
24 upholding the denial of intervention. But we --

25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Isn't it your burden

1 to show that issue preclusion applies?

2 MR. STEWART: Well, we -- I mean, I
3 think it would be our -- our burden --

4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Isn't that normally
5 the case, that -- that the party seeking issue
6 preclusion has to bear the burden of proving it?

7 MR. STEWART: I think what -- what
8 they have -- our focus has always been on the
9 fact that they did not, in fact, become parties.
10 And Fasken has never contested that.

11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. But can you
12 ask -- answer my question, though, that a
13 party -- a party seeking issue preclusion bears
14 the burden of proving it?

15 MR. STEWART: Yes, typically so.

16 JUSTICE JACKSON: Mr. Stewart, can you
17 explain this issue preclusion? What is your
18 understanding of Justice Gorsuch's question?
19 Because I -- I'm not sure I -- I see it as issue
20 preclusion, so help me to figure that out.

21 MR. STEWART: Well, I think the
22 question -- if the question is -- first, our
23 position would be the question should be, did
24 Fasken, in fact, intervene in the proceedings
25 and become a party? And it didn't. But, even

1 if the question is should Fasken have been
2 allowed to intervene, did Fasken -- was Fasken
3 improperly denied a right to intervene that it
4 had under the statute, the D.C. Circuit resolved
5 that issue against it, and it didn't seek direct
6 review of that determination either before the
7 en banc D.C. Circuit or before this Court.

8 JUSTICE JACKSON: And I guess, for us
9 to consider that to be issue preclusion that has
10 some bearing on this proceeding, we would be
11 suggesting that a party could make some sort of
12 a collateral challenge to their party status
13 through this route?

14 In other words, you're -- you're --
15 you're saying, procedurally, the D.C. Circuit
16 made a ruling about whether or not Fasken was
17 entitled to intervene. They did not -- they,
18 Fasken, did not seek rehearing en banc, did not
19 seek cert, but I suppose, to the extent now that
20 we are considering their party status, I guess,
21 there's a suggestion that maybe they should be
22 able to raise that issue in this proceeding?

23 MR. STEWART: Yes, and I -- I think
24 that's not the way it would work in -- in
25 district court litigation. For instance, if a

1 party moved to intervene in a district court
2 proceeding and was denied intervention, if it
3 wanted to become a party, it would need to
4 appeal from the denial of intervention.

5 And if it appealed from the denial of
6 intervention and lost again in the court of
7 appeals, it couldn't simply take an appeal from
8 the district court's ultimate merits ruling and
9 ask the court on that appeal to hold that the
10 prior decision denying it leave to intervene had
11 -- had been erroneous.

12 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, we
14 don't normally require parties to seek en banc
15 review or seek cert before -- and -- and forfeit
16 rights at the expense of not doing so. I would
17 hate to say the rule is you've got to seek cert
18 every time you want this type of thing to be
19 applied.

20 MR. STEWART: Well, I think what
21 they -- what Fasken is essentially attempting to
22 do here at least in part is to ask the Court in
23 this proceeding to rule on the question of
24 whether it had a statutory right to intervene
25 and whether it was wrongly denied a review.

1 And if Fasken thinks that's the sort
2 of issue that warrants the -- this Court's
3 attention, then it should have sought --

4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I
5 mean --

6 MR. STEWART: -- this Court's review
7 directly.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I mean,
9 maybe it doesn't think it warrants this Court's
10 attention because there's no split or the usual
11 criteria that we have for cert, but I -- I don't
12 think it's part of an exhaustion requirement
13 that you've got to seek en banc review and
14 certiorari. That's pretty -- I mean -- I mean,
15 I think that's unusual. Those remedies are
16 strictly limited and may not at all be
17 applicable to what is nonetheless a perfectly
18 valid legal claim.

19 MR. STEWART: Well, I think, in -- in
20 general, if -- if you have a court of appeals
21 decision that come outs -- comes out against you
22 and you want the court in some future proceeding
23 to kind of behave on the assumption that that
24 decision was wrong, you really need to seek
25 whatever form of review is available at that

1 time rather than ask the court in the subsequent
2 proceeding to -- to hold that the former court
3 got it wrong.

4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What happens in a
5 normal --

6 JUSTICE ALITO: Why should --

7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry.

8 JUSTICE ALITO: Go ahead.

9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What happens in a
10 normal litigation? Let's assume it's not an
11 agency. There's a motion to intervene by a
12 party. Are they required to appeal?

13 MR. STEWART: Yes. If they -- if they
14 want to become parties, they -- if they are
15 denied intervention, then -- and they want to
16 have the rights and obligations that go with
17 party status in the underlying litigation, they
18 would need to appeal from the denial of
19 intervention.

20 And if they lost there, they couldn't
21 take an appeal from the merits judgment in the
22 case and essentially ask for a second bite at
23 the apple, ask the court of appeals in the
24 merits appeal to revisit the question of whether
25 intervention should be granted.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We would never --

2 JUSTICE ALITO: Why should --

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- have any ending
4 to litigation if parties who want to intervene
5 could come in at any point in time, even after
6 judgment, raising new issues, when they weren't
7 parties below?

8 MR. STEWART: Yes.

9 JUSTICE ALITO: Why shouldn't Fasken
10 have been allowed to intervene? If this had
11 been a civil proceeding, he certainly would have
12 met the requirements for intervention, would
13 he -- would it not?

14 MR. STEWART: Yes.

15 JUSTICE ALITO: If this was a -- if
16 this --

17 MR. STEWART: Yes.

18 JUSTICE ALITO: He meets -- he would
19 meet Rule 24, right?

20 MR. STEWART: Yes. He --

21 JUSTICE ALITO: So why -- why was he
22 kept out of this?

23 MR. STEWART: Basically, because
24 the -- the Commission or the -- yeah, the --
25 first, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and

1 then the Commission found that he had -- found
2 that Fasken had failed to raise a genuine issue
3 of law or fact.

4 And it's important to realize that the
5 issues that Fasken was trying to raise as an
6 intervenor were very different from the one that
7 is at issue now.

8 Fasken was not arguing at that stage
9 that the NRC lacked statutory authority to
10 license offsite storage. It was making much
11 more fact-specific environmental objection --
12 asserting much more fact-specific environmental
13 objections to the project.

14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Did the State
15 raise the issue it's raising today in any of the
16 proceedings below?

17 MR. STEWART: Not -- not in the agency
18 proceedings. It raised the -- the statutory
19 argument in the court of appeals but not the
20 end --

21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Not before the
22 agency?

23 MR. STEWART: And the -- the -- the
24 State didn't even attempt to intervene in the
25 agency licensing proceeding.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And they have an
2 absolute right to intervene?

3 MR. STEWART: They don't have an
4 absolute right to intervene. They -- they
5 have -- there are more, I would say, forgiving
6 or more hospitable standing requirements for the
7 State, but the State still has to identify an
8 admissible contention under the NRC's
9 intervention rules.

10 JUSTICE JACKSON: Would you say that
11 one of the purposes of the party requirement in
12 the Hobbs Act is to ensure that issues are
13 raised before the agency?

14 MR. STEWART: It would say that as a
15 purpose. I would also have to concede that the
16 purpose is achieved imperfectly because the
17 Hobbs Act doesn't have what is sometimes
18 referred to as an issue-exhaustion requirement.
19 That is, the Hobbs Act requires that you be a
20 party, but at least under the terms of the
21 statute, there is no requirement that, as a
22 party, you raise the same issue that you want to
23 raise in court.

24 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. -- Mr. Stewart,
25 I understand your argument to be that the "party

1 aggrieved" language in the Hobbs Act is narrower
2 than the "person adversely affected" language in
3 the APA, is that right?

4 MR. STEWART: Yes.

5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Would anything
6 prohibit Fasken or Texas from bringing an APA
7 challenge in district court under -- as -- as
8 persons aggrieved?

9 MR. STEWART: I -- I think the
10 exclusive review scheme of the Hobbs Act
11 would -- would do that, unless the Court
12 concluded for some reason that the Hobbs Act
13 review scheme was inadequate and that the
14 exclusivity of the -- the court of appeals
15 review scheme should be accepted for that --
16 made an exception to for that reason.

17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. The -- the
18 ultra vires argument perhaps could be brought
19 there, you think?

20 MR. STEWART: I -- I don't think ultra
21 vires really maps on to what the Court has
22 looked to at least recently because the ultra
23 vires exception turns on kind of how -- how bad
24 is the agency error alleged to be or did it
25 represent a -- an exercise of authority that the

1 agency doesn't have.

2 Whether that is so or not doesn't
3 really speak to the question whether the Hobbs
4 Act review mechanism would be adequate to
5 address the sort of error.

6 If I may, I'd like to address the
7 merits.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: If I could ask you one
9 more, Mr. Stewart?

10 MR. STEWART: Sure.

11 JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, I take your
12 point that the issue before us is not whether
13 there was proper intervention here, whether the
14 intervention should have been given.

15 But still, isn't it a little bit odd
16 to say that the agency whose -- whose action is
17 being challenged in court has so much control by
18 virtue of its regulatory -- its -- its -- its
19 regulations on intervention to dictate who gets
20 to challenge the action?

21 MR. STEWART: Well, I think the
22 agencies will always have some control. So, for
23 instance, if you need -- if you have to comply
24 with agency rules in notice-and-comment
25 proceedings in order to file suit in court, the

1 agency may say: Submit comments within 90 days
2 and submit them to the following e-mail address.
3 And if you try to submit comments, but they're
4 untimely or they go to someone else, that may
5 affect the court's review authority.

6 The other thing I would say in this
7 particular setting is there was an alternative
8 route available that didn't -- for judicial
9 review of the current statutory claim that
10 didn't require intervention in the licensing
11 proceedings.

12 Fasken or Texas could have filed a
13 petition for rulemaking, and it could have asked
14 under the Commission's rules that the licensing
15 proceeding be set -- be held in abeyance.

16 And that's not just a theoretical
17 option if the papers are -- on the merits are
18 full of references to the D.C. Circuit's
19 decision in Bullcreek, which about 20 years ago
20 upheld the Commission's statutory authority to
21 license offsite storage of spent nuclear fuel.

22 And that was the procedural route that
23 the State of Utah took to get to the -- the D.C.
24 Circuit. It filed a petition for rulemaking
25 asking that the Commission rules that authorize

1 offsite storage be modified because they were
2 inconsistent with the statute. The Commission
3 denied that petition. And Utah filed a petition
4 for review of that denial in the D.C. Circuit.

5 And they didn't get the merits outcome
6 they want -- wanted, but they got plenary
7 judicial review of the merits question: Did the
8 Commission have the statutory authority that it
9 claimed? And I --

10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Stewart, on the
11 merits, I do have a question for you.

12 So Yucca Mountain was supposed to be
13 the permanent solution. Congress so ordained --
14 I think it said it had to be done by 1998. No
15 president has complied with that in all the
16 years since. We've spent something like \$15
17 billion on it. It's a hole in the ground. And
18 you parties seem to think the Yucca Mountain
19 project is dead.

20 And if that's true and there's no
21 different permanent repository, how is this
22 interim storage that the government is
23 authorizing here in any meaningful sense and
24 especially when I think ISP is given a 40-year
25 license? That doesn't sound very interim to me.

1 MR. STEWART: Well --

2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And it's renewable
3 too apparently.

4 MR. STEWART: It -- it is renewable.
5 If -- if they applied for a renewal of the
6 license, there would be a new Commission
7 adjudication. And to the extent that --

8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Forty years from
9 now.

10 MR. STEWART: Forty years from now.
11 And to the extent there were changed
12 circumstances that cast doubt on the -- the
13 propriety of this arrangement, the Commission
14 would be able to -- to speak to that.

15 I -- I don't mean to seem glib, but
16 the -- the repository is intended to keep
17 nuclear waste stored safely for a temp --

18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. On -- on a --
19 on a concrete platform in the Permian Basin,
20 where we get our oil and gas from. So,
21 hopefully, we won't have radiated oil and gas.

22 MR. STEWART: And, of course, that was
23 an objection that the -- the State and Fasken
24 made. But that -- that's not the question that
25 is before the Court today.

1 The -- the other -- the other point I
2 would make about kind of who bears
3 responsibility for the delay and what we should
4 do about it is that the -- the people who
5 absolutely don't bear responsibility for the
6 delay are people like ISP, people -- private
7 enterprises who are trying to come up with
8 interim solutions to the -- the nuclear waste
9 storage dilemma.

10 And it's -- it's not that the
11 Commission decided itself that this facility
12 would be located in west Texas. ISP came up
13 with a proposal. It filed a license
14 application. And even if the -- the license is
15 upheld, ISP will actually be able to store spent
16 nuclear fuel only if it can work out contracts
17 with the people who control the waste now and
18 they work out a -- what is for both parties an
19 economically beneficial arrangement.

20 And so the Commission's role is to
21 decide whether this is safe and consistent with
22 the statute, but the Respondents' position would
23 place roadblocks in the way of people like ISP
24 and people like those who currently control the
25 nuclear waste trying to devise market-oriented

1 solutions to the problem.

2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
3 counsel.

4 Justice Thomas?

5 JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Stewart, I do
6 think it's somewhat strange that the NRC gets to
7 choose who -- which parties are able to
8 challenge it later on.

9 But that aside, what's your argument
10 that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has the
11 authority to establish -- to store nuclear waste
12 off the -- offsite by a private party?

13 MR. STEWART: Well, there are -- there
14 are three -- there are really, in a sense, six
15 stat -- five pertinent statutory provisions
16 here. The -- the relevant constituent parts of
17 spent nuclear fuel are source material, special
18 nuclear material, and by-product material, and
19 for each of those constituents, there is a
20 statutory provision that says the unlicensed
21 receipt, use, or possession of this substance is
22 illegal.

23 But then there's -- for each of those,
24 there's a cognate provision that says: But the
25 Commission can issue a license for private

1 storage. And -- if certain criteria are
2 satisfied. And if the Commission issues a
3 license for private storage of each of the three
4 constituent parts, it can do it in the same
5 license, and that adds up to a license to
6 possess spent nuclear fuel. But --

7 JUSTICE THOMAS: Does it say
8 permanent, offsite by a private person --

9 MR. STEWART: This is not permanent --

10 JUSTICE THOMAS: -- who is not a --
11 who's not a nuclear power plant, for example,
12 but simply storage?

13 MR. STEWART: It is -- it is not
14 permanent. It is still interim, but, yes, it
15 is -- there are really three categories. There
16 is at the site of an operating nuclear reactor,
17 and then at the other extreme is a facility
18 like -- like ISP's, which would be at a location
19 where no nuclear reactor has ever operated.

20 And then there are also -- we -- we've
21 counted eight facilities where the Commission
22 has licensed storage of spent nuclear fuel at
23 locations where a nuclear reactor once operated
24 but where the reactor has been decommissioned.
25 And, in three of those instances, the NRC

1 renewed the facility -- I'm sorry, the materials
2 license after the facilities license for the
3 reactor itself had expired.

4 And so, for relevant purposes, they
5 seem to us similarly situated to the ISP
6 facility. They are now stand-alone storage
7 facilities even though they are at locations
8 where reactors once operated.

9 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, I mean, that's
10 in part because the facilities closed down and
11 you -- the material is left where the facility
12 used to be. But is there any comparator for a
13 large amount -- I forget how many metric tons
14 we're talking about here -- is transported to a
15 separate private facility for virtually
16 permanent storage?

17 MR. STEWART: Well, I guess the -- the
18 GE Morris facility has been in -- is a
19 standalone facility that's has been in operation
20 since, you know, I think around 1980 or before.
21 So I -- I don't think the volumes are the same
22 as the ones that ISP contemplates.

23 But the -- the two things I would say
24 are, first, the -- the volume of waste is not
25 going to -- in the United States, is not going

1 to change depending on whether licenses like
2 these are granted. Granting license to possess
3 the spent nuclear fuel in a storage facility is
4 not going to increase the volume of nuclear
5 waste. It's just going to change where in the
6 country it would be stored.

7 And with respect to permanence versus
8 temporary status, the -- there's no reason to
9 think that if the Court rules against us and the
10 waste has to stay at the site of the
11 decommissioned reactors, it will stay there for
12 any shorter period of time. It's still going to
13 stay somewhere until a permanent repository is
14 opened up.

15 And the third thing -- and this goes
16 to the point I was making before about
17 market-based solutions and ISP's motivation --
18 part -- part of the suboptimal character of
19 continued storage at the decommissioned sites is
20 that you have a bunch of places around the
21 country that now serve no other purpose but to
22 store spent nuclear fuel when once they were
23 operating reactors. And, clearly, ISP and some
24 of its potential contracting parties think that
25 it would be better to centralize the fuel at one

1 location so that the other locations could be
2 returned to what's been referred to as
3 greenfield status.

4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.

5 MR. STEWART: They can be put to
6 alternative uses.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.

8 Justice Alito?

9 JUSTICE ALITO: Is there more --
10 excuse me. Is there more security around
11 facilities that are owned by the federal
12 government than around these private facilities?

13 MR. STEWART: I -- I don't know the
14 answer to that. I mean, certainly, the
15 Commission, in determining whether the -- the
16 licensee has met the requirements, wants to
17 be -- wants to verify that there will be what
18 the Commission views as adequate security
19 arrangements.

20 JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose this is
21 allowed and 40 years go by, and then there's an
22 application to renew the license. Would it be
23 permanent at that time, or what if it's renewed
24 and it's another 40 years?

25 MR. STEWART: It would still not --

1 JUSTICE ALITO: It will never become
2 permanent?

3 MR. STEWART: It would still not be
4 permanent. And, again, you would have the same
5 dilemma if the waste is left at the
6 decommissioned nuclear reactor sites. That is,
7 at some point, the storage -- the -- the
8 materials license will expire. The Commission
9 will have to decide whether a new license should
10 be issued. We're going to confront that --
11 until a repository is made available, we're
12 going to confront that dilemma at some locations
13 within the country. It's just a question of
14 where those locations will be.

15 And the other point I would make about
16 security at federal versus private, the -- the
17 decommissioned reactor sites I'm referring to
18 are also private sites. They -- they would be
19 governed by the same arrangements that would
20 govern ISP.

21 JUSTICE ALITO: Which statutory
22 provision -- I know you cite a number of them.
23 Which one do you think provides the strongest
24 support for your argument?

25 MR. STEWART: Well, I think -- I would

1 say two things. The first -- first, I would
2 point the Court to the licensing procedure --
3 provisions in the Atomic Energy Act, which are
4 42 U.S.C. 2073(a), which deals with special
5 nuclear material; 2093, which deals with source
6 material; and 2111, which deals with by-product
7 material. And the Commission, from 1980, has
8 regarded those -- has had published regulations
9 that treat those as authority to license private
10 storage of spent nuclear fuel.

11 The other thing I would point the
12 Court to in the Policy Act is that the Policy
13 Act was enacted in 1982, two years after the
14 Commission's rules had been promulgated.
15 Congress clearly expressed its approval of
16 private storage, focusing on onsite storage, but
17 it didn't create new licensing mechanisms for
18 that to occur. And --

19 JUSTICE ALITO: And -- thank you, Mr.
20 Stewart. One other -- one final question.
21 2073(a) refers to special nuclear material, not
22 to spent nuclear waste, and special nuclear
23 material has a -- a specific narrow definition.

24 MR. STEWART: Yes, and there is also a
25 provision -- I think it's 2201(h) -- that says

1 various authorizations can be combined in a
2 single license. And the -- the -- the three
3 constituent parts of spent nuclear fuel that
4 require a license are special nuclear material,
5 source material, and by-product material. And
6 so the Commission has always believed that a
7 license that covers each of those will be
8 sufficient to cover spent nuclear fuel because
9 there's nothing else that needs to be licensed.

10 And then the other point I would make
11 is, if that were not true, the Commission would
12 be equally unable to license onsite storage
13 because these are the same provisions it relies
14 on to license storage at the site of a nuclear
15 reactor.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
17 Sotomayor?

18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, these --
19 the onsite storage requires security to watch
20 this product -- inert product and make sure that
21 nobody breaks in. So what we're talking about
22 is that there is a danger to the community by
23 these inactive facilities holding on to the
24 spent nuclear waste because the degree of
25 storage -- the -- the cost associated with the

1 storage in terms of security is greater, isn't
2 it?

3 MR. STEWART: Yes. And that was one
4 of the justifications that ISP gave, that it
5 was -- it was more economical to have security
6 for one centralized facility than to have
7 separate security for different facilities
8 around the country.

9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: 2201 basically
10 authorizes the agency "to establish by rule,
11 regulation, or order such standards and
12 instructions to govern the possession and use of
13 special nuclear material, including all the
14 by-product materials, as the Commission may deem
15 necessary or desirable to promote the common
16 defense and security or to protect health or to
17 minimize danger to life or property."

18 MR. STEWART: Yeah. And so the
19 Commission did --

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I look at that as
21 the direct authorization to set forth the terms
22 of possession and license, correct?

23 MR. STEWART: Yes. And I -- I think
24 the Commission was on solid ground when it
25 promulgated the rules in 1980, but when Congress

1 stepped in two years later and enacted some new
2 provisions but without disturbing the
3 preexisting licensing scheme, that was an
4 effective ratification.

5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You know, I --
6 I -- I'm finding it curious that in a country
7 that's celebrating its 250th year that some of
8 my colleagues think that 40 years can't be
9 temporary. I hope that we make it another 250,
10 but if it takes 40 or 80 years for a solution to
11 come, it would still be temporary, correct?

12 MR. STEWART: Yes. And as I say,
13 the -- it -- it -- whether you want to think of
14 it as temporary or permanent or quasi-permanent,
15 it's going to be the same length of time
16 regardless of whether the waste is at an ISP
17 facility or at the site of a decommissioned
18 reactor.

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And in a time in
20 which the danger to the community continues to
21 exist?

22 MR. STEWART: Yes.

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If we keep going
24 on something that can't -- that -- if we keep
25 permitting storage in facilities that have had

1 to shut down.

2 MR. STEWART: Yes. I mean, I -- the
3 Commission believes that its criteria can make
4 storage at these facilities safe, but at the
5 same time, the -- the perception that the risk
6 is not zero is what has led people to -- to want
7 a permanent repository.

8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.

9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
10 Justice Gorsuch?

11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I guess I'm
12 struggling with that. I -- I -- I understand
13 your argument before Congress acted the NWPA.
14 But, afterwards, it specifically said that it
15 declined to authorize any storage facility
16 located away from a site of any civilian nuclear
17 reactor and not owned by the federal government.

18 That was its judgment about the
19 security that would be required for this
20 material.

21 MR. STEWART: Well, what it said was
22 that nothing in the Policy Act itself
23 authorized, encouraged, or required store --
24 storage.

25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, exactly,

1 because -- because it thought that these were
2 the places that were going to be safest. That
3 was Congress's judgment, whatever ours might be.
4 And I would have thought that the more specific
5 and more recent-in-time statute would --
6 would -- would govern over the general. Isn't
7 that our usual interpretive understanding?

8 MR. STEWART: I mean, certainly, if
9 the Policy Act had said offsite storage is
10 prohibited or the Commission may not license
11 offsite storage, that would trump the
12 preexisting author -- authorization in the
13 Atomic Energy Act.

14 But Congress was very careful not to
15 write the statute that way. It basically said:
16 With respect to offsite storage, we will leave
17 the law as it found it. It said nothing in the
18 Policy Act itself --

19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So that's -- so your
20 argument does hinge on the idea that Congress
21 has later enacted a more specific statute didn't
22 trump the preexisting statute?

23 MR. STEWART: It -- it didn't trump it
24 because there was no inconsistency, because
25 saying --

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And if we disagree
2 with that, then --

3 MR. STEWART: If -- if you read
4 Section 11 --

5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: 10155 --

6 MR. STEWART: -- 10155(h) --

7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.

8 MR. STEWART: -- if you read it to --
9 to -- to be a prohibition on offsite storage of
10 spent nuclear fuel, then, yes, that would trump
11 the Atomic Energy Act's authorization.

12 But, as I say, Congress was aware that
13 the Commission had asserted this authority in
14 regulations two years earlier, and it wrote
15 the -- the language very carefully.

16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. And it --
17 it -- its judgment about safety, not ours,
18 controls?

19 MR. STEWART: Yes.

20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But Congress
21 didn't explicitly endorse the existing rules,
22 correct, as relevant here?

23 MR. STEWART: It -- it didn't
24 endorse -- it didn't endorse the practice of
25 licensing offsite storage. It clearly endorsed

1 the idea that onsite storage was not only
2 permissible but was to be encouraged.

3 And so there are findings to the
4 effect that the owners and operators of nuclear
5 power plants shall be encouraged to use their
6 existing storage capacity and expand their
7 storage capacity. Federal officials are
8 supposed to encourage that as well.

9 But what -- not only did Congress not
10 bar offsite storage, it also didn't enact any
11 new licensing provisions or, for that matter,
12 any new prohibitions on unlicensed possession.

13 And so Congress clearly contemplated
14 that licensing would continue to be done under
15 the preexisting Atomic Energy Act provisions,
16 and those provisions don't distinguish between
17 onsite and offsite storage.

18 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But it still seems
19 a little odd, to pick up on Justice Gorsuch's
20 questions, that Congress would write that
21 provision in 10155(h) in that way without
22 something clearer, because anyone reading that
23 would think, okay, well, onsite storage or
24 federal offsite are the two options that
25 Congress is clearly contemplating in that 1982

1 act.

2 MR. STEWART: You know, the D.C.
3 Circuit in Bullcreek did discuss the legislative
4 history of this provision. And part of the
5 history was prior versions of the bill would
6 have encouraged offsite storage. And Congress
7 wanted to make clear that it wasn't doing that.

8 But I think, even without looking to
9 the history and just looking to the text, it's
10 not conceivable that Congress would have chosen
11 this language if its intent was to prohibit the
12 Commission from doing something that it knew the
13 Commission had just asserted the authority to
14 do.

15 It could have said: Nothing in this
16 title, i.e., Title 42, which encompasses both
17 the Atomic Energy Act and the Policy Act, shall
18 be construed to authorize, require, or
19 encourage.

20 Instead, it limited that language to
21 the Policy Act itself. The -- the clear intent,
22 we think, was to leave the Commission's pre --
23 with its preexisting authority over offsite
24 storage but not to expand it or affirmatively
25 encourage it.

1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: One -- and one
2 more. The -- the -- the other side responds
3 that the Atomic Energy Act itself does not
4 expressly authorize private offsite storage.

5 I just want to get your succinct
6 answer to that argument.

7 MR. STEWART: It doesn't -- it doesn't
8 speak in so many words of offsite or onsite, but
9 it would be -- it would be equally apt to say
10 that the Atomic Energy Act doesn't expressly
11 authorize onsite storage. That is, it says:
12 People can be authorized to receive and possess
13 the following substances for the following
14 purposes, which include a residual. But it
15 doesn't talk about -- in one way or another
16 about the location where that may occur.

17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
19 Barrett?

20 Justice Jackson?

21 JUSTICE JACKSON: I don't hear you
22 disputing that Congress in the Policy Act was
23 expressing its perhaps preference for onsite
24 storage. But I guess the question is: How is
25 that objective best accomplished?

1 And it seems to me that Congress, in
2 this statute, was doing so by incentivizing
3 onsite storage, which appears to be a different
4 thing than prohibiting offsite storage.

5 MR. STEWART: Yes, I think that's
6 right. And -- and one of the ways it
7 incentivized onsite storage was the -- the
8 federal storage program ultimately never got off
9 the ground, but during the period when it was
10 potentially in effect, one requirement that you
11 needed to satisfy in order to have access to
12 federal storage was show that onsite storage was
13 not available. And there was no similar
14 requirement with respect to -- to offsite
15 storage. So you could say in that respect
16 Congress put a thumb on the scale in the
17 direction of onsite storage.

18 JUSTICE JACKSON: Encouraging people
19 to do onsite.

20 MR. STEWART: Yes.

21 JUSTICE JACKSON: And -- and I know
22 sometimes the Court is interested in clear
23 statements. So, to the extent that the agency
24 had previously exerted its licensing authority
25 in this way, would one have expected Congress to

1 have made clearly a prohibition statement if it
2 was attempting to preclude offsite storage?

3 MR. STEWART: Yes.

4 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
6 counsel.

7 Mr. Fagg.

8 ORAL ARGUMENT OF BRAD FAGG

9 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER IN CASE 23-1312

10 MR. FAGG: Thank you, Mr. Chief
11 Justice, and may it please the Court:

12 With respect to the Hobbs Act, if you
13 seek intervention under the agency's rules and
14 that's denied, that's a final order you get to
15 appeal. So I guess I would resist the notion a
16 little bit that there's no judicial review of
17 that.

18 You do have to appeal that within 60
19 days. Fasken did to the D.C. Circuit, like we
20 talked about. That played out the way it did.

21 Fasken did not appeal to the Fifth
22 Circuit within 60 days. It did not appeal until
23 six or seven months later. And I think that's a
24 real problem with looking at what Fasken did at
25 the agency to try to justify the Fifth Circuit's

1 exercise of jurisdiction here.

2 With respect to merits and the Atomic
3 Energy Act, the primary argument of the
4 Respondents here is that the words "spent
5 nuclear fuel" are not separately defined.

6 If they're right, then the Atomic
7 Energy Act does not prohibit the possession of
8 spent nuclear fuel. My client, ISP, never
9 needed a license if they're right. They could
10 have just built this facility.

11 With all due respect, I would suggest
12 that's not a credible interpretation of the
13 Atomic Energy Act.

14 With respect to the Nuclear Waste
15 Policy Act and the references to encouraging of
16 onsite storage, I think it's important to
17 understand the context in which those statements
18 appear.

19 Those are all in subpart (b) of the
20 Policy Act. Subpart(a), I would argue, is the
21 guts of the Act. That's the permanent
22 repository underground for hundreds of thousands
23 of years.

24 Subpart (b) was a very limited,
25 now-expired program involving access to 1900

1 MTUs of federal interim storage. And the
2 context of that makes clear it's self-contained.

3 If you look at the legislative
4 history, it also sheds light on the fact in the
5 sausage making of -- of that bill, there was a
6 lot of back-and-forth about whether the industry
7 would have to exercise and exhaust off-site
8 storage before they could access this 1900 MTUs
9 of federal storage. The industry didn't want
10 that. Some legislators did want that. Some
11 drafts required them to do that.

12 But that context is how these
13 references to a preference for on-site storage,
14 which are only in subpart (b), came to be. And
15 I would respectfully suggest further confirm
16 that it's error to say that there are locational
17 restrictions. Certainly no locational
18 restrictions appear within the Atomic Energy
19 Act.

20 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, could you give
21 us a -- a straightforward argument for the
22 authorization for off-site storage at a private
23 facility?

24 MR. FAGG: It's under the Atomic
25 Energy Act. It's 2201(b). It is 2073, 2093 --

1 JUSTICE THOMAS: And so what would
2 your argument be with those recitations?

3 MR. FAGG: They authorize the NRC to
4 license the possession and storage of the
5 constituent elements, spent nuclear fuel,
6 without any locational restriction. You're
7 reading -- if you say "on-site," you're reading
8 a term into the Atomic Energy Act that is not
9 there.

10 JUSTICE THOMAS: So there's no --
11 there's no language that you could use to say
12 that spent fuel shall be or is permitted to be
13 stored off-site? You're stitching together,
14 it's seeming, just constituent parts, not just
15 spent fuel. And I'm just looking at, asking,
16 whether or not there's anything you can rely on
17 that speaks to spent fuel in the aggregate being
18 able to be stored off-site at a private
19 facility.

20 MR. FAGG: I -- I do rely upon the
21 three constituent elements adding up to spent
22 fuel, in the same way you have to rely upon the
23 three constituent elements adding up to spent
24 fuel to prohibit the possession of it. Because
25 if you don't buy that proposition, you can't

1 have one without the other. You can't say the
2 Atomic Energy Act prohibits the possession of
3 these three items, but it doesn't allow the
4 licensing of these three items.

5 Either -- it's either one or the
6 other. And if the three constituent elements
7 don't add up to spent nuclear fuel for licensing
8 purposes, they can't add up to the prohibition
9 on possession. And I go back to what I said
10 earlier. My client never needed a license. We
11 should have just built this thing. We -- why
12 are we here?

13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What you're saying
14 I think I understand, which is if you read the
15 Act, it doesn't say you have to possess it where
16 it's created.

17 MR. FAGG: That -- that is certainly
18 true.

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There's nothing
20 there that says possession in any particular
21 place.

22 MR. FAGG: I think that's true. And I
23 think it's also important to -- to keep in mind
24 there was always going to be spent nuclear fuel,
25 okay? Whether reprocessing played out the way

1 people thought it was going to back in the '50s,
2 '60s, '70s, whether Yucca had gotten -- gotten
3 up and running like it was supposed to, you were
4 always going to have spent nuclear fuel
5 discharged from a reactor, stored for some
6 period of time -- even if you're going to
7 reprocess it, you got to ship it off to a
8 reprocessing site.

9 And -- and -- and it still doesn't get
10 rid of all of it. There's still something.
11 It's not 100 percent. Even with reprocessing,
12 there's still residual spent nuclear fuel left.

13 So the notion that the Atomic Energy
14 Act wasn't intended by Congress to cover all of
15 those different parts of what might happen or
16 not happen to spent nuclear fuel, again, I would
17 suggest is -- is -- is not a credible
18 interpretation of the Atomic Energy Act.

19 With respect to -- sticking --
20 sticking with the merits --

21 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just ask you,
22 is there any different between your argument and
23 the government's in this case?

24 MR. FAGG: Substantively, I'm -- I'm
25 not aware of a difference. I think we

1 articulate things a little bit differently, but
2 no.

3 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

4 MR. FAGG: With respect to the Nuclear
5 Waste Policy Act, I -- I want to emphasize,
6 because I think it's a really important fact,
7 that the -- the 10 C.F.R. Part 72 regulations
8 that were formally, after notice-and-comment
9 rulemaking, acted on and on the books at the
10 time of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, and, you
11 know, this wasn't a sort of secret,
12 in-the-pocket exercise of authority.

13 Massive notice and comment over
14 multiple years, a big, thick chunk of the
15 Federal Register with all the comments,
16 including debates about on-site versus off-site
17 storage. Is it a good idea, a bad idea? Not a
18 whisper of the notion that the Atomic Energy Act
19 didn't cover storage of -- of spent nuclear fuel
20 on-site or off-site.

21 And all of that was enacted in 1980.
22 All of that was demonstrably known by Congress
23 when it undertook the comprehensive Nuclear
24 Waste Policy Act legislation ultimately at the
25 end of -- of 1982 and '83.

1 And so to just underscore the fact
2 that in discerning Congress's intent here with
3 these two statutes, I would say that the -- the
4 chronology and the facts confirm that the
5 Nuclear Waste Policy Act, considered with the
6 Atomic Energy Act, underscores and supports our
7 position.

8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Meaning, given
9 what was known -- this is what you're saying, I
10 think -- Congress would have explicitly
11 prohibited private off-site had it -- had it
12 wanted to do so? Is that what you're saying?

13 MR. FAGG: Yes. Yes. And, again, if
14 you go back to what I referred to earlier, the
15 limited sort of provisions within subpart (b),
16 the access to the federal interim storage
17 program, and 10155(h) that we've talked about,
18 "nothing in this chapter shall authorize or
19 encourage," I -- I would suggest and, again,
20 commend the Bullcreek decision, both at the
21 agency level and the D.C. Circuit, for
22 addressing the -- the real role of that
23 language.

24 You -- it wouldn't make sense, if it
25 was not already allowed, to say nothing in this

1 statute shall authorize or encourage. Right? I
2 mean, because if it -- if it's not allowed, it's
3 not allowed. And that's the position of
4 Respondents in this case.

5 And -- and so I think read in context,
6 read -- read correctly within the Nuclear Waste
7 Policy Act and referring to the known,
8 documented history of the Atomic Energy Act,
9 those provisions, again, support -- support --

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What's the source
11 I should go to to get the history you referred
12 to earlier about the various drafts that were
13 being fought on -- about in subpart (b)?

14 MR. FAGG: We -- we cite a couple of
15 them in our reply brief. And, apologies, I
16 don't have them handy here right now. But I --
17 I would refer to our reply brief, and I would
18 particularly refer to the agency's decision
19 below, which we cite, again, in our reply brief,
20 that goes through exhaustively that legislative
21 history. We cite it in a footnote in our reply
22 brief and -- and -- and refer to the specific
23 footnotes within that agency decision that refer
24 -- refer back to the various debates. There
25 were draft bills. There was a lot. It was a

1 lot.

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Thank
3 you.

4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Fagg, what do
5 you say to your friends on the other side's
6 argument that spent nuclear fuel is not simply
7 the combination of source, special nuclear, and
8 by-product materials under the AEA, but it
9 requires other things, like it must have been
10 withdrawn from the nuclear reactor, it must have
11 undergone -- not have undergone reprocessing?
12 And that's reflected both in the statute -- in
13 the -- in the NWPA and also in the NRC's own
14 regulations.

15 MR. FAGG: I -- I think I would -- I
16 would say factually it's just not the case that
17 when you pull one of these spent nuclear fuel
18 assemblies, which are, you know, 15-foot metal
19 with all the uranium rods inside, that there's
20 anything at all in there other than special
21 nuclear material, source material, or by-product
22 material. There's metal sheaths and -- and
23 things that hold this all together. They've
24 become irradiated through the exposure and the
25 -- and the process. And -- and that falls

1 squarely within --

2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I --

3 MR. FAGG: -- the definition of
4 by-product.

5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I appreciate that.
6 But spent nuclear fuel is defined in the later
7 statute as being withdrawn from a reactor, which
8 doesn't necessarily pertain to the three
9 constituent parts. And it must not have
10 undergone reprocessing.

11 Those are two conditions, at least,
12 that seem to me to differentiate the two. And
13 I'm -- I'm struggling for an answer.

14 MR. FAGG: May I respond?

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Certainly.

16 MR. FAGG: The -- the -- the answer to
17 that, I guess I would say is, well, which way
18 does that cut? So when Congress added the
19 definition of spent nuclear fuel in 1988
20 incorporating the five-year-old definition from
21 the Nuclear Waste Policy Act --

22 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right.

23 MR. FAGG: -- again, decades and
24 decades and decades of practice have been
25 treating the three constituent elements as spent

1 nuclear fuel for purposes of prohibiting
2 possession and -- and -- and licensing.

3 So I -- I think, again, just factually
4 and looking at the statutory definitions of the
5 three elements, a spent nuclear fuel assembly is
6 those three and nothing else.

7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
9 Thomas?

10 Justice Alito?

11 JUSTICE ALITO: If Congress wanted to
12 authorize temporary off-site storage of spent
13 nuclear waste, why did it use the term "special
14 nuclear material"?

15 MR. FAGG: Well, special nuclear
16 material is one of the three elements --

17 JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, I understand
18 that, but why choose just that? Why not refer
19 to the whole thing?

20 MR. FAGG: Well, in 1954, there wasn't
21 yet a nuclear power plant, okay? When the
22 Atomic Energy Act was passed, the first online
23 commercial plant wasn't going to come on until
24 about 1958 or so.

25 So I -- I think the -- the logical and

1 -- and probable reason why Congress did this is
2 -- is to reduce it to the -- the most
3 pernicious, if you will, elements of it, okay?

4 So, if you -- if you can't do it with
5 special nuclear material, you can't do it with
6 spent nuclear fuel.

7 And so rather than -- you know,
8 there's all kinds of additional things that may
9 or may not have these elements in them, but --
10 but a -- an efficient and effective way to
11 safeguard the public health and safety, to
12 promote, you know, all the things that the
13 Atomic Energy Act was -- was to promote, was to
14 do it the way it did it, which is reduce it to
15 the minimal elements, if you will, and -- and --
16 and -- and invest the agency with the authority
17 under the provisions we've talked about to
18 regulate those.

19 JUSTICE ALITO: Do you -- would you
20 agree that the State of Texas and those with an
21 interest in the Permian Basin have a
22 reasonable -- that it's reasonable for them to
23 be concerned about the storage in this location?

24 MR. FAGG: I have no reason to -- to
25 doubt that they care. I -- I -- I question why

1 they didn't intervene, like lots of states do
2 and like the regulations specifically allow.

3 I do -- I do -- I would also observe,
4 and it's in the record, Texas originally
5 supported this project and then reversed itself
6 and opposed it. But I -- I don't doubt their --

7 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, why was this
8 location chosen?

9 MR. FAGG: It -- you know, there --
10 there's -- there's reams of environmental
11 aspects of this. One of the things is looking
12 at, you know, the potential alternatives.

13 And -- and, you know, no -- nobody
14 close to a location chosen, including the
15 nuclear plants in Oregon and -- and -- and New
16 England, want it there or like it there. But,
17 you know, it was a place that was deemed
18 ultimately, after a lot of study, to have been
19 somewhere where it could be safe, safely stored.

20 JUSTICE ALITO: Do you have a
21 prediction about when there may -- there might
22 be a permanent storage facility?

23 MR. FAGG: I -- I -- I've been in --
24 in this stew for a lot of years, and there's a
25 lot of -- there are a lot of talks. There's a

1 lot of energy. But I think I'd be -- as I sit
2 here today, I think, you know, I -- I'd be
3 kidding myself and every -- and the Court if I
4 said I -- I have a date.

5 But, you know, it -- it's still the
6 law of the land as -- as we sit here today.

7 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, if it is decided
8 that the material can be stored offsite
9 temporarily, and "temporary" means more than 40
10 years, maybe more than 80 years, maybe it means
11 250 years, may it -- may it mean -- maybe it
12 means 500 years, what -- where is the incentive
13 to go forward to do what Congress wanted to have
14 done, which is to establish a permanent
15 facility?

16 MR. FAGG: Well, the -- the incentive
17 is what it is, whether the fuel is at the
18 facility my client wants to build it or is
19 scattered across 40, you know, sites all across
20 the country.

21 So, you know, the incent -- the
22 incentives -- and, again, this is an industry
23 that is harmed by DOE's failure. Trying to
24 mitigate it through my client's actions and to
25 sort of punish the industry doubly for DOE's

1 failure and then not allow them to save tens of
2 millions of dollars to mitigate I would suggest
3 is -- is -- is not -- not furthering the
4 incentives that we want in terms of a -- of a --
5 a critical part of -- a fifth of our nation's
6 power.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
8 Sotomayor?

9 Justice Kagan?

10 Justice Gorsuch?

11 Justice Kavanaugh?

12 Justice Barrett?

13 Justice Jackson?

14 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just ask you
15 to speak quickly about the party issue? Does it
16 matter whether the intervention motion was
17 wrongly denied at this stage, at this point?

18 MR. FAGG: In -- in this case, I would
19 say no because that was all litigated at the
20 D.C. Circuit level. It wasn't timely challenged
21 in the Fifth Circuit level.

22 Again, I resist the notion that
23 there's no judicial review. If you're denied --
24 and -- and to echo something Mr. -- government
25 counsel said, the -- the -- there's all kinds of

1 ways you could say these rules are too
2 restrictive, these rules are -- are -- are --
3 are too much. You -- you can challenge them in
4 a proceeding, you can get a waiver to challenge
5 them in a proceeding, or you can do, as in the
6 Bullcreek proceedings and as Mr. Stewart pointed
7 out, a petition for rulemaking.

8 So that's kind of a long-winded way of
9 saying it's not before this Court in this case
10 about whether Fasken's attempt to become a party
11 was rightly or wrongly decided. The D.C.
12 Circuit said it was rightly decided, and here we
13 are.

14 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
16 counsel.

17 Mr. Frederick.

18 ORAL ARGUMENT OF DAVID C. FREDERICK
19 ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT FASKEN LAND
20 AND MINERALS, LTD.

21 MR. FREDERICK: Thank you, Mr. Chief
22 Justice, and may it please the Court:

23 The 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act
24 created a comprehensive program that addressed
25 where and how to store spent nuclear fuel. That

1 program does not include private offsite
2 storage, which Congress specifically ruled out
3 in Section 10155(h).

4 As the later-enacted, more specific
5 act, the Policy Act controls, and the NRC cannot
6 administratively override it.

7 The Atomic Energy Act itself
8 authorizes only onsite storage, not offsite
9 storage. Sections 2133 and 2134 allow the
10 Commission to impose conditions, including
11 safety requirements, on utilization and
12 production facilities' licenses. Reactors are
13 utilization facilities. So licenses cover
14 onsite storage of spent fuel.

15 Because that material is so hot, it
16 takes years to cool, and it can only be done
17 safely onsite by removing the reactor core and
18 moving it immediately into water. And that's
19 why more than about 50 percent of all spent
20 nuclear fuel is in cooling pools around the
21 country.

22 Section 2136, which is not cited in
23 the briefs, says the NRC "may define the various
24 activities at each such facility." And we think
25 that clearly means regulating the safety

1 characteristics of dealing with spent nuclear
2 fuel when it comes immediately out of the
3 reactor core.

4 The Commission's efforts to derive
5 authority from the AEA's material license
6 provisions don't work because storage is not
7 use. As the 1982 Policy Act defines it, storage
8 is "retention for subsequent use, processing, or
9 disposal."

10 I welcome the Court's questions.

11 JUSTICE THOMAS: Why are you a party
12 now?

13 MR. FREDERICK: We're a party now
14 because, under the plain language of the Atomic
15 Energy Act 2339(a)(1)(A), we are affected by the
16 proceeding, we shall be admitted as a party, and
17 we requested a hearing. Those are all
18 undisputed facts.

19 JUSTICE THOMAS: So what do we do with
20 the D.C. Circuit opinion?

21 MR. FREDERICK: I think what you say
22 is that there were two purposes that Fasken
23 wanted to advance as a party. One was to be
24 able to intervene for the purposes of putting in
25 expert testimony and other facts. We were

1 denied that, Justice Thomas, and we're not
2 appealing that now.

3 But the second purpose, which is
4 satisfied by the plain language of the Atomic
5 Energy Act, is to be able to challenge that the
6 NRC approved this license without statutory
7 authority.

8 And the NRC's intervention rules,
9 which are set forth at 2.309 and 2.335, make it
10 very clear that the NRC itself is going to serve
11 as a gatekeeper and does not allow parties to
12 come in and challenge their statutory authority
13 in the licensing proceeding itself.

14 JUSTICE JACKSON: But why isn't this a
15 collateral attack on the intervention decision?
16 I guess I don't understand.

17 MR. FREDERICK: Because, as I said,
18 Justice Jackson, the intervention which we
19 sought was to be able to put in expert testimony
20 and to participate in an -- what was effectively
21 a proceeding to gather evidence.

22 Here, we're bringing a pure legal
23 facial challenge, and we --

24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Frederick, it
25 makes no sense to me. What you're saying is,

1 instead of bringing that argument to the agency
2 first, you get, at any point in time that you
3 want to, the right to intervene and argue that
4 they don't have the power.

5 Don't you think the normal course
6 of -- of agency proceeding -- and we've already
7 said that even though agencies sometimes can't
8 decide constitutional questions, there's no
9 question that the agency could have listened to
10 the argument that it statutorily wasn't in power
11 to do so.

12 MR. FREDERICK: Except that their
13 rules say you can't. And so it would have been
14 utterly futile to go to the Commission and say:
15 You're acting ultra vires beyond your statutory
16 authority because the regulations of the NRC
17 say: We are not going to accept that at -- that
18 contention.

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And then you could
20 have brought it to the Fifth Circuit.

21 MR. FREDERICK: That's what we did.

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well --

23 MR. FREDERICK: We did argue --

24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- yeah, but you
25 didn't argue it at the time when -- you -- you

1 didn't bring it. You didn't argue it at the
2 time that you moved to intervene.

3 JUSTICE JACKSON: Did you --

4 MR. FREDERICK: That's incorrect.

5 That is --

6 JUSTICE JACKSON: Did you -- did you
7 say --

8 MR. FREDERICK: I would like to set
9 the record straight. That's not correct.

10 JUSTICE JACKSON: Go ahead. Go ahead.

11 MR. FREDERICK: Yeah. We moved to
12 dismiss. The very first motion we filed said:
13 This is not within your statutory authority. We
14 moved to intervene for multiple purposes.

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And then you
16 didn't take it up to the Fifth Circuit.

17 MR. FREDERICK: We argued to the Fifth
18 Circuit that the --

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: At the second --
20 at the second --

21 MR. FREDERICK: Because that was the
22 final order, Your Honor. We challenged the
23 final order as being outside the scope of the
24 authority --

25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But you didn't do

1 it at the first motion to --

2 MR. FREDERICK: No, because the first
3 motion only go -- went to could we intervene for
4 purposes of bringing in evidence to the
5 Commission.

6 And -- and the point here is: Are you
7 going to allow agencies to manipulate their
8 rules so that they can decide who gets to
9 challenge them?

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry --

11 JUSTICE JACKSON: Quite frankly, I'm
12 worried about party manipulation.

13 I'm trying to understand what basis
14 you now have to say that we should be revisiting
15 the D.C. Circuit's determination that you cannot
16 intervene.

17 MR. FREDERICK: I'm not asking you to
18 do that.

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay. So, if we
20 believe that the law is such that you had to be
21 a party, do you concede that you were not a
22 party at the lower court proceeding?

23 MR. FREDERICK: No.

24 JUSTICE JACKSON: You do not concede?

25 MR. FREDERICK: We do not concede

1 that.

2 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay.

3 MR. FREDERICK: The Atomic --

4 JUSTICE JACKSON: And the basis for
5 your part -- your party participation is what?

6 MR. FREDERICK: The Atomic Energy Act
7 says that if we are affected by the proceedings
8 and we ask for a hearing, the NRC "shall admit"
9 us as a party.

10 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that -- that
11 says, Mr. Frederick, why you have a argument
12 that you should have been a party. And maybe
13 you do have a good argument that you should have
14 been a party.

15 But it -- it's not to say that you
16 were a party. In fact, you were not a party.

17 MR. FREDERICK: No, I think that we
18 were not a party in the sense that we were
19 permitted to do the full evidentiary exposition
20 that we might have liked to have done. And I'm
21 not arguing that we should have -- that that
22 should be revisited.

23 But we are a party under the
24 meaning -- the plain language of the Atomic
25 Energy Act, which says we shall be a party and

1 we shall have an opportunity to say in a
2 judicial review setting --

3 JUSTICE KAGAN: But then you're saying
4 that -- that -- I mean, you know, when I look at
5 this, your only participation in the agency
6 proceeding was to be excluded from it. But then
7 you're saying: Well, if I was excluded wrongly,
8 I'm a party.

9 I mean, how could that be? I mean,
10 that's -- that's -- that's very much against the
11 way we think of this in a judicial context,
12 right, where we look at somebody and they've
13 tried to intervene, and maybe they've been
14 wronged, maybe the court was wrong to say that
15 they can't intervene, but we don't say: Oh, the
16 court was wrong. They really should have been
17 there, and so we're going to give them an
18 opportunity to come in at some later point in
19 time and attack the judgment.

20 It just doesn't work that way.

21 MR. FREDERICK: Well, I would say this
22 is not the normal agency proceeding. The
23 Pacific Legal Foundation says that they have
24 looked at the various agencies. This is the
25 only agency that serves as a gatekeeper to its

1 own proceedings. That's point one.

2 Point two, there are different scopes
3 of party participation. One is that you
4 participate as a full party, bring depositions,
5 bring other evidence. That is not what we are
6 challenging here.

7 What we are saying is that the plain
8 language of the Act gives us the right to say
9 for the first time in court, because the agency
10 won't allow us to say it in the proceedings, you
11 don't have the statutory authority for what you
12 did.

13 JUSTICE JACKSON: But, Mr. Frederick,
14 if we disagree with you, if we think that as a
15 matter of law, what counts as being a party is
16 having the level of participation that you
17 called Category 1, do you concede that you did
18 not have that in this case?

19 MR. FREDERICK: Well, we were
20 foreclosed from having it.

21 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So, if
22 we think that in order to be a party for the
23 purpose of the Hobbs Act, you have to have that
24 status, what difference does it make what
25 arguments you're making or whatever? You didn't

1 have that status.

2 MR. FREDERICK: Because the Hobbs Act
3 itself incorporates the Atomic Energy 2339
4 provision that I quoted to you about being a
5 person affected by the license, requesting a
6 hearing, that we shall be admitted.

7 So the Hobbs Act party --

8 JUSTICE JACKSON: Did you make that
9 argument before the court in your
10 intervention -- wasn't that the basis by which
11 you went to the court and said: I need to
12 intervene, look at the Hobbs Act provision that
13 says these things?

14 MR. FREDERICK: No. What we did in
15 the D.C. Circuit was we talked -- and -- and the
16 D.C. Circuit, by the way --

17 JUSTICE JACKSON: I'm sorry, that's
18 not the statutory basis for your claiming the
19 right to intervene?

20 MR. FREDERICK: It is. It is.

21 JUSTICE JACKSON: It was, right? So
22 you said to the court: Look at the Hobbs Act.
23 Here are these criteria we need to be able to
24 intervene. And the court disagreed.

25 MR. FREDERICK: I think you're

1 misreading what happened in the D.C. Circuit,
2 Your Honor, with respect. We didn't have an
3 opportunity to challenge the final order in the
4 D.C. Circuit. That could only be done after the
5 final order was made.

6 So what we did challenge was the
7 limited application of the Commission's
8 intervention rules to say they had not been
9 applied correctly.

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Frederick --

11 MR. FREDERICK: That's a much more
12 limited question.

13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- it makes little
14 sense. The rule at issue that you wanted to
15 intervene in was a rule that was citing a -- a
16 storage area that you now say they didn't have
17 the authority to do.

18 So, if you were an aggrieved person
19 under the Act, you could have gone to the D.C.
20 Circuit on your first round of appeal and said
21 just that. I can intervene because I have an
22 argument that they've exceeded their statutory
23 authority.

24 MR. FREDERICK: And the D.C. Circuit
25 20 years before had rejected that argument.

1 There was no circuit split.

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So then you could
3 have sought cert here.

4 MR. FREDERICK: And there was no
5 circuit split, Your Honor.

6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You didn't have
7 to, but you -- but the Hobbs Act requires you to
8 be a party aggrieved, not a person aggrieved.

9 MR. FREDERICK: Let me just say,
10 Justice Sotomayor, if the Court adopts that line
11 of reasoning, the NRC is effectively immune from
12 judicial review because they set the rules for
13 determining what can be a "admissible
14 contention" which has to meet -- surpass the
15 summary judgment standard.

16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, I take that
17 point, Mr. Frederick, and it might very well be
18 that this D.C. Circuit decision is wrong. I
19 mean, it -- it -- it looks to me as though it
20 goes beyond the statute. So I -- I'm pretty
21 sympathetic to that view.

22 And yet I'm still sort of hung up on
23 the idea that in this proceeding, at this moment
24 in time, that's not before us. Only whether you
25 were a party is before us. And any way I sort

1 of think about it, you weren't a party.

2 MR. FREDERICK: Well, I would ask you
3 to reread the language of 2339 of the Atomic
4 Energy Act, which says we are a party. And --
5 and if you're going to apply normal textual
6 canons of strict construction, you would say we
7 are a party.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: I think that language
9 says you should have been included as a party.
10 I think that language gives you a good reason
11 for saying that -- that the regulation is
12 invalid and a good reason for saying that the
13 D.C. Circuit is wrong. But I don't think that
14 language gives you a good reason for sort of
15 just, you know, making X not X, that you weren't
16 there.

17 MR. FREDERICK: Your Honor, I don't
18 think that the Fifth Circuit's ruling that we
19 were a party that should be allowed to challenge
20 the statutory authority of the agency would deny
21 us party status now.

22 And I -- I do want to emphasize the
23 time point. As Justice Alito pointed out, this
24 license can have this storage for up to 80
25 years. And under the reasoning of that line, no

1 one would ever be able to say, well, you know
2 that -- that nuclear stuff in the west Texas
3 area was done illegally because no one had the
4 appropriate party status because the
5 intervention rules of the NRC said you don't get
6 to intervene.

7 That would be a very crazy way to
8 think about limitations on agency authority that
9 exceed what the statute allows. And I think
10 that if you consider the other side's argument,
11 onsite storage has to be done for safety
12 reasons. The -- the nuclear material that is
13 burned, it is very, very hot. It has to stay
14 onsite.

15 And that's why the facilities license
16 provisions are the easiest way to understand the
17 practical reality that, for 70 years, this
18 material has stayed onsite. When Congress
19 considered in the Policy Act what to do with it,
20 it said, you know --

21 JUSTICE JACKSON: Mr. Frederick, what
22 do we do about the fact --

23 MR. FREDERICK: -- keep it onsite --

24 JUSTICE JACKSON: What do -- what do
25 we -- you've said over and over that it's hot

1 and it's hard and all of that. But I would
2 assume that in 70 years, technology changes,
3 that, you know, things happen and people figure
4 out ways to store and move. What -- what --
5 what do we do with that?

6 MR. FREDERICK: Well, the technology
7 hasn't speeded up the cooling process of
8 material that is radioactive.

9 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand,
10 but we have -- we have ISP here saying that they
11 can receive this material.

12 MR. FREDERICK: This -- this material,
13 Justice Jackson, is so hot when it comes out of
14 the core, no human being can get anywhere close
15 to it, which is why it -- the design of the
16 facility that is done by the Commission is to
17 have the spent rods taken down into pools of
18 water.

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand. I
20 guess I just don't -- I -- I'm not fully
21 understanding why it matters that the material
22 is so hot and that it's difficult to do in a
23 situation like this in which the Commission has
24 apparently licensed -- that's what you're
25 challenging -- this transfer. So someone thinks

1 it can be done because they've given a license
2 to do it.

3 MR. FREDERICK: And it hadn't been
4 done before this situation. No facility's ever
5 been constructed. The Morris facility that Mr.
6 Stewart adverts to --

7 JUSTICE JACKSON: But why doesn't that
8 fit into the statutory authorization for the
9 Commission to make the determination about
10 whether or not this can be done consistent with
11 safety, et cetera, et cetera?

12 MR. FREDERICK: Because the Policy Act
13 says in five provisions the NRC shall maximize
14 onsite storage. It shall increase technology
15 for onsite storage. It shall, if it has to go
16 offsite, go to a federal facility.

17 JUSTICE JACKSON: And does it say it
18 cannot --

19 MR. FREDERICK: Yes. 101 --

20 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- authorize -- it
21 cannot authorize offsite storage?

22 MR. FREDERICK: 10155(h) says it shall
23 not do private offsite storage.

24 JUSTICE JACKSON: 101 --

25 MR. FREDERICK: 55 --

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- 55 --

2 MR. FREDERICK: -- (h).

3 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- (h).

4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What --

5 MR. FREDERICK: Yes. And -- and I
6 think, Justice Jackson, what -- what's very
7 clear from these provisions is that the NRC is
8 seeking to use a rulemaking to override a
9 statute.

10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
11 counsel.

12 Justice Thomas, anything further?

13 Justice Alito?

14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Perhaps, in reply,
15 I'll get an answer to this or you can.

16 I had understood that the pooling --
17 the cooling pools, that many of them are
18 offsite?

19 MR. FREDERICK: No, that's not
20 correct.

21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Then I
22 misunderstood.

23 MR. FREDERICK: And -- and -- and I --
24 and I can point you to the Blue --

25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I thought Mr. Fagg

1 had said that, but --

2 MR. FREDERICK: Right. There was a
3 Blue Ribbon Commission report that the
4 President's Blue Ribbon Commission put together
5 that goes through all of this material. It goes
6 through the nuclear process, the history at the
7 storage site. It was published, I think, in
8 2012 or 2013. It answers many of the questions
9 about the practicalities of the nuclear process.

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
12 Justice Gorsuch?

13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: A couple quick
14 questions, Mr. Frederick.

15 First, with respect to your ultra
16 vires argument, it sure sounds to me a lot like
17 an APA challenge beyond statutory authority that
18 would normally be brought in district court in
19 the first instance. Help me with that.

20 MR. FREDERICK: Well, what I would say
21 is that we have not found a case on all fours
22 with the one that we have where the ultra vires
23 argument was brought directly to the court of
24 appeals.

25 What I would say is that the

1 jurisdiction, the exclusive jurisdiction
2 provision of the Hobbs Act, 2342(4) --

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understand. If
4 you get in the Hobbs Act, you're in the Hobbs
5 Act. But assume we're not in the Hobbs Act.

6 MR. FREDERICK: Right. But what I'm
7 saying is that 2342 says all final orders, the
8 exclusive jurisdiction --

9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I see.

10 MR. FREDERICK: -- shall be in the
11 courts of appeals. And so our reading of that
12 is that that answers the question of where you
13 can bring the argument. It doesn't say --

14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Got you.

15 MR. FREDERICK: -- how or what the
16 argument is.

17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I follow you.

18 And then, with respect to the struggle
19 over the D.C. Circuit order, I didn't see
20 anything in the opinion addressing the statutory
21 question, so -- and I didn't see anybody below
22 arguing that that -- that -- normally, for issue
23 preclusion to have an effect, you have to have a
24 ruling on -- on the question at hand.

25 MR. FREDERICK: Correct.

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And somebody has the
2 burden to show that it applies. And I didn't
3 see either ruling on this question in the D.C.
4 Circuit.

5 MR. FREDERICK: That's correct. And
6 that's --

7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And I didn't see the
8 government suggest or ISP suggesting that you
9 were precluded as a matter of collateral
10 estoppel.

11 MR. FREDERICK: That's correct.
12 They've not made that oral waiver argument. And
13 that's why it's important to understand the
14 difference between an intervenor party and just
15 a party to be able to say under the plain
16 language of the Act you violated the Act.
17 You've gone beyond the Act in approving this
18 license.

19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right. Thank
20 you.

21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
22 Kavanaugh?

23 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: One of the
24 arguments on the other side is the Commission's
25 interpreted the statutory scheme the same way

1 for, you know, five decades and that that
2 consistent, longstanding interpretation has
3 itself significant weight as we interpret the
4 statute.

5 Do you want to respond that?

6 MR. FREDERICK: Yes. Thank you for
7 asking that question, Justice Kavanaugh.

8 If you look at the Federal Register
9 for the 1980 rules, there are two paragraphs on
10 the question of does the agency have the
11 authority to do offsite storage. One paragraph
12 says many commenters think it's a bad idea to do
13 it anywhere but onsite. The second paragraph
14 says some commentators think that it's okay to
15 do it offsite.

16 So we think it should be -- we should
17 have the authority to choose. They don't cite
18 any provisions of the Atomic Energy Act. They
19 don't ground that policy in any particular
20 statutory language.

21 It was the Commission's decision to do
22 this simply on the basis of what they thought
23 was a good idea. And then two years later, when
24 Congress comprehensively addressed the subject
25 in the Policy Act, the agency should have gone

1 back and redone its rules. It didn't do that.

2 And that's why Mr. Stewart has to make
3 a rather convoluted statutory argument deriving
4 from these provisions in the Atomic Energy Act
5 that don't speak to the question.

6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, is it really
7 that convoluted? It's basically that the Act
8 was understood to authorize this, that the
9 Commission recognized that authority, that
10 Congress in 1982 had a chance to, was well aware
11 of this issue and did not expressly preclude
12 this, and then that's been the way it's been
13 for, you know, 50 years.

14 MR. FREDERICK: Well, it is not how it
15 has been. The only example they have is a
16 former reprocessing facility. That is a
17 production facility as defined in the Atomic
18 Energy Act. That's the Morris plant.

19 When reprocessing failed, they had to
20 do something with the spent nuclear fuel that
21 had been sent to the Morris plant. And so what
22 they did was kind of a jerry-rigged approach and
23 said: It's here, we don't want to move it,
24 let's just keep it here, and we'll store it
25 onsite.

1 And that has become the exemplar of
2 their longstanding interpretation for offsite
3 storage. It -- it is really a stretch and makes
4 no relation to the statutory test at all.

5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: One of the reasons
6 longstanding interpretations matter, of course,
7 is that private parties rely on those, and the
8 amicus brief, for example, of the Nuclear Energy
9 Institute makes -- makes clear that a lot of
10 investment has happened based on what appeared
11 to be a settled understanding of the authority.

12 Do you want to respond to that?

13 MR. FREDERICK: Yeah. There --
14 there's been no actual construction of an
15 offsite facility ever. There have only been
16 three approvals. One, the Bullcreek example was
17 never built. So that license was approved, no
18 facility. The only two other ones are before
19 this Court. It's Holtec in New Mexico, ISP in
20 Texas.

21 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then last
22 question. Petitioners' counsel said, if your
23 statutory argument is correct, they never needed
24 a license to begin with.

25 You want to respond to that?

1 MR. FREDERICK: Yeah. What I started
2 with on the material -- on the facilities
3 license is that in order to ensure the safe
4 operation of the facility under 2133, 2134, and
5 2136, the Commission has always asserted the
6 authority to make sure safe operations occur
7 onsite, but that's part of the facilities
8 license, which means you don't move it off the
9 facility, which is the whole argument that
10 they're trying to make here by saying it's
11 lawful to take what is a materials license
12 and -- and contort what authority that they were
13 really asserting under the facilities license
14 provision.

15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
17 Barrett?

18 Justice Jackson?

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: Do you concede that
20 the "party aggrieved" language is
21 jurisdictional?

22 MR. FREDERICK: I think that if it's
23 jurisdictional, it can't be waived. And so --

24 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand.
25 I'm just asking you, is it a jurisdictional

1 provision?

2 MR. FREDERICK: I'm not sure. I think
3 courts of appeals have treated the 60-day
4 provision as jurisdictional for appeal. I'm not
5 sure that they've treated who constitutes a
6 party as being jurisdictional, but what I would
7 say to that, Justice Jackson, is that in all of
8 those Hobbs Act conditions, you should look at
9 the organic statute for the Commission first
10 because the FCC has two different appellate
11 mechanisms. One is a Hobbs Act provision and
12 the other is not a Hobbs Act provision.

13 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. Well,
14 I -- I'm just trying to understand the argument
15 that I think you're now making, which is that
16 there's a difference between being an intervenor
17 party for the purpose of any party aggrieved and
18 being a party who wants to make the particular
19 claim of ultra vires.

20 MR. FREDERICK: Well --

21 JUSTICE JACKSON: You say you're the
22 latter, but you admit you're not the former.

23 MR. FREDERICK: Well, what I'm -- I
24 think we were the former. I think the
25 language --

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: Well, you didn't --
2 you didn't get intervenor -- intervenor status.

3 MR. FREDERICK: I'm not challenging
4 that, Justice Jackson, but I'm not saying we're
5 not aggrieved. We clearly are aggrieved. And
6 we are aggrieved under any --

7 JUSTICE JACKSON: I didn't ask you
8 whether you were aggrieved. I'm trying to
9 figure out whether you're a party.

10 MR. FREDERICK: Yes.

11 JUSTICE JACKSON: And -- and -- and --
12 and the distinction that you've now made is the
13 difference between parties who were intervenors
14 and parties who would like to claim ultra vires.
15 I don't see any statutory basis for that
16 distinction, but I'm just trying to even
17 understand where it comes from.

18 MR. FREDERICK: What I'm saying,
19 Justice Jackson, is there are two routes for us
20 to assert our party status, okay? One is under
21 the Atomic Energy Act, which we clearly satisfy.
22 The other is under the Commission's rules for
23 intervention, which the Commission ruled against
24 us on.

25 I acknowledge we lost the second one

1 and it's not before this Court. But that
2 doesn't mean we don't satisfy the statutory
3 requirements that would be --

4 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you. I
5 understand your argument.

6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
7 counsel.

8 Mr. Nielson.

9 ORAL ARGUMENT OF AARON LLOYD NIELSON
10 ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENTS TEXAS, ET AL.

11 MR. NIELSON: Mr. Chief Justice, and
12 may it please the Court:

13 I hope to make several additional
14 points, but I want to start with three quick
15 ones.

16 First, Justice Kavanaugh was right in
17 PDR Network that the Hobbs Act covers a wide
18 variety of orders. Under Clark -- Clark
19 v. Martinez, where one provision has multiple
20 applications, the Court applies a lowest common
21 denominator interpretation to all of them. Even
22 in the D.C. Circuit, if you file comments,
23 that's enough to challenge a rule and a
24 declaratory ruling in adjudication.

25 Second, Congress added to the A -- to

1 the AEA the NWPA's definition of "spent nuclear
2 fuel." The Court needs to interpret today's AEA
3 and address Petitioners' obvious superfluity.

4 And, finally, you know, if anyone
5 thinks this is temporary, I have a bridge to
6 sell you.

7 There's no way that we're going to
8 move 140,000 tons of nuclear waste in 60 years.
9 What the Commission has just done is put a
10 permanent terrorist bulls-eye on the most
11 productive oil field in America.

12 I welcome the Court's questions.

13 JUSTICE THOMAS: You did not
14 intervene, so why are you a party now?

15 MR. NIELSON: Correct, Your Honor.
16 So, I mean, listen, effectively, we did
17 intervene, but I would say this goes back to
18 understanding of the Hobbs Act.

19 The Hobbs Act does not just apply to
20 this agency. It applies to a whole bunch of
21 agencies and a whole bunch of different types of
22 orders. So, if you file a comment in an FCC
23 rulemaking, you're good. Or, even at the D.C.
24 Circuit, if you file a declaratory ruling, which
25 is a form of adjudication, you discussed this in

1 McKesson, that's also -- it's enough to file a
2 comment.

3 So that's what Texas did here. And I
4 think it's important to understand kind of what
5 happened.

6 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, General --

7 MR. NIELSON: Yes.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- I mean, this was an
9 adjudicatory proceeding. So the way people
10 understand who parties are in an adjudicative
11 proceeding, it's -- it's not enough to send in a
12 letter.

13 MR. NIELSON: Well, a couple
14 responses. One, so is a declaratory ruling.
15 And in the D.C. Circuit, declaratory rulings,
16 it's enough to send a comment. So their
17 distinction doesn't work on its own terms. And
18 I would point the Court there to Petition
19 Appendix 18a. That is where the Fifth Circuit
20 discusses the D.C. Circuit precedent on that
21 point.

22 But, second, this is a very strange
23 type of adjudication. By statute, Congress has
24 said that if they're going to do this type of
25 license, they need to open up to NEPA, which is

1 a -- a notice-and-comment process, in the middle
2 of the adjudication. This is not a normal
3 adjudication.

4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you think it's
5 enough for anybody to send in a letter, or does
6 it have to be the governor of a state?

7 MR. NIELSON: I think it certainly
8 helps that it was a governor of a state.

9 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, I don't see
10 really how it does help under the statute. I
11 mean, it's nice that he was the governor of the
12 state, but I don't see how you can make a legal
13 argument on that basis. If somebody is a party
14 by virtue of sending in a letter under this
15 statutory scheme, anybody is a party by virtue
16 of sending in a letter.

17 MR. NIELSON: So, again, we think that
18 if you file a comment -- and it wasn't just a
19 letter; it's comments -- as part of the
20 notice-and-comment process, but if they solicit
21 you, which is what happened here -- I'd point
22 the Court to the record on this one. This was
23 JA 292. They asked us, they solicited our
24 comments, and then we responded to that.

25 Even under their -- their best case,

1 this Water Transport case from the D.C. Circuit
2 that they rely on, if the agency solicits your
3 participation and you respond to that, that
4 counts in the D.C. Circuit, their case.
5 That's -- and, again, that's their best case.

6 So this isn't an ordinary enforcement
7 action or something like that. Even then, I
8 don't think their argument holds up, but --

9 JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, the question,
10 General, is what does "party" mean? And it
11 seems to me "party" means somebody who has
12 participated in an agency proceeding with the
13 degree of formality required for that
14 proceeding.

15 So, if you're in a rulemaking, being a
16 party may very well mean I submitted a comment
17 in a notice-and-comment process. But-- but
18 that's not the degree of formality that's
19 associated with a proceeding of this kind.

20 And, you know, you didn't intervene.
21 You didn't even try to intervene, unlike
22 Mr. Frederick's client. I -- I don't see how we
23 can say that you were a party.

24 MR. NIELSON: Well, I mean, the word
25 "party," it's the same word in the Hobbs Act

1 that applies to all of these things. So we have
2 to say that the word "party" is a chameleon.

3 JUSTICE KAGAN: It's not a chameleon.
4 It's like different proceedings might understand
5 who parties are differently. I mean, that's --
6 that's -- that's not anything weird.

7 There are three separate processes,
8 and the way you participate in those three
9 separate processes are -- are different because
10 different rules apply, because the processes are
11 understood to -- parties in -- in adjudications
12 are different from parties in rulemakings.

13 MR. NIELSON: Okay. So I guess a
14 couple of responses. One, I don't agree under
15 the Hobbs Act that you're going to
16 distinguish -- it's -- it's one word that has to
17 apply to both. But say I'm wrong about that.

18 JUSTICE KAGAN: It -- it -- it is one
19 word.

20 MR. NIELSON: Yeah.

21 JUSTICE KAGAN: It means have you
22 participated with the degree of formality that's
23 necessary for the kind of proceeding it is? And
24 if you are, you're a party. It's one
25 definition.

1 MR. NIELSON: Okay. So say I'm wrong
2 about it. So I'm agreeing with you for -- for
3 purposes of this answer. I would still say what
4 we're talking about here is a lot closer to a
5 hybrid between a rulemaking and an adjudication
6 than a pure adjudication. This is a licensing
7 which Congress said by statute they have to take
8 our comments. And then we filed those comments
9 in response.

10 And the argument that we are making
11 today was presented to the agency by Sierra
12 Club, and the agency said no, we're not going to
13 even consider that. We're not going to take
14 that contention.

15 So we're in the position here where
16 they've asked for our comments, we've responded
17 to their comments the arguments we want to make,
18 they've already said they're not going to hear.
19 It seems very strange to say that the State of
20 Texas is not a party. We're obviously
21 aggrieved. And, by their own regulations, they
22 asked for our participation and we participated.

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Are you defending
24 the Fifth Circuit's ultra vires holding? You're
25 saying, even if you weren't a party aggrieved,

1 we could hear your appeal under the theory of
2 ultra vires? I didn't see you or Fasken
3 spending a whole lot of ink on that in your
4 briefs.

5 MR. NIELSON: Well, I mean, I think
6 the more straightforward point is that we are a
7 party under the Hobbs Act. Or, if not, if
8 Fasken is truly a party, and then this is all
9 academic for us.

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay.

11 MR. NIELSON: But --

12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So you're not.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. NIELSON: But, no, I certainly am.
15 I certainly am, and here's why. If I am wrong
16 about the Hobbs Act, then we really are in a
17 situation where we don't have meaningful
18 judicial review. If they can really cut us out
19 by saying we're not going to take your
20 contentions because we think you're wrong on the
21 merits and that's somehow okay, then we are in
22 the world of ultra vires review.

23 I don't think we're there. That's why
24 our front-line answer is just look to the Hobbs
25 Act; we're a party there.

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: Could you have moved
2 to intervene? Is there -- was there something
3 precluding the State of Texas from moving to
4 intervene in this case?

5 MR. NIELSON: Well, other than, Your
6 Honor, they asked for our participation, and --

7 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand. I
8 understand what you actually did.

9 MR. NIELSON: Yeah.

10 JUSTICE JACKSON: I'm just saying, you
11 say there's no meaningful judicial review. And
12 I'm just wondering, if there is an avenue for
13 you to become a party with the requisite degree
14 of formality, say, by requesting intervention,
15 was there a reason why you couldn't have done
16 that?

17 MR. NIELSON: Yeah. So I would go
18 back to what Mr. Stewart said earlier, which is,
19 even for states, you have to have an admissible
20 contention. And the argument that we were
21 making was the exact same argument Sierra Club
22 made, and they said that's not an admissible
23 contention.

24 I would point the Court to 10 C.F.R.
25 2.335, which is their procedure if they wanted

1 to screen out these types of things, which
2 essentially says, if you think you're operating
3 outside of -- if we were operating outside of
4 the law, well, then you have to file a petition
5 for rulemaking. That is not meaningful judicial
6 review. That is not how judicial review works.

7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: General, I take your
8 point that if this were a rulemaking, you'd be a
9 party. I get that. I also understand the
10 instinct that adjudications are sometimes
11 different, though I know this Court has held
12 that objecting shareholders in a class action
13 suit are parties for purposes of appeal even
14 though they haven't intervened.

15 Where should we look to understand
16 what the Hobbs Act meant by the term "party?"

17 MR. NIELSON: Sure. I mean, one, I
18 would say let's look at the dictionary. Both
19 parties point the Court to the 1951 Black's Law
20 Dictionary. Look at the big text, not the
21 little text underneath that they rely on. Look
22 at the big front-line text that he uses in the
23 1951 Black's Law Dictionary. I would say there.
24 But I'd also say whatever you say "party" means
25 for Hobbs Act purposes, it has to be big enough

1 to include rulemaking because it's the very same
2 word.

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, we've never
4 said that you have to intervene to be a party.
5 And that was not the case at common law.

6 MR. NIELSON: Correct, Your Honor.
7 And I would also -- again, this is back on the
8 Tenth Circuit days, you wrote a decision in In
9 re Woolsey --

10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Oh, gosh.

11 MR. NIELSON: -- where the court --
12 where -- I thought it was a wonderful opinion.

13 (Laughter.)

14 MR. NIELSON: And the court
15 explained --

16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I wish I could
17 remember it.

18 (Laughter.)

19 MR. NIELSON: And the court explained
20 the Clark v. Martinez point, which it says is
21 tied to the rule of law itself. You can't have
22 a word that means different things in different
23 applications. If it's the same word, it means
24 the same thing. You have to have the lowest
25 common denominator to capture them all.

1 But, if I -- if I may, I'd like to
2 turn to the merits, though I'm happy to keep
3 discussing jurisdiction.

4 I think that, for me, the most kind of
5 straightforward way to understand the problem
6 with their argument is Congress amended this
7 statute. Congress amended this statute and took
8 the definition of "spent nuclear fuel" from the
9 Nuclear Waste Policy Act and placed it in the
10 AEA.

11 So there are provisions of the AEA
12 that make no sense at all under their
13 interpretation. I'd point the Court to 42
14 U.S.C. 2210(i), which lists all of these terms
15 in the same sentence. So, if spent nuclear fuel
16 is just the same thing as the other three
17 constituent parts, that sentence is -- it's --
18 is nonsense. That cannot possibly be the
19 correct reading of the statute.

20 I would also point the Court if I may
21 to where did Congress say they didn't want this?
22 One is 10155(h), which we've been talking about,
23 which is inexplicable under their theory, but
24 also 10131(a)(3), where Congress said in its
25 findings -- paraphrasing here -- we are unhappy

1 with what has happened before. You don't see
2 that very often from Congress, but Congress said
3 we are displeased with what has happened before.
4 And then you go on to 10155(h), which says keep
5 it onsite.

6 JUSTICE JACKSON: Mr. Nielson, if
7 spent nuclear fuel is not the same as the three
8 constituent parts, why did ISP need a license at
9 all?

10 MR. NIELSON: Yeah. So I think this
11 is where -- a couple answers. One, I agree
12 with -- with Mr. Frederick that the answer is
13 the licensing of the facility. You have to have
14 a safe facility, so you have to have some way to
15 keep the very, very, very hot nuclear waste
16 safe.

17 But the other is -- is physics. If
18 you have a license to take some sort of product
19 or -- or material onto a facility and you have a
20 license to use that facility, but you have no
21 license to take it off the facility, you know,
22 per Newton, it stays where it is.

23 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I'm just asking
24 about --

25 MR. NIELSON: And that --

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- I'm asking about
2 the statutory possession requirement. I thought
3 you had to have a license to possess this kind
4 of material and its -- the constituent parts,
5 and everybody has believed that that equals
6 spent nuclear fuel.

7 MR. NIELSON: Yeah.

8 JUSTICE JACKSON: If you're saying
9 that spent nuclear fuel is something different,
10 then isn't it outside of all of this licensing?

11 MR. NIELSON: No, Your Honor. And I'd
12 point the Court back to Pacific Gas and also the
13 first line of ISP's brief and the first line of
14 Paul Clement's brief.

15 The -- the way you start with nuclear
16 power, going back to 1946, is right after
17 Hiroshima. There is a federal monopoly on all
18 of this. No private ownership of any of this
19 stuff.

20 Congress then, in 1954, opens it up
21 for the first time and says: We're going to
22 allow some private ownership or possession of
23 these things. And said: These are the three
24 types of things that we are going to allow.
25 They did not allow spent nuclear fuel.

1 So if you start with the baseline of
2 there's a federal monopoly and no one can do any
3 of this, and then you have three exceptions, you
4 can't have a fourth exception.

5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What about the
6 idea that the 1954 Act arguably authorizes this;
7 when you get down to 1980, the Commission says
8 it does; 1982, Congress is very aware of this
9 issue, and certainly aware of the Commission --
10 where the Commission is on this, and yet does
11 not preclude it, and that's remained the settled
12 understanding ever since?

13 The basic same argument I asked
14 Mr. Frederick.

15 MR. NIELSON: Yeah.

16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But that seems
17 kind of unusual step by Congress. They -- they
18 might not have had the votes to prohibit it in
19 1982, might be one -- one interpretation --
20 big-picture interpretation of what happened
21 there.

22 Do you just want to respond to all
23 that?

24 MR. NIELSON: Sure. So, one, again, I
25 would point the Court to 10155(h) and

1 10131(a)(3).

2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. And if
3 10155(h) does not prohibit.

4 MR. NIELSON: Okay. But it is
5 inexplicable under their view.

6 But I would also point the Court to
7 the congressional brief, where they explain the
8 early statements of the agency after the passage
9 of the Policy Act, which I don't think are
10 consistent with what we're hearing now.

11 There is also the time. What strikes
12 me is: If we've always had this power, then why
13 didn't -- why wasn't it until after the agency
14 gave up on Yucca Mountain that suddenly you
15 started getting these applications?

16 It's very bizarre, it seems to me,
17 that if there's always been this power and
18 everybody understood this power exists, it
19 wasn't until the agency said, oh, actually,
20 we're not going to do Yucca Mountain, that
21 suddenly they said, oh, let's go back to this
22 power that's already existed.

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Wait a minute.
24 Because it was told it had to try everything
25 else.

1 MR. NIELSON: Well --

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It was told, in
3 the 1982 Act, that it wanted to encourage
4 on-site -- the federal government to take it, et
5 cetera. So it couldn't run to do something that
6 Congress said: Try everything else.

7 MR. NIELSON: Yeah. And the
8 fallback --

9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We've run out of
10 everything else.

11 MR. NIELSON: Well, I disagree with
12 that, Your Honor. But the fallback that
13 Congress said was federal facilities. Federal
14 facilities.

15 And this goes back to the point that I
16 think Justice Alito was making. What are the
17 incentives for Congress here?

18 If New Mexico and Texas are left
19 holding the bag, every other state will be
20 happy. They will be pleased because this waste
21 will stay in Texas forever.

22 The only way we're going to get a
23 national solution to this problem is by Congress
24 to get everybody there and figure it out. They
25 tried to do that with Yucca Mountain, and it

1 didn't work.

2 But the answer isn't: Well, I guess
3 we're just going to put it on Texas now. No,
4 Congress needs to go back and fix the law. If
5 the law is broken, it's on Congress, Congress to
6 fix it. It's not this Court's job, and it's not
7 the agency's job.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
9 counsel.

10 MR. NIELSON: My time's expired.

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
12 Thomas?

13 Justice Alito?

14 Justice Sotomayor?

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: When are we in the
16 business of giving Congress incentives?

17 MR. NIELSON: No, Congress gave the
18 agency incentives. Congress said: Do this,
19 Agency.

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Thank
21 you, counsel.

22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
23 Justice Gorsuch?

24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In your opening
25 you used the phrase "terrorist bull's-eye,"

1 which is obviously distinct language.

2 We've known of that at least since
3 September 11th, 2001. Yet Texas supported this
4 project, as I understand it -- correct me if I'm
5 wrong -- for several years. Can you -- in the
6 mid-2010s.

7 MR. NIELSON: Yeah -- yeah -- yeah --

8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Can you explain
9 that, if it was a terrorist bull's-eye?

10 MR. NIELSON: Yeah, I would like to
11 correct it.

12 So I would urge the Court to go back
13 and look at JA 1 through 3, the very first pages
14 of the JA. This is Governor Perry's letter. I
15 don't read that letter as saying, oh, yeah, this
16 is a great idea.

17 He is saying: The federal government
18 has failed its obligations and has not done what
19 Congress said. You're not going to have an
20 answer for this for decades. And now Texas is
21 in the spot of what are we supposed to do?
22 They're going to build it across the border in
23 New Mexico. Texas needs to have some sort of
24 ability to have some say in this.

25 That is how I would urge the Court.

1 Read pages 1 through 3 of the JA. That is not a
2 ringing endorsement by Governor Perry. He was
3 just going to say this is the best of the bad
4 options.

5 Governor Abbott comes in, before this
6 license, and he says: No, essentially over my
7 dead body, are you going to do this. Citing the
8 terrorist concerns that we are identifying.

9 Also look at the brief from the
10 congressional brief, which does this as well.

11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
13 Barrett?

14 Justice Jackson?

15 Thank you, counsel.

16 Mr. Stewart.

17 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF MALCOLM L. STEWART
18 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS IN CASE 23-1300

19 MR. STEWART: Thank you, Mr. Chief
20 Justice. Just a few quick points.

21 First, Mr. Frederick referred to 42
22 U.S.C. 2239(a), which refers to -- deals with
23 the Commission adjudications, but that provision
24 doesn't say if a person satisfies certain
25 requirements, that person becomes a party or is

1 a party.

2 What it says is under certain
3 circumstances, the Commission "shall admit any
4 such person as a party to such proceedings.
5 It's a directive to the Commission.

6 And it's indisputable here that the
7 Commission didn't admit either Texas or ISP as a
8 party -- I -- I'm -- I'm sorry, Fasken or Texas
9 as a party. Fasken's argument is simply that it
10 should have been admitted.

11 Second, Mr. Frederick said that when
12 spent nuclear fuel comes out of the reactor,
13 it's too hot to handle, or too hot to move. And
14 there is an initial period of at least five
15 years when it has to be placed in a pool, and
16 I'm told that it's rare, though not
17 unprecedented, that the -- the pool is moved.

18 But after that time, even when the
19 waste is stored at the site of a nuclear
20 reactor, it's often moved into cask storage.
21 It's in the same containers where it would be
22 stored at ISP's facility.

23 Third, Mr. Frederick referred to the
24 1980 Federal Register notice. There was a
25 two-paragraph discussion, I think it's Heading

1 Number 18, off-site versus on-site storage.

2 But it was all about policy. Some
3 commenters said on-site storage is better as a
4 policy matter, some commenters said off-site
5 storage is better as a policy matter. No
6 commenter at that time questioned the
7 Commission's statutory authority to choose one
8 or the other or both, and the Commission chose
9 both.

10 The next thing I'd refer to is there
11 was a reference to the facilities license. That
12 Justice Kavanaugh, I think you asked: How would
13 the ISP facility be illegal if your view of the
14 materials licensing provisions is correct? And
15 the answer was: They would still need a
16 facilities license.

17 That's not correct.

18 The facilities licensing provisions
19 apply only to production or utilization
20 facilities. If you operate a nuclear reactor,
21 you need both a facilities license to operate
22 the reactor and a materials license to possess
23 the -- the relevant stuff.

24 But an ISP -- ISP's proposed facility
25 is not either a production or utilization

1 facility. All it needs is the materials
2 license.

3 And it's true that in determining
4 whether to grant the materials license the
5 Commission will examine the nature of the
6 facility, is it safe, is it secure, but that
7 doesn't convert it into a facilities license.

8 And Justice Kavanaugh, you laid out
9 the sequence of events that led to the current
10 understanding or the until-recent understanding
11 that off-site storage is permissible. And I'd
12 add only one, and that's the D.C. Circuit's
13 decision in Bullcreek, which was a little over
14 20 years ago.

15 And that was when the question whether
16 the Policy Act had superseded the Atomic Energy
17 Act's licensing provisions and precluded
18 off-site storage. It was teed up then. And the
19 D.C. Circuit decided that, no, the Commission's
20 off-site licensing authority remained intact.
21 And we've been another 20 years since then.

22 Thank you.

23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
24 counsel. The case is submitted.

25

1 (Whereupon, at 11:43 a.m., the case
2 was submitted.)
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