

ORAL ARGUMENT NOT YET SCHEDULED**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,

Petitioners,

v.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY, et al.,

Respondents.

Case No. 24-1193 and
consolidated cases

UNOPPOSED MOTION TO CONTINUE ABEYANCE

Respondents the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Administrator Lee Zeldin (“EPA”) respectfully move the Court to extend the abeyance by 30 days to allow new Agency leadership to determine how to proceed with the litigation and the underlying rule. Petitioners in these consolidated cases do not oppose this motion and Respondent-Intervenors take no position.

1. Petitioners seek review of an EPA final rule titled “Designation of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) as CERCLA Hazardous Substances,” 89 Fed. Reg. 39124 (May 8, 2024) (“Rule”).
2. On February 24, 2025, the Court granted Respondents’ motion to hold the case in abeyance for 60 days pending new EPA leadership’s review of the Rule.

Doc. No. 2102403. The Court's order also directed the Respondents to file motions to govern future proceedings on April 25, 2025. *Id.*

3. On April 30, 2025, the Court granted Respondents' motion to continue the abeyance for 30 days to allow additional time for EPA to review the Rule, with motions to govern due by May 30, 2025. Doc. No. 2113719.

4. EPA's new leadership is currently still in the process of reviewing the issues presented in this case, evaluating the Rule within the broader context of EPA's comprehensive strategy to address PFOA and PFOS, and developing EPA's position on how to proceed in this litigation. To move forward through that process in an orderly and deliberate fashion while preserving this Court's and the parties' resources, EPA requests that the Court abate proceedings in this matter for an additional 30 days.

5. This court has "broad discretion to stay proceedings as an incident to its power to control its own docket." *Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681, 706 (1997); *see also Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936); *Cottrell v. Duke*, 737 F.3d 1238, 1248 (8th Cir. 2013). An abeyance is prudent "if the public welfare or convenience will thereby be promoted." *Landis*, 299 U.S. at 256.

6. Abeyance is warranted here because courts have long recognized that agencies may generally review and, if appropriate, revise their past decisions. *See, e.g., Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n v. state Farm Mutual Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29,

42 (1983) (“[R]egulatory agencies do not establish rules of conduct to last forever [and] an agency must be given able latitude to adapt their rules and policies to ... changing circumstances.”); *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. EPA*, 682 F.3d 1032, 1038, 1043 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (explaining that an agency’s “reevaluation of which policy would be better in light of the facts” is “well within” its discretion and that a change in administration is a “perfectly reasonable basis for an executive agency’s reappraisal of the costs and benefits of its programs and regulations”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

7. Courts routinely grant stays or abeyance in circumstances like those presented here where a new administration seeks to review prior actions. *See, e.g.,* Order, (Doc. Nos. 1883880, 1882301),¹ *Am. Fuel & Petrochem. v. EPA*, No. 19-1124 (D.C. Cir. Feb. 5, 2021) (rescheduling oral argument at EPA’s request to accommodate change of administration); Order (Doc. Nos. 1675813, 1670157), *Am. Petroleum Inst. v. EPA*, No. 13-1108 (D.C. Cir. May 18, 2017) (abating challenge to EPA’s authority to regulate methane from oil and gas operations following change of administration); Order (Doc. Nos. 1673071, 1668274), *West Virginia v. EPA*, No. 15-1363 (D.C. Cir. Apr. 28, 2017) (abating challenges to Clean Power Plan rule following change of administration).

¹ In this and the following citations, the first Document No. refers to the Court’s Order and the second Document No. refers to EPA’s motion for a stay or abeyance.

8. Continuing the abeyance would also preserve resources of the parties and the Court. It is possible that after its review, EPA could take further action that may obviate the need for judicial resolution of some or all of the disputed issues. Good cause thus exists for the requested abeyance. *See Anchor Line Ltd. v. Fed. Maritime Comm’n*, 299 F.2d 124, 125 (D.C. Cir. 1962) (“[W]hen an agency seeks to reconsider its action, it should move the court to remand or to hold the case in abeyance pending reconsideration by the agency.”); *cf. Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. EPA*, 56 F.4th 55, 71 (D.C. Cir. 2022) (courts “routinely stay [their] hand when parties identify developments that are likely to render judicial resolution unnecessary”); *Am. Petroleum Inst. v. EPA*, 683 F.3d 382, 386-87 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (finding proposed rule that would eliminate disputed issue rendered pending case prudentially unripe).

9. No party would be unduly prejudiced by the requested abeyance, and no party opposes this motion. Because this matter is already in abeyance no deadlines will be impacted by continuing the abeyance.

10. For these reasons, the Court should continue to hold this matter in abeyance for an additional 30 days, with motions to govern due at the end of that period.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: May 30, 2025

ADAM R.F. GUSTAFSON

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/s/ Andrew D. Knudsen

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CERTIFICATES OF COMPLIANCE AND SERVICE

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On May 30, 2025, I filed the foregoing with the Court's CM/ECF system, which will notify each party.

/s/ Andrew D. Knudsen
ANDREW KNUDSEN