

§ 164.100

(5) Failure to appear at the hearing;
(6) Failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or direct or collateral estoppel.

(7) That there is no genuine issue of any material fact and that the respondent is entitled to judgment as a matter of law; or

(8) Such other and further reasons as are just.

(b) *Effect.* A decision rendered under this section shall have the same force and effect as an initial decision entered under § 164.90.

APPEALS

§ 164.100 Appeals from or review of interlocutory orders or rulings.

Except as provided herein, appeals as a matter of right shall lie to the Environmental Appeals Board only from an initial or accelerated decision of the Administrative Law Judge. Appeals from other orders or rulings shall, except as provided in this section, lie only if the Administrative Law Judge certifies such orders or rulings for appeal, or otherwise as provided. The Administrative Law Judge may certify an order or ruling for appeal to the Environmental Appeals Board when: (a) The order or ruling involves an important question of law or policy about which there is substantial ground for difference of opinion; and (b) either (1) an immediate appeal from the order and ruling will materially advance the ultimate termination of the proceeding or (2) review after the final judgment is issued will be inadequate or ineffective. The Administrative Law Judge shall certify orders or rulings for appeal only upon the request of a party. If the Environmental Appeals Board determines that certification was improvidently granted, or takes no action within thirty (30) days of the certification, the appeal shall be deemed dismissed. When an order or ruling is not certified by the Administrative Law Judge, it shall be reviewed by the Environmental Appeals Board only upon appeal from the initial or accelerated decision except when the Environmental Appeals Board determines, upon request of a party and in exceptional circumstances, that delaying review would be deleterious to vital public or

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private interests. Except in extraordinary circumstances proceedings will not be stayed pending an interlocutory appeal; where a stay is granted, a stay of more than 30 days must be approved by the Environmental Appeals Board. Ordinarily, the interlocutory appeal will be decided on the basis of the submission made to the Administrative Law Judge, but the Environmental Appeals Board may allow further briefs and oral argument.

[57 FR 5343, Feb. 13, 1992]

§ 164.101 Appeals from or review of initial decisions.

(a) *Exceptions and request for oral argument.* (1) Within 20 days after the filing of the Administrative Law Judge's initial decision, each party may take exception to any matter set forth in such decision or to any adverse order or ruling to which he objected during the hearing and may appeal such exceptions to the Environmental Appeals Board for decision by filing them in writing with the hearing clerk, including a section containing proposed findings of fact, conclusions, orders, or rulings. Within the same period of time each party filing exceptions and amicus curiae shall file with the hearing clerk a brief concerning each of the exceptions being appealed. The party shall include, in its brief, page references to the relevant portions of the record and to the Administrative Law Judge's initial decision.

(2) Within 7 days of the service of exceptions, and of a brief under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, any other party or amicus curiae may file and serve a brief responding to exceptions or arguments raised by any other party. Such brief shall include references to the relevant portions of the record. Such brief shall not, however, raise additional exceptions.

(3) Five copies of all material filed under this section shall be filed with the hearing clerk.

(b) *Review by Administrator when no exceptions are filed.* If no exceptions are filed within the time provided, the hearing clerk shall notify the Administrator 30 days from the date of filing of the Administrative Law Judge's initial decision. Within 10 days after said notification, the Environmental Appeals

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Board shall issue an order either declining review of the initial decision or expressing its intent to review said initial decision. Such order may include a statement of issues to be briefed by the parties and a time schedule concerning service and filing of briefs adequate to allow the Environmental Appeals Board to issue a final order within 90 days from the close of the hearing.

(c) *Argument before the Environmental Appeals Board.* (1) A party, if he files exceptions and a brief, shall state in writing whether he desires to make an oral argument thereon before the Environmental Appeals Board; otherwise, he shall be deemed to have waived such oral argument. The Environmental Appeals Board shall, however, on its own initiative, have the right to set an appeal for oral argument.

(2) If the Environmental Appeals Board determines that additional exceptions should be argued, counsel for the parties shall be given reasonable written notice of such determination so as to permit preparation of adequate argument on all of the exceptions to be argued.

[38 FR 19371, July 20, 1973, as amended at 57 FR 5343, Feb. 13, 1992]

§ 164.102 Appeals from accelerated decisions.

(a) Within 20 days after filing of an accelerated decision by the Administrative Law Judge, any party may file exceptions and a supporting brief with the hearing clerk, stating with particularity the grounds upon which he asserts that the decision is incorrect. The party shall include in its brief page references to the relevant portions of the record, if applicable.

(b) Within 7 days of the service of exceptions and brief under paragraph (a) of this section, any other party or amicus curiae may file and serve a brief responding thereto, with appropriate page references to the relevant portions of the record, if applicable.

(c) Ordinarily, the appeal from an accelerated decision will be decided on the basis of the submission of briefs, but the Environmental Appeals Board may allow additional briefs and oral argument.

[38 FR 19371, July 20, 1973, as amended at 57 FR 5343, Feb. 13, 1992]

§ 164.103 Final decision or order on appeal or review.

Within 90 days after the close of the hearing or within 90 days from the filing of an accelerated decision, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, the Environmental Appeals Board shall, on appeal or review from an initial or accelerated order of the Administrative Law Judge, issue its final decision and order, including its rulings on any exceptions filed by the parties; such final order may accept or reject all or part of the initial or accelerated decision of the Administrative Law Judge even if acceptable to the parties.

[57 FR 5343, Feb. 13, 1992]

§ 164.110 Motion for reopening hearings; for rehearing; for reargument of any proceeding; or for reconsideration of order.

(a) *Filing; service.* A motion for reopening the hearing to take further evidence, or for rehearing or reargument of any proceeding or for reconsideration of the order, must be made by motion to the Environmental Appeals Board filed with the hearing clerk. Every such motion must state specifically the grounds relied upon.

(b) *Motion to reopen hearings.* A motion to reopen a hearing to take further evidence may be filed at any time prior to the issuance of the Administrator's final order. Every such motion shall state briefly the nature and purpose of the evidence to be adduced, shall show that such evidence is not merely cumulative, and shall set forth good reason why such evidence was not adduced at a hearing.

(c) *Motions to rehear or reargue proceedings, or to reconsider final orders.* A motion to rehear or reargue the proceeding or to reconsider the final order shall be filed within 10 days after the date of service of the final order. Every such motion must state specifically the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided, and alleged errors must be briefly stated. Motions to rehear or reargue proceedings or to reconsider final orders shall be directed to, and heard by, the Environmental Appeals Board. Motions under this section directed to the Administrator will not be considered, except in cases that the Environmental Appeals Board has