# Chapter 5 - Rulemaking

## Rule or Adjudication?

### What is a rule under the APA?

#### Does the APA allow retrospective rules?

#### Can Congress enable retrospective rules?

##### What would be necessary for this authorization?

##### What legal issues might it raise?

### How do we know whether we are looking at a rule or an adjudication?

#### The city council sets a tax rate for real property. Rulemaking or adjudication and why?

#### The tax assessor’s office sets the value of an individual’s house for tax purposes. Rulemaking or adjudication and why?

#### If you are entitled to an individual hearing, why does this tell you it is not a rule?

#### Where does retrospective effect figure into the distinction between a rule and an adjudication?

### Why is it easier to assure consistent agency policy through rulemaking than through adjudications?

#### Why is this a special problem in LA?

### Why is there no due process in rulemaking?

#### What is the substitute for individual due process in rulemaking?

#### Is there a due process right when the legislature is passing a statute?

### What are the downsides of rulemaking and how can it undermine democracy?

### What is rulemaking ossification?

## Legislative Rule or Interpretive Guidance?

### What is a legislative rule?

#### What else are these called?

#### What is the legal effect of a legislative rule that has been properly promulgated?

### What is a non-legislative/interpretive rule?

#### What else are these called?

#### What is the legal effect of an interpretive rule?

#### What is the benefit to the regulated parties of having interpretive rules?

#### What is the downside of preventing agencies from using interpretive rules?

### What factors do the courts consider when determining whether an interpretive rule is really a legislative rule, requiring notice and comment?

#### How does the "substantial impact" test differ from the "legally binding effect" test?

### How do you defend an interpretive rule or guideline when the agency is attacked for always following the guideline, thus making it into a *de facto* rule?

#### What are the other reasons why the agency might be following the guideline?

#### What do the *Hoctor* and *Picciotto* cases tell us about the distinction between legislative and interpretive rules?

#### What about the mine safety case?

### Why would an agency want to use an interpretive rule rather than a legislative rule?

#### What is the result if an interpretative rule is inconsistent with a legislative rule?

#### What is the risk to the agency if it uses an interpretive rule and the court says it should have been a legislative rule?

### What does *Chamber of Commerce v. U.S. Dept. of Labor*, 174 F.3d 206 (D.C. Cir. 1999) tells us about coercion and the determination of whether a voluntary policy is binding?

## Rulemaking policy

### Why does the legislature authorize agencies to make rules, as opposed to doing everything by statute?

#### What are political reasons to leave it to the agency?

#### What about expertise?

### How does the nature of the enabling act for the agency affect the breadth of an agency's authority to make rules?

#### What are the political trade-offs for a legislature when deciding whether to pass a detailed statute with limited room for rulemaking, or a broad statute that leaves power to an agency?

#### How does a detailed statute like the Americans with Disabilities Act affect the room for rulemaking?

##### Why might congress not want to give room for rulemaking?

##### What does the agency use to give direction if there is no room for rulemaking?

#### What is the advantage to giving the agency broad authority?

##### Why would a health agency need broad authority to respond to a public health emergency such as bird flu an example?

##### What are risks when the legislature gives the agency broad authority?

### Why is rulemaking favored by the courts?

#### Be specific and explain how rulemaking improves the efficiency of government and makes it easier for regulated industries and individuals to know their duties.

#### How can a rule simplify the job of the court in reviewing an adjudication?

#### How can you use rulemaking to narrow the issues in adjudications?

##### What is an example from disability law?

##### From our discussion of food inspections?

## Formal Rulemaking

### What is a formal rulemaking?

### When is it required?

### Why is it so disfavored by the courts?

## Informal (notice and comment) Rulemaking

### What are the requirements for notice and comment (informal) rulemaking?

#### Can the record for a rule be supplemented when the rule is challenged in court?

#### When can it be supplemented?

### What are the requirements for proving proper notice of the contents of a rule?

#### Be specific, using *Chocolate Manufacturers Ass'n v. Block* as an example, and also explain the interplay between the agency's formal notice and the comments it receives.

#### How was this modified by *Arizona Public Service*?

### When the agency relies on scientific evidence as the basis for a rule, what must be published in the register?

#### Is the public entitled to the raw data behind the study the agency relies on?

#### What is the significance of the Shelby Amendments?

### How does the notice provision in rulemaking change the issues in ex parte communications as compared to adjudications or Article III trials?

#### How does the notice requirement eliminate the ex parte communications issues for communications before the promulgation of the rule?

#### When are *ex parte* communications an issue in rulemaking?

#### Discuss the limitations on *ex parte* communications and political influence in rulemaking, including how *Sierra Club v. Costle* distinguished *Volpe*.

#### What is the president's role in rulemaking?

##### Are contacts with the President *ex parte* contacts?

##### Are they improper?

### How are the problems of bias and prejudice different in rulemaking as opposed to adjudications?

#### What is the standard for disqualifying the secretary for bias in rulemaking?

#### Is this likely to happen?

## Vermont Yankee

### What are the two permits that are necessary to build and operate a nuclear power plant?

### What sort of agency action is permitting?

### How did anti-nuclear activists use the administrative process to attack nuclear power plant construction?

### How did the AEC attempt to use rulemaking to simplify the permitting process to reduce the issues that could be attacked by activists?

### How did the lower court want to modify the rulemaking process?

#### Why was this modification called hybrid rulemaking?

### What did the United States Supreme Court rule about the authority of the courts to impose additional process requirements on rulemaking?

## What are the exemptions from rulemaking?

### Discuss rulemaking options for emergency situations and what accommodations can be made to traditional notice and comment.

### Discuss waivers of rules, when they should be granted, and what political and due process problems they raise.

## Cost Benefit Analysis

### What is CBA?

#### Why not prevent all possible risks?

### Why is CBA sometimes very controversial, especially for environmental regulations?

#### What are the most cost effective regulations?

### What is Justice Breyer's tunnel vision problem on regulations?

#### Can CBA cure this?

### What is PBA (political benefit analysis)?

#### Why does it usually trump CBA?

#### What is an example of where politics trumps CBA?

### What type of risks do we spend the most on with the least return?

#### What are examples?

### In broad terms, what does Executive Order 12866 require an agency to consider when making rules?

### What is OIRA?

#### What is its role in rulemaking?

#### Which agencies is it able to control?

#### Which agencies are beyond its control and why?

### Why does the White House have different standards for reviewing rules that affect small businesses?

#### What are the problems with this special concern for small business from a consumer/individual citizen’s point of view?

### *Chadha* eliminated the legislative veto.

#### How did Congress assure it would have advance notice of new rules?

#### What must it do if it wants to legally (as opposed to politically) block or change a new rule?

### What is an unfunded mandate?

#### Why are these politically controversial?

#### What are examples?

#### Could the government function if it had to pay for all the costs of complying with regulations?

#### Where would that money have to come from?