Regulations! Regulations! Read All About It! Insights Into the Regulatory Process

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Learning Outcomes

- Define pertinent statuses, terms, and ideas within regulatory processes
- Describe the steps of the regulatory process
- Select appropriate sources for locating plans for regulations, and how to analyze regulations

Key Concepts and Ideas

- Regulation
- ❖ Rule
- Unified Agenda
- ❖ Federal Register
- ❖ Federal Register document

Key Concepts and Ideas

- ❖ OIRA
- ❖ Code of Federal Regulations
- ❖ Regulations.gov
- ❖ RegMap

Key Concepts and Ideas

❖ Administrative Procedure Act of 1942

❖ EO 12866

❖ EO 13566

RegMap and Informal Rulemaking

Introduction

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4 Step 5 Step 6

Step 7

Step 9

Step 6

Comments

Analyze Public

An agency must give the public

a meaningful opportunity to

submit written comments, in

it must consider all "relevant

APA sec. 553(c). E.O. 12866

recommends a comment period

The E-Government Act of 2002

requires agencies to provide

for electronic filing of public

comments and make dockets

available online (Pub. L. 107-

347 sec. 206(d)). See www.

regulations.gov, the online

Courts have interpreted the

above to mean that agencies

must provide responses to

significant issues raised in the

comments. Significant issues are

relevant points that, if adopted.

would require a change to the

agency's proposed rule.

APA requirements noted

portal for submitting

public comments.

matter presented." See

of at least 60 days.

paper or electronic form, and

The Reg Map[®] Informal Rulemaking

ICF staff are experts in drafting rulemaking documents and preparing supporting analyses. I Visit us at icf.com/regsupport. Also check out icf.com/commentworks for a faster, cheaper, and better way to respond to public comments on proposed rules. To request a copy of the Reg Map, please email us at RegMap@icf.com. Copyright ©2020 by ICF Incorporated. All rights reserved. This document may not be reproduced in any form without permission.



What is the Reg Map?

This Reg Map is a primer on the federal government agency "informal" rulemaking process. The Reg Map reflects general requirements that apply to most federal agency rulemakings. In rare cases, the APA requires trial-type, or "formal," procedures to develop a rule. Other statutes that apply to a specific agency, program, or subject may impose or permit different procedural steps (e.g., mandating negotiated rulemaking to develop a proposed rule).

Step 1

Must all rulemakings follow all Reg Map steps?

In a typical case, a rulemaking action would proceed from Step 1 to Step 9, including OMB review at the proposed and final stages for certain kinds of significant regulatory actions, per E.O. 12866. As the Reg Map shows, however, Congress has exempted some rulemaking actions from APA notice requirements. In addition, when stakeholders have challenged regulatory actions, courts have interpreted APA requirements over time, influencing how agencies carry out "informal" rulemaking procedures at a practical level, some of which is explained in the Reg Map.

Step 3

· Laws enacted by Congress Court decisions Agency initiatives from various sources, including: Agency plans and priorities

Initiating Events

Step 1

Consider

- New data, technologies, or research
- . Patterns of accidents or violations
- · Public comments on RFIs Retrospective analyses of existing regulations
- Recommendations from the President, OMB, other agencies, congressional committees, federal advisory committees, states,

Step 2

Decide Whether Public Notice Is Needed

Unless other exemptions

or that involves little to no

notice would defeat the

agency discretion; advance

regulatory objective; immediate

apply, APA sec. 553 requires public notice and comment to propose a rule or a showing of "good cause"-an agency demonstration that notice and comment are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest" (omit Steps 3 through 6). Generally, this exemption applies only to cases where: the rule is a minor determination in which the public is not interested

Develop a Proposed Rule

An NPRM proposes to add. revise, remove, or re-designate CFR provisions, and it must consist of a description or statement of the proposed regulatory text and a preamble to inform a non-expert reader of the proposal's basis and purpose. See 1 CFR 18.12.

The NPRM must explain:

- Legal basis: The statutory authority to issue rules for the regulated entities and the
- Proposed provisions: A presentation of the proposed rule text or a description of the issues
- Rationale for each proposed provision: An explanation of why a rule is needed; what it would accomplish; and what

Step 5

Send Proposed Rule to OMB for Review

and survive judicial review.

Step 4

OMB will review any rule an agency or OIRA considers "significant" under E.O. 12866, See E.O. 12866 sec. 6. (OIRA is the OMB office responsible for coordinating executive branch review of agency rulemaking documents and reviewing agency ICRs under the PRA.)

- 10-day OMB review for agency's preliminary "significant" determination
- 90-day OMB review for rule, assessments, and analyses (120 days if director of OMB grants extension)
- OIRA may waive review Agency head may request

An agency must submit with the rule an RIA (i.e., cost-benefit assessment) for any significant

An agency must publish "either

the terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved" in the Federal Register, the official daily publication for federal agency actions. See APA sec. 553(b).

- . Statement of the time. rulemaking proceedings
- Regulation Identifier Number See www.federalregister.gov for the daily Federal Register and for other resources.

What Is Incorporation by Reference?

Step 7

Final Rule

provisions adopted and must incorporate into the preamble a concise general statement of the basis and purpose for the agency decision. See APA sec. 553(c). Final rule choices must not be "arbitrary and capricious" (i.e., fail to decision). See 5 U.S.C. 706. A final rule must be within the scope and a "logical outgrowth" of the proposed rule. A final rule can be NPRM so long as the agency provided adequate notice to the public of the possibility for changes of the type that were adopted.

Final rule documents:

- Explain the provisions adopted and the reasons for the agency's decisions, including a discussion of changes from the NPRM
- Discuss and respond to significant public comments
- begun in Step 3
- (see Step 9)

Step 9 Step 8

Send Final Rule

to OMB for

OMB will review any rule

deemed "significant" under

E.O. 12866. Agencies must

schedule accounts for at least

a 90-day OMB review period

for significant rules. OIRA may

review in exigent circumstances.

regulatory package to address

The agency must revise the

OMB concerns and respond

to any interagency review

comments. E.O. 12866 also

includes requirements relating

to OIRA communications with

branch about the substance

of a regulatory action under

review. After publication of

the regulatory action in the

Federal Register, an agency

must identify for the public the

substantive changes between

the draft submitted to OIRA

subsequently announced plus

the changes it made at OMB's

(E.O. 12866 sec. 6(a)(3)(E)).

recommendation or suggestion

for review and the action

individuals outside the executive

permit a shorter period of

ensure that a rulemaking

Review

Publish Final Rule

Effective date: The APA specifies that agency rules generally may not take effect until at least 30 days after publication in the Federal Register, except for a substantive rule that grants an exemption or relieves a restriction or for other "good cause." See APA sec. 553(d). Agencies can set a more delayed effective date (date on which regulatory changes are implemented in CFR) for some or all rule provisions and can set an even more delayed compliance date (date by which regulated persons must comply) for some or all of the rule requirements.

Congressional Review Act

(5 U.S.C. ch. 8): Under the CRA, before most final rules can take effect, an agency must submit them and supporting information to the House, the Senate, and the GAO. Rules defined as "major" under the CRA may not take effect for at least 60 days (30 days for non-major rules). with exceptions in some cases.

Bases for legal challenges

- include claims that the agency · Had no statutory authority to issue the rule
- Failed to address statutory criteria for issuing rules or considered factors not allowed by the statute
- Provided inadequate notice (e.g., final rule not a "logical outgrowth" of the proposal, no NPRM with inadequate

Step 8

Publish the NPRM

Are the requirements described in the Reg Map applicable to all federal agencies?

agencies (i.e., Cabinet departments and independent agencies that answer directly to the

President), while others, such as APA public notice-and-comment requirements and the PRA,

Some of the procedures described in the Reg Map, such as OMB review, only apply to executive

also apply to independent regulatory agencies (i.e., boards and commissions listed in 44 U.S.C.

3502(5)). Following APA requirements and other applicable authorities that affect the rulemaking

process is the best way for all agencies to develop final rules that will meet regulatory objectives

- The NPRM also must include: place, and nature of public
- Reference to the legal authority under which the rule is proposed

Develop a

A final rule presents the CFR provide a rational basis for the substantially different from the

- Update and finalize analyses
- Set an effective date and any applicable compliance date

Informal Description of Rulemaking

Step 1- Consider initiating event

Step 2- Determine the need for public notice

Step 3- Develop a Proposed Rule

Step 4- Send to Office of Management and Budget (OMB and potentially other agencies) for review

Step 5- Publish the Notice of Public Rulemaking

Informal Description of Rulemaking

Step 6- Analyze public comments

Step 7- Develop a final rule.

Step 8- Send Final Rule to OMB for review.

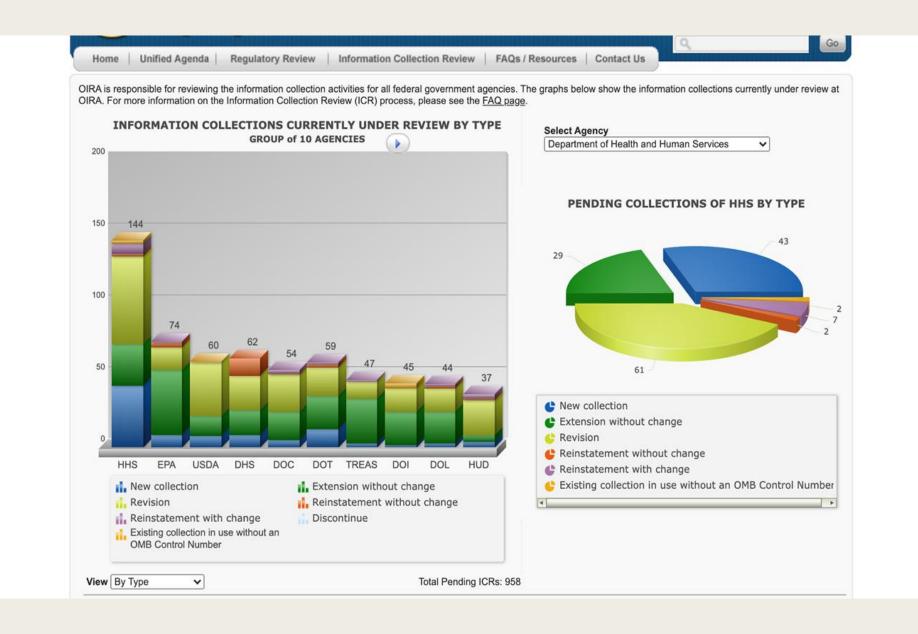
Step 9- Publish final rule.

Web Resources

- Unified Agenda
- Regulations.gov
- Federal Register
- Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Unified Agenda





Spring 2020 Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions

The Trump Administration's Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions (Agenda) reports on the actions administrative agencies plan to issue in the near and long term. Released by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, the Agenda demonstrates this Administration's ongoing commitment to fundamental regulatory reform and a reorientation toward reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens on the American people.

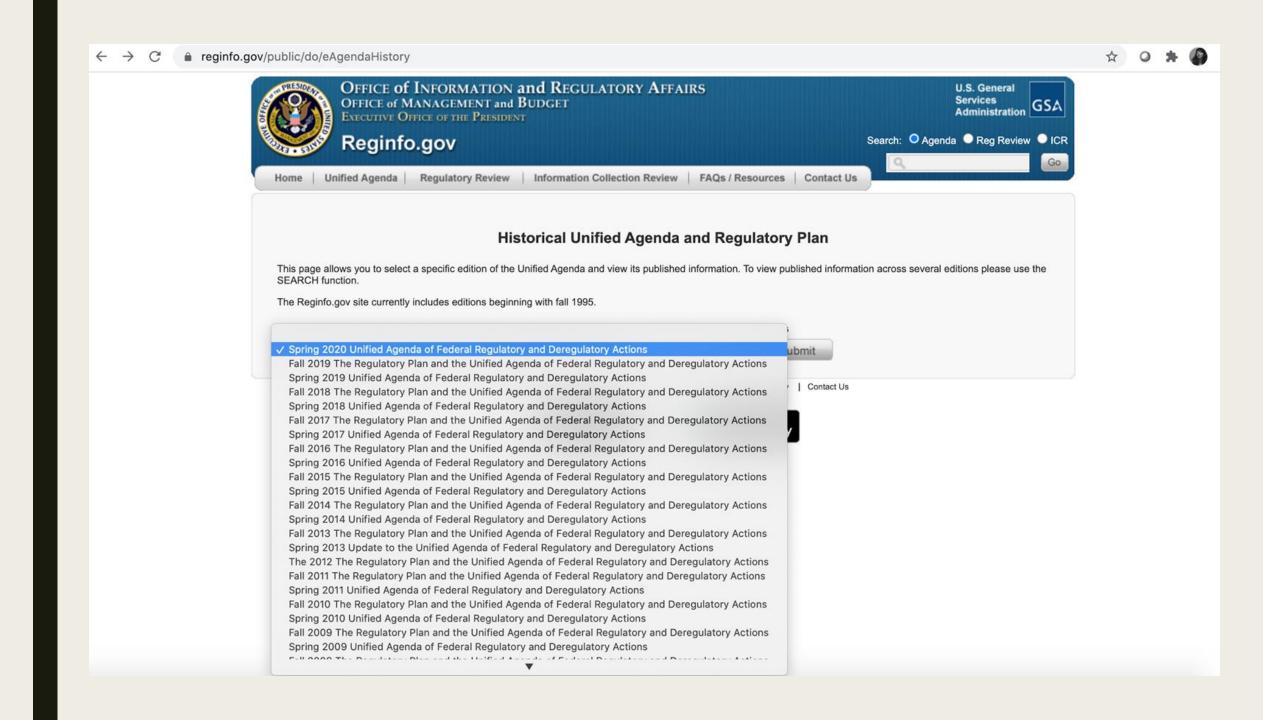
By amending and eliminating regulations that are ineffective, duplicative, and obsolete, the Administration can promote economic growth and innovation and protect individual liberty.

Fulfilling longstanding principles to review and assess existing regulations, the Agenda includes new deregulatory actions, as well as the withdrawal and reconsideration of other regulatory actions. Agencies are committed to careful assessment of the costs and benefits of each regulatory and deregulatory action and to ensuring that the benefits of regulations substantially justify the costs. The Agenda recognizes that reform will take time and require rigorous analysis, public input, and careful consideration of legal requirements. To this end, the Agenda provides greater information and transparency about regulatory actions proposed by agencies.

The Agenda represents ongoing progress toward the goals of more effective and less burdensome regulation. This Spring Agenda reflects the following broad regulatory reform priorities:

- Advancing Regulatory Reform. In this Spring Agenda, agencies continue to identify ineffective regulations for revision and repeal across a variety of sectors. Consistent with Administration priorities, agencies pursue actions that streamline infrastructure development, promote emerging technologies, and provide relief for small businesses.
- Public Notice of Regulatory Development. In order to provide timely and accurate notice to the public of upcoming deregulatory and
 regulatory actions, agencies have targeted actions likely to occur in the next 12 months. A clear and accurate Agenda helps avoid unfair
 surprise and achieves greater predictability of upcoming actions.
- *Transparency.* In support of the Administration's commitment to transparency, the Spring Agenda has enhanced search capabilities and functionality. Agencies have also provided consistent and unique identifiers that will allow the public to track regulatory policy from beginning to end.
- Consistent Practice across the Federal Government. The Agenda reflects core Administration priorities for reducing regulatory burdens across administrative agencies, including in the anticipated deregulatory and regulatory actions from the historically independent agencies.

Spring 2020 Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions Active Regulatory Actions Listed by Agency	
Select Agency	Submit
(Only agencies with information relevant to this report annear in the list.)	





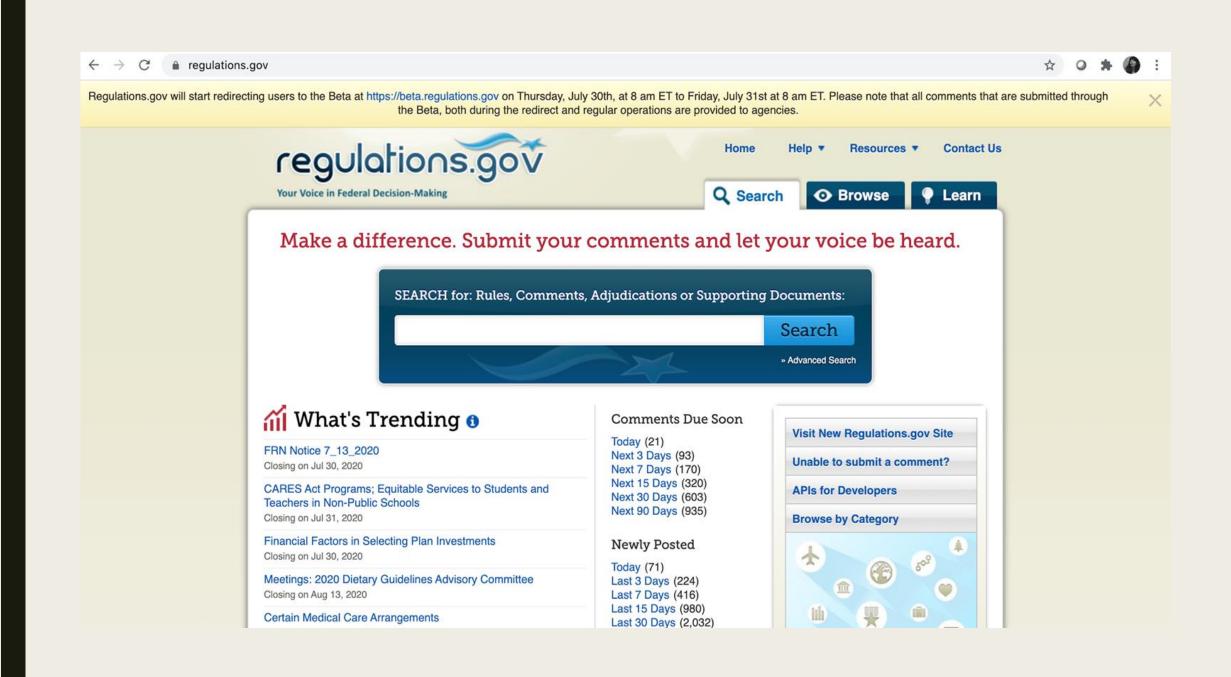


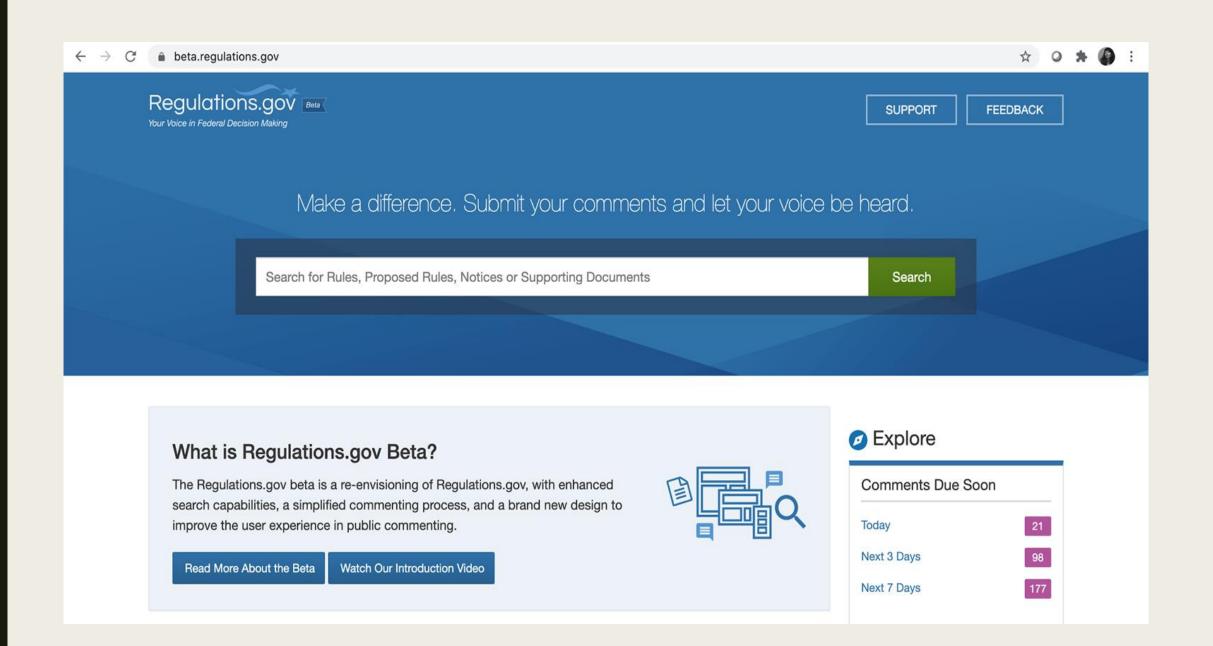
Agency Rule List - Spring 2020

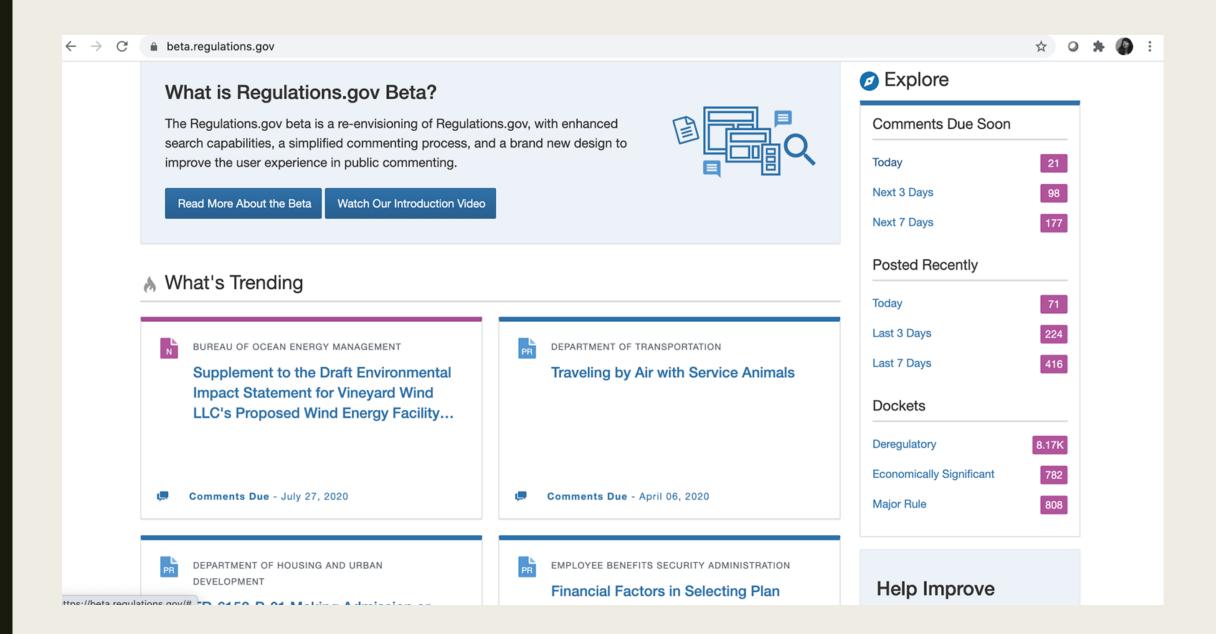
Department of Health and Human Services

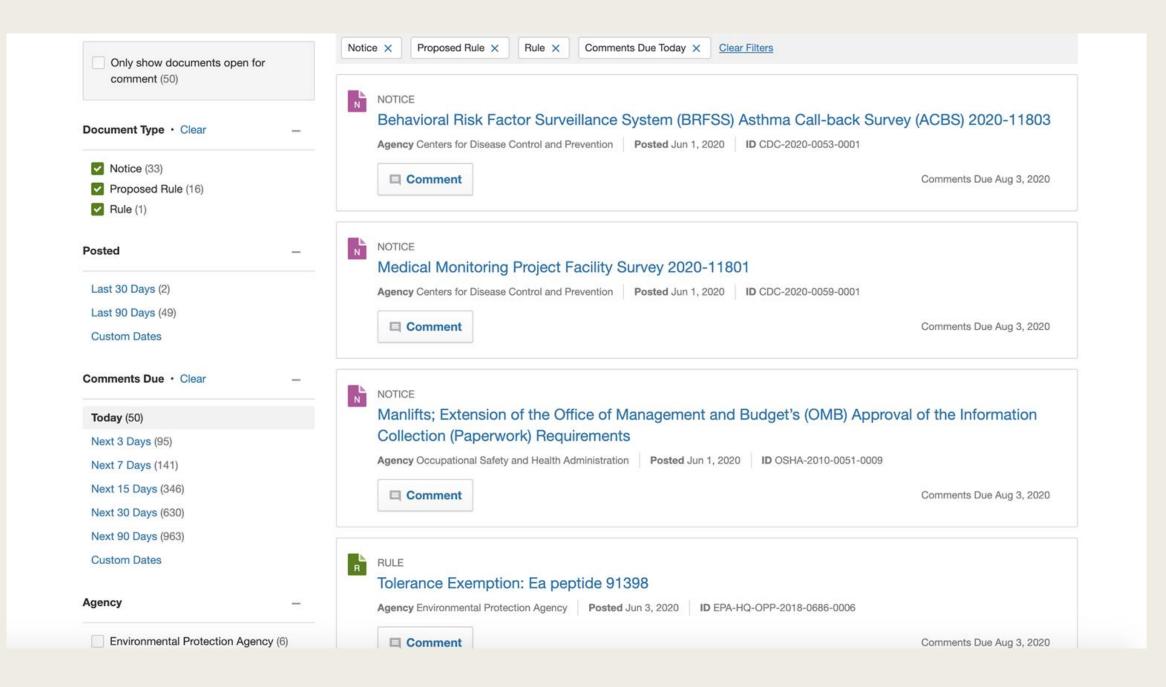
<u>Agency</u>	Agenda Stage of Rulemaking	<u>Title</u>	RIN
HHS/HRSA	Proposed Rule Stage	Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program; Smallpox Countermeasures Injury Table	0906-AB22
HHS/HRSA	Final Rule Stage	National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Adding the Category of Vaccines Recommended for Pregnant Women to the Vaccine Injury Table	0906-AB14
HHS/HRSA	Final Rule Stage	Removing Financial Disincentives to Living Organ Donation	0906-AB23
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Postmarketing Safety Reporting Requirements for Human Drug and Biological Products	0910-AA97
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Food Standards: General Principles and Food Standards Modernization	0910-AC54
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Over-the-Counter (OTC) Drug ReviewCough/Cold (Antihistamine) Products	0910-AF31
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Investigational New Drug Applications; Exemptions for Clinical Investigations to Evaluate a Drug Use of a Product Lawfully Marketed as a Conventional Food, Dietary Supplement, or Cosmetic	0910-AH07
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	National Standards for the Licensure of Wholesale Drug Distributors and Third-Party Logistics Providers	0910-AH11
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Post Approval Changes to Approved Applications	0910-AH55
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Certain Requirements Regarding Prescription Drug Marketing (203 Amendment)	0910-AH56
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Current Good Manufacturing Practice for Positron Emission Tomography Drugs	0910-AH58
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Current Good Manufacturing Practice for Outsourcing Facilities	0910-AH61
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Nonprescription Drug Product With an Additional Condition for Nonprescription Use	0910-AH62
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Submission of Food and Drug Administration Import Data in the Automated Commercial Environment for Veterinary Devices	0910-AH66
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Medical Devices; Amendments to Medical Device Classification Regulations That Exclude Software Functions In Accordance With the 21st Century Cures Act	0910-AH67
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Medication Guide; Patient Medication Information	0910-AH68
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Streamlining Provisions Requiring Disclosure to and Receipt of Written Assurance From Commercial Customers in the Preventive Controls for Human Food Rule	0910-AH77
HHS/FDA	Proposed Rule Stage	Permanent Listing of Color Additive Lakes	0910-AH80

Regulations.gov











An Individual

If you or another single person is the author



An Organization

A company, organization, or government agency

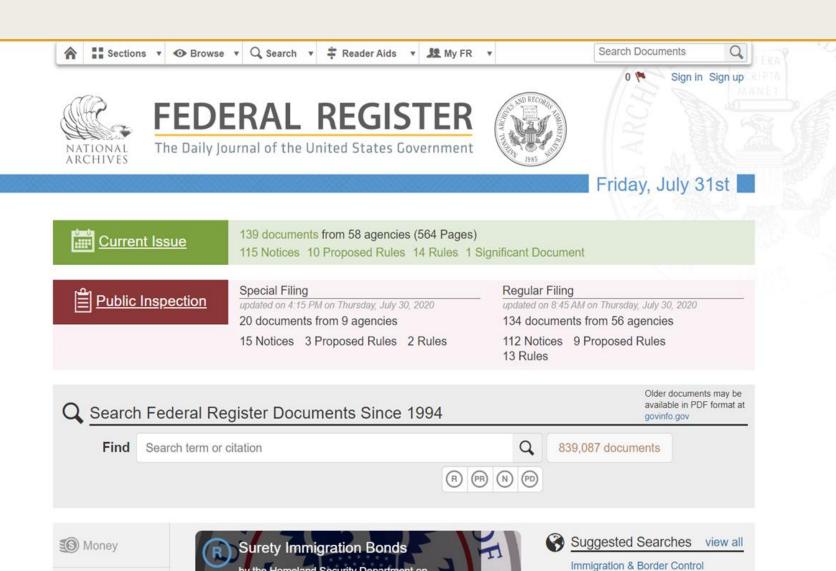


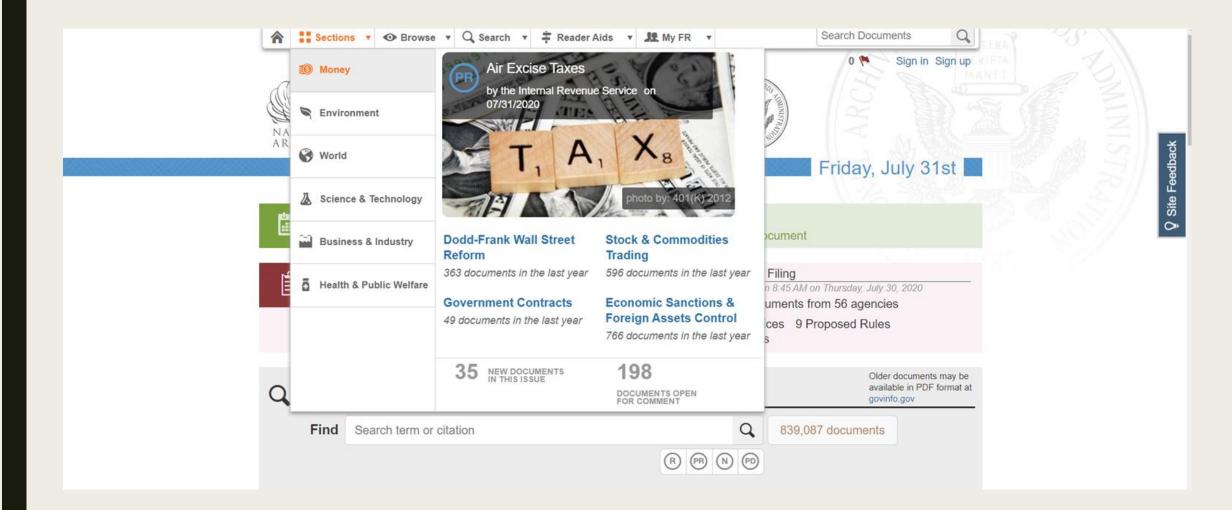
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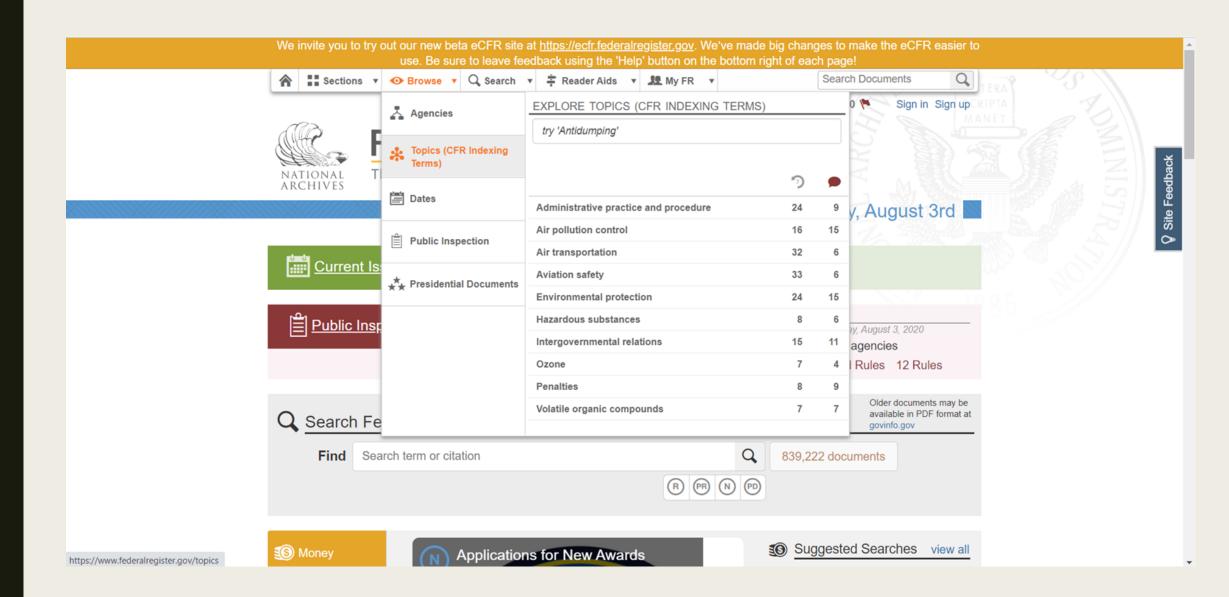
If you do not want an entity associated with the comment

Federal Register









Presidential Documents

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Executive Orders view

The President of the United States manages the operations of the Executive branch of Government through Executive orders. After the President signs an Executive order, the White House sends it to the Office of the Federal Register (OFR).

The OFR numbers each order consecutively as part of a series and publishes it in the daily Federal Register shortly after receipt. For a table of Executive orders that are specific to federal agency rulemaking, see https://go.usa.gov/xv9cZ.

Donald Trump 175 Barack Obama 276 George W. Bush 291 William J. Clinton 254

Proclamations

The President of the United States communicates information on holidays, commemorations, special observances, trade, and policy through Proclamations. After the President signs a Proclamation, the White House sends it to the Office of the Federal Register (OFR).

The OFR numbers each proclamation consecutively as part of a series and publishes it in the daily Federal Register shortly after receipt.

Donald Trump 490 Barack Obama 1228 George W. Bush 941 William J. Clinton 606

Other Presidential Documents

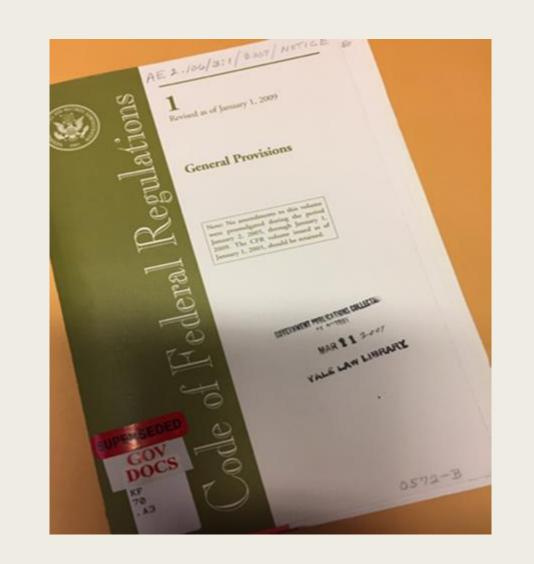
view

The President of the United States issues other types of documents, including but not limited to; memoranda, notices, determinations, letters, messages, and orders. After they are signed, the White House sends it to the Office of the Federal Register (OFR).

The OFR does not number these documents but does publish them in the daily Federal Register shortly after receipt. They are



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Titles	Last Updated	Recent Changes
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Title 2 :: Grants and Agreements	Jun 01, 2020	view
Title 3 :: The President	Mar 17, 2015	
Title 4 :: Accounts	May 01, 2018	
Title 5 :: Administrative Personnel	Jul 20, 2020	view
Title 6 :: Domestic Security	Jun 17, 2020	view
Title 7 :: Agriculture	Jul 29, 2020	view
Title 8 :: Aliens and Nationality	Jun 26, 2020	view
Title 9 :: Animals and Animal Products	Jul 13, 2020	view
Title 10 :: Energy	Jul 27, 2020	view
Title 11 :: Federal Elections	Jul 22, 2019	
Title 12 :: Banks and Banking	Jul 22, 2020	view
Title 13 :: Business Credit and Assistance	Jul 15, 2020	view
Title 14 :: Aeronautics and Space	Jul 27, 2020	view

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Go Go to CFR Reference ex: 1 CFR 1.1

_		Title 11 Federal Elections
Z	Timeline	Chapter I Federal Election Commission
eluela.		Part 1 Privacy Act
:::::	Go to Date	Part 2 Sunshine Regulations; Meetings
_	_	Part 4 Public Records and the Freedom of Information Act
Q	Search	Part 5 Access to Public Disclosure and Media Relations Division
		Documents
Subscribe	Part 6 Enforcement of Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in	
	Programs or Activities Conducted by the Federal Election	
Share	Commission	
	Snare	Part 7 Standards of Conduct
	· ·	Part 8 Collection of Administrative Debts
Published Edition	Subchapter A General	
		Subchapter B Administrative Regulations
- Drint	Subchapter C Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 - (Bcra) Regulations	
Print Print		Subchapter D [Reserved]
	8	Subchapter E Presidential Election Campaign Fund: General Election Financing
>Ξ	Developer To	Subchapter F Presidential Election Campaign Fund: Presidential Primary Matching

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