



Negotiated Rulemaking

Committee on Rulemaking

Proposed Recommendation | June 16, 2017

1 Since the enactment of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) in 1946, public input has
2 been an integral component of informal rulemaking. The public comment process gives agencies
3 access to information that supports the development of quality rules and arguably enhances the
4 democratic accountability of federal agency rulemaking. As early as the 1960s, however, many
5 agencies reported that notice-and-comment rulemaking “had become increasingly adversarial
6 and formalized.”¹

7 Starting in the late 1970s, as legal reform advocates sought to expand the use of
8 alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to reduce the incidence of litigation in the civil courts,
9 administrative law scholars began to consider whether importing ADR norms into the
10 rulemaking process might promote a more constructive, collaborative dynamic between agencies
11 and those persons interested in or affected by agency rules. Eventually, the Administrative
12 Conference conducted a study and recommended an alternative procedure that came to be known
13 as “negotiated rulemaking.” Negotiated rulemaking brings together an advisory committee²

¹ Administrative Conference of the United States, Recommendation 85-5, Procedures for Negotiating Proposed Regulations, 50 Fed. Reg. 52,893 (Dec. 27, 1985).

² Negotiated rulemaking committees are advisory committees that must comply with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), unless otherwise provided by statute. 5 U.S.C § 565(a).



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14 composed of representatives of identifiable affected interests,³ agency officials, and a “neutral”⁴
15 trained in mediation and facilitation techniques who would meet to try to reach consensus on a
16 proposed rule.⁵ The Administrative Conference twice issued recommendations to support the
17 use of negotiated rulemaking in appropriate circumstances. The first, Recommendation 82-4,
18 *Procedures for Negotiating Proposed Regulations*, represented an early effort to articulate the
19 steps agencies should take to use the process successfully.⁶ The second, Recommendation 85-5,
20 which had the same title, identified suggested practices based on agency experience with
21 negotiated rulemaking in the preceding years.⁷

22 Congress formally authorized the use of regulatory negotiation where it would enhance
23 rulemaking by enacting the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990.⁸ Congress had found that

³ The Negotiated Rulemaking Act provides that an agency, when determining the need for negotiated rulemaking, should among other factors consider whether “there are a limited number of identifiable interests that will be significantly affected by the rule.” *Id.* § 563(a)(2). The Act further defines an “interest” to mean “with respect to an issue or matter, multiple parties which have a similar point of view or which are likely to be affected in a similar manner.” *Id.* § 562(5).

⁴ Here, a “neutral” refers to an expert with experience in ADR techniques who actively supports the negotiation and consensus-building process, without taking a position on the substantive outcome. Both convenors and facilitators are neutrals who may support the process at various stages. As defined by the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996, a convenor “means a person who impartially assists an agency in determining whether establishment of a negotiated rulemaking committee is feasible and appropriate in a particular rulemaking,” whereas a facilitator is “a person who impartially aids in the discussions and negotiations among the members of a negotiated rulemaking committee to develop a proposed rule.” *Id.* § 562.

⁵ In practice, negotiated rulemaking committees may work to reach consensus on the text of a proposed rule or may instead seek consensus on a term sheet or other document covering the major issues of the rulemaking. Although negotiated rulemaking committees meet to seek consensus on proposed rules, they may remain constituted until the promulgation of the final rule. *Id.* § 567. Some agencies have used committee meetings to obtain further feedback during the development of the final rule.

⁶ Administrative Conference of the United States, Recommendation 82-4, *Procedures for Negotiating Proposed Regulations*, 47 Fed. Reg. 30,701 (July 15, 1982). These recommendations were based on Professor Philip Harter’s report to the Administrative Conference (Philip J. Harter, *Negotiating Regulations: A Cure for Malaise*, 71 GEO. L.J. 1 (1982)). The procedural steps proposed in Recommendation 82-4 formed the basis of the Negotiated Rulemaking Act.

⁷ Recommendation 85-5, *supra* note 1. The present recommendation is intended to supplement, rather than supercede, the Conference’s prior recommendations on negotiated rulemaking.

⁸ Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-648, 104 Stat. 4969 (codified as amended by Pub. L. No. 104-320, 110 Stat. 3870 (1996) at 5 U.S.C §§ 561–70).



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24 traditional informal rulemaking “may discourage the affected parties from meeting and
25 communicating with each other, and may cause parties with different interests to assume
26 conflicting and antagonistic positions and to engage in expensive and time-consuming
27 litigation.”⁹ Congress found that negotiated rulemaking could “increase the acceptability and
28 improve the substance of rules, making it less likely that the affected parties will resist
29 enforcement or challenge such rules in court” and that negotiation could “shorten the amount of
30 time needed to issue final rules.”¹⁰

31 Executive Order 12,866, signed by President Clinton and retained by subsequent
32 presidents, directs agencies to “explore and, where appropriate, use consensual mechanisms for
33 developing regulations, including negotiated rulemaking.”¹¹ In addition, Congress has
34 occasionally mandated the use of negotiated rulemaking when passing new legislation that
35 directs agencies to address certain problems.¹² Despite this support from Congress and the
36 administration, negotiated rulemaking was never designed to be used by agencies in the vast

⁹ 5 U.S.C § 561.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Exec. Order 12,866, § 6(a)(1), 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735 (Oct. 4, 1993). In addition, President Clinton directed each agency to identify at least one rulemaking to develop through negotiated rulemaking or to explain why negotiated rulemaking would not be feasible. See Presidential Memorandum for Exec. Dep’ts & Selected Agencies, Administrator Office of Info. & Reg. Affairs, Negotiated Rulemaking (Sept. 30, 1993), available at <http://govinfo.library.unt.edu/npr/library/direct/memos/2682.html>.

¹² Cary Coglianese, *Assessing Consensus: The Promise and Performance of Negotiated Rulemaking*, 46 DUKE L.J. 1255, 1256, 1268 (1997) [hereinafter Coglianese, *Assessing Consensus*]. Over a dozen such statutes were passed before 1997, including the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 (Pub. L. No. 103-66, § 4021, 107 Stat. 341, 353) and the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-330, § 106(b), 110 Stat. 4016, 4029). Congress has continued to mandate that agencies use negotiated rulemaking under some programs. For a list of statutes mandating or strongly encouraging negotiated rulemaking, see Cary Coglianese, *Is Consensus an Appropriate Basis for Regulatory Policy?*, in ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTS: COMPARATIVE APPROACHES TO REGULATORY INNOVATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE 93-113 (Eric Orts & Kurt Deketeaere eds., 2001). More recent examples include the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Pub. L. No. 108-458, § 7212, 118 Stat. 3638, 2829) and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Pub. L. No. 111-148, § 5602, 124 Stat. 119, 677). For a case study of the congressionally mandated use of negotiated rulemaking by the U.S. Department of Education, see Jeffrey S. Lubbers, *Enhancing the Use of Negotiated Rulemaking by the U.S. Department of Education* (Dec. 5, 2014), in RECALIBRATING REGULATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON FEDERAL REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION 90 (2015), available at http://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/Regulations_Task_Force_Report_2015_FINAL.pdf.



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37 majority of agency rulemaking.¹³ By the early 2000s, negotiated rulemaking was being used less
38 frequently than anticipated.¹⁴ Over the past few years, the process appears to have received a
39 modest increase in attention and use by some agencies.

40 In part, the infrequent use of negotiated rulemaking may be due to the availability of
41 alternative public engagement options such as technical workshops, listening sessions, and other
42 forums that allow agencies to gain many of the benefits of direct feedback early in the
43 policymaking process while retaining greater procedural flexibility. In addition, over the years,
44 some criticisms about the effectiveness of negotiated rulemaking in practice have been raised.
45 For example, agencies need to ensure that representatives of affected interests can be selected in
46 a way that does not give unequal power to one or more members.¹⁵ There are clearly instances
47 in which negotiated rulemaking should not be used. Nevertheless, where an agency concludes
48 that its goals would best be served by developing a consensus-based proposed rule—or where the
49 relevant policy issues, or relationships with interested persons or groups, are suitably complex—
50 negotiated rulemaking may very well be a worthwhile procedural option to consider.

51 To guide agencies in choosing among the various kinds of public engagement methods
52 they may use to meet their goals, and to offer suggestions on how agencies might enhance the
53 probability of success when choosing to undertake negotiated rulemaking, the Administrative
54 Conference recommends the considerations and practices outlined below. These
55 recommendations begin with the initial choice agencies confront—namely selecting from among

¹³ Coglianese, *Assessing Consensus*, *supra* note 12, at 1276.

¹⁴ Documentation of the early use, decline, and recent uptick in the use of negotiated rulemaking can be found in Cheryl Blake & Reeve T. Bull, *Negotiated Rulemaking* (March 13, 2017), 3–12, *available at* https://www.acus.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Negotiated_Rulemaking_Draft_Report_March%2013%202017.pdf. *See also* Jeffrey S. Lubbers, *Achieving Policymaking Consensus: The (Unfortunate) Waning of Negotiated Rulemaking*, 49 S. TEX. L. REV. 987, 1001 (2008); Peter H. Schuck & Steven Kochevar, *Reg Neg Redux: The Career of a Procedural Reform*, 15 THEORETICAL INQUIRIES IN LAW 417, 439 (2014); Reeve T. Bull, *The Federal Advisory Committee Act: Issues and Proposed Reforms* 52 & app. A (Sept. 12, 2011), *available at* <https://www.acus.gov/sites/default/files/documents/COCG-Reeve-Bull-Draft-FACA-Report-9-12-11.pdf>.

¹⁵ Blake & Bull, *supra* note 14, at 8–11.



56 various public engagement options and deciding when to use negotiated rulemaking—before
57 turning to recommendations for those occasions when agencies use negotiated rulemaking.

RECOMMENDATION

Selecting the Optimal Approach to Public Engagement in Rulemaking

- 58 1. Negotiated rulemaking is one option of several that agencies should consider when
59 seeking input from interested persons on a contemplated rule. In addition to negotiated
60 rulemaking, agencies should consider the full range of public engagement options to best
61 meet their objectives. For example:
- 62 a. Notice-and-comment rulemaking is likely adequate when the goal is simply to
63 obtain documentary information from a wide array of interested persons.
 - 64 b. When seeking to facilitate a two-way exchange of information or ideas, agencies
65 should consider meeting with a variety of interested persons reflecting a balance
66 of perspectives.
 - 67 c. In situations in which an agency is interested in determining the views of various
68 interested persons or groups in connection with a contemplated rule but does not
69 seek group advice or a consensus position on a proposed rule, the agency should
70 consider convening a group of interested persons to provide individual input over
71 the course of more than one public or private meeting, dialogue session, or other
72 forum.
 - 73 d. Where an agency seeks group advice concerning proposed rules, the agency
74 should use an advisory committee, observing all requirements prescribed by the
75 Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).



Deciding When to Use Negotiated Rulemaking

- 76 2. An agency should consider using negotiated rulemaking when it determines that the
77 procedure is in the public interest and will advance the agency’s statutory objectives
78 consistent with the factors outlined in the Negotiated Rulemaking Act. Specifically, such
79 factors include whether:
- 80 • “there are a limited number of identifiable interests that will be significantly
81 affected by the rule;”¹⁶
 - 82 • “there is a reasonable likelihood that a committee can be convened with a
83 balanced representation of persons who (a) can adequately represent the
84 [identifiable and significantly affected] interests and (b) are willing to negotiate in
85 good faith to reach a consensus on the proposed rule;”¹⁷
 - 86 • there is adequate time to complete negotiated rulemaking and the agency
87 possesses the necessary resources to support the process;¹⁸ and
 - 88 • “the agency, to the maximum extent possible consistent with the legal obligations
89 of the agency, will use the consensus of the committee with respect to the
90 proposed rule as the basis for the rule proposed by the agency for notice and
91 comment.”¹⁹
- 92 3. In light of the broad range of highly specific factors that need to be considered when
93 deciding to use the process, and because agencies are in the best position to determine
94 when to use negotiated rulemaking, Congress generally should not direct agencies to use
95 negotiated rulemaking.

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 563(a)(2).

¹⁷ *Id.* § 563(a)(3).

¹⁸ *See id.* §§ 563(a)(4)–(6) (providing that “there is a reasonable likelihood that the committee will reach consensus on the proposed rule within a fixed period of time”; “the negotiated rulemaking procedure will not unreasonably delay the notice of proposed rulemaking and the issuance of the final rule”; and “the agency has adequate resources and is willing to commit such resources, including technical assistance, to the committee”).

¹⁹ *Id.* § 563(a)(7).



Structuring a Negotiated Rulemaking Committee to Maximize the Probability of Success

- 96 4. As a general matter, agency officials should clearly define the charge of the negotiated
97 rulemaking committee at the outset. This involves explicitly managing expectations and
98 stating any constraints on the universe of options the committee is authorized to consider,
99 including any legal prohibitions or non-negotiable policy positions of the agency.
100 Agency officials should inform the committee of the use to which the information they
101 provide will be put and should notify them that negotiated rulemaking committee
102 meetings will be made open to the public and documents submitted in connection
103 therewith generally will be made available to the public.
- 104 5. Agencies should appoint an official with sufficient authority to speak on behalf of the
105 agency to attend, and participate in, to the extent the agency deems suitable, all
106 negotiated rulemaking committee meetings.
- 107 6. Agencies should work with convenors or facilitators to define clearly the roles they
108 should play in negotiated rulemakings.²⁰ Generally, agencies should draw upon the
109 convenor's expertise in selecting committee members, defining the issues the committee
110 will address, and setting the goals for the committee's work. Similarly, agencies should
111 use a facilitator to assist the negotiation impartially and to make that impartiality clear to
112 the members of the committee.
- 113 7. Agencies should keep in mind OIRA's role in the rulemaking process when conducting
114 negotiated rulemaking and inform committee members of that role. An agency should
115 notify its OIRA desk officer of the opportunity to observe the committee meetings and,
116 upon request, provide him or her with briefings on the meetings. An agency should also
117 discuss whether or how the committee process might be used to support the development

²⁰ Notably, while such neutral experts may be hired by an agency, they support the overall process impartially (rather than on behalf of, or in favor of, the agency). For more details on the roles of convenors and facilitators, see Recommendation 85-5, *supra* note 1, at recommendations 5–8 and the discussion in note 4, *supra*. The roles may be filled by the same person or by two different individuals, who may be agency employees or external experts.



118 of the elements needed to comply with relevant analytical requirements, including the
119 rule's regulatory impact analysis.

Considerations Associated with FACA

- 120 8. Congress should exempt negotiated rulemaking committees from FACA, or at least from
121 FACA's chartering and reporting requirements.²¹ If Congress exempts negotiated
122 rulemaking committees from FACA entirely, it should amend the Negotiated Rulemaking
123 Act to require comparable transparency, such as by requiring that negotiated rulemaking
124 committee meetings be noticed in advance and open to the public.
- 125 9. For greater flexibility within the framework of FACA, agencies should consider
126 maintaining standing committees from which a negotiated rulemaking subcommittee or
127 working group can be formed on an as-needed basis to obviate the need to charter a new
128 committee each time the agency undertakes a negotiated rulemaking.²² Regardless of
129 whether Congress exempts negotiated rulemaking from certain FACA requirements,
130 agencies should strive to minimize unnecessary procedural burdens associated with the
131 advisory committee process.

²¹ Administrative Conference of the United States, Recommendation 2011-7, The Federal Advisory Committee Act – Issues and Proposed Reforms, 77 Fed. Reg. 2257 (Jan. 17, 2012).

²² Both the Department of Energy and Department of Transportation (Federal Aviation Administration and Federal Railroad Administration) have standing committees that at times have been used to support negotiated rulemaking. When seeking to negotiate a proposed rule, these agencies will form subcommittees or working groups (sometimes wholly comprising standing committee members, while other times comprising both standing committee and new members). For more details on the structure of these arrangements and their potential benefits, see Blake & Bull, *supra* note 14, at 29–30. Note, however, that some components in the Department of Transportation do prepare FACA charters for each new negotiated rulemaking committee, rather than using the standing committee/subcommittee model just described.