

## HR 8796

### Regulatory Accountability Act

**Congress:** 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Government Operations and Politics

**Introduced:** Sep 9, 2022

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law. (Nov 1, 2022)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/8796>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Van Duyne, Beth [R-TX-24]

**Party:** Republican • **State:** TX • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors

No cosponsors are listed for this bill.

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Nov 1, 2022

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Government Operations and Politics

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
117 S 2278	Identical bill	Jun 24, 2021: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

## Regulatory Accountability Act

This bill expands and provides statutory authority for notice-and-comment rulemaking procedures to require federal agencies to consider (1) whether a rulemaking is required by statute or is within the discretion of the agency, (2) whether existing laws or rules could be amended or rescinded to address the problem, and (3) reasonable alternatives to a new rule.

For proposed major or high-impact rules that have a specified significant economic impact or adverse effect on the public health or safety, an agency must

- publish notice of such rulemaking to invite interested parties to propose alternatives and ideas to accomplish the agency's objectives;
- allow persons interested in high-impact or certain major rules to petition for a public hearing with oral presentation, cross-examination, and the burden of proof on the proponent of the rule;
- adopt the rule that maximizes net benefits within the scope of the statutory provision authorizing the rule, unless the agency explains the costs and benefits that justify adopting an alternative rule and such rule is approved by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA); and
- publish a framework and metrics for measuring the ongoing effectiveness of the rule.

Agencies must notify OIRA with certain information about a proposed rulemaking, including specified discussion and preliminary explanations concerning a major or high-impact rule. Further, OIRA must establish certain rulemaking guidelines.

Additionally, the bill (1) revises the scope of judicial review of agency actions, and (2) establishes requirements for agencies issuing guidance.

## Actions Timeline

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- **Nov 1, 2022:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law.
- **Sep 9, 2022:** Introduced in House
- **Sep 9, 2022:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.