



well-accepted economic theory and strong evidence: **Regulations have little effect on aggregate employment or unemployment rates.**

Below, we explain each comment in turn.

**I. Retrospective review should prioritize reanalysis of regulations for which actual costs and benefits diverge significantly from predicted costs and benefits because of changed circumstances—and should not rehash recent debates over massively cost-benefit justified rules.**

Retrospective review is an opportunity to recalibrate regulations to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Education must approach the review of existing regulations with a plan for identifying appropriate candidates for such modification.

Every President since Carter has sought to identify and address inefficient existing regulations through a process of retrospective review of regulatory costs and benefits. President Trump’s Executive Order 13,777 follows this tradition by directing agencies to identify regulations for repeal, replacement, and modification that are “outdated, unnecessary, or ineffective” or that “impose costs that exceed benefits.”<sup>5</sup> Executive Order 13,777 embraces past methodologies for identifying such regulations, reaffirming President Obama’s Executive Order 13,563,<sup>6</sup> which called on agencies to develop plans “to promote retrospective analysis of rules that are outmoded, ineffective, insufficient, or excessively burdensome” and “to modify, streamline, expand, or repeal them in accordance with what has been learned.”<sup>7</sup> It also reaffirms President Clinton’s Executive Order 12,866, particularly its call for agencies “to determine whether regulations promulgated by the executive branch of the Federal Government have become unjustified or unnecessary as a result of changed circumstances.”<sup>8</sup> Thus, the procedures underlying retrospective review pursuant to Executive Order 13,777 should be consistent with those underlying past efforts.

In other words, agencies should identify net costly or otherwise outdated rules by determining whether, in light of changed circumstances, the actual benefits of the implemented rules no longer justify the actual costs, or the rules as implemented do not maximize net benefits. To prioritize such regulations for modification, Education must not get diverted by comments from stakeholders complaining about recently promulgated and overwhelmingly cost-benefit justified rules. Retrospective review should strive to enhance net benefits, not just to decrease compliance costs.

*1. Retrospective review should prioritize reanalysis of older regulations for which actual costs and benefits diverge significantly from predicted costs and benefits.*

Retrospective review is an opportunity to go back and fix some regulations that have become “outdated, unnecessary, or ineffective” due to changed economic circumstances, new technological innovations, or emerging scientific understandings. When promulgating new rules, agencies make estimates about what the rules’ future costs and benefits will likely be. These *ex ante* estimates typically reflect the best available data, scientific models,

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<sup>5</sup> *Id.* § 3(d),(f).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* § 2(iii).

<sup>7</sup> Exec. Order No. 13,563 § 6(b), 76 Fed. Reg. 3821 (Jan. 21, 2011).

<sup>8</sup> Exec. Order No. 12,866 § 5, 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735 (Oct. 4, 1993).

and economic tools. Nevertheless, *ex ante* estimates are still estimates made in the face of uncertainty. Changing economic conditions, new technological innovations, or emerging scientific understandings can cause a rule's actual costs and benefits to diverge greatly from the agency's *ex ante* estimates. Consequently, after a rule takes effect, *ex post* calculations of actual costs and benefits may reveal that the rule was poorly calibrated. A rational approach to retrospective review would identify such rules and initiate a process to modify them.

New rules are typically not good candidates for retrospective review because, in most cases, regulated entities have not yet fully implemented and adapted to the rules. For such rules, there have been no economic, technological, scientific, or other changed circumstances that shed light on the true costs and benefits of the rules. The cost-benefit analyses conducted before the rules were issued continue to reflect society's best estimates of the costs and benefits of these rules. There is nothing yet to fix; there is only industries' unwillingness to make changes necessary to implement and adapt to the rules. Eliminating such rules under the guise of "retrospective review" would be premature and irrational.

In fact, agencies should be careful not to review existing rules so early as to reduce the ability or incentive for industry to adapt. Adaptation, learning, and innovation by industry in the early years of implementation have often brought down compliance costs.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, these rules are often overwhelmingly cost-benefit justified. Thus, older rules are better candidates for review because technological or other relevant changed circumstances are more likely to have occurred since the rules were issued.

2. *Education must not rely exclusively on the volume of complaints it receives from stakeholders to prioritize rules for review.*

Although eliminating new rules under the guise of "retrospective review" would be premature and irrational, many stakeholders are likely to encourage Education to do exactly that. When the Department of Commerce recently sought input from manufacturers on existing regulations, for example, the agency received many comments recommending repeal of recently issued and overwhelming cost-benefit justified rules.<sup>10</sup> Many targeted rules had not yet been fully implemented, making them particularly poor candidates for retrospective review for the reasons discussed previously. The commenters tended to offer no new information on costs or benefits in their comments to the Department of Commerce; the majority of comments simply rehashed the same arguments and facts presented to and considered by agencies during the initial notice-and-comment rulemaking process.

We suspect that Education will receive similar kinds of requests from stakeholders. Of course, public comments, including from regulated entities, should play a role in informing regulatory review. But it would waste significant resources if the retrospective review

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<sup>9</sup> See Winston Harrington, Richard D. Morgenstern, & Peter Nelson, *On the Accuracy of Regulatory Cost Estimates*, Resources for the Future Discussion Paper #99-18 (1999); see also OFFICE OF MGMT. & BUDGET, OMB CIRCULAR NO. A-4, *REGULATORY ANALYSIS* (2003) [hereinafter CIRCULAR NO. A-4].

<sup>10</sup> See Department of Commerce, *Public Comments on Impact of Federal Regulations on Domestic Manufacturing*, available at <https://www.regulations.gov/docketBrowser?rpp=25&so=DESC&sb=commentDueDate&po=0&dct=PS&D=DOC-2017-0001>.

process simply provided another opportunity to rehash prior arguments. Therefore, Education should resist the urge to review rules solely as a result of intensive lobbying by regulated entities. A high volume of repetitive comments resulting from such lobbying should not by itself weigh in favor of conducting a retrospective review.

Instead, agencies should prioritize rules for reconsideration based on evidence of changed costs or benefits. Public comments are most useful to the extent they offer evidence of circumstances that have changed since the rules were originally promulgated. The agency must remember that the goal of Executive Order 13,777 is not the elimination of cost-benefit justified rules. Moreover, regardless of the goal of the Order, Education cannot abandon its statutory obligations to serve America's students—to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access. Education must keep its objectives—the goals of Executive Order 13,777 and its statutory obligations—in mind as it critically reviews requests from regulated entities.

3. *Retrospective review should include a thorough and balanced review of identified rules' actual impacts, including both costs and benefits.*

As discussed above, Education should identify rules that are ripe for retrospective review based on changed costs and benefits over time. Once it identifies promising candidates for the review, the review should include a thorough and balanced assessment of a rule's actual impacts, including both costs and benefits and distributional consequences.

Agencies should aim to follow the same best practices in their retrospective analyses as they do when conducting a regulatory impact analysis during the notice-and-comment process.<sup>11</sup> These practices include such factors as choosing an appropriate baseline<sup>12</sup> and identifying the proper scope of the analysis.<sup>13</sup> One of the persistent difficulties in prospective cost-benefit analysis is ensuring that evaluations sufficiently address the unquantified impacts of regulation.<sup>14</sup> Some unquantified benefits and costs may be particularly amenable to retrospective analysis, as they may be easier to identify and measure after implementation of the regulation.

## **II. Going forward, Education should create a plan to review the performance of each significant rule<sup>15</sup> it promulgates.**

Executive Order 13,777 cites existing initiatives on regulatory reform, including Executive Order 13,563,<sup>16</sup> which states in that a well-functioning regulatory system “must measure,

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<sup>11</sup> CIRCULAR NO. A-4, *supra* note 9, at 14-42.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 15; *see also* Thomas O. McGarity & Ruth Ruttenberg, *Symposium: What We Know and Do Not Know About the Impact of Civil Justice on the American Economy and Policy: Counting the Cost of Health, Safety and Environmental Regulation*, 80 TEX. L. REV. 1997, 2039 (2002).

<sup>13</sup> CIRCULAR NO. A-4, *supra* note 9, at 15.

<sup>14</sup> *Id.* at 27 (“You should carry out a careful evaluation of non-quantified benefits and costs.”).

<sup>15</sup> “Significance” is defined by Executive Order 12,866 § 3(f), and “economically significant” is usually understood to refer to that definition’s first clause: “Any regulatory action that is likely to . . . [h]ave an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or state, local, or tribal governments or communities.”

<sup>16</sup> Exec. Order No. 13,777, §2(a).

and seek to improve, the actual results of regulatory requirements.”<sup>17</sup> Accordingly, rather than waiting until years after a rule has taken effect and circumstances are already changing to look back at the rule’s effectiveness, agencies should look ahead when drafting each new rule toward addressing uncertain costs and benefits over time. Education—and all other executive agencies—should include, in the preamble for each new “economically significant”<sup>18</sup> regulation, a prospective plan to collect sufficient information on the rule’s performance under previously defined metrics of success to permit an informed assessment of the rule’s effectiveness and design over time.

In particular, for each new economically significant rule, agencies should set a timeline for future retrospective reviews and define the goals, metrics, and milestones against which the rule’s success will be evaluated. Agencies should also be rigorous in identifying sources of uncertainty in their new regulatory actions. Agencies should then develop plans to collect information on the rule’s performance under the metrics—ideally, the actual, *ex post* costs and benefits of the rule (both quantitative and qualitative)—to permit an informed assessment of the rule’s effectiveness and design. After an agency conducts its retrospective review at the pre-determined time, it should issue a reasoned statement on whether the retrospective review warrants any regulatory changes.

These guidelines for retrospective review will place new burdens on agencies’ resources. However, the information generated from such retrospective reviews would have the potential to facilitate future regulatory analyses by informing *ex ante* predictions of costs and benefits of other rules, thereby making it easier for agencies to address uncertainty. In fact, this recommendation is one of six consensus recommendations from a roundtable of former OIRA administrators (six from Republican administrations, two from Democratic administrations) convened by Policy Integrity in August 2016.<sup>19</sup>

### **III. Regulations have little effect on aggregate employment or unemployment rates.**

If commenters submit Education rules as costly due to alleged “job-killing” effects, note that well-accepted economic theory and strong evidence indicate otherwise. Policy Integrity submits the following findings, detailed in an issue brief (appended to these comments and available online<sup>20</sup>):

- (1) Regulations have little effect on aggregate employment or unemployment rates.
- (2) While regulatory or deregulatory action may temporarily create labor demand or lead to temporary layoffs, such actions do not typically affect long-term job growth across all sectors and regions.
- (3) Job analysis models can easily be manipulated to predict either job losses or

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<sup>17</sup> Exec. Order No. 13,563, *supra* note 7 at §1(a).

<sup>18</sup> *Supra* note 15.

<sup>19</sup> See Jason A. Schwartz & Caroline Cecot, Strengthening Regulatory Review: Recommendations for the Trump Administration from Former OIRA Leaders (2016), available at <http://policyintegrity.org/publications/detail/strengthening-regulatory-review>.

<sup>20</sup> See Policy Integrity, “Does Environmental Regulation Kill or Create Jobs?” (2017), attached and available at [http://policyintegrity.org/files/media/Jobs\\_and\\_Regulation\\_Factsheet.pdf](http://policyintegrity.org/files/media/Jobs_and_Regulation_Factsheet.pdf).

gains, and therefore should not be relied upon to prioritize regulatory targets for retrospective review.

(4) Blocking or repealing regulations solely based on job effects without consideration of broader benefits and costs is bad economics, bad policy, and bad law.

(5) Regulations are poor tools for addressing the negative impacts from jobs shifting from one sector to another.

Respectfully,

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Attached:

(1) Policy Integrity, "Does Environmental Regulation Kill or Create Jobs?" (2017), [http://policyintegrity.org/files/media/Jobs\\_and\\_Regulation\\_Factsheet.pdf](http://policyintegrity.org/files/media/Jobs_and_Regulation_Factsheet.pdf).