

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

MAJORITY (202) 225-5074
MINORITY (202) 225-5051

<https://oversight.house.gov>

July 10, 2024

Christine J. Harada
Chair
Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council
725 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Chair Harada:

I write to call to your attention *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*, a recent Supreme Court decision that precludes courts from deferring to agency interpretations of the statutes they administer.¹ In its decision, the Court overruled *Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984), which had allowed courts to defer to agency interpretations of ambiguous statutes. By allowing such deference, the Court in *Chevron* upset the founders' careful separation of powers, permitting courts to abdicate the judicial role granted exclusively to them through Article III of the Constitution and enabling the Executive to usurp the legislative authority granted exclusively to Congress through Article I. Unsurprisingly, *Chevron* unleashed decades of successively broader, more costly and more invasive assertions of agency power over citizens' lives, liberty and property, as agencies adopted expansive interpretations of assertedly ambiguous statutes, demanding courts defer to them.

Perhaps no administration has gone as far as President Biden's to found sweeping and intrusive agency dictates on such questionable assertions of agency authority. The Biden Administration has promulgated far more major rules, imposing far more costs and paperwork burdens, than either of its recent predecessor administrations.² Many of these rules—such as those promulgated to impose President Biden's climate, energy and Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) agendas—have been based on aggressive interpretations of statutes enacted

¹ *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. ____ (2024).

² See, e.g., *Burdensome Regulations: Examining the Biden Administration's Failure to Consider Small Businesses: Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Small Business*, 118th Cong. (May 22, 2024) (statement of Dan Goldbeck, Director of Regulatory Policy, American Action Forum), available at <https://www.americanactionforum.org/testimony/burdensome-regulations-examining-the-biden-administrations-failure-to-consider-small-businesses/>

by Congress years and even decades ago, before many issues against which the Biden administration has sought to deploy them were even imagined.

The expansive administrative state *Chevron* deference encouraged has undermined our system of government, overburdening our citizenry and threatening to overwhelm the founders' system of checks and balances. Thankfully, the Court in *Loper Bright* has now corrected its *Chevron* error, reaffirming that “[i]t is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.” 603 U.S. at ___ (slip op. at 7-8) (quoting *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, 177 (1803)). This long-needed reversal should stem the vast tide of federal agencies' overreach. Given the Biden administration's track record, however, I am compelled to underscore the implications of *Loper Bright* and remind you of the limitations it has set on your authority.

As the committee of jurisdiction overseeing the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council and its constituent agencies' participation in the Council and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, I assure you we will exercise our robust investigative and legislative powers not only to reassert forcefully our Article I responsibilities, but to ensure the Biden administration respects the limits placed on its authority by the Court's *Loper Bright* decision. Accordingly, to assist in this effort, please answer the following no later than July XX, 2024:

1. Please provide the following concerning the FAR Council agencies' legislative rules proposed or promulgated since January 20, 2021 concerning federal procurement, identifying in each relevant listing the rule or rulemaking and agency statutory interpretation concerned:
 - a. A list of all pending judicial challenges to final agency rules that may be impacted by the Court's *Loper Bright* decision.
 - b. A list of all final agency rules not yet challenged in court that may be impacted by the Court's *Loper Bright* decision if they are so challenged.
 - c. A list of all pending agency rulemakings in which the agency is relying on an agency interpretation of statutory authority that might have been eligible for *Chevron* deference prior to the Court's decision in *Loper Bright*.
2. Please provide the following concerning the FAR Council agencies' adjudications initiated or completed since January 20, 2021 concerning federal procurement, identifying in each relevant listing the adjudication and agency statutory interpretation concerned:
 - a. A list of all pending judicial challenges to final agency adjudications that may be impacted by the Court's *Loper Bright* decision.

- b. A list of all final agency adjudications not yet challenged in court that may be impacted by the Court's *Loper Bright* decision if they are so challenged.
 - c. A list of all pending agency adjudications in which the agency is relying on an agency interpretation of statutory authority that might have been eligible for *Chevron* deference prior to the Court's decision in *Loper Bright*.
 3. Please provide the following concerning enforcement actions brought by the FAR Council agencies in court since January 20, 2021 concerning federal procurement, identifying in each relevant listing the agency statutory interpretation sought to be enforced:
 - a. A list of all pending enforcement actions in which the agency is relying on an agency interpretation of statutory authority that might have been eligible for *Chevron* deference prior to the Court's decision in *Loper Bright*.
 - b. A list of all concluded enforcement actions in which the court deferred under *Chevron* to an agency interpretation of statutory authority as a basis for its judgment against a non-agency party.
 4. Please provide the following concerning the FAR Council agencies' interpretive rules proposed or issued since January 20, 2021 concerning federal procurement, identifying in each relevant listing the statutory authority the rule interprets and the agency statutory interpretation set forth in the rule:
 - a. A list of all proposed or final agency guidance documents or other documents or statements of the agency containing interpretive rules likely to lead to—
 - i. an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more;
 - ii. a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, local, or Tribal government agencies, or geographic regions; or
 - iii. significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, public health and safety, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.
 - b. A list of all proposed or final agency guidance documents or other documents or statements of the agency containing interpretive rules related to—
 - i. novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates or the President's priorities; or

Chair Christine J. Harada

July 10, 2024

Page 4 of 4

- ii. other significant regulatory issues not already identified in response to Request 4(a) above.
5. Please provide the following concerning judicial decisions in cases concerning federal procurement to which any of the FAR Council agencies have been a party since the Supreme Court issued its *Chevron* decision in 1984, identifying in each relevant listing the statutory authority the agency interpreted and the agency statutory interpretation upheld:
 - a. A list of all judicial decisions not ultimately overturned by a higher court in which the court deferred under *Chevron* to the agency's interpretation of a statute.

Attached are instructions for producing the documents and information to the Committee. If you have any questions, please contact the Committee on Oversight and Accountability Majority staff at 202-225-5074.

The Committee on Oversight and Accountability is the principal oversight committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and has broad authority to investigate, "any matter" at "any time" under House Rule X. Additionally, the Committee on Oversight and Accountability has specific oversight and legislative jurisdiction over the "[o]verall economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities, including Federal procurement" under House Rule X. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



James Comer

Chairman

Committee on Oversight and Accountability

cc: The Honorable Jamie Raskin, Ranking Member
Committee on Oversight and Accountability