1	Н. В. 2445
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3	(By Delegate Sobonya and Frich)
4	[Introduced January 28, 2015; referred to the
5	Committee on Government Organization then the Judiciary.]
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10	A BILL to repeal §29A-2-8 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend and reenac
11	§29A-1-2 of said code; to amend said code by adding thereto two new sections, designated
12	§29A-1-3a and §29A-1-3b; and to amend and reenact §29A-3-1a, §29A-3-4, §29A-3-8
13	§29A-3-13 and §29A-3-15 of said code, all relating generally to the State Administrative
14	Procedures Act; defining the term "legislative exempt rule"; providing certain technica
15	amendments; providing for the nullification and voiding of rules; setting forth requirements
16	for amendments to existing rules, proposed new rules and the repeal of existing rules
17	establishing filing and adoption requirements for legislative exempt rules; making legislative
18	rules effective upon filing; requiring agency to provide a list of interested parties with
19	emergency rules; and changing the number of copies required when filing an emergency rule
20	Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:
21	That §29A-2-8 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be repealed; that §29A-1-2
22	of said code be amended and reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto two new

- 1 sections, designated §29A-1-3a and §29a-1-3b; and that §29A-3-1a, §29A-3-4, §29A-3-8, §29A-3-13
- 2 and §29A-3-15 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

3 ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION OF CHAPTER.

4 §29A-1-2. Definitions of terms used in this chapter.

- 5 For the purposes of this chapter:
- 6 (a) "Agency" means any state board, commission, department, office or officer authorized
 7 by law to make rules or adjudicate contested cases, except those in the legislative or judicial
 8 branches.
- (b) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which the legal rights, duties, interests or privileges of specific parties are required by law or Constitutional right to be determined after an agency hearing, but does not include cases in which an agency issues a license, permit or certificate after an examination to test the knowledge or ability of the applicant where the controversy concerns whether the examination was fair or whether the applicant passed the examination and shall does not include rule making.
- (c) "Interpretive rule" means every rule, as defined in subsection (i)(i) of this section, adopted by an agency independently of any delegation of legislative power which is intended by the agency to provide information or guidance to the public regarding the agency's interpretations, policy or opinions upon the law enforced or administered by it and which is not intended by the agency to be determinative of any issue affecting private rights, privileges or interests. An interpretive rule may not be relied upon to impose a civil or criminal sanction nor to regulate private conduct or the exercise of private rights or privileges nor to confer any right or privilege provided by law and is not admissible in any administrative or judicial proceeding for such that purpose, except where the

in this subsection. However, an interpretive rule is admissible for the purpose of showing that the prior conduct of a person was based on good faith reliance on such the rule. The admission of such the rule in no way affects any legislative or judicial determination regarding the prospective effect of such the rule. Where any provision of this code lawfully commits any decision or determination of fact or judgment to the sole discretion of any agency or any executive officer or employee, the conditions for the exercise of that discretion, to the extent that such the conditions are not prescribed by statute or by legislative rule, may be established by an interpretive rule and such rule is admissible in any administrative or judicial proceeding to prove such the conditions.

(d) "Legislative exempt rule" means every rule, as defined in subsection (j) of this section,
promulgated by an agency or relating to a subject matter that is exempt from the rule-making
provisions of article three of this chapter, under section three, article one of this chapter or any other
section of this code.

(d) (e) "Legislative rule" means every rule, as defined in subsection (i)(j) of this section, proposed or promulgated by an agency pursuant to this chapter. Legislative rule includes every rule which, when promulgated after or pursuant to authorization of the Legislature, has: (1) The force of law; or (2) supplies a basis for the imposition of civil or criminal liability; or (3) grants or denies a specific benefit. Every rule which, when effective, is determinative on any issue affecting private rights, privileges or interests is a legislative rule. Unless lawfully promulgated as an emergency rule, a legislative rule is only a proposal by the agency and has no legal force or effect until promulgated by specific authorization of the Legislature. Except where otherwise specifically provided in this code, legislative rule does not include: (A) Findings or determinations of fact made or reported by

- 1 an agency, including any such findings and determinations as that are required to be made by any
- 2 agency as a condition precedent to proposal of a rule to the Legislature; (B) declaratory rulings issued
- 3 by an agency pursuant to the provisions of section one, article four of this chapter; (C) orders, as
- 4 defined in subdivision (e) of this section; or (D) executive orders or proclamations by the Governor
- 5 issued solely in the exercise of executive power, including executive orders issued in the event of
- 6 a public disaster or emergency.
- 7 (e) (f) "Order" means the whole or any part of the final disposition (whether affirmative,
- 8 negative, injunctive or declaratory in form) by any agency of any matter other than rule making.
- 9 (f) (g) "Person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations or public or
- 10 private organizations of any character.
- (g) (h) "Procedural rule" means every rule, as defined in subsection (i)(j) of this section,
- 12 which fixes rules of procedure, practice or evidence for dealings with or proceedings before an
- 13 agency, including forms prescribed by the agency.
- (h) (i) "Proposed rule" is a legislative rule, interpretive rule or a procedural rule which has
- 15 not become effective pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or law authorizing its promulgation;
- 16 (i) "Rule" includes every regulation rule, standard or statement of policy or interpretation
- 17 of general application and future effect, including the amendment or repeal thereof of the rule,
- 18 affecting private rights, privileges or interests, or the procedures available to the public, adopted by
- 19 an agency to implement, extend, apply, interpret or make specific the law enforced or administered
- 20 by it or to govern its organization or procedure, but does not include regulations rules relating solely
- 21 to the internal management of the agency, nor regulations rules of which notice is customarily given
- 22 to the public by markers or signs, nor mere instructions. Every rule shall be classified as "legislative

- 1 rule," "interpretive rule" or "procedural rule," all as defined in this section, and shall be is effective
- 2 only as provided in this chapter.
- 3 (j) (k) "Rule making" means the process for the formulation, amendment or repeal of a rule
- 4 as provided in this chapter.

5 §29A-1-3a. Technical amendments to a current rule.

- The provisions of this chapter do not apply to purely technical amendments to a current rule,
- 7 including, but not limited to, correcting addresses, phone numbers, punctuation, spelling, code
- 8 citations or internal citations, numbering or grammatical errors. An agency may make these
- 9 amendments by filing the corrected rule with the Secretary of State's office.

10 **§29A-1-3b.** Void rules.

- If an agency ceases to exist, through the operation of law or by statute, any rules adopted or
- 12 promulgated by the agency are void on the date the agency ceases to exist, unless the agency's
- 13 rule-making power and its rules have been transferred to another agency.

14 ARTICLE 3. RULE MAKING.

- 15 §29A-3-1a. Filing proposed amendments to an existing rule; and repealing an existing rule.
- 16 (a) Rules promulgated to amend existing rules may be filed on a section by section basis
- 7 without having to refile in the state register all of the other sections of an existing series numbered
- 18 rule: Provided, That such filing shall list, by proper citation, those sections, not amended, which are
- 19 directly affected by those sections amended: Provided, however, That amendments so filed An
- 20 agency shall file all sections of the proposed rule when proposing an amendment to an existing rule.
- 21 The proposed rule shall be accompanied by note of explanation as to the effect of such the
- 22 amendment and its relation to the existing rules.

(b) Rules promulgated to amend existing rules and filed as an emergency rule may be filed
on a section by section basis without having to refile in the state register all of the other sections of
an existing series numbered rule: *Provided*, That such filing shall list, by proper citation, those
sections not amended, which are directly affected by those sections amended. An agency proposing
to repeal a rule, shall file the rule in its entirety with the provisions of the rule struck through. An
agency may not repeal a rule by reference in another rule.

7 §29A-3-4. Filing of proposed legislative exempt rules, procedural rules and interpretive rules.

- 8 (a) When an agency proposes a <u>legislative exempt rule</u>, procedural rule or an interpretive 9 rule, the agency shall file in the State Register a notice of its action, including the text of the rule as 10 proposed.
- (b) All proposed rules filed under subsection (a) of this section shall have a fiscal note attached itemizing the cost of implementing the rules as they relate to this state and to persons affected by the rules. and regulations Such The fiscal note shall include all information included in a fiscal note for either house of the Legislature and a statement of the economic impact of the rule on the state or its residents. The objectives of the rules rule shall be clearly and separately stated in the fiscal note by the agency issuing the proposed rules. No A legislative exempt, procedural or interpretive rule shall be is not void or voidable by virtue of noncompliance with this subsection.

18 §29A-3-8. Adoption of legislative exempt, procedural and interpretive rules.

A An agency shall consider a legislative exempt, procedural and interpretive rule, shall be considered by the agency for adoption not later than six months after the close of public comment and file a notice of withdrawal or adoption shall be filed in the State Register within that period.

Failure An agency's failure to file such notice shall constitute the notice constitutes withdrawal and

- 1 the Secretary of State shall note such the failure in the State Register immediately upon the 2 expiration of the six-month period.
- A <u>legislative exempt</u>, procedural or interpretive rule may be amended by the agency prior to
 final adoption without further hearing or public comment. No such The amendment may not change
 the main purpose of the rule. If the fiscal implications have changed since the rule was proposed,
 the agency shall attach a new fiscal note shall be attached to the notice of filing. Upon adoption of
 the rule (including any such amendment) the agency shall file the text of the adopted <u>legislative</u>
 exempt, procedural or interpretive rule with its notice of adoption in the State Register and the same
 shall be rule is effective on the date specified in the rule or thirty days after such the filing, whichever
 is later or as specified in this code.

11 §29A-3-13. Adoption of legislative rules; effective date.

- (a) Except as the Legislature may by law otherwise provide, within sixty days after the effective date of an act authorizing promulgation of a legislative rule, the agency shall promulgate the rule shall be promulgated only in conformity with the provisions of law authorizing and directing the promulgation of such the rule. In the case of a rule proposed by an agency which is administered by an executive department pursuant to the provisions of article two, chapter five-f of this code, the secretary of the department shall promulgate the rule as authorized by the Legislature. In the case of an agency which is not subject to administration by the secretary of an executive department, the agency which proposed the rule for promulgation shall promulgate the rule as authorized by the Legislature.
- 21 (b) A legislative rule authorized by the Legislature shall become is effective thirty days after
 22 such upon filing in the State Register, or on the effective date fixed by the authorizing act or if none

- 1 is fixed by law, such a later date not to exceed ninety days, as is fixed by the agency.
- 2 (c) The Secretary of State shall note in the State Register the effective date of an authorized
- 3 and promulgated legislative rule and shall promptly publish the duly promulgated rule in a code of
- 4 state rules maintained by his or her office.
- 5 §29A-3-15. Emergency legislative rules; procedure for promulgation; definition.
- 6 (a) Any agency with authority to propose legislative rules may, without hearing, find that an 7 emergency exists requiring that emergency rules an emergency rule be promulgated and promulgate the same emergency rule in accordance with this section. Such emergency rules The agency shall file the emergency rule, together with a statement of the facts and circumstances constituting the emergency, shall be filed and a listing of state agencies, professions, businesses and other identifiable interest groups affected by the proposed emergency rule with the Secretary of State, and who shall 11 publish a notice of such the filing shall be published in the State Register. Such emergency rules shall become However, failure to list all known state agencies, professions, businesses and other identifiable interest groups is not a basis for disapproval of the emergency rule or does not subject the emergency rule to judicial review. The emergency rule becomes effective upon the approval of the Secretary of State in accordance with section fifteen-a of this article or upon the approval of the Attorney General in accordance with section fifteen-b or upon the forty-second day following such the filing, whichever occurs first. Such emergency rules The emergency rule may adopt, amend or repeal any legislative rule, but the agency shall state, with particularity, the circumstances constituting the emergency requiring such the adoption, amendment or repeal shall be stated with particularity and be and the emergency rule is subject to de novo review by any court having original 22 jurisdiction of an action challenging their its validity. Fourteen copies An agency shall immediately

- 1 <u>file a copy</u> of the rules <u>emergency rule</u> and of the required statement shall be filed immediately with
- 2 the Secretary of State and one copy shall be filed immediately with the Legislative Rule-Making
- 3 Review Committee.
- An emergency rule shall be <u>is</u> effective for not more than fifteen months and shall expire 5 expires earlier if any of the following occurs:
- (1) The Secretary of State, acting under the authority provided for in section fifteen-a of this 6 7 article, or the Attorney General, acting under the authority provided for in section fifteen-b of this article, disapproves the emergency rule because: (A) The emergency rule or an amendment to the emergency rule exceeds the scope of the law authorizing or directing the promulgation thereof of the 10 rule; (B) an emergency does not exist justifying the promulgation of the emergency rule; or (C) the emergency rule was not promulgated in compliance with the provisions of this section. An emergency rule may not be disapproved pursuant to the authority granted by paragraphs clauses (A) or (B) of this subdivision on the basis that the Secretary of State or the Attorney General disagrees with the underlying public policy established by the Legislature in enacting the supporting authorizing legislation. An emergency rule which would otherwise be approved as being necessary 16 to comply with a time limitation established by this code or by a federal statute or regulation may not be disapproved pursuant to the authority granted by paragraphs (A) or (B) of this subdivision on the basis that the agency has failed to file the emergency rule prior to the date fixed by such the time limitation. When the supporting authorizing statute specifically directs an agency to promulgate an emergency rule, or specifically finds that an emergency exists and directs the promulgation of an emergency rule, the emergency rule may not be disapproved pursuant to the authority granted by 22 paragraph (B) of this subdivision. An emergency rule may not be disapproved on the basis that the

- 1 Legislature has not specifically directed an agency to promulgate the emergency rule, or has not
- 2 specifically found that an emergency exists and directed the promulgation of an emergency rule;
- 3 (2) The agency has not previously filed and fails to file a notice of public hearing on the
- 4 proposed rule within thirty days of the date the proposed rule was filed as an emergency rule, in
- 5 which case the emergency rule expires on the thirty-first day;
- 6 (3) The agency has not previously filed and fails to file the proposed rule as approved by the
- 7 agency following the close of the public comment period with the Legislative Rule-Making Review
- 8 Committee within ninety days of the date the proposed rule was filed as an emergency rule, in which
- 9 case the emergency rule expires on the ninety-first day;
- 10 (4) The Legislature has authorized or directed promulgation of an authorized legislative rule
- 1 dealing with substantially the same subject matter since such the emergency rule was first
- 12 promulgated, in which case the emergency rule expires on the date the authorized rule is made
- 13 effective; or
- 14 (5) The Legislature has, by law, disapproved of such the emergency rule, in which case the
- 15 emergency rule expires on the date the law becomes effective.
- 16 (b) Any amendment to an emergency rule made by the agency shall be filed in the State
- 17 Register and does not constitute a new emergency rule for the purpose of acquiring additional time
- 18 or avoiding the expiration dates in subdivision (2), (3), (4) or (5), subsection (a) of this section:
- 19 *Provided*, That such the emergency amendment shall become becomes effective upon the approval
- 20 of the Secretary of State in accordance with section fifteen-a of this article or upon approval of the
- 21 Attorney General in accordance with section fifteen-b of this article or upon the forty-second day
- 22 following such the filing, whichever occurs first.

- 1 (c) Once an emergency rule expires due to the conclusion of fifteen months or due to the 2 effect of subdivision (2), (3), (4) or (5), subsection (a) of this section, the agency may not refile the 3 same or similar rule as an emergency rule.
- 4 (d) The provision An agency may not use the provisions of this section shall not be used to
 5 avoid or evade any provision of this article or any other provisions of this code, including any
 6 provisions for legislative review and approval of proposed rules. Any emergency rule promulgated
 7 for any such that purpose may be contested in a judicial proceeding before a court of competent
 8 jurisdiction.
- 9 (e) The Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee may review any emergency rule to determine: (1) Whether the emergency rule or an amendment to the emergency rule exceeds the scope of the law authorizing or directing the its promulgation thereof; (2) whether there exists an emergency justifying the promulgation of such the emergency rule; and (3) whether the emergency rule was promulgated in compliance with the requirements and prohibitions contained in this section.

 The committee may recommend to the agency, the Legislature, or the Secretary of State such any action as it may deem proper it determines appropriate.
- (f) For the purposes of this section, an emergency exists when the promulgation of an emergency rule is necessary: (1) For the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or welfare; (2) to comply with a time limitation established by this code or by a federal statute or regulation; or (3) to prevent substantial harm to the public interest.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to amend the state Administrative Procedures Act. It defines the term "legislative exempt rule" and adds that term to the provisions regarding the requirements for amendments to existing rules, proposed new rules and the repeal of existing rules. Provisions are added regarding rules of agencies which cease to exist and technical amendments to

existing rules. The bill also establishes filing and adoption requirements for legislative exempt rules. The bill makes all legislative rules effective from passage and requires a list of interested parties be provided with emergency rules. The bill changes the number of copies required when filing an emergency rule.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.

§29A-1-3a and §29A-1-3b are new, therefore they have been completely underscored.

This bill is recommended for passage by the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee.