106TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 881

To provide that under certain conditions no sanction shall be imposed on a person by an agency for a violation of a rule and no civil or criminal sanction may be imposed by a court for a violation of a rule.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 1, 1999

Mr. Gekas (for himself, Mrs. Bono, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Buyer, Mr. Combest, Mr. English, Mr. Goodlatte, Mr. Graham, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Gary Miller of California, Mr. Pickett, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Sisisky, and Mr. Talent) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To provide that under certain conditions no sanction shall be imposed on a person by an agency for a violation of a rule and no civil or criminal sanction may be imposed by a court for a violation of a rule.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Regulatory Fair Warn-
- 5 ing Act of 1999".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 The Congress finds the following:

- (1) Federal regulations advance many important goals, including protecting the environment and the health and safety of all Americans.
 - (2) For regulations to effectively protect the public and promote the public interest, the fact of their existence and what they mean must be available to the persons and entities willing to investigate what the law and regulations require.
 - (3) Fairness also requires that a person should be able to learn of regulations and of their meanings before they can be sanctioned for violating them.
 - (4) Fairness also should prevent a person from being sanctioned for violating a regulation if an official has misled the person as to what the regulation prohibits or requires and the person has reasonably relied upon such misleading information.
 - (5) The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment gives Americans a right to have access to regulations and the opportunity to learn their meanings before such regulations can be the basis for depriving them of liberty or property.
 - (6) Effective procedures for protecting this right can improve the effectiveness of regulation, foster the sense that regulations are fairly enforced,

1	and ensure that the right to due process actually
2	benefits Americans.
3	(7) Ensuring that agencies give Americans ac-
4	cess to regulations, the opportunity to learn their
5	meanings, and access to accurate information about
6	them before any sanction can be imposed will en-
7	courage agencies to make regulatory requirements
8	clearly known, will encourage people and entities to
9	learn what regulations require of them, and will fos-
10	ter legality, fairness, and justice in the enforcement
11	of Federal regulations.
12	SEC. 3. BAN ON IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS BY AGENCIES
13	IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.
14	Section 558 of title 5, United States Code, is amend-
15	ed by adding at the end the following new subsection:
16	"(d)(1) No sanction shall be imposed on a person by
17	an agency for a violation of a rule if the agency finds any
18	one of the following:
19	"(A) The rule was not—
20	"(i) printed in the Code of Federal Regula-
21	tions;
	010113,
22	"(ii) printed in the Federal Register;
22 23	,
	"(ii) printed in the Federal Register;

- of the rules applicable to the conduct that allegedly violated the rule.
- 3 "(B) The rule failed to give the person fair 4 warning of the conduct that the rule prohibits or re-5 quires.
- "(C) With respect only to a retrospective sanction, the person acted in reasonable reliance upon written representations about what the rule prohibits or requires which were issued by the agency or an official with actual or apparent authority to interpret, administer, or enforce the rule.
- "(2) For purposes of this subsection, an agency shall find that a rule gives fair warning of the conduct that the rule prohibits or requires if a reasonable person, acting in good faith, would be able to identify, with reasonable certainty, the standards with which the rule requires the

18 SEC. 4. BAN ON IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS BY COURTS IN 19 CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

person's conduct to conform.".

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 111 of title 28, United 21 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the follow- 22 ing new section:

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1	"§ 1660. Ban on sanctions for violations of agency
2	rules in certain circumstances
3	"(a) No civil or criminal sanction may be imposed
4	by a court for a violation of a rule if the court finds any
5	one of the following:
6	"(1) The rule was not—
7	"(A) printed in the Code of Federal Regu-
8	lations;
9	"(B) printed in the Federal Register;
10	"(C) known to the person; or
11	"(D) knowable to a person who has en-
12	gaged in a reasonable, good faith investigation
13	of the rules applicable to the conduct that alleg-
14	edly violated the rule.
15	"(2) The rule failed to give the person fair
16	warning of the conduct that the rule prohibits or re-
17	quires.
18	"(3) With respect only to a retrospective sanc-
19	tion, the person acted in reasonable reliance upon
20	written representations about what the rule prohibits
21	or requires which were issued by the agency or an
22	official with actual or apparent authority to inter-
23	pret, administer, or enforce the rule.
24	"(b) For purposes of this section, a court shall find
25	that a rule gives fair warning of the conduct that the rule
26	prohibits or requires if a reasonable person, acting in good

- 1 faith, would be able to identify, with reasonable certainty,
- 2 the standards with which the rule requires the person's
- 3 conduct to conform.
- 4 "(e) For purposes of this section, the term 'rule' shall
- 5 have the meaning given that term by section 551 of title
- 6 5.".
- 7 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
- 8 at the beginning of chapter 111 of title 28, United States
- 9 Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to sec-
- 10 tion 1659 the following new item:

"1660. Ban on sanctions for violations of agency rules in certain circumstances.".

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