

Good afternoon. I am pleased to gavel in the second hearing of the Subcommittee on Border Management, Federal Workforce, and Regulatory Affairs.

This subcommittee has broad and important jurisdiction ranging from border security to the operations of the federal workforce and the world of regulatory affairs. In our first hearing, we examined how to secure our borders while facilitating safe, efficient travel as millions around the world prepare to gather with us to celebrate the 2026 World Cup, America's 250th birthday, and the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics.

Today, we turn our focus to another topic with global economic effect: Congress's role in the regulatory landscape post-*Chevron*.

During my time in Congress, I have chaired several hearings on regulatory affairs and the need for stronger congressional oversight of the administrative state. However, this hearing is a little different. For forty years, the *Chevron* deference has guided courts to defer to agencies' interpretations of ambiguous statutes, often at the expense of congressional intent. That era is now over.

On June 28, 2024, in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*, the Supreme Court overturned *Chevron v. NRDC*. In doing so, the Court restored a fundamental principle that it is the job of Congress – not unelected bureaucrats – to write the nation's laws.

More than a year later, courts, scholars, and policymakers continue to unpack the direction in which the new regulatory world operates. The purpose of today's hearing is not simply to reflect on the decision, but to chart a clear path forward on what Congress must do.

We will explore how Congress must adapt its legislative function in light of *Loper Bright*. Ambiguity is no longer a shield to allow administrative agencies to determine what the law means. We must examine the tools Congress to rein in the regulatory overreach and provide a clear and stable framework for Americans to live and do business free of the ever-shifting whims of bureaucrats in Washington.

We will also discuss the change in the standard of judicial review. After *Chevron*, how will courts interpret unclear statutory language? What sort of deference, if any, will courts give to agencies?

Finally, we will consider the impact of the recent *Corner Post* decision, issued three days after *Loper Bright*. In that case, the Court held that the statute of limitations for challenging agency actions begins when a plaintiff is injured, not when the rule is issued. This shift has opened the door for new regulated parties to challenge longstanding rules, raising questions about the stability of existing agency interpretations upheld under *Chevron*.

Today's discussion will help us identify practical reforms to ensure that laws passed by Congress are clear, while making sure that the administrative state is accountable to the People's elected representatives.

I look forward to hearing from our three distinguished witnesses.

With that, I now recognize Ranking Member Fetterman for his opening remarks.