

CMS Rule Analysis Quarto

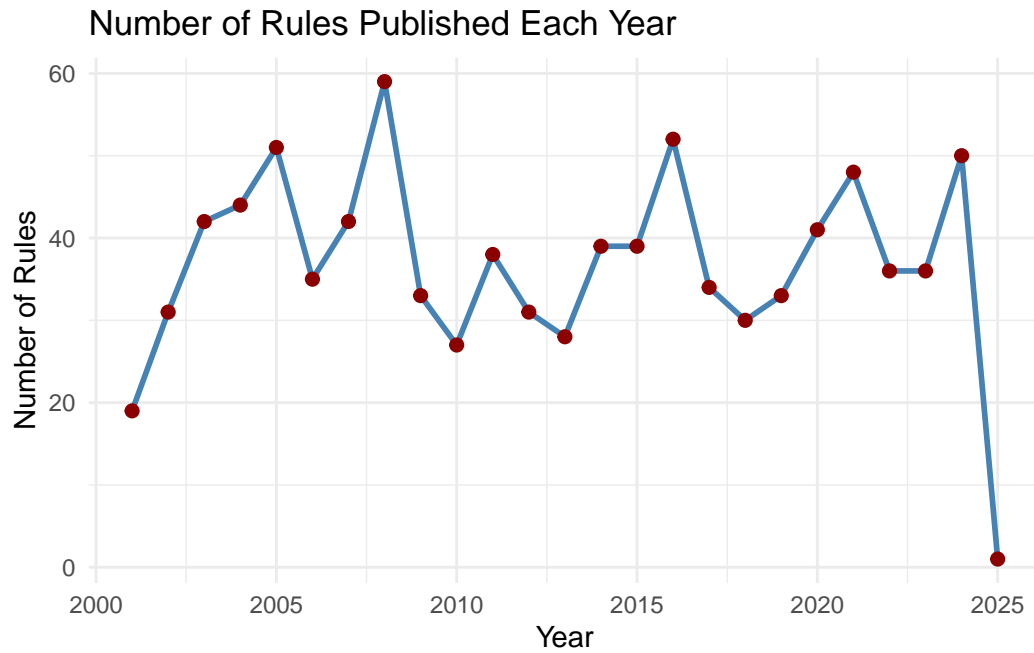
Intro

In the summer of 2024, the Supreme Court issued two landmark rulings – *Ohio v. EPA* on June 27, 2024, and *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* on June 28, 2024 – that transformed the regulatory landscape for federal agencies. In *Ohio v. EPA*, the Court held that an agency's failure to adequately respond to significant public comments during the notice-and-comment process renders its rules arbitrary and capricious. The following day, in *Loper Bright v. Raimondo*, the Court overruled Chevron deference, directing lower courts to interpret statutory ambiguities independently rather than deferring to agency interpretations. In doing so, the Court substantially reduced agency latitude in interpreting legislative "gray areas".

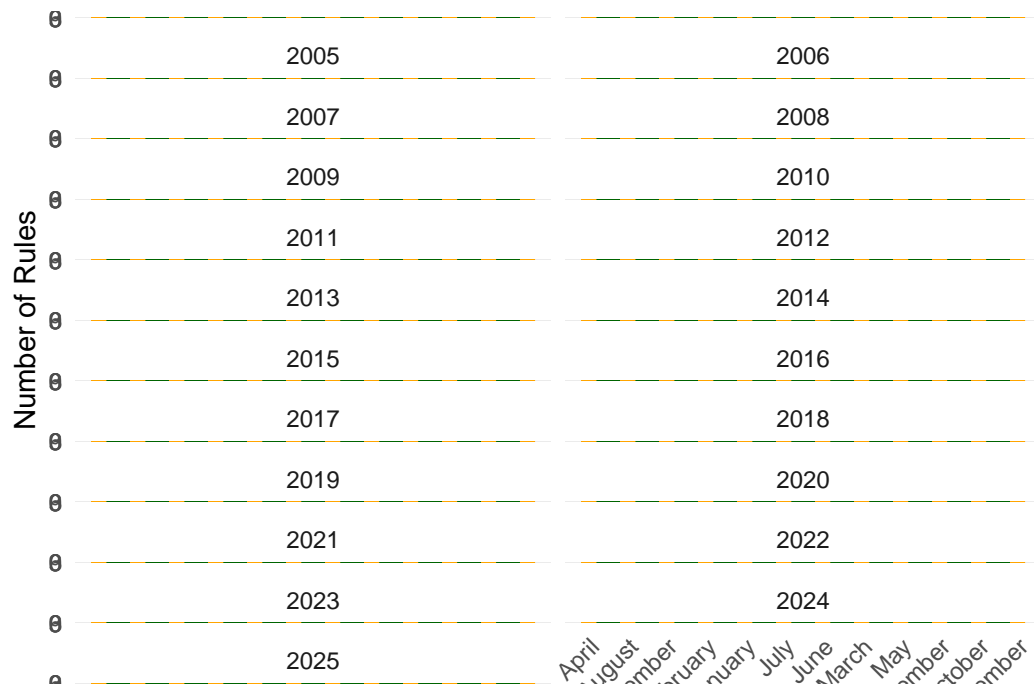
We hypothesize that these decisions created an environment where agencies are less likely to publish formal rules. The increased logistical burden of addressing public comments post-*Ohio v. EPA* and the heightened risk of litigation over statutory interpretations post-*Loper Bright* likely discourage rulemaking. To investigate this hypothesis, we employ quantitative methods—specifically, regression-discontinuity and interrupted time series analyses—using the period following the release of *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* (starting June 29, 2024) as a cutoff. This study aims to empirically assess how these Supreme Court rulings have impacted agency rulemaking behavior.

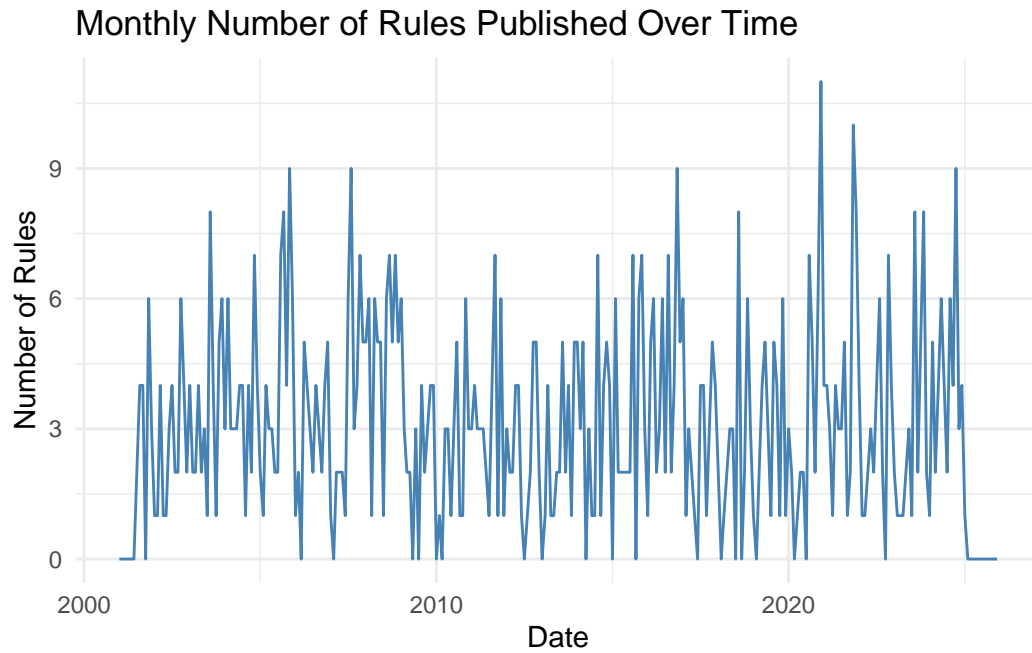
Running Code

Now, create plots from df data frame



Next, let's analyze the data broken into its constituent months (the first visualization doesn't work yet)

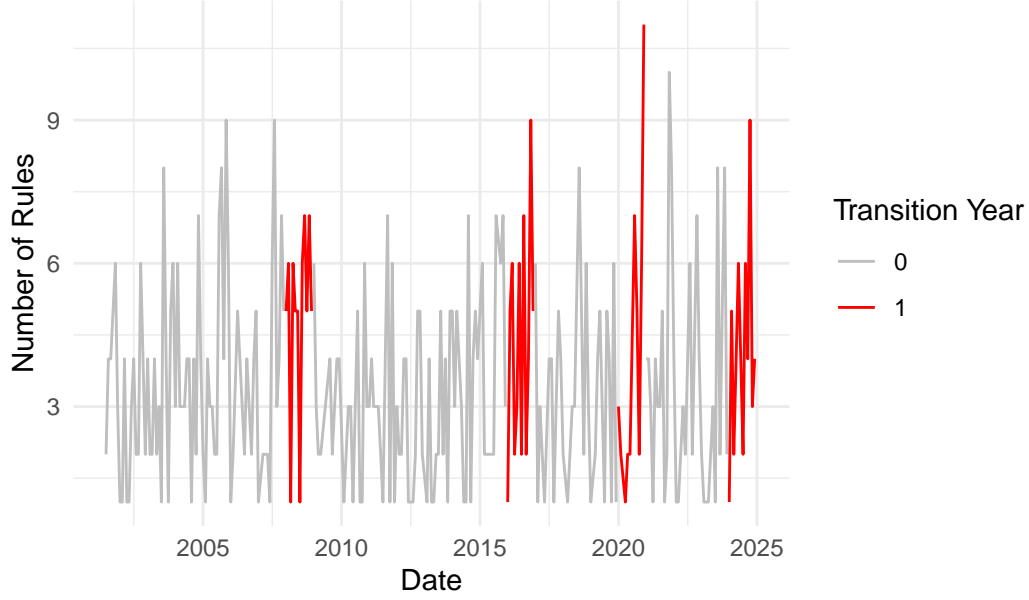




The following graph depicts the data broken into constituent months and highlights Presidential transition years.

``summarise()`` has grouped output by 'year'. You can override using the ``.groups`` argument.

Monthly Number of Rules Published with Transition Years Highlighted



Regression Discontinuity Analysis

$$Y_i = \alpha + \tau D_i + \beta X_i + \gamma X_i^2 + \sum_{m=1}^{11} \delta_m M_{im} + \theta T_i + \epsilon_i$$

Where:

- (Y_i) : Number of Rules Published in month (i) .
- (α) : Intercept term (baseline level of (Y)).
- (D_i) : Treatment Indicator for month (i) . $D_i = 1$ if month i is after June 2024 and 0 otherwise.
- (X_i) : Running Variable representing the distance from the cutoff (June 2024) for month i . Measured in months: $X_i = \text{Number of months since June 2024}$
 - $(X_i > 0)$: Post-June 2024 (treatment group)
 - $(X_i < 0)$: Pre-June 2024 (control group)
- (β) : The Treatment Effect
- (X_i^2) : Quadratic Term to capture potential non-linear trends in the data.

- (M_{im}): Monthly Dummy Variables for each month (m , January to December), excluding one month to avoid multicollinearity (January is the reference category).
- (δ_m): Coefficients for each monthly dummy variable, capturing the effect of being in month (m) relative to the reference month.
- (T_i): Presidential Transition Indicator for month (T_i): $T_i = 1$ for 2008, 2016, 2020, or 2024 and 0 otherwise.
- (θ): Coefficient capturing the effect associated with presidential transition years.
- (ϵ_i): Error Term capturing unobserved factors affecting (Y_i).

Call:

```
lm(formula = count ~ treatment + distance + I(distance^2) + month +
    transition, data = rules_per_month_year)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-4.6814	-1.1782	-0.0658	1.0301	6.5785

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	2.760e+00	3.399e-01	8.121	1.43e-14	***
treatment	-1.895e+00	5.741e-01	-3.302	0.001084	**
distance	-2.730e-03	5.393e-03	-0.506	0.613181	
I(distance^2)	-7.679e-06	1.847e-05	-0.416	0.677823	
month.L	2.857e+00	3.692e-01	7.739	1.77e-13	***
month.Q	8.328e-01	3.679e-01	2.264	0.024351	*
month.C	-5.300e-01	3.681e-01	-1.440	0.151087	
month^4	-3.357e-01	3.679e-01	-0.912	0.362291	
month^5	-2.930e-01	3.680e-01	-0.796	0.426559	
month^6	-6.968e-01	3.679e-01	-1.894	0.059236	.
month^7	-1.468e+00	3.680e-01	-3.989	8.45e-05	***
month^8	-1.633e+00	3.679e-01	-4.439	1.30e-05	***
month^9	-2.645e-02	3.679e-01	-0.072	0.942743	
month^10	1.365e+00	3.679e-01	3.711	0.000249	***
month^11	1.156e+00	3.680e-01	3.141	0.001860	**
transition	1.548e+00	2.987e-01	5.182	4.16e-07	***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.839 on 284 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3751, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3421
 F-statistic: 11.37 on 15 and 284 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Now we'll try an ITS model.

Warning: package 'forecast' was built under R version 4.3.3

Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':

```
method      from
as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	6	3
2002	1	1	4	1	1	3	4	2	2	6	4	2
2003	4	2	2	4	2	3	1	8	4	1	5	6
2004	3	6	3	3	3	4	4	1	4	2	7	4
2005	2	1	4	3	3	2	2	7	8	4	9	6
2006	1	2	0	5	4	3	2	4	3	2	4	5
2007	1	0	2	2	2	1	6	9	3	4	7	5
2008	5	6	1	6	5	5	1	6	7	5	7	5
2009	6	3	2	2	0	3	0	4	2	3	4	4
2010	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	5	1	1	6	3
2011	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	4	7	1	6	1
2012	3	2	2	4	4	1	0	1	2	5	5	2
2013	0	1	4	1	1	2	2	5	2	4	1	5
2014	5	3	5	0	3	1	1	7	1	4	5	4
2015	0	6	2	2	2	2	2	7	0	6	7	3
2016	1	5	6	2	3	6	2	7	2	4	9	5
2017	6	1	3	2	1	0	4	4	1	3	5	4
2018	2	0	1	2	3	3	0	8	0	2	6	3
2019	1	0	2	4	5	3	1	5	4	1	6	1
2020	3	2	0	1	2	2	0	7	5	2	6	11
2021	4	4	3	1	4	3	3	5	1	2	10	8
2022	4	1	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	0	7	4
2023	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	8	2	5	8	2
2024	1	5	2	4	6	4	2	6	4	9	3	4
2025	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Series: ts_rules

Regression with ARIMA(1,0,1)(2,0,0)[12] errors

Coefficients:

	ar1	ma1	sar1	sar2	intercept	Intervention
	0.8197	-0.7213	0.2330	0.2123	3.1098	1.2023
s.e.	0.1044	0.1214	0.0567	0.0580	0.3187	1.1603
	TimeAfterIntervention					
						-0.3307
s.e.						0.1002

$\sigma^2 = 4.199$: log likelihood = -638.51

AIC=1293.01 AICc=1293.51 BIC=1322.64

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	0.04266887	2.02501	1.619971	NaN	Inf	0.7476788	-0.01304512