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First name: Anonymous

Last name: Anonymous

Organization:

Title:

Comments: Untethered regulation and rule making has been out of control the last few years, Activist would forget the cost of compliance of the regulations is also a regulation on the agency since the oversight might cost be more than benefit than the regulation is trying to impose, A double regulation. Regulations are an OVERREACH by bureaucracy and the administrative state may not only impede economic efficiency but also UNDERMINE health, safety, and environmental progress. Healthy government requires recognizing downsides to coercive intervention; it requires vigilant legislative and executive institutions and mindsets that seek reasons NOT TO ADD yet another rule or decree to the existing tens of thousands. Meanwhile the public has a RIGHT TO KNOW the ways federal agencies have harmed and harm that which they oversee, and how those negatives may propagate beyond the agency throughout the economy and society. Despite semi-formal central review of economic, environmental, and health and safety regulations and their accompanying paperwork since the late 1970s and the 1980s, a significant and escalating regulatory burden is apparent: 1 costs of regulation and realms subject to regulation have grown, while benefits remain ambiguous; 2 entire sectors of society experience regulation from independent agencies that get little scrutiny; 3 Federal Register page counts occupy record heights; 4 economically significant and major rules reviewed annually have increased notably over the past decade; 5 regulatory dark matter outside the normal notice and comment procedure lacks adequate scrutiny. It is no longer enough just to cut federal spending and balance the budget. The need to offset the march of bureaucracy and regulation and proposed ideas for doing that, even though the current reality assures us that the Constitution is not coming to the rescue in the near term. There is much about which to be optimistic; the ideas that created the American experiment in the first place remain "discovered", available in the public domain. Given today's economy, there should be bipartisan momentum for economic and regulatory reform, some animated new constituency for LIMITED GOVERNMENT. The regulatory process, therefore, itself needs more regulation. The executive and legislative branches may not agree on congressional reassertion of its authority with respect to making of law and regulation. While it would be preferable that Congress engage by implementing the Regulatory Improvement Act, the REINS Act, and other measures that directly LIMIT AGENCY AUTHORITY, those face the signing by this pro American presidency. Many recommendations can be implemented by executive action, by the same pen and phone now used to expand the state. If an expensive or burdensome regulation is enacted, elected representatives are on record for or against, and accountable to voters. The federal regulatory enterprise increasingly AFFECTS MANY BUSINESS AND TAX PAYERS, and changes are likely one way or another. With conventional options to restore liberties and elevate the rule of law exhausted or ignored, the states themselves may address the federal government's expansion by taking rightful powers back from Congress and the executive branch. The Constitution's Article V does provide for the states to call a convention to amend the Constitution and restore balance of power, and several states are pursuing that option (Brown, 2014). With respect to over-regulation possible a new , REGULATION FREEDOM AMENDMENT that would empower President to force agencies to propose said amendment. The amendment would stipulate that, in any given major rule, require House and the Senate to vote on a significant federal regulation, very much like the REINS Act legislation would do (Buhler, 2013).. The NEW GOVERNMENT AGENCIES primary task SHOULD be to double GDP, rather than to double spending or regulatory burdens, no matter the political party.