



## Week in Regulation

# Lamp Rule Provides Highlight of the Week

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While there were 10 regulatory actions with some measurable economic impact, most of them were relatively mundane and insignificant. There was, however, one that shone considerably brighter than the rest. A Department of Energy (DOE) proposed rule on energy efficiency standards for lamps produced billions in potential total costs. Across all rulemakings, agencies published \$5.3 billion in total net costs but cut 416,020 annual paperwork burden hours.

## REGULATORY TOPLINES

- Proposed Rules: 50
- Final Rules: 74
- 2021 Total Pages: 71,678
- 2021 Final Rule Costs: \$21.6 billion
- 2021 Proposed Rule Costs: \$205.1 billion

## NOTABLE REGULATORY ACTIONS

The most significant rulemaking of the week, by far, was the DOE [proposal](#) regarding “Energy Conservation Program: Backstop Requirement for General Service Lamps.” The proposed rule is the latest episode in the regulatory action (and non-action) saga dating back to at least 2016. In short, though, the proposal represents the determination by the Biden Administration DOE that efficiency standards for such lamps require updating because the Trump-era DOE “failed to complete a rulemaking regarding general service lamps in accordance with certain statutory criteria.” The agency estimates that these new standards will bring approximately \$178 million in annualized costs (or roughly \$5.3 billion in total costs over a 20-year window).

## TRACKING THE ADMINISTRATIONS

As we have already seen from [executive orders and memos](#), the Biden Administration will surely provide plenty of contrasts with the Trump Administration on the regulatory front. And while there is a general expectation that the new administration will seek to broadly restore Obama-esque regulatory actions, there will also be areas where it charts its own course. Since the AAF [RegRodeo](#) data extend back to 2005, it is possible to provide weekly updates on how the top-level trends of President Biden’s regulatory record track with those of his two most recent predecessors. The following table provides the cumulative totals of final rules containing some quantified economic impact from each administration through this point in their respective terms.

# TRACKING THE ADMINISTRATIONS

REGULATORY ACTIVITY FROM INAUGURATION DAY TO DECEMBER 17<sup>th</sup>

	FINAL RULES	FINAL RULE COSTS	PAPERWORK HOURS
<b>BIDEN</b> 2021	<b>226</b>	<b>\$21.1B</b>	<b>127.6M</b>
<b>TRUMP</b> 2017	<b>227</b>	<b>\$5.7B</b>	<b>9.1M</b>
<b>OBAMA</b> 2009	<b>299</b>	<b>\$40B</b>	<b>25.4M</b>
LAST UPDATED: DECEMBER 17 <sup>th</sup> , 2021		AMERICANACTIONFORUM.ORG	

The main action of the week for the Biden Administration came in the form of a proposed rule, but there was some movement on the final rule front, too. In fact, both costs and paperwork from final rules decreased modestly. A Department of Justice immigration [rule](#) reduced total costs by roughly \$101 million and a Treasury rule regarding “Community Reinvestment Act Regulations” included an annual paperwork burden reduction of nearly 490,000 hours. In terms of action across the two preceding administrations, the most notable shift came

in the form of a roughly \$600 million spike in Obama-era costs. An Environmental Protection Agency [rule](#) on “Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Ban on the Sale or Distribution of Pre-Charged Appliances” provided the bulk of this increase with \$450 million in total costs.


## THIS WEEK’S REGULATORY PICTURE

This week, the Biden Administration wants to “transform” federal government service delivery.

OMB CIRCULAR A-11 PART 6 SECTION 280

FALL 2021 / FY2022

Designated High Impact Service Providers

  
Department of Agriculture

1

Farm Services Agency

2

Forest Service

3


Food and Nutrition Service

4

Natural Resource Conservation Service


5

Rural Development

  
Department of Health and Human Services


10

Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services

  
Agency for International Development


20

Agency for International Development

  
Social Security Administration

28

Social Security Administration


  
Department of Veterans Affairs

33

Veterans Benefits Administration

34

Veterans Health Administration


  
Department of Commerce

6

Census

7

United States Patents and Trademarks Office

  
Department of Homeland Security

11

Citizenship and Immigration Services

12


Customs and Border Protection

13

Federal Emergency Management Agency

14

Transportation Security Administration

  
Department of Labor

21

Employment and Training Administration

22


Employee Benefits Security Administration

23

Occupational Safety and Health Administration


24

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

  
Department of State


29

Passport Services

  
Cross-Agency Coordination


35

Recreation.gov

  
Department of Education


8

Federal Student Aid

  
Department of Housing & Urban Development

15

Housing and Urban Development


  
Office of Personnel Management

25

Federal Employment Services

26

Retirement Services

  
Department of Transportation

30

Build America Bureau

  
General Services Administration

9

USA.gov

  
Department of the Interior

16

Bureau of Indian Affairs

17

Bureau of Trust Fund Administration

18

Fish and Wildlife Service

19

National Park Service

  
Small Business Administration

27

Small Business Administration

  
Department of the Treasury

31

Treasury Department

32

Internal Revenue Service

The included entities are identified as High Impact Service Providers (HISPs) and are subject to OMB Circular A-11 Section 280 activities including an annual enterprise-wide CX capacity assessment and action planning, designation of at least two high impact services, improved performance management for designated services, customer feedback collection and public reporting.

<https://performance.gov/cx/>



On December 13 President Biden signed the “[Executive Order on Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government](#).” Put simply, the order aims to streamline delivery of government services.

One way the order aims to do that is by reducing government paperwork. In the order, President Biden writes that “the annual paperwork burden imposed by executive departments and agencies on the public has been in excess of 9 billion hours. That number is too high.” To address the problem, the order directs agencies to take specific steps to streamline information gathering and service delivery.

Among the specific instructions, the Treasury Department is directed to consider increased use of automatic direct deposit tax refunds and to develop a system to allow more customers to schedule callbacks when they need help with tax filings. The Department of Labor is to rewrite its rules to allow workers’ compensation recipients to use telehealth platforms and eliminate those rules that require hard-copy submission of paperwork.

The Department of Health and Human Services has perhaps the largest to-do list. Included among its tasks is the development of new online tools to help Medicare and Medicaid enrollees, guidelines for telehealth providers to prevent them from running afoul of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and methods to allow for automated patient access to prenatal, birth, and postpartum health records. Among other specified goals is allowing for online passport renewal and Social Security services.

To encourage ongoing improvements, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has designated 35 agencies as High Impact Service Providers (HISPs) (see image above). HISPs were so designated because of “the volume and types of benefits, services, and programs they deliver to the public.” Those designated as HISPs will be required to “annually designate a limited number of services for prioritized improvement.”

For more information on the executive order and its specific priorities, view the associated [fact sheet](#).

## TOTAL BURDENS

Since January 1, the federal government has published \$226.7 billion in total net costs (with \$21.6 billion in new costs from finalized rules) and 156.2 million hours of net annual paperwork burden increases (with 130.3 million hours in increases from final rules).

Year

☐ [Select All]

☒ 2021

☐ 2020

☐ 2019

☐ 2018

☐ 2017

☐ 2016

☐ 2015

☐ 2014

☐ 2013

☐ 2012

☐ 2011

☐ 2010

☐ 2009

☐ 2008

☐ 2007

☐ 2006

☐ 2005

Total Number of  
Regulations  
Finalized

**264**

Total Finalized Cost

**\$21.6b**

Paperwork Hours

**130,257,340**