



BACKGROUND

REGULATORY REFORM

The cement and concrete business community is burdened with costly regulatory burdens that negatively impact our businesses and our employees. Some recently issued regulations trigger uncertainty and potentially high costs for our industry, for example, the Waters of the United States Rule (WOTUS), National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone, and the Crystalline Silica Rule.

A priority for the Trump Administration and 115th Congress is to reform how the federal government regulates the business community. These reforms include limiting how many regulations the federal government creates, increased transparency for the data used to justify regulations, and reasonable restrictions on judicial review.

Shortly after taking office on January 30, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13771 (82 FRA 9339), which would require the federal government to identify two existing regulations to eliminate for every new federal regulation issued. It also stated that if the cost of implementing the regulation were above zero dollars, that cost would have to be paid by repealing additional regulations. According to the Administration, for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, the federal government issued 243 deregulatory actions, saving \$31 billion in compliance costs for businesses.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

During the same years in the 115th Congress, the House and Senate have each considered legislation to reform the regulatory process. Noteworthy legislation includes:

- The Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2017 (REINS, H.R. 26/S.21) introduced by Representative Doug Collins (R-GA) and Senator Rand Paul (R-KY) would require all regulations costing more than \$100 million per year to go for Congressional approval before they could take effect. The bill has passed the full House and Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and awaits consideration by the full Senate.
- The Regulatory Accountability Act (RAA, H.R. 5) seeks to modernize the Administrative Procedure Act. It would require agencies to choose the lowest cost option to achieve a goal and allow for on-the-record administrative hearings for high-impact regulations so that data may be challenged. The bill has passed the House and is pending before the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Businesses and communities depend upon a regulatory system that is fair, encourages public participation, and carefully evaluates regulatory impacts on economic growth.