



Legislative Bulletin.....March 11, 2014

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**H.R. 311 — Farmers Undertake Environmental Land Stewardship (FUELS) Act
– (Crawford, R-AR)**

Order of Business: H.R. 311 is expected to be considered on March 1, 2014 under a motion to suspend of the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

Summary: H.R. 311 would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to modify the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule, to exempt any farm with an aggregate above-ground oil storage capacity less than 10,000 gallons and no history of spills.

Additional Background: The EPA originally issued SPCC rules in 1973 under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act. Generally, the rule sets forth requirements to prevent oil discharges from non-transportation related facilities, including farms. In 2009, the EPA updated the SPCC rule, applying regulations to nearly all farms and limiting a 2006 rule that reduced compliance requirements for small farms with oil storage of less than 10,000 gallons. The updated rule went into effect in May, 2013.

The new rule requires farms with more than 1,320 gallons of above-ground oil storage capacity or more than 42,000 gallons in below-ground oil storage capacity to prepare and implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan. According to the [Committee Report](#), compliance costs, including inspections and certifications by licensed engineers, could reach more than \$60,000.

In the 112th Congress, the House passed similar legislation, [H.R. 3158](#), by a Voice Vote on August 1, 2012.

Committee Action: H.R. 311 was introduced on January 18, 2013. The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee marked up H.R. 311 on [October 29, 2013](#) and reported the legislation by voice vote.

Cost to Taxpayers: The [CBO states that](#) “H.R. 311 would have no significant net impact on the federal budget.”

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No, this legislation stops burdensome regulation.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10th Amendment?: No.

Does the Bill Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: No.

Constitutional Authority: “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the enumerated powers listed in Article I, Section 8, which include the power to “regulate commerce . . . among the several States . . .”

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H.Res. 506 — Honoring the life and legacy of Vaclav Havel by directing the House of Representatives Fine Arts Board to provide for the display of a bust of Vaclav Havel in the United States Capitol. (Royce, R-CA)

Order of Business: H. Res. 506 is expected to be considered on March 11, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution, which requires a two-thirds majority.

Summary: H. Res. 506 would authorize the display of a bust of Vaclav Havel in the House of Representatives wing of the United States Capitol.

Additional Background: Vaclav Havel is recognized as a defender of human rights and democracy, and was imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian Communists because of his efforts. After the overthrow of the Communist government, Havel was democratically elected as President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in 1990. When the country peacefully partitioned forming 2 separate states, Havel was democratically elected as President of the Czech Republic in 1993 where he served into 2003. Havel received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President George W. Bush for his work. Havel passed away in December, 2011.

Committee Action: H. Res. 506 was introduced on March 6, 2014.

Cost to Taxpayers: CBO score not available.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10th Amendment?: No.

Does the Bill Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: No.

Constitutional Authority: Not required for simple resolutions.

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H.Res. 499 - Condemning the violation of Ukrainian sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity by military forces of the Russian Federation, as amended (Royce, R-CA)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on March 11, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rule and pass the resolution, which requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

Summary: The resolution resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “condemns the violation of Ukrainian sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity by military forces of the Russian Federation;
- “states that the military intervention by the Russian Federation;
 - (A) is in breach of its obligations under the United Nations Charter
 - (B) is in violation of the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, in which it pledged to respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine and to refrain from the threat of use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine; and
 - (C) poses a threat to international peace and security
- “calls on the Russian Federation to remove all of its military forces from Ukraine’s Crimean peninsula, other than those operating in strict accordance with its 1997 agreement on the Status and Conditions of the Black Sea Fleet Stationing on the Territory of Ukraine, and to refrain from interference in all regions of Ukraine, including by ending its support of separatist and paramilitary forces in Crimea;

- “declares that the Ukrainian people have the right to determine their own future free from out-side interference;
- “commends the Ukrainian Government for its continued restraint and avoidance of military provocations;
- “calls on the Ukrainian Government to continue to protect the rights of all minority populations within Ukraine and make clear that it represents all Ukrainian citizens;
- “calls on all Ukrainians to respect the legitimate government authorities in all parts of Ukraine, including in eastern and southern Ukraine, as well as to respect all Ukrainian laws and the Constitution of Ukraine;
- “calls for the deployment of independent monitors from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Crimea and other areas of Ukraine;
- “calls on NATO allies and European Union member states to immediately suspend military cooperation with Russia, including restricting sales to the Russian government of lethal and non-lethal military equipment that might be used to support further aggression in Ukraine or elsewhere in the region;
- “calls upon the President and the leaders of other democratic states to boycott the G-8 summit in Sochi, Russia, to convene a G-7 summit in June 2014 outside of Russia that does not include Russia, and to consider expelling Russia from the group, given its record of international aggression, domestic repression, and human rights records that are inconsistent with democratic standards;
- “calls on the Administration to work with our European allies and other countries to impose visa, financial, trade, and other sanctions on senior Russian Federation officials, Russian and Ukrainian oligarchs and others complicit in Russia’s intervention and interference in Ukraine, majority state-owned banks and commercial organizations, and other state agencies, as appropriate;
- “states that the United States should participate with its European allies, other countries, and international organizations in a coordinated effort to provide the Ukrainian government with financial, economic, and technical assistance, including asset recovery, to assist a domestic economic recovery program that includes fundamental reforms and effective anti-corruption measures;
- “calls on the United States, its European allies, and other countries and international organizations to provide assistance to ensure that new elections scheduled for May 2014 are free, fair, and in full accordance with international standards;
- “calls on the United States and its European allies, other countries, and international organizations to develop a long-term strategy to support economic development and reform in Ukraine, including through enhanced relationships with Western countries, organizations and institutions;
- “calls on Ukraine and European countries and former Soviet Republics to support energy diversification initiatives to reduce Russian control of energy exports, including by promoting energy efficiency and reverse natural gas flows from Western Europe, and calls on the United States to promote increased natural gas exports and energy efficiency;
- “supports efforts by Ukraine to achieve energy independence;
- “supports efforts by Ukraine to improve transparency, combat corruption, and protect individual rights through an independent judiciary and strong rule of law; and
- “affirms the right of all countries in the region to exercise their sovereign rights within their internationally recognized borders free from outside intervention and to conduct their foreign policy in accordance with their determination of the best interests of their peoples.

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “the United States has been strongly committed to the sovereignty, democratic development, and prosperity of Ukraine since the recovery of its independence in 1991;
- “closer relations with Europe hold out the prospect of a more stable and prosperous Ukraine, which would be of benefit to all countries, including Russia;
“the military intervention by the Russian Federation in Crimea is a violation of Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity;
- “this military intervention is a violation of the Russian Federation's obligations under the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, in which it pledged to respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine; and
- “the immediate deployment of international monitors from either the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or the United Nations to Crimea and in other Ukrainian regions would provide transparency and objective reporting regarding threats of violence and military activity, and also enhance the security of the Ukrainian people in all regions.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 499 was introduced on March 5, 2014, and was referred to the House Committees on Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary. No action was taken by any committee.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: A CBO report is unavailable, however the legislation does not authorize appropriations.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: A CBO report is unavailable.

Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: The legislation does not contain earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits.

Constitutional Authority: House rules do not require a statement of constitutional authority for House resolutions.

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H.R. 1814 - Equitable Access to Care and Health (EACH) Act - (Shock, R-IL)

Order of Business: [H.R.1814](#) is scheduled to be considered on the floor on March 11, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

Summary: This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional religious exemption to the health insurance coverage mandate under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). It would provide additional protections for individuals whose sincerely held religious beliefs would cause them to object to medical health care provided under such coverage.

For this bill, medical health care means voluntary health treatment by or supervised by a medical doctor that would be covered under minimum essential coverage and--includes voluntary acute care treatment at hospital emergency rooms, walk-in clinics, or similar facilities.

Additional Background: The ACA contained a narrow religious exemption which provides that the individual responsibility requirement does not apply to any individual who has been certified to be "a member of a recognized religious sect or division thereof described in section 1402(g)(1) [of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986] and an adherent of established tenets or teaching of such sect or division as described in such section." According to CRS, the exemption for religious groups with conscientious objections to medical treatment outside the religious community is typically associated with religious groups such as the Amish, which have historically opposed participation in public social service programs based on their religious beliefs.¹

Committee Action: H.R. 1814 was introduced by Representative Aaron Schock on April 26, 2013, and was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means where it awaits further action.

Administration Position: No statement of administrative position was available at this time.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score was available at this time.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10th Amendment?: No.

Does the Bill Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: No.

Constitutional Authority: According to the sponsor, "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution." Read the statement [here](#).

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¹ <http://www.crs.gov/pages/Reports.aspx?PRODCODE=RL34708#ifn19>

H.R. 3474 - Hire More Heroes Act of 2013 — (Davis, R-IL)

Order of Business: [H.R.3474](#) is scheduled to be considered on the floor on March 11, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

Summary: This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exclude employees who get their health care under TRICARE or from the Veterans Administration from the calculations used to determine whether an employer is an applicable large employer and therefore subject to the employer mandate under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Additional Background: The [TRICARE Affirmation Act of 2010](#) specifies that TRICARE is generally considered minimum essential coverage for shared responsibility requirements under the ACA. Likewise, enrollment in the VA health care system meets the health care law's minimum essential coverage standard, which went into effect on January 1, 2014.

ACA requires certain individuals to maintain minimum essential health care coverage and provides a penalty for failure to maintain such coverage beginning January 1, 2014. "Minimum essential coverage" is explicitly defined as coverage under VA Health Care; Medicare Part A; Medicaid; CHIP; the TRICARE for Life program; the Peace Corps program; an eligible employer-sponsored plan (as defined by ACA); a governmental plan (local, state, federal) including the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) and any plan established by an Indian tribal government; any plan offered in the individual, small group, or large group market; a grandfathered health plan; and any other health benefits coverage, such as a state health benefits risk pool, as recognized by the HHS Secretary in coordination with the Treasury Secretary.²

Committee Action: This bill was introduced by Representative Rodney Davis on November 13, 2013, and was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means where it awaits further action.

Administration Position: No statement of administrative position was available at this time.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score was available at this time.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10th Amendment?: No.

² <http://www.crs.gov/pages/Reports.aspx?PRODCODE=R41198&Source=search#fn27>

Constitutional Authority: According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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H.R. 3979 — Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act of 2014, as amended — (Barletta, R-PA)

Order of Business: [H.R.3979](#) is scheduled to be considered on the floor on March 11, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

Summary: This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure certain emergency services volunteers are not counted when determining the number of full-time employees or full-time equivalents of an employer for the purposes of the employer mandate in the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Additional Background: The ACA sets out a two-part calculation for determining, first, which firms are subject to the penalty, and, second, to which workers within a firm the penalty is applied. Specifically, the ACA establishes a rule for determining whether an employer is considered "large" under the ACA definition and, therefore, potentially subject to a penalty.³

"Full-time" is defined as having worked on average at least 30 hours per week. Hours worked by part-time employees (i.e., those working less than 30 hours per week) are converted into FTEs (full-time equivalent employees) and are included in the calculation used to determine whether a firm is a large employer. To do this, overall hours worked by part-time employees during a month are added up, and the total is divided by 120 and added to the number of full-time employees to get the number of FTE workers.

According to the committee report, the IRS has a history of treating volunteer firefighters as employees for tax purposes. If the IRS did determine these volunteers were indeed employees, volunteer fire departments would have to comply with the employer mandate requirements and be subject to a penalty if noncompliant.

The Treasury Department issued a [blog](#) post on January 10, 2014, and a [final regulation](#) on February 10, 2014, which noted the concerns about volunteer firefighters and states, “hours of service do not include hours worked by a bona fide volunteer.”

Read the committee report [here](#).

Committee Action: H.R. 3979 was introduced by Representative Lou Barletta on January 31, 2014, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The committee was marked up this

³ <http://www.crs.gov/pages/Reports.aspx?PRODCODE=R41159&Source=search#fn6>

bill on February 4, 2014, and H.R. 3979 was ordered favorably reported as amended by a roll call vote of [37-0](#).

Administration Position: No statement of Administration Position is available at this time.

Cost to Taxpayers: [CBO](#) and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimate that H.R. 3979 would have no significant budgetary effect because the U.S. Treasury Department has issued final regulations that, by CBO's and JCT's assessment, provide the same treatment for those groups as H.R. 3979. Enacting H.R. 3979 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: The Committee has determined that the bill does not contain Federal mandates on the private sector. The Committee has determined that the bill does not impose a Federal intergovernmental mandate on State, local, or tribal governments.

Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10th Amendment?: No.

Does the Bill Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: With respect to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has carefully reviewed the provisions of the bill, and states that the provisions of the bill do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits within the meaning of the rule.

Constitutional Authority: According to the sponsor, "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution." Read the statement [here](#).

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H.R. 4160 - Keep the Promise to Seniors Act of 2014 — (Ellmers, R-NC)

Order of Business: [H.R.4160](#) is scheduled to be considered on the floor on March 11, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

Summary: This bill prohibits the Secretary of Health and Human Services from implementing the regulation, published on January 10, 2014, which proposed changes to Medicare Advantage and Medicare Part D.

Additional Background: In January of 2014, the administration released a 700-page rule that could fundamentally change how the Medicare Part D program operates. This prescription drug program was established by the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 and went into effect in 2006.

According to a hearing [memo](#) from the Energy and Commerce Committee, “Medicare beneficiaries receive the Part D benefit by signing up for a prescription drug plan. These plans must bid a proposed amount to the Federal government in order to provide a standard package of covered drugs to enrollees. The Federal government provides a subsidy equivalent to 74.5% of the nationwide average bid to each plan. Drug plans are then free to charge enrollees additional premiums to cover residual costs or supplemental benefits, and may discount copays to encourage beneficiaries to use cheaper alternative drugs or retail outlets. The Federal government provides subsidies to cover most premiums and out-of-pocket expenses for those below 150% of the Federal poverty level.

Medicare Part D has proven popular with beneficiaries and is structured to encourage competition between plans. The program’s expected average 2014 premiums (\$31 per month) and budgetary costs (\$55 billion per year) are about half of the levels initially projected at the time the program was signed into law.”

The proposed rule from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) would allow CMS to interfere in contract negotiations between drug manufacturers and pharmacies and sponsors of prescription drug plans. It would also limit the number of prescription drug coverage options that can be offered by a plan to two per regions. In addition, it places new and costly restrictions on preferred pharmacy and mail order prescription.

The Energy and Commerce Committee recently held a [hearing](#) and has provided additional background on the ramifications of the [rule](#).

Letters were sent from Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce which can be viewed [here](#) and [here](#) to CMS and HHS, on their disapproval of the rule.

On March 10, 2014, CMS administrator Marilyn Tavenner wrote a letter to Congress which walked back this rule, saying, “Given the complexities of these issues and stakeholder input, we do not plan to finalize these proposals at this time.”

Committee Action: This bill was introduced by Representative Renee Ellmers on March 6, 2014. It was then referred to the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means where it awaits further action.

Outside Groups: 371 organizations sent a coalition [letter](#) to Marilyn Tavenner, the Administer of CMS on their disapproval of the rule.

The Heritage Foundation released a [blog](#) about the proposed rule.

Administration Position: No statement of administrative position was available at this time.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score was available at this time.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: No.

Constitutional Authority: According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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H.R. 3675 - Federal Communications Commission Process Reform Act of 2013, to be amended (Walden, R-OR)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on March 11, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rule and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

Summary: The legislation requires the Federal Communications Commission to complete a rulemaking proceeding and adopt procedural changes to their rules within one year of enactment.

Specifically, the FCC is directed to:

- set minimum comment periods for significant regulatory actions;
- establish policies concerning the submission of extensive new comments and the treatment of those comments;
- establish procedures for publishing the status of open rulemaking proceedings and proposed orders
- establish procedures for the inclusion of the specific language of the proposed rule or the proposed amendment of an existing rule in a notice of proposed rulemaking; and
- require notices of proposed rulemaking and orders

Within one year of enactment, the FCC shall complete and inquiry to seek public comment on whether and how the Commission should:

- establish procedures for allowing a bipartisan majority of Commissioners to place an order, decision, report, or action on the agenda of an open meeting;
- establish procedures for informing all Commissioners of a reasonable number of options available to the Commission for resolving a petition, complaint, application, rulemaking, or other proceeding;

- establish procedures for ensuring that all Commissioners have adequate time, prior to being required to decide a petition, complaint, application, rulemaking, or other proceeding (including at a meeting held pursuant to section 5(d)), to review the proposed Commission decision document, including the specific language of any proposed rule or any proposed amendment of an existing rule;
- establish procedures for publishing the text of agenda items to be voted on at an open meeting in advance of such meeting so that the public has the opportunity to read the text before a vote is taken;
- establish deadlines (relative to the date of filing) for disposition of applications for a license under section 1.913 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations;
- assign resources needed in order to meet the deadlines described in subparagraph (E), including whether the Commission's ability to meet such deadlines would be enhanced by assessing a fee from applicants for such a license; and
- publish each order, decision, report, or action not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of such order, decision, report, or action.

The legislation prohibits the FCC from holding closed door meetings unless a vote or agency action is not taken at the meeting and an attorney from the Office of General Counsel of the Commission is present at the meeting. Within two days of this meeting, the Commission shall publish a list of those persons that attended the meeting, and a summary of matters discussed.

The legislation directs the FCC to provide direct access on their website to their budget, appropriations, and number of employees. When evaluating and processing consumer complaints, the Commission shall present information about the complaints in a publicly available website.

Additional Information: Similar legislation, H.R. 3309, passed the House of Representatives on March 27, 2012, by a [roll call vote of 247-174](#). The RSC's Legislative Bulletin for H.R. 3310 can be [viewed here](#).

Committee Action: H.R. 3675 was introduced on December 9, 2013, and was referred to the House Energy and Commerce Committee. On December 10, 2013, the committee [held a markup](#) and approved the legislation by voice vote, as amended.

Organization Support: The Energy and Commerce has compiled a list of support letters for H.R. 3675. The organizations are listed below and their letters can be [found here](#).

- Americans for Tax Reform
- AT&T
- CTIA - The Wireless Association
- Frontiers of Freedom
- National Association of Broadcasters
- National Cable and Telecommunications Association
- T-Mobile
- U.S. Telecom

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3675 would increase direct spending by \$197 million over the 2014-2023 period. Further, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 3675 to amend the FCC’s operating procedures would cost \$15 million over the next five years, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts; however, the FCC is authorized to collect fees sufficient to offset the cost of its regulatory activities each year. Therefore, CBO estimates that the net cost to implement those provisions of H.R. 3675 would not be significant, assuming annual appropriation actions consistent with the agency’s authorities. CBO’s report can be [found here](#).

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: According to CBO, H.R. 3675 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: The legislation does not contain earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits.

Constitutional Authority: Rep. Walden states “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.” The statement can be [found here](#).

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NOTE: *RSC Legislative Bulletins are for informational purposes only and should not be taken as statements of support or opposition from the Republican Study Committee.*

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