



House Committee on Energy and Commerce

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the Congressional Budget Office, to the extent practicable, to prepare estimates of the budgetary effects of legislation ordered reported by Congressional authorizing committees. In order to provide the Congress with as much information as possible, the attached table summarizes information about the estimated direct spending and revenue effects of some of the legislation that has been ordered reported by the **House Committee on Energy and Commerce** during the 117th Congress. The legislation listed in this table generally would have small effects on direct spending or revenues, CBO estimates. Where possible, the table also provides information about the legislation's estimated effects on spending subject to appropriation and on intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.



Legislation Ordered Reported by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce
Estimated Budgetary Effects and Mandates Information

November 17, 2022

Bill Number	Title	Status	Last Action	Budget Function	Direct Spending, 2023-2032	Revenues, 2023-2032	Spending Subject to Appropriation, 2023-2027	Pay-As-You-Go Procedures Apply?	Increases On-Budget Deficits Beginning in 2033?	Mandates	Contact
H.R. 3078	Pipeline and LNG Facility Cybersecurity Preparedness Act	Ordered reported	06/10/21	270	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	Aaron Krupkin
<p>H.R. 3078 would require the Department of Energy's Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response to develop a physical and cybersecurity program for pipelines and liquefied natural gas facilities. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3078 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
H.R. 3962	SECURE Notarization Act of 2022	Passed by the House of Representatives	07/27/22	370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	Yes	David Hughes
<p>H.R. 3962 would, among other actions, authorize commissioned notaries public to electronically or remotely notarize documents affecting interstate commerce. The legislation also would require federal courts and state governments to recognize notarizations performed by any commissioned notary. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3962 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the legislation. The legislation would impose intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act that would not exceed the annual threshold of \$92 million in 2022 (adjusted annually for inflation). The legislation contains no private-sector mandates.</p>											
H.R. 5441	PAST Act of 2021	Passed by the House of Representatives	11/14/22	350	Between zero and \$500,000	Between zero and \$500,000	\$8 million	Yes	No	Yes	Erik O'Donoghue
<p>H.R. 5441 would expand regulation of and increase penalties for soring, the practice of inflicting pain to cause a horse to exaggerate its gait. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5441 would have an insignificant effect on both direct spending and revenues over the 2023-2032 period stemming from authority to collect civil and criminal penalties. CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost \$8 million over the 2023-2027 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. The legislation would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act that would not exceed the annual threshold of \$184 million in 2022 (adjusted annually for inflation). The legislation contains no intergovernmental mandates.</p>											
H.R. 6737	Flint Registry Reauthorization Act	Ordered reported	09/21/22	300	0	0	\$21 million	No	No	No	Aurora Swanson
<p>H.R. 6737 would authorize the appropriation of \$5 million a year from 2023 through 2033 to award grants to cities to collect exposure data on lead in local drinking water systems. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6737 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase discretionary costs by \$21 million over the 2023-2027 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											