



**House Committee on Oversight and Reform**

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 Oversight and Reform** during the 117th Congress. The legislation listed in this table generally would have small effects, if any, 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 Oversight and Reform  
Estimated Budgetary Effects and Mandates Information**

November 4, 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?	Long-Term Point of Order?	Mandates	Contact
<a href="#">H.R. 1756</a>	Measuring Real Income Growth Act of 2021	Ordered reported	04/06/22	370	0	0	\$5 million	No	No	No	<a href="#">David Hughes</a>
	<p>H.R. 1756 would authorize the appropriation of \$2.5 million for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024 for the Bureau of Economic Analysis to study the contributions of different income groups to gross domestic product. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1756 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase discretionary costs by \$5 million over the 2023-2027 period, but that spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>										
<a href="#">H.R. 4258</a>	Improving Digital Identity Act of 2021	Ordered reported	07/20/22	750 and 800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
	<p>H.R. 4258 would establish a task force to develop secure methods to validate digital forms of identification and establish a grant program at the Department of Homeland Security to create interoperable systems to verify digital forms of identification. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4258 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. 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>										
<a href="#">H.R. 5477</a>	Federal Agency Climate PREP Act	Ordered reported	12/02/21	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	<p>H.R. 5477 would require federal agencies to create and maintain a plan to manage risks posed by climate change. The bill would create an interagency council to coordinate and track federal actions related to climate change preparedness, mitigation, and resilience and establish the Office of Domestic Climate Policy in the Executive Office of the President. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5477 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. 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>										
<a href="#">H.R.5815</a>	Honest Census Communications Act	Ordered reported	06/15/22	750	Between zero and \$500,000	Between zero and \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
	<p>H.R. 5815 would prohibit any person from communicating false information regarding any census product and would create new civil penalties for such violations. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5815 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and revenues over the 2023-2032 period. 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>										
<a href="#">H.R. 6066</a>	Strengthening the Office of Personnel Management Act	Ordered reported	12/02/21	800	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	<p>H.R. 6066 would expand the duties and mission of the Office of Personnel Management. The bill would clarify the qualifications and eligibility requirements of the Director, amend the duties of the Chief Management Officer, and create a committee to advise the Director on strategies and approaches to strengthen the skills of the federal workforce. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6066 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>										



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<a href="#">H.R. 6104</a>	Building the Next Generation of Federal Employees Act	Ordered reported	05/11/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	<p>H.R. 6104 would establish the Federal Internship and Fellowship Center in the Office of Personnel Management to improve the process to attract, hire, and retain interns and fellows in federal agencies. The bill would require federal agencies to appoint coordinators to assist interns and fellows, establish mentor programs, and prepare progress reports. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6104 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. 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>										
<a href="#">H.R. 6497</a>	Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2022	Ordered reported	02/02/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	<p>H.R. 6497 would amend federal policies on information security and authorize pilot programs to enhance federal cybersecurity. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6497 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. 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>										
<a href="#">H.R. 7376</a>	Honoring Civil Servants Killed in the Line of Duty Act	Ordered reported	04/06/22	All except 900, 920, and 950	\$3 million	0	\$43 million	Yes	< \$5 billion	No	<a href="#">Dan Ready</a>
	<p>H.R. 7376 would increase death gratuities for federal civilian employees who are killed in the line of duty from \$10,000 to \$100,000 in 2023 and adjust future amounts annually to account for inflation. The bill also would adjust death gratuities for military employees killed in the line of duty (currently \$100,000) to account for inflation in future years. Death gratuities are considered discretionary spending, subject to appropriation. In addition, the bill would increase the maximum amount that the Department of Labor can reimburse the personal representative of a deceased federal employee for funerals from \$800 to \$8,800. Funeral benefits are considered direct spending. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7376 would increase direct spending by \$3 million and have no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase discretionary costs by \$43 million over the 2023-2027 period, but that spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>										
<a href="#">H.R. 7951</a>	Telework Metrics and Cost Savings Act	Ordered reported	06/15/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	<p>H.R. 7951 would expand telework training for managers, require agencies to develop goals for telework participation, and collect data on productivity and cost savings from teleworking. The bill would require the Office of Personnel Management to publish guidance to assist agencies in performing those activities and to improve the reliability of telework data collected by the agency. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7951 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. 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>										
<a href="#">H.R. 8325</a>	Preventing Personal Conflicts of Interest in Federal Acquisition Act	Ordered reported	07/20/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	Between zero and \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	<p>H.R. 8325 would broaden rules to prevent personal conflicts of interest in federal procurement. The bill would expand restrictions on certain activities in contracts for consulting, analytical, or advisory services. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8325 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and revenues over the 2023-2032 period. 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>										



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<a href="#">H.R. 8466</a>	Chai Suthammanont Healthy Federal Workplaces Act of 2022	Passed by the House of Representatives	09/29/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>H.R. 8466 would require federal agencies to publish a safety plan for mitigating the effects of certain infectious diseases in the workplace. The legislation would require the plans to be made available to the public through the Office of Management and Budget and would require agency inspectors general and the Government Accountability Office to report on different aspects of the plans. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8466 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the legislation. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
<a href="#">S. 3510</a>	Disaster Resiliency Planning Act	Ordered reported	09/20/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>S. 3510 would require the Office of Management and Budget to provide guidance to federal agencies on incorporating natural disaster resilience into asset management and investment decisions. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3510 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the legislation. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											