



**Senate Committee on the Judiciary**

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 **Senate Committee on the Judiciary** 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.



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
<a href="#">S. 673</a>	Journalism Competition and Preservation Act of 2022	Ordered reported	09/22/22	370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	Yes	<a href="#">David Hughes</a>
	<p>S. 673 would authorize digital journalism providers to collectively negotiate with large online platforms over the terms and conditions of the platforms' use of content. The bill would ensure that providers do not violate federal antitrust laws when they negotiate with or withhold content from large online platforms. S. 673 also would prohibit platforms from retaliating against providers for participating in collective negotiations or arbitration authorized under the bill. CBO estimates that enacting S. 673 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The cost of the intergovernmental mandate would not exceed the UMRA threshold of \$92 million in 2022 (adjusted annually for inflation). CBO cannot determine whether the cost of the private-sector mandate would exceed the annual threshold of \$184 million in 2022 (adjusted annually for inflation).</p>										
<a href="#">S. 2340</a>	Daniel Anderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2021	Reported	12/16/21	750	Increase of less than \$500,000	Increase of less than \$500,000	\$597 million	Yes	No	Yes	<a href="#">Jon Sperl</a>
	<p>S. 2340 would protect the privacy of federal judges by making it unlawful for data brokers or other entities to post the personal information of protected officials online. The bill also would require the U.S. Marshals Service and the federal judiciary to expand the physical and electronic protection of federal judges, judicial officials, and their family members. Finally, the bill would authorize the Department of Justice to make grants to states to create programs that protect the privacy of judicial officials. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2340 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$597 million over the 2023-2027 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill would impose private-sector mandates 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 bill contains no intergovernmental mandates.</p>										
<a href="#">S. 3846</a>	Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Reauthorization Act of 2022	Passed by the Senate	06/23/22	750	0	0	\$187 million	No	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
	<p>S. 3846 would authorize the appropriation of \$50 million for each fiscal year over the 2022-2026 period for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. Under that program, the Department of Justice awards grants to state and local governments to provide treatment for mental health and substance use disorders for people who come into contact with the criminal justice system. The legislation also would authorize the appropriation of \$2 million to the department in each fiscal year to report on the prevalence of mental illness among offenders. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3846 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost \$187 million over the 2023-2027 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>										
<a href="#">S. 3860</a>	Invest to Protect Act of 2022	Passed by the Senate	08/01/22	750	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Madeleine Fox</a>
	<p>S. 3860 would require the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services within the Department of Justice to establish a grant program for local and tribal law enforcement agencies with fewer than 200 employees. The legislation would authorize up to \$50 million annually in appropriated funds be used over the 2023-2027 period for purposes in the legislation. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3860 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated discretionary costs because of uncertainty about how much of the authorization would be designated to be used for the required purposes. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>										



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<a href="#">S. 4003</a>	Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022	Passed by the Senate	08/01/22	750	0	0	\$53 million	No	No	No	<a href="#">Madeleine Fox</a>

S. 4003 would authorize the appropriation of \$124 million over the 2023-2027 period to provide de-escalation training for law enforcement personnel. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4003 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost \$53 million over the 2023-2027 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

<a href="#">S. 4430</a>	Interagency Patent Coordination and Improvement Act of 2022	Reported	08/02/22	370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	Yes	<a href="#">David Hughes</a>
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S. 4430 would establish an interagency task force to facilitate sharing of information between the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The bill also would require PTO to report to the Congress on how often the FDA provides information through the task force and whether that information is used in patent examinations. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4430 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill would impose an intergovernmental and private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act that would not exceed the annual respective thresholds of \$92 million and \$184 million (adjusted annually for inflation).

<a href="#">S. 4524</a>	Speak Out Act	Passed by the Senate	09/29/22	750	Increase of less than \$500,000	Increase of less than \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	Yes	<a href="#">Jon Sperl</a>
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S. 4524 would prohibit the judicial enforceability in federal, state, and tribal courts of clauses within contracts that limit the ability of people to report or discuss alleged acts of sexual assault or harassment that would harm the reputation of the other party to the contract, such as an employer. The changes would apply to claims that arise on or after the date of enactment of the legislation. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4524 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 legislation. The legislation would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. CBO cannot determine whether the cost of that mandate would exceed the annual threshold of \$184 million in 2022 (adjusted annually for inflation). The legislation contains no intergovernmental mandates.