



## Congressional Budget Office

Legislation Listed on the Website of the House Committee on Rules for Consideration on Monday, January 30, 2023  
Estimated Budgetary Effects and Mandates Information

January 30, 2023

Bill Number	Title	Status	Last Action	Budget Function	Direct Spending, 2023-2033	Revenues, 2023-2033	Spending Subject to Appropriation, 2023-2028	Pay-As-You-Go Procedures Apply?	Mandates?	Contact
<a href="#">H.R. 139</a>	SHOW UP Act	Introduced	01/09/2023	All except 900 and 950	Increase by less than \$500,000	None	Not estimated	Yes	No	Matthew Pickford
H.R. 139 would revert agencies' telework policies to those in place on December 31, 2019. An agency could change its telework policies only after submitting a report to the Congress detailing the effects of those policies on operations during the pandemic. In addition, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management would be required to certify that the proposed changes would not significantly affect agency operations.										
<a href="#">H.R. 382</a>	Pandemic is Over Act	Introduced	01/17/2023	550, 570, 600	Reduce by at least \$2 billion	None	Not estimated	Yes	No	Sarah Sajewski
H.R. 382 would, upon enactment, terminate the public health emergency declared during the coronavirus pandemic. CBO's current baseline incorporates an assumption that the public health emergency will be extended until July 2023, although the actual declared duration could be different. For this estimate, CBO assumes enactment on April 1, 2023, ending the public health emergency roughly three months earlier than previously anticipated.										
Certain policies currently in place for Medicare, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) are tied to the public health emergency. In CBO's assessment, those policies have increased spending, and ending the public health emergency before July 2023 would reduce costs. However, considerable uncertainty surrounds the affected agencies' implementation of the bill, including the timing of its implementation.										
Specifically, the bill would end certain policies that increased Medicare's payment rates and expanded coverage of Medicare benefits. The largest budgetary effects for Medicaid and CHIP would arise from reducing federal funding for COVID-19 vaccines, testing, and treatment; ending the option to cover COVID-19 services for uninsured people; and vacating policies implemented by states under waivers and state plan amendments. The largest effects for SNAP would arise from ending the pause on participation limitations for students and for able-bodied adults without dependents and from lengthening certification periods.										
<a href="#">H.R. 497</a>	Freedom for Healthcare Workers Act	Introduced	01/25/2023	550, 570	None	None	Not estimated	No	No	Kate Young
H.R. 497 would prohibit the Department of Health and Human Services from enforcing the rule "Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Omnibus COVID-19 Health Care Staff Vaccination" published November 5, 2021, which mandated COVID-19 vaccinations for health care providers who wish to participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. H.R. 497 also would prohibit the department from creating any new rule with the same purpose.										
<a href="#">H. J. Res. 7</a>	Relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020	Introduced	01/09/2023	Multiple	No increase in direct spending	None	Not estimated	Yes	No	Emily Stern
H. J. Res. 7 would end the national emergency concerning COVID-19 that was declared on March 13, 2020.										

See **Notes** for additional information.



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#### Notes

CBO has determined that none of the listed bills would increase direct spending, on net, by more than \$2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

CBO has determined that none of the listed bills would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

On January 23, 2023, CBO transmitted estimated budgetary effects and mandates information for four bills referred to in H. Res. 5: [H.R. 7](#), the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2023; [H.R. 21](#), the Strategic Production Response Act; [H.R. 28](#), the Illegal Alien NICS Alert Act; and [H.R. 29](#), the Border Safety and Security Act of 2023. Those bills were considered by the House during the week of January 23, 2023.

On January 10, 2023, CBO transmitted estimated budgetary effects and mandates information for three bills referred to in H. Res. 5: [H.R. 22](#), the Protecting America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve From China Act; [H.R. 26](#), the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act; and [H.R. 27](#), the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act. Those bills were considered by the House during the week of January 9, 2023.

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See also CBO's *Cost Estimates Explained*, [www.cbo.gov/publication/54437](http://www.cbo.gov/publication/54437);  
*How CBO Prepares Cost Estimates*, [www.cbo.gov/publication/53519](http://www.cbo.gov/publication/53519); and *Glossary*, [www.cbo.gov/publication/42904](http://www.cbo.gov/publication/42904)