

At a Glance

Supply Chain Legislation

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on May 23, 2023

On May 23, 2023, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure ordered the following 12 bills to be reported—all aimed at easing concerns about the U.S. supply chain. This single, comprehensive document provides estimates for those bills.

Pay-as-you-go procedures apply to three bills that would affect direct spending—and thus affect the deficit. One bill would affect only direct spending; two bills would affect direct spending and spending subject to appropriation. Nine bills would affect only spending subject to appropriation. None of the bills would affect revenues.

None of the bills would increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

None of the bills would impose intergovernmental or private-sector mandates.

Details of the estimated costs of each bill are discussed in the text below.

Bill	Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit Over the 2023-2033 Period (Millions of Dollars)	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Over the 2023-2028 Period (Outlays, Millions of Dollars)	Mandate Effects?
H.R. 915	0	*	No
H.R. 1500	0	30	No
H.R. 1836	0	7	No
H.R. 2948	0	*	No
H.R. 3013	0	*	No
H.R. 3316	*	*	No
H.R. 3317 ^a	*	0	No
H.R. 3318	0	*	No
H.R. 3365 ^a	*	*	No
H.R. 3372	0	*	No
H.R. 3395	0	*	No
H.R. 3447	0	*	No

* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.

a. Funding for programs affected by H.R. 3317 and H.R. 3365 was designated as an emergency requirement in keeping with section 4112(a) of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress); the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018; and section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.



Summary

On May 23, 2023, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure considered multiple pieces of legislation. This document provides estimates for 12 bills that were ordered reported.

The bills would, among other things, direct the Department of Transportation (DOT) or the Federal Maritime Commission to:

- Prioritize grant applications for projects that would improve the resiliency of the supply chain and revise the permitting process for certain port, airport, and pipeline projects, with the goal of accelerating approval;
- Change restrictions on the type, size, and weight of vehicles that can travel on the Interstate highways; and
- Require data collection and new studies aimed at improving the safety and efficiency of domestic transportation systems.

Estimated Federal Cost

The bills’ estimated budgetary effects are shown in Table 1. This cost estimate does not include any effects of interaction among the bills. If all 12 bills were combined and enacted as a single piece of legislation, the effects could be different from the sum of the separate estimates, although CBO expects that any differences would be small. The bills’ costs fall within budget function 400 (transportation).

Table 1.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of the Supply Chain Legislation

	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation						2023-2028
	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
H.R. 1500, Intelligent Transportation Integration Act							
Estimated Authorization	0	6	6	6	6	7	31
Estimated Outlays	0	5	6	6	6	7	30
H.R. 1836, Ocean Shipping Reform Implementation Act of 2023							
Estimated Authorization	0	1	1	1	2	2	7
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	1	2	2	7

CBO estimates that H.R. 915, H.R. 2948, H.R. 3013, H.R. 3316, H.R. 3318, H.R. 3365, H.R. 3372, H.R. 3395, and H.R. 3447, would each increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 in every year and over the 2023-2028 period.

CBO estimates that H.R. 3316, H.R. 3317, and H.R. 3365 would each affect direct spending by less than \$500,000 in every year and over the 2023-2033 period.



Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bills will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2023 and that the authorized and estimated amounts will be appropriated each year. Outlays for discretionary programs are estimated based on historical spending patterns for similar programs.

As discussed below, one bill would affect direct spending only and two bills would affect both direct spending and spending subject to appropriation. CBO estimates that the effects of each bill on direct spending would be insignificant over the 2023-2033 period. The other bills would affect spending subject to appropriation alone. None of the bills would affect revenues.

Bill That Affects Direct Spending Only

CBO estimates that just one bill would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effects on revenues or spending subject to appropriation.

H.R. 3317, the Rolling Stock Protection Act, would remove an exemption from current law that allows a small number of public transit agencies to procure rolling stock from entities owned, controlled, or associated with certain countries. CBO estimates that enacting the bill could change the pace of spending for amounts previously appropriated for the Federal Transit Administration's Capital Investment Grants, relative to current law. (Those amounts could include funds that were designated as an emergency requirement under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.) However, because few transit agencies would be affected, CBO expects that any changes in spending would total less than \$500,000 in any year and over the 2023-2033 period.

Bills That Affect Direct Spending and Spending Subject to Appropriation

CBO estimates that two bills could have insignificant effects on direct spending and spending subject to appropriation but would not affect revenues.

H.R. 3316, a bill to amend titles 46 and 49, United States Code, to streamline the environmental review process for major projects, and for other purposes, would require DOT to revise the permitting process for certain port, airport, and pipeline projects, with the aim of making the process more efficient. The bill also would require DOT to maintain a database of projects and to update agency regulations.

Under current law, if an agency fails to meet certain permitting deadlines, specified amounts of funding would be rescinded from that agency's account. Because the bill would expand the number of projects subject to those conditions, enacting H.R. 3316 could reduce direct



spending. CBO estimates that any effect would not be significant over the 2023-2033 period because of the small number of projects likely to be affected.

CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 over the 2023-2028 period, mostly for administrative activities.

H.R. 3365, the Supply Chain Improvement Act, would direct DOT to prioritize consideration of grant applications for projects aimed at improving resiliency in the supply chain, unless those projects support the use of electric vehicles. In particular, the requirement would apply to grants under the Nationally Significant Multimodal Freight and Highway Projects program (known as the INFRA grant program) and the National Infrastructure Project Assistance program. The bill would increase the share of INFRA grants that could be used for intermodal freight rail projects.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act provided \$21 billion for those two programs over the 2022-2026 period. (The appropriated amounts were designated as an emergency requirement.) CBO estimates that H.R. 3365 could alter the spending patterns for those previously appropriated amounts, which would be recorded as changes in direct spending. CBO estimates that, on net, those changes would amount to less than \$500,000 in any year and over the 2023-2033 period.

H.R. 3365 also would direct the Government Accountability Office to report on the effects of electric vehicles in several areas, including infrastructure integrity and grid security. The bill also would prevent agencies from prioritizing any project seeking to use grants that would support electric vehicles until a subsequent act of Congress has been passed allowing such prioritization. Using information about similar reports, CBO estimates that the report would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2023-2028 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated amounts.

Bills That Affect Spending Subject to Appropriation by a Significant Amount

CBO estimates that two bills would affect spending subject to appropriation by more than \$500,000 over the 2023-2028 period. The costs for those two bills are shown in Table 1. Neither bill would affect direct spending or revenues.

H.R. 1500, the Intelligent Transportation Integration Act, would require DOT to purchase certain data from public and private entities to help improve the department's management of traffic and transportation infrastructure. DOT would be required to report to the Congress annually on those activities. Using information from the agency about similar contracting activities, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1500 would cost \$30 million over the 2023-2028 period, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts.



H.R. 1836, the Ocean Shipping Reform Implementation Act of 2023, would create additional administrative and reporting requirements for the Federal Maritime Commission, including a requirement to issue two new regulations and publish a study. The bill also would establish two advisory committees to assist the commission in creating policies to ensure competitiveness, reliability, and efficiency in international ocean shipping.

Using information on similar administrative requirements and accounting for anticipated inflation, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1836 would cost \$7 million over the 2023-2028 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated amounts.

Bills That Affect Spending Subject to Appropriation by an Insignificant Amount

CBO estimates that implementing the following seven bills would cost less than \$500,000 each over the 2023-2028 period. None of the bills would affect direct spending or revenues.

H.R. 915, the Motor Carrier Safety Selection Standard Act, would create new standards for certain motor carriers that transport goods, require DOT to update regulations to be consistent with those standards, and direct the department to stipulate the method for revoking a motor carrier's registration.

H.R. 2948, the CARS Act, would require states to allow certain stinger-steered automobile transporters to operate on Interstate highways. (Such transporters have a fifth wheel located below the rear-most axle of the power unit.)

H.R. 3013, the LICENSE Act of 2023, would require DOT to issue regulations updating the qualifications to be a commercial driver's license examiner. The bill also would allow states to administer those tests to out-of-state applicants.

H.R. 3318, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish an axle weight tolerance for certain commercial motor vehicles transporting dry bulk goods, and for other purposes, would increase the maximum weight per axle that a commercial vehicle transporting dry bulk goods can carry on an Interstate highway. The bill would not change the overall gross vehicle weight limits for such vehicles.

H.R. 3372, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a safety data collection program for certain 6-axle vehicles, and for other purposes, would create a pilot program allowing certain six-axle vehicles to be operated on Interstate highways. Under the bill, participating states would issue permits by vehicle or by group of vehicles that would specify acceptable routes and require permit holders to report on accidents and other details. The program would be discontinued after five years, although DOT could extend the program for five years.



H.R. 3395, the U.S. Supply Chain Security Review Act of 2023, would require the Federal Maritime Commission to study the effects of foreign ownership of domestic marine terminals on U.S. economic security and report those findings to the Congress.

H.R. 3447, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize a hydrogen powered vehicle to exceed certain weight limits on the Interstate Highway System, and for other purposes, would authorize hydrogen-powered vehicles to exceed certain weight limits specified under current law.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. Over the 2023-2033 period, CBO estimates that none of the bills would increase direct spending by more than \$500,000.

Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits: None.

Mandates: None.

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