

### S. 2685, Reuse Excess Property Act

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on October 25, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2028	2024-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes
		<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 2685 would amend federal law regarding the use of excess personal property. Personal property refers to physical items (not real estate or land) ranging from common products—such as office equipment, motor vehicles, and animals—to specialized equipment—such as scientific devices and heavy machinery. Specifically, the legislation would:

- Require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report on the frequency of federal agencies buying personal property that is produced in China,
- Require the General Services Administration (GSA) to publicly report on excess personal property and on its interagency working group, and
- Require agencies to report on their guidance about the use of excess personal property.

The bill would sunset five years after enactment.

CBO is unaware of any comprehensive information about personal property purchased by the federal government that is produced in China. Based on the cost of similar reporting requirements and CBO’s expectation that GSA and federal agencies will continue their efforts with respect to the use of excess personal property, CBO estimates that implementing



the bill would cost less than \$500,000. That spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Enacting S. 2685 could affect direct spending by some agencies that are allowed to use fees, receipts from the sale of goods, and other collections to cover operating costs. CBO estimates that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible because most of them can adjust amounts collected to reflect changes in operating costs.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Matthew Pickford. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Phillip L. Swagel". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping flourish at the end.

Phillip L. Swagel  
Director, Congressional Budget Office