



House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

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 Transportation and Infrastructure** during the 118th 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.



| Bill Number | Title | Status | Last Action | Budget Function | Direct Spending, 2025-2034 | Revenues, 2025-2034 | Spending Subject to Appropriation, 2025-2029 | Pay-As-You-Go Procedures Apply? | Budgetary Effects After 2034 | Mandates | Contact |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| H.R. 1586 | Forest Protection and Wildland Firefighter Safety Act of 2023 | Ordered reported | 11/15/23 | 300 | 0 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | Yes | Lilia Ledezma |
| <p>H.R. 1586 would authorize federal, state, local, and tribal firefighting agencies to use approved fire retardants to prevent and suppress wildfires without first obtaining a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The bill also would prohibit state courts from issuing injunctions against state or tribal entities' dispersal of aerial fire retardants as part of wildfire suppression or control. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1586 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill would impose an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) that would not exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$100 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 1720 | Ocean Pollution Reduction Act II | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 300 | 0 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Aurora Swanson |
| <p>H.R. 1720 would allow the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant in San Diego, California, to discharge water without applying for an exemption from the secondary treatment standards of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System if plant meets certain conditions specified in the bill. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1720 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 2892 | WARN Act | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 800 | 0 | 0 | Between zero and \$500,000 | No | No | No | Matthew Pickford |
| <p>H.R. 2892 would require the Government Accountability Office within 18 months of enactment to study and report on the effectiveness of the nation's weather emergency alert systems. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2892 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 over the 2025-2029 period. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 3149 | A bill to designate United States Route 20 in the States of Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts as the "National Medal of Honor Highway," and for other purposes | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 400 | 0 | 0 | Between zero and \$500,000 | No | No | No | Kelly Durand |
| <p>H.R. 3149 would designate U.S. Route 20 as the National Medal of Honor Highway. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3149 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 over the 2025-2029 period. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 3988 | ARTICLE ONE Act | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 800 | Between -\$500,000 and zero | 0 | Not estimated | Yes | No | No | Kelly Durand |
| <p>H.R. 3988 would amend the National Emergencies Act to limit to 30 days the duration of any national emergency declared by the President unless the Congress subsequently approves or extends the declaration. The bill also would require the President to report to the Congress periodically on the need for and status of declared emergencies. CBO cannot predict the number or timing of future declarations but expects that most would be approved by the Congress. Under H.R. 3988 emergency declarations could have a shorter duration than under current law. If that happens direct spending related to such emergencies would decline; CBO estimates any reduction in direct spending would be insignificant. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would not affect revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |



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| H.R. 4043 | H.R. 4043, a bill to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to expand eligibility for certain wastewater infrastructure grants, and for other purposes | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 300 | 0 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Aurora Swanson |
| | <p>H.R. 4043 would expand eligibility for certain wastewater infrastructure grants administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4043 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 6241 | FULL Act | Ordered reported | 11/15/23 | 800 | Between zero and \$500,000 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Matthew Pickford |
| | <p>H.R. 6241 would require federal agencies that have lease agreements with the General Services Administration (GSA) to annually report to GSA on their monthly use and occupancy rates. Under the bill, agencies would be required to return space to GSA if occupancy falls below 60 percent for six months over any one-year period. Enacting H.R. 6241 could increase 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. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6241 would have no effect on revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 6984 | A bill to designate the Federal building located at 300 E. 3rd Street in North Platte, Nebraska, as the "Virginia Smith Federal Building," and for other purposes | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 800 | 0 | 0 | Between zero and \$500,000 | No | No | No | Matthew Pickford |
| | <p>H.R. 6984 would designate the federal building located at 300 E. 3rd Street in North Platte, Nebraska, as the Virginia Smith Federal Building. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6984 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 over the 2025-2029 period. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 7671 | Disaster Management Costs Modernization Act | Ordered reported | 09/25/24 | 450 | 0 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Jon Sperl |
| | <p>H.R. 7671 would allow state and local governments that receive disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to repurpose unused funds that originally were allocated for management costs. State and local governments could use the funds to increase their administrative capacity to prepare for, recover from, or mitigate the effects of disasters. Under current law, unused funds are returned to the Disaster Relief Fund. Under the bill, those governments could retain unused funds for up to five years for disasters that are declared on or after the bill's enactment date. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7671 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |



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|---|--|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| H.R. 7779 | Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024 | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 300 | Between zero and \$500,000 | 0 | Not estimated | Yes | Insignificant | No | Aurora Swanson |
| <p>H.R. 7779 would establish a Good Samaritan pilot program and authorize the Environmental Protection Agency to issue permits for projects to remediate mine residue at abandoned hardrock mine sites. The bill would establish a remediation fund for federal agencies to administer projects carried out by Good Samaritans (entities that are not current owners or operators of an abandoned site; had no role in the creation of the mine residue; and are not potentially liable under any law for the remediation, treatment, or control of the mine residue). The spending would be funded by appropriations and by deposits from nonfederal sources, such as donations, agreements for long-term operations and maintenance costs, and insurance proceeds if a Good Samaritan fails to complete a project. The bill also would waive the applicability of all other laws with respect to the use of the fund, including the Antideficiency Act, which could allow amounts to be obligated before expected deposits into the fund are received. However, CBO expects that spending of any such advance obligations would be constrained by amounts ultimately deposited into the fund. On that basis, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7779 would increase net direct spending by less than \$500,000 over the 2025-2034 period and have no effect on revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 8505 | Household Goods Shipping Consumer Protection Act | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 400 | 0 | Between zero and \$500,000 | Not estimated | Yes | No | No | Zunara Naeem |
| <p>H.R. 8505 would allow the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to assess penalties for entities that illegally ship household goods. The bill also would allow states to enforce and collect fines on such entities. As a result, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8505 could increase revenues because those penalties are recorded in the budget as revenues. Because the number of entities affected is likely to be small, CBO estimates that the increase in revenues would be less than \$500,000 over the 2025-2034 period. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no effect on direct spending. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 8530 | Improving Federal Building Security Act of 2024 | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 800 | Between zero and \$500,000 | 0 | Not estimated | Yes | No | No | Matthew Pickford |
| <p>H.R. 8530 would require federal agencies to respond within 90 days to recommendations by the Federal Protective Service, within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), concerning building security. Agencies could adopt or reject those recommendations but would need to explain their rejections. The bill would require DHS to track recommendations and responses and to report annually to the Congress concerning all recommendations. Enacting H.R. 8530 could increase 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. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8530 would have no effect on revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 8692 | The Amtrak Transparency and Accountability for Passengers and Taxpayer Act | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | Yes | Zunara Naeem |
| <p>H.R. 8692 would require Amtrak to hold open meetings in accordance with current requirements for most federal agencies. Because Amtrak is considered a nonfederal entity, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8692 would have no effect on the federal budget. The bill would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) that would not exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$200 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 8995 | Baby Changing on Board Act | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | Yes | Kelly Durand |
| <p>H.R. 8995 would require Amtrak trains purchased after the bill's enactment to include baby-changing tables in all train restrooms that are subject to the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. Because Amtrak is considered a nonfederal entity, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8995 would have no effect on the federal budget. The bill would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) that would not exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$200 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |



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| H.R. 9024 | Extreme Weather and Heat Response Modernization Act | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 450 | 0 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Jon Sperl |
| <p>H.R. 9024 would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to issue guidance for disaster relief programs concerning extreme-temperature events and to consider innovative preparedness and mitigation projects for such disasters in its grantmaking. The bill also would require FEMA to convene an advisory panel to review the definition of incident periods for extreme-temperature events and to issue regulations revising those periods. Finally, the bill would require FEMA to study the effects of extreme-temperature disasters, develop guidance and best practices for responding to such events, and report to the Congress. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9024 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 9313 | Think Differently About Building Accessibility Act | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 800 | 0 | 0 | Between zero and \$500,000 | No | No | No | Matthew Pickford |
| <p>H.R. 9313 would direct the Government Accountability Office to report to the Congress concerning accessibility for people with disabilities in all office buildings controlled by the General Services Administration. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9313 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 over the 2025-2029 period. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 9541 | POWER Act of 2024 | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 450 | 0 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Jon Sperl |
| <p>H.R. 9541 would authorize electric utilities that receive disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency for emergency power restoration to implement mitigation activities as part of power restoration. Those actions would not disqualify utilities from receiving mitigation assistance under the Public Assistance Program. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9541 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 9591 | A bill to require the Administrator of General Services to sell certain property related to United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, and for other purposes | Ordered reported | 09/18/24 | 800 | Between -\$500,000 and zero | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Emma Uebelhor |
| <p>H.R. 9591 would require the General Services Administration (GSA) to sell any property in the State of Missouri associated with the Federal Correctional Institution, Leavenworth, which is located in Kansas. Net proceeds from the sale would be deposited into the Federal Buildings Fund and recorded in the budget as offsetting receipts (that is, as reductions in direct spending). Using information from GSA, CBO estimates that the property could be sold for about \$500,000; therefore, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9591 would decrease direct spending by an insignificant amount. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would not affect revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 9750 | Natural Disaster Recovery Program Act of 2024 | Ordered reported | 09/25/24 | 450 | 0 | 0 | Not estimated | No | No | No | Jon Sperl |
| <p>H.R. 9750 would create a Natural Disaster Recovery Fund, to be administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, from which the agency would make grants to state and tribal governments to cover unmet needs following major disasters. Those governments would determine how funds are spent. The bill also would expand the availability of disaster assistance for housing repairs and require several reports related to disaster recovery programs. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9750 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |