House Committee on House Administration

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 House Administration** 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. 4460	NO VOTE for Non-Citizens Act of 2023	Reported	04/15/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	Between zero and $500,000	Not Estimated	Yes	No	Yes	Kelly Durand

H.R. 4460 would impose additional requirements on states to prevent noncitizens from voting in federal elections; violators would be subject to criminal fines or imprisonment. Under current law, noncitizens cannot vote in federal elections. H.R. 4460 would require states that allow noncitizens to vote in state or local elections to maintain separate voter registration lists and to issue nonfederal ballots for those voters without using federal funds. In addition, the bill would reduce by 30 percent funding provided to state and local jurisdictions under this act, if they allow noncitizens to vote. Enacting H.R. 4460 could increase collections of criminal fines, which are recorded as revenues, deposited into the Crime Victims Fund, and spent without further appropriation. CBO estimates that any additional collections of criminal fines resulting from the bill would not be significant because of the small number of anticipated violations. As a result, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4460 would have insignificant effects on direct spending and revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill's requirements would impose an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). CBO estimates that compliance costs would not exceed the annual threshold ($100 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

H.R. 4555	Federal Election Audit Act	Reported	04/17/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Kelly Durand

H.R. 4555 would amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to allow states to use federal funds for auditing the effectiveness and accuracy of voting systems, election technology, and procedures in federal elections. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4555 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.

H.R. 6242	VOTES Act of 2023	Ordered reported	09/11/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	Excluded from UMRA	Kelly Durand

H.R. 6242 would amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to expand the definitions of "absent uniformed services voter" and "overseas voter" to include U.S. citizens who are in the uniformed services but away from the residence at which they are registered to vote. That designation would apply to National Guard members and to their spouses while away from home during full-time duty or inactive-duty training. Under current law, absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters include U.S. citizens who are active-duty service members, merchant mariners, commissioned officers of the U.S. Public Health Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and their spouses. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6242 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. CBO has not reviewed H.R. 6242 for intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Section 4 of that act excludes from the application of UMRA any legislative provision that would enforce constitutional rights of individuals. CBO has determined that H.R. 6242 falls within that exclusion because it enforces constitutional rights related to voting.

H.R. 6394	Semiquincentennial Congressional Time Capsule Act	Passed by the House of Representatives	12/16/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Kelly Durand

H.R. 6394 would direct the Architect of the Capitol to prepare a time capsule by July 4, 2026, that would commemorate the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The capsule, which would be unsealed on July 4, 2276, would contain books, manuscripts, legislative milestones, and other documents that the Congressional leadership deems appropriate. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6394 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the legislation's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

H.R. 6969	A bill to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a statue of Benjamin Franklin for placement in the Capitol	Reported	09/18/24	800	Between -$500,000 and zero	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Kelly Durand

H.R. 6969 would require the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to procure and place a statue of Benjamin Franklin in the U.S. Capitol by January 1, 2026. That committee is permitted to acquire statues through donated funds, which are classified in the budget as offsetting receipts (that is, as reductions in direct spending). CBO expects that any donations would be small and thus that enacting H.R. 6969 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and 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.

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. 8399	Preventing Foreign Interference in American Elections Act	Reported	09/12/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	Between zero and $500,000	Not Estimated	Yes	No	Yes	Kelly Durand

H.R. 8399 would prohibit foreign nationals from donating money to fund voter registration, ballot collection, or voting activities or to fund the administration of federal, state, or local elections. The bill would require certain entities, as part of campaign financial reporting requirements, to certify their compliance with the bill's provisions. H.R. 8399 also would, with exceptions for certain legal matters, prevent tax-exempt organizations from revealing the identity of their donors. Under the bill, current or former federal employees would face fines or imprisonment for disclosing such information. Enacting H.R. 8399 could increase collections of criminal fines, which are recorded as revenues, deposited into the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent without further appropriation. CBO estimates that any additional collections of criminal fines would not be significant because of the small number of anticipated violations. As a result, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8399 would have insignificant effects on direct spending and revenues. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The bill would impose private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) that would not exceed the annual threshold ($200 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

H.R. 9487	House Office of Legislative Counsel Modernization Act	Passed by the House of Representatives	12/16/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Kelly Durand

H.R. 9487 would allow the House Office of the Legislative Counsel to designate more than one attorney in that office as deputy legislative counsels (current law permits that office to have a single deputy legislative counsel). CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9487 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the legislation's effects on spending subject to appropriation. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

H.R. 9488	SHIELD Act	Passed by the House of Representatives	12/16/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	Between zero and $500,000	Not Estimated	Yes	No	Yes	Kelly Durand

H.R. 9488 would amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require political committees, when accepting online contributions made by credit or debit card, to collect the card's verification value and proof of a U.S. billing or mailing address. The legislation also would prohibit political committees from accepting contributions made by gift cards and would prohibit any individual from making a political contribution on behalf of another person. Enacting H.R. 9488 could increase collections of criminal fines and civil penalties arising from violations of campaign finance laws. Civil penalties are recorded in the budget as revenues. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, deposited into the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent without further appropriation. CBO estimates that any additional collections would not be significant because of the small number of anticipated violations. As a result, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9488 would have insignificant effects on direct spending and revenues. CBO has not estimated the legislation's effects on spending subject to appropriation. H.R. 9488 would impose private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) that would not exceed the annual private-sector threshold ($200 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The legislation contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.