Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

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 **Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs** 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. 255	Federal Disaster Assistance Coordination Act	Ordered reported	11/20/24	450	0	0	Between zero and $500,000	No	No	No	Jon Sperl
	H.R. 255 would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to convene a working group with other federal agencies to improve preliminary damage assessments following disasters. The working group would be required to report to the Congress and to post that report on FEMA's website. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 255 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than $500,000 over the 2025-2029 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.										
H.R. 272	ASTRO Act	Ordered reported	09/18/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford
	H.R. 272 would authorize the federal government to provide transportation for government astronauts after they return to Earth until they are medically cleared to operate a motor vehicle. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 272 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the legislation's effect on spending subject to appropriation. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.										
H.R. 5527	Modernizing Government Technology Reform Act	Ordered reported	07/31/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford
	H.R. 5527 would amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 to update uses of the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF), a working capital fund designed to pay for retiring and replacing older information technology (IT) systems. H.R. 5527 also would create new reporting requirements for federal agencies regarding IT systems. In 2024, $50 million was appropriated for the TMF. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5527 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. 5887	Government Service Delivery Improvement Act	Ordered reported	09/18/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford
	H.R. 5887 would require the Office of Management and Budget to designate a senior official as the Federal Government Service Delivery Lead to coordinate improved service delivery. In addition, the legislation would require agencies to appoint officials to facilitate improvement in their missions and would direct the Government Accountability Office and those agencies to report to the Congress on those efforts. Enacting H.R. 5887 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. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5887 would have no effect on 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. 6972	Securing Chain of Command Continuity Act	Ordered reported	11/20/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford
	H.R. 6972 would require executive branch agencies that are members of the National Security Council to inform the President, Government Accountability Office, and Congressional leadership when the head of an agency is medically incapacitated. That notice would identify the agency's acting head along with other information. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6972 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. 7219	Information Quality Assurance Act	Ordered reported	09/18/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford
	H.R. 7219 would require the Office of Management and Budget and other federal agencies to update guidelines issued under the Information Quality Act concerning agencies' use of reliable information in developing rules and guidance, and for disseminating that information to the public. Enacting H.R. 7219 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. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7219 would have no effect on 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. 7524	GSA Technology Accountability Act	Reported	12/09/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford
	H.R. 7524 would require the General Services Administration to report annually to the Congress on each project funded by the Federal Citizen Services Fund and on some projects funded by the Acquisition Services Fund. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7524 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.										

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H.R. 7525	Special District Grant Accessibility Act	Reported	12/09/24	800	0	0	Between zero and $500,000	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford

H.R. 7525 would require the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance to clarify how federal agencies may recognize special districts as units of local government when considering eligibility for federal financial assistance. Special districts provide such public services as fire protection, municipal water and wastewater treatment, and electric power supply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7525 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost less than $500,000 over the 2025-2029 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

H.R. 9596	Value Over Cost Act	Ordered reported	11/20/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford

H.R. 9596 would allow the General Services Administration, through its Multiple Award Schedule program, to award contracts that obtain the best value for the government rather than only the lowest overall cost. CBO estimates enacting H.R. 9596 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.

S. 131	Improving Access to Workers' Compensation for Injured Federal Workers Act	Ordered reported	09/25/24	800	Between -500,000 and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Kelly Durand

S. 131 would allow nurse practitioners and physician assistants to diagnose, treat, and certify injuries for workers' compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. Using information from the Department of Labor, CBO expects that nonphysician providers would be compensated at the same rate as physicians and that total benefits provided to injured federal workers would not change significantly. Under the bill, some people may receive treatment more quickly than they otherwise would, which could increase costs over the 10-year period because some payments to medical providers that would have occurred in 2035 under current law could be paid in 2034. If injured workers receive faster treatment, some may return to work more quickly, which could reduce costs. CBO has no basis on which to estimate which effect would predominate, but we expect that over time, those effects would roughly offset each other. Therefore, CBO estimates that enacting S. 131 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no effect on revenues. CBO has not estimated the effects of S. 131 on spending subject to appropriation. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

S. 2924	STEP Act	Ordered reported	09/25/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Kelly Durand

S. 2924 would require federal agencies to report to the Congress on the susceptibility to improper payments of programs that have spent more than $100 million in one of the first three years of operation; agencies also would report annually on remedial actions for improper payments. Enacting S. 2924 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2924 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.

S. 3015	Telework Reform Act of 2024	Ordered reported	05/15/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Kelly Durand

S. 3015 would change several governmentwide policies for remote work and would require all executive branch agencies, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Government Accountability Office to report to the Congress on the proportion of agencies' work that is done remotely and on the benefits and drawbacks of remote work. The bill also would allow veterans, military spouses, and spouses of law enforcement officers to be noncompetitively appointed to remote-work positions. Enacting S. 3015 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3015 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.

S. 3926	Stop Secret Spending Act of 2024	Ordered reported	09/25/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Kelly Durand

S. 3926 would increase the amount of information that the Department of the Treasury must publish each year concerning federal spending. The bill also would direct the department and the Office of Management and Budget to establish standards to ensure that federal agencies report complete, accurate financial data, and it would require agencies' inspectors general to assess and report to the Congress biennially on the quality of reported financial data. Enacting S. 3926 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3926 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.

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
S. 4043	Telework Transparency Act of 2024	Ordered reported	09/18/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Kelly Durand

S. 4043 would alter governmentwide teleworking policies, requiring the Office of Personnel Management to establish standards for federal agencies to track employee teleworking and federal agencies to monitor the effects of teleworking on agency performance and use of office space. S. 4043 also would require each agency and the Government Accountability Office to report to the Congress on the bill's implementation. Enacting S. 4043 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4043 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.

S. 4055	Improving Contracting Outcomes Act of 2024	Reported	12/09/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 4055 would require the Office of Management and Budget to initiate a pilot program with three agencies and one military department to improve government contracting outcomes over a two-year period. The program would focus on measuring the outcomes of contracts, including cost avoidance or savings, timeliness, and user satisfaction. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy and the Government Accountability Office would be required to report to the Congress on the program's implementation. Enacting S. 4055 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4055 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.

S. 4066	FIT Procurement Act	Ordered reported	05/15/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 4066 would update the federal procurement process to expand training for federal contract personnel involved with information and communications technology, increase the simplified acquisition threshold to $500,000, allow the use of subscriptions for information technology acquisitions, and allow the use of past performance information when deciding on federal procurements. The bill also would direct the Government Accountability Office to report to the Congress within 18 months on small business participation in federal procurement. Enacting S. 4066 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4066 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.

S. 4373	REPUBLIC Act	Ordered reported	09/18/24	800	Between -$500,000 and zero	Between -$500,000 and zero	Not Estimated	Yes	Insignificant	No	Emma Uebelhor

S. 4373 would amend the National Emergencies Act to limit the duration of national emergencies declared by the President to 30 days 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 S. 4373 emergency declarations could have a shorter duration than under current law. If that happens, direct spending related to such emergencies would decline; however, because CBO expects that the Congress would approve most declarations, we estimate that any reduction in direct spending would be insignificant. S. 4373 also would extend protections to U.S. persons who may face sanctions for contributing to a national emergency declared under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. If enacting the protections in S. 4373 leads the Administration to impose fewer sanctions, revenues from sanctions penalties, and direct spending of those penalties, would decline. CBO estimates that any reduction in direct spending or revenues would be insignificant. 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.

S. 4631	ACCESS Act	Reported	12/09/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 4631 would bar federal agencies from placing minimum education requirements on most federal contractors' personnel unless the contract solicitation provides justification for such a requirement. The bill also would require the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on implementing the bill and would direct the Government Accountability Office to report to the Congress on the bill's implementation. Enacting S. 4631 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4631 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.

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S. 4700	Improving Federal Financial Management Act	Ordered reported	09/18/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 4700 would revise requirements for the Office of Management and Budget and federal agencies to prepare governmentwide financial plans. Under current law, those plans cover five years; the bill would require four-year financial plans and would expand the types of information reported. The bill also would broaden requirements for auditing each agency's internal controls. Enacting S. 4700 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4700 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.

S. 4900	Investing in Community Resilience Act of 2024	Ordered reported	09/25/24	450	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Jon Sperl

S. 4900 would allow the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to increase to 85 percent or more the federal share of grants provided under the Public Assistance Program; under current law that amount typically is 75 percent. To be eligible, state and local governments would be required to create emergency response teams, institute strict building codes and land use policies, and undertake other measures to abate the effects of future natural disasters. FEMA would be required to issue guidance implementing the changes within one year of enactment and would be limited to using funds appropriated after enactment to implement its provisions. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4900 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.

S. 5098	TRUE Accountability Act	Ordered reported	09/25/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 5098 would require the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to provide guidance to agencies for developing plans to prevent fraudulent spending during an emergency or crisis. OMB and the agencies would update the guidance and plans every three years. Enacting S. 5098 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 5098 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.

S. 5105	A bill to require a report by the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the failed assassination attempts on the life of Donald J. Trump in Butler, Pennsylvania, on July 13, 2024, and in West Palm Beach, Florida, on September 15, 2024	Ordered reported	09/25/24	800	0	0	Between zero and $500,000	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 5105 would require the Department of Homeland Security to report to the Congress on the failed attempts to assassinate Donald J. Trump. CBO estimates that enacting S. 5105 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; any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

S. 5109	Modernizing Data Practices to Improve Government Act	Ordered reported	09/25/24	800	0	0	Not Estimated	No	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 5109 would expand the authorities of the Chief Data Officer Council concerning data management within the federal government. The bill also would create reporting requirements for that council and the Government Accountability Office on agencies' use of emerging technologies and artificial intelligence. Those authorities would end seven years after enactment. CBO estimates that enacting S. 5109 would have no effect on 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.

S. 5133	Improving Senate Confirmation and Vacancy Oversight Act of 2024	Ordered reported	09/25/24	800	Between zero and $500,000	0	Not Estimated	Yes	No	No	Matthew Pickford

S. 5133 would require the Government Accountability Office to create a new online dashboard for tracking the approximately 1,300 Senate-confirmed positions governmentwide, including information about political appointments that the Office of Personnel Management currently collects on its PLUM Reporting website. Federal agencies, the Librarian of Congress, and the Secretary of the Senate also would be required to provide information. Enacting S. 5133 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. CBO estimates that enacting S. 5133 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.