Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

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 Commerce, Science, and Transportation** 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.

Congressional Budget Office
Legislation Ordered Reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Estimated Budgetary Effects and Mandates Information

December 6, 2024

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. 447	ORBITS Act of 2023	Passed by the Senate	10/31/24	250, 370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	Yes	David Hughes

S. 447 would require the Department of Commerce to publish and periodically update a list of orbital debris and to develop standard practices for space traffic coordination. The legislation would authorize the appropriation of $150 million, to remain available through 2028, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to make competitive research awards and enter into contracts for remediation of orbital debris. The legislation also would direct the National Space Council, in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and other federal agencies, to update the Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices. CBO estimates that enacting S. 447 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the legislation's effects on spending subject to appropriation. If the FCC increases annual fee collections to offset the costs of implementing the legislation, S. 447 would increase the cost of an existing private-sector mandate on entities required to pay those fees. CBO estimates that the incremental cost of the mandate would be small and would fall well below the annual threshold established in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) for private-sector mandates ($200 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The legislation contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

S. 2645	Preventing HEAT Illness and Deaths Act of 2024	Ordered reported	07/31/24	300	0	0	$22 million	No	No	No	Aurora Swanson

S. 2645 would authorize the appropriation of $5 million annually over the 2025-2029 period for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish an interagency committee to coordinate the national effort to reduce the health risks posed by extreme heat. The committee, consisting of representatives from several federal agencies, would be required to develop a strategic plan to reduce those risks and to develop an integrated information system to forecast extreme temperatures. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2645 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost $22 million over the 2025-2029 period and $3 million after 2029, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

S. 3162	TEST AI Act of 2024	Ordered reported	07/31/24	270, 370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	David Hughes

S. 3162 would require the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish a pilot program to test the vulnerability of artificial intelligence systems. DOE also would need to assess the counterintelligence risk posed by visitors to its national laboratories. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3162 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. 3312	Artificial Intelligence Research, Innovation, and Accountability Act of 2024	Ordered reported	07/31/24	370	0	Between zero and $500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	Yes	David Hughes

S. 3312 would require developers and deployers of specific types of artificial intelligence (AI) systems to report to the Department of Commerce; comply with AI test, evaluation, validation, and verification (TEVV) standards to be issued by that agency; and conduct AI risk management assessments. The bill also would require federal agencies, including the Departments of Commerce, Energy, and Homeland Security, to develop and periodically update plans to conduct oversight of those AI systems. Deployers of AI systems that violate the bill's requirements would be subject to civil monetary penalties, which are recorded as revenues. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3312 would have no effect on direct spending and would increase revenues by an insignificant amount. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. S. 3312 would impose private-sector mandates, as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The bill would require critical-impact AI organizations to certify compliance with the new TEVV standards. Because those standards have not been released, CBO cannot determine whether the cost to comply with the mandate would exceed the private-sector threshold established in UMRA ($200 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill also would require online platforms to disclose the use of AI-generated content. Entities that develop or employ certain AI systems would be required to report to the Department of Commerce on usage and on risk management policies. CBO expects that the marginal cost to comply with the mandates would be small. This bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

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S. 3849	Promoting United States Leadership in Standards Act of 2024	Reported	08/01/24	370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	David Hughes

S. 3849 would authorize the appropriation of $5 million, to remain available through 2028, for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to award grants to U.S. organizations to host meetings that establish standards for artificial intelligence (AI). The bill also would require NIST to report to the Congress concerning federal support for the development of technical standards for AI and to create a web portal to help agencies and industry participate in developing such standards. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3849 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. 3879	Illegal Red Snapper Enforcement Act	Ordered reported	07/31/24	300	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	Aurora Swanson

S. 3879 would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Institute of Standards and Technology, in consultation with Customs and Border Protection, to develop a field kit to identify the country of origin of red snapper fish catches and to report to the Congress on its methodology. The bill also would authorize the Department of Defense to provide technical assistance to other nations to deter illegal fishing. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3879 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. 4178	Future of Artificial Intelligence Innovation Act of 2024	Ordered reported	07/31/24	250, 270, 370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	David Hughes

S. 4178 would require the Department of Energy, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Science Foundation, and Office of Science and Technology Policy to enhance U.S. leadership in artificial intelligence (AI) by researching and testing AI systems and by awarding prizes for AI research and development. The bill also would authorize the Department of Commerce to use between $500,000 and $1.25 million in each fiscal year from 2025 through 2027 to establish the Foundation for Standards and Metrology, a nonprofit corporation. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4178 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. 4212	American Music Tourism Act of 2024	Reported	09/17/24	370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	David Hughes

S. 4212 would require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism to promote music tourism in the United States and periodically report to the Congress on those activities. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4212 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. 4343	Fire Ready Nation Act of 2024	Reported	09/17/24	300	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	Aurora Swanson

S. 4343 would authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop and improve its forecasting of fire weather, integrate new technology into weather models, and maintain a network of automated weather stations. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4343 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.

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S. 4394	NSF AI Education Act of 2024	Reported	08/01/24	250	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	Emma Uebelhor

S. 4394 would authorize the National Science Foundation (NSF) to establish scholarships, fellowships, research awards, and education centers to promote the development and deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workforce and in K-12 education. S. 4394 also would direct NSF to issue guidance for using AI in K-12 education. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4394 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. 4569	TAKE IT DOWN Act	Passed by the Senate	12/03/24	370, 750	Between zero and $500,000	Between zero and $500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	David Hughes

S. 4569 would prohibit the publication of nonconsensual intimate images. Upon request from a victim, online platforms would need to immediately remove such images. The legislation would require enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice; violators would be subject to criminal and civil penalties. CBO estimates that any additional collections of penalties would be insignificant. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, deposited into the Crime Victims Fund, and spent without further appropriation. Civil penalties are deposited into the general fund of the Treasury and recorded as revenues. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4569 would increase direct spending and revenues by less than $500,000 over the 2024-2033 period. CBO has not estimated the bill'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. 4579	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative Reauthorization Act of 2024	Ordered reported	07/31/24	300	Between -$500,000 and zero	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	Aurora Swanson

S. 4579 would reauthorize the Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative Act and establish the membership of the Northwest Straits Advisory Commission. Under the bill, that commission would coordinate with state, local, and tribal governments and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to design projects to restore marine waters and habitats of the Northwest Straits region. The bill would authorize the commission to accept and spend donations to carry out its responsibilities; the receipt and spending of those donations are recorded as direct spending. Because the receipt and spending would offset each other, CBO estimates that enacting S. 4579 would have a negligible effect on direct spending. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4579 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.

S. 4596	Artificial Intelligence Public Awareness and Education Campaign Act	Ordered reported	07/31/24	370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	David Hughes

S. 4596 would require the Department of Commerce to conduct a public awareness campaign on the risks and benefits posed by artificial intelligence to people in the United States. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4596 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. 4769	VET Artificial Intelligence Act	Ordered reported	07/31/24	370	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	David Hughes

S. 4769 would require the National Institute of Standards and Technology to develop, periodically update, and publish voluntary guidelines for entities to internally and externally evaluate their artificial intelligence (AI) systems. Following that, the Department of Commerce would be required to study the capabilities of the sector that evaluates AI. The bill also would direct the department to establish the Artificial Intelligence Assurance Qualifications Advisory Committee. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4769 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.