Congressional Budget Office
Cost Estimate

September 15, 2025

At a Glance

District of Columbia Legislation

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on September 10, 2025

On September 10, 2025, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered 14 bills related to the District of Columbia to be reported. This document provides estimates for 4 of those bills. Details of the estimated costs of each are discussed in the text.

CBO estimates that none of the bills would increase direct spending or revenues; thus, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that H.R. 5125 and H.R. 5143 would each increase spending subject to appropriation by less than $500,000 over the 2025-2030 period.

CBO estimates that none of the bills would increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036.

Each of the bills contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Bill	Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit Over the 2025-2035 Period (Millions of Dollars)	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Over the 2025-2030 Period (Outlays, Millions of Dollars)	Mandate Effects?
H.R. 4922	0	0	Yes
H.R. 5125	0	*	Yes
H.R. 5140	0	0	Yes
H.R. 5143	0	*	Yes

* = between zero and $500,000.

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.

See also
CBO's Cost Estimates Explained, *CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process*, *Glossary*

Summary of Legislation

On September 10, 2025, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered 14 bills to be reported. This document provides estimates for 4 of those bills.

Estimated Federal Cost

The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 800 (general government).

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that each bill will be enacted by the end of fiscal year 2025 and that the estimated amounts will be appropriated each year. This cost estimate does not include any effects of interactions among the bills. If all four bills were combined and enacted as a single piece of legislation, the effects could be different from the sum of the separate estimates, although CBO expects that any differences would be small.

Spending Subject to Appropriation

CBO estimates that implementing two of the bills, H.R. 5125 and H.R. 5143, would increase spending subject to appropriation by an insignificant amount. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. CBO estimates that implementing the other two bills, H.R. 4922 and H.R. 5140, would have no effect on spending subject to appropriation.

H.R. 4922, the DC CRIMES Act of 2025, would make various changes to the Code of the District of Columbia regarding youth offenders. Specifically, the bill would reduce the age of youth offender from 24 or younger to 18 years or younger, prohibit the sentencing of youth offenders to less than the mandatory minimums, and require the Attorney General for the District of Columbia to establish a public website containing statistics on juvenile crime. Because the bill would only affect the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no cost to the federal government.

H.R. 5125, the District of Columbia Judicial Nominations Reform Act of 2025, would amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to terminate the District of Columbia Judicial Nomination Commission and provide the President of the United States sole authority to appoint judges to the District of Columbia's courts. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5125 would increase costs to the federal government by less than $500,000 over the 2025-2030 period.

H.R. 5140, a bill to lower the age at which a minor may be tried as an adult for certain criminal offenses in the District of Columbia to 14 years of age, would lower the age of eligibility for juveniles to be tried as adults from 16 to 14 years of age for certain violent

offenses committed after the date of enactment. Because the bill would only affect the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no cost to the federal government.

H.R. 5143, the District of Columbia Policing Protection Act of 2025, would amend D.C. Law 24-345, the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022, to permit vehicular pursuit by the police of criminal suspects who flee the site of an incident using a motor vehicle. The bill also would require the Department of Justice report to the Congress within three years on police vehicular pursuits within the District of Columbia. On the basis of information on the cost of similar reporting requirements, CBO estimates that complying with the reporting requirements contained in H.R. 5143 would increase costs to the federal government by less than $500,000 over the 2025-2030 period.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. None of the bills would affect direct spending or revenues; thus, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4922, H.R. 5125, H.R. 5140, and H.R. 5143 would not increase net direct spending or deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036.

Mandates

Each bill would impose an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by preempting District of Columbia law. CBO considers such preemptions to be intergovernmental mandates under UMRA.

- H.R. 4922 would lower the age of eligibility for certain youth rehabilitation services and sentencing alternatives and require the District of Columbia to publish statistics on juvenile crime.
- H.R. 5125 would terminate the District of Columbia Judicial Nomination Commission and provide the President sole authority to appoint judges to the District of Columbia's courts.
- H.R. 5140 would lower the age of eligibility for juveniles to be tried as adults for certain violent offenses.
- H.R. 5143 would expand the authority of law enforcement officers to conduct vehicular pursuits.

CBO expects that the mandates would impose financial costs for the District of Columbia by increasing expenses related to criminal trials and detention. Using sentencing data and information about policy changes from federal law enforcement officials, CBO estimates that the cost of the mandates in each bill would not exceed the annual intergovernmental threshold established in UMRA ($103 million in 2025, adjusted annually for inflation).

None of the bills would impose private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

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