



House Committee on the Judiciary

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 the Judiciary** during the 117th Congress. The legislation listed in this table generally would have small effects 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, 2023-2032	Revenues, 2023-2032	Spending Subject to Appropriation, 2023-2027	Pay-As-You-Go Procedures Apply?	Increases On-Budget Deficits Beginning in 2033?	Mandates	Contact
H.R. 8770	Expanding the VOTE Act	Ordered reported	09/21/22	800	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	Excluded from UMRA	Matthew Pickford
<p>H.R. 8770 would amend the Voting Rights Act to expand voting access for people with limited English proficiency, authorize grants to states to distribute translated voting materials, and require the Government Accountability Office to study the effect of providing translated voting materials in additional languages. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8770 would not affect direct spending or revenues. The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$15 million to carry out the grant program; other provisions of the bill would increase administrative costs not covered by that authorization. CBO has not estimated the full discretionary costs of implementing the bill. CBO has excluded sections 2 and 3 of H.R. 8770 from review under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act because those sections would enforce the constitutional rights of individuals. Other provisions of the bill contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates.</p>											
H.R. 5651	Fresh Start Act of 2021	Ordered reported	09/21/22	750	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	Jeremy Crimm
<p>H.R. 5651 would authorize the appropriation of \$50 million for each fiscal year from 2023 to 2027 for the Department of Justice to make grants to states to facilitate automatic sealing and expungement of certain criminal records. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5651 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill, because based on preliminary analyses of states' laws, we are not sure how much of the authorized amounts would be spent. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
H.R. 8227	Speak Out Act of 2022	Ordered reported	07/13/22	750	Increase of less than \$500,000	Increase of less than \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	Yes	Jon Spertl
<p>H.R. 8227 would prohibit the judicial enforceability in federal, state, and tribal courts of clauses in contracts that limit the ability of people to report or discuss alleged acts of sexual assault or harassment that would harm the reputation of the other party to the contract, such as an employer. The changes would apply to claims that arise on or after the date of enactment of the legislation. Any additional revenues generated from filing fees charged by federal courts for new cases could be spent without further appropriation to cover the administrative costs of those courts. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8227 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill would impose private-sector and intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The cost of the intergovernmental mandate would not exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$92 million in 2022, adjusted annually for inflation). CBO cannot determine whether the cost of the private-sector mandate would exceed the annual threshold of \$184 million in 2022 (adjusted annually for inflation).</p>											