



**House Committee on Small Business**

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 Small Business** 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
<a href="#">H.R. 9030</a>	Regulatory Agenda Clarity Act	Ordered reported	09/10/24	Multiple functions	Between zero and \$500,000	Between -\$500,000 and zero	Not estimated	Yes	Insignificant	Yes	<a href="#">Margot Berman</a>
<p>H.R. 9030 would require federal agencies to describe the type of business that would be affected by a proposed rule, explain whether the rule would impose significant economic effects on a substantial number of small entities, and display that information on their website. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9030 could increase direct spending by some regulatory agencies, a few of which are allowed to charge fees to cover their operating costs. CBO estimates that the net increase in direct spending would be insignificant. Enacting H.R. 9030 could reduce revenues because costs incurred by the Federal Reserve reduce remittances to the Treasury, which are recorded in the budget as revenues. However, CBO estimates that any reduction in revenues would be insignificant. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. If federal regulators increase annual fees to offset the costs of implementing the bill, H.R. 9030 would increase the costs 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 bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.</p>											
<a href="#">H.R. 9031</a>	Assurance for Small Business Act of 2024	Ordered reported	09/10/24	Multiple functions	Between zero and \$500,000	Between -\$500,000 and zero	Not estimated	Yes	Insignificant	Yes	<a href="#">Margot Berman</a>
<p>H.R. 9031 would require each rulemaking agency to report to the Congress on how the agency determines whether a rule would impose significant economic effects on a substantial number of small entities. Enacting H.R. 9031 could increase direct spending by some regulatory agencies, a few of which are allowed to charge fees to cover their operating costs. CBO estimates that the net increase in direct spending would be insignificant. Enacting H.R. 9031 could reduce revenues because costs incurred by the Federal Reserve reduce remittances to the Treasury, which are recorded in the budget as revenues. However, CBO estimates that any reduction in revenues would be insignificant. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. If federal regulators increase annual fees to offset the costs of implementing the bill, H.R. 9031 would increase the costs 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 bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.</p>											
<a href="#">H.R. 9033</a>	LABOR Act of 2024	Ordered reported	09/10/24	500	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Margot Berman</a>
<p>H.R. 9033 would require the Department of Labor to convene a small business advocacy review panel before proposing rules that would have significant economic effects on a substantial number of small entities. Under current law, only the Occupational Safety and Health Administration within the Department of Labor is required to do so. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9033 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.</p>											
<a href="#">H.R. 9085</a>	Regulatory Review Improvement Act of 2024	Ordered reported	09/10/24	Multiple functions	Between zero and \$500,000	Between -\$500,000 and zero	Not estimated	Yes	Insignificant	Yes	<a href="#">Margot Berman</a>
<p>H.R. 9085 would expand the information that agencies must include in a 10-year review of a rule's effect on small entities, including the cost for entities to comply with the rule once it goes into effect and an analysis of public comments an agency receives about the rule. The bill also would reduce the time from 5 years to 1 year for an agency to complete a review. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 9085 could increase direct spending by some agencies, a few of which are allowed to charge fees to cover their operating costs. CBO estimates that the net increase in direct spending would be insignificant. Enacting H.R. 9085 could reduce revenues because costs incurred by the Federal Reserve reduce remittances to the Treasury, which are recorded in the budget as revenues. However, CBO estimates that any reduction in revenues would be insignificant. CBO has not estimated the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation. If federal regulators increase annual fees to offset the costs of implementing the bill, H.R. 9085 would increase the costs 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 bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.</p>											