

Catalog of Cost Shifts to States

As of June 2009

How this table was compiled: This table contains: (1) intergovernmental mandates identified by the Congressional Budget Office; and, (2) other laws which create cost shifts to states. These cost shifts include: new conditions of grant aid; a reduction in funds for existing programs without a similar reduction in requirements; an extension or expansion of existing or expiring mandates; the loss in state or local revenues; and underfunded national expectations.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
Agriculture			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-246</i>	Food Conservation and Energy Act	Increases the federal conservation easements to farmers, which results in a decrease in state revenue due to lost property tax revenue.
	<i>P.L. 110-193</i>	An Act to make technical corrections to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	Increases fees on pesticides registrants ¹
	<i>P.L. 110-94</i>	Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act	Increases fees on pesticide registrants.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-296</i>	To reauthorize the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 and to amend the swine reporting provisions of that Act.	Extends a prohibition on state and local governments from imposing additional or conflicting requirements for livestock price reporting as contained in the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999.
	<i>P.L. 109-308</i>	Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006	Require states to include pet evacuation in their emergency preparedness plans as a condition of receiving aid under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-171</i>	Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	Extends the existing cap set by the 105 th Congress (P.L. 105-185) on federal contributions to administrative costs to the Food Stamps program. It also mandated new semi-annual reporting requirements.
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-78</i>	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999	Preempts any state not in compliance with Title IX of this law—the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999.
1997 – 1998	<i>P.L. 105-185</i>	Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998	Reduces federal funds to administer the Food Stamp Programs.
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-127</i>	Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act	Preempts state dairy price controls. Note, the Northeast Dairy Compact expired with the enactment of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-198 Section 1767</i>	Virus, Serum, Toxin Act	Requires USDA to exempt from federal licensing requirements any animal biologic prepared solely for distribution within the state of production and licensed by such state under a state regulatory program determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to meet certain criteria. Legislation provides deadline for state action, but would be subject to federal licensing procedures even if intended only for intrastate use.
1975-1976	<i>P.L. 94-582</i>	United States Grain Standards Act	Preempts state laws and requires official inspection of weighing by federally licensed personnel of all grain exported from the United States but permits the Federal Grain Inspection Service to delegate to state agencies the authority to perform official inspection.
Banking			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110- 160</i>	Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision and Extension Act of 2007	Requires purchasers of certain types of insurance to repay federal insurance assistance made to certain insurers through a surcharge assessment. Preempts some state insurance regulation.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-144</i>	Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision Act of 2005	Declares that Congress intends that all states will implement by December 31, 2007, the System for Electronic Rate and Form Filing and streamlined surplus-lines, diligent search policies.
	<i>P.L. 109-351</i>	Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2006	Preempts state law “limit[ing] certain fees that bank supervisors may impose on banks not domiciled in their state and place[s] certain notification requirements on bank supervisors. The bill also would preempt state laws if banks or credit unions go into receivership.” ²
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-102</i>	Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act	Requires a majority of states to adopt uniform licensing requirements for insurance sales.
Education			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-134</i>	Head Start Act	Creates new requirements within the Head Start Program that could lead to loss of funds for schools that have traditionally received them.
	<i>P.L. 110-315</i>	Higher Education Opportunity Act	Requires schools with tuition and fee increases, which place them in the top 5 percent of all schools on such measures, to submit a description of the reasons for the increases to the Secretary of Education. Requires textbook publishers including university presses, to provide information to professors and unbundle course materials if requested. Requires lenders that offer private education loans to disclose information to borrowers at several stages of the loan process. Prohibits schools from accepting gifts from private lenders for the purpose of preferred treatment from the school, also bars any revenue sharing with private lenders. Requires schools to readmit members of the armed forces who have taken a service related leave. ³
	<i>P.L. 110-161</i>	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008	Underfunds federal commitments to No Child Left Behind (NCLB) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Reduces funds for state and local law enforcement assistance and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Reduces state share of mineral leasing revenues by 2 percent.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-5</i>	Continuing Appropriations Resolution FY 2007	Continues to underfund federal commitments to NCLB and IDEA.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-149</i>	Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations for FY 2006	Continues to underfund requirements established in No Child Left Behind (NCLB) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Substantially reduces funds for Educational Technology State Grants, Innovative Program Block Grants, Drug Free Schools State Grants, Preventive Health Block Grant and Even Start.
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-446</i>	Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004	IDEA remains a longstanding unfunded mandate that establishes requirements for states without providing adequate or even promised funding levels to achieve its goals.
2001-2002 <i>(This is the most recent reauthorization with amendment, original authorization was in 1965)</i>	<i>P.L. 107-110</i>	No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) Formerly Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-382) Goals 2000: Educate America Act (P.L. 103-227) – made obsolete with NCLB Formerly Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965	<p>To ensure that all children have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education and reach, at a minimum, proficiency on challenging state academic achievement standards and state academic assessments.⁴</p> <p>In particular, among other requirements, NCLB requires annual testing of <u>all</u> students in grades 3 through, and testing at least once in grades 10 through 12. In a significant departure from past versions of ESEA, under NCLB, assessments apply to all students in public schools, not only to those in schools that receive Title I funds. (The federal definition of 'Title I schools' captures about 35 percent of all public schools.) States also are required to develop and administer science assessments and must test the English proficiency of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students. States must report assessment results before the beginning of the following school year. In addition to the above and many additional requirements, virtually all public school teachers and paraprofessionals must meet rigorous qualification requirements by 2006. The testing requirement is the only substantial requirement of NCLB with its own line item in the federal budget, and the sufficiency of its funding level is hotly debated. Potentially more financially burdensome for states are the accountability requirements of NCLB. These requirements mandate that states 1) determine whether all schools, not only Title I schools, are making Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) toward a goal of 100% proficiency for all students in 12 years (federal sanctions for failure to meet AYP are permitted to apply only to Title I schools); 2) develop both annual measurable objectives and intermediate goals; 3) monitor whether local</p>

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
			educational agencies (LEAs) meet the required AYP thresholds; 4) collect and report on individual student, school, district and state test data (among other requirements, these reports must include information by disaggregated student groups - i.e., sex, race, socioeconomic status, English learners, and special education population); and 5) state educational agencies (SEAs) are required to provide technical assistance for schools that are identified for school improvement. ⁵
1997-1998	<i>P.L. 105-17 (This is the most recent re-authorization. With amendments, original authorization was in 1975)</i>	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Formerly Education for all Handicapped Children	Requires local school systems to provide a free appropriate education for children with disabilities. Provides that federal aid to states for elementary and high school education will be available only after a state has a federally approved plan for educating children with disabilities. Requires participating states to establish specific administrative procedures by which parents or legal guardians may challenge the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the children. ⁶ Amendments during the 99 th Congress expanded mandated service to infants and toddlers.
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-66</i>	Budget Reconciliation: Student Loan Program	Requires states in which there are institutions with a default rate of over 20% to assume some responsibility for the costs of student loan defaults.
1991-1992	<i>P.L. 102-325</i>	College Work Study Program (Now the Federal Work Study Program (FWS)).	Requires assurances that an institution will inform all eligible students of the opportunity to perform community service. Also increases the federal share from 70% to 75% for institutional or public interest employment. Requires institutions, including proprietary institutions, to use at least 5% of FEW allocations to compensate students employed in community service.
	<i>P.L. 102-325</i>	Higher Education Act Reauthorization	Calls for increased state responsibility for licensing and oversight of postsecondary institutions.
	<i>P.L. 102-325</i>	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG)	Increases the institutional match for this financial award program for undergraduates who demonstrate financial need—students with the lowest Expected Family Contributions (EFCs). For 1992-93, the match was 15%. In 1993, the match increased to 25%.
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-226</i>	Drug-Free Schools and Community Act	Requires school anti-drug policy for all federal funds.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 101-392</i>	Carl D. Perkins Vocation and Applied Technology Education Act	Requires states to adhere to federal earmarking in distribution of funds. Requires states to make certain grants to secondary and post-secondary schools (although waivers could be obtained under certain circumstances). Imposes state organization and planning responsibilities. Requires states to develop and implement core standards and performance measures for secondary and post-secondary vocational education. Requires states to: 1) conduct programs for professional development for teachers, 2) provide vocational programs geared to single parents, 3) eliminate sex bias in vocational education, and 4) offer vocational education programs to juvenile and adult offenders in correctional institutions.
Energy			
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-58</i>	Energy Policy Act of 2006	Preempts state law by requiring “state and local governments to pay fees and dues to cover the cost of implementing and enforcing reliable standards for electric energy.” ⁷
	<i>P.L. 109-468</i>	Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2006	Requires natural gas pipeline operators to meet certain standards and install certain equipment under certain circumstances.
1991-1992	<i>P.L. 102-486</i> <i>P.L. 95-619</i> <i>P.L. 94-163</i>	Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) (<i>the first comprehensive federal energy policy legislation since the National Energy Act of 1978</i>) National Energy Policy and Conservation Act (1975)	Requires states to use alternatively fueled vehicles under certain conditions and requires states to establish minimum energy codes for commercial buildings. The 1978 law requires states to implement energy conservation plans for commercial buildings and multiple family dwellings. If a state does not adequately implement plan, the secretary will promulgate one in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 8214. Provides assistance in developing state energy conservation programs. Provides energy conservation grants for schools and hospitals, including energy audits.
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-12</i>	National Appliance Energy Conservation Act	Establishes uniform federal appliance efficiency standards. Permits state appliance standards under strict conditions.
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-425</i>	Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982	Provides for state participation in decisions relating to the disposal and storage of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. Provides financial assistance from the Nuclear Waste Fund. (Yucca Mountain)

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1979-1980	<i>P.L. 96-573</i> <i>P.L. 86-373</i>	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act <i>(Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954)</i>	Defines the responsibilities of states for disposal of low-level radioactive waste. Amendments in 1985 gave states responsibility for the disposal of their low-level radioactive waste.
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-39</i>	National Energy Extension Service Act <i>(Amends the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, P.L.93-438)</i>	Requires each state to establish a research center at a state university to assist the Energy Extension Services. States are to submit plans to the director of their energy outreach program. There is a requirement for general compliance with this act.
Environment			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-161</i>	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008	Continues to underfund federal commitments to NCLB and IDEA. Reduces funds for state and local law enforcement assistance and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Reduces state share of mineral leasing revenues by 2 percent.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-54</i>	Makes appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies for FY 2006	Reduces funds for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Reduces funding for the State and Tribal Grants. The reduction in funds totals over \$500 million in FY 2006.
	<i>P.L. 109-236</i>	Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006	Limits state liability recovery and cause of action initiated by state and local government regarding mining disasters.
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-188</i>	Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Act of 2002	Requires assessments of water supplies in communities of more than 3,300 people. Requires registration with the federal government of the possession, use and transfer of listed agents and toxins.
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-182</i> <i>P.L. 99-339</i> <i>P.L. 93-523</i>	Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments <i>(and previous versions, original Act passed in 1974, amended in 1986 and 1996)</i>	Requirements on states include to conduct assessments of water supplies, certify water system operators, provide emergency water supplies, map critical aquifer areas, establish wellhead protection areas, survey Class V wells, test contaminants of public water systems, and enforce the use of nonlead materials.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1991-1992	<i>P.L. 102-386</i>	Federal Facilities Compliance Act	Waives sovereign immunity and allows states to sanction the federal government for violations of laws pertaining to the management of solid and hazardous waste. The law states, however, that these funds may be used only for environmental projects, unless a state constitution has conflicting requirements or the states has a statute in effect requiring the funds be used in a different capacity.
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-549</i> <i>P.L. 95-95</i> <i>P.L. 91-604</i> <i>P.L. 88-206</i>	Clean Air Act Amendments Formerly the Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 (P.L.84-159)	Established health based air quality standards for certain pollutants and requires states to adopt and enforce plans to achieve those standards by a specified deadline.
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-4</i> <i>P.L. 95-217</i> <i>P.L. 92-500</i>	Clean Water Act Formerly known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act	In general, this law establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. It gives EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry. Mandates on states include the development of individual control strategies for toxic pollutants in streams that are not meeting water quality standards. A number of the requirements on states were further defined in the rule making process. The 1987 amendments included a phase-out of the construction grants program, replacing it with the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, more commonly known as the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF).
	<i>P.L. 100-572</i>	Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988	Requires states to establish a program to assist local education agencies to test for and remedy lead contamination in drinking water from water coolers and other sources.
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-519</i>	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986	Requires all schools to conduct inspection for asbestos-containing materials and develop management plans, transport and disposal. Requires states to use EPA models to develop accreditation programs for inspectors, management plan developers and abatement contractors. Schools must implement their management plans within two years and 8 months.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 99-499</i> <i>P.L. 96-510</i>	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986 amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund)	Requires state inventories of underground storage tanks for petroleum and other regulated substances and establishes a program for responding to releases from such tanks. A state may assume responsibility for the program within its boundaries. President may enter into an agreement with a state to take remedial actions after hazardous substances have been released. States are reimbursed for part of the costs. Requires states to take a leading role in emergency planning and community right-to-know activities.
1983-1984	<i>P.L. 98-616</i> <i>P.L. 94-580</i>	Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Formerly the Solid Waste Control Act adopted in 1965	Requires each state to compile, publish and submit to the administrator an inventory of each hazardous waste site within each state. If the requirements set are not met, grants available may be withheld.
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-58</i>	Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972	Preempts enforcement of state laws relating to taking of marine mammals unless conservation and management responsibility has been transferred to the states.
1979-1980	<i>P.L. 96-464</i>	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972	Encourages and assists states in managing their coastal lands and environments; federal government may withhold grant funds if states do not comply with coastal zone management requirements.
	<i>P.L. 96-366</i>	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act	Prohibits any funds from being made available to reimburse a state for costs in connection with conservation programs for non-game species unless the state has approved non-game species conservation plan; changes in state laws could be required in order for a state fish and game agency to meet certain elements required for such plans.
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-87</i>	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation	Each state having within its borders coal-mined lands eligible for reclamation under this subchapter may submit to the secretary a state reclamation plan and annual projects to carry out the purposes of this subchapter. Section 1235 restricts the secretary from approving, funding or continuing to fund a state abandoned mine reclamation program unless that state has an approved state regulatory program pursuant to section 1253.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1973-1974	<i>P.L. 93-205</i>	Endangered Species Act of 1973	Cooperative agreements with states in administering state conservation programs for endangered and threatened species; states may lose federal funding if state conservation programs are inconsistent with federal requirements.
1969-1970	<i>P.L. 91-503</i>	Sport Fish Restoration Act	Prohibits any money to be given to a state for fish restoration until its legislature, or other state agency authorized by the state constitution to make laws governing the conservation of fish, assents to the provisions of this chapter and passes laws for the conservation of wildlife. These laws must include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purposes than the administration of said state's fish and game department. States are required to submit a plan. Amendments in 1984 require coastal states to allocate amounts apportioned to them under the act between marine and freshwater fish projects in the same proportion as the estimated number of resident marine and freshwater anglers.
	<i>P.L. 91-90</i>	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (<i>as amended Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amended by Pub. L. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub. L. 94-83, August 9, 1975, and Pub. L. 97-258, § 4(b), Sept. 13, 1982</i>)	Authorizes a state agency or official to prepare the required statement when it covers a major federal action which is funded under a state grants programs and 1) the state agency or official has jurisdiction and responsibility for the action and responsible federal official, 2) participates in statement preparation, 3) independently evaluates it, and 4) involves other affected state or federal land management agencies.
Earlier laws, with subsequent amendments	<i>16 USC 715</i>	Migratory Bird Conservation Act (<i>original law was enacted in 1929</i>)	No deed or instrument of conveyance shall be accepted by the Secretary of the Interior under this subchapter unless the state in which the area lies shall have consented by law to the acquisition by the United States of lands in that state for conservation of birds. Provides for cooperation with sates in enforcement. Requires that either the governor or a state agency approve proposed acquisitions under the act.
	<i>16 USC 669-6691</i>	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (<i>Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937</i>), <i>has been amended several time.</i>	Provides aid, derived from a 11% federal excise tax on sporting arms, ammunition and archery equipment and a 10% tax on handguns—to states for management and restoration of wildlife and for hunter safety programs. Prohibits funds from being provided to a state for wildlife restoration projects until its legislature, or other state agency authorized by the State constitution, prohibits the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than administration of the state fish and game department.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
Defense			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-261</i>	FISA Amendments Act of 2008	Allows federal law enforcement to obtain information from communication service providers about customers and users. Preempts legal rights of action--if the service provider disseminates the information to the federal government they are protected against liability suits and because the state may act as a plaintiff in some instances the Act constitutes a mandate. Furthermore the elimination of a legal course of action creates and unfunded intergovernmental mandate . ⁸
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-181</i>	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Expands the application of the Family and Medical Leave Act, which has an affect on state, local and tribal governments. ⁹
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-181</i>	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Increases the total of active-duty and reservists, which may reduce state revenue due to tax deferral.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-364</i>	John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007	Prohibits employers and other providers of group health coverage from offering incentives to military retirees and their dependents to decline enrollment in the group health plan in favor of relying on TRICARE as the primary source of health coverage. Increase the maximum number of days that some reservists could be called to active duty. ¹⁰ Increases the number of days in which a reservist may be called to active duty. Increases the mandatory retirement age of certain officer reservists.
	<i>P.L. 109-163</i>	National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2005	Increases the number of service members and reservists on active duty. Under the Service members Civil Relief Act (SCRA), these individuals would be provided the right to request a deferral in the payment of certain state and local taxes and fees.
Health			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-425</i>	Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 2008	Preempts state regulations of controlled substances that are manufactured, distributed or dispensed over the Internet. All states allow medication to be purchased via the Internet, but some states do not specifically require in-person consultations for prescriptions. This act would preempt those practices. ¹¹

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 110-275</i>	Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008	Requires states to change laws to comply with standard by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Furthermore federal and state entities will increase outreach efforts to enroll individuals in Medicare programs. ¹²
	<i>P.L. 110-246^b</i>	Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008	Increases the conditions of assistance under the Nutrition Assistance Program (Formerly Food Stamp Program). Allows state, local, and tribally owned property to be searched by the Secretary of Agriculture without a warrant if the Secretary believes there to be a noxious weed or livestock pest on the premises. ¹³
	<i>P.L. 110-223</i>	Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008	Restricts how states can use genetic information in their employment process and in the health care of the employee. Preempts state laws that establish confidentiality for genetic information. ¹⁴
	<i>P.L. 110-233</i>	Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2007	Restricts the use of genetic information by state government in making employment decisions and in determining health insurance coverage.
	<i>P.L. 110-85</i>	Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007	Preempts state laws that requires medical equipment or drug manufacturers to register information related to clinical trials.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-172</i>	State High Risk Pool Funding Extension Act of 2006	Imposes a new condition of grant aid regarding high risk insurance pools.
	<i>P.L. 109-462</i>	Dietary Supplement and Nonprescription Drug Consumer Protection Act	Preempts state laws regarding reports of adverse reactions to dietary supplements.
	<i>P.L. 109-233</i>	Veterans' Housing Opportunity and Benefits Improvement Act of 2006	Prohibits public health insurance providers from raising premiums on active-duty service members and reservists who choose to reinstate or continue previously held policies upon returning from active duty.
	<i>P.L. 109-415</i>	Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2006	Makes several changes to existing grant program. This includes new requirements regarding case reporting. Requires the use of a formulary for ADAP.
	<i>P.L. 109-417</i>	Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act	Sets forth matching requirements for emergency preparedness funds. Starting in FY 2009, requires a 5 percent match in the first year of a cooperative agreement and a 10 percent match in year two.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-173</i>	Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003	<p>CBO reported that the provision that preempted state taxes on premiums for prescription drug coverage did constitute an unfunded mandate. CBO reported that this provision would "...result in revenue losses to states that would grow from \$60 million 2006 to \$90 million in 2010."¹⁵</p> <p>While CBO determined that the MMA contains an intergovernmental mandate as it relates to a preemption of state taxes on premiums for prescription drug coverage, the law also contains a number of other provisions that will increase state expenditures. For example, all prices negotiated under the MMA are not included in the calculation of the Medicaid "best price." States will find it more difficult to negotiate supplemental rebates because the dual-eligibles will no longer be a part of their prescription drug portfolio. Indexing the Part B premium will also result in increased state costs and states expect to see increased administrative costs related to the requirement to conduct eligibility determinations for the low-income subsidy for Medicare Part D. Includes a reduction in federal Medicaid payments (a monthly claw back beginning in October 2006) as state spending on dual eligibles is reduced.</p>
	<i>P.L. 108-357</i>	American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.	<p>Establishes an excise tax on vaccines for hepatitis A and influenza. Expands optional Medicaid coverage for people with sickle cell disease. Provides taxpayers the option of deducting their state and local sales taxes in lieu of their state and local income tax from their federal tax liability for 2004 and 2005. According to CBO the tax on hepatitis A and influenza "would increase state spending for Medicaid by about \$90 million over the 2005-2009 period. Expanding optional Medicaid services for people with sickle cell disease would increase state spending by approximately \$28 million over the 2005-2009 period."¹⁶</p>
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-188</i>	Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Act of 2002:	<p>Places requirements on states with regard to administration of smallpox vaccinations. Requires assessments of water supplies in communities of more than 3,300 people. Requires registration with the federal government of the possession, use and transfer of listed agents and toxins. Preempts state laws that conflict with quarantine requirements for communicable diseases.</p>
	<i>P.L. 107-313</i>	Mental Health Parity Reauthorization Act of 2002 Extends the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 <i>P.L.104-204</i>)	<p>Extends medical health parity provisions through 2003.</p>

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-402</i> <i>P.L. 100-146</i> <i>P.L. 91-517</i>	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 and previous versions.	Requires states to establish a planning council to serve as an advocate for developmentally disabled people and to develop and submit a plan for the provisions of services to such people. Provides for other new requirements. States do receive grant funds; requires a 25% state match.
1997-1998	<i>P.L. 105-78</i>	Department of Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 – Hyde Amendment	Amends the Hyde amendment to prohibit the expenditure of federal funds for health benefits coverage that includes abortion services. Adds to the exceptions for pregnancies that result from an act of rape or incest, an exception for cases where the physical health of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy goes to term.
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-191</i>	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996	Contains reporting and administrative requirements. Most of the details were contained in rules issued later.
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-112</i>	Department of Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994 – Hyde Amendment	This mandate results from the Health Care Financing Administration’s interpretation of language in the FY 1994 Labor HHS-Education appropriation bill. States will be required to pay for abortions for low-income women in cases of rape and incest or to save the life of the mother.
1991-1992	<i>P.L. 102-321</i>	ADAMHA Reorganization Act—Includes the Synar Amendment	Reauthorizes programs and splits the block grant into separate block grants, Mental health Services and Substance Abuse. Also establishes within the Mental Health Services Block Grant a comprehensive mental health services program for children with serious emotional disturbance. The Synar Amendment requires states to adopt and enforce laws that prohibit the sale of tobacco to individuals under the age of 18. States that do not comply, face having up to 40% of their Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment block grant funds withheld.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-239</i>	Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989	Requires states to provide coverage for pregnant women and children up to age 6 in families with incomes up to 133% of the poverty line. Requires states to reimburse providers of obstetric and pediatric care at levels to ensure services to Medicaid recipients. Sets requirements for state coverage of early screening, diagnostic and treatment services. Requires state coverage of early screening, diagnostic and treatment services. Requires states to treat any problem found in such screening if treatment was allowed by Medicaid (regardless of whether treatment was included in a state's basic package). Requires states to notify Medicaid recipients who were eligible for programs such as WIC. Requires states to pay Medicare Part A (hospital) for working disabled people under certain circumstances.
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-203</i>	Nursing Home Reform Act <i>(Contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87))</i>	In general, the first major revisions of the federal standards for nursing home care since the 1965 creation of both Medicare and Medicaid. Sets requirements for Medicaid and Medicare nursing homes, such as: states must specify approved nurse aide training and competency evaluation programs; establish a registry of nurse aides 1) who have satisfactorily completed training and/or 2) who have been involved in neglect of abuse of residents in nursing facilities. Secretary of HHS will review and certify all state-owned nursing facilities. States are required to review and certify non-state-owned nursing homes. States must maintain procedures and staff to investigate complaints against facilities. States must also monitor noncompliant nursing homes. Secretary of HHS and states must make reviews and certifications available to the public. For Medicaid nursing homes only, states must establish pre-admission screening procedures for the mentally ill and mentally retarded seeking admission to a nursing facility. These evaluations must be performed annually. States will have to cover about 25% of the costs for these evaluations.
	<i>P.L. 100-175</i>	Amends to the Older Americans Act of 1965	Requires states to designate an agency to develop, submit and administer a plan for use of grants for programs and aging.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
Health-Medicaid			
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-357</i>	American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.	Establishes an excise tax on vaccines for hepatitis A and influenza. Expands optional Medicaid coverage for people with sickle cell disease. Provides taxpayers the option of deducting their state and local sales taxes in lieu of their state and local income tax from their federal tax liability for 2004 and 2005. According to CBO the tax on hepatitis A and influenza “would increase state spending for Medicaid by about \$90 million over the 2005-2009 period. Expanding optional Medicaid services for people with sickle cell disease would increase state spending by approximately \$28 million over the 2005-2009 period.” ¹⁷
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-554</i> <i>P.L. 110-275</i>	Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act	Increases state-specific ceilings on amount of payment adjustments to DSH hospitals. Directs the secretary to issue regulations closing upper payment limit (UPL) loopholes. ¹⁸
1997-1998	<i>P.L. 105-33</i>	Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA 97)	Establishes the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), a block grant to states for coverage of uninsured low-income children ineligible for Medicaid. Lowers state-specific ceilings on amount of payment adjustments to DSH hospitals. ¹⁹
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-193</i>	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)	Repeals AFDC program and replaces it with TANF, ending the linkage between eligibility for cash assistance and for Medicaid. Requires states to cover families meeting July 16, 1996, AFDC eligibility criteria allowing higher eligibility thresholds. Bars Medicaid coverage for five years for legal immigrants who entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996. Coverage after the five-year ban allowed at state option. ²⁰
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-66</i>	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA 93)	Establishes standards for state use of formularies to limit prescription drug coverage. Imposes facility-specific ceilings on the amount of payment adjustments to DHS hospitals. Tightens prohibitions against transfers of assets in order to qualify for Medicaid nursing home coverage. Requires recovery of nursing home payments from beneficiary estates. ²¹
1991-1992	<i>P.L. 102-234</i>	Medicaid: Voluntary Contributions and Provider Taxes Amendments of 1991	Restricts state use of provider taxes and voluntary contribution for purposes of determining Medicaid match. Imposes ceiling on Medicaid payment adjustments to DSH hospitals. ²²

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-508</i>	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA 90)	Requires states to phase in (by 2002) coverage of children ages 6 through 18 in households with incomes below 100% of poverty. Requires states to phase in coverage of Medicare premiums for low-income Medicare beneficiaries with incomes between 100% and 120% of the federal poverty level (FPL). ²³
	<i>P.L. 101-239</i>	Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989 (OBRA 89)	Requires states to cover pregnant women and children under age 6 in families with income at or below 133% of the FPL. Requires states to cover services provided by federal qualified health centers (FQHCs). Expands EPDST benefits for children under age 21 to include diagnostic and treatment services not covered under state Medicaid program for adult beneficiaries. ²⁴
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-485</i>	Family Support Act of 1988	Requires states to extend 12-months transitional Medicaid coverage to families leaving AFDC rolls due to earnings from work. Required states to cover two-parent families meeting state AFDC income and resource standards. ²⁵
	<i>P.L. 100-360</i>	Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988	Requires states to phase in coverage for pregnant women and infants with incomes below 100% of the FPL. Requires states to phase in coverage of Medicare premiums and cost-sharing for low-income Medicare beneficiaries (QMBs) with incomes below 100 percent of the FPL. ²⁶
	<i>P.L. 100-203</i>	Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87)	Enacted nursing home reforms (see Health).
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-272</i>	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA 85)	Requires states to cover pregnant women in two-parent families (whether employed or not) who meet state AFDC income and resource standards. ²⁷
	<i>P.L. 99-643</i>	SSI Improvement Amendments of 1986	State Medicaid plans in those states using eligibility rules that were in effect in Dec. 1972 must be amended to continue Medicaid eligibility for individuals who are eligible for SSI benefits under Section 1619 (a) or 1619 (b) and who were, in the month preceding the first month of such eligibility, eligible for Medicaid.
1983-1984	<i>P.L. 98-369</i>	Deficit Reduction Act of 1984	Requires states to cover children born after September 30, 1983 up to age 5, in families that meet state AFDC income and resource standards. Requires states to cover first-time pregnant women and pregnant women in two-parent unemployed families that meet state AFDC income and resource standards. ²⁸

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-35</i>	Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981	Reduces federal matching percentages from 1982-1984. Extends Boren amendment payment standards to inpatient hospitals (the Boren amendment has been repealed). Required states to make payment adjustments to DHS hospitals. Enacted section 1915(c) home and community-based waiver and section 1915(b) freedom of choice waiver for mandatory managed care.
1975-1976	<i>P.L. 94-439</i>	Department of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Act for FY 1977	Enacts the Hyde Amendment, which prohibits federal Medicaid payments of medically necessary abortions except when the life of the mother would be endangered. ²⁹
1971-1972	<i>P.L. 92-603</i>	Social Security Amendments of 1972	Requires states to extend Medicaid to SSI recipients or to elderly and disabled who meet state 1972 eligibility requirements. ³⁰
Homeland Security			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-53</i>	Implementing the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act of 2007	Reduces the state minimums provided under the State Homeland Security Grant Program. Provides the privacy officer of the Department of Homeland Security with certain subpoena power, which may require state, local and tribal governments to provide testimony, documents or other evidence.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-13</i>	FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief	Establishes national standards for state issued driver's licenses and identification cards. According to CBO, the REAL ID Act contains several intergovernmental mandates and the cost to implement the requirements would be approximately \$100 million over the 2005-2010 period. ³¹ A study conducted by NCSL, the National Governors Association and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators estimates the cost to at least \$11 billion over 5 years.
	<i>P.L. 109-90</i>	Appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for FY 2006	Decreases funds for the State Homeland Security Grant Program by over \$500 million compared to FY 2005 levels. Provides inadequate funds for implementation of the REAL ID Act.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
Housing			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-289</i>	Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008	Requires state regulators to ensure that mortgage originators who apply for state licenses or renewals meet minimum standards. Allows the Federal Housing Finance Agency to take actions that do not comply with state law and preempts some state statute-of-limitation and contract laws. ³²
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-242</i> <i>P.L. 97-35</i> <i>P.L. 96-399</i> <i>P.L. 96-153</i> <i>P.L. 95-128</i> <i>P.L. 93-383</i>	Amendments to the US Housing Act <i>(original act was adopted in 1937)</i>	Extends refinancing insurance authority to cover nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, and board and care homes. Provides that if the state agency is not empowered to certify the need for a nursing home, intermediate care facility, board and care home, or hospital, then the secretary shall accept in lieu of certification a feasibility study that demonstrates such need. Requires state approval or an independent certification of need for hospital mortgage insurance. Prohibits annual contract contributions to public housing that are not exempt from all real estate and personal property taxes levied by the state or local taxing jurisdiction. State usury laws regarding any loan, mortgage or advance, were repealed in the 96 th Congress. However, states may enact legislation to override federal preemptions.
	<i>P.L. 100-430</i>	Fair Housing Amendments of 1988 <i>(the original Fair Housing Act was contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1968, P.L. 90-284)</i>	Prohibits discrimination in housing. Requires states to pass conforming statute or lose enforcement power.
1983-1984	<i>P.L. 98-181</i> <i>P.L. 94-205</i>	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (RESPA)	Shifts the state law governing estate settlements toward the consumer in several states where certain laws to the consumer's detriment currently exist.
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-35</i>	Amendments to the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974	Prohibits discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, age or handicap. Penalty for noncompliance is loss of federal assistance.
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-128</i>	Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act	Contains provisions, applicable to both the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Government National Mortgage Association, that preempt state and local laws to 1) permit FNMA and GNMA to conduct business without regard to qualifications or similar statutes in any states; 2) provide an exemption from taxation; and 3) permit the settlement or extinguishment, upon default, of any redemption, equitable, legal or other right, title, or other interest borrower.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1973-1974	<i>P.L. 93-383</i>	National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards	Requires the state to have a plan approved for compliance with the Act whereby the state will then qualify for federal grants.
Human Services			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 7311</i>	William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008	Requires state and local officials to notify the Secretary of Health and Human Services within 72 hours if they have reason to believe a person may be a juvenile victim of human trafficking. Requires state and local governments to give the Secretary of Health and Human Services access to law enforcement and immigration information to ensure the placement of the child. ³³
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-351</i>	Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008	Increases the stringency of conditions of assistance under the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Programs. ³⁴
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-329</i>	Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009	Preempts state authority to regulate the sale of Ammonium Nitrate. ³⁵
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-283</i>	NET 911 Improvement Act of 2008	Restricts the amount of fees that state and local governments can impose on VoIP services, which is a direct loss of revenue and a preemption of state liability laws. ³⁶
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-171</i>	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005	Makes numerous changes to state-federal partnerships, including TANF. As it relates to the child support enforcement program, S. 1932 eliminates federal matching funds for administrative expenses funded by incentive payments to states.
	<i>P.L. 109-242</i>	Fetus Farming Prohibition Act of 2006	Prohibits “the solicitation or acceptance of fetal tissue that has been gestated solely for research purposes.” ³⁷
	<i>P.L. 109-288</i>	Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006	Creates a new national standard that 90 percent of children in foster care receive a monthly visit from their caseworker. States must meet the new standard by October 1, 2011. The law also places a 10 percent cap on administrative fees for child welfare service funds (Title IV-B Part 1).
1997-1998	<i>P.L. 105-200</i>	Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998	Provides for an alternative penalty procedure for states that fail to meet federal child support data processing requirements, reform federal incentive payments for effective child support performance, and provide for a more flexible penalty procedure for states that violate interjurisdictional adoption requirements, among others.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 105-521</i>	Child Support Enforcement Act	Makes it a federal crime to fail to pay child support. Parents who flee a state owing at least \$5,000 or have failed to pay support for at least one year could face six months in jail and/or fines of up to \$5,000. Repeat offenders could get up to two years in jail and fines of up to \$250,000.
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-193</i>	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)- includes the Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments of 1996, Federal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996	Provides for various new mandates, repeals others. This includes but is not limited to: imposes a five-year ban on eligibility for federal means-tested public benefits; places limits on the receipt of Food Stamp benefits to 3 months out of 36 months for able-bodied childless adults not fulfilling work requirements; includes requirement that states suspend various licenses for failure to meet child support requirements; requires states to deliver Food Stamp benefits through an electronic benefit system; and requires states to operate an automated centralized unit to collect and process child support payments.
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-296</i>	Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994	Makes the SSA an independent agency. Restricts SSI and SSDI payments for alcoholics or drug abusers to no more than three years, regardless of availability of treatment. No additional funding is provided, even though the treatment population is greatly expanded.
	<i>P.L. 103-383</i>	Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act	Provides that a state court may not modify an order of another state court requiring the payment of child support unless the recipient of child support payments resides in the state in which modification is sought or consents to the seeking of modification in that court.
	<i>P.L. 103-66</i>	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA 93): AFDC, SSI Fees	Reduces enhanced matching rates for all AFDC administrative costs to 50% effective April 1, 1994. Under prior law, administrative expenses are limited to 50% for all but three types of expenditures: verification of alien immigration status (100% federal match), management information system (90% federal match) and fraud and abuse control activities (75% federal match). States will be required to pay a fee for federal administration of state supplemental security benefits (or can send a separate check at their own expenses) The fee will be set at \$1.67 per monthly payment in 1994 at \$3.33 in 1995, and at \$5.00 thereafter.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 103-382</i>	Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 (Title VI of ESEA Reauthorization)	Prohibits an agency or entity that receives federal assistance and is involved in adoptive or foster care placements from delaying or denying the placement of a child solely on the basis of race, color or national origin of the adoptive or foster parent or parents involved. Permits consideration of the child's race, color or national origin when such factors are: 1) considered in conjunction with other factors; and 2) relevant to the child's best interest. Withholds adoption assistance funds from agency in cases of noncompliance. ³⁸
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-147</i>	Amends the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-642) and Extends the National School Lunch Act	Requires state education agencies to provide information to school boards and public officials concerning benefits and availability of school breakfast programs. Mandates automatic eligibility for WIC to women and children receiving food stamps, AFDC or Medicaid. Requires WIC offices to refer eligible people for Medicaid. Requires states to purchase infant formula by the lowest cost system (requirement would be waived under certain conditions). Requires states to spend a share of federal money on activities to promote breast feeding and required state WIC agencies to provide training in breast feeding promotion to staff of local agencies. Authorizes start-up funds to increase participation by schools. Under the original Child Nutrition Act, state administrative expense funds are available only to states that agree to maintain state funding levels for administrative costs of the child nutrition program.
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-203</i> <i>P.L. 99-272</i> <i>P.L. 99-514</i> <i>P.L. 98-369</i>	AFDC grants-Match Rate and Caseload-100th Congress made changes in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87)	State must develop plan for aid and services to needy families with children.
	<i>P.L. 100-203</i>	Child Support Referees – 100th Congress made changes in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87)	Requires states to adopt a plan for child and spousal support as described in section 654, in order to qualify for appropriation.
	<i>P.L. 100- 485</i>	Family Support Act of 1988	Establishes the Job Opportunities/Basic Skills (JOBS) program as a replacement for WIN, expands Medicaid coverage to a larger cross-section of poor women and children, and institutes some significant changes in state Child Support Enforcement.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 100-203 P.L. 99-598 P.L. 99-554 P.L. 98-378 P.L. 93-647</i>	Child Support Enforcement 100th <i>Congress made changes in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87)-</i>	Requires states, in order to qualify for assistance, to submit a plan for spousal and child support enforcement. These plans must be approved. States must use various enforcement techniques such as imposing liens against property for overdue support and withholding state tax refunds.
	<i>P.L. 100-77</i>	Steward B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act	This act affects Title V-C of the Public Health Services Act, Community Mental Health Services for the Homeless.
	<i>P.L. 100-203 P.L. 96-272</i>	Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Programs—100th <i>Congress made changes in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87)</i>	Requires states, in order to qualify for payments, to adopt foster care and adoption assistance plan as described in section 671.
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-425 P.L. 98-558 P.L. 97-35</i>	Community Services Block Grant – 99th <i>Congress made changes in the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986</i>	State legislatures must hold hearings on the use and distribution of funds.
	<i>P.L. 99-198</i>	Temporary Food Assistance Act of 1983	Requires states to match in cash or in kind under USDA regulations, any federal funds received and not paid to or applied for the direct expenses of emergency feeding organizations.
	<i>P.L. 99-500 P.L. 99-591 P.L. 89-642</i>	Child Nutrition Act of 1966	States would be ineligible to receive grants through the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) if the secretary determines that state or local sales taxes are collected with the state on purchases in the WIC program.
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-35</i>	National School Lunch Act – 97th <i>Congress made changes in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA 81)</i>	Limits school lunch program assistance under section 4 to states in which the amount of the state revenues appropriated or used specifically for program purposes is at least equal to 30% of the section 4 funds made available to such state in the 1980-81 school year.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 97-35</i>	Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind and Disabled – <i>97th Congress changes made in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA 81)</i>	States must maintain supplementary payment levels effect in March 1983 in order to meet pass-along requirement. Alternatively, states may meet the requirement by maintaining total expenditures for the 12-month period following a federal cost of living adjustment that is at least equal to the total state expenditures for the 12-month period before COLA.
1971-1972	<i>P.L. 92-603</i>	Amendments to the Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program	Requires states to submit a plan for aid to go to aged, blind or disabled to be approved by the Secretary of HHS.
1967-1968	<i>P.L. 90-248</i>	Child Welfare Services	To qualify for payments, states and the secretary of HHS must jointly develop a plan for child welfare services as described in section 621.
Human Services—Food Stamps			
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-199</i>	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004	As it relates to homeless assistance grants, requires that all awards coordinate and integrate homeless programs with other mainstream health, social services and employment programs for which homeless populations may be eligible, including Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamps, and services funding through the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Block Grant, Workforce Investment Act, and the Welfare-to-Work grant program. Prohibits states from adopting emissions standards for certain engines.
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-171</i>	Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 – <i>includes changes to the Food Stamp Program</i>	Extends an existing cap on federal contribution to administrative costs for the Food Stamp program. Requires semi-annual reporting, which may require a state to make changes.
1997-1998	<i>P.L. 105-185</i>	Agriculture Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 – <i>includes changes to the Food Stamp Program</i>	Caps federal contributions for food stamp administration.
	<i>P.L. 105-379</i>	An Act to Amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977	Requires states to match Food Stamp records with Social Security information for deceased individuals.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-66</i>	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA 93) -includes changes to the <i>Food Stamp Program</i>	Reduces enhanced matching rates for all food stamp program administrative costs to 50% effective April 1, 1994. Under prior law, administrative expenses are limited to 50% for all but three types of expenditures: verification of alien immigration status (100% federal match,) management information systems (63% federal match), and fraud and abuse control activates (75% federal match).
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-198</i>	Food Security Act of 1985 —amends the <i>Food Stamp Act of 1977</i>	Effective Oct. 1 of first calendar year after Dec. 23, 1985, in which a state legislature is convened in a regular session, prohibits states from participating in food stamp programs if state or local taxes are collected on food purchased on food stamps.
Immigration			
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-311</i>	Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act	Increase the fee from \$500 to \$1,000 for employers who are petitioners for the employment of workers with H-1B visas. This includes states.
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-132</i>	Terrorism Prevention Act	Places limits on documents for alien certification. Authorizes state and local law enforcement agencies to arrest and detain certain illegal aliens.
	<i>P.L. 104-193</i>	The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)	Reduces immigrant eligibility for public benefits. Most states pick up the cost for these individuals either through state replacement programs or an increase cost at public hospitals, food banks and other services.
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-605</i> <i>P.L. 96-212</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act	States must submit plan to director of Refugee Settlement, report annually, and meet other standards in Section 1522. States may receive assistance to help refugees with English skills, job training, etc.
	<i>P.L. 99-605</i>	Refugee Resettlement Act	Requires states to provide resettlement services for immigrants during the five-year period during which they are ineligible for normal federally sponsored aid programs.
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-470</i>	Migrant and Seasonal Agriculture Worker Protection Act	States must comply with the provisions of this act in order to receive federal funds in conjunction with cooperative agreements. Any delegate to a state agency must be made pursuant to a written state plan that complies with this act.
1979-1980	<i>P.L. 96-212</i>	Immigration and Nationality Act	States must comply with the comprehensive act dealing with immigration procedures in order to have certain delegate authority.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
Law and Justice			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-182</i>	An Act to extend the Protect America Act of 2007 for 15 days.	Preempts state law by extending federal authority to compel providers of communications services to release information about customers and users. ³⁹
	<i>P.L. 110-180</i>	NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007	Requires states to electronically provide the Attorney General with certain criminal records and update records contained in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.
	<i>P.L. 110-177</i>	Court Security Act Improvement of 2007	Reduces funds to programs that offer alternatives to traditional incarceration in order to fund state court security improvement grants.
	<i>P.L. 110-161</i>	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008	Continues to underfund federal commitments to NCLB and IDEA. Reduces funds for state and local law enforcement assistance and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Reduces state share of mineral leasing revenues by 2 percent.
	<i>P.L. 110-113</i>	Procedural Fairness for September 11 Victims Act of 2007	Provide nationwide subpoena authority for actions brought under the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund of 2001.
	<i>P.L. 110-55</i>	Protect America Act of 2007	Preempts state liability protections for disclosure to federal request for information. Provides federal law enforcement authority to compel disclosure of customer information under certain circumstances.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-55</i>	Makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for FY 2006	Includes the <i>Continuity in Representation Act of 2005</i> that establishes requirements for state special elections in the extraordinary circumstance that vacancies in the representation from the states in the House of Representatives exceed 100.
	<i>P.L. 109-92</i>	Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act	Prohibits states, local and tribal governments and the private sector from pursuing lawsuits against certain organizations as it relates to firearms and ammunitions.
	<i>P.L. 109-108</i>	Makes Appropriations for the Departments of Science/State/Justice/ Commerce for FY 2006	Reduces fund available for select justice programs.
	<i>P.L. 109-115</i>	Transportation/Treasury/Housing and Urban Development/Judiciary/District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006	Contains a provision that prohibits any funds in the Act to be used "...to support any Federal, State, or local projects that seek to use the power of eminent domain, unless eminent domain is employed only for a public use."

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 109-144</i>	Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision Act of 2005	Declares that Congress intends that all states will implement by December 31, 2007, the System for Electronic Rate and Form Filing and streamlined surplus-lines, diligent search policies.
	<i>P.L. 109-162</i>	Violence Against Women Act of 2005	Increases the number of protection orders state, tribal and territorial governments must enforce by expanding the mandate to include U.S. territories.
	<i>P.L. 109-164</i>	Trafficking Victims Protecting Reauthorization Act of 2005	Preempts state law by requiring state courts to order the property of convicted traffickers be forfeited to the federal government.
	<i>P.L. 109-177</i> <i>P.L. 109-60</i>	USA PATRIOT and Terrorism Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2005	Extend the Patriot Act to December 31, 2009. The original Patriot Act contained mandates that were continued with the enactment of H.R. 3199.
	<i>P.L. 109-248</i>	Children's Safety and Violent Crime Reduction Act of 2005	Requires states to create statewide sex offender registry databases according to federal standards to be established by the Attorney General. They also require a plethora of information to be collected and monitored by the state, including DNA samples, and reported to the Attorney General. Any state that does not comply within the designated time period will have its registry program taken over by the Department of Justice <i>and</i> will lose 10 percent of the Byrne Grant and/or LLEBG funding for the applicable fiscal year.
	<i>P.L. 109-295</i>	Homeland Security Appropriations for FY 2007	Fails to provide funds for state implementation of the Real ID. Continues to underfund the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHGP).
	<i>P.L. 109-472</i>	Department of State Authorities Act	Extends diplomatic immunities to certain organizations and individuals; preempts state taxing authority and criminal prosecutions of these entities.
	<i>P.L. 109-271</i>	An act to make technical corrections to the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act for 2005	Preempts state law that would prohibit public housing agencies or certain rental properties owners from terminating or bifurcating leases in certain instances.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 109-367</i>	Secure Fence Act of 2006	“Authorizes the federal government to take public and private property for purposes of building a fence to secure the border.” ⁴⁰
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-79</i>	Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003	Requires states and other entities, if subpoenaed, to participate in certain legal hearings. Does provide funding, but the funding is accompanied by the adoption of national standards, which makes the funds a condition of grant aid. The legislation also adds new conditions for existing grant programs.
	<i>P.L. 108-277</i>	Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2003	Requires state and local law enforcement agencies to provide an annual certification or identification process for law enforcement retirees to show that they have met state or agency training and qualifications to carry a firearm.
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-252</i>	Help America Vote Act (HAVA)	Provides funding to states for elections and includes mandates for reform.
	<i>P.L. 107-57</i>	USA Patriot Act of 2001	Deters and punishes terrorist acts in the United States and around the world. Enhances law enforcement investigatory tools, and for other purposes. Preempts state law.
	<i>P.L. 107-273</i>	21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Act	Eliminates federal interest payments to states related to cost for incarcerating illegal aliens.
	<i>P.L. 107-77</i>	Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002	Expands existing reporting requirements regarding certain people traveling to the United States.
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-386</i>	Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000	Preempts state laws and requires certain property to be forfeited to the federal government. Broadens existing mandates governing notification requirements when protecting orders are issued.
	<i>P.L. 106-398</i>	The Floyd D. Spense National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2001	Requires names and social security numbers of felons to be submitted for certain purposes.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-159</i>	Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act	Provides for a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, and establishes a national instant criminal background check system to be contacted by firearm dealers before the transfer of any handgun. Waiting period to be replaced by instant computerized background check after five years. The attorney general shall establish for each state a timetable by which the state should be able to provide criminal records on-line to the national system. Requires states, five years after enactment of this act, to achieve criminal history files for all cases in which there has been an event within the last five years and to continue to maintain a system. Funding authorized (\$200 million/year). The FY 1995 appropriations bill for Commerce-Justice State Departments contained \$100 million for grants to states to improve criminal history records (P.L.103-317).
	<i>P.L. 103-209</i>	National Child Protection Act	An authorized criminal justice agency of a state shall report child abuse crime information to or index child abuse information in, the national criminal background check system. The attorney general shall require, as a part of a state timetable, that the state 1) by no later than the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this act, have in a computerized criminal history file at least 80% of the final dispositions that have been rendered in all identifiable child abuse crime cases in which there has been an event of activity within the last five years; 2) continue to maintain at least an 80% reporting rate of final dispositions in all identifiable child abuse cases in which there has been an event of activity within the preceding five years; and 3) take steps to achieve full disposition reporting, including data quality audits and periodic notices to criminal justice agencies identifying records that lack final dispositions and requesting those dispositions. The attorney general shall establish guidelines for state background check procedures. Some grant money may be available for this project. However, effective one year after the date of enactment of this act, the attorney general may reduce, by up to 10%, the allocation to a state for a fiscal year under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 that is not in compliance with the timetable for that state.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 103-31</i>	National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA)	Requires that each state establish procedures to register to vote in elections for federal office by application made simultaneously with an application for a motor vehicle driver's license, by mail application, and through agency-based registration and agencies providing services to the disabled. These agencies include offices that provide services under the food stamp, Medicaid, WIC and AFDC programs. States may choose to provide registration at unemployment compensation offices. The legislation exempts any state that has no registration requirement to vote in a federal election or any state that permits registration at a polling place at the time of voting in a federal election. To qualify for the exemption, states must have enacted such a provision by March 11, 1993. Sets requirements for the content of the registration form. Lists provisions for mail-in registration. Sets standards for clearing and updating voter logs. State and local governments would be eligible for reduced postal rates. Effective date: Jan. 1, 1995, in all states except those with constitutional provisions that would require a separate state and federal voter roll. These states are given an extra year to amend their constitutions. Permits a private party to sue to enforce the law and allows attorneys' fees if the government does not prevail.
	<i>P.L. 103-141</i>	Religious Freedom Restoration Act	This bill protects the free exercise of religion. Proponents argue that, where a compelling state interest is shown, exemptions may be granted.
	<i>P.L. 103-322</i>	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994	Bans the manufacture of 19 assault weapons. Expands the federal death penalty to cover about 60 offenses. Creates new federal insurance and telemarketing fraud categories. Prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms to juveniles. States must require sexually violent predators to register a current address with a designated state law enforcement agency upon release from prison, being placed on parole, or being placed on supervised release. States failing to implement these requirements in the time allotted lost 10% of funds allocated under Section 506 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Imposes a \$5,000 per day fine on state departments of motor vehicles that release identifying information about individuals who have obtained a license or registered their vehicles. Requires state court clerks to report to the IRS information on individuals who post case bond in excess of \$10,000. Authorizes numerous grant programs for prevention and law enforcement.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1991-1992	<i>P.L. 102-519</i>	Anti-Car Theft Act	Provides start-up funds to link state motor vehicle departments by computer so each state will have access to other states' lists of valid titles. States, before issuing titles to out-of-state vehicles, will have to check with the state or origin to verify that the title is legitimate. Makes armed carjacking a federal offense.
	<i>P.L. 102-166</i>	Civil Rights Act	Amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment. Extends protections of Title VII (equal employment opportunity), ADA, Rehabilitation Act, and Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to state employees working for elected officials.
	<i>P.L. 102-344</i>	Voting Rights Language Assistance Act	Requires communities to provide bilingual assistance to voters if that community has more than 10,000 citizens who share a minority language or if more than 5% of the voting-age citizens are members of a language minority.
	<i>P.L. 102-586</i> <i>P.L. 93-415</i>	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974	Requires deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles for adults.
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-336</i>	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	Title II specifies that no qualified individuals with disabilities may be discriminated against by a public entity, i.e., state and local governments. With respect to public transportation provided by public entities, all new and fixed routes buses must be accessible unless a transit authority can demonstrate undue burden.
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-410</i>	Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (see HAVA update)	Uniformed voters and overseas voters must be permitted to use absentee registration procedures and vote by absentee ballots for all federal elections. Applications must be received by the appropriate state official not less than 30 days before the election.
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-478</i>	Age Discrimination Act	Prohibits discrimination based on age in programs receiving federal assistance. Funding is to be cut in the event of noncompliance.
1971-1972	<i>P.L. 92-318</i>	Civil Rights Act of 1964	Prohibits discrimination against any person under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
Labor			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-28</i>	U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007	Increases the federal minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour over several years.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-280</i>	Pension Protection Act of 2006	Requires an employees permission before an employer may withhold funds for the employees pension fund.
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-188</i>	Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996	Increases the minimum wage paid by employers. Makes other amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-3</i> <i>P.L. 93-259</i>	Family and Medical Leave Act	Requires employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave per year—with health insurance—for the adoption of a child or the serious illness of the employee or an immediate family member. This bill applies to employers with more than 50 employees. Changes made in the 93 rd Congress include establishing minimum standards for wages, overtime compensation, equal pay, recordkeeping and child labor for nearly every workplace in the United States. Includes Federal and State employees in the minimum wage coverage and defines such employees.
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-433</i>	Older Worker's Benefit Protection Act	Requires adjustments in public employee benefit programs in order to provide equal benefits to older and younger Americans.
1980-1982	<i>P.L. 97-300</i>	Wagner Peyser Act	Establishes a national system of public employment offices. In order to be eligible for federal assistance, a state must designate or authorize the creation of a state agency to submit to the Secretary of Labor a detailed state plan for carrying out the provisions of the act in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.
1979-1980	<i>P.L. 96-466</i>	Veterans Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980	States must comply with the provisions in these sections in order to receive federal funds for the implementation and operation of veteran's employment services and outreach program.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-523</i>	Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978	Prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, age, race, color, religion, national origin or handicap against people seeking to participate in or receive the benefits of any state program or activity funded pursuant of the act.
1973-1974	<i>P.L. 93-508</i>	Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (VEVRAA)	To be eligible for any contract in the amount of \$25,000 or more, entered into by any federal department or agency for the procurement of personal property and non-personnel services for the United States, the state must abide by the required provisions that affirmative action shall be taken to employ and advance qualified, special disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era.
	<i>P.L. 93-112</i>	Rehabilitation Act of 1973	To be eligible for any contract in excess of \$2,500, entered into by any federal department or agency for the procurement of personal property and non-personnel services for the United States the state must comply with requirements that affirmative action shall be taken to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with handicaps.
1971-1972	<i>P.L. 92-303</i> <i>P.L. 91-173</i>	Black Lung Benefits Act	States must comply with the general policies outlined in the act to be eligible for federal funding for development and enforcement of health and safety regulations, workmens' compensation and occupational disease laws, and promotion of federal-state coordination in mine safety. Certain duties may be delegated to the states if they meet the national standards.
1969-1970	<i>P.L. 91-173</i> <i>P.L. 95-164</i>	Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977	States must comply with the provisions of this comprehensive act dealing with the protection of the health and safety of miners or be subject to both civil and criminal penalties.
	<i>P.L. 91-373</i>	Social Security Act of 1935	States must have unemployment compensation law approved by the secretary of Labor under the Federal Employment Tax Act to receive federal grants.
	<i>P.L. 91-596</i>	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	The state, if it desires to assume responsibility for development and enforcement of occupational safety and health standards, must submit a state plan to be approved by the secretary.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1965-1966	<i>P.L. 89-286</i>	McNamara O’Hara Service Contract Act	States entering into contracts in excess of \$2,500 with the United States or agencies or departments thereof, which have as their principal purpose the furnishing of services in the United States through use of service employees, are subject to the labor standards of this act.
1961-1962	<i>P.L. 87-581</i>	Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSSA)	States, as employers of laborers and mechanics working in conjunction with a contract financed at least partially by the United States must comply with the provisions of this act.
Earlier Laws	<i>P.L. 75-308</i>	National Apprenticeship Act of 1937	Sponsors of state apprenticeship programs registered with the United States Department of Labor must comply with regulatory provisions requiring equal opportunity and affirmative actions. Apprentices in these programs must be selected recruited, employed and trained without regard to their race, color, religion, national origin or sex.
Revenue and Tax			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-108</i>	Internet Tax Freedom Act Amendments Act of 2007	Extends the prohibition on state and local taxation of Internet access until 2011. Amends definitional prohibitions to exclude state and local taxation of certain telecommunication services used to connect to the Internet (grandfathered states taxed Internet access prior to 1998).
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-8</i>	Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005	“Requires state and local income tax procedures to conform to the federal tax code as it relates to dividing tax liabilities and responsibilities between the estate and the debtor, the tax consequences of partnerships and transfers of property, and the taxable period of the debtor. CBO estimates that this provision would increase costs for the administration of state and local tax laws but would not require state and local tax rates to conform to the federal rates. Such administrative costs would not be significant and would likely be offset by increased collections by state and local governments.” ⁴¹
	<i>P.L. 109-222</i>	Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act for Fiscal Year 2007	Requires all government entities, including state and local governments, to withhold 3 percent on certain, non-essential government payments for property or services.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 109-264</i>	An Act to amend title 4 of the United States Code to clarify the treatment of self-employment for purposes of the limitation on State taxation of retirement income.	Prohibits state taxation of certain retirement income of former residents.
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-136</i>	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004	Prohibits states from charging fees to process naturalization applications for certain individuals in the armed services.
	<i>P.L. 108-203</i>	Social Security Protection Act of 2003	Exempts the Railroad Retirement Investment Trust from state and local taxes. Provides for other mandates and preempts other state laws.
	<i>P.L. 108-375</i>	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005	Preempts state and local authority by prohibiting state and local governments from collecting a tax or service fee on the health benefits of certain defense employees. Sets new requirements for both public and private colleges and universities for receiving federal aid. Requires certain state workers compensation boards to supply information and comply with subpoena requests.
	<i>P.L. 108-435</i>	Internet Tax Non-discrimination Act	Extends the moratorium on taxes on Internet access and multiple and discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce. CBO determined that it will result in revenue losses to state and local governments totaling at least \$80 to \$120 million annually through 2007. ⁴²
	<i>P.L. 108-487</i>	Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005	Preempt certain state laws related to income taxes.
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-16</i>	Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001	Makes tax changes.
	<i>P.L. 107-104</i>	An Act to Amend chapter 90 of title 5, U.S. Code, relating to federal long-term care insurance	Preempts state authority to tax certain long-term care policies.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 107-75 P.L. 105-277 (Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Approps. Act)</i>	Internet Tax Nondiscrimination Act	Created and later extended the prohibition on collecting certain types of state and local taxes.
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-489</i>	Amends title 46 of the U.S. Code	Prohibits state and local governments from imposing taxes on wages due or accruing to a master or seaman on a vessel in the foreign, coastwise, intercoastal, interstate, or noncontiguous trade or an individual employed on a fishing vessel or any fish processing vessel. However, this section does not prohibit withholding wages of a seaman on a vessel in the coastwise trade between ports in the same state if the withholding is under a voluntary agreement between the seaman and the employer of the seaman.
	<i>P.L. 106-170</i>	Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999	Increases some excise taxes—having to do with select life insurance, annuity or endowment contracts— paid by state and local entities. Preempts state privacy laws by deeming certain practices of the SSA as meeting state laws.
1997-1998	<i>P.L. 105-2</i>	Airport and Airway Trust Fund Tax Reinstatement Act	Requires state and local governments to pay tax on airline travel.
	<i>P.L. 105-134</i>	Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997	Preempts state and local taxes on Amtrak tickets.
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 104-88</i>	ICC Termination Act	Prohibits a state or political subdivision from collecting or levying a tax, fee, head charge or other charge on 1) a passenger traveling in interstate commerce by motor carrier; 2) the transportation of a passenger traveling in interstate commerce by motor carrier; 3) the sale of passenger transportation in interstate commerce by motor carrier; or 4) the gross receipts derived from such transportation.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1989-1990	<i>P.L. 101-453</i>	Cash Management Improvement Act	Designed to ensure greater efficiency and equity in the exchange of funds between the federal government and the states. Authorizes a payment option through which the federal government and the states will pay each other interest when they hold the other's funds.
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-514</i>	Tax Reform Act of 1986	States may provide an alternative formula for allocation of the state ceiling in determining the volume cap for the issuance of tax exempt private activity bonds. Requires that issuers (including states) or tax exempt bonds rebate excess arbitrage profit to the United States. Requires that an information statement, Form 8938, be filed with the IRS for all governmental bond issues. Requires that the information statement include a certification by a state law designated official that the bond meets the volume cap requirement of the I.R.C.
1983-1984	<i>P.L. 98-67</i> <i>P.L. 97-248</i>	Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982	Requires state and local governments making income tax refunds, to report certain information to the IRS. State and local governmental units are required to file information returns on magnetic media, rather than paper.
Transportation			
2007-2008	<i>P.L. 110-432</i>	Railroad Safety Improvement Act of 2008	Restricts hours worked by employees and requires certification of conductors and carmen. Establishes minimum training procedure for employees. Requires that railroads report information on grade crossings. Preempts state laws requiring railroads to use technology at highway-rail crossings. ⁴³
	<i>P.L. 110-53</i>	Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007	Adds new requirements regarding training for public transit and rail carrier and train workers. Creates new reporting requirements.
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-13</i>	FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief	Establishes national standards for state issued driver's licenses and identification cards. According to CBO, the REAL ID Act contains several intergovernmental mandates and the cost to implement the requirements would be approximately \$100 million over the 2005-2010 period. ⁴⁴
	<i>P.L. 109-59</i>	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act-A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)	Authorizes funds for federal-aid highways, highway safety programs and transit programs and for other purposes and reauthorizes numerous existing sanctions and penalties.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 109-241</i>	Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2005	Subjects ferries that do not charge passengers to Coast Guard regulations.
	<i>P.L. 109-347</i>	SAFE Port Act	“Requires state and local entities (including law enforcement and port authorities) to participate in staffing command centers for maritime security.” ⁴⁵
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-176</i>	Flight 100-Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act	Requires state and local governments to notify the FAA, at least 30 days in advance, if they intend to close an airport. Provides for penalties.
	<i>P.L. 108-293</i>	Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2003	Requires public vessels to install electronic charting equipment.
	<i>P.L. 108-458</i>	Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004	Establishes standards for state-issued driver’s licenses, identification cards, and birth certificates. While these standards will be developed through the federal rulemaking process, CBO estimates that state and local governments will have to spend more than \$60 million in at least one of the next five years to meet those standards. ⁴⁶ The law does authorize the appropriation of funds to help fund these activities, however, the President’s FY 2006 budget does not provide for such funds.
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-71</i>	Aviation and Transportation Security Act	Requires airport authorities to implement stricter security measures.
	<i>P.L. 107-295</i>	Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002	Requires any owner or operator of a vessel or facility that the secretary believes may be involved in a transportation security incident (but not owned or operated by the Department of Defense) to prepare and submit to the secretary a security plan .
	<i>P.L. 107-298</i>	Real Interstate Driver Equity Act of 2002	Exempts ground transportation carriers that provide prearranged service from state licensing and fee requirements as long as the carriers are properly licensed in their home state and meet all federal interstate transportation requirements.
	<i>P.L. 107-173</i>	Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act	Requires manifests for arriving and departing commercial vessels or aircraft.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-346</i>	FY 2001 DOT Appropriations Act	Requires that each state have a law in effect that complies with the criteria established under Section 163 (Incentive Grant Program for 0.08 BAC), of title 23 of the U.S. Code. Each state must enact and enforce a law that provides that any person with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater while operating a motor vehicle in the state shall be deemed to have committed the <i>per se</i> offense of driving while intoxicated or an equivalent <i>per se</i> offense. States that do not adopt .08 BAC laws by FY 2004 would have certain highway construction funds withheld.
	<i>P.L. 106-528</i>	Airport Security Improvement Act of 2000	Requires owners and operators of public airports to improve airport security. This includes eliminating airport access weakness, employee training, and improvement in security databases.
	<i>P.L. 106-69</i>	Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000	Prohibits states from selling information about drivers to marketers without the driver's express consent.
	<i>P.L. 106-159</i>	Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999	Requires states to conform to specific procedures when issuing commercial driver's licenses.
1997-1998	<i>P.L. 105-287</i>	Armored Car Reciprocity Amendments of 1998	Requires states to extend reciprocity for other states' weapons licenses for armored car drivers.
1993-1994	<i>P.L. 103-305</i>	Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994	Preempts most state authority related to the price, route or service of an air carrier or carrier affiliated with a direct air carrier through common controlling ownership when such carrier is transporting property by aircraft or by motor vehicle (whether such property has had or will have a prior or subsequent air movement).
1991-1992	<i>P.L. 102-240</i>	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA—Highway Mass Transit Reauthorization)	Authorizes federal-aid highway and mass transit programs, funded primarily through fuel taxes. Effective Sept. 30, 1996, states must join the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) which uses a base state registration for the collection of fuel use taxes and is overseen by the IFTA board. Provides grant money to states to establish motorcycle helmet and seatbelt laws. States not participating in the grant program by FY 1994 would be required to spend 1.5% of their highway money on highway safety programs.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 102-250</i> <i>P.L. 98-559</i> <i>P.L. 96-129</i> <i>P.L. 95-402</i> <i>P.L. 94-474</i> <i>P.L. 93-633</i>	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act	Preempts state regulation of transportation of hazardous materials that is inconsistent with federal requirements. A state may obtain a waiver of preemption if, on application to the department, DoT determines that the state requirements provide for equal or greater protection than federal requirements and do not unreasonably burden interstate commerce.
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-223</i>	Contracting for Engineering And Design Services-Airport and Airway Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1987	Provides a new assurance that contracts for engineering and design services are to be awarded in accordance with qualifications based requirements established under Title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act or equivalent procedure prescribed for or by the airport sponsor.
	<i>P.L. 100-17</i>	Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987	Mandates that procurement of engineering and design services for federal-aid highway projects conform to the requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Directs the secretary of Transportation to issue regulations establishing and requiring a standardized contract clause in all federal-aid highway contracts. Requires states to establish highway safety programs that are in accordance with federal guidelines. Provides for other related matters.
	<i>P.L. 100-17</i>	Minimum Drinking Age	Requires states to establish a minimum drinking age of 21 or have a portion of highway funds withheld by DoT.
	<i>P.L. 100-17</i> <i>P.L. 97-424</i> <i>P.L. 94-280</i> <i>P.L. 93-643</i>	Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 – amends the Highway Improvement Act of 1982	Interstate highway construction funds will not be apportioned to states that do not allow heavy duty vehicles of up to 80,000 pounds gross to use interstate highways. However, maximum allowable weight must not exceed that permitted by the bridge formula or 80,000 pounds.
1985-1986	<i>P.L. 99-516</i>	Amendments to the National Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968	State may adopt added or more stringent safety standards compatible with federal standards for intrastate natural gas pipeline safety only if they have been certified under section 1674 (a).

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 99-579</i>	Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act	States may not license any motor vehicle for use following a transfer of ownership unless title issued to the transferee is made by a secure process and provides space for the disclosure of the vehicles mileage.
	<i>P.L. 99-570</i>	Commercial Motor Vehicle Driver's License	States must adopt and administer a program for testing and ensuring the fitness of commercial motor vehicle operators based on federal standards.
1983-1984	<i>P.L. 98-547</i> <i>P.L. 92-513</i>	Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement	States may not establish or continue in effect theft protection standards with respect to motor vehicles or major replacement parts that are not identical to federal standards.
	<i>P.L. 98-89</i> <i>P.L. 98-369</i> <i>P.L. 98-557</i>	Recreational Boating Safety Program	States are to designate a lead agency for carrying out the recreational boating safety program supported by federal funds, allocated in part by the amount of a states spending on boating safety. The federal funds are conditioned upon states having approved programs for enforcement, education and casualty reporting. Separate provisions provide for federal approval of state numbering system.
	<i>P.L. 98-554</i>	Commercial Motor Vehicle Standards	After Oct. 1989, states may not have in effect any laws or regulations for commercial motor vehicle safety standards that differ from the federal standards but do not unduly burden interstate commerce, and are not incompatible with federal regulations and provide safety benefits.
	<i>P.L. 98-17</i> <i>P.L. 98-554</i> <i>P.L. 97-424</i>	Commercial Motor Vehicle Width and Length Limit	States must not restrict operation of or deny reasonable access to trucks and buses on the "designated network" that meet federal length and width limits. Exemptions can be made. DOT may seek injunctive relief.
1983-1984	<i>P.L. 98-89</i>	Vessel Safety Standards	States may not establish or continue in effect laws or regulations concerning vessel safety that are not identical to federal standards unless issued an exemption under section 4305.
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-424</i>	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Programs	States may receive federal funds for adoption and enforcement of regulations and standards for commercial motor vehicle safety.
1979-1980	<i>P.L. 96-423</i> <i>P.L. 91-458</i>	Rail Safety Programs	Section 205 laws, rules, regulations, orders and standards shall be nationally uniform to the extent practicable.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
	<i>P.L. 96-106</i>	Control of Outdoor Advertising and Junkyards	States must control outdoor advertising and junkyards along federal highway systems. DOT may withhold 10% of the highway funds apportioned under 23 USC 104 for failure to comply.
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-504</i>	Airline Deregulation Act of 1978	To receive federal financial assistance for its air transportation activities, a state must conform to the provisions of this system, which relies on competitive market forces to determine the quality, variety and price of air services.
1971-1972	<i>P.L. 92-513</i>	Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act	Prohibits states from establishing laws or regulations for motor vehicle bumper standards that are not identical to federal standards, except that vehicles procured for state use may have higher standards.
	<i>P.L. 92-574</i>	Noise Control Act of 1972	States may not adopt or enforce any standard applicable to noise emissions resulting from operation of any equipment or facility of a railroad engaged in interstate commerce unless such standards are identical to federal standards, and unless the EPA in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, determines that such a standard, is necessitated by special local conditions and is not in conflict with federal standards.
1965-1966	<i>P.L. 89-563</i>	National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act	Prohibits states from establishing or continuing in effect laws or regulations for motor vehicle equipment standards that are not identical to federal standards except that vehicles procured for state use may have higher standards.
1957-1958	<i>P.L. 85-606</i>	Federal Civil Defense Act	Authorizes the administrator to withhold funds for failure to expend funds in accordance with regulations, terms and conditions in the act. The administrator shall make no contribution of federal funds without first obtaining adequate assurance that labor standards will be maintained upon construction work financed with a federal contribution under this act.
Veterans			
2003-2004	<i>P.L. 108-454</i>	Veteran's Benefits Improvement Act	Requires employers to extend health benefits to certain reservists for an additional 6 months.
2001-2002	<i>P.L. 107-330</i>	Veterans Benefits Act of 2002	Requires that duty performed with the National Guard to carry out homeland security activities qualify as military service. Provides some National Guard members with exemptions from certain financial obligations.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-117</i>	Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act	Prohibits public hospitals from suing veterans for payments.
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-202</i>	GI Bill Improvements Act	Limits the determination of the amount of education assistance paid to a veteran and educational assistance allowances to state residents.
Other			
2005-2006	<i>P.L. 109-148</i>	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006	Provides for a 1 percent across the board cut to discretionary spending, excludes veterans programs.
	<i>P.L. 109-455</i>	Undertaking Spam, Spyware, and Fraud Enforcement with Enforcers Beyond Borders Act of 2006 (the U.S. SAFE WEB Act)	Provides new administrative tools to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to prosecute unfair and deceptive trade practices.
1999-2000	<i>P.L. 106-384</i>	A bill to amend chapter 36 of title 39, United States Code, to modify rates relating to reduced rate mail matter, and for other purposes	Eliminates available reduced rates for some agencies of state and local governments.
	<i>P.L. 106-210</i>	Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act	Requires state boxing commissions to establish certain procedures.
	<i>P.L. 106-197</i>	An Act to exempt certain reports from automation elimination and sunset pursuant to the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, and for other purposes	Requires states to report encryption information to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.
	<i>P.L. 106-81</i>	Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999	Requires states to provide an equal standard of liability for users, providers and dispatchers of wireless and wireline 911 services.
1987-1988	<i>P.L. 100-690</i>	Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988	Requires a health warning label to be placed on alcoholic beverages and preempts state legislation requiring a warning label other than the label required by federal law.

Federal Intergovernmental Mandates: Cost Shift to the States			
Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1979-1980	<i>P.L. 96-22</i>	Partial Relinquishing of Legislative Jurisdiction	Authorizes the United States to relinquish to a state such measure of legislative jurisdiction or lands or interest as necessary to establish concurrent jurisdiction. The relinquishment may be by filing a notice with the governor or as prescribed by law.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, Washington, D.C., June 2009.

Table 3. Laws NCSL has not been able to verify if the provisions still exist in statute or if they have been repealed.

Date	Citation	Title	Notes
1995-1996	<i>P.L. 99-570</i>	Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986	Establishes minimum national standards for licensing and testing of commercial and school bus drivers. States not in compliance could lose highway grants.
1988	<i>P.L. 100-690</i>	Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988	Requires certification by all federal grantees and contractors of a drug-free workplace and creation of an employee awareness, sanction and treatment programs.
	<i>P.L. 100-688</i>	Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988	Outlaws remaining ocean dumping of municipal sewage sludge.
1983-1984	<i>P.L. 98-369</i>	Tax Reform Act of 1984	State and local governmental units are required to report mortgage interest received from individuals on form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement. A form 1099-A, Information Return for Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property, must be made by any state or local governmental unit that lends money secured by property and, in full or partial satisfaction of the debt, acquires an interest in any property that is security for the debt or has reason to know that the property has been abandoned.
1981-1982	<i>P.L. 97-424</i>	Proof of Payment of Heavy Vehicle Use Act	Interstate construction and reconstruction apportionment may be reduced by up to 25% to any state that does not require proof of payment of federal heavy vehicle use tax in part of the state's heavy vehicle registration.
1979-1980	<i>P.L. 96-543</i> <i>P.L. 74-521</i>	Merchant Marine Act of 1936	Head of each state maritime academy shall assure that the training of future merchant marine officers include programs for naval science training in the operation of merchant marine vessels as a naval and military auxiliary.
1977-1978	<i>P.L. 95-620</i>	Power Plant & Industrial Fuel Use Act	Requires receivers of federal assistance to comply with purposes of the act relating to conservation of petroleum and natural gas.
1969-1970	<i>P.L. 91-373</i>	Federal Unemployment Tax Act	Sets unemployment tax and basic policies to be followed in order to obtain secretary's approval of certification for tax credit against the federal unemployment tax.

Table 3. Laws NCSL has not been able to verify if the provisions still exist in statute or if they have been repealed.

1965-1966	<i>P.L. 89-174</i>	Local Rent Control	Preempts state and local rent control laws in the case of subsidized multi-family projects with mortgages insured or held by HUD.
1963-1964	<i>P.L. 88-365</i>	Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964	Requires the following in order to receive federal loans or grants for urban mass transportation systems: state must 1) have the legal, financial and technical capacity to carry out the proposed project; 2) have satisfactory continuing control, through operation or lease or otherwise, over the use of facilities and equipment; and 3) act in accordance with the labor standards of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, Washington, D.C., June 2009.

Notes:

- ¹ Congressional Budget Office, S. 2571, *An act to make technical corrections to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act*, (Washington D.C.: CBO, 2007)
- ² Congressional Budget Office, S. 2856: *Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2006*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, May 18, 2006).
- ³ Congressional Budget Office, H.R. 4137: *Higher Education Opportunity Act*, (Washington D.C.: CBO, August 17, 2008).
- ⁴ H.R. 1, as enrolled.
- ⁵ Senator Angela Monson, Oklahoma, NCSL President; Speaker Martin Stephens, Utah, NCSL President-Elect; State Legislative Presiding Officers to the Chairs of State Education Committees; and Legislative Education Staff regarding Legal questions regarding NCLB Act, correspondence, July 7, 2003.
- ⁶ ACIR, *The Role of Federal Mandates in Intergovernmental Relations*, A Preliminary ACIR Report for Public Review and Comment, (Washington, D.C.: ACIR, January 1996).
- ⁷ Congressional Budget Office, *A Review of CBO's Activities Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 1996 to 2005*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, March 2006).
- ⁸ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 6304: FISA Amendments Act of 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, 2008).
- ⁹ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 4986: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, January 25, 2008).
- ¹⁰ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 5122: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, May 9, 2006).
- ¹¹ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 6353, Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 2008* (Washington D.C.: CBO, September 23, 2008).
- ¹² Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 6331, Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008* (Washington D.C.: CBO, July 23, 2008).
- ¹³ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 6124, Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, 2008).
- ¹⁴ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 493: Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, April 12, 2007).
- ¹⁵ Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act of 2003; (Washington, D.C.: CBO, July 2003).
- ¹⁶ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 4520: American Jobs Creation Act of 2004*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, August 2, 2004).
- ¹⁷ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 4520: American Jobs Creation Act of 2004*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, August 2, 2004).
- ¹⁸ Andy Schneider, et. al., *The Medicaid Resource Book*, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured; (Washington, D.C.: July 2002).
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Ibid.

- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 418: REAL ID Act of 2005*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, February 7, 2005).
- ³² Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 3221, Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, July 23, 2008).
- ³³ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 7311, William Wilberfoce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008*, (Washington D.C. December 23, 2008).
- ³⁴ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 6893, Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, 2008).
- ³⁵ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 2638, Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2007*, (Washington D.C.: CBO, 2009).
- ³⁶ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 3403, NET 911 Improvement Act of 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, November 8, 2007).
- ³⁷ Congressional Budget Office, *A Review of CBO's Activities in 2006 Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, April 2007).
- ³⁸ Summary provided by the Congressional Research Service, (Washington, D.C.: CRS, October 25, 1994).
- ³⁹ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 5104, An act to extend the Protection of America Act of 2007 for 15 days*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO,).
- ⁴⁰ Congressional Budget Office, *A Review of CBO's Activities in 2006 Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, April 2007).
- ⁴¹ Congressional Budget Office, *S. 256: Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005*, (Washington, D.C., CBO, April 4, 2005).
- ⁴² Congressional Budget Office, *Cost Estimate for S. 150, the Internet Tax Nondiscrimination Act*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, September 9, 2003).
- ⁴³ Congressional Budget Office, *Cost Estimate for H.R. 2095, Railroad Safety Improvement Act of 2008*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, July 3, 2007).
- ⁴⁴ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 418: REAL ID Act of 2005*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, February 7, 2005).
- ⁴⁵ Congressional Budget Office, *H.R. 4954: Security and Accountability for Every Port Act*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, April 28, 2006).
- ⁴⁶ Congressional Budget Office, *Cost Estimate for H.R. 10, the 9/11 Recommendations Implementation Act*, (Washington, D.C.: CBO, October 5, 2004).