H.R. 1501, UAS Act As ordered reported by the House Committee on Homeland Security on May 17, 2023			
By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2028	2023-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	*	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go proced	lures apply? No
		Mandate Effects	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate? No	
		Contains private-sector mandate?	
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

H.R. 1501 would prevent the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) from operating or procuring an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) that is manufactured in or by a business entity headquartered in a foreign country that poses a threat to national security. The prohibition would also apply to software systems associated with UAS that store data or use a network located in such a country. The bill would allow DHS to waive the prohibition on a case-bycase basis upon notification to the Congress. H.R. 1501 also would require DHS to report to the Congress on the number of UAS subject to the prohibition currently operated by DHS and the threats they pose to national security.

DHS's current operations and policy are largely consistent with the bill's requirements and CBO estimates that any changes required under the bill would not require substantial action by the department. On that basis and the cost of similar reporting requirements, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1501 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2028 period. Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Jeremy Crimm. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

Phillip L. Swagel

Phil h

Director, Congressional Budget Office