

### S. 1303, the TICKET Act

As reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on September 12, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2028	2024-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	3	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 procedures apply? Yes	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate? No	
		Contains private-sector mandate? Yes, Under Threshold	
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

S. 1303 would require companies that issue tickets or sell tickets on the secondary market to clearly display the total price of any ticket, including itemizing any fees not included in the base ticket price. This requirement would apply to live events at venues with an attendance capacity of at least 200 people. Failure to comply would be considered an unfair or deceptive practice under the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) would be responsible for enforcement.

Based on information from the FTC, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1303 would cost the agency \$3 million over the 2024-2028 period to issue guidance and monitor and enforce violations. Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Furthermore, companies that fail to meet the new requirements could face civil penalties, which are recorded in the federal budget as revenues. To some extent, collection of any civil fines would depend on the amount of appropriations provided for enforcement in future appropriation acts. In addition, whether the FTC would pursue civil penalties or some other remedy for violations is unclear. In any event, CBO expects that companies would generally comply with the new requirements and that any additional revenues collected over the 2024-2033 period would be insignificant.

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



S. 1303 would impose private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by requiring ticket sellers and resellers to disclose upfront the total price of tickets, including fees. The disclosure would occur at the time a ticket is first displayed to a consumer and in any advertisement or marketing of tickets. The bill also would require ticket sellers and resellers to provide an itemized list of the base price and each fee. Using information from industry sources, a majority of ticket sellers have already begun to provide the total cost to consumers upfront and expect the additional requirements in the bill to have small costs.

CBO estimates the aggregate cost to comply with the mandates would be well below the threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$198 million in 2023, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Margot Berman (for the Federal Trade Commission) and Grace Watson (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by Emily Stern, Senior Adviser for Budget Analysis.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phillip L. Swagel'.

Phillip L. Swagel

Director, Congressional Budget Office