

**At a Glance**

**H.R. 4510, NTIA Reauthorization Act of 2023**

As reported by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on October 25, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2028	2024-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	<b>51</b>	<b>129</b>	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
		<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
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?	Yes, Under Threshold

\* = between -\$500,000 and zero.

**The bill would**

- Authorize appropriations and add new responsibilities for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and other federal agencies
- Impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

**Estimated budgetary effects would mainly stem from**

- Increases in spending subject to appropriation for NTIA operations
- Authorizing the NTIA to accept and spend donations

**Detailed estimate begins on the next page.**

## Bill Summary

H.R. 4510 would authorize the appropriation of \$62 million for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to carry out its operations. The bill would codify some existing responsibilities and programs of the NTIA, such as the Office of Public Safety Communications and the Office of International Affairs. H.R. 4510 also would require the NTIA to carry out other responsibilities including a cybersecurity literacy campaign and studying the cybersecurity of mobile service networks.

In addition, the bill would require NTIA and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to publish certain information if the FCC proposes actions or issues final rules about the reallocation of radio spectrum that could affect how the federal government uses that spectrum. H.R. 4510 would establish two interagency groups related to spectrum policy in the federal government. Finally, the bill would require the NTIA and several other federal agencies, including the FCC and Department of Agriculture (USDA), to establish a national strategy to close the digital divide.

## Estimated Federal Cost

The costs of the legislation, detailed in Table 1, fall within budget function 370 (commerce and housing credit).

**Table 1.**  
**Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under H.R. 4510**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars					2024-2028
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
NTIA						
Authorization	62	62	0	0	0	124
Estimated Outlays	50	59	12	3	0	124
Other agencies						
Estimated Authorization	1	1	1	1	1	5
Estimated Outlays	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total Changes						
Estimated Authorization	63	63	1	1	1	129
Estimated Outlays	51	60	13	4	1	129

NTIA = National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

## Basis of Estimate

CBO assumes that H.R. 4510 will be enacted near the end of calendar year 2023 and that the authorized and estimated amounts will be provided in each fiscal year.

## **Spending Subject to Appropriation**

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4510 would cost \$129 million over the 2024-2028 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

**National Telecommunications and Information Administration.** The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$62 million for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 for the administration of the NTIA. The Congress provided \$62 million for the NTIA in 2023. Based on the historical spending patterns for those activities, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$124 million over the 2024-2028 period. Using information from the agency, CBO expects that the NTIA would require more than \$62 million each of those two years to maintain its current operations and fully implement the additional responsibilities in the bill. However, because the bill only authorizes \$62 million for 2024 and 2025, those additional costs are not shown in Table 1.

**Other Agencies.** CBO estimates that it would cost other federal agencies, including USDA, \$5 million, on net, over the 2024-2028 period to establish the interagency groups and complete the rulemaking and reporting required by the bill. Because the FCC is authorized to collect fees each year sufficient to offset the appropriated costs of its regulatory activities, CBO estimates that the net cost to the FCC would be negligible, assuming appropriation actions consistent with that authority.

## **Direct Spending**

H.R. 4510 would authorize the NTIA to accept donations of real and personal property, including monetary donations, from federal and nonfederal entities. CBO expects that any donations, which are classified in the budget as offsetting receipts or reductions in direct spending, would be spent soon thereafter, resulting in a negligible effect on net direct spending.

## **Pay-As-You-Go Considerations**

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would, on net, decrease direct spending by less than \$500,000 in every year and over the 2024-2033 period.

## **Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits**

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4510 would not increase direct spending or deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

## **Mandates**

If the FCC increases annual fee collections to offset the costs of implementing provisions in the bill, H.R. 4510 would increase the cost of an existing private-sector mandate on entities

required to pay those fees. CBO estimates that the incremental cost of the mandate would be small and would fall well below the annual threshold established in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act for private-sector mandates (\$198 million in 2023, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates.

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