

H.R. 4227, MAPS Act

As passed by the House of Representatives on December 16, 2019

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2020	2020-2025	2020-2030
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	*
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2031?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

H.R. 4227 would prohibit any person from willfully, knowingly, or recklessly submitting inaccurate information or data related to the geographic coverage of broadband Internet service to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Violators would be subject to criminal and civil penalties in the same amounts currently imposed on anyone who knowingly provides inaccurate information to the FCC.

CBO estimates that it would cost the FCC less than \$500,000 to update rules to implement the act. However, the FCC is authorized to collect fees sufficient to offset the costs of its appropriated regulatory activities each year; therefore, CBO estimates that the net effect on spending subject to appropriation would be negligible, assuming appropriation actions consistent with that authority.

CBO estimates any increases in collections of civil and criminal penalties (which are recorded in the budget as revenues) would be insignificant under H.R. 4227. Criminal penalties are deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and are later spent without further appropriation. CBO expects any additional revenues and associated direct spending would not be significant because relatively few additional cases probably would be affected by the act.

If the FCC increases its annual fee collections to offset the costs of implementing additional enforcement measures as required, H.R. 4227 would increase the cost of an existing private-

sector mandate on commercial entities required to pay those fees. Using information from the FCC, CBO estimates that the incremental cost of the mandate would be small—less than \$500,000 annually—and would fall well below the annual threshold established in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) for private-sector mandates (\$168 million in 2020, adjusted annually for inflation).

H.R. 4227 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is David Hughes (for federal costs) and Rachel Austin (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.