

## H.R. 9566, Source code Harmonization and Reuse in Information Technology Act

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability on September 18, 2024

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2029	2024-2034
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	2	2
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?	*	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 2035?	*	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

H.R. 9566 would require federal agencies to share their custom-developed software code with other federal agencies and the public. Under the bill, the Office of Electronic Government (E-Gov) would assess federal practices for sharing software code and develop procedures for reusing code across the federal government. The bill also would require each agency to develop an implementation policy governing software sharing practices and would require E-Gov and the Government Accountability Office to report to the Congress on the effectiveness of federal software sharing. For purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes the bill will be enacted in 2025.

OMB Memorandum M-16-21, Federal Source Code Policy, issued on August 8, 2016, requires federal agencies to create software inventories and make custom-developed code available for government-wide reuse. Thus, because most of the software sharing activities that would be required under H.R. 9566 will be completed under current law, CBO estimates that satisfying those requirements would cost less than \$500,000. On the basis of costs for similar activities, CBO estimates that satisfying the policy development and reporting requirements of H.R. 9566 would cost \$2 million over the 2024-2029 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

See also

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



The costs of the legislation, detailed in Table 1, fall within budget function 800, (general government).

<b>Table 1. Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under H.R. 9566</b>							
	<b>By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars</b>						<b>2024-2029</b>
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	
Estimated Authorization	0	2	*	*	*	*	2
Estimated Outlays	0	2	*	*	*	*	2

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

Enacting the bill could affect direct spending by some agencies that are allowed to use fees, receipts from the sale of goods, and other collections to cover operating costs. CBO estimates that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible because most of them can adjust amounts collected to reflect changes in operating costs.

On February 12, 2024, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for S. 3594](#), the Source code Harmonization and Reuse in Information Technology Act, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on January 31, 2024. The two bills are similar, and CBO’s estimates of their budgetary effects are the same.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Aldo Prosperi. The estimate was reviewed by Christina Hawley Anthony, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

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