CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE

July 23, 2018

H.R. 6199
Restoring Access to Medication Act of 2018

As reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on July 19, 2018

H.R. 6199 would amend the Internal Revenue Code to expand the definition of qualified medical expenses for Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), Health Flexible Spending Arrangements (FSAs), and other saving arrangements to include amounts paid for menstrual care products.

Under current law, certain individuals and employers are eligible to make tax-preferred contributions into an HSA or utilize similar tax-advantaged saving arrangements like FSAs, health reimbursement accounts, and Archer Medical Savings Accounts. Generally, contributions made by an individual are deductible for income tax purposes, and contributions made by an employer, including through a cafeteria plan, are excludible from income for both income and payroll tax purposes. H.R. 6199 would include amounts paid for menstrual care products as qualified medical expenses for those accounts.

The staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimates that enacting H.R. 6199 would reduce revenues by $6.7 billion over the 2019-2028 period. The change in revenues includes a reduction of $2 billion over the 2019-2028 period that would result from changes in off-budget revenues (from Social Security payroll taxes). CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6199 would not affect direct spending.

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting revenues or direct spending. The net changes in revenues and direct spending that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table. Only on-budget changes to revenues and direct spending are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures.

CBO Estimate of Pay-As-You-Go Effects for bill H.R. 6199, as reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on July 19, 2018.

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars												
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2019-2023	2019-2028
NET INCREASE IN THE ON-BUDGET DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects	0	193	373	429	447	467	487	509	564	602	630	1,907	4,697
Memorandum:[a]													
Change in On-Budget Revenues	0	-193	-373	-429	-447	-467	-487	-509	-564	-602	-630	-1,907	-4,697
Change in Off-Budget Revenues[b]	0	-86	-165	-189	-198	-207	-216	-225	-235	-246	-257	-846	-2,026

Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Note: Components do not add to totals due to rounding.

a. A negative sign for revenues indicates a reduction in revenues.
b. Off-budget revenues result from changes in Social Security payroll tax receipts.

CBO and JCT estimate that enacting H.R. 6199 would increase on-budget deficits by more than $5 billion in at least one of the four 10-year periods beginning in 2029. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would not increase net direct spending in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

JCT has determined that the bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Nathaniel Frentz. The estimate was reviewed by John McClelland, Assistant Director, Tax Analysis Division.