

March 6, 2020

**CBO's Estimate of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects of H.R. 2214, The National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on March 5, 2020**

<https://rules.house.gov/sites/democrats.rules.house.gov/files/BILLS-116HR2486SA-RCP116-52.pdf>

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2020-2025	2020-2030
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
	<b>Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the On-Budget Deficit</b>												
Pay-As-You-Go Effects	2	4	-1	-10	-13	-24	-34	-35	-37	-26	-32	-42	-206
<b>Memorandum:</b>													
Changes in Outlays	2	4	-1	-8	-10	-20	-29	-29	-32	-20	-26	-33	-169
Changes in Revenues	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	5	6	6	9	37

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays and revenues that are subject to those procedures are shown here.

Title I would nullify several executive actions that restrict entry into the United States and govern eligibility for asylum or refugee status. It also would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to narrow the President's authority to impose entry or visa restrictions on aliens (non-U.S. nationals) based on their country of birth, country of nationality, and certain other characteristics. Under title I, federal spending would increase for health care, nutrition, education, and disability benefits provided to newly arrived aliens and their children born in the United States. Some of the health care subsidies received by those aliens would take the form of revenue reductions.

Title II would define "product hopping" in the Federal Trade Commission Act and establish a statutory framework for the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC's) litigation authority against manufacturers that engage in such practices. The bill also would allow the FTC to impose civil penalties and seek other appropriate relief in district court from parties that violate antitrust law in this area. Title II would limit the number of patents that can be litigated under some provisions of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009. Under title II, generic or biosimilar drugs would enter the market earlier, on average, than would be the case under current law, resulting in lower federal spending for prescription drugs and subsidies for health insurance. Some of the reduction in health insurance subsidies would take the form of revenue increases.

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