



**H.R. 1603, Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 18, 2021**

**Estimated Effects on Direct Spending and Revenues**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2021- 2026	2021- 2031
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
<b>Increases in Direct Spending Outlays</b>													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Premium Tax Credits <sup>a</sup>	0	15	36	67	122	238	400	547	670	803	866	478	3,764
Other Refundable Tax Credits	0	0	59	172	284	177	168	149	156	176	186	692	1,527
DHS Fees and Spending	0	370	326	368	85	80	51	51	31	31	29	1,229	1,422
Medicaid and CHIP	0	43	65	74	79	84	100	125	159	222	329	345	1,280
Medicare	0	0	0	*	5	15	25	40	55	80	105	20	325
SNAP and Child Nutrition	0	1	2	4	5	7	16	26	37	52	122	19	272
Department of Labor	0	7	11	12	14	19	22	26	31	35	40	63	217
Supplemental Security Income	0	5	10	15	15	15	20	20	20	30	45	60	195
Higher Education Assistance	0	*	*	*	1	1	2	4	5	6	6	2	25
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>9,027</b>
<b>Off-Budget</b>													
Social Security	0	*	10	15	25	40	50	70	85	110	140	90	545
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>9,572</b>
<b>Increases or Decreases (-) in Revenues</b>													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Immigration Fees and Fines	0	379	285	285	20	78	49	22	25	47	42	1,047	1,232
Income and Medicare Taxes	0	27	47	41	22	-55	-62	-42	-36	-50	-63	82	-171
Premium Tax Credits <sup>a</sup>	0	-1	-3	-5	-8	-19	-32	-42	-49	-58	-63	-36	-280
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>781</b>
<b>Off-Budget</b>													
Social Security	0	115	325	517	630	566	444	399	402	371	303	2,153	4,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>4,853</b>
<b>Increases or Decreases (-) in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-135</b>	<b>-111</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>-248</b>	<b>4,719</b>
<i>On-Budget</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>1,224</i>	<i>1,496</i>	<i>1,812</i>	<i>1,815</i>	<i>8,246</i>
<i>Off-Budget</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-115</i>	<i>-315</i>	<i>-502</i>	<i>-605</i>	<i>-526</i>	<i>-394</i>	<i>-329</i>	<i>-317</i>	<i>-261</i>	<i>-163</i>	<i>-2,063</i>	<i>-3,527</i>

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### Estimated Effects on Direct Spending and Revenues

Sources: Congressional Budget Office and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Estimates relative to CBO's February 2021 baseline.

The changes in direct spending would affect budget authority by similar amounts.

The act would also affect spending subject to appropriation. CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would cost about \$13 billion over the 2021-2026 period, subject to the appropriation of the estimated amounts.

CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; DHS = Department of Homeland Security; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; \* = between zero and \$500,000.

H.R. 1603 would allow unlawfully present aliens (non-U.S. nationals) who are working in agriculture to receive Certified Agricultural Worker Status (CAWS) and, eventually, lawful permanent resident (LPR) status. Using data from the Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, and DHS, CBO estimates that more than 300,000 workers and 200,000 of their dependents would receive CAWS. Aliens receiving CAWS would become eligible for certain federal benefits and tax credits, if they meet the other eligibility criteria for those programs. They would gain eligibility for more benefits after adjusting to LPR status. Additionally, increased reporting of employment income by people who would gain employment authorization and Social Security Numbers under the act would result in higher net revenues, the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation estimates.

H.R. 1603 would reform the H-2A nonimmigrant (temporary) agricultural worker program. CBO estimates that about 200,000 additional alien workers would receive H-2A nonimmigrant status over the 2022-2031 period because of those changes. H-2A workers are eligible for some federal health benefits; they do not pay federal payroll taxes.

H.R. 1603 would increase the number of people who can receive employment-based green cards by 40,000 per year. People who receive LPR status become eligible for more federal benefits than nonimmigrant workers.

a. Premium tax credits are federal subsidies for health insurance purchased through the marketplaces established by the Affordable Care Act.