

<b>Reconciliation Recommendations of the House Committee on the Judiciary</b>			
<b>As ordered reported on September 13, 2021</b>			
By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022-2026</u>	<u>2022-2031</u>
Direct Spending (Outlays)	<b>1,209</b>	<b>34,720</b>	<b>142,870</b>
Revenues	<b>480</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>18,950</b>
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	<b>729</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>123,920</b>
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases on-budget deficits in any year after 2031?	<b>Yes</b>	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	<b>No</b>
		Contains private-sector mandate?	<b>No</b>
The estimates above include estimates of on-budget and off-budget direct spending and revenues; CBO has not reviewed the legislation for effects on spending subject to appropriation.			

S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022, instructed some committees of the House of Representatives to recommend legislative changes that would increase deficits up to a specified amount over the 2022-2031 period. As part of the reconciliation process, the House Committee on the Judiciary approved legislation on September 13, 2021, with provisions that would increase deficits.

The legislation would increase unified budget deficits by \$123.9 billion over the 2022-2031 period (as reflected in the table above), by \$565.4 billion over the 2032-2041 period, and by larger amounts after that. Those increases in unified budget deficits comprise the following on-budget and off-budget effects:



- Increase on-budget deficits by \$137.9 billion over the 2022-2031 period, by \$502.1 billion over the 2032-2041 period, and by larger amounts in the following decade; and
- Reduce off-budget deficits by \$14.0 billion over the 2022-2031 period, but increase them by \$63.3 billion over the 2032-2041 period, and increase them by larger amounts in the following decade.

The legislation would permit aliens (non-U.S. nationals) to adjust their immigration status to that of lawful permanent resident if they fall into one of four categories:

- Having arrived before their 19th birthday who also meet certain requirements related to education or employment;
- Having worked consistently in essential critical infrastructure since the beginning of the emergency declaration related to the coronavirus pandemic;
- Being a national of a foreign state with a Temporary Protected Status designation as of January 1, 2017; or
- Being eligible for Deferred Enforced Departure as of January 20, 2021.

The legislation also would increase the number of aliens who could become lawful permanent residents through the family-sponsored preference, employment-based preference, and Diversity Visa lottery categories.

The legislation would appropriate \$2.8 billion to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to implement its provisions.

Subtitle B of the legislation would appropriate \$2.5 billion to the Attorney General for community violence prevention.

The costs of the legislation, detailed in Table 1, predominantly fall within budget functions 550 (health), 570 (Medicare), 600 (income security), 650 (Social Security), and 750 (administration of justice).

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is David Rafferty. The estimate was reviewed by David Newman, Chief of the Defense, International Affairs, and Veterans' Affairs Cost Estimates Unit; H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis; and Theresa Gullo, Director of Budget Analysis.

**Table 1.**  
**Estimated Budgetary Effects of the Reconciliation Recommendations of the House Committee on the Judiciary**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022-2026	2022-2031	2032-2041
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031			
<b>Increases in Direct Spending</b>													
<b>Subtitle A—Immigration Provisions</b>													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Estimated Budget Authority	1,050	3,220	5,090	9,640	13,320	14,540	16,440	18,410	22,050	26,850	32,320	130,610	463,770
Estimated Outlays	1,050	3,220	5,090	9,640	13,320	14,540	16,440	18,410	22,050	26,850	32,320	130,610	463,770
<b>Off-Budget</b>													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	20	90	230	480	820	1,220	1,700	2,270	2,930	820	9,760	99,420
Estimated Outlays	0	20	90	230	480	820	1,220	1,700	2,270	2,930	820	9,760	99,420
<b>Total</b>													
Estimated Budget Authority	1,050	3,240	5,180	9,870	13,800	15,360	17,660	20,110	24,320	29,780	33,140	140,370	563,190
Estimated Outlays	1,050	3,240	5,180	9,870	13,800	15,360	17,660	20,110	24,320	29,780	33,140	140,370	563,190
<b>Subtitle B—Community Violence Prevention</b>													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Estimated Budget Authority	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0
Estimated Outlays	159	290	270	375	486	460	230	230	0	0	1,580	2,500	0
<b>Total Direct Spending</b>													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Estimated Budget Authority	3,550	3,220	5,090	9,640	13,320	14,540	16,440	18,410	22,050	26,850	34,820	133,110	463,770
Estimated Outlays	1,209	3,510	5,360	10,015	13,806	15,000	16,670	18,640	22,050	26,850	33,900	133,110	463,770
<b>Off-Budget</b>													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	20	90	230	480	820	1,220	1,700	2,270	2,930	820	9,760	99,420
Estimated Outlays	0	20	90	230	480	820	1,220	1,700	2,270	2,930	820	9,760	99,420

continued

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**Estimated Budgetary Effects of the Reconciliation Recommendations of the House Committee on the Judiciary**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022-2026	2022-2031	2032-2041	
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031				
<b>Increases in Direct Spending</b>														
<b>Subtitles A and B</b>														
<b>Total</b>														
Estimated Budget Authority	3,550	3,240	5,180	9,870	13,800	15,360	17,660	20,110	24,320	29,780	35,640	142,870	563,190	
Estimated Outlays	1,209	3,530	5,450	10,245	14,286	15,820	17,890	20,340	24,320	29,780	34,720	142,870	563,190	
<b>Increases or Decreases (-) in Revenues</b>														
<b>Subtitle A—Immigration Provisions</b>														
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>18,950</b>	<b>-2,180</b>	
<i>On-Budget</i>	460	1,970	1,590	1,770	1,630	-2,180	-2,150	-2,530	-2,600	-2,740	7,420	-4,780	-38,280	
<i>Off-Budget</i>	20	300	940	1,840	3,000	3,600	3,540	3,490	3,490	3,510	6,100	23,730	36,100	
<b>Increases or Decreases (-) in Deficits</b>														
<b>Subtitles A and B</b>														
<b>Total</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>9,656</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>19,380</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>29,010</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>123,920</b>	<b>565,370</b>	
<i>On-Budget</i>	749	1,540	3,770	8,245	12,176	17,180	18,820	21,170	24,650	29,590	26,480	137,890	502,050	
<i>Off-Budget</i>	-20	-280	-850	-1,610	-2,520	-2,780	-2,320	-1,790	-1,220	-580	-5,280	-13,970	63,320	

See the following page for notes.



**Table 1.**

**Estimated Budgetary Effects of the Reconciliation Recommendations of the House Committee on the Judiciary**

Notes

Budget authority reflects appropriations specifically provided in the legislation or amounts estimated by CBO.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) requires the annual sequestration of nonexempt mandatory spending programs. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determines which accounts are subject to reductions under the BCA. Of the accounts affected by this legislation, student loans and spending by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services are subject to sequestration. CBO's estimates reflect the effects of sequestration on those accounts. Other accounts affected by this legislation are not subject to sequestration.

New mandatory funding provided in this legislation may be subject to the annual sequestration of mandatory spending required by the BCA, but CBO does not have sufficient information to ascertain which of the new budgetary resources OMB would determine are subject to those reductions or how the reductions would be applied. For that reason, the amounts shown in this table for new mandatory funding have not been reduced to account for possible sequestration.