

**Estimated Budgetary Effects of Title VI, Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. 5376, the Build Back Better Act, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on November 3, 2021 (Rules Committee Print 117-18), as Amended by Yarmuth Amendment 112**

	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>													
Sec. 60001 Protections and Work Permits													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Budget Authority	610	2,680	5,830	10,240	13,110	13,300	14,950	16,900	19,580	21,450	32,470	118,650	278,210
Estimated Outlays	510	2,440	5,510	9,950	13,130	13,770	15,200	16,870	19,550	21,460	31,540	118,390	278,420
<b>Off-Budget</b>													
Budget Authority	20	70	200	440	800	1,240	1,760	2,370	3,080	3,780	1,530	13,760	80,400
Estimated Outlays	10	60	180	410	760	1,200	1,710	2,310	3,010	3,810	1,420	13,460	79,400
<b>Total</b>													
Budget Authority	630	2,750	6,030	10,680	13,910	14,540	16,710	19,270	22,660	25,230	34,000	132,410	358,610
Estimated Outlays	520	2,500	5,690	10,360	13,890	14,970	16,910	19,180	22,560	25,270	32,960	131,850	357,820
Sec. 60002 Recapture of Unused Immigrant Visa Numbers and													
Sec. 60003 Adjustment of Status													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Budget Authority	*	80	260	490	710	890	1,120	1,380	1,700	2,030	1,540	8,660	36,270
Estimated Outlays	*	40	210	450	710	900	1,100	1,360	1,690	2,020	1,410	8,480	36,420
<b>Off-Budget</b>													
Budget Authority	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	10	*	30	1,380
Estimated Outlays	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	10	*	30	1,330
<b>Total</b>													
Budget Authority	0	80	260	490	710	890	1,120	1,390	1,710	2,040	1,540	8,690	37,650
Estimated Outlays	0	40	210	450	710	900	1,100	1,370	1,700	2,030	1,410	8,510	37,750
Sec. 60005 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services													
Budget Authority	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800	0
Estimated Outlays	270	580	580	540	260	200	140	100	70	60	2,230	2,800	0

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031				
<b>Total, Subtitle A—Immigration Provisions</b>														
<b>On-Budget</b>														
Budget Authority	3,410	2,760	6,090	10,730	13,820	14,190	16,070	18,280	21,280	23,480	36,810	130,110	314,480	
Estimated Outlays	780	3,060	6,300	10,940	14,100	14,870	16,440	18,330	21,310	23,540	35,180	129,670	314,840	
<b>Off-Budget</b>														
Budget Authority	20	70	200	440	800	1,240	1,760	2,380	3,090	3,790	1,530	13,790	81,780	
Estimated Outlays	10	60	180	410	760	1,200	1,710	2,320	3,020	3,820	1,420	13,490	80,730	
<b>Total</b>														
Budget Authority	3,430	2,830	6,290	11,170	14,620	15,430	17,830	20,660	24,370	27,270	38,340	143,900	396,260	
Estimated Outlays	790	3,120	6,480	11,350	14,860	16,070	18,150	20,650	24,330	27,360	36,600	143,160	395,570	
<b>Subtitles B, C, and D (On-Budget)</b>														
Sec. 61001 Funding for Community-Based Violence Intervention Initiatives														
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	
Sec. 62001 Antitrust Division														
Budget Authority	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	
Estimated Outlays	30	60	88	113	123	65	21	0	0	0	414	500	0	
Sec. 62002 Federal Trade Commission Funding for Unfair Competition and Antitrust Enforcement Work														
Budget Authority	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	
Estimated Outlays	60	105	123	125	65	20	2	0	0	0	478	500	0	
Sec. 63001 Additional Appropriation for Enforcement Relating to Federal Income Tax Evasion														
Budget Authority	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	498	0	
Estimated Outlays	15	25	37	50	50	62	62	62	73	62	177	498	0	
<b>Total, Subtitles B, C, and D</b>														
Budget Authority	3,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,998	3,998	0	
Estimated Outlays	264	480	518	663	724	607	315	292	73	62	2,649	3,998	0	

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031			
<b>Total Changes in Direct Spending</b>													
<b>On-Budget</b>													
Budget Authority	7,408	2,760	6,090	10,730	13,820	14,190	16,070	18,280	21,280	23,480	40,808	134,108	314,480
Estimated Outlays	1,044	3,540	6,818	11,603	14,824	15,477	16,755	18,622	21,383	23,602	37,829	133,668	314,840
<b>Off-Budget</b>													
Budget Authority	20	70	200	440	800	1,240	1,760	2,380	3,090	3,790	1,530	13,790	81,780
Estimated Outlays	10	60	180	410	760	1,200	1,710	2,320	3,020	3,820	1,420	13,490	80,730
<b>Total</b>													
Budget Authority	7,428	2,830	6,290	11,170	14,620	15,430	17,830	20,660	24,370	27,270	42,338	147,898	396,260
Estimated Outlays	1,054	3,600	6,998	12,013	15,584	16,677	18,465	20,942	24,403	27,422	39,249	147,158	395,570
<b>Increases or Decreases (-) in Revenues</b>													
<b>Subtitle A—Immigration Provisions</b>													
Sec. 60001 Protections and Work Permits													
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>-1,240</b>
<i>On-Budget</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>-920</i>	<i>-2,610</i>	<i>-2,570</i>	<i>-2,540</i>	<i>-2,540</i>	<i>-2,500</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>-12,580</i>	<i>-24,920</i>
<i>Off-Budget</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>2,710</i>	<i>2,980</i>	<i>2,850</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>2,720</i>	<i>2,690</i>	<i>6,060</i>	<i>20,070</i>	<i>23,680</i>
Sec. 60002 Recapture of Unused Immigrant Visa Numbers and													
Sec. 60003 Adjustment of Status													
Revenues	0	330	390	430	250	200	190	170	160	190	1,400	2,310	-2,280
Sec. 60004 Additional Supplemental Fees													
Revenues	70	1,750	2,600	2,550	2,510	2,520	2,530	2,560	2,580	2,610	9,480	22,280	30,110
<b>Total Changes in Revenues</b>													
<b>On-Budget</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>11,060</b>	<b>12,010</b>	<b>2,910</b>
<i>Off-Budget</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>2,710</i>	<i>2,980</i>	<i>2,850</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>2,720</i>	<i>2,690</i>	<i>6,060</i>	<i>20,070</i>	<i>23,680</i>



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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031				
<b>Net Increases or Decreases (-) in Deficits From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues</b>														
<b>Subtitle A—Immigration Provisions</b>														
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>10,310</b>	<b>12,980</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>17,690</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>24,370</b>	<b>19,480</b>	<b>111,080</b>	<b>368,980</b>	
<i>On-Budget</i>	520	450	2,980	7,910	12,260	14,760	16,290	18,140	21,110	23,240	24,120	117,660	311,930	
<i>Off-Budget</i>	-80	-320	-820	-1,470	-1,950	-1,780	-1,140	-450	300	1,130	-4,640	-6,580	57,050	
<b>Subtitles B, C, and D (On-Budget)</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Changes in Deficits</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>11,034</b>	<b>13,587</b>	<b>15,465</b>	<b>17,982</b>	<b>21,483</b>	<b>24,432</b>	<b>22,129</b>	<b>115,078</b>	<b>368,980</b>	
<i>On-Budget</i>	784	930	3,498	8,573	12,984	15,367	16,605	18,432	21,183	23,302	26,769	121,658	311,930	
<i>Off-Budget</i>	-80	-320	-820	-1,470	-1,950	-1,780	-1,140	-450	300	1,130	-4,640	-6,580	57,050	

See the Notes tab for additional details.



**Estimated Budgetary Effects of Title VI, Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. 5376, the Bill to Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended, and the**  
**Website of the House Committee on Rules on November 3, 2021 (Rules Committee Print)**

**Notes**

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

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

Estimates for title VI reflect the enactment of H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Budget authority reflects appropriations specifically provided in title VI or amounts estimated by CBO.

The costs of title VI fall within budget functions 150 (international affairs), 500 (education, training, and employment), 600 (income security), 650 (Social Security), and 750 (administration of justice).

The revenues and outlays of the Social Security trust funds (along with the net cash flow of the Postal Service) are not included in the estimates.

Estimates for title VI incorporate the budgetary effects of other policy changes within H.R. 5376, not the Internal Revenue Code.

**Population Effects**

Under the bill, about 6.5 million aliens (non-U.S. nationals) would receive parole. An alien who receives parole during the period of parole. Many of those parolees would subsequently receive lawful permanent residence status. Many of those already in the United States, would gain LPR status through the provisions in sections 60002 and 60003 of the bill.

CBO estimates that about 3 million aliens who would receive parole under section 60001 would subsequently receive lawful permanent residence status. About 1 million of those parolees would attain LPR status earlier than they would under current law; the other 2 million parolees who would attain LPR status under section 60001 would do so over the 2022-2031 period, following two decades.

CBO expects that beginning in fiscal year 2032, after the period of parole authorized under section 60001, DHS would continue the parole of aliens whose U.S.-citizen children could sponsor them for LPR status once the children reach 21 years of age. CBO also expects that DHS would continue the parole of other aliens at the end of the period authorized under section 60001.

Although section 60004(a)(1) states that parole application fees created under section 60001 shall be available to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to process those applications, CBO assumes that those fees would be available to USCIS to process those applications in a reasonable timeframe. CBO's assessment because the adjudication function of USCIS is funded by application fees, and by itself processing those parole applications in a reasonable timeframe.

## **Budgetary Effects**

An alien gains eligibility for various federal benefit programs and refundable tax credits upon becoming a U.S. citizen. These programs would be for premium tax credits (subsidies for health insurance through the marketplaces established under the Affordable Care Act), tax credits, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Social Security, and Medicare.

All of those who would be granted parole are present in the United States, and most of them are currently on temporary employment authorization, leading to increased reporting of employment income, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. This would increase federal revenues, primarily Social Security taxes, which are categorized as off-budget. Those revenues would increase tax deductions claimed by businesses for labor compensation, including those for health insurance. Businesses would report smaller taxable profits and pay less in income taxes. Also, noncorporate businesses, such as partnerships, would report smaller income, which would decrease individual income taxes paid by the partners and owners.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) requires the annual sequestration of nonexempt mandatory spending accounts, which accounts are subject to reductions under the BCA. Some of the accounts affected by title VI would be subject to sequestration on those accounts.

## **Long-Term Effects on Deficits**

Because title VI would have long-term budgetary effects that are noticeably greater than those in the current law, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that title VI would increase unified budget deficits by \$369 billion and on-budget deficits by \$200 billion over the subsequent decade.

## **Mandates**

Title VI would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. Title VI would impose additional fees on certain applications for immigrant or nonimmigrant status.

November 18, 2021

**Build Back Better Act, as Posted on the  
Print 117-18), as Amended by Yarmuth Amendment 112**

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employment, and social services), 550 (health), 570 (Medicare), 600

tal Service) are classified as off-budget.

tably those related to health care, higher education, and the Internal

ives parole is considered to be lawfully present in the United States  
resident (LPR) status. A few million other people, most of whom are  
0003 or as immediate relatives of those who gain LPR status under the

requently gain LPR status as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. About  
her 2 million would not receive LPR status under current law. Most  
, CBO expects, and nearly all the rest would receive that status in the

60001 ends, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) would  
those children reached the age of 21. CBO assumes a 50 percent  
nder section 60001.

be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury, for this estimate CBO  
to cover the cost of processing those applications. CBO made that  
, the appropriation in section 60005 would not cover the costs of

ing a parolee or LPR. The largest resulting increases in federal outlays  
ned by the Affordable Care Act), Medicaid, the earned income and child

rrently working without authorization. Under the bill, they would gain  
he staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation. That in turn would increase  
ue increases would mostly be offset. Increased reporting of employment  
se businesses' contributions to payroll taxes. As a result, corporations  
such as partnerships and sole proprietorships, would report lower taxable

spending programs. The Office of Management and Budget determines  
are subject to sequestration; this estimate reflects the effects of

e first decade, CBO has projected its effects over the 2032-2041 period.  
icits by \$312 billion over the 2032-2041 period and by larger amounts in

Mandates Reform Act by requiring employers and individuals to pay