

H.R. 8453, Upholding the Dayton Peace Agreement Through Sanctions Act
 As ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 28, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2027	2022-2032
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	*	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

Bill Summary

H.R. 8453 would require the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons the Administration determines have engaged in corruption or undermined peace, democracy, and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The bill also would require the Administration to report to the Congress on those actions.

Estimated Federal Cost

The Administration has existing authority to sanction such individuals. If enactment of the bill leads the Administration to broaden those sanctions, more people would be denied visas by the Department of State, resulting in an insignificant decrease in revenues from fees. Although most visa fees are retained by the department and spent without further appropriation, some collections are deposited into the Treasury as revenues. Denying foreign nationals entry into the United States also would reduce direct spending on federal benefits (emergency Medicaid or federal subsidies for health insurance, for example) for which those people might otherwise be eligible.

Sanctions under the bill also would increase the number of people who are subject to civil or criminal monetary penalties. Those penalties are recorded as revenues, and a portion can be



spent without further appropriation. In addition, the bill would block transactions in certain assets and property that are in the United States or that come under the control of people in the United States.

On the basis of information and data about similar sanctions, CBO estimates that any additional sanctions would affect a small number of people; thus, enacting H.R. 8453 would have insignificant effects on revenues and direct spending, and would, on net, reduce deficits by insignificant amounts over the 2022-2032 period.

On the basis of information about similar reporting requirements, CBO estimates that providing the reports required under the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2022-2027 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Mandates

If H.R. 8453 leads the Administration to sanction additional people, it would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by prohibiting individuals or entities in the United States from engaging in transactions involving assets and property that have been frozen by sanctions. The cost of the mandate would be any income lost as a consequence. CBO expects that because a small number of people or entities would be affected, the loss of income from any incremental increase in restrictions imposed by the bill would be small as well. CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$184 million in 2022, adjusted annually for inflation).

H.R. 8453 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

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