

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars										2016-	2016-
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2025
Changes in On-Budget Direct Spending ^a	-21	-180	-347	-295	-222	-231	-278	-286	-286	-291	-1,066	-2,438
Changes in Revenues												
On-Budget	0	24	56	46	34	34	37	40	41	43	160	356
Off-Budget	0	9	20	16	12	12	13	14	15	15	57	126
Net Decrease in the Deficit from Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues ^b												
On-Budget	-21	-204	-403	-341	-257	-265	-315	-326	-327	-334	-1,226	-2,794
Unified Budget	-21	-213	-424	-359	-269	-278	-329	-341	-343	-351	-1,287	-2,928

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

a. For this estimate, budget authority equals outlays.

b. CBO estimates that enacting the legislation would reduce off-budget spending by the U.S. Postal Service, on net, by \$8 million over the 2016-2025 period.

S. 2019 would impose significant restrictions on certain agreements to settle a claim of patent infringement between drug manufacturers relating to the sale of a drug product. The legislation would restrict certain kinds of compensation flowing from the manufacturer of a brand-name drug to the manufacturer of the generic version of the drug. CBO believes that under current law there is an incentive for brand manufacturers to compensate generic manufacturers for delaying the availability of the generic drug within such agreements. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2019 would accelerate, on average, the availability of lower-priced generic drugs affected by such agreements and generate savings to public and private purchasers of prescription drugs. Those lower prices would reduce spending in public programs that purchase prescription drugs and would also lower medical costs for people with private health insurance coverage. Because the federal government subsidizes the purchase of health insurance, those effects will reduce direct spending and increase revenues.