

H.R. 8089, Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act
Estimated Budgetary Effects

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2020-	2020-
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2025	2030
Increases or Decreases (-) in Direct Spending													
Spending of Additional Premium Processing Fee Collections													
Estimated Budget Authority	*	785	793	820	828	857	864	892	902	935	935	4,084	8,612
Estimated Outlays	*	628	707	800	802	820	822	839	841	861	863	3,758	7,984
New Fee Collections													
Estimated Budget Authority	*	-425	-425	-444	-444	-464	-464	-483	-483	-505	-505	-2,202	-4,642
Estimated Outlays	*	-425	-425	-444	-444	-464	-464	-483	-483	-505	-505	-2,202	-4,642
Total Changes in Direct Spending													
Estimated Budget Authority	*	360	368	376	384	393	400	410	419	429	429	1,882	3,970
Estimated Outlays	*	203	282	356	358	356	358	356	358	356	358	1,556	3,342
Increases in Revenues													
New Premium Processing Fees	0	282	287	294	300	306	305	309	317	324	324	1,469	3,048
Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues													
Effect on the Deficit	*	-79	-6	63	59	50	53	47	42	32	34	86	294

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding; estimates relative to CBO's March 2020 baseline; enactment assumed in September 2020.

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

H.R. 8089 would change some of the fees that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) charges individuals and employers to expedite its processing of certain petitions and applications. Current law directs those fees to be deposited as offsetting collections into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account and spent by USCIS.

The act would increase the premium processing fees that are allowed under current law and would permit USCIS to charge new, specified premium processing fees for additional petitions. CBO believes that the new premium processing fees should be recorded in the budget as revenues, because they are new and an exercise of the government's sovereign power over immigration matters. (Those additional revenues would be available for USCIS to spend.) The collection of those revenues would be offset by a decline in other revenues of approximately 22 percent to account for indirect tax effects.

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8089 also would have costs associated with the act's requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security provide a five-year plan to the Congress; such spending would total less than \$500,000 in fiscal year 2021 and would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.