



H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2021, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on March 12, 2021 (Rules Committee Print 117-4)
Estimated Effects on Direct Spending and Revenues

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2021-2026	2021-2031
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
Increases in Direct Spending Outlays													
Total Changes in Direct Spending	0	790	1,975	2,340	2,985	3,555	3,750	4,590	5,525	6,295	6,530	11,645	38,335
<i>On-Budget</i>	0	790	1,950	2,290	2,900	3,435	3,580	4,365	5,230	5,925	6,070	11,365	36,535
<i>Off-Budget</i>	0	0	25	50	85	120	170	225	295	370	460	280	1,800
Increases or Decreases (-) in Revenues													
Total Changes in Revenues	0	215	370	145	290	510	390	325	275	255	230	1,530	3,005
<i>On-Budget</i>	0	120	-110	-745	-760	-590	-700	-735	-775	-805	-845	-2,085	-5,945
<i>Off-Budget</i>	0	95	480	890	1,050	1,100	1,090	1,060	1,050	1,060	1,075	3,615	8,950
Increases or Decreases (-) in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues													
Total Changes in the Deficit	0	575	1,605	2,195	2,695	3,045	3,360	4,265	5,250	6,040	6,300	10,115	35,330
<i>On-Budget</i>	0	670	2,060	3,035	3,660	4,025	4,280	5,100	6,005	6,730	6,915	13,450	42,480
<i>Off-Budget</i>	0	-95	-455	-840	-965	-980	-920	-835	-755	-690	-615	-3,335	-7,150

Estimates are relative to CBO's February 2021 baseline.

H.R. 6 would enable certain aliens (foreign nationals) to apply for lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in the United States if they meet specific requirements. Title I, the Dream Act, would allow aliens to apply for LPR status if they arrived in the United States before their 19th birthday and before January 1, 2021, and are either inadmissible/deportable or are sons and daughters of a lawfully admitted temporary worker. Title II, the American Promise Act, would permit aliens who were eligible for Temporary Protected Status as of January 1, 2017, or for Deferred Enforced Departure as of January 20, 2021, to apply for LPR status.

Lawful permanent residents are authorized to work in the United States and are eligible for all federal benefit programs (sometimes after a five-year waiting period) if they meet the other eligibility criteria for those programs. Those residents are eligible to naturalize (that is, to become U.S. citizens) and to sponsor their immediate relatives for LPR status of their own, generally after five years.

Changes in on-budget outlays arise from several programs, the largest of which are the outlay portion of tax credits for health insurance purchased through the marketplaces established under the Affordable Care Act, Medicaid, and the outlay portion of the earned income and child tax credits. Changes in on-budget revenues arise from several sources, the largest of which are personal and corporate income and Medicare taxes and the non-refundable portion of tax credits for health insurance.

On-budget revenues would increase relative to current law in 2022 but decrease relative to current law each year thereafter, CBO and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation estimate. New immigration fees would be highest in the early years, while net decreases in federal income taxes would be higher in later years.

Changes in off-budget outlays arise from additional aliens being lawfully present in the United States and therefore being eligible to receive Social Security benefits. Changes in off-budget revenues arise from changes in the number of aliens in the United States who have Social Security payroll taxes withheld from their wages.

H.R. 6 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates.