

H.R. 589, Mahsa Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on April 26, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2028	2023-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034? < \$2.5 billion	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?		Yes
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034? No	Mandate Effects		
	Contains intergovernmental mandate?		No
	Contains private-sector mandate?		No
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

H.R. 589 would require the Administration to annually determine whether to sanction specified Iranian officials under a list of existing authorities. Existing sanctions authorities include denying visas and blocking some asset and property transactions for certain people who have materially supported terrorism or committed human rights abuses.

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.

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



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. 589 would have insignificant effects on revenues and direct spending, and would, on net, reduce deficits by insignificant amounts over the 2023-2033 period.

The Administration would be required to report to the Congress on whether sanctions were imposed on people under the bill and under which authorities any sanctions were imposed. 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 2023-2028 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Madeleine Fox. The estimate was reviewed by Chad Chirico, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Phillip L. Swagel".

Phillip L. Swagel
Director, Congressional Budget Office