Congressional Budget Office
Cost Estimate

Revised June 28, 2023

H.R. 3033, Solidify Iran Sanctions Act of 2023

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on June 21, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2028	2023-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	*	not estimated

Increases *net direct spending* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	< $2.5 billion	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 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

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

H.R. 3033 would permanently reauthorize the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172), which expires at the end of the calendar year 2026.

The Administration can impose the sanctions authorized in that act using other authorities available under current law. If enactment of the bill leads the Administration to maintain sanctions that will be lifted after expiration of the Iran Sanctions Act, 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 of State and spent, 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*

The bill also would permanently extend the reporting requirements of the Iran Sanction Act of 1996.

Using data about similar sanctions, CBO estimates that any additional sanctions would affect a small number of people; thus, enacting H.R. 3033 would have insignificant effects on revenues and direct spending, and would, on net, reduce deficits by insignificant amounts over the 2023-2033 period.

Based on the costs of administering other sanctions and of preparing reports similar to those that would be authorized by the bill, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 3033 would cost less than $500,000 over the 2023-2028 period. Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Previous Estimate

On June 28, 2023, CBO replaced a version of this estimate that was transmitted on June 27, 2023. This revised estimate corrects the determination of long-term effects on net direct spending shown in the "At a Glance" section. The bill would increase net direct spending by less than $2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034. The amount of the estimated budgetary effects of the legislation are unchanged.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Emma Uebelhor. The estimate was reviewed by Christina Hawley Anthony, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

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