

## H.R. 1505, No Stolen Trademarks Honored in America Act of 2023

As ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on May 24, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2028	2023-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	*	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No
		<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

H.R. 1505 would prohibit the use of a trademark that is the same as or similar to one used in connection with a business or asset that was confiscated by the government of Cuba. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase administrative costs for the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) by less than \$500,000 to review trademark applications for a small number of applicants. However, PTO is authorized to collect fees in amounts sufficient to offset its annual appropriation. Assuming appropriation actions consistent with that authority, CBO estimates that the net increase in discretionary spending for PTO would be negligible.

H.R. 1505 would impose private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by expanding an existing prohibition on the recognition or enforcement of trademarks associated with businesses or assets confiscated by the Cuban government. CBO expects that the prohibition would be likely to arise in only a small number of cases and the associated costs would be small. Additionally, if PTO increases fees, the bill would increase the cost of an existing mandate on private entities required to pay those fees. CBO estimates that the cost of the mandates would not exceed the private-sector threshold established in UMRA (\$198 million in 2023, adjusted annually for inflation). Because UMRA applies solely to the United States, any costs arising in international markets would not be associated with the mandate.

See also

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



The bill would not impose any intergovernmental mandates.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Matthew Pickford (for federal costs) and Andrew Laughlin (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

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

Phillip L. Swagel  
Director, Congressional Budget Office