Congressional Budget Office
Cost Estimate

August 24, 2023

H.R. 3152, Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 26, 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	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
Increases *on-budget deficits* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains private-sector mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold

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

H.R. 3152 would impose sanctions upon foreign persons who support or engage in the proliferation of Iranian missiles, drones, and related weapons systems. The bill also would require the Secretary of State to produce three annual reports on the networks that supply arms to Iran, the consequences of the expiration of the missile-related restrictions set forth in United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, and any diplomatic efforts to renew those international restrictions.

The Administration has existing authority to sanction foreign persons involved in Iranian arms proliferation. 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 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.

Using data about similar sanctions, CBO estimates that any additional sanctions would affect a small number of people; thus, enacting H.R. 3152 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 cost of reports similar to those that would be required by H.R. 3152, CBO estimates that preparing those reports would cost less than $500,000 over the 2023-2028 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 3152 would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). It would prohibit individuals or entities in the United States from engaging in transactions involving assets and property that have been frozen by sanctions authorized in the bill. Those transactions are otherwise permitted under current law. The cost of the mandate would be any income lost as a consequence. CBO expects that because a small number of people or entities would be affected, the loss of income from any incremental increase in restrictions imposed by the bill would be small as well. CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates ($198 million in 2023, adjusted annually for inflation).

H.R. 3152 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Emma Uebelhor (for sanctions) and Brandon Lever (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by Christina Hawley Anthony, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

Phillip L. Swagel
Director, Congressional Budget Office