

At a Glance

Sanctions Legislation

As reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on May 7, 2024

On May 7, 2024, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported eight bills related to sanctions. This comprehensive document provides estimates for three of those bills.

- None of the bills would affect direct spending and revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.
- Each of three bills would affect spending subject to appropriation.
- None of the bills would impose intergovernmental or private-sector mandates.

Details of the estimated costs of each bill are discussed in the text.

Bill	Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit Over the 2024-2034 Period (Millions of Dollars)	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Over the 2024-2029 Period (Outlays, Millions of Dollars)	Mandate Effects?
S. 1829	0	15	No
S. 2336	0	*	No
S. 2626	0	15	No

* = between zero and \$500,000.

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.

Summary

On May 7, 2024, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported eight bills related to sanctions. This document provides estimates for three of those bills.

The bills would require the Administration to impose or expand sanctions on certain foreign persons or specified Iranian officials and to provide several reports.

S. 1829, Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act of 2024

S. 1829 would require the Administration to impose or expand sanctions on foreign persons who support or engage in several activities, including transporting or selling Iranian petroleum, using civilians as human shields, or threatening or committing violence against U.S. officials. The bill also would require sanctions on vessels involved in the transport of Iranian petroleum and would authorize sanctions on foreign persons who support or engage in significant cyberattacks against the United States.

S. 1829 also would authorize the appropriation of \$15 million for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of State to modernize its efforts to implement sanctions. Finally, the bill would require several reports on the implementation and effects of sanctions on Iran.

S. 2336, Making Iran Sanctions Stick In Lieu of Expiration of Sanctions Act

S. 2336 would require the Administration to impose sanctions on foreign persons who support or engage in the proliferation of Iranian missiles, drones, and related weapons systems. The bill also would require the Administration report to the Congress every 180 days on any Iranian person who attacks a U.S. person using a drone. Any reported person would be designated as a foreign terrorist organization, and thus, would be subject to sanctions. That requirement would expire four years after enactment.

The bill also would require a report on the impact of sanctions on Iran.

S. 2626, Mahsa Amini Human rights and Security Accountability Act

S. 2626 would require the Administration to annually determine whether to sanction specified Iranian officials under certain existing authorities. The bill also would require the Administration to impose or expand sanctions on foreign persons who use civilians as human shields or threaten or commit violence against U.S. officials. S. 2626 also would authorize sanctions on foreign persons who support or engage in significant cyberattacks against the United States.

The bill also would authorize the appropriation of \$15 million in fiscal year 2025 for the Department of State to modernize their efforts to implement sanctions. Finally, the bill would require several reports on the implementation and effects of sanctions on Iran.

Estimated Federal Cost

The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs).

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bills will be enacted in fiscal year 2024 and that specified and estimated authorizations would be appropriated. Estimated outlays are based on historical patterns for similar projects and programs.

The specific requirements for sanctions under the bills were previously enacted on April 24, 2024, in divisions J, K, and L of Public Law 118-50, Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. As a result, several provisions of the bills are now required under current law.

Direct Spending and Revenues

Sanctions generally affect direct spending and revenues from visa fees, criminal monetary penalties, and mandatory federal benefits. However, because the sanctions addressed by each of the three bills are required under current law, enacting them would not affect direct spending or revenues.

Spending Subject to Appropriation

Enacting each of the bills would increase discretionary authorizations as detailed in Table 1.

S. 1829 and S. 2626 would each authorize the appropriation of \$15 million in 2025 for the Department of State and would require several reports. Based on historical spending patterns by the department and on the cost of similar reporting requirements, CBO estimates that implementing each of those bills would cost \$15 million over the 2024-2029 period, subject to the appropriation of the specified and estimated amounts.

S. 2336 would require a report on the effects of sanctions. Based on the cost of similar reporting requirements, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period.

Table 1.
Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under Sanctions Legislation, as reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on May 7, 2024

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2024-2029
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
S. 1829							
Estimated Authorization	*	15	*	*	*	*	15
Estimated Outlays	*	12	3	*	*	*	15
S. 2626							
Estimated Authorization	*	15	*	*	*	*	15
Estimated Outlays	*	12	3	*	*	*	15

* = between zero and \$500,000. Implementing S. 2336 would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations

Enacting the bills would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits

CBO estimates that enacting each of these three bills would not increase net direct spending or deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.

Mandates

CBO has determined that S. 1829, S. 2336, and S. 2626 would not impose intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Previous CBO Estimates

On August 24, 2023, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for H.R. 3152](#), the Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 26, 2023. Sections 5 and 6 of S. 2336 are similar to sections 4 and 5 of H.R. 3152. CBO's estimate of their budgetary effects has been revised to account for the subsequent enactment of Public Law 118-50.

On May 4, 2023, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for H.R. 589](#), Masha Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on April 26, 2023. Section 3 of S. 2626 is similar to section 2 of H.R. 589. CBO's estimate of its budgetary effects has been revised to account for the subsequent enactment of Public Law 118-50.

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

Phillip L. Swagel

Director, Congressional Budget Office