

CBO's Estimate of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects of H.R. 3985, the Allies Act of 2021, as Introduced in the House of Representatives on June 17, 2021

| | By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars | | | | | | | | | | | 2021- 2026 | 2021- 2031 |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | | |
| | Net Increase in the Deficit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay-As-You-Go Effect | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 87 | 154 | 193 | 201 | 205 | 29 | 869 |

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays that are subject to those procedures are shown here. H.R. 3985 would increase by 8,000 the number of special immigrant visas (SIVs) available to certain Afghans who were employed by, or on behalf of, the U.S. government or the International Security Assistance Force (or any successor name for such force) at any point since 2001. Additional SIVs, not subject to limitation, are available to certain relatives of those employees who themselves received SIVs. Afghan special immigrants are eligible upon entry into the United States for all federal benefit programs if they meet the other eligibility standards for those programs. Most of the costs would arise from federal health and nutrition programs.

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