

H.R. 1808 would ban the sale, import, manufacture, or transfer of certain semiautomatic weapons and large-capacity ammunition feeding devices after the date of enactment.

**Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 1808, the Assault Weapons Ban of 2022**

As posted on the website of the House Committee on Rules on July 25, 2022

<https://rules.house.gov/sites/democrats.rules.house.gov/files/BILLS-117HR1808RH-RCP117-60.pdf>

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2022-2027	2022-2032
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032		
<b>Increases in Direct Spending</b>													
Budget Authority	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	2
Estimated Outlays	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	2
<b>Increases in Revenues</b>													
Estimated Revenues	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	3
<b>Net Decrease in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues</b>													
Effect on the Deficit	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding; \* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.

Staff Contacts: Jon Sperl, Jeremy Crimm, and Rachel Austin

H.R. 1808 would ban the sale, import, manufacture, or transfer of certain semiautomatic weapons, bump stock-type devices, and large-capacity ammunition feeding devices after the date of enactment. The prohibition would not apply to the possession, sale, or transfer of weapons lawfully possessed on the date of enactment. Because people who violate the bill's provisions would be subject to criminal fines, the federal government could collect additional fines under the legislation. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent without further appropriation action.

Using data from the Department of Justice (DOJ) on criminal penalties charged for firearms convictions in recent years, CBO estimates that the bill would increase revenues by \$3 million over the 2022-2032 period and would increase direct spending by \$2 million over that period.

Other provisions of the bill would impose administrative costs on DOJ. Any spending on those activities would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. CBO has not completed an estimate of those costs.

H.R. 1808 would impose private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Those mandates include the ban on the possession, sale, and manufacture of some semiautomatic assault weapons, large-capacity ammunition firing devices, and bump stocks. The mandated entities would include manufacturers, dealers, and potential owners of banned firearms and related items. The costs of those mandates would primarily be the forgone revenue from reduced sales of firearms and related items. CBO estimates the aggregate cost of mandates of the bill would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$184 million in 2022, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

See also CBO's *Cost Estimates Explained*, [www.cbo.gov/publication/54437](http://www.cbo.gov/publication/54437); *How CBO Prepares Cost Estimates*, [www.cbo.gov/publication/53519](http://www.cbo.gov/publication/53519); and *Glossary*, [www.cbo.gov/publication/42904](http://www.cbo.gov/publication/42904).



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
U.S. Congress  
Washington, DC 20515

*Phillip L. Swagel, Director*

July 27, 2022

Honorable Jerrold Nadler  
Chairman  
Committee on the Judiciary  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 1808, the Assault Weapons Ban of 2022.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Jon Sperl.

Sincerely,

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

Phillip L. Swagel

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Jim Jordan  
Ranking Member