

**H.R. 7530, DC CRIMES Act of 2024**

As reported by the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability on April 30, 2024

| By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars  | 2024 | 2024-2029                                    | 2024-2034            |
|--|------|--|----------------------|
| 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 2035? | No   | Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? No |                      |
| Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?  | No   | <b>Mandate Effects</b>                       |                      |
|  |      | Contains intergovernmental mandate?          | Yes, Under Threshold |
|  |      | Contains private-sector mandate?             | No                   |
| * = between zero and \$500,000.  |      |  |                      |

H.R. 7530 would make changes to the District of Columbia Official Code and would create new requirements for the District of Columbia’s attorney general. Specifically, the bill would:

- Change the maximum age limit for youth offender status from 24 years old to 18 years old,
- Require the district’s attorney general to establish and update a public website containing juvenile crime statistics in the district, and
- Prohibit the Council of the District of Columbia from enacting any changes to the criminal sentences.

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 7530 would have insignificant costs for the operations of the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 7530 would impose intergovernmental mandates, as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), on the District of Columbia. The bill would lower the age limit for

See also

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



youth offender status in Washington, D.C., from 24 years old to 18 years old and would require the district's attorney general to establish a juvenile crime data website. The bill also would preempt the council's authority to change current criminal liability sentences.

CBO estimates that the costs to comply with the mandates would not exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates (\$100 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill does not contain any private-sector mandates.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phillip L. Swagel', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Phillip L. Swagel  
Director, Congressional Budget Office