



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
COST ESTIMATE

May 1, 2000

**S. 2340**

**Amateur Sports Integrity Act**

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
on April 13, 2000*

**SUMMARY**

S. 2340 would authorize the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to make grants for research on performance-enhancing substances and methods for detecting their use by athletes. The bill also would authorize NIST to make grants to fund prevention and intervention programs related to the use of performance-enhancing substances by high school or college athletes. S. 2340 would prohibit government entities from sponsoring or authorizing gambling schemes based on amateur games or performances by high school, college, or Olympic athletes. Finally, the bill would require the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education to review the policies, procedures, and practices of colleges concerning illegal gambling and athletic contests.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 2340 would cost about \$25 million over the 2001-2005 period. The bill would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

S. 2340 contains intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The bill would prohibit any governmental entity or the private-sector from operating or authorizing any wagering on amateur sports and also would require colleges to compile and report gambling information and policies in a specified manner. CBO estimates that the costs associated with complying with the mandates would not exceed the thresholds established by UMRA (\$55 million for intergovernmental mandates and \$109 million for private-sector mandates in 2000, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill also would establish grant programs that could benefit public and private educational institutions.

## ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 2340 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 370 (commerce and housing credit).

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	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>					
Authorization Level	7	7	7	7	7
Estimated Outlays	1	4	6	7	7

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## BASIS OF ESTIMATE

S. 2340 would authorize \$7 million a year over the 2001-2005 period for NIST to make grants to research the use of performance enhancing drugs, and to discourage drug abuse. For the purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that all authorized amounts will be appropriated near the beginning of each fiscal year and that outlays will follow the historical spending patterns of other NIST's grant programs.

**PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS:** None.

## ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

S. 2340 contains intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined by UMRA. CBO estimates that complying with these mandates would not exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$55 million for intergovernmental mandates and \$109 million for private-sector mandates in 2000, adjusted annually for inflation). CBO estimates that the prohibition on wagering on amateur sports would reduce revenues in the state of Nevada by approximately \$2 million a year. Based on information from the Nevada Gaming Control Board, CBO estimates that the private sector would lose about \$40 million annually because of this prohibition. In addition, CBO estimates that the requirement that colleges report certain gambling information and policies would increase costs to public and private colleges and universities. The amount of any increase is uncertain, but expected to be small because the

colleges are already required to compile similar information on crime and policies on substance use.

S. 2340 could also benefit public and private educational institutions to the extent that they qualify for grants that would be established by the bill. The bill would authorize \$4 million annually for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for drug research and detection grants and \$3 million annually for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for intervention and prevention grants.

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