



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
PAY-AS-YOU-GO ESTIMATE**

November 1, 2000

**S. 768**

**Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000**

*As cleared by the Congress on October 26, 2000*

Enacting this legislation could affect direct spending and receipts from the collection of criminal penalties, but CBO estimates that any such effects would not be significant.

Currently, the United States has limited jurisdiction over U.S. civilians who are employed by or who are accompanying U.S. Armed Forces out of the country. Under S. 768, such civilians would be subject to prosecution and punishment in the United States for certain offenses committed outside of the country. Specifically, such offenses would include any action that would constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year if it had occurred within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Because those prosecuted and convicted of certain federal crimes could be subject to fines, the government might collect additional fines if S. 768 is enacted. Collections of such fines are recorded in the budget as governmental receipts (i.e., revenues), which are deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and spent in subsequent years. Any additional collections from enacting S. 768 are likely to be negligible because it is not likely that the federal government would pursue many cases under this act. Because any increase in direct spending would equal the fines collected (with a lag of one year or more), the additional direct spending also would be negligible.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Mark Grabowicz. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.