S. 1606
An act to extend for 9 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted

As cleared by the Congress on October 4, 1999

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1606 would result in a loss in revenues, but that such a loss would be negligible in fiscal year 2000. S. 1606 would extend for nine additional months chapter 12 of title 11 of the U.S. Code, which was created by the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-554). Chapter 12, which expired on October 1, 1999, specifies bankruptcy procedures available only to family farmers with regular annual income and is intended to facilitate an efficient and expeditious bankruptcy process.

Based on information from the Executive Office of the United States Trustees, CBO expects that without the temporary extension of chapter 12, family farmers filing for bankruptcy would split their filings about evenly between chapter 11 and chapter 13. Chapter 12 has a $200 filing fee and does not require the bankrupt party to pay quarterly fees to the government. Chapter 11, in contrast, requires an $800 filing fee as well as quarterly filing fees. (On average, $1,000 is collected per case.) Chapter 13 requires only a $130 filing fee. Bankruptcy fees appear in two different places in the budget. Some of the fees are recorded as governmental receipts (revenues); others are recorded as offsetting collections to the U.S. Trustee System Fund and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The percentage of the fees allocated between these two accounts varies by chapter. Assuming that 75 percent of the annual caseload—about 750 cases—would be affected by this bill, its enactment would result in a negligible loss in revenues in fiscal year 2000.

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