



## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

July 15, 2002

### **S. 2633** **Reducing Americans' Vulnerability to Ecstasy Act of 2002**

*As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on June 27, 2002*

#### **SUMMARY**

S. 2633 would expand the current prohibitions against the manufacture and use of controlled substances and would establish civil penalties for those offenses. The bill also would authorize the appropriation of:

- \$5.9 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to hire special agents for each state to serve as Demand Reduction Coordinators; and
- Such sums as may be necessary for the DEA to educate youth, parents, and other adults about the drugs associated with “rave” parties.

Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 2633 would cost about \$7 million over the 2003-2007 period. Enacting the bill also would affect direct spending and receipts, but CBO estimates that any such effects would not be significant. Because the bill would affect direct spending and receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.

S. 2633 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

#### **ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 2633 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice). We assume that the necessary amounts will be appropriated by the start of each fiscal year and that outlays will

follow the historical rates for similar programs. Based on information from the DEA, CBO expects that the drug education activities authorized by the bill would require funding of less than \$500,000 annually.

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	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>					
Estimated Authorization Level	6	a	a	a	a
Estimated Outlays	4	2	a	a	a

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a. Less than \$500,00.

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Because those prosecuted and convicted under S. 2633 would be subject to civil and criminal fines, the federal government might collect additional fines if the legislation is enacted. Collections of civil fines are recorded in the budget as governmental receipts (revenues). Criminal fines, which are also recorded as revenues, are deposited into the Crime Victims Fund and then later spent. CBO expects that any additional receipts and direct spending would not be significant because of the small number of cases likely to be affected by the bill.

**PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS**

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act specifies pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending and receipts. These procedures would apply to S. 2633 because it would affect both direct spending and receipts, but CBO estimates that the annual amount of such changes would not be significant.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT**

S. 2633 contains no intergovernmental mandates or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

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