



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

January 21, 2004

S. 1601 **Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention** **Reauthorization Act of 2003**

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on October 29, 2003

SUMMARY

S. 1601 would authorize appropriations to operate Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian Health Service (IHS) programs aimed at preventing abuse of Indian children. CBO estimates that implementing S. 1601 would cost about \$210 million over the 2004-2008 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

S. 1601 contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), because it would impose additional reporting requirements on local and tribal law enforcement agencies. CBO estimates that the cost of that mandate would be well below the threshold established by UMRA (\$60 million in 2004, adjusted annually for inflation). Other provisions in S. 1601 would benefit Indian tribes by authorizing federal grant funds. The bill contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1601 is shown in the following table. The cost of this legislation falls within budget functions 450 (community and regional development) and 550 (health).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grants					
Estimated Authorization Level	0	12	12	13	13
Estimated Outlays	0	6	9	13	13
Indian Child Resources and Family Services Centers					
Estimated Authorization Level	0	4	4	4	4
Estimated Outlays	0	4	4	4	4
Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program					
Estimated Authorization Level	0	40	41	42	43
Estimated Outlays	0	30	41	42	42
Total Changes					
Estimated Authorization Level	0	56	57	59	60
Estimated Outlays	0	40	54	59	59

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 1601 will be enacted in calendar year 2004 and that the necessary amounts will be appropriated for each fiscal year. Based on information from BIA and the IHS, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1601 would cost about \$210 million over the 2005-2008 period to operate programs that would be authorized under the bill.

Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grants

Section 7 of the bill would authorize the appropriation of such sums as necessary for fiscal years 2005 through 2010 to provide grants to Indian tribes to treat child abuse. The grants would be administered by the IHS. CBO estimates that the grants would cost \$6 million in 2005 and \$41 million over the 2005-2008 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary funds.

Indian Child Resource and Family Services Centers

Section 8 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary for Indian Child Resource and Family Services Centers. Such centers would provide technical assistance, develop training materials, and provide consultation to Indian tribes regarding family violence, child abuse, and child neglect. Based on information from BIA, CBO estimates that implementing this section would cost about \$4 million a year to staff such centers, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program

Section 9 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary for the BIA to provide assistance to tribes to establish child protection services. Based on information from BIA, CBO estimates that implementing this section would cost about \$155 million over the 2005-2008 period to staff child protection centers for federally recognized tribes, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. Funds would be distributed to all tribes based on a formula established by BIA.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 1601 contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA, but CBO estimates that the cost of that mandate would not exceed the threshold established in that act (\$60 million in 2004, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill would expand an existing mandate that now requires reporting of child abuse cases on tribal lands. It would add a specific new requirement that local law enforcement agencies report such cases to the state when the alleged abuser is a non-Indian and that person appears to have committed a crime. This would apply primarily to tribal agencies, who already report most such cases to state and/or federal agencies. We expect that this additional requirement would not impose a significant new burden on the tribes.

S. 1601 would benefit tribes by authorizing federal funds for programs, including grants, on Indian lands. It would create a new demonstration project under which tribes could consolidate federal funds from different sources to develop integrated child abuse programs. The bill also includes some additional grant conditions, however. It would require tribes receiving certain federal funds to conduct background investigations of contractors and volunteers who have regular contact with Indian children. Federal law now requires such investigations only for tribal employees.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

This bill contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

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