



## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

September 29, 2008

### **S. 3136**

### **Fugitive Information Networked Database Act of 2008**

*As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on September 18, 2008*

#### **SUMMARY**

S. 3136 would authorize the appropriation of \$400 million over the 2009-2015 period for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to make grants to states and Indian tribes to improve the execution of criminal warrants and increase the extradition of fugitives. The bill also would authorize the appropriation of \$253 million over the 2009-2015 period for the U.S. Marshals Service to create new regional task forces to apprehend fugitives, increase the number of high-level investigators at existing task forces, and assist states in transporting fugitives.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 3136 would cost about \$400 million over the 2009-2013 period, with remaining amounts spent in subsequent years. Enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues.

S. 3136 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. 3136 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2009-
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
<b>CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>						
DOJ Grants						
Authorization Level	65	65	70	50	50	300
Estimated Outlays	14	34	48	55	58	209
U.S. Marshals						
Authorization Level	43	43	43	43	28	200
Estimated Outlays	38	42	42	42	29	193
Total Changes						
Authorization Level	108	108	113	93	78	500
Estimated Outlays	52	76	90	97	87	402

## **BASIS OF ESTIMATE**

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 3136 would cost about \$400 million over the 2009-2013 period, with additional amounts spent in subsequent years. CBO assumes that the authorized amounts will be appropriated near the start of each fiscal year and that spending will follow historical spending patterns for similar activities.

In addition to DOJ grants, S. 3136 would authorize the appropriation of \$50 million annually over the 2009-2012 period and \$25 million annually over the 2013-2015 period for the U.S. Marshals to create new regional task forces to apprehend fugitives and increase the number of high-level investigators within existing task forces. Current law authorizes \$10 million annually over the 2009-2012 period for those activities, so the bill would increase funding by \$40 million a year over the four-year period. In addition, the bill would authorize \$3 million a year over the 2009-2014 period for the U.S. Marshals to assist states in transporting fugitives.

## **INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT**

S. 3136 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Assuming appropriation of authorized amounts, those governments would receive about \$200 million over the

2009-2013 period to improve systems for issuing and tracking felony warrants and to extradite fugitives. Any costs to those governments, including matching funds, would be incurred voluntarily as a condition of receiving federal assistance.

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