June 28, 2010

CBO Estimate of Pay-As-You-Go Effects for S. 1510, an Act to transfer statutory entitlements to pay and hours of work authorized by laws codified in the District of Columbia Official Code for current members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division from such laws to the United States Code, and for other purposes, as provided by the House Committee on the Budget on June 25, 2010 (f:\VHLC\062210\062210.154.xml).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2015	2010-2020
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact [a]	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-3

a. S. 1510 consists of three titles, concerning the United States Secret Service, the General Services Administration (GSA), and the Department of Defense (DOD).

Title I would increase the annuity paid to retired members of the Secret Service Uniformed Division who participate in the District of Columbia Police and Firefighters Retirement and Disability System by 2.5 percent. CBO estimates that this change would increase payments (direct spending) to retired Secret Service employees by about $13 million over the 2010-2020 period.

Title II would amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to change the disposal process for surplus federal property by allowing GSA to retain and spend, without further appropriation, a larger share of the proceeds from property sales. CBO estimates that the title would increase direct spending by more than $15 million over the 2010-2020 period, but also would lead to the receipt of more than $30 million from additional property sales over the same period. Thus, title II would reduce net direct spending by abolut $15 million.

Title III would allow DOD to waive recovery of certain voluntary separation incentive payments. Without that waiver authority, those recovered payments would be deposited in the Treasury. Waiving those repayments would result in forgone receipts, and thus, increase direct spending by about $1 million over the 2010-2020 period.