



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

July 6, 2012

S. 1324

Captive Primate Safety Act

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works
on June 21, 2012*

SUMMARY

S. 1324 would amend the Lacey Act to prohibit interstate and foreign trade of nonhuman primates. The legislation also would authorize the appropriation of \$3 million a year over the 2013-2015 period for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to carry out that act. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1324 would cost \$9 million over the 2013-2015 period. The legislation could increase revenues and associated direct spending; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. However, CBO estimates that any such changes would be insignificant.

S. 1324 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

S. 1324 would impose a private-sector mandate, as defined in UMRA, on certain entities that handle nonhuman primates. CBO expects that the aggregate direct cost of the mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$146 million in 2012, adjusted annually for inflation).

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1324 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2013-2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Authorization Level	3	3	3	0	0	9
Estimated Outlays	3	3	3	0	0	9

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

S. 1324 would make it illegal to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase nonhuman primates (such as monkeys and apes). The legislation would authorize the appropriation of \$3 million annually through 2015 for certain enforcement costs under the Lacey Act. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that enforcing the legislation’s prohibitions on transactions involving nonhuman primates would cost \$9 million over the 2013-2015 period.

Because violators of the proposed prohibition on interstate and foreign trade of such animals would be subject to criminal and civil penalties, enacting S. 1324 could increase revenues from civil and criminal fines. Based on information obtained from the USFWS about the relatively small number of violations likely to occur, CBO estimates that any such increase would be less than \$500,000 annually. Moreover, such changes would be fully offset by increases in direct spending from the Crime Victims Fund (where criminal fines are deposited) or the resource management account of the USFWS (where civil fines are deposited and used for rewards to informers and for other program costs).

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 1324 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

S. 1324 would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in UMRA. The bill would prohibit any person from importing, exporting, transporting, selling, receiving, acquiring, or purchasing nonhuman primates in interstate or foreign commerce. Several groups would be exempted from the prohibition, including entities that are licensed or registered by a federal agency. Importers, dealers, exhibitors, transporters, and research facilities

that handle nonhuman primates are currently required to obtain a permit or license, or register with a federal agency. Therefore, those entities would not be affected by the provisions in the bill.

S. 1324 also would authorize persons to transport nonhuman primates in some circumstances if they comply with the requirements for transport specified in the bill. CBO expects that the cost to comply with those requirements would be minimal. The costs to others who would be affected by the prohibition also would be small. Consequently, CBO expects that the total cost of complying with the mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$146 million in 2012, adjusted annually for inflation).

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