



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE**

July 26, 2016

S. 1163
Native American Languages Reauthorization Act of 2015
*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
on May 11, 2016*

SUMMARY

S. 1163 would authorize, through 2020, a grant program to preserve Native American languages. CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost \$50 million over the 2017-2021 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting S. 1163 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

S. 1163 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA).

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary effect of S. 1163 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 500 (education, training, employment, and social services).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2017-2021
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Estimated Authorization Level	13	13	14	14	0	54
Estimated Outlays	1	11	13	13	12	50

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 1163 will be enacted near the beginning of fiscal year 2017, that the estimated amounts will be appropriated each year, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the Native American Language Preservation and Maintenance grant program for each year from 2016 through 2020. It would establish a period of availability of five years for those grants and would allow grant recipients to serve fewer children per grant than previously authorized.

The authorization of the Native languages program expired at the end of fiscal year 2012. However, the Congress has continued to appropriate funds, including about \$13 million in 2016 for grants under that program. Assuming continued appropriations at that level and accounting for anticipated inflation, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1163 would cost \$50 million over the 2017-2021 period. (Because the Congress has already provided funds for that program in 2016, CBO has not estimated any additional costs for that year.)

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1163 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 1163 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. Tribal agencies would benefit from grants authorized in the bill.

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