CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE

July 15, 2015

S. 1250
Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2015

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on June 25, 2015

SUMMARY

S. 1250 would authorize the appropriation of funds for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to award grants to states and tribal governments for activities related to preventing carbon monoxide poisoning. The CPSC also would be required to report to the Congress on the implementation of the grant program. Based on the spending patterns for similar grants, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost $8 million over the 2016-2020 period, assuming appropriation of the specified amounts. Enacting this legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

S. 1250 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 impact of S. 1250 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 550 (health).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-2020
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Authorization Level	2	2	2	2	0	8
Estimated Outlays	1	1	2	2	2	8

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO expects that S. 1250 will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2015, that the Congress will appropriate the authorized amounts for each year beginning in 2016, and that spending will follow the historical patterns for similar programs.

S. 1250 would authorize the appropriation of $2 million per year over the 2015-2019 period for the CPSC to award grants to states and tribal governments for activities related to preventing carbon monoxide poisoning. Such activities would include purchasing and installing carbon monoxide alarms; training fire code enforcement officials; developing and disseminating training materials; and educating the public about the risks associated with carbon monoxide. The bill also would direct the agency to evaluate the implementation of the grant program no later than one year after the final grant is awarded.

Based on the expenditure patterns of similar programs, such as the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1250 would cost $8 million over the 2016-2020 period.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 1250 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impost no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. State, local, and tribal entities could benefit from grants authorized in the bill for activities that prevent carbon monoxide poisoning. Any costs associated with receiving such grants would be incurred voluntarily as a condition of receiving federal assistance.

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

Federal Costs: Daniel Hoople
Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: J'nell Blanco Suchy
Impact on the Private Sector: Amy Petz

ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

Holly Harvey
Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis