



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

June 7, 2016

S. 2577

Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016

As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on May 12, 2016

SUMMARY

S. 2577 would authorize the appropriation of about \$121 million annually over the 2017-2021 period, mostly for grant programs administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ) to assist victims of crime and to enhance the analysis of DNA samples relating to criminal investigations. The bill also would require DOJ and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to prepare reports on certain criminal justice issues. Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 2577 would cost \$418 million over the 2017-2021 period.

Pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply to this legislation because it would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2577 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

S. 2577 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. 2577 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					2017-2021
	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Estimated Authorization Level	122	122	121	121	121	605
Estimated Outlays	33	68	90	106	121	418

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted by the end of 2016, that the necessary amounts will be appropriated each year, and that outlays will follow the historical rate of spending for the programs authorized by the legislation.

S. 2577 would authorize the appropriation of \$120.5 million annually over the 2017-2021 period to fund several DOJ grant programs. Grants to state, local, and tribal governments would be used for many purposes, including protecting the rights of crime victims, improving the capability of crime laboratories to test DNA, and funding research and development for new testing technologies.

The bill also would require GAO to prepare three reports on the process of providing restitution to victims of crime and would require DOJ to prepare reports on forensic sciences and victims of prison crime. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that the reports would cost about \$1 million in each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, assuming availability of appropriated funds.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting S. 2577 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. 2577 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. State, local, and tribal governments would benefit from grants authorized in the bill to increase the capacity for forensic testing at crime laboratories. Any costs to the state, local, or tribal governments would result from participation in a voluntary federal program.

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