



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

September 1, 2016

S. 2785

Tribal Youth and Community Protection Act of 2016

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on June 22, 2016

SUMMARY

S. 2785 would reauthorize provisions of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1982 to authorize the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to provide funding for tribes to combat alcohol and substance abuse among tribal members. The bill also would authorize the Department of Justice (DOJ) to make grants to tribal governments to enhance their criminal justice systems.

CBO estimates that implementing S. 2785 would cost \$37 million over the 2017-2021 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. Enacting S. 2785 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

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

S. 2785 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The bill would benefit Indian tribes by reauthorizing grants that address alcohol and substance abuse and strengthen the criminal justice system of tribes. Any costs to tribal governments would result from complying with conditions of assistance.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary effect of S. 2785 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 450 (community and regional development) and 750 (administration of justice).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2017- 2021
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
DOJ Grants						
Authorization Level	5	5	10	10	0	30
Estimated Outlays	1	3	5	7	6	22
BIA Grants						
Authorization Level	7	0	0	0	0	7
Estimated Outlays	5	2	0	0	0	7
Tribal Law Enforcement and Judicial Training						
Estimated Authorization Level	2	2	2	2	0	8
Estimated Outlays	2	2	2	2	0	8
Total Costs						
Estimated Authorization Level	14	7	12	12	0	45
Estimated Outlays	8	6	7	9	6	37

Note: DOJ = Department of Justice; BIA = Bureau of Indian Affairs.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 2785 will be enacted near the start of 2017 and that the authorized and estimated amounts will be appropriated each year. Estimated outlays are based on information from BIA and on historical spending patterns for similar programs.

S. 2785 would authorize the appropriation of an additional \$5 million in 2017 and 2018 and \$10 million in 2019 and 2020 for DOJ to make grants to tribal governments to enhance their criminal justice systems and to provide training and technical assistance to Indian tribes. (The authorization of \$5 million a year for those grants expires at the end of 2018.) CBO estimates that implementing that program would cost \$22 million over the 2017-2021 period.

The bill also would authorize the appropriation of a total of \$7 million through 2020 for BIA to make grants to Indian tribes to develop plans to combat alcohol and substance abuse among tribe members and to develop and implement education and prevention programs on alcohol and substance abuse. CBO estimates that implementing those grants would cost \$7 million over the 2017-2021 period.

S. 2785 also would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary through 2020 for BIA to provide training on matters relating to substance abuse and illegal narcotics for Indian law enforcement and judicial personnel. In 2016, about \$20 million was appropriated for all tribal police and judicial training. CBO estimates that about \$2 million was allocated to substance abuse and illegal narcotics training. Continuing this program at the current level and accounting for anticipated inflation over the 2017-2021 period would cost \$8 million over the five-year period, CBO estimates.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting the legislation 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. 2785 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. The bill would benefit Indian tribes by reauthorizing grants that address alcohol and substance abuse and strengthen the criminal justice system of tribes. Any costs to tribal governments would result from complying with conditions of assistance.

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

Federal Costs: Robert Reese

Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Rachel Austin

Impact on the Private Sector: Amy Petz

ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

H. Samuel Papenfuss

Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis