



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
COST ESTIMATE**

October 21, 1997

**S. 1189**

**Federal Judiciary Protection Act of 1997**

*As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on October 9, 1997*

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1189 would not have a significant impact on discretionary spending. The bill could lead to increases in both direct spending and receipts, but the amounts involved would be less than \$500,000 a year. Because S. 1189 could affect direct spending and receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. This legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 and would have no impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

S. 1189 would raise both the maximum prison sentence and the potential criminal fine for certain crimes against federal judges and other federal officials. According to the United States Sentencing Commission, only about 300 cases per year could be affected by the bill's provisions. While the number and length of enhanced prison sentences under S. 1189 are uncertain, any costs from longer sentences are likely to be small for at least the next five years. Such costs would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Enacting S. 1189 could increase governmental receipts through greater collections of criminal fines. However, CBO estimates that any such increase would be less than \$500,000 annually. Criminal fines are deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and spent the following year. Thus, the change in direct spending from the fund would match any increase in revenues with a one-year lag.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Mark Grabowicz. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.