

S. 94, Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act

As reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on February 5, 2019

Millions of Dollars				Spending Subject to Appropriation
	Direct Spending	Revenues	Net Deficit Effect	
2019	*	0	*	0
2019-2024	*	0	*	0
2019-2029	*	0	*	0
Pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects		
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No	
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No	
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.				

S. 94 would allow states to use grants awarded under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to pay up to 90 percent of the cost of land acquisition, construction, or expansion of public target ranges. Under current law, federal excise taxes collected on pistols, revolvers, ammunition, bows, arrows, and archery accessories are provided to states through grants for purposes that include the construction, operation, and maintenance of public target ranges. Currently states may use those grants to cover up to 75 percent of such costs.

The bill also would allow states to retain Pittman-Robertson funds for up to five years to acquire, construct, or expand target ranges. After five years, those funds would be available to the Secretary of the Interior for other purposes. Under current law, any such funds are made available to the Secretary for other purposes after two years.

Enacting S. 94 would not affect the total amount of funds available to be spent but might have a minor effect on the timing of when those funds are spent. On that basis, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no significant effect on direct spending.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is David Hughes. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.