



H.R. 1585, Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2019, as ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on March 13, 2019
Estimated Effects on Direct Spending and Revenues ^a

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2019- 2024	2019- 2029
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Increases in Revenues													
Increased Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation (Sec. 703) ^b	0	0	0	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
Increases in Direct Spending													
Increased Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation (Sec. 703) ^b													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	*	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	16
Estimated Outlays	0	*	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	16
Net Increases in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues													
Effect on the On-Budget Deficit	0	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	9

Estimates relative to CBO's January 2019 baseline; * = zero to \$500,000.

- a. This estimate does not include an analysis of spending subject to appropriation or an analysis of mandates under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. H.R. 1585 would specifically authorize the appropriation of about \$1 billion annually over the 2020-2024 period for programs to combat violence against women. In addition, the bill would authorize appropriations for other activities but the bill does not specify an amount for those activities. CBO has not completed an estimate for the cost of those activities.
- b. Section 703 would expand eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits to individuals who voluntarily separate from work as the result of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or harassment. Most states already have similar policies or regulations for victims of domestic violence and sexual harassment. Based on data from those states, CBO estimates that enacting this section would increase direct spending by \$16 million over the 2019-2029 period. Over the long run, CBO assumes that state trust funds remain in balance and that any additional spending will be offset by increases in state revenues and some reductions in spending. Because enacting this provision would affect balances in the state unemployment accounts, CBO estimates that revenues also would increase by \$7 million over the 2019-2029 period.