

S. 512, Seniors Fraud Prevention Act of 2019

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on April 3, 2019

Millions of Dollars	2019	2019-2024	2019-2029
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Deficit Effect	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	*	n.e.
Pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No	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
n.e. = not estimated; * = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 512 would establish an office within the Federal Trade Commission’s (FTC) Bureau of Consumer Protection to advise the agency on preventing fraud targeting senior citizens. This office would monitor fraud targeting seniors delivered via mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocalls. In addition, it would educate senior consumers by distributing information and consumer resources, respond to reports of suspected fraudulent entities, and maintain a public website of fraudulent actions. Finally, the office would log and acknowledge complaints from fraud victims, and make those complaints available to law enforcement authorities.

According to the FTC, the Bureau of Consumer Protection is already fulfilling many of the bill’s requirements because it actively works to monitor and prevent consumer fraud perpetrated against senior citizens. Furthermore, the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act requires the FTC to designate an Elder Justice Coordinator within the bureau who is responsible for coordinating elder justice issues. On that basis, CBO estimates that the cost associated with implementing the bill would be less than \$500,000.

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