

**H.R. 1186, Keep Americans Safe Act**

As ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on September 10, 2019

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2020	2020-2024	2020-2029
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030?	<b>No</b>	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	<b>No</b>
		Contains private-sector mandate?	<b>Yes, Over Threshold</b>
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

H.R. 1186 would ban, with a few exceptions, importing, manufacturing, and selling high-capacity ammunition feeding devices (defined as devices that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition) in interstate or foreign commerce.

Because people who violate the bill's provisions could be subject to prosecution, the federal government might collect additional criminal fines under the legislation. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent without further appropriation action. CBO expects that any additional revenues and associated direct spending would not be significant because few additional cases would probably be affected.

H.R. 1186 contains private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). CBO estimates that the cost of complying with the mandates would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$164 million, respectively, in 2019, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill would prohibit manufacturers, importers, and dealers of high-capacity ammunition feeding devices and accessories from selling or transferring the devices to civilians and would require manufacturers and importers of the devices to engrave or cast a serial number and date on each device.

The costs of the mandate would be the forgone revenue from selling the devices to civilians as well as the expenses associated with engraving the serial number and date on each device.

Using information from industry sources, CBO estimates that about 13 million such high-capacity devices will be sold each year at an average price of about \$30 per unit and that the revenue from those sales would total about \$390 million a year. Sales of high-capacity magazines to civilians represent about 95 percent of that total; thus, the foregone sales revenue would be approximately \$370 million each year. CBO estimates that the cost to engrave additional information on each magazine would be minimal because the manufacturers already have the capacity to engrave information on the devices.

The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Kim Cawley (for federal costs) and Lilia Ledezama (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.