

CBO's Estimate of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects of H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on February 25, 2021

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2021-2026	2021-2031
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
	Net Increase in the Deficit												
Pay-As-You-Go Effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4
Memorandum:													
Changes in Outlays	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5
Changes in Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays and revenues that are subject to those procedures are shown here.

H.R. 1280 would make several changes to legal standards concerning the conduct of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials; CBO expects those changes would increase the number of criminal cases litigated in federal courts. Entities that violate the bill's provisions could be subject to criminal fines, which are recorded in the budget as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent without further appropriation. Using information from the Department of Justice (DOJ), CBO estimates that enactment would increase revenues and the associated direct spending. Those increases would be insignificant in every year and would total about \$1 million for both revenues and direct spending over the 2021-2031 period, with no net effect on the deficit.

Sections 102 and 312 of H.R. 1280 would increase the likelihood that individuals recover damages when their Constitutional rights are found to have been violated by federal law enforcement officers. As a result, CBO expects that under the bill, the number of civil suits brought against federal law enforcement agencies, employees, and officers would increase. Using information from DOJ about the likelihood of litigation and the amounts in damages that could be awarded to plaintiffs, CBO estimates that the resulting payments from the Judgment Fund would total \$4 million over the 2021-2031 period. Significant uncertainty surrounds that estimate.

Additionally, H.R. 1280 would require all federal law enforcement officers to wear body cameras, undergo training on racial profiling, and take other related actions. For any agencies affected by those requirements that are funded by mandatory fees, CBO expects the agencies would raise their fees to cover the cost of such requirements. Therefore, the net effect of these provisions on the deficit would be negligible.

Finally, H.R. 1280 would specifically authorize about \$1.1 billion in appropriations over the 2021-2026 period. In addition to those specified authorizations, other provisions of the bill would require discretionary appropriations to be implemented. CBO has not estimated the spending that would result if those appropriations were provided.