



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

October 25, 2010

S. 2925 **Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Deterrence** **and Victims Support Act of 2010**

As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on September 22, 2010

SUMMARY

S. 2925 would authorize the appropriation of \$15 million annually over the 2012-2014 period for the Department of Justice to make grants to state and local governments for programs to combat sex trafficking and to assist victims of such crimes. The bill also would eliminate the 2011 funding for those programs that is authorized by current law. Assuming appropriation of the specified amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would have a net cost of \$12 million over the 2011-2015 period.

Enacting the bill could affect direct spending and revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply, but CBO estimates that any such effects would not be significant.

S. 2925 would expand an existing intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by requiring law enforcement officers to provide additional information about missing children to federal officials. CBO estimates that the cost for public entities to comply with this mandate would be small and well below the threshold established in UMRA (\$70 million in 2010, annually adjusted for inflation).

S. 2925 contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 2925 is shown in the following table. CBO assumes that the amounts authorized by the bill will be appropriated by the start of each fiscal year and that outlays will follow the historical rate of spending for these activities. Current law authorizes the appropriation of \$20 million for fiscal year 2011 for these activities, but the bill would repeal that authorization. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2011-
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Authorization Level	-20	15	15	15	0	25
Estimated Outlays	-4	-3	4	8	7	12

In addition to the budgetary effects shown above, enacting S. 2925 could affect revenues by establishing a new federal crime relating to the violation of certain protective orders issued by courts. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent. CBO estimates that any net effects would not be significant in each year because of the small number of cases likely to be affected.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

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 pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table.

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars										2011-	2011-
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2020
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT												
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 2925 would expand an existing intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA by requiring law enforcement officers to provide additional information about missing children to federal officials. Under current law, state and local law enforcement officials must report information about missing children to the National Criminal Information Center. This bill would require states to include photographs, if available, and to notify the Center for Missing and Exploited Children when children are reported missing from foster care or childcare institutions. CBO estimates that the cost for public entities to comply with this mandate would be small and well below the threshold established in UMRA (\$70 million in 2010, annually adjusted for inflation).

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

S. 2925 contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

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