



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

November 9, 2007

S. 1946

Public Corruption Prosecution Improvements Act

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on November 1, 2007

SUMMARY

S. 1946 would broaden the coverage of the current laws against public corruption and would increase penalties for such offenses. The legislation would expand the number of offenses relative to fraud committed by public officials that could be federally prosecuted. The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$25 million for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2011 mostly for the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute violators of the bill's provisions.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$100 million over the 2008-2012 period. S. 1946 could affect direct spending and receipts, but we estimate that any such effects would not be significant.

S. 1946 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1946 is shown in the following table. For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted by the end of calendar year 2007. CBO assumes that the amounts authorized by the bill will be appropriated near the start of each fiscal year and that outlays will follow the historical rate of spending for similar activities. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Authorization Level	25	25	25	25	0
Estimated Outlays	15	25	25	25	10

In addition to the costs shown in the table, enacting S. 1946 could increase collections of criminal fines for violations of the bill’s provisions. CBO estimates that any additional collections would not be significant because of the relatively small number of additional cases likely to be affected. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and subsequently spent without further appropriation.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR MANDATES

S. 1946 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

Federal Costs: Mark Grabowicz
 Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell
 Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach

ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

Theresa Gullo
 Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis