



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE**

August 13, 2012

S. 250
Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2012
As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on June 21, 2012

SUMMARY

S. 250 would authorize the appropriation of nearly \$1.5 billion over the 2013-2017 period, mostly for Department of Justice (DOJ) programs to enhance the analysis of DNA samples relating to criminal investigations. Under current law, \$388 million of that total is already authorized to be appropriated.

Assuming appropriation of the newly authorized amounts (about \$1.1 billion), CBO estimates that implementing S. 250 would cost \$622 million over the 2013-2017 period and \$450 million after 2017. Pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply to this legislation because it would not affect direct spending or revenues.

S. 250 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 250 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

| | By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars | | | | | 2013-2017 |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | |
| CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION | | | | | | |
| Authorization Level | 98 | 98 | 292 | 292 | 292 | 1,072 |
| Estimated Outlays | 27 | 56 | 116 | 187 | 236 | 622 |

Note: Some programs authorized by S. 250 already have authorizations of appropriations totaling \$194 million for 2013 and 2014 under current law. For those programs, additional authorizations and costs attributed to the bill would not begin until 2015.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, 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 those activities.

S. 250 would authorize funding for more than a dozen DOJ grant programs. Current law authorizes funding for some of those programs through fiscal year 2014; in those cases, the bill's costs would not begin until 2015. Grants to state, local, and tribal governments and other entities would be used for many purposes, including protecting the rights of crime victims, eliminating the backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, improving the DNA testing capacity of crime laboratories, and funding research and development for new testing technologies.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 250 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. The bill would authorize the appropriation of about \$1 billion in grants for which state, local, tribal, and private-sector entities would be eligible. Any costs to those entities to comply with conditions of federal assistance would be incurred voluntarily.

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