

September 29, 2010

CBO Estimate of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects for H.R. 3619, The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010, as Amended, and as Further Amended by a Draft Senate Amendment (“JEN10924”) as Provided to CBO by the Senate Budget Committee on September 29, 2010

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											2010- 2015	2010- 2020
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

a. Title VI of H.R. 3619 would authorize the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to extend certain expiring marine licenses, certificates of registry, and merchant mariners’ documents. Because the extension could delay the collection of fees charged for renewal of such documents, enacting this provision could reduce offsetting receipts over the next year or two. Some of those receipts may be spent without further appropriation, however, to cover collection costs. CBO estimates that the net effect on direct spending from enacting this provision would be insignificant.

Title X of the legislation would establish new criminal and civil penalties. CBO estimates that any new revenues resulting from those penalties or related direct spending (of criminal penalties from the Crime Victims Fund) would be less than \$500,000 a year.

Other provisions of H.R. 3619 would direct the USCG to donate certain real and personal property to local governments or other nonfederal entities. CBO expects that, under current law, nearly all of that property would either be retained by the USCG or eventually given to other federal or nonfederal entities; therefore, donating those assets under the legislation would result in no significant loss of offsetting receipts.

DR, SP, KPC