



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE

January 26, 2010

S. 678
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Reauthorization Act of 2009

As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on December 17, 2009

SUMMARY

S. 678 would authorize the appropriation of about \$4.3 billion over the 2011-2015 period, mostly for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to make grants to state and local governments for programs to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. In addition, the bill would authorize the appropriation of such sums as necessary for each fiscal year over the 2011-2015 period for juvenile delinquency block grants and state challenge grants. The bill also would appropriate \$4.75 million annually over the 2011-2015 period from the DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund for innovative crime and delinquency prevention programs and for a commission on public safety.

Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 678 would have discretionary costs of about \$2.7 billion over the 2011-2015 period and another \$2.1 billion in subsequent years. In addition, we estimate that enacting the legislation would increase direct spending by \$19 million over the 2011-2015 period and by \$24 million over the 2011-2020 period.¹ Enacting the bill would not affect revenues.

S. 678 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.

1. Different time periods are relevant for enforcing pay-as-you rules. CBO estimates that enacting S. 678 would increase direct spending by \$14 million over the 2010-2014 period, and by \$24 million over the 2010-2019 period.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 678 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 750 (administration of justice) and 800 (general government).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015	2011-2020
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION							
Programs with Specified Funding Levels							
Authorization Level	695	772	871	956	1,051	4,345	4,345
Estimated Outlays	88	288	497	686	867	2,426	4,345
Other Programs							
Estimated Authorization Level	95	97	100	103	106	499	499
Estimated Outlays	12	38	62	83	100	295	499
Total Changes							
Estimated Authorization Level	790	868	971	1,059	1,157	4,844	4,844
Estimated Outlays	100	326	559	769	966	2,721	4,844
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING							
Spending from Assets Forfeiture Fund							
Estimated Budget Authority	5	5	5	5	5	24	24
Estimated Outlays	1	3	5	5	5	19	24

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

CBO assumes that S. 678 will be enacted during fiscal year 2010, that the authorized and estimated amounts will be appropriated near the start of each fiscal year and that spending will follow the historical spending patterns for those activities.

Spending Subject to Appropriation

CBO estimates that S. 678 would authorize the appropriation of about \$4.8 billion over the 2011-2015 period for the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs covered by the bill. That total includes \$4.3 billion specified in the bill for various programs and an estimated \$500 million for juvenile justice block grants and state

challenge grants. CBO estimated the cost of the block grants and challenge grants by adjusting the amounts appropriated for those programs for 2010 (about \$91 million) for anticipated inflation.

S. 678 also would direct the Government Accountability Office to conduct an evaluation and audit of the activities of the DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention. We estimate that the evaluation and audit would cost about \$1 million.

Direct Spending

For the first full fiscal year after the bill's enactment and for each of the subsequent four fiscal years, S. 678 would appropriate \$4.75 million from the Assets Forfeiture Fund for innovative crime and delinquency prevention programs and for a commission on public safety. CBO estimates that this provision would increase direct spending by about \$24 million over the 2011-2017 period.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR MANDATES

S. 678 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on 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