

| S.1130, Scarlett's Sunshine on Sudden Unexpected Death Act As reported by the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions on November 5, 2019 | | | |
|--|------|--|---------------|
| By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars | 2020 | 2020-2024 | 2020-2029 |
| Direct Spending (Outlays) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays) | 1 | 7 | not estimated |
| Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? | No | Mandate Effects | |
| Increases on-budget deficits in any | No | Contains intergovernmental mandate? No | |
| of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030? | | Contains private-sector manda | ate? No |

S. 1130 would authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop, maintain, or support programs that address sudden unexpected infant death (SUID) including awarding grants to develop best practices to reduce SUID, support systems to report fatalities, and provide technical assistance to states receiving grants. In 2019, approximately \$2 million was allocated for these purposes. The legislation also would direct the Secretary of HHS to report biennially on the activities implemented related to SUID.

Based on historical spending for similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost \$7 million over the 2020-2024 period; that spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated amounts.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Philippa Haven. The estimate was reviewed by Leo Lex, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.