



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE

July 11, 2018

S. 2645
Access to Increased Drug Disposal Act of 2018
As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on June 19, 2018

SUMMARY

S. 2645 would direct the Department of Justice (DOJ) to make grants to five states to increase participation in programs to collect and dispose of unused prescription drugs. CBO estimates that implementing S. 2645 would cost \$19 million over the 2019-2023 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary funds.

Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 2645 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

S. 2645 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA).

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary effect of S. 2645 is shown in the following table. The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars						2019-2023
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	5	5	5	5	5	25
Estimated Outlays	0	1	3	5	5	5	19

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For each of the first five fiscal years after enactment, S. 2645 would direct DOJ to make grants to five states to increase participation in programs to collect and dispose of unused prescription drugs. Based on the costs of existing programs, CBO expects that implementing the bill would require additional funding of about \$5 million annually (or about \$1 million per state, on average). Assuming enactment of the legislation in late 2018, appropriation of the necessary amounts for each year, and outlays that follow historical spending patterns, CBO estimates that implementing S. 2645 would cost \$19 million over the 2019-2023 period.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting S. 2645 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

MANDATES

S. 2645 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

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