



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

April 28, 2017

H.R. 1809 **Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2017**

*As ordered reported by the House Committee on Education and the Workforce
on April 4, 2017*

SUMMARY

H.R. 1809 would authorize the appropriation of about \$1.6 billion over the 2018-2022 period for the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to operate programs to reduce juvenile justice delinquency, assist runaway and homeless youths, and locate missing children. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1809 would cost about \$1.1 billion over the 2018-2022 period, with the remaining \$500 million being spent in years after 2022.

Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1809 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

H.R. 1809 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 impact of H.R. 1809 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 500 (education, training, employment, and social services) and 750 (administration of justice).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars						2017- 2022
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION							
Department of Justice							
Authorization Level	0	168	208	211	213	216	1,015
Estimated Outlays	0	20	72	125	170	205	593
Department of Health and Human Services							
Authorization Level	0	119	119	119	119	119	596
Estimated Outlays	0	13	107	117	119	119	475
Total							
Authorization Level	0	287	327	330	332	335	1,611
Estimated Outlays	0	33	179	243	289	324	1,068

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

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted by the end of fiscal year 2017, that authorized amounts will be appropriated each year, and that outlays will follow the historical rate of spending for the programs authorized by the legislation.

Department of Justice

H.R. 1809 would authorize the appropriation of \$855 million over the 2018-2022 period, mostly for DOJ to make grants to state, local, and tribal governments for programs aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system. The bill also would authorize the appropriation of \$40 million annually over that period for programs to help locate missing children and prevent child abductions. A full year appropriation has not been enacted for 2017, but on an annualized basis, about \$240 million was appropriated for similar programs in 2017. CBO estimates that implementing the DOJ provisions would cost \$593 million over the 2018-2022 period; the remaining funds would be spent in years after 2022.

Department of Health and Human Services

H.R. 1809 would authorize the appropriation of \$102 million annually over the 2018-2022 period for HHS programs to assist runaway and homeless youth, including outreach services and the provision of temporary and long-term shelter. The bill also would

authorize the appropriation of \$17 million annually over the five-year period for a program to prevent sexual abuse of homeless street youth. A full year appropriation has not been enacted for 2017, but on an annualized basis, about \$119 million for those programs was appropriated for 2017. CBO estimates that implementing those HHS provisions would cost \$475 million over the 2018-2022 period; the remaining funds would be spent in years after 2022.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1809 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.R. 1809 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. State, local, and tribal governments could benefit from authorized appropriations for juvenile justice programs. Any costs to those governments would be incurred voluntarily as a condition of receiving federal assistance.

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