



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

July 29, 2010

S. 1787 **Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Reauthorization of 2009**

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
on June 21, 2010*

SUMMARY

S. 1787 would authorize several federal agencies to spend, without further appropriation, proceeds from the sale of certain lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Based on information from BLM, CBO estimates that enacting the legislation would increase direct spending by \$8 million over the 2011-2020 period; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. Enacting the legislation would not affect revenues.

S. 1787 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.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA), which expired in July 2010, authorized BLM to sell certain federal lands and deposit the proceeds from those sales into the Federal Land Disposal Account. FLTFA also authorized four land-management agencies (BLM, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service) to spend amounts in that account, without further appropriation, to purchase inholdings (privately held land surrounded by federal land). Upon termination of the authorities provided under FLTFA, amounts in the Federal Land Disposal Account were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund and available for authorized purposes subject to appropriation.

S. 1787 would authorize those four land-management agencies to spend, without further appropriation, proceeds from the sale of BLM land to purchase inholdings. Because the authority to spend amounts in the Federal Land Disposal Account has expired, CBO expects that extending the authority would result in new direct spending from future sales of BLM land. Under current law, proceeds from the sale of BLM lands are deposited in the

Treasury and are not available to be spent without appropriation. Based on historical trends in BLM land sales, CBO estimates that enacting the legislation would increase direct spending by \$8 million over the 2011-2020 period. For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted near the end of 2010.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. S. 1787 would increase direct spending; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. The budgetary changes that are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table.

CBO Estimate of Pay-As-You-Go Effects for S. 1787, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Reauthorization Act of 2009, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on June 21, 2010

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											2010-	2010-
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2020
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 1787 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

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