



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE**

August 2, 2011

S. 899

Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2011

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works
on July 13, 2011*

SUMMARY

S. 899 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance to Maryland, Louisiana, and certain other coastal states for the control or eradication of South American nutria (a foreign invasive species) and for the restoration of marshlands damaged by the mammal. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 899 would cost \$30 million over the 2012-2016 period. Enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

S. 899 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 estimated budgetary impact of S. 899 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2012-2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Authorization Level	6	6	6	6	6	30
Estimated Outlays	6	6	6	6	6	30

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 899 will be enacted by the end of 2011, that the authorized amounts will be appropriated for each fiscal year, and that funds will be provided to the states in annual lump sums. Over the 2012-2016 period, the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$6 million annually, including \$2 million for Maryland, \$2 million for Louisiana, and a total of \$2 million for the states of Delaware, North Carolina, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 899 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Several states would benefit from the program authorized in the bill. Any costs to those states would be incurred voluntarily as a condition of receiving federal assistance.

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