



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE**

September 22, 2017

H.R. 2199
Federal Land Asset Inventory Reform Act of 2017
As ordered reported by the House Committee on Natural Resources on July 26, 2017

SUMMARY

H.R. 2199 would require the Department of the Interior (DOI) to develop and maintain a multipurpose inventory (cadastre) of all federal lands in the United States. Based on information provided by DOI and assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost about \$95 million over the 2017-2022 period. Enacting H.R. 2199 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2199 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

H.R. 2199 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 H.R. 2199 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						2017-2022
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	

INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION

Estimated Authorization Level	0	20	20	20	20	20	100
Estimated Outlays	0	15	20	20	20	20	95

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 2199 will be enacted near the end of 2017 and that the necessary amounts will be appropriated for each fiscal year. Estimated outlays are based on historical spending patterns for similar activities.

H.R. 2199 would require DOI to create a cadastre of roughly 20 million parcels of federal land in the United States. The bill would require that the agency make the inventory available on the Internet in a searchable, geo-enabled format. CBO expects that the agency would need to perform extensive work on about half (or 10 million) of the parcels in order to complete the cadastre. That work would include validating legal descriptions, analyzing existing land surveys, attributing land rights, and making parcel data compatible with a geographic information system (GIS). CBO expects that completing that work would take five years. Based on information provided by the agency, CBO estimates that the cost of performing that work would total about \$10 per parcel and that completing the cadastre would cost a total of \$95 million over the 2018-2022 period. Those funds would be used to hire personnel and license the GIS software necessary to compile the cadastre.

The bill also would authorize DOI to enter into cooperative agreements with states to include nonfederal parcels in the cadastre. The bill would require that states pay half the cost of including those parcels. Because CBO expects that DOI would not add nonfederal parcels to the cadastre until all federal parcels were included, we estimate that implementing that provision would not affect the federal budget until after 2022.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2199 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. 2199 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would benefit states by authorizing the use of federal funds in cost-sharing agreements with states to incorporate nonfederal lands into the inventory. Any costs incurred by states, including matching contributions, would result from participation in a voluntary federal program.

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