



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
COST ESTIMATE

August 17, 2017

**S. 822**

**Brownfields Utilization, Investment, and Local Development Act of 2017**

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works  
on July 12, 2017*

S. 822 would authorize the appropriation of \$250 million annually over the 2018-2020 period for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide grants to clean up brownfields and to support state brownfield programs. (Brownfields are properties where the presence, or potential presence, of a hazardous substance complicates the use or redevelopment of the property.) Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 822 would cost \$702 million over the 2018-2022 period; the remainder would be spent in years after 2022.

Enacting S. 822 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 822 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

S. 822 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. 822 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	
<b>INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>							
Cleanup Grants							
Authorization Level	0	200	200	200	0	0	600
Estimated Outlays	0	68	142	172	118	52	552
State Response Program Grants							
Authorization Level	0	50	50	50	0	0	150
Estimated Outlays	0	3	43	50	48	8	150
Total Changes							
Authorization Level	0	250	250	250	0	0	750
Estimated Outlays	0	71	185	222	166	60	702

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

## **BASIS OF ESTIMATE**

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 822 will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2017, that the specified amounts will be appropriated in each year starting in 2018, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns for the brownfields program. The Congress provided \$126 million for brownfields grant programs in 2017.

**PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS:** None.

## **INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DEFICIT AND DIRECT SPENDING**

CBO estimates that enacting S. 822 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**

S. 822 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would benefit state, local, and tribal governments by authorizing federal grants to support

brownfield cleanup activities and programs. Any costs those governments might incur, including matching contributions, would result from participating in a voluntary federal program.

## **PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATE**

On August 4, 2017, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 1758, the Brownfields Reauthorization Act of 2017, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 27, 2017. H.R. 1758 is similar to S. 822. However, CBO's estimated costs for S. 822 are lower because S. 822 would authorize appropriations through 2020, whereas H.R. 1758 would authorize appropriations through 2022.

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