

At a Glance

S. 1964, Ski Hill Resources for Economic Development Act of 2021

As reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on January 19, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2026	2022-2031
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	100	385
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	100	385
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	0	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2032?	< \$5 billion	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

The bill would

- Authorize the Forest Service to spend ski area rental fees without further appropriation

Estimated budgetary effects would mainly stem from

- Spending of ski area rental fees without further appropriation

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.

Bill Summary

S. 1964 would authorize the Forest Service to spend, without further appropriation, rental fees that it collects from ski resorts operating on Forest Service land.

Estimated Federal Cost

The estimated budgetary effect of S. 1964 is shown in Table 1. The costs of the legislation fall within budget functions 300 (natural resources and environment).

Table 1. Estimated Budgetary Effects of S. 1964												
	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022- 2026	2022- 2031
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
	Increases in Direct Spending											
Estimated Budget Authority	0	50	50	55	55	55	55	60	60	60	210	500
Estimated Outlays	0	10	20	30	40	50	55	60	60	60	100	385

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted late in fiscal year 2022. The bill would take effect 60 days after enactment; thus, estimated spending under the bill would begin in fiscal year 2023.

Direct Spending

Under current law, rental fees from ski areas are recorded in the budget as offsetting receipts, or reductions in direct spending, and are deposited into the Treasury. Over the 2016-2020 period, the Forest Service collected \$46 million annually, on average, in such fees. S. 1964 would authorize the Forest Service to spend those fees without further appropriation for administering the ski area program, providing visitor services, repairing and maintaining roads and facilities, restoring habitat, and other purposes within ski areas.

CBO projects that under current law, the Forest Service will collect between \$50 million and \$60 million annually in rental fees over the 2023-2031 period. (S. 1964 would not affect the amounts collected.) Based on historical spending patterns for similar activities, CBO estimates that enacting S. 1964 would increase direct spending by \$100 million over the 2022-2026 period and \$385 million over the 2022-2031 period.



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. The net changes in outlays that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in Table 1.

Increase in Long-Term Deficits

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1964 would not increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2032.

Mandates: None.

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