

S. 4136 would authorize the Army Corps of Engineers to construct projects and conduct feasibility studies to improve navigation, mitigate storm and hurricane damage, and restore ecosystems.

**Estimated Budgetary Effects of S. 4136, the Water Resources Development Act of 2022**  
 As reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on May 4, 2022

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2022-2027	2022-2032	
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032			
<b>Increases or Decreases (-) in Direct Spending</b>														
Spending of Construction Funding Provided in IJJA <sup>a</sup>														
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	15	40	75	110	135	145	150	150	150	150	375	1,120	
Deferral of Payments From the State of Louisiana <sup>b</sup>														
Estimated Budget Authority	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	324	
Estimated Outlays	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	324	
Spending of Recreation Fees <sup>c</sup>														
Estimated Budget Authority	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	329	604	
Outlays	*	76	71	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	312	587	
Net Proceeds from Land Conveyances and Other Provisions <sup>d</sup>														
Estimated Budget Authority	0	-1	-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-1	1	
Estimated Outlays	0	-1	-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-1	1	
<b>Total Changes in Direct Spending</b>														
Estimated Budget Authority	54	378	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	653	930	
Estimated Outlays	*	414	110	130	165	190	200	205	205	205	205	1,011	2,033	

CBO expects that the bill will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2022; components may not to sum to totals because of rounding; IJJA = Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; \* = between zero and \$500,000.

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CBO estimates that enacting S. 4136 would increase direct spending by \$2 billion over the 2022-2032 period and would not affect revenues. CBO has not completed an estimate of the bill's effects on spending subject to appropriation.

S. 4136 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

On June 8, 2022, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for H.R. 7776](#), the Water Resources Development Act of 2022, as posted on the website of the House Committee on Rules on June 6, 2022. The two pieces of legislation are different, and CBO's estimates of direct spending for the bills reflect those differences.



- a. Because S. 4136 would authorize appropriations for purposes similar to purposes specified in the IIJA, CBO estimates that enacting S. 4136 would increase direct spending by \$1.1 billion. We project that about half of the \$11.6 billion appropriated in that law for construction projects would be spent by 2032; the remainder would spend after 2032. As a result, some of the funds provided in the IIJA would be available for the construction projects authorized under S. 4136. Using information from the Corps, CBO estimates that roughly 10 percent of the cost of those projects, about \$1.1 billion, would be spent from IIJA funds over the 2022-2032 period.
- b. S. 4136 would delay from 2023 until 2032 repayment of one-third of the funds that the state of Louisiana owes the federal government under deferred-payment agreements. The bill would authorize the state to apply credits awarded for mitigation and other work performed on related projects against the amounts owed. Using information from the Corps, CBO estimates that the federal government would forgo \$324 million in payments in 2023: \$249 million for the one-third of the payment that would be delayed until 2032 and \$75 million for credits for work performed in excess of the nonfederal share of the cost of other projects. Further, CBO expects that Louisiana would not make the delayed \$249 million payment in 2032 because that payment would be satisfied by credits awarded for mitigation costs incurred by the state, as allowed under the bill.
- c. Section 119 would authorize the Corps to spend, without further appropriation, fees charged at recreation sites and facilities under its jurisdiction. Under current law, there is a balance of \$54 million and the Corps collects about \$55 million each year in such fees. On that basis, CBO estimates that enacting the provision would increase direct spending by \$587 million over the 2022-2032 period.
- d. Sections 342, 351, and 366 would authorize the Corps to convey federal land and facilities to specific entities in exchange for the fair-market value of the assets. Those transactions would increase offsetting receipts (which are recorded in the budget as decreases in direct spending) by \$3 million over the 2022-2032 period.

Sections 338, 349, and 346 would direct the Corps to amend water storage contracts in Copan Lake, Oklahoma, and the City of El Dorado, Kansas, and to waive amounts owed to the federal government by a nonfederal sponsor for damages awarded in a contract dispute. CBO estimates that enacting those provisions would increase direct spending by \$4 million over the 2022-2032 period.

On net, enacting those six provisions would increase direct spending by \$1 million over the 2022-2032 period.