

S. 3591, United States-Ecuador Partnership Act of 2022

As reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on April 4, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2026	2022-2031
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	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?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

S. 3591 would authorize the Administration to transfer up to two U.S. Coast Guard cutters to Ecuador. Section 9 would require the Administration to assess Ecuador’s capacity to maintain cutters that the Coast Guard no longer requires and would authorize the transfer of up to two boats to Ecuador. Excess items are often sold at a discount or provided at no cost to the recipient.

To date, the Coast Guard has transferred more than 10 such excess vessels at no cost to recipient countries. However, countries typically pay all costs associated with refurbishing and transporting such items, and for training its personnel, through the Foreign Military Sales program. Amounts received are available for obligation without further appropriation; therefore, CBO estimates that enacting that provision would have an insignificant net effect on direct spending in each year and over time.

The bill also would require the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to develop and implement a variety of programs to assist Ecuador and to report to the Congress on those actions. Those programs would:

- Strengthen bilateral commercial and economic ties;
- Support economic development;

- Build the capacity of its justice system and law enforcement authorities;
- Promote democratic governance; and
- Conserve its natural resources.

The Department of State and USAID have ongoing programs to assist Ecuador that have similar objectives to the bill's requirements. Although it is possible that those agencies would increase such assistance to Ecuador under the bill, CBO has no basis for anticipating additional actions that the Administration might take; thus, we cannot estimate their costs.

On the basis of information about the costs to prepare similar reports, CBO estimates that satisfying that requirement would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2022-2026 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Sunita D'Monte and Caroline Dorminey. The estimate was reviewed by Leo Lex, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.