

**S. 3904, Healthcare Cybersecurity Act of 2022**

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on March 30, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2027	2022-2032
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	10	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 3904 would require the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to provide cybersecurity threat information and training to health care providers in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services. The bill also would require CISA to report to the Congress on the effectiveness of its efforts.

Under current law, CISA currently employs 32 analysts to provide training to and share information with eight critical infrastructure sectors. Using information from CISA, CBO expects that the agency would need four additional analysts to expand its support to the health care sector. CBO estimates that staff salaries and technology costs to deliver the training would total \$2 million annually. Accounting for the time needed to hire new employees and develop the training, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$10 million over the 2022-2027 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Aldo Prospero. The estimate was reviewed by Leo Lex, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.