



**Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs**

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the Congressional Budget Office, to the extent practicable, to prepare estimates of the budgetary effects of legislation ordered reported by Congressional authorizing committees. In order to provide the Congress with as much information as possible, the attached table summarizes information about the estimated direct spending and revenue effects of some of the legislation that has been ordered reported by the **Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs** during the 117th Congress. The legislation listed in this table generally would have small effects, if any, on direct spending or revenues, CBO estimates. Where possible, the table also provides information about the legislation's estimated effects on spending subject to appropriation and on intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.



Bill Number	Title	Status	Last Action	Budget Function	Direct Spending, 2023-2032	Revenues, 2023-2032	Spending Subject to Appropriation, 2023-2027	Pay-As-You-Go Procedures Apply?	Increases On-Budget Deficits Beginning in 2033?	Mandates	Contact
<a href="#">H.R. 2662</a>	IG Independence and Empowerment Act	Ordered reported	11/03/21	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>H.R. 2662 would provide additional tools for inspectors general and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency to improve oversight of federal programs. The legislation would authorize new training opportunities and subpoena authority for inspectors general and require additional reporting. The legislation also would call for a review of efforts to support and clear evacuees from Afghanistan. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2662 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the legislation. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
<a href="#">H.R. 3544</a>	COVS Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Between zero and \$500,000	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>H.R. 3544 would require the General Services Administration to transfer surplus computer equipment directly to certified nonprofit organizations that would refurbish and distribute the equipment to veterans, educational institutions, students, seniors, people with disabilities, and low-income people. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3544 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase discretionary costs by an insignificant amount over the 2023-2027 period but that spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
<a href="#">S. 1330</a>	Facilitating Federal Employee Reskilling Act	Ordered reported	05/12/21	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>S. 1330 would direct the Office of Personnel Management to oversee programs across the government aimed at developing skills that would qualify employees for new jobs. Under the bill, at the end of their training, employees could return to their previous job or transfer to a new position at the same grade that uses their newly acquired skills. The Government Accountability Office would be required to report on the program within three years. CBO estimates that enacting S. 1330 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
<a href="#">S. 1877</a>	Hazard Eligibility and Local Projects Act	Ordered reported	08/03/22	450	0	0	\$10 million	No	No	No	<a href="#">Jon Sperl</a>
<p>S. 1877 would make additional projects eligible for funding under grant programs that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers to help state and local governments and residential and commercial property owners avert damage from natural disasters in the future. Under the bill, FEMA could approve applications to acquire property or relocate structures if a project's planning or construction begins before a grant is awarded and if the project is exempt from environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1877 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase discretionary costs by \$10 million over the 2023-2027 period, but that spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
<a href="#">S. 2902</a>	Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2021	Ordered reported	10/06/21	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>S. 2902 would amend federal information security policies and authorize pilot programs to enhance federal cybersecurity. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2902 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											



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[S. 3423](#) Chance to Compete Act of 2022 Ordered reported 02/02/22 800 Between zero and \$500,000 0 Not estimated Yes No No [Matthew Pickford](#)

S. 3423 would require federal agencies to prioritize hiring based on demonstrable skills (through technical assessments and examinations) rather than on educational requirements. To support those changes, the Office of Personnel Management would be required to create a platform to share examination tools and a public website that tracks the types of assessments used to fill open positions. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3423 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing S. 3423. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

[S. 3531](#) National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy Act of 2022 Ordered reported 09/28/22 800 Between zero and \$500,000 0 Not estimated Yes No No [Matthew Pickford](#)

S. 3531 would require the federal government to produce the National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy to address vulnerabilities of federal agencies to climate change. The bill also would establish the position of Chief Resilience Officer and would authorize working groups to coordinate efforts between agencies to adapt to climate change. The Government Accountability Office would assess both the strategy and its implementation within two years of completion. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3531 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing S. 3531. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

[S. 4128](#) Improving Government for America's Taxpayers Act Ordered reported 05/25/22 800 0 0 Not estimated No No No [Matthew Pickford](#)

S. 4128 would require the Government Accountability Office to provide a consolidated report to the Congress on priority recommendations that remain unimplemented and share information publicly on the potential costs of those recommendations. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4128 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

[S. 4167](#) Federal Agency Performance Act of 2022 Ordered reported 05/25/22 800 Between zero and \$500,000 0 Not estimated Yes No No [Matthew Pickford](#)

S. 4167 would require the Office of Management and Budget to regularly conduct strategic reviews of agencies' performance goals and to ensure that agencies follow their strategic plans. The bill also would increase the amount of publicly available performance data and would require every agency to have a performance improvement officer. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4167 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

[S. 4326](#) Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit Stipend Act Ordered reported 08/03/22 750 0 0 Not estimated No No No [Jeremy Crimm](#)

S. 4326 would authorize Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to operate Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs)—teams of foreign law enforcement officials working with ICE to investigate and prosecute individuals involved in transnational criminal activity. The bill also would authorize ICE to pay stipends to TCIU members. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4326 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.



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<a href="#">S. 4399</a>	All-American Flag Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Between zero and \$500,000	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	S. 4399 would require federal agencies, with certain exceptions, to purchase United States flags that are sourced and produced domestically. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4399 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase discretionary costs by an insignificant amount over the 2023-2027 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.										
<a href="#">S. 4488</a>	Global Catastrophic Risk Management Act of 2022	Ordered reported	08/03/22	800	0	Between zero and \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	S. 4488 would establish an interagency committee to assess the risk of global catastrophes that could harm or destroy human civilization. The bill would require the President to develop a strategy based on the committee's recommendations to respond to such risks and require the Department of Homeland Security to lead an exercise to test the strategy. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4488 would have no effect on direct spending and an insignificant effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.										
<a href="#">S. 4516</a>	Combating Obstructive National Security Underreporting of Legitimate Threats (CONSULT) Act of 2022	Ordered reported	08/03/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	Between zero and \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	S. 4516 would require the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to develop policy and guidance to mitigate conflicts of interest in federal contracts involving national security or foreign policy interests. Contracts with the Chinese and Russian governments or affiliated entities as well as state sponsors of terrorism, among others, would be subject to the new policies. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4516 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.										
<a href="#">S. 4611</a>	IMPACTT Human Trafficking Act	Ordered reported	08/03/22	750	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
	S. 4611 would authorize the appropriation of \$800,000 annually to provide outreach and training for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) staff who have been exposed to trauma from working with victims of human trafficking. The bill also would authorize the appropriation of \$25 million annually for a victim assistance program within ICE. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4611 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill because based on information from the agency, we are not sure how much of the authorized amounts would be spent. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.										
<a href="#">S. 4623</a>	AGILE Procurement Act of 2022	Ordered reported	08/03/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	S. 4623 would amend federal recruitment, training, and retention policies to expand the pool of applicants for procurement and acquisition positions, establish a pilot program to hire and train staff to procure information and communications technology, and establish a working group to study the barriers private entities face when seeking to do business with the federal government. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4623 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.										



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<a href="#">S. 4629</a>	Federal Data Center Enhancement Act of 2022	Ordered reported	08/03/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
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S. 4629 would extend a program to consolidate existing federal data centers; the bill also would require the Office of Electronic Government to establish minimum requirements for new data centers that address their availability and use as well as protections against power failures, intrusions, and natural disasters. The bill provides guidance on the criteria to consider in developing those new requirements. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4629 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

<a href="#">S. 4645</a>	Enhancing DHS Drug Seizures Act	Ordered reported	08/03/22	750	Between zero and \$500,000	Between zero and \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
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S. 4645 would establish policies at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to help restrict the flow of illicit drugs into the United States. Specifically, it would authorize a danger-pay allowance for certain DHS employees deployed abroad. The bill also would create new criminal penalties for hindering immigration or border controls. Finally, the bill would authorize DHS to waive reimbursement from foreign governments for providing training to law enforcement personnel and impose various reporting requirements. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4645 would increase direct spending and revenues by an insignificant amount over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

<a href="#">S. 4687</a>	Safeguarding the Homeland From the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2022	Ordered reported	08/03/22	750	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
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S. 4687 would enhance the authority of the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to detect and counter unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). The bill also would authorize a pilot program expanding UAS mitigation authority for certain state and local governments. Finally, the bill would establish a national counter-UAS training center and require DHS to develop a database that tracks UAS-related incidents. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4687 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

<a href="#">S. 4816</a>	Access for Veterans to Records Act of 2022	Ordered reported	09/28/22	800	0	0	\$60 million	No	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
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S. 4816 would require the Archivist of the United States to submit a comprehensive plan for reducing the backlog of requests for records from the National Personnel Records Center. The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$60 million for that purpose. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4816 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase discretionary costs by \$60 million over the 2023-2027 period but that spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.



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<a href="#">S. 4828</a>	Governmentwide Executive Councils Administration and Performance Improvement Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>S. 4828 would establish consistent requirements for governmentwide executive councils, such as the Chief Acquisition Officers Council or the Chief Financial Officers Council. The bill would require each executive council to operate a public website, develop a charter, serve as an advisory body on governmentwide performance plans and goals, adopt a uniform structure, and publish annual reports. Additionally, the bill would establish an office within the General Services Administration to support the councils. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4828 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
<a href="#">S. 4882</a>	Fire Grants and Safety Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	450	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Jon Spertl</a>
<p>S. 4882 would reauthorize appropriations for the operation of the U.S. Fire Administration and two grant programs administered by the agency that provide assistance to state, local, and tribal fire departments. Those programs provide assistance for hiring and retaining firefighters and first responders as well as for training and for procuring equipment and vehicles. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4882 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											
<a href="#">S. 4893</a>	Lobbying Disclosure Improvement Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	Between zero and \$500,000	Not estimated	Yes	No	Yes	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>S. 4893 would amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act to require anyone registering as a lobbyist to disclose any claimed exemption from the Foreign Agents Registration Act. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4893 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) that would not exceed the annual threshold of \$184 million in 2022 (adjusted annually for inflation). The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UUMRA.</p>											
<a href="#">S. 4894</a>	Improving Government Efficiency and Workforce Development Through Federal Executive Boards Act of 2022	Ordered reported	09/28/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
<p>S. 4894 would establish Federal Executive Boards to improve collaboration among federal offices outside of Washington D.C. The Office of Personnel Management would oversee the boards, establish a fund for office operations, and require reports on activities. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4894 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>											



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<a href="#">S. 4902</a>	Invent Here, Make Here for Homeland Security Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	750	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
	<p>S. 4902 would, with some exceptions, require any product invented as a result of funding from the Department of Homeland Security to be manufactured in the United States. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4902 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>										
<a href="#">S. 4908</a>	Strengthening Agency Management and Oversight of Software Assets Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	800	Between zero and \$500,000	0	Not estimated	Yes	No	No	<a href="#">Matthew Pickford</a>
	<p>S. 4908 would direct federal agencies to generate software inventories, assess the software they use, and report that information to the Government Accountability Office and the Congress, among others. Upon completion of the assessment, agencies would be directed to develop a plan to consolidate software licenses, and the Office of Management and Budget would be required to submit a proposal to develop governmentwide licenses for the most widely used and most costly software. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4908 would have an insignificant effect on direct spending and no effect on revenues over the 2023-2032 period. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>										
<a href="#">S. 4919</a>	Protecting the Border from Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act	Ordered reported	09/28/22	750	0	0	Not estimated	No	No	No	<a href="#">Jeremy Crimm</a>
	<p>S. 4919 would require the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Department of Defense, to develop a unified strategy for countering unmanned aircraft systems at U.S. borders. The bill would also require the agencies to submit joint annual reports to the Congress describing the resources needed to implement the strategy. CBO estimates that enacting S. 4919 would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO has not estimated the discretionary costs of implementing the bill. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.</p>										