

S. 824, National Risk Management Act of 2023

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on March 29, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2028	2023-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No
		Mandate Effects	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 824 would establish an administrative process for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to study cyber and physical threats to critical infrastructure (such as power generation and water treatment facilities). The bill also would require CISA to periodically report to the Congress on proposals to mitigate such security risks.

CISA currently assesses security threats to critical infrastructure and shares risk mitigation strategies with nonfederal entities; thus, the bill would codify those responsibilities and would not impose new operating requirements on the agency. Using information about similar reporting requirements, CBO estimates that implementing S. 824 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2023-2028 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 Chad Chirico, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phillip L. Swagel'.

Phillip L. Swagel

Director, Congressional Budget Office