

S. 4000, Intragovernmental Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on May 25, 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	Mandate Effects	
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. 4000 would require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide the Congress with data on cyber threats to the information technology networks of the legislative branch. Under the bill, DHS would share classified and unclassified indicators of malicious cyber activity with the Congress. DHS also would offer workspace to Congressional cybersecurity personnel at the operations centers of the department.

Using information from DHS about the costs of similar information sharing programs, CBO estimates that implementing S. 4000 would cost about \$2 million annually, on average, totaling \$10 million over the 2022-2027 period. CBO expects that DHS would contract with a cybersecurity services provider to develop a threat-sharing platform and analyze malicious activity. 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.