

**S. 3290, National MEP Supply Chain Database Act of 2022**

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on May 11, 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)	0	129	135
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?	Yes, Under Threshold
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

S. 3290 would authorize the appropriation of \$31 million for fiscal year 2023 and \$26 million for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to develop and maintain a central database that tracks information critical to securing the U.S. manufacturing supply chain. The bill would require the agency to collect basic company information; an overview of the capabilities, accreditations, and products of companies; and proprietary data; companies would submit that information on a voluntary basis. NIST would administer the central database through its Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program, connecting state-level databases managed by each MEP center to the central database.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, and based on historical spending patterns for similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing S. 3290 would cost \$129 million over the 2023-2027 period and \$6 million after 2027 (see Table 1). The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 370 (commerce and housing credit).



**Table 1.**  
**Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under S. 3290**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2022-2027
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Authorization	0	31	26	26	26	26	135
Estimated Outlays	0	24	27	26	26	26	129

S. 3290 would preempt state, local, and tribal laws governing the public disclosure of information and records. Specifically, supply chain information submitted by a private entity to the database that includes a statement expressing an expectation of nondisclosure, would be exempt from state, local, and tribal public disclosure laws. That preemption would be an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Although the preemption would limit the application of state, local, and tribal laws and regulations, CBO estimates that S. 3290 would impose no duty on those governments that would result in additional spending or loss of revenue. Consequently, the cost of the mandate would not exceed the threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates (\$92 million in 2022, adjusted annually for inflation).

S. 3290 contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are David Hughes (for NIST) and Rachel Austin (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.