

### At a Glance

## S. 2274, Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Expansion Act

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on November 3, 2021

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2026	2022-2031
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	25	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2032?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

\* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.

#### The bill would

- Establish a cybersecurity apprenticeship program
- Create a cybersecurity training program for veterans and spouses of military personnel
- Extend reporting requirements for federal positions related to information technology and cybersecurity

#### Estimated budgetary effects would mainly stem from

- Hiring and training cybersecurity apprentices
- Developing cybersecurity training courses for veterans and military spouses
- Spending veterans' education benefits on cybersecurity training

**Detailed estimate begins on the next page.**



## Bill Summary

S. 2274 would require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a cybersecurity apprenticeship program to recruit and hire people to perform information technology and cybersecurity roles for the department. DHS also would provide apprentices with training courses and career development materials.

S. 2274 would require DHS to establish a program to provide cybersecurity training without charge to veterans who are eligible for education benefits administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

## Estimated Federal Cost

The estimated budgetary effects of S. 2274 are shown in Table 1. The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 050 (national defense).

**Table 1.**  
**Estimated Budgetary Effects of S. 2274**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars					2022-2026
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
Cybersecurity Apprentices						
Estimated Authorization	0	2	5	5	5	17
Estimated Outlays	0	2	5	5	5	17
Curriculum and Training						
Estimated Authorization	0	4	0	0	0	4
Estimated Outlays	0	2	2	0	0	4
Program Management Staff						
Estimated Authorization	*	1	1	1	1	4
Estimated Outlays	*	1	1	1	1	4
Total Changes						
Estimated Authorization	*	7	6	6	6	25
Estimated Outlays	*	5	8	6	6	25

\* = between zero and \$500,000.

In addition to the budgetary effects shown above, CBO estimates that enacting S. 2274 would have insignificant effects on direct spending and the deficit over the 2022-2031 period.

## Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 2274 will be enacted in the middle of fiscal year 2022 and that the required pilot programs would begin in fiscal year 2023. CBO also expects that cybersecurity apprentices would serve for a two-year term. Outlays are based on historical spending patterns for existing or similar programs.



### **Spending Subject to Appropriation**

CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$25 million over the 2022-2026 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

**Cybersecurity Apprentices.** S. 2274 would require DHS to recruit and hire apprentices to fill a range of information technology and cybersecurity roles across the department. On the basis of information from the Department of Labor about the average duration and salaries of apprenticeships, CBO expects that each apprentice would serve for two years at an average annual cost of about \$85,000 for salaries and benefits. CBO anticipates that DHS would hire the first cohort of apprentices in 2023 and that each cohort would include 25 people, the maximum annual number of new hires permitted under S. 2274. Because each cohort would serve for two years, CBO expects that DHS would employ 50 cyber apprentices each year once the second cohort is hired. On that basis and accounting for the effects of anticipated inflation, CBO estimates that salaries and benefits expenses of apprentices hired under S. 2274 would total \$17 million over the 2023-2026 period.

**Curriculum and Training.** S. 2274 would require DHS to develop cybersecurity training courses for the apprenticeship and veteran training programs authorized under the bill. CBO expects that DHS would contract with private-sector cybersecurity firms to design the curricula for these courses and create the online platforms to access the training. Based on the costs of similar programs at DHS, CBO estimates that cyber training services and materials would cost about \$4 million.

**Program Management Staff.** Using information about similar training programs, CBO anticipates that DHS would need five full-time employees to create and manage these new programs. CBO estimates that staff salaries would average about \$1 million annually over the 2022-2026 period.

### **Direct Spending**

Several provisions in S. 2274 would have insignificant effects on direct spending over the 2022-2031 period.

**Cybersecurity Training for Veterans and Military Spouses.** CBO expects that some veterans who are eligible for education benefits administered by VA would increase their use of those benefits as a result of the cybersecurity training program. Conversely, some veterans who otherwise would have used their benefits to enroll in a postsecondary education program would instead use them for cybersecurity training (which would typically cost less). The costs of VA education benefits are paid from mandatory appropriations. CBO estimates that the changes in the use of benefits would have insignificant net effects on direct spending over the 2022-2031 period.



**Cyber Security Workforce Assessment Extension.** S. 2274 would extend, from 2022 to 2025, the reporting requirements established under the Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act. Enacting that extension could affect direct spending by some agencies that use fees, receipts from the sale of goods, and other collections to cover operating costs. CBO estimates that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible because most of them can adjust amounts collected to accommodate changes in operating costs.

**Pay-As-You-Go Considerations:**

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2274 would have insignificant effects on direct spending and the deficit.

**Increase in Long-Term Deficits:** None.

**Mandates:** None.

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