

**S. 1097, Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act of 2021**

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on May 12, 2021

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2026	2022-2031
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	*
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2032?	<b>No</b>	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	<b>No</b>
		Contains private-sector mandate?	<b>No</b>
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 1097 would direct the Office of Personnel Management to create policies and procedures to allow federal cybersecurity professionals to temporarily work for another agency for up to one year. That requirement would expire five years following enactment. In addition, the bill would require the Government Accountability Office to report to the Congress on the effectiveness of the rotational program.

CBO estimates that implementing S. 1097 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2022-2026 period to issue regulations, train staff, and prepare the required report. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriations.

Enacting S. 1097 could affect direct spending by some agencies that can use fees, receipts from the sale of goods, and other collections to cover operating costs. Because most of those agencies can adjust amounts collected to reflect changes in operating costs, any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible, CBO estimates.

On July 21, 2021, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for H.R. 3599](#), the Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act of 2021, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Oversight and Reform on June 29, 2021. The two bills are similar, and CBO's estimates of



their costs are similar. Differences in CBO's estimates of the cost of implementing the bills reflect the assumption that H.R. 3599 would have been enacted in 2021.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Aldo Prospero. The estimate was reviewed by Leo Lex, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.