



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
COST ESTIMATE**

April 1, 2013

**H.R. 756  
Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013**

*As ordered reported by the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology  
on March 14, 2013*

**SUMMARY**

H.R. 756 would reauthorize several National Science Foundation (NSF) programs that aim to enhance cybersecurity (the protection of computers and computer networks from unauthorized access). The bill also would require the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to continue a cybersecurity awareness program and to develop standards for managing personal identifying information stored on computer systems. Finally, the bill would establish a task force to recommend actions to the Congress for improving research and development activities related to cybersecurity.

Based on information from NSF and NIST and assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 756 would cost \$504 million over the 2014-2018 period and \$52 million after 2018. Enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

H.R. 756 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

**ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 756 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 250 (general science, space, and technology).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2014- 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
<b>CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>						
NSF Cybersecurity Research Grants						
Authorization Level	119	119	119	0	0	357
Estimated Outlays	15	63	94	96	55	324
NSF Cybersecurity Research Centers						
Authorization Level	5	5	5	0	0	15
Estimated Outlays	1	3	4	4	2	14
NSF Cybersecurity Capacity Building Grants						
Authorization Level	25	25	25	0	0	75
Estimated Outlays	3	13	20	20	12	68
NSF Science and Advanced Technology Grants						
Authorization Level	4	4	4	0	0	12
Estimated Outlays	1	2	3	3	2	11
NSF Cybersecurity Graduate Traineeships						
Authorization Level	32	32	32	0	0	96
Estimated Outlays	4	17	25	26	15	87
Cybersecurity Task Force						
Estimated Authorization Level	1	0	0	0	0	1
Estimated Outlays	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total Changes under H.R. 756						
Estimated Authorization Level	186	185	185	0	0	556
Estimated Outlays	25	98	146	150	85	504

Notes: NSF = National Science Foundation.

Amounts may not sum to totals because of rounding.

## **BASIS OF ESTIMATE**

For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 756 will be enacted in fiscal year 2013 and that the authorized and necessary amounts will be appropriated each fiscal year beginning in 2014. Estimated outlays are based on historical spending patterns for NSF programs.

H.R. 756 would authorize appropriations for several NSF grant programs aimed at enhancing cybersecurity. The bill would authorize appropriations totaling \$357 million

over the 2014-2016 period to improve research on cybersecurity. In addition, H.R. 756 would authorize the appropriation of:

- \$15 million for grants to establish centers of cybersecurity research;
- \$75 million for grants to universities to improve cybersecurity programs and increase the number of students in fields related to cybersecurity. This includes a program to offer scholarships to students who pursue higher education related to cybersecurity and commit to public service after graduating;
- \$12 million for grants to institutions that grant associate degrees to develop cybersecurity programs and establish centers of excellence; and
- \$96 million for grants to higher education institutions to establish cybersecurity traineeship programs for graduate students.

H.R. 756 would establish a task force of academic and industry experts to advise the Office of Science and Technology Policy on issues related to cybersecurity. Based on information regarding the cost of similar activities, CBO estimates that carrying out this provision would cost \$1 million in 2014.

H.R. 756 also would direct NIST to establish standards and protocols to enhance cybersecurity, develop a strategy for the government to adopt cloud computing services (the use of servers and network storage to provide remote, on-demand access to shared computer applications and services), and promote cybersecurity awareness and education. Based on information from NIST, CBO estimates that these activities would have no significant impact on the federal budget because NIST currently performs similar activities under its existing authority.

**PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATION:** None.

## **INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT**

H.R. 756 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Institutions of higher education, including those that are publicly owned, may benefit from grants that help expand the professional development of faculty in cybersecurity-related courses and curricula.

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