



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

October 6, 2010

S. 3447 **Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act of 2010**

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs
on August 5, 2010*

SUMMARY

S. 3447 would modify existing education benefits offered to active-duty servicemembers, reserve members, veterans, and qualifying dependents of those who served in the Armed Forces on or after September 11, 2001. If enacted, CBO estimates this bill would increase direct spending for veterans readjustment benefits by about \$1.3 billion over the 2011-2015 period and about \$2.3 billion over the 2011-2020 period.¹

Pay-as-you-go procedures apply because enacting the legislation would affect direct spending. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues and would have no significant impact on spending subject to appropriation.

S. 3447 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 S. 3447 is shown in Table 1. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 700 (veterans benefits and services).

1. Different time periods are relevant for enforcing the current pay-as-you-go rules in the Senate and the House of Representatives. CBO estimates that enacting S. 3447 would increase direct spending by about \$1 billion over the 2011-2014 period and by about \$2.1 billion over the 2011-2019 period.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED BUDGETARY IMPACT OF S. 3447, THE POST-9/11 VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2010

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011-2015	2011-2020
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING												
Expansion of Educational Programs												
Estimated Budget Authority	63	190	304	315	311	307	304	300	296	293	1,183	2,683
Estimated Outlays	63	190	304	315	311	307	304	300	296	293	1,183	2,683
Payments for Education Assistance												
Estimated Budget Authority	34	-173	-178	-190	-210	-231	-244	-250	-253	-257	-717	-1,952
Estimated Outlays	34	-173	-178	-190	-210	-231	-244	-250	-253	-257	-717	-1,952
Eligibility for Post-9/11 GI Bill												
Education Benefits												
Estimated Budget Authority	137	164	177	172	165	158	150	145	149	154	815	1,571
Estimated Outlays	137	164	177	172	165	158	150	145	149	154	815	1,571
Other Provisions												
Estimated Budget Authority	5	-1	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-1	-23
Estimated Outlays	5	-1	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-1	-23
Total Changes in Direct Spending												
Estimated Budget Authority	239	180	301	296	264	231	206	190	187	185	1,280	2,279
Estimated Outlays	239	180	301	296	264	231	206	190	187	185	1,280	2,279

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

S. 3447 would modify the eligibility requirements for receiving benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill and adjust the amount of education assistance available to current and future beneficiaries. This estimate is based on information from the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the National Guard Bureau, the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Center for Education Statistics, and the College Board. CBO assumes the bill will be enacted by the end of calendar year 2010.

Expansion of Educational Programs

Under the Post-9/11 GI Bill, only veterans attending programs offered by degree-granting institutions of higher learning may receive education assistance. Several provisions in S. 3447 would expand eligibility to cover other forms of education and training, including certificate programs, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, flight training, and correspondence training. If enacted, CBO estimates that the following provisions would increase direct spending by \$2.7 billion over the 2011-2020 period (see Table 2).

TABLE 2. IMPACT OF S. 3447 ON EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE POST-9/11 GI BILL

	Outlays, by Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011-2015	2011-2020
Certificate and Non-Degree Programs	2	21	35	51	54	57	59	62	65	69	163	475
Apprenticeship and On-the-Job Training	11	67	67	62	55	48	42	35	28	21	262	436
Flight Training	*	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	13
Montgomery GI Bill Contributions	<u>50</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>1,759</u>							
Total Changes in Direct Spending	63	190	304	315	311	307	304	300	296	293	1,183	2,683

Notes: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

* = less than \$500,000.

Certificate and Non-Degree Programs. Section 105 would expand the definition of approved education programs to include certificate and non-college degree programs. CBO estimates this provision would result in about 6,000 additional veterans using the Post-9/11 GI Bill per year, with each using approximately \$8,000 a year in education benefits. Over the 2011-2020 period, CBO estimates the payment of tuition, fees, housing stipends, and annual book allowances to qualifying individuals would increase direct spending by about \$475 million.

Apprenticeship and On-the-Job Training. Section 105 also would expand the definition of approved programs to include apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs. CBO estimates that the number of individuals receiving Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits would increase by about 4,700 in 2011 and almost 6,800 by 2020 if those provisions were enacted. In addition, we estimate that amounts payable under section 105 for those programs would be about 30 percent and 55 percent greater than amounts currently paid under the Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) and the Reserve Educational Assistance Program (REAP), respectively, in 2011. (While significantly higher in 2011, we expect that those differences would decrease over time as both the current and newly proposed rates are tied to different inflation indices.) CBO estimates the increase in users and benefit amounts and the migration of MGIB and REAP users seeking the higher Post-9/11 GI Bill benefit would increase direct spending by about \$436 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Flight Training. Section 105 would expand the definition of approved education programs to include flight training. The amount of assistance payable would equal the actual cost of tuition and fees or \$12,000, adjusted annually for inflation, whichever is less. That rate is comparable to the amount currently paid for flight training under MGIB, but is

greater than the amount currently paid for such training under REAP. CBO estimates that about 160 REAP flight trainees each year would benefit from this provision. In 2011, we estimate those trainees would each use an average of \$8,000 in education benefits. After taking into consideration annual increases in tuition costs, we estimate the average benefit would grow to \$13,000 by 2020. In total, CBO estimates this provision would increase direct spending by about \$13 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Correspondence Training. Finally, section 105 would expand the definition of approved education programs to include correspondence training. Assistance for correspondence courses would equal the lesser of the actual cost of tuition and fees or \$10,000, adjusted annually for inflation. An average of 780 MGIB users over each of the past three years participated in correspondence training at an average annual cost of \$210 per user. With the increased availability of other forms of distance education opportunities, CBO assumes the number of correspondence students will decline from about 700 users in 2011 to about 270 users in 2020. Thus, we estimate the total increase in direct spending for correspondence students would be less than \$500,000 over the 2011-2020 period.

Montgomery GI Bill Contributions. Section 109 would authorize DoD to use the Education Benefits Fund to pay supplemental educational assistance offered under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. DoD currently offers such assistance through the MGIB program to support the recruitment and retention of individuals with specialized skills. This assistance provides up to \$950 per month in addition to the basic educational assistance to which an individual is otherwise entitled and is drawn from the DoD Education Benefits Fund. Under current law, supplemental assistance offered under the Post-9/11 GI Bill cannot be paid from that fund. Instead, servicemembers must enroll in MGIB and contribute \$1,200 through payroll deductions to receive the supplemental assistance. They are then allowed to transfer to the more generous Post-9/11 GI Bill and retain entitlement to the supplemental benefit.

Under section 109, servicemembers would no longer be required to enroll in MGIB to receive supplemental educational assistance. CBO believes this provision, combined with the provisions that expand the programs eligible for assistance under the Post-9/11 GI Bill, would eliminate any remaining incentive for servicemembers to enroll in MGIB. CBO estimates the loss of those MGIB contributions (currently counted as offsets to direct spending) would increase direct spending by about \$1.8 billion over the 2011-2020 period.

Payments for Education Assistance

Sections 102, 103, 104, and 106 would modify amounts payable for tuition, fees, housing stipends, and book allowances under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. Section 205 would modify amounts payable to certain veterans with service-connected disabilities. In addition, section 206 would modify the conditions under which interval payments may be paid to

students between school terms. CBO estimates that enacting those provisions would, on net, decrease direct spending for veterans education by about \$2 billion over the 2011-2020 period (see Table 3).

TABLE 3. IMPACT OF S. 3447 ON AMOUNTS PAYABLE FOR EDUCATION ASSISTANCE

	Outlays, by Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											2011-	2011-
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2020	
Interval Payments	0	-212	-214	-215	-220	-225	-230	-236	-244	-253	-861	-2,049	
Cap on Tuition and Fees	61	140	155	167	177	188	201	215	231	247	700	1,782	
Tuition and Fees, Net of Financial Assistance	-28	-64	-71	-78	-84	-90	-96	-103	-110	-118	-325	-842	
Modifications to Monthly Housing Stipend	-9	-74	-87	-105	-127	-149	-165	-173	-178	-183	-402	-1,250	
Housing Stipend in Lieu of Subsistence Allowance	4	23	24	26	28	29	30	31	32	33	105	260	
Allowance for Active-Duty Books and Supplies	<u>-6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>147</u>	
Total Changes in Direct Spending	34	-173	-178	-190	-210	-231	-244	-250	-253	-257	-717	-1,952	

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Interval Payments. Section 206 would modify the conditions under which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may make payments to students during the interval between consecutive school terms. Under current law, VA may continue to pay education benefits during intervals between semesters, quarters, or summer sessions. This section of S. 3447 would allow payment only during periods when schools are temporarily closed under an Executive Order of the President or because of an emergency situation. CBO estimates that an average of 260,000 students will receive interval payments averaging \$875 per year under current law. Under this provision, we expect interval payments would be paid very rarely; thus, we estimate this provision would result in savings of about \$2 billion over the 2011-2020 period.

Cap on Tuition and Fees Under sections 102, 103, and 104, amounts payable to public institutions for veterans education would equal the actual cost of in-state tuition and fees, reduced by the amount of any institutional, state, federal, or employer-based financial assistance specifically designated to defray tuition and fee expenses. Amounts payable to private and foreign institutions would be limited to the actual cost of tuition and fees or \$20,000, adjusted annually for inflation, whichever is less. Under current law, the Post-9/11 GI Bill pays the actual cost of tuition and fees up to the highest in-state tuition charged by a public educational institution in the state where the school is located. For

students enrolled at foreign institutions of higher learning, the Post-9/11 GI Bill pays the actual cost of tuition and fees up to the average amount of tuition and fees paid to undergraduate in-state students throughout the United States.

Based on information from VA, CBO estimates that the national average of the highest in-state tuition and fees payable for Post-9/11 GI Bill users will be about \$17,300 in 2011. Under current law, students attending institutions where tuition and fees exceed their state's cap may be eligible for additional assistance under the Yellow Ribbon GI Education Enhancement Program. When an institution enters into a Yellow Ribbon Program (YRP) agreement with VA, it agrees to cover a portion of the student's tuition shortfall. VA then matches the institution's contribution to further reduce or eliminate the student's out-of-pocket expenses.

The proposed \$20,000 cap would result in a 16 percent increase in payments over amounts that would be paid using the formula cap under current law. The new cap also would raise the threshold for when a participating institution's YRP contributions would take effect. CBO estimates that approximately 105,000 students will attend private and foreign institutions in 2011, and about 65,000 of them will receive funds through the YRP. In total, CBO estimates that instituting a \$20,000 per year cap on tuition and fees paid to private and foreign institutions would increase direct spending by about \$1.8 billion over the 2011-2020 period.

Tuition and Fees, Net of Financial Assistance. In estimating the net cost of tuition and fees after applying available financial assistance, CBO expects that total financial assistance received by beneficiaries of the Post-9/11 GI Bill will be significantly less than amounts received by comparable nonveterans. Education institutions would realize that the assistance offered to eligible veterans would reduce the amounts paid by VA rather than by the student. Thus, they would allocate their limited aid dollars to other students. Also, we expect that few, if any, users of the Post-9/11 GI Bill would take the time to apply for scholarships specifically designated to defray tuition and fee expenses if their efforts result in reducing amounts paid by VA. Drawing on financial assistance data from the College Board, CBO estimates the average amount of assistance per user (other than loans and any funds provided under section 401(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965) received by beneficiaries of the Post-9/11 GI Bill to be about \$215—a fraction of the average amount provided to comparable nonveterans. Such savings would reduce direct spending by \$842 million over the 2011-2020 period, CBO estimates.

Modifications to Monthly Housing Stipend. Section 106 would delay the annual increase in housing stipends from January 1 to August 1, the beginning of the academic year. Stipend payment rates established on August 1 would remain effective throughout the entire academic year. Those payments would be further adjusted by section 102 to reflect whether a student is attending on a full-time or part-time basis. In addition, section 102

would provide monthly housing stipends to students pursuing programs entirely through distance education who are enrolled on more than a half-time basis and not serving on active duty. Under current law: annual increases in housing stipends go into effect January 1 of each year; students are paid the current monthly stipend rate regardless of the academic calendar; students who pursue programs of education on more than a half-time basis are paid the full amount of the stipend; and students who pursue programs of education solely through distance learning are not entitled to a housing stipend. Collectively, the proposed stipend adjustments would result in net savings of about \$1.3 billion over the 2011-2020 period.

Housing Stipend in Lieu of Subsistence Allowance. Section 205 would allow veterans with service-connected disabilities that participate in a program of vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of title 38 of the U.S. Code, and who are also entitled to Post-9/11 GI Bill education benefits, to choose whether to receive the monthly housing stipend payable under the Post-9/11 GI Bill or a monthly subsistence allowance. Under current law, those veterans must withdraw from the vocational rehabilitation program in order to receive Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits. In doing so, they are no longer entitled to the counseling and support services provided by the vocational rehabilitation program. Based on information from VA, CBO estimates that, on average, about 21,000 of the individuals who participate in the vocational rehabilitation program each year would choose the housing stipend payment over the subsistence payment. We estimate that the average monthly housing stipend will be about \$600 greater than the average subsistence payment in 2011; after taking into consideration cost-of-living increases, we estimate that the difference will grow to \$670 by 2020. If enacted, CBO estimates that section 205 would increase direct spending by \$260 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Allowance for Active-Duty Books and Supplies. Under section 103, active-duty servicemembers would be eligible for an annual allowance of \$1,000 for books and supplies. CBO estimates that making that allowance available to the estimated 19,000 users of the Post-9/11 GI Bill that are on active duty in 2011—increasing to 25,000 by 2020—would increase direct spending by \$147 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Eligibility for Post-9/11 GI Bill Education Benefits

Section 101 would amend the eligibility requirements for the Post-9/11 GI Bill that apply to certain National Guard members, servicemembers receiving less than honorable discharges, and graduates of the Coast Guard Academy. On net, CBO estimates that enacting those provisions would increase direct spending by about \$1.6 billion over the 2011-2020 period (see Table 4).

TABLE 4. IMPACT OF S. 3447 ON POST-9/11 GI BILL EDUCATION BENEFIT ELIGIBILITY

	Outlays, by Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars										2011-	2011-
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2020
National Guard	158	186	199	195	189	182	175	171	176	183	927	1,814
Honorable Service Requirement	-21	-22	-22	-23	-24	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-112	-242
Coast Guard Academy Graduates	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	*	*	*	*	*	*	<u>-1</u>
Total Changes in Direct Spending	137	164	177	172	165	158	150	145	149	154	815	1,571

Notes: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

* = less than \$500,000.

National Guard. Under current law, service in the Active-Guard Reserve Program as well as service performed by National Guardsmen called to duty by the President or the Secretary of Defense under section 502(f) of title 32, U.S. States Code, are not recognized as qualifying service under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. For servicemembers who performed such duties, education benefits are limited to MGIB and REAP. Section 101 would recognize such full-time duty as qualifying service for benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. Based on information obtained from the National Guard Bureau, CBO estimates that under this provision, an additional 131,000 National Guardsmen would be immediately eligible for benefits and that each year 8,000 additional National Guardsmen would qualify for benefits. The addition of this newly eligible population would result in about a 25 percent increase in total reservists eligible for benefits. Assuming a proportionate increase in usage, plus an estimated 5 percent increase in usage from those who are currently eligible but would not have otherwise used education benefits, CBO estimates that under this provision direct spending would increase by about \$1.8 billion over the 2011-2020 period.

Honorable Service Requirement. Servicemembers discharged or released from active duty because of a preexisting medical condition, hardship, or a physical or mental condition not considered a disability are eligible for education benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill, regardless of the type of discharge they receive. Section 101 would limit eligibility for the Post-9/11 GI Bill for such veterans to those whose service was characterized as honorable. Based on information from the DoD, approximately 2,900 veterans per year would no longer be eligible for education assistance under that limitation. CBO estimates that, under current law, approximately half of those veterans will each use about \$15,000 in benefits in 2011 and, after cost-of-living increases, about \$20,000 in benefits in 2020. If enacted, this provision would reduce direct spending by \$242 million over the 2011-2020 period, CBO estimates.

Coast Guard Academy Graduates. This provision would delay eligibility for Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits for graduates of the Coast Guard Academy, aligning their eligibility with graduates of the other three Military Academies. Currently, Coast Guard Academy graduates do not have to fulfill their service obligation, as is required of graduates from the other Military Academies, before using benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill. Based on information from the U.S. Coast Guard, CBO estimates that about 105 Academy graduates, from the graduating classes of 2015-2020, would have each used about \$8,000 in education benefits within their obligated service period. CBO estimates that this change in eligibility would reduce direct spending by about \$1 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Other Provisions

Several other provisions of S. 3447 would make changes to other education assistance programs. CBO estimates that enacting those provisions would reduce direct spending by \$23 million over the 2011-2020 period (see Table 5).

TABLE 5. IMPACT OF S. 3447 ON OTHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

	Outlays, by Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011-2015	2011-2020
Bar to Duplication of Benefits	-1	-9	-10	-11	-10	-11	-12	-14	-15	-16	-41	-109
Transfer of Unused Education Benefits	2	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	6	18	42
Reporting Fees	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20	40
Licensure and Certification Tests	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	4
Total Changes in Direct Spending	5	-1	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-1	-23

Notes: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

* = less than \$500,000.

Bar to Duplication of Benefits. Sections 111 and 202 would prohibit individuals from concurrently receiving benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill and under the following education assistance programs: the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship; National Call-to-Service education assistance; and Survivors' and Dependents' Education Assistance benefits. Dependents also would not be allowed to concurrently use education benefits transferred from more than one servicemember. In addition, section 111 would reduce or eliminate certain dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) or pension payments for those receiving benefits through the Post-9/11 GI Bill or those whose dependents receive such benefits. CBO estimates those provisions would affect approximately 320 recipients and 1,800 surviving spouses receiving DIC payments in

2011 (only two months of savings would be realized from those affected individuals in 2011 because of the specified effective date of August 1, 2011). Under current law, each of the 320 recipients of education benefits may receive, on average, about \$11,300 in concurrent education benefits and each of the 1,800 surviving spouses with a child attending school under the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship may receive about \$230 in additional monthly DIC payments. CBO estimates that prohibiting those payments would result in savings of \$109 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Transfer of Unused Education Benefits. Section 110 would allow qualifying uniformed members of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to transfer unused education benefits from the Post-9/11 GI Bill to their dependents. Currently, those uniformed members are not allowed to transfer those benefits. Based on information from PHS and NOAA, CBO estimates that under this provision 200 dependents would use about \$10,200 in Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits in 2011 and that, by 2020, 300 dependents would each use about \$19,200 in education benefits. In total, we estimate that direct spending would increase by \$42 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Reporting Fees. Reporting fees are payable to educational institutions at a rate of \$7 per eligible enrolled veteran or \$11 in cases where educational institutions assume temporary custody of education assistance checks until the time of registration. Section 204 would increase the amount of those fees from \$7 and \$11 to \$12 and \$15, respectively. CBO estimates that change would increase direct spending by \$40 million over the 2011-2020 period.

Licensure and Certification Tests. The Post 9/11 GI Bill provides both an entitlement to 36 months of education benefits and to having the fees paid for one examination related to licensing and certification.

Section 107 would allow eligible individuals to have multiple examinations paid for, but would reduce their remaining entitlement by one month for every \$1,667 spent on examination fees. Thus, while this provision would allow students to have more tests paid for, it would eliminate the current “free,” or non-chargeable, test. Based on an analysis of data about the use of MGIB funds to pay for licensure and certification tests, CBO estimates that, on net, this provision would increase direct spending by \$4 million over the 2011-2020 period.

National Exams. Section 108 would allow eligible individuals to use their Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits to pay fees for exams, such as the Scholastic Aptitude Test, Law School Admission Test, Graduate Record Exam, and Graduate Management Admission Test, as well as for tests providing course credit at institutions of higher learning, such as Advanced Placement exams and College-Level Examination Program tests. Like licensure and

certification tests, all payments made for such exams would reduce an individual's remaining benefits by one month for every \$1,667 spent on examination fees. Based on an analysis of data on the use of MGIB funds for national exams, CBO estimates that this provision would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 over the 2011-2020 period.

Extension of Delimiting Dates. Section 201 would extend the availability of education benefits for individuals designated as caregivers of disabled veterans under section 1720G of title 10 of the U.S. Code. The length of the extension would match the period of time an individual was prevented from using benefits while caring for a disabled veteran. CBO estimates that extension would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 over the 2011-2020 period.

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 and revenues. CBO estimates that by modifying the eligibility requirements and amounts payable for current and future users of the Post-9/11 GI Bill, S. 3447 would increase direct spending for veterans' education benefits. The net changes in outlays that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table.

CBO Estimate of Pay-As-You-Go Effects for S. 3447 as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs on August 5, 2010

	Outlays, by Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											2011-	2011-	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2020		
NET INCREASE IN THE DEFICIT														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	239	180	301	296	264	231	206	190	187	185	1,280	2,279		

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 3447 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. Public institutions of higher education would benefit from an increase in fees paid to them for reporting enrollment information to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR:

S. 3447 contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

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