

**At a Glance**

**H.R. 7309, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022**

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor on April 5, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2027	2022-2032
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	221	439
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	221	439
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	46,386	80,764

Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033?	< \$5 billion	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

**The bill would**

- Revise and reauthorize programs that provide job training, employment, adult education and literacy, and rehabilitation services
- Authorize the appropriation of specific amounts for those programs

**Estimated budgetary effects would mainly stem from**

- Authorizing appropriations for grants to provide employment-related services
- Increasing appropriations for Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants

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

## Bill Summary

H.R. 7309 would reauthorize and amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (including the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act), the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

## Estimated Federal Cost

The estimated budgetary effect of H.R. 7309 is shown in Table 1. The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 500 (education, employment, training, and social services).

<b>Table 1. Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 7309</b>													
<b>By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars</b>												2022- 2027	2022- 2032
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032		
<b>Increases in Direct Spending</b>													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	103	102	104	107	109	112	114	117	120	130	525	1,118
Estimated Outlays	0	41	58	43	38	41	42	41	42	44	49	221	439
<b>Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation</b>													
Authorization	0	10,957	11,866	12,855	13,927	15,092	16,363	1,216	0	0	0	64,697	82,276
Estimated Outlays	0	1,258	8,607	10,799	12,260	13,462	14,592	13,941	4,134	1,371	340	46,386	80,764

## Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes the bill would be enacted late in fiscal year 2022. Estimated outlays are based on historical spending patterns for the affected programs.

## Direct Spending

H.R. 7309 would reauthorize the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants program, a program authorized by the Rehabilitation Act that provides grants to state agencies for services provided to people with disabilities. The authorization for the program expired in 2021 but because the Congress provided an appropriation for 2022 the program is authorized through the end of that fiscal year. The bill would reauthorize the program through 2028, and that authorization would automatically be extended for one-year, through 2029, under provisions in the Rehabilitation Act. Following the rules in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, CBO’s baseline projections incorporate the assumption that the amount appropriated in 2022 (the last year of the program’s authorization), adjusted for inflation, will continue in the years after 2022.



The bill would provide \$4.05 billion in mandatory funds for the grant program in 2023. That amount is \$103 million more than the amount CBO projects in our baseline for 2023—\$3.95 billion. Under current law, those amounts would be reduced by \$225 million in 2023 for sequestration, which is a cancellation of budgetary resources. Funding in each year thereafter would be adjusted annually by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), as provided in current law.

By reauthorizing the program from 2023 through 2029, enacting the bill would increase budget authority by \$29.4 billion over that period; since CBO's baseline projections incorporate the assumption that funding will continue even after the authorization expires, we estimate that total budget authority would be \$43.9 billion from 2023-2032 under the policy. However, consistent with the Deficit Control Act, the cost to extend the grants at their current-law level is included in CBO's baseline projections and is not attributable to the bill. Thus, relative to that baseline projection, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would increase budget authority by \$103 million in 2023 and by \$1.1 billion over the 2022-2032 period.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) allowed the Department of Education to spend unused funds from the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants program to conduct projects aimed at increasing employment for people with disabilities. As required by the Deficit Control Act, CBO projected that spending for every year in the baseline, adjusted for inflation. Because H.R. 7309 would not allow the department to use unspent funds for that purpose, CBO estimates that a small portion of the funding provided for the program would remain unspent. After accounting for that change and based on historical spending patterns, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would increase direct spending for vocational rehabilitation state grants by \$439 million over the 2023-2032 period, relative to CBO's baseline projections.

### **Spending Subject to Appropriation**

H.R. 7309 would authorize the appropriation of \$82.3 billion over the 2022-2032 period. Assuming appropriation of those amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$80.8 billion over the 2022-2032 period (see Table 2).

**Title II: Workforce Development Activities.** Title II of the bill would revise and reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including grants to provide employment and training services for adults, dislocated workers, veterans, youth, and individuals with barriers to employment. The bill would authorize the appropriation of specific amounts for fiscal years 2023 through 2028 for the programs; those authorizations would total \$72.2 billion over the 2022-2032 period. Assuming the appropriation of the stated amounts, CBO estimates that implementing title II would cost \$70.7 billion over the same period.



**Table 2.**  
**Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under H.R.7309**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2022-2027	2022-2032
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032		
<b>Title II, Workforce Development Activities</b>													
Authorization	0	9,650	10,494	11,413	12,413	13,503	14,694	0	0	0	0	57,473	72,167
Estimated Outlays	0	1,037	7,569	9,495	10,838	11,961	13,015	12,473	2,972	1,060	277	40,900	70,697
<b>Title III, Adult Education and Family Literacy</b>													
Authorization	0	785	824	866	909	954	1,002	1,002	0	0	0	4,338	6,342
Estimated Outlays	0	24	590	776	855	898	942	988	970	251	48	3,143	6,342
<b>Title V, Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act</b>													
Authorization	0	74	78	82	86	90	95	0	0	0	0	410	505
Estimated Outlays	0	7	62	69	74	83	88	82	21	8	2	295	496
<b>Title VI, Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973</b>													
Authorization	0	448	470	494	519	545	572	214	0	0	0	2,476	3,262
Estimated Outlays	0	190	386	459	493	520	547	398	171	52	13	2,048	3,229
<b>Total Changes</b>													
Authorization	0	10,957	11,866	12,855	13,927	15,092	16,363	1,216	0	0	0	64,697	82,276
Estimated Outlays	0	1,258	8,607	10,799	12,260	13,462	14,592	13,941	4,134	1,371	340	46,386	80,764

**Title III: Adult Education and Family Literacy.** Title III would revise and reauthorize the adult training services in WIOA. The bill would authorize the appropriation of specific amounts for fiscal years 2023 through 2028; that authorization would automatically be extended for one year, through 2029, under the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA). H.R. 7309 would authorize the appropriation of \$6.3 billion over the 2022-2032 period. Assuming the appropriation of the stated amounts, CBO estimates that implementing title III would cost \$6.3 billion over the same period.

**Title V: Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act.** Title V would revise and reauthorize the workforce and labor market information system in the Wagner-Peyser Act. The bill would authorize the appropriation of specific amounts for fiscal years 2023 through 2028, totaling \$505 million over the 2022-2032 period. Assuming the appropriation of the stated amounts, CBO estimates that implementing title V would cost \$496 million over the same period.

**Title VI: Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.** Title VI would reauthorize programs in the Rehabilitation Act that provide support to people with disabilities. The Departments of Education and Health and Human Services operate the programs which fund



training and technical assistance, research, demonstrations, advocacy, and independent living services. Title VI also would reauthorize two independent agencies: the National Council on Disability, which is responsible for reviewing federal law and policies affecting individuals with disabilities; and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, which develops guidelines to ensure access to buildings, transportation vehicles, and telecommunications equipment for individuals with disabilities.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of specific amounts for fiscal years 2023 through 2028 for those programs; rehabilitation programs run by the Department of Education would automatically be extended for one year, through 2029, under GEPA. In total, title VI would authorize the appropriation of \$3.3 billion over the 2022-2032 period. Assuming the appropriation of the stated amounts, CBO estimates that implementing title VI would cost \$3.2 billion over the 2022-2032 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 or revenues. The net changes in outlays that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.**  
**CBO’s Estimate of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects of H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, as Ordered Reported by the House Committee of Education and Labor on April 5, 2022**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2022-2027	2022-2032
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032		
	<b>Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit</b>												
Pay-As-You-Go Effect	0	41	58	43	38	41	42	41	42	44	49	221	439

**Increase in Long-Term Deficits**

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7309 would not increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033.

**Mandates:** None.



## **Estimate Prepared By**

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