Congressional Budget Office
Cost Estimate

November 4, 2026

H.R. 8183, Modernizing Access to Talents, Credentials, and Hiring Act of 2026

As reported by the House Committee on Education and Workforce on October 29, 2026

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2027	2027-2031	2027-2036
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	7	136	not estimated

Increases *net direct spending* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2037?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No
		Mandate Effects	
Increases *on-budget deficits* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2037?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

H.R. 8183 would direct the Secretary of Labor to establish a pilot program to provide grants for states to build workforce longitudinal data systems, talent marketplaces, and related tools. The bill would require the Secretary to allocate to the pilot program between 5 percent and 10 percent of funding of the Dislocated Worker Assistance (DWA) national reserve each fiscal year starting in 2027. The bill also would require the Department of Labor (DOL) to provide technical assistance to grantees and develop tools to assess workers' skills.

The authorization of Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014—which includes DWA—expired after 2020, but funds have been provided in annual appropriation acts since that expiration. For this analysis, CBO estimates only the cost to implement the new activities specified in the bill and not the cost of reauthorizing DWA.

WIOA requires the Secretary to allocate 20 percent of the amounts appropriated for DWA to the national reserve. In 2026, $1.4 billion was appropriated for DWA and $301 million was allocated to the national reserve, slightly more than the 20 percent required by law. CBO's estimate of the authorization for the pilot program reflects the assumption that funding for DWA would be provided each year, along with adjustments for inflation, and that 20 percent of the amount appropriated would be allocated to the national reserve. Further, CBO estimates that the Secretary would allocate 10 percent of the national reserve funding for the

pilot program. Thus, CBO estimates that the pilot program would receive $29 million in 2027, rising to $33 million in 2031, for a total of $155 million over the 2027–2031 period. Using historical spending patterns, CBO estimates that outlays for the pilot program would total $112 million over that period.

On the basis of information from DOL about the cost of similar activities, CBO estimates that, over the 2027–2031 period, DOL would require $10 million to administer the pilot program and $14 million to provide technical assistance and develop the skills assessment tools.

In total, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8183 would cost $136 million over the 2027–2031 period, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts.

The estimated budgetary effects of the legislation are shown in Table 1. The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 600 (income security).

Table 1.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 8183

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars					
	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2027-2031
	Increases or Decreases (-) in Spending Subject to Appropriation					
Grants						
Estimated Authorization	29	30	31	32	33	155
Estimated Outlays	3	22	27	29	31	112
Administration Costs						
Estimated Authorization	2	2	2	2	2	10
Estimated Outlays	2	2	2	2	2	10
Technical Assistance and Skills Assessment Tools						
Estimated Authorization	2	3	3	3	3	14
Estimated Outlays	2	3	3	3	3	14
Total Changes						
Estimated Authorization	33	35	36	37	38	179
Estimated Outlays	7	27	32	34	36	136

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