September 13, 2022

CBO's Estimate of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects of H.R. 7939, the Student Veteran Emergency Relief Act of 2022, as Posted to the Website of the Clerk of the House on September 9, 2022
https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20220912/BILLS-117hr7939-SUSv1.pdf

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2022-2027	2022-2032
Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit													
Pay-As-You-Go Effect	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-12	1	5	-2

Components do not sum to totals because of rounding.

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 procedures are shown here. Enacting H.R. 7939 would not significantly increase on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033.

The bill would make the following changes to programs affecting various benefits administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

Section 16 would temporarily increase fees VA charges borrowers for home loan guarantees in 2031.

Sections 2 through 8 would authorize VA to pay additional educational and vocational benefits because of emergency situations.

Section 10 would expand eligibility for the Post-9/11 GI Bill to veterans who received sole survivorship discharges.

Section 18 would provide service members and their spouses additional flexibility to choose their place of residence for the purposes of determining their state and local taxes. For taxpayers who itemize deductions on their federal income tax returns, some or all of their state and local taxes may be deductible. Thus, to the extent that taxpayers reduce their state and local tax liability, they may owe more in federal income taxes; however, CBO and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation estimate those additional revenues would be insignificant.

H.R. 7939 would impose intergovernmental mandates as defined under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by requiring states to recognize most occupational licenses of military spouses that have been issued by another state, a preemption of state laws. As a result, states would be unable to collect fees for issuing occupational licenses to military spouses practicing in the state. CBO estimates the loss in revenue would not exceed the threshold for intergovernmental mandates established in UMRA ($92 million in 2022, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill also would impose private-sector mandates on gym and home security service providers by allowing service members ordered to permanently relocate to cancel some contracts. It also would allow service members, spouses, and their dependents to cancel some contracts for phone, television, internet, multimedia services, gym, and home security services if a stop movement order is issued in response to a local, national, or global emergency. This would apply retroactively to March 1, 2020. CBO estimates the cost of the mandate would not exceed the threshold for private-sector mandates established in UMRA ($184 million in 2022, adjusted annually for inflation).

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