

S. 1321, Defending the Integrity of Voting Systems Act

As reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on May 22, 2019

| By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars | 2019 | 2019-2024 | 2019-2029 |
|--|------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Direct Spending (Outlays) | 0 | * | * |
| Revenues | 0 | * | * |
| Deficit Effect | 0 | * | * |
| Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pay-as-you-go procedures apply? | Yes | Mandate Effects | |
| Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030? | No | Contains intergovernmental mandate? | Excluded |
| | | Contains private-sector mandate? | Excluded |
| * = less than \$500,000 | | | |

S. 1321 would broaden the coverage of current laws that prohibit the use of computers to interfere with voting systems. People who violate the bill's provisions could be subject to criminal fines, so the federal government might collect additional fines under the legislation. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent without further appropriation action. CBO expects that any additional revenues and associated direct spending would not be significant because relatively few additional cases would probably be affected.

CBO has not reviewed S. 1321 for intergovernmental or private-sector mandates. Section 4 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act excludes from the application of that act any legislative provisions that would enforce constitutional rights of individuals. CBO has determined that this legislation falls within that exclusion because it would enforce constitutional voting rights by protecting the systems through which voting occurs.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Mark Grabowicz (for federal costs) and Andrew Laughlin (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.