

S. 4528, Improving Digital Identity Act of 2022

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on September 28, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2027	2023-2032
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	1	4	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year	No	Contains intergovernmental ma	Indate? No
periods beginning in 2033?		Contains private-sector mandat	te? No

S. 4528 would establish a task force to coordinate federal, state, and private-sector efforts to develop digital identity credentials, such as driver's licenses, passports, and birth certificates. The task force would identify best practices and publish guidelines for federal and state agencies to consider when implementing digital identity programs. Under the bill, the task force would submit periodic reports to the Congress on its findings and would terminate three years after enactment.

The task force would consist of representatives from federal agencies, state governments, and private entities. Using information about the cost of similar efforts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 4528 would cost \$4 million over the 2023-2027 period for staff salaries, travel, and other administrative expenses to operate the task force. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Enacting the bill could affect direct spending by some federal agencies that are allowed to use fees, receipts from the sale of goods, and other collections to cover operating costs. CBO estimates that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible because most of them can adjust amounts collected to reflect changes in operating costs.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Aldo Prosperi. The estimate was reviewed by Leo Lex, Deputy Director of Budget.