

cards for free to citizens who cannot afford to pay for one.

In the three states that currently require voters to show photo identification when voting, states provide such cards for free to those who cannot afford them. CBO expects that those states would comply with this mandate without incurring significant additional costs. The 47 states that do not currently require all voters to show photo identification when voting would be required to issue free cards to indigent citizens. While the costs vary by state, on average, states charge about \$10 for identification cards that are not driver's licenses. Based on information from the states that currently have photo identification requirements and on nationwide studies of those without photo identification, CBO expects that about 4 percent of the population likely would apply for and receive a free card as a result of this bill's requirements. CBO estimates that the costs to state, local, and tribal governments would total about \$70 million, with most costs occurring in calendar year 2008. The bill would authorize funds to cover these costs.

Issuing Identification Cards for Proof of Citizenship

The bill also would require states to issue, by 2010, identification cards for which applicants would be required to provide proof of citizenship. Under current law, states do not collect or place citizenship status of an applicant on their driver's license or other identification cards, although they will begin collecting such information in May 2008 under the requirements of the REAL ID Act. CBO expects that by 2010, roughly half of the voting-age population will have a driver's license that complies with the terms of the REAL ID Act, although such licenses would not necessarily comply with the requirements of this bill.

States could place the citizenship information they collect on these driver's licenses and would incur only small additional costs to comply with the requirements of this bill.

Of the remaining population (those people whose driver's licenses would not come up for renewal until after November 2010), CBO expects that about 20 percent could vote using a passport to prove citizenship. The remaining population—about 50 million people—would be required to either renew their driver's licenses early or to obtain voter identification cards as authorized by the bill. The costs of processing such a large number of applications by 2010 would be substantial. While the costs to states would vary, they would include providing new licenses or identification cards, establishing new databases, hiring and training new staff, and providing services to a large number of additional residents. CBO cannot estimate the total costs of this mandate, but they likely would far exceed the threshold established in UMRA.

State governments may choose to use revenues received from fees to cover the expenses associated with this mandate. Under UMRA, however, these revenues are considered a means of financing and as such are not counted against the mandate costs of H.R. 4844 for purposes of determining whether costs would exceed the UMRA threshold.

Estimated impact on the private sector: By requiring individuals to have a government-issued identification to vote in a federal election, H.R. 4844 would impose new private-sector mandates, as defined in UMRA. Based on information from government and other sources, CBO estimates that the cost to comply with those mandates would exceed the annual threshold established by UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$128 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation) in at least one of the first five years the mandates are in effect.

Under the bill, the requirement for an individual to have a government-issued identification for federal elections would be implemented in two phases. In 2008, the bill would require individuals to provide "a government-issued, current, and valid photo identification" to the appropriate election official when voting in person. Individuals voting other than in person would be required to submit "a copy of a government-issued, current, and valid photo identification" along with their ballot. Certain voters in the uniformed services who are absent from the United States during the election would be exempt from this requirement. Individuals who wish to vote and who do not have an appropriate identification card would have to obtain one. Government identification cards such as a passport, a driver's license, or a state-issued photo identification would meet the requirement for voting in federal elections. On average, the state-issued photo identification would be the least expensive method to comply. For individuals who need to obtain identification, the cost of complying with the first phase of the mandate would be fees charged by states along with other expenses for individuals to obtain the photo identification. The bill would prohibit states from charging a fee to any individual who provides an attestation that they cannot afford the fee for a photo identification. In addition, the incremental costs for individuals voting other than in person would be the expense of making a copy of their identification.

Beginning with the regularly scheduled general election for federal offices held in November 2010 and each subsequent federal election, individuals who want to vote would have to get "a government-issued, current, and valid photo identification for which the individual was required to provide proof of United States citizenship as a condition for the issuance of the identification." Passports would meet that requirement. Individuals without passports may be able to use drivers' licenses that are issued and compliant with the REAL ID Act, depending on whether those licenses also meet the requirements of this bill. The REAL ID Act requires states to meet minimum standards for the documentation required by applicants for drivers' licenses and identification cards. Under current law, state-issued drivers' licenses are supposed to be compliant with the REAL ID Act by May 2008. Individuals who have obtained driver's licenses between now and when their state becomes compliant with the REAL ID Act would have to renew their licenses early or obtain another state-issued identification in order to vote in 2010. Based on information from government and other sources regarding the percentage of individuals that renew licenses each year, the percentage of individuals with passports; and the number of individuals that vote in federal elections, CBO estimates that the cost to comply with this mandate would exceed UMRA's annual threshold.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Matthew Pickford; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Sarah Puro; Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO REGINALD B. KNIGHT

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Reginald "Reggie" Knight for his outstanding service to his community.

Reggie graduated from Cass Technical High School in Detroit in 1954. Soon after, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps, serving in Vietnam as a Recon Platoon Sergeant. He became senior enlisted Staff Assistant to the Commanding Officer of Fighter Attack Squadron 323 at the Marine Corps Air Station in El Toro, CA before he retired in 1974 as a Sergeant Major.

After Reggie retired from the Marines, he began working for the Veterans Administration (VA), serving as the representative at Saddleback College, Mission Viejo, CA, where he earned his associates degree in 1977. While earning his bachelor's degree at the University of Redlands in California, Reggie gained access to the VA's regional office in Denver as well as becoming health systems specialist at the VA Hospital in Loma Linda, CA. In 1986, he transferred to the Department of Army, eventually earning the position of senior employment development specialist for the U.S. Army Tank Auto/Command in Warren, MI. When he retired in 1994, he settled in Pahrump, NV, becoming a member of the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association (NARFE).

Within 5 years of his membership, Reggie helped triple the size of NARFE's Chapter 2276 by initiating a recruiting program, leading members in a highway cleanup, getting NAFRE signs raised on local highways, joining the local Chamber of Commerce, and launching a public relations campaign in order to allow easily-accessible information about the chapter in the local media. Throughout his membership, Reggie has served as chapter vice president (a position he currently holds), legislative officer, chairman of the public relations and membership committees, and, in 2000, he was elected the 10th president of the Nevada NARFE Federation. Recently, he chaired the host committee for two Nevada Federation conventions.

Reggie has also involved himself in a number of efforts to enrich the lives of the Pahrump community. He has worked with the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Service to offer programs such as 4-H, which help youths develop leadership, citizenship, and life skills. He also assisted in the establishment of the Big Brother/Big Sister program in his town. In 2001, Reggie was appointed Chair of a committee to lobby the State legislature to construct a high-tech center in Pahrump; that same year he was honored with the Golden Heart Community Service Award from the United Way. He is also active in the Marine Corps League and Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Mr. Reginald B. Knight for his admirable efforts to improve the community of Pahrump, Nevada, and for his long record of public service as a Federal employee and retiree. I applaud his efforts and wish him luck in all his future endeavors,