116TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION H.R. 3939

To require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to carry out a quantitative impact study of any proposed real-time payment system under the Faster Payments Initiative before implementing such system.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 2019

Mr. BUDD introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services

A BILL

- To require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to carry out a quantitative impact study of any proposed real-time payment system under the Faster Payments Initiative before implementing such system.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. QUANTITATIVE IMPACT STUDY REQUIREMENT.

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Governors of the
5 Federal Reserve System may not take any steps to de6 velop, build, or otherwise implement any proposed real7 time payment system or any component thereof (including
8 a settlement service, liquidity management service, or aux-

iliary services) under the Faster Payments Initiative until
 after the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date
 that the Board of Governors issues a detailed report to
 the Congress on a comprehensive study of the proposed
 real-time payment system that includes a quantitative im pact component.

7 (b) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—The study described8 under subsection (a) shall include the following:

9 (1) Any cybersecurity, privacy concerns, or 10 other risks associated with the Federal government 11 receiving and managing new transaction-level infor-12 mation regarding millions of American citizens, in-13 cluding a threat assessment.

14 (2) Whether the Board of Governors would be
15 subject to privacy and security laws and regulations
16 such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the
17 Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, like other payment proc18 essors.

19 (3) Where customer information would be20 stored.

21 (4) Who would oversee such information.

(5) Whether the Board of Governors would cre-ate a database to view customer transactions.

24 (6) An analysis of whether the private sector25 can provide the system or achieve the objectives of

the system with reasonable effectiveness, scope, and
 equity.

3 (7) Whether the Board of Governors has con4 cluded that the private sector cannot achieve the ob5 jectives that the Board of Governors seeks to achieve
6 with the system.

7 (8) The potential adverse consequences to the
8 private sector in the short term and the long if the
9 Board of Governors offers the system.

10 (9) Whether the Board of Governors could 11 achieve the Board's objectives without offering the 12 system, but rather by making changes to its current 13 infrastructure, for example by expanding the oper-14 ating hours of the National Settlement Service or 15 enhancing the Automated Clearing House's same-16 day payment capabilities or modernizing the Auto-17 mated Clearing House to serve as a backup to the 18 existing operating network.

19 (10) How the Board of Governors would col20 laborate with the private sector to ensure interoper21 ability.

(11) As a regulator of depository institutions
and their holding companies, how the Board of Governors would ensure that the Board does not exert

1	undue influence over such institutions and holding
2	companies to use the system.
3	(12) How the Board of Governors would ensure
4	that the system would be available to all depository
5	institutions, including community banks, and credit
6	unions, in a manner that is not cost prohibitive.
7	(13) The estimate of the Board of Governors
8	for—
9	(A) how long it would take to build the in-
10	frastructure and begin operation of the system;
11	(B) how much the system would cost;
12	(C) the annual operating cost of the sys-
13	tem; and
14	(D) how long it would take for the Board
15	to recover the costs of building the system.
16	(14) A study of the quantitative impact of each
17	of the factors in paragraphs (1) through (13), as ap-
18	plicable.

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