

When an AI agent applies for benefits, who authorized it?

Reusable Digital IDs get constituents through faster, and provide a signed record of who authorized what.

THE SITUATION

mDL programs were a genuine step forward. The next question: when an AI assistant files a benefits claim for a constituent, do your records show a check happened, rather than who authorized it?

[GAO reported in July](#) that of the 20 largest federally funded, state-administered programs, together roughly \$1.1 trillion in FY2025 obligations, only five had documented fraud risk assessments.

Proof issues cryptographically verifiable Digital IDs a person owns and presents again without starting over. Every use produces a signed record, including when an agent acts on their behalf.

WHAT THE RECORD CARRIES

- 01 Who authorized the action, bound to a verified person
- 02 What was authorized: the action, the counterparty, the ceiling, the time window
- 03 When it happened, cryptographically signed at the moment of use
- 04 Whether a person or an agent acting for them submitted it

USE CASES

Disaster relief

Survivors apply from phones without the documents a field office would ask for, and some are impersonated by people who already hold their information. A reusable Digital ID proves identity once. The signed record is what you point to eight months later when an auditor asks.

Benefits and eligibility

A constituent re-proves identity for unemployment, then housing, then a license renewal. Each handoff costs them time and gives you another chance to accept a fraudulent application. One credential across programs reduces both.

COMPLEMENTARY, NOT A REPLACEMENT

Proof is complementary infrastructure. It sits above your mDL program rather than in front of it. mDL programs handle presentation and in-person verification well, and Proof covers the high-assurance remote and agent-initiated interactions they were not built for, with records designed to meet the evidentiary standards relying parties and courts require.