

## H.R. 5585, Agent Raul Gonzalez Officer Safety Act

As ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on January 18, 2024

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2028	2024-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	*	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? <b>Yes</b>	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	<b>No</b>	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate?	<b>No</b>
		Contains private-sector mandate?	<b>No</b>
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

H.R. 5585 would create new criminal penalties for using a motor vehicle to flee a border patrol agent within 100 miles of the United States border. Those penalties would increase if the offense resulted in death or serious injury. H.R. 5585 also would make an alien (a non-U.S. national) inadmissible to or deportable from the United States if that person admitted to or was convicted of such an offense. Lastly, the bill would require the Department of Justice to report annually to the Congress on the number of people charged with the offense specified in the bill and the sentencing outcome for each offense.

Based on data from the U.S. Sentencing Commission, a small number of people who are convicted of immigration offenses pay criminal fines. Criminal fines are recorded in the budget as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent without further appropriation. Using data on fines collected for other immigration offenses, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5585 would increase revenues and direct spending from fines by less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2033 period.

Under current law, driving recklessly to evade police is deemed to be a crime involving moral turpitude; the admission of or conviction for such crimes makes an alien inadmissible. Further, a conviction for high-speed flight from an immigration checkpoint renders an alien

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



deportable. Therefore, CBO expects that only a few people would be deported based solely on enacting this bill.

Enacting H.R. 5585 would reduce direct spending and spending subject to appropriation because aliens are eligible for certain federal benefits, such as emergency Medicaid, if they otherwise meet the eligibility requirements for those benefits. Removing aliens under the bill would reduce spending for those benefits. Because few people would be affected by the bill, CBO estimates that those effects would not be significant in any year and over the 2024-2033 period.

Finally, based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing the reporting requirement would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2028 period. That spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Jeremy Crimm (for the Department of Justice) and David Rafferty (for immigration). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phillip L. Swagel".

Phillip L. Swagel  
Director, Congressional Budget Office