

H.R. 7322, Standing Up to the Executive branch for Immigration Enforcement Act of 2024

As ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on February 15, 2024

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2029	2024-2034
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	0	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes
		Mandate Effects	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.

H.R. 7322 would grant standing to state governments to bring action against the federal government in a federal district court for the purpose of seeking injunctive relief from immigration enforcement decisions that have harmed the state or its residents.

CBO expects that enacting H.R. 7322 could result in a small increase in the number of suits filed in federal courts related to immigration enforcement. The federal judiciary charges fees to file suit in a district court. Those fees are recorded as revenues and can be spent by the judiciary without further appropriation. Because the expected increase in the number of lawsuits is small, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7322 would increase revenues and the associated direct spending by less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2034 period. The net decrease in the deficit would be negligible.

Lawsuits brought by states under H.R. 7322 could result in injunctive relief that affects the federal budget. For example, injunctive relief could change the number or immigration status of people residing in the United States, which would affect their receipt of federal benefits. However, CBO has no basis to estimate the direction or magnitude of those effects because we cannot predict the number or content of future lawsuits that would occur under the legislation, the decisions made by federal agencies, or the outcomes of future litigation.

See also

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



The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are David Rafferty and Kevin Laden. 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