

## H.R. 7511, Laken Riley Act

As posted on the website of the House Committee on Rules on March 4, 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)	*	*	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
		<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
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. 7511 would require Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to detain any alien (non-U.S. national) who is present in the United States without being lawfully admitted and has been charged with or convicted of burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting. The bill also 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 estimates that enacting H.R. 7511 would affect revenues and direct spending. Revenues would increase by less than \$500,000 and the net increase or decrease in direct spending would be less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2034 period. In addition, CBO estimates that the costs for ICE to implement the bill would total less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period; any additional spending by ICE would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

### Detention of Certain Aliens who Commit Theft

CBO estimates that enacting the bill could increase the number of aliens in government custody, which would reduce their receipt of federal benefits. Any change in that number would depend on many factors, including the availability of detention space, coordination with state and local governments, and decisions made by the executive branch. CBO

See also

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



estimates any resulting decreases in direct spending resulting from a reduction in the receipt of federal benefits would be insignificant.

Implementing H.R. 7511 may increase the number of aliens in ICE detention who have been charged or convicted of burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting. However, given the current availability of detention space, CBO expects any increase would be largely offset by a reduction in the number of other people in government custody. Therefore, CBO estimates that H.R. 7511 would not significantly change the total number of aliens detained by ICE. As a result, CBO estimates that the additional administrative and personnel costs to modify its operations to comply with the bill's requirements would cost ICE less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. That spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

### **Enforcement by Attorney General of a State**

CBO expects that enacting section 4 of the bill 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 this provision 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 section 4 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.

### **Previous CBO Estimate**

On March 1, 2024, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for H.R. 7322](#), the 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. Section 4 of H.R. 7511 is similar to H.R. 7322, and CBO's estimates of both provisions are the same.

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

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