S. 2367, CHECKPOINT Act As ordered reported by the Senate C January 31, 2024		Homeland Security and Gover	nmental Affairs o	n
By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2028	2024-203	3
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0	
Revenues	0	0	0	
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0	
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	not estimate	d
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?		No
		Mandate Effects		
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?		Contains intergovernmental mandate?		No
	No	Contains private-sector mandate?		No

S. 2367 would require U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to create a Checkpoint Program Management Office (CPMO). Under the bill, the office would oversee checkpoint operations nationwide, ensure that data is collected regularly at checkpoints, and serve as a liaison between Border Patrol and other offices within CBP. S. 2367 would require the CPMO to develop a plan for improving the accuracy of checkpoint data within 180 days of enactment and report to the Congress annually.

Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that CBP would incur less than \$500,000 in administrative and personnel costs over the 2024-2029 period to develop and implement the plan and report to the Congress annually. Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. According to CBP, the agency already carries out the other activities required by the bill. On that basis, CBO expects that any additional costs to implement S. 2367 would be insignificant.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Jeremy Crimm. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

Phillip L. Swagel

Director, Congressional Budget Office