

At a Glance

Homeland Security Legislation

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Homeland Security on June 12, 2024

On June 12, 2024, the House Committee on Homeland Security ordered reported 13 bills. This comprehensive document provides estimates for 12 of those bills.

- None of the bills would impact direct spending or revenues; thus, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.
- Two of the bills would increase spending subject to appropriation by \$1 million or more over the 2024-2029 period. The other pieces of legislation would increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 over the same period.
- None of the bills would increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.
- None of the bills contain intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Details of the estimated costs of each bill are discussed in the text.

Bill	Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit Over the 2024-2034 Period (Millions of Dollars)	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Over the 2024-2029 Period (Outlays, Millions of Dollars)	Mandate Effects?
H.R. 4574	0	26	No
H.R. 6229	0	*	No
H.R. 8150	0	1	No
H.R. 8631	0	*	No
H.R. 8654	0	*	No
H.R. 8655	0	*	No
H.R. 8658	0	*	No
H.R. 8662	0	*	No
H.R. 8663	0	*	No
H.R. 8664	0	*	No
H.R. 8671	0	*	No
H.R. 8675	0	*	No

* = between zero and \$500,000.

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.

Legislation Summary

On June 12, 2024, the House Committee on Homeland Security ordered 13 bills to be reported. This document provides estimates for 12 of those bills.

The legislation would:

- Require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to conduct a public information campaign on the dangers of traveling to the United States through Mexico from Central and South America;
- Codify the Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) program within DHS;
- Authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to conduct its own maintenance at ports of entry for projects that cost less than \$300,000;
- Prohibit DHS from purchasing batteries or products that use batteries made by certain Chinese entities;
- Impose various reporting requirements on the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), DHS, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO).
- Require DHS to conduct research and development on equipment used by law enforcement agencies to detect illicit drugs; and
- Expand the employee rotational program within DHS to include intelligence analyst positions.

Estimated Federal Cost

The estimated costs of the legislation fall within budget functions 400 (transportation) and 750 (administration of justice).

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2024. The estimated costs do not include any interaction effects among the pieces of legislation. If all 12 bills were combined and enacted as a single piece of legislation, the estimated costs could be different than the sum of the separate estimates, although CBO expects that any difference would be small.

H.R. 4574, Cooperation on Combatting Human Smuggling and Trafficking Act

H.R. 4574 would require DHS to conduct public information campaigns about the dangers for migrants traveling across Mexico to the United States. H.R. 4574 also would require DHS to expand partnerships with law enforcement entities in Central and South America to combat human smuggling and trafficking.



Using information from DHS about the costs of similar public awareness campaigns, such as “If You See Something, Say Something” and the Blue Campaign, CBO estimates that it would cost \$5 million annually to implement the public information campaigns. Those costs would include hiring and training staff, engaging private contractors, and advertising. CBO estimates that it would cost DHS less than \$500,000 to comply with the bill’s other provisions because the agency already conducts those activities. In total, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4574 would cost \$26 million over the 2024-2029 period, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts.

H.R. 6229, DHS Special Events Program and Support Act

H.R. 6229 would codify the Special Event Assessment Rating program that DHS currently administers. Under that program, state and local governments submit events to an inter-agency working group that assesses each event for potential security risks, such as terrorist attacks and other hazards. Depending on the level of risk determined by the group, DHS and other federal agencies may provide support to the state or local government in managing security operations for the event.

H.R. 6229 also would require DHS to engage in research and development of emerging technologies that would enhance the department’s efforts to support federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies with respect to mass gatherings. Lastly, the bill would require DHS to report to the Congress annually on the program’s activities and once every five years on the program’s effectiveness.

Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates implementing H.R. 6229 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period, primarily to comply with the bill’s reporting requirements. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Under current law, DHS already can conduct research and development on emerging technologies. On that basis, CBO estimates that the cost of implementing that provision and codifying the existing SEAR program would be insignificant.

H.R. 8150, REVAMP Act

H.R. 8150 would require U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to establish procedures to allow the agency to carry out maintenance and repair projects that cost less than \$300,000 at federally owned ports of entry without the direct involvement of the General Services Administration (GSA). Under the bill, that amount would be adjusted annually for inflation. The bill also would require CBP to consult with GSA before creating those procedures and report annually to the Congress on the projects it completed and their costs.

Using information from CBP, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8150 would cost \$1 million in administrative and personnel costs over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.



H.R. 8631, Decoupling from Foreign Adversarial Battery Dependence Act

H.R. 8631 would, starting in fiscal year 2028, prohibit DHS from using appropriated funds to purchase a battery or a product that uses a battery made by certain Chinese entities. The bill would allow DHS to waive the prohibition under some circumstances, including if it determines that the battery would not pose a threat to national security. H.R. 8631 also would require DHS to report to the Congress within 180 days of enactment on the effect the prohibition would have on costs and operations.

Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8631 would cost less than \$500,000. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8654, Streamlining Law Enforcement Information Sharing Act

H.R. 8654 would require the GAO to report to the Congress within one year of enactment on the Homeland Security Information Network. DHS uses that network to share information and intelligence with other law enforcement agencies, coordinate security for planned events, and respond to emergencies. Based on the costs of similar reports, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8654 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8655, Federal Air Marshal Enhancing Airport Security Act of 2024

H.R. 8655 would require TSA to develop a plan for the role of federal air marshals at certain airports and brief the Congress on that plan. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8658, Emerging Digital Identity Ecosystem Report Act of 2024

H.R. 8658 would require TSA to report to the Congress on digital identity systems that allow credentials and other information to be verified in a secure and efficient manner. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8662, TSA Commuting Fairness Act

H.R. 8662 would require TSA to report to the Congress on the feasibility of treating the time that its employees spend commuting from airport parking lots to their workstations as on-duty hours. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8663, DETECT Fentanyl and Xylazine Act of 2024

H.R. 8663 would require DHS to engage in research and development of technologies and equipment that would help federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement



agencies detect and disrupt illicit drug trafficking. Under current law, DHS already conducts research on equipment and technologies to detect and intercept illegal drugs. On that basis, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8663 would cost less than \$500,000. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8664, DHS Intelligence and Analysis Oversight and Transparency Act

H.R. 8664 would require DHS to annually audit its use of information systems and bulk data and report the results to the Congress. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8664 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8671, DHS Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program and Law Enforcement Support Act

H.R. 8671 would allow intelligence analysts to participate in DHS's in-house employee rotation program, which allows personnel to work temporarily in different component units. CBO expects that DHS would need to update policies and procedures to expand the current rotation program. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 8671 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 8675, Repair the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems Act of 2024

H.R. 8675 would require TSA to report to the Congress on how the agency collects digital data about law enforcement officers who are armed when they fly. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2029 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations

Enacting any of the 12 bills in this estimate would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits

CBO estimates that enacting any of the 12 bills in this estimate would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.

Mandates

None of the bills contain intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Previous CBO Estimate

On April 10, 2023, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for S. 243](#), a bill to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish procedures for conducting maintenance projects at ports of entry at which the Office of Field Operations conducts certain enforcement and facilitation activities, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on March 29, 2023. S. 243 is similar to H.R. 8150, and CBO's estimate of the costs are the same for both bills.

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