

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8341

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require an attestation disavowing terrorist intent prior to naturalization of any alien.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 2026

Mr. MOORE of West Virginia (for himself, Mr. GILL of Texas, Mr. FINE, Mr. HUNT, Ms. MACE, Mr. OGLES, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require an attestation disavowing terrorist intent prior to naturalization of any alien.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Denaturalization and
5 Expulsion of Persons who Orchestrate Radical Terrorism
6 Act of 2026” or as the “DEPORT Act of 2026”.

1 **SEC. 2. TERRORISM ATTESTATION REQUIREMENT FOR**
2 **NATURALIZATION.**

3 Section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
4 (8 U.S.C. 1427) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
5 lowing:

6 “(g) TERRORISM ATTESTATION.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of natu-
8 ralization, each applicant shall execute under oath
9 and under penalty of perjury a written attestation,
10 on such form as the Secretary of Homeland Security
11 shall prescribe, that the applicant—

12 “(A) has not been convicted of, or had
13 charges pending for, any covered offense, as de-
14 fined in paragraph (4), at the time of the natu-
15 ralization application or oath of allegiance; and

16 “(B) does not, at the time of naturaliza-
17 tion, possess an intent to commit any covered
18 offense in the future.

19 “(2) FORM REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180
20 days after the date of enactment of this subsection,
21 the Secretary of Homeland Security shall revise the
22 application for naturalization (Form N-400, or any
23 successor form) to include the attestation required
24 under paragraph (1), with each covered offense list-
25 ed individually, requiring the applicant to separately
26 affirm compliance as to each such offense.

1 “(3) OATH REQUIREMENT.—The oath of alle-
2 giance administered under section 337 shall include
3 an express renunciation of any intent to engage in
4 any covered offense against the United States or its
5 people.

6 “(4) COVERED OFFENSES DEFINED.—For pur-
7 poses of this subsection and section 340(f), the term
8 ‘covered offense’ means any of the following:

9 “(A) Any Federal crime of terrorism, as
10 defined in section 2332b(g)(5) of title 18,
11 United States Code.

12 “(B) Any offense under section 2339A of
13 title 18, United States Code (relating to pro-
14 viding material support to terrorists).

15 “(C) Any offense under section 2339B of
16 title 18, United States Code (relating to pro-
17 viding material support or resources to des-
18 ignated foreign terrorist organizations).

19 “(D) Any offense under section 2339C of
20 title 18, United States Code (relating to financ-
21 ing of terrorism).

22 “(E) Any offense under section 2339D of
23 title 18, United States Code (relating to receiv-
24 ing military-type training from a foreign ter-
25 rorist organization).

1 “(F) Any offense under section 2332a of
2 title 18, United States Code (relating to use of
3 weapons of mass destruction).

4 “(G) Any offense under sections 175,
5 175c, or 178 of title 18, United States Code
6 (relating to biological weapons).

7 “(H) Any offense under section 229 of title
8 18, United States Code (relating to chemical
9 weapons).

10 “(I) Any offense under section 831 of title
11 18, United States Code (relating to prohibited
12 transactions involving nuclear materials).

13 “(J) Any offense under section 32 of title
14 18, United States Code (relating to destruction
15 of aircraft or aircraft facilities).

16 “(K) Any offense under section 37 of title
17 18, United States Code (relating to violence at
18 international airports).

19 “(L) Any offense under section 1203 of
20 title 18, United States Code (relating to hos-
21 tage taking).

22 “(M) Any offense under section 2280 or
23 2281 of title 18, United States Code (relating
24 to violence against maritime navigation or mari-
25 time fixed platforms).

1 “(N) Any offense under section 2332 of
2 title 18, United States Code (relating to crimi-
3 nal penalties involving the killing of United
4 States nationals abroad).

5 “(O) Any offense under section 2332b of
6 title 18, United States Code (relating to acts of
7 terrorism transcending national boundaries).

8 “(P) Any offense under section 2332f of
9 title 18, United States Code (relating to bomb-
10 ings of places of public use, government facili-
11 ties, public transportation systems, and infra-
12 structure facilities).

13 “(Q) Any offense under section 2332g or
14 2332h of title 18, United States Code (relating
15 to missile systems designed to destroy aircraft
16 and radiological dispersal devices).

17 “(R) Any offense under section 2332i of
18 title 18, United States Code (relating to acts of
19 nuclear terrorism).

20 “(S) Any offense under section 2384 of
21 title 18, United States Code (relating to sedi-
22 tious conspiracy).

23 “(T) Any offense under section 1992 of
24 title 18, United States Code (relating to ter-
25 rorist attacks and other violence against rail-

1 road carriers and against mass transportation
2 systems on land, on water, or through the air).

3 “(U) Any offense under section 2283 or
4 2284 of title 18, United States Code (relating
5 to transportation of explosives, destructive de-
6 vices, and biological, chemical, nuclear, or radi-
7 ological weapons, or transportation of terror-
8 ists).

9 “(V) Any conspiracy to commit, or attempt
10 to commit, any of the offenses described in sub-
11 paragraphs (A) through (U).”.

12 **SEC. 3. TERRORISM CONVICTIONS AND CONDUCT AS EVI-**
13 **DENCE OF ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NAT-**
14 **URALIZATION.**

15 Section 340 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
16 (8 U.S.C. 1451) is amended—

17 (1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the
18 following: “A conviction, finding, admission, or other
19 credible evidence described in subsection (f) may
20 constitute evidence that naturalization was illegally
21 procured or procured by concealment of a material
22 fact or by willful misrepresentation.”; and

23 (2) by adding at the end the following:

24 “(i) TERRORISM-RELATED CONDUCT AS EVIDENCE
25 OF ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT.—

1 “(1) PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF INELIGIBILITY
2 FOR PRIOR NATURALIZATION.—For any person who
3 was naturalized prior to the effective date of the at-
4 testation requirement under section 316(g), a con-
5 viction described in paragraph (2), or a judicial or
6 administrative finding, admission by the person, or
7 other credible evidence of conduct described in para-
8 graph (2), occurring within 10 years after the date
9 of naturalization, shall constitute prima facie evi-
10 dence that—

11 “(A) the person lacked good moral char-
12 acter under section 101(f), attachment to the
13 principles of the Constitution of the United
14 States under section 316(a), and disposition to
15 the good order and happiness of the United
16 States required for naturalization; and

17 “(B) the order admitting the person to
18 citizenship and the certificate of naturalization
19 were illegally procured or procured by conceal-
20 ment of a material fact or by willful misrepre-
21 sentation.

22 The 10-year period in this paragraph shall apply un-
23 less judicially determined to be unconstitutional as
24 applied, in which case a 7-year period shall apply,

1 and if that period is likewise determined unconstitu-
2 tional, a 5-year period shall apply.

3 “(2) COVERED OFFENSES AND CONDUCT.—The
4 convictions, findings, admissions, or evidence de-
5 scribed in this paragraph are—

6 “(A) a conviction by a final judgment,
7 after exhaustion of direct appeals, in any Fed-
8 eral court of competent jurisdiction, or by
9 court-martial under chapter 47 of title 10,
10 United States Code, for any covered offense as
11 defined in section 316(g)(4), including any at-
12 tempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense;

13 “(B) knowing membership in, or material
14 support to, a foreign terrorist organization des-
15 ignated under section 219 of this Act, or any
16 organization engaged in terrorist activity as de-
17 fined in section 212(a)(3)(B), where the per-
18 son—

19 “(i) knew or reasonably should have
20 known of the organization’s designation or
21 terrorist character at the time of member-
22 ship or support;

23 “(ii) actively participated in or materi-
24 ally contributed to the organization’s ac-

1 activities, finances, recruitment, or oper-
2 ations; and

3 “(iii) did not take affirmative steps to
4 disassociate upon learning of the organiza-
5 tion’s terrorist character; or

6 “(C) clear and convincing evidence, estab-
7 lished through judicial findings in a civil pro-
8 ceeding under paragraph (4), that the person
9 engaged in specific overt acts constituting ter-
10 rorist activity as defined in section
11 212(a)(3)(B), where such evidence includes cor-
12 roborating documentation, witness testimony, or
13 other independently verifiable proof, and where
14 the person has been afforded full opportunity to
15 contest such evidence.

16 “(3) PRESUMPTION OF ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT
17 BASED ON ATTESTATION.—For any naturalized cit-
18 izen who executed an attestation under section
19 316(g), a subsequent conviction for a covered offense
20 as defined in section 316(g)(4), regardless of when
21 such conviction occurs, shall constitute evidence that
22 naturalization was procured by concealment of a ma-
23 terial fact or by willful misrepresentation. Specifi-
24 cally—

1 “(A) for conduct occurring, in whole or in
2 part, prior to the date of naturalization, such
3 conviction shall create a rebuttable presumption
4 that the attestation required under section
5 316(g)(1)(A) was false at the time it was made;
6 and

7 “(B) for conduct occurring entirely after
8 the date of naturalization, such conviction shall
9 create a rebuttable presumption that the person
10 did not possess a genuine intent to refrain from
11 committing a covered offense at the time the at-
12 testation under section 316(g)(1)(B) was exe-
13 cuted.

14 The presumption in either case may be rebutted only
15 by the defendant establishing, by clear, convincing,
16 and unequivocal evidence, that the attestation was
17 truthful at the time it was made and that they pos-
18 sessed a genuine intent to comply with the attesta-
19 tion at the time of naturalization. Where the defend-
20 ant produces evidence sufficient to rebut the pre-
21 sumption, the burden of persuasion on the ultimate
22 question of illegal procurement shall return to the
23 Government, which must then establish such pro-
24 curement by clear, convincing, and unequivocal evi-
25 dence.

1 “(4) PROCEDURES.—

2 “(A) Proceedings under this subsection
3 shall be brought by the Attorney General, act-
4 ing through the Department of Justice, in a
5 civil action filed in the United States district
6 court for the district in which the person re-
7 sides or is found.

8 “(B) Except where a presumption is estab-
9 lished under paragraph (3), the Government
10 shall bear the burden of establishing the
11 grounds for revocation by clear, convincing, and
12 unequivocal evidence.

13 “(C) Revocation of naturalization under
14 this subsection shall take effect on the date of
15 the final order of the court revoking naturaliza-
16 tion.

17 “(D) Upon entry of a final order revoking
18 naturalization under this subsection, the Sec-
19 retary of Homeland Security shall initiate re-
20 moval proceedings pursuant to section 240 of
21 this Act. The United States attorney for the
22 district in which a covered conviction is ob-
23 tained shall notify the Secretary of Homeland
24 Security not later than 30 days after the date
25 on which such conviction becomes final.

1 “(E) The Attorney General may initiate
2 proceedings under this subsection based on evi-
3 dence of conduct described in paragraph (2)(C)
4 absent a final criminal conviction only where—

5 “(i) a federal grand jury has returned
6 an indictment for conduct described in
7 paragraph (2)(A), or a federal court has
8 made a judicial finding of probable cause
9 for such conduct;

10 “(ii) the person has been provided no-
11 tice and a meaningful opportunity to be
12 heard before a neutral adjudicator;

13 “(iii) the Government establishes its
14 case by clear, convincing, and unequivocal
15 evidence;

16 “(iv) the civil proceeding is stayed if
17 criminal proceedings on the same conduct
18 are pending, unless the person consents to
19 simultaneous proceedings; and

20 “(v) where the evidence supporting
21 the proceedings includes classified informa-
22 tion, the Attorney General, in consultation
23 with the Director of National Intelligence,
24 may file a classified certification with the
25 reviewing court attesting that—

1 “(I) the classified information
2 has been reviewed by the court in
3 camera and ex parte;

4 “(II) disclosure of such informa-
5 tion would cause identifiable harm to
6 national security; and

7 “(III) the classified information,
8 considered together with any unclassi-
9 fied evidence, establishes the evi-
10 dentiary standard required under sub-
11 paragraph (B); provided that the per-
12 son is afforded a meaningful oppor-
13 tunity to contest the unclassified por-
14 tions of the government’s case and to
15 submit rebuttal evidence.

16 “(5) STATELESSNESS AND REMOVAL AUTHOR-
17 ITY.—

18 “(A) If revocation of naturalization under
19 this subsection would render the person state-
20 less and removal cannot be effectuated, the per-
21 son shall be detained in accordance with section
22 241 of this Act (8 U.S.C. 1231) until removal
23 becomes practicable.

24 “(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A),
25 where revocation is based on terrorism-related

1 conduct under this subsection, the Attorney
2 General may seek continued detention beyond
3 the presumptive removal period by filing a cer-
4 tification with the reviewing district court
5 that—

6 “(i) removal to any available country
7 is actively being pursued;

8 “(ii) the person has been individually
9 assessed and determined to pose a specific,
10 articulable threat to national security or
11 public safety; and

12 “(iii) detention is reviewed by the
13 court no less frequently than every 180
14 days.

15 Such certification shall not authorize permanent in-
16 definite detention absent continued judicial author-
17 ization.

18 “(6) APPLICABILITY TO PRIOR NATURALIZA-
19 TIONS.—With respect to any person naturalized
20 prior to the effective date of the attestation require-
21 ment under section 316(g), a conviction for a cov-
22 ered offense shall constitute independent grounds for
23 the institution of denaturalization proceedings under
24 section 340(a), on the basis that such conviction
25 constitutes evidence that naturalization was pro-

1 cured by concealment of a material fact, to the ex-
 2 tent that the person failed to disclose prior convic-
 3 tions, pending charges, or intent to engage in con-
 4 duct constituting a covered offense at the time of the
 5 naturalization application or oath of allegiance.

6 “(7) NO TIME LIMITATION.—There shall be no
 7 statute of limitations for proceedings under this sub-
 8 section.”.

9 **SEC. 4. DEPORTABILITY OF DENATURALIZED PERSONS.**

10 Section 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality
 11 Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)) is amended by adding at the end
 12 the following:

13 “(9) ALIENS DENATURALIZED UNDER SECTION
 14 340.—Any alien whose naturalization has been re-
 15 voked pursuant to section 340 shall be deportable
 16 and subject to removal proceedings under this
 17 title.”.

18 **SEC. 5. INADMISSIBILITY FOR COVERED TERRORISM CON-**
 19 **VICTIONS.**

20 Section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality
 21 Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the
 22 end the following:

23 “(K) FEDERAL TERRORISM CONVIC-
 24 TIONS.—Any alien who has been convicted of a

1 covered offense, as that term is defined in sec-
2 tion 316(g)(4) of this Act, is inadmissible.”.

3 **SEC. 6. REVOCATION OF IMMIGRATION BENEFITS AND STA-**
4 **TUS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to judicial review, any
6 alien who has been convicted of a covered offense, as that
7 term is defined in section 316(g)(4) of the Immigration
8 and Nationality Act, shall be—

9 (1) rendered ineligible for any immigration ben-
10 efit under the immigration laws, including—

11 (A) adjustment of status under section 245
12 of such Act;

13 (B) any form of relief from removal, in-
14 cluding cancellation of removal, voluntary de-
15 parture, and asylum;

16 (C) any classification as a nonimmigrant
17 under section 101(a)(15) of such Act;

18 (D) temporary protected status under sec-
19 tion 244 of such Act;

20 (E) deferred action, parole, or any other
21 discretionary grant of permission to remain in
22 the United States; and

23 (F) naturalization under title III of such
24 Act;

1 (2) subject to removal proceedings under sec-
2 tion 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
3 and

4 (3) subject to detention during such pro-
5 ceedings pursuant to section 236(c) of such Act,
6 subject to judicial review as provided under existing
7 law.

8 (b) REVOCATION OF EXISTING BENEFITS.—Any im-
9 migration benefit or status previously granted to an alien
10 described in subsection (a), including lawful permanent
11 resident status, any nonimmigrant status, temporary pro-
12 tected status, deferred action, or parole, shall be revoked
13 upon entry of a final order of removal or denaturalization,
14 subject to judicial review.

15 (c) NO WAIVER.—No waiver under any provision of
16 the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be available
17 with respect to any ground of inadmissibility or deport-
18 ability arising under this section or section 5 of this Act.

19 **SEC. 7. PERMANENT BAR TO ADMISSION.**

20 Section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality
21 Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) (as amended by this Act) is
22 further amended by adding at the end the following:

23 “(L) PERMANENT BAR FOR CERTAIN TER-
24 RORIST OFFENDERS.—Any person whose natu-
25 ralization is revoked under section 340 or who

1 has previously been ordered removed for convic-
2 tion for a covered offense, as that term is de-
3 fined in section 316(g)(4) of this Act, is inad-
4 missible (including any person inadmissible
5 under subparagraph (K)). No waiver of inad-
6 missibility under any provision of this Act or
7 any other provision of law shall be available to
8 such alien.”.

9 **SEC. 8. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**

10 Section 340(f) of the Immigration and Nationality
11 Act (8 U.S.C. 1451(f)) is amended by adding at the end
12 the following: “On entry of a final order of revocation
13 under this subsection, the court shall revoke and set aside
14 the citizenship order and cancel the certificate of natu-
15 ralization.”.

16 **SEC. 9. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

17 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to—

- 18 (1) create any new basis for denaturalization
19 other than through the existing authority under sec-
20 tion 340(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act,
21 as supplemented by the presumptions established in
22 section 340(f) of such Act, as added by this Act;
- 23 (2) limit the authority of the United States to
24 institute proceedings under section 340(a) of such
25 Act on any other basis, including illegal procure-

1 ment, concealment of a material fact, or willful mis-
2 representation unrelated to the attestation required
3 under section 316(g) of such Act;

4 (3) limit the authority of the Department of
5 Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to
6 bring any criminal or civil action under any other
7 provision of law; or

8 (4) authorize the denaturalization of any person
9 who is a citizen of the United States by birth.

10 **SEC. 10. SEVERABILITY.**

11 If any provision of this Act, or the application of any
12 provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid,
13 the remainder of this Act and the application of its provi-
14 sions shall not be affected.

15 **SEC. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—This Act and the amendments
17 made by this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment
18 of this Act.

19 (b) ATTESTATION REQUIREMENT.—The attestation
20 requirement under section 316(g) of the Immigration and
21 Nationality Act, as added by section 2 of this Act, shall
22 apply to all applications for naturalization filed on or after
23 the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of
24 this Act.

1 (c) INADMISSIBILITY, DEPORTABILITY, AND BEN-
2 EFIT REVOCATION.—The amendments made by sections
3 5 and 6 of this Act shall apply to any conviction entered
4 on or after the date of enactment of this Act, regardless
5 of when the underlying conduct occurred.

○