

MAKE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAFE AND  
BEAUTIFUL ACT OF 2025

\_\_\_\_\_  
JANUARY 14, 2026.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. COMER, from the Committee on Oversight and Government  
Reform, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 5103]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, to whom  
was referred the bill (H.R. 5103) to establish a program to Beautify  
the District of Columbia and establish the District of Columbia  
Safe and Beautiful Commission, having considered the same, re-  
ports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that  
the bill as amended do pass.

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The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Make the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Act of 2025”.

**SEC. 2. PROGRAM TO BEAUTIFY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter the “Secretary”) shall develop a program to beautify the District of Columbia (hereinafter the “Program”).

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary, when establishing the Program, shall consult with each of the following:

- (A) The Attorney General.
- (B) The Secretary of Transportation.
- (C) The Mayor of the District of Columbia.
- (D) The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.
- (E) The Administrator of General Services.
- (F) The heads of such other Federal departments and agencies and District of Columbia officials as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program is to establish and implement a plan for Federal and local officials to—

(1) coordinate, and maintain, the cleanliness, of Federal and District of Columbia facilities, monuments, land, public spaces, sidewalks, parks, highways, roads, transit systems, and other commonly visited areas within the District of Columbia, including through the removal of graffiti;

(2) restore, to the extent practicable, District of Columbia and Federal public monuments, memorials, statues, markers, and similar properties that have been damaged or defaced or inappropriately removed or changed; and

(3) encourage private-sector participation in the efforts of the Program.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate that includes a summary of the progress of the Program and the plan as described in subsection (b).

(d) SUNSET.—This section, and the Program established by this section, shall terminate on January 2, 2029.

**SEC. 3. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAFE AND BEAUTIFUL COMMISSION.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the executive branch a District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission (hereafter the “Commission”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be comprised of representatives of each of the following entities:

- (A) The Department of the Interior.
- (B) The Department of Transportation.
- (C) The Department of Homeland Security.
- (D) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (E) The United States Marshals Service.
- (F) The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.
- (G) The United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia.
- (H) The United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Maryland.
- (I) The United States Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Virginia.

(J) The Executive Office of the Mayor of the District of Columbia (as defined in section 3(3) of the Governmental Reorganization Procedures Act of 1981; sec. 1–315.02(3), D.C. Official Code).

(K) Such other entities of the Federal government as may be determined by the Chair of the Commission.

(2) DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this section (or, in the case of an entity described in subsection (b)(1)(K), not later than 45 days after the Chair of the Commission designates

the entity), the head of each entity described in subsection (b)(1) shall designate a representative of that entity to serve as the representative of the entity on the Commission.

(c) CHAIR.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President shall designate a senior level official from the Executive Office of the President to serve as the Chair of the Commission.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—The Chair shall perform functions that include the following:

(A) Developing a schedule of meetings for the Commission.

(B) Designating entities who shall be represented on the Commission under subsection (b)(1)(K).

(C) In consultation with the members of the Commission, developing a charter for the Commission and, not later than 7 days after the date on which the charter is completed, submitting the charter to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(d) FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Commission are to recommend actions, and review the effectiveness of such actions, with respect to, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Developing and encouraging the implementation of policies which will direct the maximum enforcement of Federal immigration law within the District of Columbia, including policies to encourage the redirection of available Federal, State, or local law enforcement resources to apprehend and deport illegal aliens.

(B) Monitoring the District of Columbia's sanctuary-city status and compliance with the enforcement of Federal immigration law.

(C) Facilitating the prompt and complete accreditation of the District of Columbia's forensic crime laboratory.

(D) In collaboration with its leadership and union, ensuring that the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia is provided with assistance to facilitate the recruitment, retention, and capabilities of its officers and facilitating the provision of Federal personnel, resources, and expertise to reduce crime.

(E) Collaborating with appropriate local government entities to provide assistance to increase the speed and lower the cost of processing concealed carry license requests in the District of Columbia.

(F) Reviewing and, as appropriate, recommending revisions to Federal prosecutorial policies on pretrial detention of criminal defendants to ensure that individuals who pose a genuine threat to public safety are detained to the maximum extent permitted by law.

(G) Collaborating with appropriate local government entities to provide assistance to end fare evasion and other crime within the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority system.

(H) Facilitating the deployment of a more robust Federal law enforcement presence, and in coordination with local law enforcement agencies, facilitating the deployment of a more robust local law enforcement presence (as appropriate) within the District of Columbia, including the National Mall and Memorial Parks, museums, monuments, Lafayette Park, Union Station, Rock Creek Park, Anacostia Park, the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the Suitland Parkway, and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

(2) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES.—The Commission may, to the extent permitted by law, request operational assistance from and coordinate with Federal and local officials as appropriate, including the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and the Amtrak Police.

(e) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress which includes a summary of the functions and authorities carried out pursuant to subsection (d), and shall include in the report such recommendations for legislation as the Commission considers appropriate.

(f) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(g) SUNSET.—This section, and the Commission established by this section, shall terminate on January 2, 2029.

## SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

H.R. 5103 codifies core components of the March 27, 2025, Executive Order on Making the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful (EO 14252). Specifically, the bill requires the development and implementation of a program under the Secretary of the Interior to beautify the District through the removal of graffiti, enhanced private-sector collaboration, and restoration of Federal public monuments. Further, the bill establishes the D.C. Safe and Beautiful Commission to coordinate across federal agencies and D.C., Maryland, and Virginia, and to develop joint priorities to enable the full enforcement of Federal and local laws within the District. The bill includes Congressional reporting requirements and a sunset date of January 2029.

## BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

On March 28, 2025, in response to crime in D.C., President Trump signed the “Making the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Again” executive order.<sup>1</sup> The executive order called for the creation of a task force consisting of federal government stakeholders. This task force is charged with working with D.C. officials and the Metropolitan Police Department (“MPD”) to ensure the District is safe for all.

After President Trump invoked the D.C. Home Rule Act’s section 740 to federalize the MPD, crime has dropped significantly in the District—which is clearly due to the enhanced federal police presence and coordinated control of MPD resources by the Department of Justice under the Executive Orders.<sup>2</sup> Even Democrat Mayor Muriel Bowser has publicly admitted that these federal actions have led to lower crime in the district over the past month.

This bill essentially codifies President Trump’s executive order into law, providing the task force with authority to continue its important work towards a safer D.C. President Trump’s executive order also called for the Secretary of the Interior to form a working group on the beautification of the District.

The nation’s capital must be a beautiful beacon of democracy for all who visit. For too long the District has allowed encampments and vandalism to plague the nation’s capital—which is a federal problem to solve on behalf of all Americans, not a matter of strict local governance as Democrats would claim. The executive order calls for the Secretary of the Interior to work with both federal and local agencies to develop and implement a program to beautify the District for betterment of the seat of the American government.

## SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

*Section 1. Short title*

The short title is the “Make the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Act of 2025”.

<sup>1</sup>Exec. Order No. 14252, 90 Fed. Reg. 14559 (Apr. 3, 2025).

<sup>2</sup>Casey Tolan & Holmes Lybrand, *Trump’s DC takeover produces moderate drop in crime—and huge spike in immigration arrests*, CNN (Aug. 23, 2025).

*Section 2. Program to beautify District of Columbia*

Subsection (a) (Establishment of the Program) requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a program to beautify the District of Columbia. The Secretary of the Interior is to consult with the Attorney General, Secretary of Transportation, Mayor of the District of Columbia, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, the Administrator of General Services, and the heads of other Federal departments, agencies and District of Columbia officials as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Subsection (b) (Purpose of the Program) defines the purpose of the Program as to establish and implement a Plan for federal and local officials to coordinate and maintain the cleanliness of Federal and District of Columbia facilities, restore Federal and District of Columbia monuments, memorials, statues and similar properties, and encourage private-sector participation in the Program's efforts.

Subsection (c) (Congressional Oversight) requires the Secretary of the Interior to report to Congress within 1 year on the progress of the Program and implantation of the Plan.

Subsection (d) (Sunset Date) establishes the sunset date of the program as January 2, 2029.

*Section 3: District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission*

Subsection (a) (Establishment of Commission) establishes a District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission within the executive branch.

Subsection (b) (Commission Membership) establishes the membership of the Commission to include the Departments of the Interior, Transportation, Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Marshals Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the United States Attorney's Offices for the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and other entities as determined by the Chair of the Commission. Forty-five days after enactment, the head of each entity above is to designate a representative to serve on the Commission.

Subsection (c) (Chair Designation) requires the President to designate a senior level official from the Executive Office of the President, as Chair of the Commission. The Chair will develop a schedule of meetings, designate entities represented on the Commission, and develop, in consultation with the Commission members a Commission charter to be submitted to appropriate Committees within seven days of its completion.

Subsection (d) (Functions and Authorities) defines the functions and authorities as to recommend action and review the effectiveness of such actions with respect to the following initiatives which may be utilize operational assistance from Federal and local officials, including D.C. Metro Police Department, Washington Metropolitan Area transit Authority (WMATA), and Amtrak Police:

Developing and encouraging implementation of policies that direct the maximum enforcement of Federal immigration law within the District of Colombia.

Monitoring Sanctuary City status and compliance with Federal immigration law.

Facilitating prompt accreditation of the District's forensic crime laboratory.

Collaborating with local government entities to increase the speed of processing concealed carry license requests.

Recommending revisions to Federal prosecutorial policies on pretrial detention for criminal defendants.

Collaborating with local government entities to end fare evasion in the WMATA system.

Facilitating deployment of a more robust law enforcement presence within the District of Columbia.

Subsection (e) (Congressional Oversight) requires the Commission to report on a summary of the functions and authorities carried out pursuant to subsection (d) and recommendations for legislation.

Subsection (f) (Congressional Committees) identifies the appropriate Committees of Congress as the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate.

Subsection (g) (Sunset Date) establishes the sunset date of the Commission and related activities as January 2, 2029.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 5103, the Make the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Act of 2025, was introduced on September 3, 2025, by Representative John McGuire (R-VA). The following Representatives are cosponsors of the bill: Clay Higgins (R-LA), Ken Calvert (R-CA), Mike Collins (R-GA), and Michael Guest (R-MS). The bill was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on Natural Resources. The Committee considered H.R. 5103 at a business meeting on September 10, 2025, and ordered the bill as amended favorably reported by a recorded vote.

#### COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On September 10, 2025, the Committee met in open session and ordered the bill, H.R. 5103, favorably reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by a roll call vote of 25–19, a quorum being present.

#### ROLL CALL VOTES

In compliance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following roll call votes occurred during the Committee's consideration of H.R. 5103:

The first roll call vote was on Amendment #1 offered by Mr. Bell to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 5103. The amendment was not agreed to in a recorded vote of 19–24.

The second roll call vote was on Amendment #1 offered by Mr. Ansari to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 5103. The amendment was not agreed to in a recorded vote of 19–25.

The third roll call vote was on favorably reporting H.R. 5103. The bill was agreed to in a recorded vote of 25–19.

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM  
 119TH CONGRESS  
 RATIO 26-21  
 ROLL CALL

Vote on: Bell Amendment to the ANS to H.R. 5103

Date: 9/10/2025

VOTE #: 3

Republicans	Aye	No	Present	Democrats	Aye	No	Present
MR. COMER (KY) <i>(Chairman)</i>		X		MR. GARCIA (CA) <i>(Ranking Member)</i>	X		
MR. JORDAN (OH)		X		MS. NORTON (DC)	X		
MR. TURNER (OH)		X		MR. LYNCH (MA)	X		
MR. GOSAR (AZ)		X		MR. KRISHNAMOORTHY (IL)	X		
MS. FOXX (NC)		X		MR. KHANNA (CA)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		X		MR. MFUME (MD)	X		
MR. CLOUD (TX)		X		MS. BROWN (OH)	X		
MR. PALMER (AL)		X		MS. STANSBURY (NM)	X		
MR. HIGGINS (LA)		X		MR. FROST (FL)	X		
MR. SESSIONS (TX)		X		MS. LEE of PENNSYLVANIA (PA)	X		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		X		MR. CASAR (TX)	X		
MS. MACE (SC)		X		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	X		
MR. FALLON (TX)		X		MS. RANDALL (WA)	X		
MR. DONALDS (FL)		X		MR. SUBRAMANYAM (VA)	X		
MR. PERRY (PA)		X		MS. ANSARI (AZ)	X		
MR. TIMMONS (SC)		X		MR. BELL (MO)	X		
MR. BURCHETT (TN)		X		MS. SIMON (CA)	X		
MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA (GA)		X		MR. MIN (CA)	X		
MS. BOEBERT (CO)		X		MS. PRESSLEY (MA)	X		
MRS. LUNA (FL)				MS. TLAIB (MI)	X		
MR. LANGWORTHY (NY)		X		<b>VACANCY</b>			
MR. BURLISON (MO)		X					
MR. CRANE (AZ)		X					
MR. JACK (GA)							
MR. MCGUIRE (VA)		X					
MR. GILL (TX)		X					

Roll Call Totals: Ayes: 19 Nays: 24 Present:  
 Passed: \_\_\_\_\_ Failed: X

## COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

119TH CONGRESS

RATIO 26-21

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Ansari Amendment to the ANS to H.R. 5103

Date: 9/10/2025

VOTE #: 4

Republicans	Aye	No	Present	Democrats	Aye	No	Present
MR. COMER (KY) <i>(Chairman)</i>		X		MR. GARCIA (CA) <i>(Ranking Member)</i>	X		
MR. JORDAN (OH)		X		MS. NORTON (DC)	X		
MR. TURNER (OH)		X		MR. LYNCH (MA)	X		
MR. GOSAR (AZ)		X		MR. KRISHNAMOORTHY (IL)	X		
MS. FOXX (NC)		X		MR. KHANNA (CA)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		X		MR. MFUME (MD)	X		
MR. CLOUD (TX)		X		MS. BROWN (OH)	X		
MR. PALMER (AL)		X		MS. STANSBURY (NM)	X		
MR. HIGGINS (LA)		X		MR. FROST (FL)	X		
MR. SESSIONS (TX)		X		MS. LEE of PENNSYLVANIA (PA)	X		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		X		MR. CASAR (TX)	X		
MS. MACE (SC)		X		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	X		
MR. FALLON (TX)		X		MS. RANDALL (WA)	X		
MR. DONALDS (FL)		X		MR. SUBRAMANYAM (VA)	X		
MR. PERRY (PA)		X		MS. ANSARI (AZ)	X		
MR. TIMMONS (SC)		X		MR. BELL (MO)	X		
MR. BURCHETT (TN)		X		MS. SIMON (CA)	X		
MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA (GA)		X		MR. MIN (CA)	X		
MS. BOEBERT (CO)		X		MS. PRESSLEY (MA)	X		
MRS. LUNA (FL)				MS. TLAIB (MI)	X		
MR. LANGWORTHY (NY)		X		<b>VACANCY</b>			
MR. BURLISON (MO)		X					
MR. CRANE (AZ)		X					
MR. JACK (GA)		X					
MR. MCGUIRE (VA)		X					
MR. GILL (TX)		X					

Roll Call Totals: Ayes: 19 Nays: 25 Present:

Passed: \_\_\_\_\_ Failed: X

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM  
 119TH CONGRESS  
 RATIO 26-21  
 ROLL CALL

Vote on: Final Passage – H.R. 5103, Make the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Act  
 Date: 9/10/2025

VOTE #: 5

Republicans	Aye	No	Present	Democrats	Aye	No	Present
MR. COMER (KY) <i>(Chairman)</i>	X			MR. GARCIA (CA) <i>(Ranking Member)</i>		X	
MR. JORDAN (OH)	X			MS. NORTON (DC)		X	
MR. TURNER (OH)	X			MR. LYNCH (MA)		X	
MR. GOSAR (AZ)	X			MR. KRISHNAMOORTHY (IL)		X	
MS. FOXX (NC)	X			MR. KHANNA (CA)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)	X			MR. MFUME (MD)		X	
MR. CLOUD (TX)	X			MS. BROWN (OH)		X	
MR. PALMER (AL)	X			MS. STANSBURY (NM)		X	
MR. HIGGINS (LA)	X			MR. FROST (FL)		X	
MR. SESSIONS (TX)	X			MS. LEE of PENNSYLVANIA (PA)		X	
MR. BIGGS (AZ)	X			MR. CASAR (TX)		X	
MS. MACE (SC)	X			MS. CROCKETT (TX)		X	
MR. FALLON (TX)	X			MS. RANDALL (WA)		X	
MR. DONALDS (FL)	X			MR. SUBRAMANYAM (VA)		X	
MR. PERRY (PA)	X			MS. ANSARI (AZ)		X	
MR. TIMMONS (SC)	X			MR. BELL (MO)		X	
MR. BURCHETT (TN)	X			MS. SIMON (CA)		X	
MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA (GA)	X			MR. MIN (CA)		X	
MS. BOEBERT (CO)	X			MS. PRESSLEY (MA)		X	
MRS. LUNA (FL)				MS. TLAIB (MI)		X	
MR. LANGWORTHY (NY)	X			<b>VACANCY</b>			
MR. BURLISON (MO)	X						
MR. CRANE (AZ)	X						
MR. JACK (GA)	X						
MR. MCGUIRE (VA)	X						
MR. GILL (TX)	X						

Roll Call Totals: Ayes: 25 Nays: 19 Present:  
 Passed:   X   Failed:

## EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS

During Committee consideration of the bill, Representative James Comer (R–KY), Chairman of the Committee, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute that made a certain technical change to the bill. The amendment in the nature of a substitute passed by voice vote.

Representative Wesley Bell (D–MO) offered an amendment to H.R. 5103 that would strike the bill and appropriate funds for specific programs and activities in the District of Columbia. The amendment failed by recorded vote.

Representative Yassamin Ansari (D–AZ) offered an amendment to H.R. 5103 that would strike the bill and authorize the use of local funds by the District of Columbia under the Fiscal Year 2025 Local Budget Act of 2024 (D.C. Law 25–218). The amendment failed by recorded vote.

## LIST OF RELATED COMMITTEE HEARINGS

In accordance with House rule XIII, clause 3(c)(6), (1) the following hearing was used to develop or consider H.R. 5103:

On March 11, 2025, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform subcommittee on Federal Law Enforcement held a legislative hearing titled “Enhancing Federal, State, and Local Coordination in the Fight Against Criminal Illegal Aliens” with Joseph Humire, Executive Director, The Center for a Secure Free Society; the Honorable Bob Gaultieri, Sheriff, Pinellas County, Florida; and Kerry E. Doyle, Former Principal Legal Advisor, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(2) The following related hearing was held:

On March 11, 2025, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform subcommittee on Federal Law Enforcement held a legislative hearing titled “Enhancing Federal, State, and Local Coordination in the Fight Against Criminal Illegal Aliens” with Joseph Humire, Executive Director, The Center for a Secure Free Society; the Honorable Bob Gaultieri, Sheriff, Pinellas County, Florida; and Kerry E. Doyle, Former Principal Legal Advisor, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

## STATEMENT OF OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII and clause (2)(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee’s oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the Background and Need for Legislation section above.

## STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee’s performance goals or objectives of this bill are to establish a program to Beautify the District of Columbia and establish the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission.

## APPLICATION OF LAW TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 102(b)(3) of Public Law 104–1 requires a description of the application of this bill to the legislative branch where the bill

relates to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services and accommodations. This bill does not relate to employment or access to public services and accommodations in the legislative branch.

#### DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In accordance with clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII no provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

#### FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to section 5(b) of Public Law 92–463 (5 U.S.C. 1004(b)), the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Committee finds that this Committee Print does not direct the establishment of an advisory committee.

#### UNFUNDED MANDATES REFORM ACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to section 423 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974* the Committee has included a letter received from the Congressional Budget Office below.

#### EARMARK IDENTIFICATION

This bill does not include any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives.

#### COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee includes below a cost estimate of the bill prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974*.

#### NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AND CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974*, and pursuant to clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and submitted pursuant to section 402 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974* is as follows:

### At a Glance

#### District of Columbia Legislation

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on September 10, 2025

On September 10, 2025, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered reported 14 bills related to the District of Columbia. This comprehensive document provides estimates for 9 of those bills. Details of the estimated costs of each bill are discussed in the text.

None of the bills would increase direct spending or revenues; thus, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates H.R. 5103, H.R. 5179, and H.R. 5183 would each increase spending subject to appropriation by less than \$500,000 over the 2026-2030 period.

CBO estimates that none of the bills would increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036.

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

Bill	Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit Over the 2026-2035 Period (Millions of Dollars)	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Over the 2026-2030 Period (Outlays, Millions of Dollars)	Mandate Effects?
H.R. 2693	0	0	No
H.R. 5103	0	*	No
H.R. 5107	0	0	Yes
H.R. 5163	0	0	No
H.R. 5172	0	0	Yes
H.R. 5179	0	*	Yes
H.R. 5183	0	*	Yes
H.R. 5214	0	0	Yes
H.R. 5242	0	0	Yes

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

**Summary of legislation:** On September 10, 2025, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered 14 bills to be reported. This document provides estimates for nine of those bills.

**Estimated Federal cost:** The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 800 (general government) and 300 (natural resources and environment).

**Basis of estimate:** For this estimate, CBO assumes that each bill will be enacted by the end of calendar year 2025 and that the estimated amounts will be appropriated each year. This cost estimate does not include any effects of interactions among the pieces of legislation. If all nine bills were combined and enacted as a single piece of legislation, the effects could be different from the sum of the separate estimates, although CBO expects that any differences would be small.

**Spending subject to appropriation:** CBO estimates that implementing three of the bills, H.R. 5103, H.R. 5179, and H.R. 5183, would increase spending subject to appropriation by insignificant amounts. Any related spending for those bills would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. We further estimate that implementing the other six bills, H.R. 2693, H.R. 5107, H.R. 5163, H.R. 5172, H.R. 5214, and H.R. 5242, would have no effect on spending subject to appropriation.

H.R. 2693, the District of Columbia Electronic Transmittal of Legislation Act of 2025, would amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to explicitly allow the chair of the Council of the District of Columbia to electronically transmit to the Congress any act passed by the council; under current law physical copies must be delivered. CBO estimates enacting H.R. 2693 would have no cost to the federal government.

H.R. 5103, the Make the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Act of 2025, would expand Executive Order 14252 to require the Department of the Interior to implement a beautification program in the district. The bill also would establish within the executive branch the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission to develop and coordinate priorities for the full enforcement of federal and local laws within the District of Columbia. The bill also would require the commission to report its findings to the Congress. The authority for the program and the commission would end on January 2, 2029. Based on the cost of similar activities, CBO estimates that the cost of implementing H.R. 5103 would be insignificant over the 2026–2030 period.

H.R. 5107, the CLEAN DC Act of 2025, would repeal sections of the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022 (D.C. Law 24–345), which established certain restrictions and requirements for the Metropolitan Police Department. Because the bill would affect only the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5107 would have no cost to the federal government.

H.R. 5163, the Clean and Managed Public Spaces Act, would impose civil and criminal penalties for camping on public property within the District of Columbia. Because the bill would affect only the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5163 would have no cost to the federal government.

H.R. 5172, the Strong Sentences for Safer D.C. Streets Act of 2025, would make changes to the District of Columbia Code regarding mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines for various violent offenses. Because the bill would affect only the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5172 would have no cost to the federal government.

H.R. 5179, the District of Columbia Attorney General Appointment Reform Act of 2025, would amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act by overturning the election of the current attorney general for the District of Columbia and authorizing the President to appoint a new attorney general. The current attorney general's appointment would terminate on the date of enactment. Based on the cost of similar activities, CBO estimates that the cost of implementing H.R. 5179 would be insignificant over the 2026–2030 period.

H.R. 5183, the District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act of 2025, would amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to establish a uniform 60-day Congressional review period for all legislation, regulations, and executive actions of the District of Columbia; create a line-item veto during Congressional review; eliminate the ability of the Council of the District of Columbia to extend emergency laws; prohibit the council from withdrawing legislation from the Congressional review process; and prohibit the council from passing laws that are substantially similar to legislation disapproved by the Congress. The bill also would provide for expedited

consideration of resolutions of disapproval within the House and the Senate. Based on the cost of similar activities, CBO estimates that the cost of implementing H.R. 5183 would be insignificant over the 2026–2030 period.

H.R. 5214, the District of Columbia Cash Bail Reform Act of 2025, would amend the Code of the District of Columbia to require mandatory pretrial detention for defendants charged with certain violent crimes and require mandatory cash bail or bail bonds for all defendants charged with other specified crimes. Because the bill would affect only the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no cost to the federal government.

H.R. 5242, a bill to repeal the Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022 and the Incarceration Reduction Amendment of 2016, would repeal two laws that reduced criminal penalties for youth offenders in the District of Columbia. Because the bill would affect only the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would have no cost to the federal government.

Pay-As-You-Go considerations: The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. None of the bills would affect direct spending or revenues; thus, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

Increase in long-term net direct spending and deficits: CBO estimates that none of the bills would increase net direct spending or deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036.

Mandates: CBO has determined that six of the nine bills would impose intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Only one, H.R. 5242, would impose mandates that exceed the annual intergovernmental threshold established in UMRA (\$103 million in 2025, adjusted annually for inflation).

H.R. 5242 would impose intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA by preempting some laws of the District of Columbia. CBO considers such preemptions to be intergovernmental mandates under UMRA. The bill would repeal two laws that reduced criminal penalties for youth offenders. H.R. 5242 also would prohibit the city from operating an automated traffic enforcement system and from restricting right turns on red traffic lights. Using budget documents from the District of Columbia, CBO estimates that automatic traffic enforcement generates about \$300 million annually and that the city would lose that amount of revenue under the bill.

CBO has determined that the following bills also would impose intergovernmental mandates but estimates that the cost of the mandates in each bill would not exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA:

- H.R. 5107 would repeal most of the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022 (D.C. Law 24–345).
- H.R. 5172 would increase mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes in the District of Columbia.
- H.R. 5179 would preempt D.C. law by repealing the local election of the current attorney general for the District of Co-

lumbia and giving authority to the President to appoint someone to that position.

- H.R. 5183 would expand Congressional review over the District of Columbia's laws and regulations, limit the city's emergency authority, and create a line-item veto during Congressional review.

- H.R. 5214 would require mandatory pretrial detention for defendants charged with violent crimes and require cash bail or bail bonds for defendants charged with other crimes as designated by the bill.

CBO has determined that none of the nine bills would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Matthew Pickford, Alaina Rhee; Mandates: Andrew Laughlin.

Estimate reviewed by: Ann Futrell, Chief, Natural and Physical Resources Cost Estimates Unit; Kathleen FitzGerald, Chief, Public and Private Mandates Unit; H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

Estimate approved by: Phillip L. Swagel, Director, Congressional Budget Office.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

The requirements of clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives do not apply to H.R. 5103.

## MINORITY VIEWS

The Minority strongly opposes the Make the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Act, which is another attempt to limit the District of Columbia's (D.C.) home rule. This bill establishes a federal commission with sweeping authority over local matters that should be decided by D.C. residents and their elected representatives.

As my colleagues know from their home districts, public safety priorities belong in local hands, not dictated by an Administration that won't put our community's unique needs first.

This legislation explicitly directs the commission to push D.C. to adopt the administration's mass deportation agenda, which has caused chaos throughout our country and will force D.C. to abandon proven strategies.

These policies undermine public safety. When hard-working immigrants fear deportation, they are less likely to report crimes—everyone becomes less safe as a result. This bill could lead to the destruction of trust that is needed to make communities safer.

The legislation recommends a surge of federal law enforcement presence without any consideration of its benefits and costs to communities. Republicans, who used to be the party of respecting state and local authority, are now advocating for a long-term plan to militarize D.C.'s streets.

According to a recent poll, 80 percent of D.C. residents oppose President Trump's control of D.C. police and the surge of federal troops patrolling the streets.<sup>1</sup>

Prior to President Trump's order that micromanages D.C., most D.C. residents had a favorable outlook of the neighborhoods they live in. Congress should support partnerships that respect the local needs and the democratic principles of the local officials who make our communities safer and more secure.

ROBERT GARCIA,  
*Ranking Member.*

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<sup>1</sup>The Washington Post, *We asked 604 D.C. residents about Trump's takeover. Here's what they said* (Aug. 20, 2025) (online at: [www.washingtonpost.com/dc-md-va/2025/08/20/dc-poll-trump-crime-police/](http://www.washingtonpost.com/dc-md-va/2025/08/20/dc-poll-trump-crime-police/)).