

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE IMPROVEMENT ACT
OF 2025

JANUARY 27, 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. 5183]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5183) to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to establish a uniform 60-day congressional review period for District of Columbia laws, to clarify the expedited procedures applicable to consideration of resolutions of disapproval of District of Columbia laws, to authority the use of resolutions of disapproval to disapprove provisions of District of Columbia laws and District of Columbia executive orders and regulations, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports 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 “District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. UNIFORM 60-DAY CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAWS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF 60-DAY PERIOD; CLARIFICATION OF BEGINNING OF PERIOD AND DAYS EXCLUDED.—Section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–206.02(c)(1), D.C. Official Code) is amended—

(1) by striking “the 30-calendar-day period (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and any day on which neither House is in session because of an adjournment sine die, a recess of more than three days, or an adjournment of more than three days) beginning on the day such act is transmitted by the Chairman to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate” and inserting the following: “the 60-day period (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress) beginning on the later of the day such act is transmitted by the Chairman to the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the day such act is transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the Senate”; and

(2) by striking “such 30-day period” each place it appears and inserting “such 60-day period”.

(b) ELIMINATION OF ALTERNATIVE PERIOD FOR ACTS AFFECTING CRIMINAL LAWS.—Section 602(c) of such Act (sec. 1–206.02(c), D.C. Official Code) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2); and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR ACTS DESIGNATED BY COUNCIL AS INVOLVING EMERGENCY CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(1) NO RENEWAL OF WAIVER OF REVIEW FOR SUCCEEDING ACTS.—Section 602(c) of such Act (sec. 1–206.02(c), D.C. Official Code), as amended by subsection (b), is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) If an Act is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) because of a determination by the Council under section 412(a) that the Act should take effect immediately because of emergency circumstances, an Act of the Council to extend the period during which such Act is effective, or any Act of the Council which is substantially the same as such Act, shall not be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1).”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 412(a) of such Act (sec. 1–204.12(a), D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “ninety days” and inserting “ninety days, subject to section 602(c)(3)”.

SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL.

(a) APPLICATION OF ALL PROCEDURES TO ALL RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL.—The fourth sentence of section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–206.02(c)(1), D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “section 604, except subsections (d), (e), and (f) of such section,” and inserting “section 604”.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF PROCEDURES.—Section 604 of such Act (sec. 1–206.04, D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking subsections (c) through (j) and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERRAL TO COMMITTEES.—A resolution with respect to Council action shall be referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, or the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

“(d) PROCEDURES IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(1) In the House of Representatives, if the committee to which a resolution has been referred has not reported it at the end of twenty calendar days after its introduction, it is in order to move

to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution with respect to the same Council action which has been referred to the committee.

“(2) In the House, a motion to discharge may be made only by an individual favoring the resolution, is highly privileged (except that it may not be made after the committee has reported a resolution with respect to the same action), and debate thereon shall be limited to not more than one hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

“(3) In the House, if the motion to discharge is agreed to or disagreed to, the motion may not be renewed, nor may another motion to discharge the committee be made with respect to any other resolution with respect to the same action.

“(4) In the House, when the committee has reported, or has been discharged from further consideration of, a resolution, it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. The motion is highly privileged and is not debatable. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

“(5) In the House, debate on the resolution shall be limited to not more than one hour, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate is not debatable. An amendment to, or motion to recommit, the resolution is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.

“(6) In the House, motions to postpone made with respect to the discharge from committee or the consideration of a resolution, and motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

“(7) In the House, appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the Rules of the House of Representatives to the procedure relating to a resolution shall be decided without debate.

“(e) PROCEDURES IN SENATE.—(1) In the Senate, if the committee to which is referred a resolution described in subsection (b) has not reported such joint resolution (or an identical joint resolution) at the end of 20 calendar days after its introduction, such committee may be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution upon a written demand by any Member of the Senate, and such joint resolution shall be placed on the calendar.

“(2)(A) In the Senate, when the committee to which a resolution is referred has reported, or when a committee is discharged (under paragraph (1)) from further consideration of a resolution described in subsection (b), it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and all points of order against the resolution (and against consideration of the resolution) are waived. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of.

“(B) In the Senate, debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order.

“(C) In the Senate, immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (b), and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

“(D) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

“(3) In the Senate the procedure specified in paragraph (1) or (2) shall not apply to the consideration of a resolution after the expiration of the 60 session days beginning with the date of the introduction of the joint resolution.

“(f) COORDINATION BETWEEN HOUSES.—If, before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (b), that House receives from the other House a resolution described in subsection (b), then the following procedures shall apply:

“(1) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

“(2) Any Member of that House may at any time offer a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution of the other House, and such motion shall

be considered in accordance with paragraph (4) of subsection (d) (in the case of a motion in the House) or in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (e) (in the case of a motion in the Senate).

“(3) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the resolution—

“(A) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the other House; but

“(B) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.”.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZING USE OF RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL TO DISAPPROVE PROVISIONS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAWS.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–206.02(c)(1), D.C. Official Code) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “such act shall take effect” and inserting “such act and each provision thereof shall take effect”; and

(B) by striking “a joint resolution disapproving such act.” and inserting “a joint resolution disapproving such act or any provision thereof.”;

(2) in the third sentence—

(A) by striking “disapproving such an act” and inserting “disapproving such an act or any provision thereof”; and

(B) by striking “to have repealed such act” and inserting “to have repealed such act or such provision (as the case may be)”; and

(3) in the fourth sentence, by striking “disapproving any act” and inserting “disapproving any act or any provision thereof”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 604(b) of such Act (sec. 1–206.04(b), D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “; but does not include a resolution which specifies more than one action”.

(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Section 602(c)(1) of such Act (sec. 1–206.02(c)(1), D.C. Official Code) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The enactment of a resolution disapproving a provision of an act pursuant to this paragraph may not be construed to repeal any of the remaining provisions of such act or prohibit the enactment of any subsequent resolution disapproving any other provision of such act pursuant to this paragraph.”.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZING USE OF RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL TO DISAPPROVE EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Title VI of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–206.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“LIMITATIONS ON REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF MAYOR

“SEC. 605. (a) **TRANSMISSION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.**—The Mayor shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate a copy of each executive order issued by the Mayor and each regulation promulgated by an officer of the executive branch of the District government.

“(b) **DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an executive order or regulation transmitted under subsection (a) shall take effect upon the expiration of the 60-day period (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress) beginning on the later of the day such executive order or regulation is transmitted by the Mayor to the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the day such executive order or regulation is transmitted by the Mayor to the President of the Senate, or upon the date prescribed by such executive order or regulation, whichever is later, unless during such 60-day period, there has been enacted into law a joint resolution disapproving such executive order or regulation.

“(c) **DEEMED REPEAL.**—In any case in which any joint resolution described in subsection (b) disapproving an executive order or regulation has, within the 60-day period described in subsection (b), passed both Houses of Congress and has been transmitted to the President, such joint resolution, upon becoming law, subsequent to the expiration of such 60-day period, shall be deemed to have repealed such executive order or regulation, as of the date such joint resolution becomes law.

“(d) **APPLICATION OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.**—The provisions of section 604 shall apply with respect to any joint resolution disapproving any executive order or regulation pursuant to this section.”.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.**—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 604 of such Act (sec. 1–206.04, D.C. Official Code), as amended by section 3(b), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS DISAPPROVING EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.—The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to the issuance of an executive order by the Mayor and the promulgation of a regulation by an officer of the executive branch of the District government in the same manner as such provisions apply with respect to a Council action, except that for purposes of subsection (b) a ‘resolution’ means only a joint resolution, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ‘That the _____ approves/disapproves of the action of the Mayor or an officer of the executive branch of the District government described as follows: _____’, with the blank spaces therein being appropriately filled, and either approval or disapproval being appropriately indicated, but does not include a resolution which specifies more than one action.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 604(b) of such Act (sec. 1–206.04(b), D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “(b) For the purpose of this section,” and inserting “(b) For the purpose of this section with respect to a Council action,”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of such Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to title VI the following:

“Sec. 605. Limitations on regulatory authority of Mayor.”.

SEC. 6. PROHIBITING COUNCIL FROM WITHDRAWING ACTS ALREADY TRANSMITTED.

Section 602(c) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–206.02(c), D.C. Official Code), as amended by section 2(c), is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) After the Council has transmitted an Act under this subsection, the Council may not withdraw the Act from the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate during the period described with respect to the Act under paragraph (1), and the Act shall be subject to this subsection without regard to any attempt by the Council to withdraw the Act.”.

SEC. 7. PROHIBITING TRANSMISSION OF ACTS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS DISAPPROVED ACTS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Section 602 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–206.02, D.C. Official Code) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) PROHIBITING TRANSMISSION OF ACTS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS DISAPPROVED ACTS.—If a joint resolution has been enacted into law to disapprove an Act transmitted by the Council under this section, the Council may not transmit another Act under this section which is substantially the same as the Act disapproved by the joint resolution, unless the Council is specifically authorized to transmit such an Act by a law enacted after the date of the enactment of the joint resolution to disapprove the original Act.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to acts of the District of Columbia which are disapproved by a joint resolution enacted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. ANNUAL HEARING AND REPORT ON STATE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Not less frequently than once every calendar year, the Chair of the Council of the District of Columbia and the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall appear at a hearing of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and a hearing of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate to present a report on the state of the District, including recommendations for such measures as they deem necessary and expedient.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as provided in section 7(b), this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall apply with respect to acts of the District of Columbia which are transmitted to Congress by the Council of the District of Columbia under section 602(c) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–206.02(c), D.C. Official Code), and with respect to executive orders and regulations which are transmitted to Congress by the Mayor under section 605 of such Act, as added by section 5, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

H.R. 5183 amends Title VI (Reservation of Congressional Authority) of the D.C. Home Rule Act of 1973 to establish a uniform 60-day congressional review period for all D.C. Council legislation

(currently 30-days for most new Acts and 60-days for criminal code measures), eliminates the ability of the D.C. Council to extend emergency laws (which are not currently subject to congressional review) in perpetuity, provides for a line item veto of D.C. Acts in Congressional resolutions of disapproval, prohibits the D.C. Council from withdrawing legislation from the congressional review process, prohibits the D.C. Council from passing substantially similar laws to legislation that was successfully disapproved by Congress, and provides for a similar Congressional review process of D.C. regulations and Mayoral executive actions. This bill also provides clear and concise expedited consideration procedures for resolutions of disapproval in both the House and Senate to avoid the window of congressional review closing before both chambers may act on the resolution (e.g., providing for limited Floor debate after discharge from a Committee, treatment of a resolution passed by one chamber as privileged in the other, etc.).

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Constitution explicitly grants Congress authority over the District of Columbia. The Home Rule Act, which was signed into law in 1973, provides a charter for the local government of the District of Columbia granting a degree of self-governance to D.C. officials, including the authority to legislate, conduct elections, and otherwise govern local municipal affairs.¹ Under the Home Rule Act, Congress has the right to enact legislation for D.C. on any subject, including legislation to amend or repeal any law in force in the District, prior to or after enactment, and any act passed by the D.C. Council.² Specifically, Congress retains the ability under the Home Rule Act to formally disapprove D.C. Council legislation through resolutions of disapproval. Currently, Congress has a 30-day window to pass a resolution of disapproval through both chambers unless the D.C. Council action amends the criminal code, in which case Congress has 60 days. The 30-day window has proven too short for Congress to successfully pass a resolution through both chambers.

This bill provides a uniform 60-day window for all D.C. Council actions, granting Congress the necessary timeframe to effectively review D.C. Council legislation and if necessary proceed with a resolution of disapproval legislative measure. Furthermore, the Act would allow Congress to exercise a more nuanced oversight role over D.C. legislation by allowing for a line-item disapproval of D.C. legislation—thus shutting down a D.C. Council tactic of bundling ultra progressive policies in large, too-big-to-fail legislative packages.

The bill also expands the types of D.C. policy actions that Congress can disapprove of by establishing a process under Home Rule to disapprove of mayoral executive actions and D.C. agency regulations. Additionally, under this bill's Home Rule reforms, when Congress successfully passes a resolution of disapproval, the D.C. Council would be prohibited from passing any substantially similar laws in the future—which is also a key feature of the Congress-

¹District of Columbia Home Rule Act, Pub. L. No. 93-198 § 601; 87 Stat. 774 (1973).

²*Id.*

sional Review Act’s disapproval process over federal regulatory agencies.

The bill also prevents the D.C. Council from attempting to withdraw its own legislation from the congressional disapproval window. This is a necessary reform given the 2023 attempt of the D.C. Council to withdraw the already passed Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 during the 118th congress’s Senate consideration of the House-passed H.J. Res. 26 (P.L. 118–1) when it became apparent the measure would prevail in the Senate with substantial Democrat support and subsequent reconsideration by then President Biden of his previous formal veto threat.³

The bill also would make it clear under Home Rule that D.C. Council emergency legislation is subject to congressional disapproval—which currently skirts Congressional review. The D.C. Council has abused this loophole by passing major legislation through emergency provisions and, after such legislation sunsets, reapproving the same legislation through the same emergency process—thus leading to a confusing patchwork of indefinitely extended, temporary laws. The bill’s reforms prohibit the Council from passing similar emergency legislation in perpetuity, ensuring permanent legislation passed by the D.C. Council will go through the proper congressional review process.

While the D.C. Council continues to push an irresponsible progressive agenda, the District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act improves the established Congressional review process—representing a historic opportunity to ensure responsible local governance of the nation’s capital.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

The short title is the “District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act of 2025”.

Section 2. Uniform 60–day Congressional review period for District of Columbia laws

Subsection (a) amends the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to extend the period for Congressional review from 30 days to 60 days, excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress.

Subsection (b) eliminates the alternative period for D.C. Acts affecting criminal laws.

Subsection (c) further amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to create a special rule for D.C. Acts designated by the Council as involving emergency circumstances, such as requiring any such Act to extend an emergency Act or any substantially similar Act to comply with the requirements listed in paragraph (1) for Congressional review.

³Joshua Arnold, *D.C. Council Attempts to Withdraw Radical Crime Bill*, THE WASH. STAND (Mar. 6, 2023), available at <https://washingtonstand.com/news/dc-council-attempts-to-withdraw-radical-crime-bill>.

Section 3. Clarification of expedited procedures applicable to consideration of resolutions of disapproval

Subsection (a) amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to apply all procedures to all resolutions of disapproval, striking certain exemptions.

Subsection (b) amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to clarify the procedure for resolutions of disapproval, including:

That the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in the House or the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs in the Senate.

In the House, if a resolution has not been reported at the end of 20 calendar days, it is in order to move to discharge the committee from consideration of any other resolution pertaining to the same D.C. Council action.

A motion of discharge may only be made by an individual favoring the resolution, is highly privileged, debate shall be limited to not more than an hour, and amendments are not in order.

If a motion to discharge is agreed to disagreed to, the motion may not be renewed, and there may not be another motion to discharge on the same action.

When the committee has reported or been discharged from consideration of a resolution, it is in order to consider the resolution; this motion is highly privileged and not debatable, amendments to the motion are not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote.

Debate on the resolution will be limited to not more than one hour, and a motion to limit debate is not debatable.

Motions to postpone the discharge from committee of the consideration of a resolution shall be decided without debate.

Appeals to Chair regarding rules will be decided without debate.

In the Senate, if the committee has not reported the joint resolution by 20 days after its introduction, the committee may be discharged from consideration of the resolution upon a written demand by any Senator, and the joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

When a committee reports or is discharged from further consideration of a resolution, it is in order for a motion to proceed to the consideration of a resolution.

The motion is not subject to amendment, a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to other business.

If a motion to consider the resolution is agreed to, the resolution will remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of.

Debate on the resolution and related motions and appeals will be limited to not more than 10 hours.

A motion to limit debate is in order and not debatable.

An amendment or motion to postpone or consider other business is not in order.

Following the conclusion of debate, a single quorum call and a vote on final passage of the resolution will occur.

Appeals from decisions of the Chair will be decided without debate.

The procedure will not apply to the consideration of a resolution after the expiration of 60 session days.

If one House of Congress passes a resolution before the other House receives the resolution, the resolution will not be referred to committee and any Member may offer a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

The vote on final passage will be on the resolution of the other House.

Section 4. Authorizing use of resolutions of disapproval to disapprove provisions of District of Columbia laws

Subsection (a) amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to authorize the use of resolutions of disapproval to disapprove provisions of D.C. Acts.

Subsection (b) further amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to make conforming amendments and includes a Rule of Construction, which states that a resolution disapproving a provision of a D.C. act may not be construed to repeal the remaining provisions of the act or prohibit any subsequent resolution disapproving any other provision of such act.

Section 5. Authorizing use of resolutions of disapproval to disapprove executive orders and regulations

Subsection (a) amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to limit the regulatory authority of the Mayor by requiring the Mayor to transmit to the House of Representatives and the Senate a copy of each executive order issued by the mayor and each regulation promulgated by an officer of the executive branch of the D.C. government. Each executive order or regulation transmitted shall take effect after 60 days, excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress. If a joint resolution of disapproval passed both Houses of Congress and becomes law, the executive order or regulation shall be deemed repealed. Subsection (b) describes expedited procedures for consideration of resolutions. For disapproving executive orders and regulations, the provisions will apply in the same manner as they apply to a Council action. The subsection also includes conforming amendments.

Section 6. Prohibiting Council from withdrawing acts already transmitted

Section 6 amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to prohibit the D.C. Council from withdrawing Acts already transmitted to the House of Representatives or Senate.

Section 7. Prohibiting transmission of acts substantially the same as disapproved acts

Subsection (a) amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to prohibit the D.C. Council by transmitting an Act that is substantially the same as a prior Act disapproved by a joint resolution, unless the Council is specifically authorized to transmit an Act by a law enacted after the date of enactment of the joint resolution to disapprove the original Act.

Subsection (b) further amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to state that the enactment date for subsection (a) is for resolutions enacted on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 8. Annual hearing and report on state of District of Columbia

Section 8 requires the Chair of the D.C. Council and the Mayor of D.C. to appear at a hearing before the House of Representatives and Senate annually to present a report on the state of the District.

Section 9. Effective date

Section 9 states that the Act will apply to D.C. acts, executive orders, and regulations that are transmitted to Congress on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 5183, the District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act of 2025, was introduced on September 8, 2025, by Representative Paul Gosar (R-AZ). The following Representatives are cosponsors of the bill: James Comer (R-KY), Harriet Hageman (R-WY), and Clay Higgins (R-LA). The bill was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, with a secondary referral to the Committee on Rules. The Committee considered H.R. 5183 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. 5183, favorably reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by a roll call vote of 22–18, 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 vote occurred during the Committee's consideration of H.R. 5183:

The roll call vote was on favorably reporting H.R. 5183. The bill was agreed to in a recorded vote of 22–18.

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

119TH CONGRESS

RATIO 26-21

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Final Passage – H.R. 5183, District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act
 Date: 9/10/2025

VOTE #: 1

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)			
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)				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)				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			<i>VACANCY</i>			
MR. BURLISON (MO)	X						
MR. CRANE (AZ)	X						
MR. JACK (GA)							
MR. MCGUIRE (VA)	X						
MR. GILL (TX)	X						

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes: 22

Nays: 18

Present:

Passed: _____ X _____

Failed: _____

VIRGINIA FOXX, NORTH CAROLINA
Chairwoman

MICHELLE FISCHBACH, MINNESOTA
RALPH NORMAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHIP ROY, TEXAS
ERIN KEOCHER, NEBRASKA
NECK LANOWORTHY, NEW YORK
AUSTIN SCOTT, GEORGIA
MORGAN GRIFFITH, VIRGINIA
BRYAN JACK, GEORGIA

STEVE WARDWICK, Staff Director
OSR 225-4191
www.rules.house.gov



Committee on Rules
U.S. House of Representatives
H 512 The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515-0209

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH
CONGRESS

JAMES P. MCGOVERN, MASSACHUSETTS
Ranking Member
MARY GAY BOASER, PENNSYLVANIA
JOE NEGUSE, COLORADO
TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ, NEW MEXICO

DAVID GARDNER, Staff Director
Minority Office
H 518, The Capitol
OSR 225-4641

January 16, 2026

The Honorable James Comer
Chairman
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Comer:

On September 10, 2025, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered H.R. 5183, the District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act, reported to the House. As you know, the Committee on Rules was granted an additional referral upon the bill's introduction pursuant to the Committee's jurisdiction under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives over the rules of the House.

I appreciate the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform's willingness to consider this legislation and consult with my committee. We appreciate your agreement to continue to consult with my committee on changes needed to clarify how discharge procedures under the legislation would operate as intended. Therefore, I will waive consideration of the bill by the Committee on Rules. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, the Committee on Rules does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 5183. In addition, the Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I ask your commitment to support any request by the Committee on Rules for conferees on H.R. 5183 or related legislation.

I also request that you include our exchange of letters on this matter in the committee report to accompany H.R. 5183 and in the *Congressional Record* during consideration of this legislation on the House floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

Virginia Foxx
Virginia Foxx
Chairwoman

cc: The Honorable Mike Johnson, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives
The Honorable James P. McGovern, Ranking Member, Committee on Rules
The Honorable Robert Garcia, Ranking Member, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
The Honorable Jason Smith, Parliamentarian

JAMES COMER, KENTUCKY
CHAIRMAN

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

GERALD E. CONNOLLY, VIRGINIA
RANKING MEMBER

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

Telephone: (202) 225-0814
Fax: (202) 225-4881
<https://oversight.house.gov>

January 16, 2026

The Honorable Virginia Foxx
Chairwoman
Committee on Rules
H-312, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

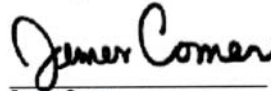
Dear Chairwoman Foxx:

Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5183, the "District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act of 2025," so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

I agree that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 5183 at this time, you do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that you will be appropriately consulted and involved on this or similar legislation as it moves forward. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

As discussed, I will seek to place a copy of our exchange of letters on this bill in the bill report filed by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and in the *Congressional Record* during House floor consideration thereof. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this bill and look forward to future opportunities to work together on matters of shared jurisdiction.

Sincerely,



James Comer
Chairman
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

cc: The Honorable Mike Johnson, Speaker
House of Representatives

The Honorable Robert Garcia, Ranking Member
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

The Honorable Jim McGovern, Ranking Member
Committee on Rules

Jason Smith, Parliamentarian
House of Representatives

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.

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. 5183:

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.

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 amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to establish a uniform 60-day congressional review period for District of Columbia laws, to clarify the expedited procedures applicable to consideration of resolutions of disapproval of District of Columbia laws, to authority the use of resolutions of disapproval to disapprove provisions of District of Columbia laws and District of Columbia executive orders and regulations, and for other purposes.

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 em-

ployment 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

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE ACT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, PURPOSES, AND DEFINITIONS

Sec. 101. Short title.

* * * * *

TITLE VI—RESERVATION OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY

Sec. 601. Retention of constitutional authority.

* * * * *

Sec. 605. *Limitations on regulatory authority of Mayor.*

* * * * *

TITLE IV—THE DISTRICT CHARTER

PART A—THE COUNCIL

* * * * *

Subpart 2—Organization and Procedure of the Council

* * * * *

ACTS, RESOLUTIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS FOR QUORUM

SEC. 412. (a) The Council, to discharge the powers and duties imposed herein, shall pass acts and adopt resolutions, upon a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting, unless otherwise provided in this Act or by the Council. Except as provided in the last sentence of this subsection, the Council shall use acts for all legislative purposes. Each proposed act shall be read twice in substantially the same form, with at least thirteen days intervening between each reading. Upon final adoption by the Council each act shall be made immediately available to the public in a manner which the Council shall determine. If the Council determines, by a vote of two-thirds of the members, that emergency circumstances make it necessary that an act be passed after a single reading, or that it takes effect immediately upon enactment, such act shall be effective for a period of not to exceed [ninety days] *ninety days, subject to section 602(c)(3)*. Resolutions shall be used (1) to express simple determinations, decisions, or directions of the Council of a special or temporary character; and (2) to approve or disapprove proposed actions of a kind historically or traditionally transmitted by the Mayor, the Board of Elections, Public Service Commission, Armory Board, Board of Education, the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia, or the Convention Center Board of Directors to the Council pursuant to an act. Such resolutions must be specifically authorized by that act and must be designed to implement that act.

(b) A special election may be called by resolution of the Council to present for an advisory referendum vote of the people any proposition upon which the Council desires to take action.

(c) A majority of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the lawful convening of any meeting and for the transaction of business of the Council, except a lesser number may hold hearings.

* * * * *

TITLE VI—RESERVATION OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY

* * * * *

LIMITATIONS ON THE COUNCIL

SEC. 602. (a) The Council shall have no authority to pass any act contrary to the provisions of this Act except as specifically provided in this Act, or to—

(1) impose any tax on property of the United States or any of the several States;

(2) lend the public credit for support of any private undertaking;

(3) enact any act, or enact any act to amend or repeal any Act of Congress, which concerns the functions or property of the United States or which is not restricted in its application exclusively in or to the District;

(4) enact any act, resolution, or rule with respect to any provision of title 11 of the District of Columbia Code (relating to organization and jurisdiction of the District of Columbia courts);

(5) impose any tax on the whole or any portion of the personal income, either directly or at the source thereof, of any individual not a resident of the District (the terms "individual" and "resident" to be understood for the purposes of this paragraph as they are defined in section 4 of title I of the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947);

(6) enact any act, resolution, or rule which permits the building of any structure within the District of Columbia in excess of the height limitations contained in section 5 of the Act of June 1, 1910 (D.C. Code, sec. 5-405), and in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(7) enact any act, resolution, or regulation with respect to the Commission of Mental Health;

(8) enact any act or regulation relating to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or any other court of the United States in the District other than the District courts, or relating to the duties or powers of the United States attorney or the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia;

(9) enact any act, resolution, or rule with respect to any provision of title 23 of the District of Columbia Code (relating to criminal procedure), or with respect to any provision of any law codified in title 22 or 24 of the District of Columbia Code (relating to crimes and treatment of prisoners), or with respect to any criminal offense pertaining to articles subject to regulation under chapter 32 of title 22 of the District of Columbia Code, during the forty-eight full calendar months immediately following the day on which the members of the Council first elected pursuant to this Act take office; or

(10) enact any act, resolution, or rule with respect to the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority established under section 101(a) of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as vesting in the District government any greater authority over the National Zoological Park, the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the Washington Aqueduct, the National Capital Planning Commission, or, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, over any Federal agency, than was vested in the Commissioner prior to the effective date of title IV of this Act.

(c)(1) Except acts of the Council which are submitted to the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, any act which the Council determines according to section 412(a), should take effect immediately because of emergency circumstances, and acts proposing amendments to title IV of this Act and except as provided in section 462(c) and section 472(d)(1), the

Chairman of the Council shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate a copy of each act passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor, or vetoed by the Mayor and repassed by two-thirds of the Council present and voting, each act passed by the Council and allowed to become effective by the Mayor without his signature, and each initiated act and act subject to referendum which has been ratified by a majority of the registered qualified electors voting on the initiative or referendum. Except as provided in paragraph (2), *such act shall take effect* *such act and each provision thereof shall take effect* upon the expiration of *the 30-calendar-day period (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and any day on which neither House is in session because of an adjournment sine die, a recess of more than three days, or an adjournment of more than three days) beginning on the day such act is transmitted by the Chairman to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate* *the 60-day period (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress) beginning on the later of the day such act is transmitted by the Chairman to the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the day such act is transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the Senate*, or upon the date prescribed by such act, whichever is later, unless during *such 30-day period* *such 60-day period*, there has been enacted into law *a joint resolution disapproving such act* *a joint resolution disapproving such act or any provision thereof*. In any case in which any such joint resolution *disapproving such an act* *disapproving such an act or any provision thereof* has, within *such 30-day period* *such 60-day period*, passed both Houses of Congress and has been transmitted to the President, such resolution, upon becoming law, subsequent to the expiration of *such 30-day period* *such 60-day period*, shall be deemed *to have repealed such act* *to have repealed such act or such provision (as the case may be)*, as of the date such resolution becomes law. The provisions of *section 604, except subsections (d), (e), and (f) of such section,* *section 604* shall apply with respect to any joint resolution *disapproving any act* *disapproving any act or any provision thereof* pursuant to this paragraph. *The enactment of a resolution disapproving a provision of an act pursuant to this paragraph may not be construed to repeal any of the remaining provisions of such act or prohibit the enactment of any subsequent resolution disapproving any other provision of such act pursuant to this paragraph.*

[(2) In the case of any such Act transmitted by the Chairman with respect to any Act codified in title 22, 23, or 24 of the District of Columbia Code, such act shall take effect at the end of the 60-day period beginning on the day such act is transmitted by the Chairman to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate unless, during such 60-day period, there has been enacted into law a joint resolution disapproving such act. In any case in which any such joint resolution disapproving such an act has, within such 60-day period, passed both Houses of Congress and has been transmitted to the President, such resolution, upon becoming law subsequent to the expiration of such 60-day period shall be deemed to have repealed such act, as of the date such resolution becomes law. The provisions of section 604, relating to

an expedited procedure for consideration of joint resolutions, shall apply to a joint resolution disapproving such Act as specified in this paragraph.]

[(3)] (2) The Council shall submit with each Act transmitted under this subsection an estimate of the costs which will be incurred by the District of Columbia as a result of the enactment of the Act in each of the first 4 fiscal years for which the Act is in effect, together with a statement of the basis for such estimate.

(3) *If an Act is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) because of a determination by the Council under section 412(a) that the Act should take effect immediately because of emergency circumstances, an Act of the Council to extend the period during which such Act is effective, or any Act of the Council which is substantially the same as such Act, shall not be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1).*

(4) *After the Council has transmitted an Act under this subsection, the Council may not withdraw the Act from the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate during the period described with respect to the Act under paragraph (1), and the Act shall be subject to this subsection without regard to any attempt by the Council to withdraw the Act.*

(d) **PROHIBITING TRANSMISSION OF ACTS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS DISAPPROVED ACTS.**—*If a joint resolution has been enacted into law to disapprove an Act transmitted by the Council under this section, the Council may not transmit another Act under this section which is substantially the same as the Act disapproved by the joint resolution, unless the Council is specifically authorized to transmit such an Act by a law enacted after the date of the enactment of the joint resolution to disapprove the original Act.*

* * * * *

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON CERTAIN DISTRICT MATTERS

SEC. 604. (a) This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such these provisions are deemed a part of the rule of each House respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of resolutions described by this section; and they supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rule (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

[(b) For the purpose of this section,] *(b) For the purpose of this section with respect to a Council action, “resolution” means only a joint resolution, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That the _____ approves/disapproves of the action of the District of Columbia Council described as follows: _____.”, the blank spaces therein being appropriately filled, and either approval or disapproval being appropriately indicated[; but does not include a resolution which specifies more than one action].*

[(c) A resolution with respect to Council action shall be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives, or the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate, by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

[(d) If the committee to which a resolution has been referred has not reported it at the end of twenty calendar days after its introduction, it is in order to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution with respect to the same Council action which has been referred to the committee.

[(e) A motion to discharge may be made only by an individual favoring the resolution, is highly privileged (except that it may not be made after the committee has reported a resolution with respect to the same action), and debate thereon shall be limited to not more than one hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

[(f) If the motion to discharge is agreed to or disagreed to, the motion may not be renewed, nor may another motion to discharge the committee be made with respect to any other resolution with respect to the same action.

[(g) When the committee has reported, or has been discharged from further consideration of, a resolution, it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. The motion is highly privileged and is not debatable. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

[(h) Debate on the resolution shall be limited to not more than ten hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate is not debatable. An amendment to, or motion to recommit, the resolution is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.

[(i) Motions to postpone made with respect to the discharge from committee or the consideration of a resolution, and motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

[(j) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution shall be decided without debate.]

(c) *REFERRAL TO COMMITTEES.*—A resolution with respect to Council action shall be referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, or the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

(d) *PROCEDURES IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*—(1) *In the House of Representatives, if the committee to which a resolution has been referred has not reported it at the end of twenty calendar days after its introduction, it is in order to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution with re-*

spect to the same Council action which has been referred to the committee.

(2) *In the House, a motion to discharge may be made only by an individual favoring the resolution, is highly privileged (except that it may not be made after the committee has reported a resolution with respect to the same action), and debate thereon shall be limited to not more than one hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.*

(3) *In the House, if the motion to discharge is agreed to or disagreed to, the motion may not be renewed, nor may another motion to discharge the committee be made with respect to any other resolution with respect to the same action.*

(4) *In the House, when the committee has reported, or has been discharged from further consideration of, a resolution, it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. The motion is highly privileged and is not debatable. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.*

(5) *In the House, debate on the resolution shall be limited to not more than one hour, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate is not debatable. An amendment to, or motion to recommit, the resolution is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.*

(6) *In the House, motions to postpone made with respect to the discharge from committee or the consideration of a resolution, and motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.*

(7) *In the House, appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the Rules of the House of Representatives to the procedure relating to a resolution shall be decided without debate.*

(e) *PROCEDURES IN SENATE.—(1) In the Senate, if the committee to which is referred a resolution described in subsection (b) has not reported such joint resolution (or an identical joint resolution) at the end of 20 calendar days after its introduction, such committee may be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution upon a written demand by any Member of the Senate, and such joint resolution shall be placed on the calendar.*

(2)(A) *In the Senate, when the committee to which a resolution is referred has reported, or when a committee is discharged (under paragraph (1)) from further consideration of a resolution described in subsection (b), it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and all points of order against the resolution (and against consideration of the resolution) are waived. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the res-*

olution shall remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of.

(B) In the Senate, debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order.

(C) In the Senate, immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (b), and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(D) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(3) In the Senate the procedure specified in paragraph (1) or (2) shall not apply to the consideration of a resolution after the expiration of the 60 session days beginning with the date of the introduction of the joint resolution.

(f) COORDINATION BETWEEN HOUSES.—If, before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (b), that House receives from the other House a resolution described in subsection (b), then the following procedures shall apply:

(1) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

(2) Any Member of that House may at any time offer a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution of the other House, and such motion shall be considered in accordance with paragraph (4) of subsection (d) (in the case of a motion in the House) or in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (e) (in the case of a motion in the Senate).

(3) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the resolution—

(A) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the other House; but

(B) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.

(g) CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS DISAPPROVING EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.—The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to the issuance of an executive order by the Mayor and the promulgation of a regulation by an officer of the executive branch of the District government in the same manner as such provisions apply with respect to a Council action, except that for purposes of subsection (b) a “resolution” means only a joint resolution, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That the _____ approves/disapproves of the action of the Mayor or an officer of the executive branch of the District government described as follows: _____”, with the blank spaces therein being appropriately filled, and either approval or disapproval being appropriately indicated, but does not include a resolution which specifies more than one action.

LIMITATIONS ON REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF MAYOR

SEC. 605. (a) *TRANSMISSION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.*—The Mayor shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate a copy of each executive order issued by the Mayor and each regulation promulgated by an officer of the executive branch of the District government.

(b) *DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION.*—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an executive order or regulation transmitted under subsection (a) shall take effect upon the expiration of the 60-day period (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress) beginning on the later of the day such executive order or regulation is transmitted by the Mayor to the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the day such executive order or regulation is transmitted by the Mayor to the President of the Senate, or upon the date prescribed by such executive order or regulation, whichever is later, unless during such 60-day period, there has been enacted into law a joint resolution disapproving such executive order or regulation.

(c) *DEEMED REPEAL.*—In any case in which any joint resolution described in subsection (b) disapproving an executive order or regulation has, within the 60-day period described in subsection (b), passed both Houses of Congress and has been transmitted to the President, such joint resolution, upon becoming law, subsequent to the expiration of such 60-day period, shall be deemed to have repealed such executive order or regulation, as of the date such joint resolution becomes law.

(d) *APPLICATION OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.*—The provisions of section 604 shall apply with respect to any joint resolution disapproving any executive order or regulation pursuant to this section.

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MINORITY VIEWS

Committee Democrats strongly oppose the dangerous District of Columbia Home Rule Improvement Act of 2025 (H.R. 5183). The bill would be more accurately titled the District of Columbia Home Rule Reduction Act of 2025. The bill would limit the ability of the District of Columbia (D.C.) to respond to an emergency, cause chaos in the D.C. Code, increase congressional meddling in local D.C. matters, and prohibit D.C. from enacting certain laws. The bill is opposed by D.C. Mayor Muriel Bowser, the entire D.C. Council, and D.C. Attorney General Brian Schwalb.¹

The purpose of the D.C. Home Rule Act (HRA) is to “grant to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia powers of local self-government” and “relieve Congress of the burden of legislating upon essentially local District matters.”² H.R. 5183 would do the opposite. It would withdraw significant powers of local self-government from D.C. residents and substantially increase the burden on Congress to legislate local D.C. matters.

The bill would limit D.C.’s ability to respond to an emergency, such as a threat to the peace, health, or safety of residents, in two ways.

First, the bill would strip the D.C. Mayor and D.C. executive branch agencies of authority to issue an executive order or regulation, respectively, that takes effect immediately, even in the event of an emergency. It would do so by subjecting every executive order and regulation to a congressional review period before it can take effect. Under the bill, an executive order or regulation would take effect after a 60-legislative-day congressional review period, unless a resolution of disapproval is enacted into law during that period.

Second, the bill would strip the D.C. Council of authority to respond to an emergency that lasts over 90 days. Under the HRA, the Council can enact a law that takes effect immediately—i.e., no congressional review period—but that law can remain in effect for only up to 90 days. That is known as an emergency law. The Council can enact a successive emergency law if a temporary or permanent version of that emergency law is undergoing the congressional review period at that time. Under H.R. 5183, a successive emergency law would not take effect until after a 60-legislative-day congressional review period, unless a resolution of disapproval is enacted into law during that period, with no exception for an emergency that lasts over 90 days.

¹ Letter from District of Columbia Mayor Muriel Bowser to Chairman James Comer and Ranking Member Robert Garcia, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (Sept. 10, 2025); Letter from Council of the District of Columbia to Chairman James Comer and Ranking Member Robert Garcia, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (Sept. 8, 2025); Letter from District of Columbia Attorney General Brian Schwalb to Chairman James Comer and Ranking Member Robert Garcia, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (Sept. 9, 2025).

² Pub. L. No. 93–198 (1973).

The bill would create chaos in the D.C. Code in two ways.

First, the D.C. Code would be constantly changing. The D.C. Council enacts a successive emergency law not only to respond to an emergency that lasts over 90 days, but also to prevent a gap in law during the lengthy congressional review period for the temporary or permanent version of that emergency law. Under H.R. 5183, an emergency law enacted by D.C. would expire after 90 days, only to be revived after the expiration of a congressional review period for a temporary or permanent version of that emergency law.

Second, the bill would give Congress a line-item veto during the congressional review period for a law enacted by D.C. H.R. 5183 would authorize a disapproval resolution for an individual provision of a law enacted by D.C., rather than for only an entire law. Members of Congress would be able to introduce a disapproval resolution on an individual provision of a law enacted by D.C. without any understanding of how that provision affects other provisions of that law or other D.C. laws.

The bill would increase congressional meddling in local D.C. civil matters by making it easier to enact a disapproval resolution on a civil law enacted by D.C. H.R. 5183 would do so by applying the congressional review period and procedures that apply to a criminal law enacted by D.C. to a civil law enacted by D.C. Currently, a civil law enacted by D.C. is subject to a 30-legislative-day congressional review period before it can take effect, and it is not subject to a motion to discharge from committee, whereas a criminal law enacted by D.C. is subject to a 60-legislative-day congressional review period before it can take effect, and it is subject to a motion to discharge from committee.

The bill would strip the D.C. Council of authority to legislate on certain matters by prohibiting the Council from transmitting to Congress for the review period a law that is substantially the same as a law nullified by a disapproval resolution.

Finally, adding insult to injury, the bill would require the D.C. Mayor and the D.C. Council Chairman to appear annually before House and Senate committees to present a report on the state of D.C.

Instead of reducing D.C. home rule, Congress should eliminate Congress' authority to meddle in local D.C. matters by passing the D.C. statehood bill.

ROBERT GARCIA,
Ranking Member.