

RECOGNIZING JORGE CHAVES MEZA

(Ms. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, it is such an honor to have the ability to help my constituents back home by solving problems and making our government work more effectively for them.

Earlier this year, a man named Jorge Chaves Meza from Farmington, Minnesota, reached out to my office for help enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps. You see, Jorge came to our community from Costa Rica in hopes of serving our country in the U.S. military, but his Permanent Resident Card was lost in the mail.

This could have prevented Jorge from serving our Nation, but, fortunately, my office was able to work with the USCIS to expedite getting Jorge a replacement card. I am so glad to announce that he received it and just took his oath of enlistment.

Stories like Jorge's are the most rewarding part of public service, and I am so proud of his commitment to serving our Nation.

Thank you, Jorge, for your service.

□ 0915

D.C. STATEHOOD

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, yet another blatant political power grab is underway on the heels of H.R. 1, nationalizing all that is wrong with our elections, the packing of the Supreme Court, and now we have H.R. 51, an unconstitutional bill to create a State of Washington, D.C.

The Founders were very clear and specific to leave our District out of the coercion and the tentacles of a State trying to influence it.

No. This is yet another naked power grab to ensure two new Democratic Senators in a 90 percent Democrat district. That is the result they are trying to get. This new State would be 1/17th the size of Rhode Island and about the same population as Fresno, California.

In 1847, the Virginia Retrocession Act took some of the excess land that they weren't using and put it back into Virginia. We can do the same thing with a bill I am coauthoring, taking the unneeded part and putting it back into Maryland, instead of trying to create a State against the Constitution.

This is a power grab that must be stopped. It is unconstitutional, and it goes against the grain of what our Founders had in mind to have separation.

WASHINGTON, D.C. ADMISSION ACT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House

Resolution 330, I call up the bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 330, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 51

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Washington, D.C. Admission Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—STATE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Subtitle A—Procedures for Admission

Sec. 101. Admission into the Union.

Sec. 102. Election of Senators and Representative.

Sec. 103. Issuance of presidential proclamation.

Subtitle B—Seat of Government of the United States

Sec. 111. Territory and boundaries.

Sec. 112. Description of Capital.

Sec. 113. Retention of title to property.

Sec. 114. Effect of admission on current laws of seat of Government of United States.

Sec. 115. Capital National Guard.

Sec. 116. Termination of legal status of seat of Government of United States as municipal corporation.

Subtitle C—General Provisions Relating to Laws of State

Sec. 121. Effect of admission on current laws.

Sec. 122. Pending actions and proceedings.

Sec. 123. Limitation on authority to tax Federal property.

Sec. 124. United States nationality.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Federal Property

Sec. 201. Treatment of military lands.

Sec. 202. Waiver of claims to Federal property.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

Sec. 211. Residency requirements for certain Federal officials.

Sec. 212. Renaming of Federal courts.

Sec. 213. Conforming amendments relating to Department of Justice.

Sec. 214. Treatment of pretrial services in United States District Court.

Subtitle C—Federal Elections

Sec. 221. Permitting individuals residing in Capital to vote in Federal elections in State of most recent domicile.

Sec. 222. Repeal of Office of District of Columbia Delegate.

Sec. 223. Repeal of law providing for participation of seat of government in election of President and Vice-President.

Sec. 224. Expedited procedures for consideration of constitutional amendment repealing 23rd Amendment.

TITLE III—CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Employee Benefits

Sec. 301. Federal benefit payments under certain retirement programs.

Sec. 302. Continuation of Federal civil service benefits for employees first employed prior to establishment of District of Columbia merit personnel system.

Sec. 303. Obligations of Federal Government under judges' retirement program.

Subtitle B—Agencies

Sec. 311. Public Defender Service.

Sec. 312. Prosecutions.

Sec. 313. Service of United States Marshals.

Sec. 314. Designation of felons to facilities of Bureau of Prisons.

Sec. 315. Parole and supervision.

Sec. 316. Courts.

Subtitle C—Other Programs and Authorities

Sec. 321. Application of the College Access Act.

Sec. 322. Application of the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act.

Sec. 323. Medicaid Federal medical assistance percentage.

Sec. 324. Federal planning commissions.

Sec. 325. Role of Army Corps of Engineers in supplying water.

Sec. 326. Requirements to be located in District of Columbia.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. General definitions.

Sec. 402. Statehood Transition Commission.

Sec. 403. Certification of enactment by President.

Sec. 404. Severability.

TITLE I—STATE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Subtitle A—Procedures for Admission

SEC. 101. ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, upon the issuance of the proclamation required by section 103(a), the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth is declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever.

(b) CONSTITUTION OF STATE.—The State Constitution shall always be republican in form and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

(c) NONSEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of this Act and any amendments made by this Act shall be treated as invalid.

SEC. 102. ELECTION OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVE.

(a) ISSUANCE OF PROCLAMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 30 days after receiving certification of the enactment of this Act from the President pursuant to section 403, the Mayor shall issue a proclamation for the first elections for 2 Senators and one Representative in Congress from the State, subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR ELECTIONS OF SENATORS.—In the elections of Senators from the State pursuant to paragraph (1), the 2 Senate offices shall be separately identified and designated, and no person may be a candidate for both offices. No such identification or designation of either of the offices shall refer to or be taken to refer to the terms of such offices, or in any way impair the privilege of the Senate to determine the class to which each of the Senators shall be assigned.

(b) RULES FOR CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The proclamation of the Mayor issued under subsection (a) shall provide for the holding of a primary election and a general election, and at such elections the officers required to be elected as provided in subsection (a) shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the District of Columbia in the manner required by the laws of the District of Columbia.

(2) CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS.—Election results shall be certified in the manner required by

the laws of the District of Columbia, except that the Mayor shall also provide written certification of the results of such elections to the President.

(c) **ASSUMPTION OF DUTIES.**—Upon the admission of the State into the Union, the Senators and Representative elected at the elections described in subsection (a) shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of the other States in Congress.

(d) **EFFECT OF ADMISSION ON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **PERMANENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MEMBERS.**—Effective with respect to the Congress during which the State is admitted into the Union and each succeeding Congress, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 436 Members, including any Members representing the State.

(2) **INITIAL NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR STATE.**—Until the taking effect of the first apportionment of Members occurring after the admission of the State into the Union, the State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives upon its admission into the Union.

(3) **APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS RESULTING FROM ADMISSION OF STATE.**—

(A) **APPORTIONMENT.**—Section 22(a) of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress”, approved June 18, 1929 (2 U.S.C. 2a(a)), is amended by striking “the then existing number of Representatives” and inserting “436 Representatives”.

(B) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply with respect to the first regular decennial census conducted after the admission of the State into the Union and each subsequent regular decennial census.

SEC. 103. ISSUANCE OF PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President, upon the certification of the results of the elections of the officers required to be elected as provided in section 102(a), shall, not later than 90 days after receiving such certification pursuant to section 102(b)(2), issue a proclamation announcing the results of such elections as so ascertained.

(b) **ADMISSION OF STATE UPON ISSUANCE OF PROCLAMATION.**—Upon the issuance of the proclamation by the President under subsection (a), the State shall be declared admitted into the Union as provided in section 101(a).

Subtitle B—Seat of Government of the United States

SEC. 111. TERRITORY AND BOUNDARIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), the State shall consist of all of the territory of the District of Columbia as of the date of the enactment of this Act, subject to the results of the metes and bounds survey conducted under subsection (c).

(b) **EXCLUSION OF PORTION REMAINING AS SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.**—The territory of the State shall not include the area described in section 112, which shall be known as the “Capital” and shall serve as the seat of the Government of the United States, as provided in clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

(c) **METES AND BOUNDS SURVEY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President (in consultation with the Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission) shall conduct a metes and bounds survey of the Capital, as described in section 112(b).

SEC. 112. DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (c), upon the admission of the State into the Union, the Capital shall consist of the property described in subsection (b) and shall include the principal Federal monuments, the White House, the Capitol Building, the United States Supreme Court Building, and the Federal executive, leg-

islative, and judicial office buildings located adjacent to the Mall and the Capitol Building (as such terms are used in section 8501(a) of title 40, United States Code).

(b) **GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Upon the admission of the State into the Union, the boundaries of the Capital shall be as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the southern right-of-way of F Street NE and the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE;

(1) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(2) thence southwest along said northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE;

(3) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE;

(4) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE to its intersection with the southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(5) thence northeast along said southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(6) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(7) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 760 Lot 803;

(8) thence east along said northern property boundary of Square 760 Lot 803 to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE;

(9) thence south along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE;

(10) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE;

(11) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(12) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street SE;

(13) thence west along said southern right-of-way of C Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(14) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street SE;

(15) thence west along said southern right-of-way of D Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(16) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE;

(17) thence southeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SE;

(18) thence east along said southern right-of-way of said E Street SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(19) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southernmost corner of the property designated as Square 736S Lot 801;

(20) thence west along a line extended due west from said corner of said property designated as Square 736S Lot 801 to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE;

(21) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE;

(22) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(23) thence north along said western right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SW;

(24) thence west along said southern right-of-way of E Street SW to its end;

(25) thence west along a line extending said southern right-of-way of E Street SW westward to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW;

(26) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW;

(27) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW;

(28) thence north along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(29) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW;

(30) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street SW;

(31) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW;

(32) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW;

(33) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street SW;

(34) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(35) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW;

(36) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW to its intersection with the northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement;

(37) thence southwest along said northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement to its intersection with the eastern shore of the Potomac River;

(38) thence generally northwest along said eastern shore of the Potomac River to its intersection with a line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806;

(39) thence east along said line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806, and continuing east along said northern boundary of said property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its northeast corner;

(40) thence east along a line extending east from said northeast corner of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its intersection with the western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87;

(41) thence south along said western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 88;

(42) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 33 Lot 88 to its southeast corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of E Street NW;

(43) thence east along said northern right-of-way of E Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 18th Street NW;

(44) thence south along said western right-of-way of 18th Street NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW;

(45) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(46) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW;

(47) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of H Street NW;

(48) thence east along said southern right-of-way of H Street NW to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 35;

(49) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 35 to its southeast corner, which is along the boundary of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 37;

(50) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 37 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 818;

(51) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 818 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 40;

(52) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its southwest corner;

(53) thence east along the southern border of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 820;

(54) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 820 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 39;

(55) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 39 to its southwest corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(56) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 15th Street NW;

(57) thence south along said western right-of-way of 15th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending northwest from the southern right-of-way of the portion of Pennsylvania Avenue NW north of Pershing Square;

(58) thence southeast along said line extending the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and continuing southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 14th Street NW;

(59) thence south along said western right-of-way of 14th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(60) thence east along said line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW to the southern right-of-way of D Street NW, and continuing east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW;

(61) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(62) thence east and southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street NW;

(63) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending to the west the southern boundary of the property designated as Square 324 Lot 809;

(64) thence east along said line to the southwest corner of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809, and continuing northeast

along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809 to its eastern corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 323 Lot 802;

(65) thence east along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 323 Lot 802 to its southeast corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 324 Lot 808;

(66) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 808 to its northeastern corner, which is along the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(67) thence southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW;

(68) thence north along a line extending north from said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(69) thence east along said southern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW;

(70) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(71) thence east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street NW;

(72) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(73) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW;

(74) thence south along said western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(75) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(76) thence northeast along said northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW;

(77) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(78) thence east along said northern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(79) thence northeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of North Capitol Street;

(80) thence north along said western right-of-way of North Capitol Street to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW;

(81) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW to the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE;

(82) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE to the southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE;

(83) thence counter-clockwise along said southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of F Street NE; and

(84) thence east along said southern right-of-way of F Street NE to the point of beginning.

(c) EXCLUSION OF BUILDING SERVING AS STATE CAPITOL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, after the admission of the State into the Union, the Capital shall not be considered to include the building known as the “John A. Wilson Building”, as described and designated under section 601(a) of the Omnibus Spending Reduction Act of 1993 (sec. 10–1301(a), D.C. Official Code).

(d) CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING.—The entirety of the Frances

Perkins Building, including any portion of the Building which is north of D Street Northwest, shall be included in the Capital.

SEC. 113. RETENTION OF TITLE TO PROPERTY.

(a) RETENTION OF FEDERAL TITLE.—The United States shall have and retain title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property with respect to which the United States holds title or jurisdiction for such purposes on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) RETENTION OF STATE TITLE.—The State shall have and retain title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property with respect to which the District of Columbia holds title or jurisdiction for such purposes on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 114. EFFECT OF ADMISSION ON CURRENT LAWS OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the laws of the District of Columbia which are in effect on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union (without regard to whether such laws were enacted by Congress or by the District of Columbia) shall apply in the Capital in the same manner and to the same extent beginning on the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and shall be deemed laws of the United States which are applicable only in or to the Capital.

SEC. 115. CAPITAL NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Title 32, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In paragraphs (4), (6), and (19) of section 101, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(2) BRANCHES AND ORGANIZATIONS.—In section 103, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(3) UNITS: LOCATION; ORGANIZATION; COMMAND.—In subsections (c) and (d) of section 104, by striking “District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(4) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In section 107(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(5) MAINTENANCE OF OTHER TROOPS.—In subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 109, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(6) DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.—In section 112(h)—

(A) by striking “District of Columbia,” both places it appears and inserting “Capital,”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(7) ENLISTMENT OATH.—In section 304, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(8) ADJUTANTS GENERAL.—In section 314, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(9) DETAIL OF REGULAR MEMBERS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE TO DUTY WITH NATIONAL GUARD.—In section 315, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(10) DISCHARGE OF OFFICERS; TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT.—In section 324(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(11) RELIEF FROM NATIONAL GUARD DUTY WHEN ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY.—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 325, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(12) COURTS-MARTIAL OF NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN FEDERAL SERVICE: COMPOSITION, JURISDICTION, AND PROCEDURES; CONVENING AUTHORITY.—In sections 326 and 327, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(13) **ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE DUTY: GOVERNOR'S AUTHORITY.**—In section 328(a), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(14) **TRAINING GENERALLY.**—In section 501(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(15) **PARTICIPATION IN FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 503(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(16) **NATIONAL GUARD SCHOOLS AND SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.**—In section 504(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(17) **ARMY AND AIR FORCE SCHOOLS AND FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 505, by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(18) **NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM.**—In subsections (c)(1), (g)(2), (j), (k), and (l)(1) of section 509, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(19) **ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.**—In section 702—
(A) in subsection (a), by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”; and

(B) in subsections (b), (c), and (d), by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(20) **PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES FROM ARMY OR AIR FORCE.**—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 703, by striking “District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(21) **ACCOUNTABILITY: RELIEF FROM UPON ORDER TO ACTIVE DUTY.**—In section 704, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(22) **PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS.**—In section 708—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(23) **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PROPERTY ISSUED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—In subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section 710, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(24) **DISPOSITION OF OBSOLETE OR CONDEMNED PROPERTY.**—In section 711, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(25) **DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS OF CONDEMNED STORES ISSUED TO NATIONAL GUARD.**—In paragraph (1) of section 712, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(26) **PROPERTY LOSS; PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**—In section 715(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **CAPITAL DEFINED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 101 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(20) ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(B) **WITH REGARDS TO HOMELAND DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.**—Section 901 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) The term ‘Governor’ means, with respect to the Capital, the commanding general of the Capital National Guard.”.

(2) **TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.**—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) **DEFINITIONS.**—In section 101—

(i) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(19) The term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”;

(ii) in paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (c), by striking “District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “Capital”; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(5), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(B) **DISPOSITION ON DISCHARGE.**—In section 771a(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(C) **TRICARE COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND DEPENDENTS DURING CERTAIN DISASTER RESPONSE DUTY.**—In section 1076f—

(i) in subsections (a) and (c)(1), by striking “with respect to the District of Columbia, the mayor of the District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “with respect to the Capital, the commanding general of the Capital National Guard”; and

(ii) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(D) **PAYMENT OF CLAIMS: AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In paragraph (2)(B) of section 2732, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(E) **MEMBERS OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.**—In section 7401(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(F) **MEMBERS OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.**—In section 9401(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(G) **READY RESERVE: FAILURE TO SATISFACTORILY PERFORM PRESCRIBED TRAINING.**—In section 10148(b)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(H) **CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.**—In section 10502(a)(1)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(I) **VICE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.**—In section 10505(a)(1)(A)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(J) **OTHER SENIOR NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU OFFICERS.**—In subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 10506(a)(1)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” both places it appears and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” both places it appears and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(K) **NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU: GENERAL PROVISIONS.**—In section 10508(b)(1), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(L) **COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT; LIMITATION.**—In section 12204(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(M) **RESERVE COMPONENTS GENERALLY.**—In section 12301(b), by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” both places it appears and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(N) **NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE: CALL.**—In section 12406—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(O) **RESULT OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS.**—In section 12642(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(P) **LIMITATION ON RELOCATION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.**—In section 18238—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

SEC. 116. TERMINATION OF LEGAL STATUS OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES AS MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Notwithstanding section 2 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia (sec. 1–102, D.C. Official Code) or any other provision of law codified in subchapter 1 of chapter 1 of the District of Columbia Official Code, effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the Capital (or any portion thereof) shall not serve as a government and shall not be a body corporate for municipal purposes.

Subtitle C—General Provisions Relating to Laws of State

SEC. 121. EFFECT OF ADMISSION ON CURRENT LAWS.

(a) **LEGISLATIVE POWER.**—The legislative power of the State shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation in the State, consistent with the Constitution of the United States (including the restrictions and limitations imposed upon the States by article I, section 10) and subject to the provisions of this Act.

(b) **CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL OFFICES.**—Upon the admission of the State into the Union, members of executive, legislative, and judicial offices of the District of Columbia shall be deemed members of the respective executive, legislative, and judicial offices of the State, as provided by the State Constitution and the laws of the State.

(c) **TREATMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS.**—To the extent that any law of the United States applies to the States generally, the law shall have the same force and effect in the State as elsewhere in the United States, except as such law may otherwise provide.

(d) **NO EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.**—Nothing in the admission of the State into the Union shall affect any obligation under any contract or agreement under which the District of Columbia or the United States is a party, as in effect on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(e) **SUCCESSION IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS.**—The State shall be deemed to be the successor to the District of Columbia for purposes of any interstate compact which is in effect on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(f) **CONTINUATION OF SERVICE OF FEDERAL MEMBERS ON BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.**—Nothing in the admission of the State into the Union shall affect the authority of a representative of the Federal Government who, as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, is a member of a board or commission of the District of Columbia to serve as a member of such board or commission or as a member of a successor to such board or commission after the admission of the State into the Union, as may be provided by the State Constitution and the laws of the State.

(g) **SPECIAL RULE REGARDING ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE, UNITED STATES PARK POLICE, AND UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE UNIFORMED DIVISION.**—The United States Capitol Police, the United States Park Police, and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division may not enforce any law of the State in the State, except to the extent authorized by the State. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect the authority of the United States Capitol Police, the United States Park Police, and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division to enforce any law in the Capital.

SEC. 122. PENDING ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

(a) **STATE AS LEGAL SUCCESSOR TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—The State shall be the legal successor to the District of Columbia in all matters.

(b) NO EFFECT ON PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—All existing writs, actions, suits, judicial and administrative proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, claims, demands, titles, and rights shall continue unaffected by the admission of the State into the Union with respect to the State or the United States, except as may be provided under this Act, as may be modified in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, and as may be modified by the laws of the State or the United States, as the case may be.

SEC. 123. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO TAX FEDERAL PROPERTY.

The State may not impose any tax on any real or personal property owned or acquired by the United States, except to the extent that Congress may permit.

SEC. 124. UNITED STATES NATIONALITY.

No provision of this Act shall operate to confer United States nationality, to terminate nationality lawfully acquired, or to restore nationality terminated or lost under any law of the United States or under any treaty to which the United States is or was a party.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Federal Property

SEC. 201. TREATMENT OF MILITARY LANDS.

(a) RESERVATION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and subsection (b) and notwithstanding the admission of the State into the Union, authority is reserved in the United States for the exercise by Congress of the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land located in the State that, on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, are controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(2) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The power of exclusive legislation described in paragraph (1) shall vest and remain in the United States only so long as the particular tract or parcel of land involved is controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(b) AUTHORITY OF STATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The reservation of authority in the United States under subsection (a) shall not operate to prevent such tracts or parcels of land from being a part of the State, or to prevent the State from exercising over or upon such lands, concurrently with the United States, any jurisdiction which it would have in the absence of such reservation of authority and which is consistent with the laws hereafter enacted by Congress pursuant to such reservation of authority.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The State shall have the right to serve civil or criminal process in such tracts or parcels of land in which the authority of the United States is reserved under subsection (a) in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in the State but outside of such lands.

SEC. 202. WAIVER OF CLAIMS TO FEDERAL PROPERTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As a compact with the United States, the State and its people disclaim all right and title to any real or personal property not granted or confirmed to the State by or under the authority of this Act, the right or title to which is held by the United States or subject to disposition by the United States.

(b) EFFECT ON CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act shall recognize, deny, enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any claim against the United States, and any such claim shall be governed by applicable laws of the United States.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act is intended or shall be construed as a find-

ing, interpretation, or construction by Congress that any applicable law authorizes, establishes, recognizes, or confirms the validity or invalidity of any claim referred to in paragraph (1), and the determination of the applicability to or the effect of any law on any such claim shall be unaffected by anything in this Act.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

SEC. 211. RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

(a) CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Section 44(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Except in the District of Columbia, each” and inserting “Each”; and

(2) by striking “within fifty miles of the District of Columbia” and inserting “within fifty miles of the Capital”.

(b) DISTRICT JUDGES.—Section 134(b) of such title is amended in the first sentence by striking “the District of Columbia, the Southern District of New York, and” and inserting “the Southern District of New York and”.

(c) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—Section 545(a) of such title is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting “Each United States attorney shall reside in the district for which he or she is appointed, except that those officers of the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of New York may reside within 20 miles thereof.”.

(d) UNITED STATES MARSHALS.—Section 561(e)(1) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(1) the marshal for the Southern District of New York may reside within 20 miles of the district; and”.

(e) CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Section 751(c) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia and”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply only to individuals appointed after the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 212. RENAMING OF FEDERAL COURTS.

(a) RENAMING.—

(1) CIRCUIT COURT.—Section 41 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”; and

(B) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital; Washington, Douglass Commonwealth”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT.—Section 88 of such title is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”;

(B) by amending the first paragraph to read as follows:

“The State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital comprise one judicial district.”; and

(C) in the second paragraph, by striking “Washington” and inserting “the Capital”.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 88 in the table of sections for chapter 5 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“88. Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO COURT OF APPEALS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.—Section 44(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(2) TERMS OF COURT.—Section 48(a) of such title is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”;

(B) in the second column, by striking “Washington” and inserting “Capital”; and

(C) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(3) APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT COUNSELS BY CHIEF JUDGE OF CIRCUIT.—Section 49 of such title is amended by striking “District of Colum-

bia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(4) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CERTIFICATION OF DEATH PENALTY COUNSELS.—Section 2265(c)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Capital Circuit”.

(5) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER REVIEW OF FEDERAL AGENCY ORDERS.—Section 2343 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Capital Circuit”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DISTRICT COURT.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.—Section 133(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OF TAX CASES BROUGHT AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1346(e) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(3) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER PROCEEDINGS FOR FORFEITURE OF FOREIGN PROPERTY.—Section 1355(b)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(4) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CIVIL ACTIONS BROUGHT AGAINST A FOREIGN STATE.—Section 1391(f)(4) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(5) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER ACTIONS BROUGHT BY CORPORATIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1402(a)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(6) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF CERTAIN ACTIONS BROUGHT BY EMPLOYEES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.—Section 1413 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(7) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF ACTION ENFORCING FOREIGN JUDGMENT.—Section 2467(c)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO OTHER COURTS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES.—Section 152(a)(2) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(2) LOCATION OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 173 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(3) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 175 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “the Capital”.

(4) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES FOR PURPOSES OF TRAVELING EXPENSES.—Section 456(b) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The official duty station of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit shall be the Capital.”.

(5) COURT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FEDERAL CIRCUIT AND COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 462(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(6) PLACES OF HOLDING COURT OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 798(a) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”; and

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(e) OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SERVICE OF PROCESS ON FOREIGN PARTIES AT STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—Section 1608(a)(4) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS IN PROPERTY CASES AT ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE.—Section 2410(b) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(f) DEFINITION.—Section 451 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new undesignated paragraph:

“The term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(g) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS.—Any reference in any Federal law (other than a law amended by this section), rule, or regulation—

(1) to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States Court of Appeals for the Capital;

(2) to the District of Columbia Circuit shall be deemed to refer to the Capital Circuit; and

(3) to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States District Court for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 213. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES TRUSTEES.—Section 581(a)(4) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital and Washington, Douglass Commonwealth”.

(b) INDEPENDENT COUNSELS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—Section 594(c) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “the District of Columbia” the first place it appears and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”; and

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” the second place it appears and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth”.

(2) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF REMOVAL.—Section 596(a)(3) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 214. TREATMENT OF PRETRIAL SERVICES IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Section 3152 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “(other than the District of Columbia)” and inserting “(subject to subsection (d), other than the District of Columbia)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) In the case of the judicial district of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital—

“(1) upon the admission of the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth into the Union, the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency shall continue to provide pretrial services in the judicial district in the same manner and to the same extent as the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency provided such services in the judicial district of the District of Columbia as of the day

before the date of the admission of the State into the Union; and

“(2) upon the receipt by the President of the certification from the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth under section 315(b)(4) of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to provide pre-trial services, paragraph (1) shall no longer apply, and the Director shall provide for the establishment of pretrial services in the judicial district under this section.”.

Subtitle C—Federal Elections

SEC. 221. PERMITTING INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN CAPITAL TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN STATE OF MOST RECENT DOMICILE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STATES TO PERMIT INDIVIDUALS TO VOTE BY ABSENTEE BALLOT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall—

(A) permit absent Capital voters to use absentee registration procedures and to vote by absentee ballot in general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office; and

(B) accept and process, with respect to any general, special, primary, or runoff election for Federal office, any otherwise valid voter registration application from an absent Capital voter, if the application is received by the appropriate State election official not less than 30 days before the election.

(2) ABSENT CAPITAL VOTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “absent Capital voter” means, with respect to a State, a person who resides in the Capital and is qualified to vote in the State (or who would be qualified to vote in the State but for residing in the Capital), but only if the State is the last place in which the person was domiciled before residing in the Capital.

(3) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “State” means each of the several States, including the State.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS TO STATES TO MAXIMIZE ACCESS TO POLLS BY ABSENT CAPITAL VOTERS.—To afford maximum access to the polls by absent Capital voters, it is the sense of Congress that the States should—

(1) waive registration requirements for absent Capital voters who, by reason of residence in the Capital, do not have an opportunity to register;

(2) expedite processing of balloting materials with respect to such individuals; and

(3) assure that absentee ballots are mailed to such individuals at the earliest opportunity.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate district court of the United States for such declaratory or injunctive relief as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(d) EFFECT ON CERTAIN OTHER LAWS.—The exercise of any right under this section shall not affect, for purposes of a Federal tax, a State tax, or a local tax, the residence or domicile of a person exercising such right.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office taking place on or after such date.

SEC. 222. REPEAL OF OFFICE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DELEGATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 202 and 204 of the District of Columbia Delegate Act (Public Law 91–405; sections 1–401 and 1–402, D.C. Official Code) are repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such sections are restored or revived as if such sections had not been enacted.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS CODE OF 1955.—The District of Columbia Elections Code of 1955 is amended—

(1) in section 1 (sec. 1–1001.01, D.C. Official Code), by striking “the Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(2) in section 2 (sec. 1–1001.02, D.C. Official Code)—

(A) by striking paragraph (6),

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking “(except the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia)”, and

(C) in paragraph (13), by striking “the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia,”;

(3) in section 8 (sec. 1–1001.08, D.C. Official Code)—

(A) by striking “Delegate,” in the heading, and

(B) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in subsections (d), (h)(1)(A), (h)(2), (i)(1), (j)(1), (j)(3), and (k)(3);

(4) in section 10 (sec. 1–1001.10, D.C. Official Code)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(3), and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in paragraph (1), and

(ii) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(5) in section 11(a)(2) (sec. 1–1001.11(a)(2), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(6) in section 15(b) (sec. 1–1001.15(b), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate,”; and

(7) in section 17(a) (sec. 1–1001.17(a), D.C. Official Code), by striking “except the Delegate to the Congress from the District of Columbia”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 223. REPEAL OF LAW PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 3, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking section 21; and

(2) in the table of sections, by striking the item relating to section 21.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and shall apply to any election of the President and Vice-President taking place on or after such date.

SEC. 224. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REPEALING 23RD AMENDMENT.

(a) JOINT RESOLUTION DESCRIBED.—In this section, the term “joint resolution” means a joint resolution—

(1) entitled “A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 23rd article of amendment”; and

(2) the matter after the resolving clause of which consists solely of text to amend the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 23rd article of amendment to the Constitution.

(b) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon introduction in the House of Representatives, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the appropriate calendar.

(2) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be in order, not later than 30 legislative days after the date the joint resolution is introduced in the House of Representatives, to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House of Representatives.

(B) PROCEDURE.—For a motion to proceed to consider the joint resolution—

(i) all points of order against the motion are waived;

(ii) such a motion shall not be in order after the House of Representatives has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution;

(iii) the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion;

(iv) the motion shall not be debatable; and

(v) a motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(3) **CONSIDERATION.**—When the House of Representatives proceeds to consideration of the joint resolution—

(A) the joint resolution shall be considered as read;

(B) all points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived;

(C) the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to its passage without intervening motion except 10 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent;

(D) an amendment to the joint resolution shall not be in order; and

(E) a motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(c) **EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.**—

(1) **PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.**—Upon introduction in the Senate, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the calendar.

(2) **PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order, not later than 30 legislative days after the date the joint resolution is introduced in the Senate (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

(B) **PROCEDURE.**—For a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution—

(i) all points of order against the motion are waived;

(ii) the motion is not debatable;

(iii) the motion is not subject to a motion to postpone;

(iv) a motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order; and

(v) if the motion is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(3) **FLOOR CONSIDERATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Senate proceeds to consideration of the joint resolution—

(i) all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived;

(ii) consideration of the joint resolution, and all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 30 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees;

(iii) a motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable;

(iv) an amendment to, a motion to postpone, or a motion to commit the joint resolution is not in order; and

(v) a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business is not in order.

(B) **VOTE ON PASSAGE.**—In the Senate the vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(C) **RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.**—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of this subsection or the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(d) **RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(1) **COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.**—If, before the passage by one House of the joint resolution of that House, that House receives from the other House the joint resolution—

(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

(B) with respect to the joint resolution of the House receiving the resolution—

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

(ii) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(2) **TREATMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF OTHER HOUSE.**—If one House fails to introduce or consider the joint resolution under this section, the joint resolution of the other House shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this section.

(3) **TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.**—If, following passage of the joint resolution in the Senate, the Senate receives the companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

(e) **RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of the joint resolution, and supersede other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (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.

TITLE III—CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Employee Benefits

SEC. 301. FEDERAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS UNDER CERTAIN RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF ENTITLEMENT TO PAYMENTS.**—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, is entitled to a Federal benefit payment under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (subtitle A of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997; sec. 1-801.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall continue to be entitled to such a payment after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(b) **OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(2) **D.C. FEDERAL PENSION FUND.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under chapter 9 of the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (sec. 1-817.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) with respect to the D.C. Federal Pension Fund which exists as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such Fund after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such chapter.

(c) **OBLIGATIONS OF STATE.**—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the Federal Government as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall become an obligation of the State with respect to such an individual and with respect to the Federal Government after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

SEC. 302. CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES FIRST EMPLOYED PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MERIT PERSONNEL SYSTEM.

(a) **OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such individual and with respect to the State after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(b) **OBLIGATIONS OF STATE.**—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the Federal Government as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall become an obligation of the State with respect to such individual and with respect to the Federal Government after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(c) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who was first employed by the government of the District of Columbia before October 1, 1987.

SEC. 303. OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER JUDGES' RETIREMENT PROGRAM.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF OBLIGATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Official Code—

(A) which exists with respect to any individual and the District of Columbia as the result of service accrued prior to the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter; and

(B) subject to paragraph (2), shall exist with respect to any individual and the State as the result of service accrued after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter as such obligation existed with respect to individuals and the District of Columbia as of the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) **TREATMENT OF SERVICE ACCRUED AFTER TAKING EFFECT OF STATE RETIREMENT PROGRAM.**—Subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) does not apply to service accrued on or after the termination date described in subsection (b).

(b) **TERMINATION DATE.**—The termination date described in this subsection is the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to appropriate and make available funds for the retirement of judges of the State.

Subtitle B—Agencies

SEC. 311. PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF OPERATIONS AND FUNDING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (b), title III of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1601 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State and to the public defender service of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such title applied with respect to

the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—For purposes of paragraph (2) of section 305(c) of such Act (sec. 2-1605(c)(2), D.C. Official Code), the Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits provided under such section to an individual who is an employee of the public defender service of the State and who, pursuant to section 305(c) of such Act (sec. 2-1605(c), D.C. Official Code), is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(b) **RENAMING OF SERVICE.**—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the State may rename the public defender service of the State.

(c) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any individual who is an employee of the public defender service of the State as of the day before the date described in subsection (d) and who, pursuant to section 305(c) of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1605(c), D.C. Official Code), is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of subsection (a) under subsection (d).

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—Beginning on the date described in subsection (d), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in paragraph (1) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—Subsection (a) shall terminate upon the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to appropriate and make available funds for the operation of the office of the State which provides the services described in title III of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1601 et seq., D.C. Official Code).

SEC. 312. PROSECUTIONS.

(a) **ASSIGNMENT OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the District of Columbia or the State (as the case may be), shall provide for the assignment of assistant United States attorneys to the State to carry out the functions described in subsection (b).

(2) **ASSIGNMENTS MADE ON DETAIL WITHOUT REIMBURSEMENT BY STATE.**—In accordance with section 3373 of title 5, United States Code—

(A) an assistant United States attorney who is assigned to the State under this section shall be deemed under subsection (a) of such section to be on detail to a regular work assignment in the Department of Justice; and

(B) the assignment of an assistant United States attorney to the State under this section shall be made without reimbursement by the State of the pay of the attorney or any related expenses.

(b) **FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The functions described in this subsection are criminal prosecutions conducted in the name of the State which would have been conducted in the name of the United States by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia or his or her assistants, as provided under section 23-101(c), District of

Columbia Official Code, but for the admission of the State into the Union.

(c) **MINIMUM NUMBER ASSIGNED.**—The number of assistant United States attorneys who are assigned under this section may not be less than the number of assistant United States attorneys whose principal duties as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union were to conduct criminal prosecutions in the name of the United States under section 23-101(c), District of Columbia Official Code.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—The obligation of the Attorney General to provide for the assignment of assistant United States attorneys under this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has appointed attorneys of the State to carry out the functions described in subsection (b).

(e) **CLARIFICATION REGARDING CLEMENCY AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective upon the admission of the State into the Union, the authority to grant clemency for offenses against the District of Columbia or the State shall be exercised by such person or persons, and under such terms and conditions, as provided by the State Constitution and the laws of the State, without regard to whether the prosecution for the offense was conducted by the District of Columbia, the State, or the United States.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term “clemency” means a pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence, or a remission of a fine or other financial penalty.

SEC. 313. SERVICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

(a) **PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR COURTS OF STATE.**—The United States Marshals Service shall provide services with respect to the courts and court system of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as the Service provided services with respect to the courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, except that the President shall not appoint a United States Marshal under section 561 of title 28, United States Code, for any court of the State.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The obligation of the United States Marshals Service to provide services under this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has appointed personnel of the State to provide such services.

SEC. 314. DESIGNATION OF FELONS TO FACILITIES OF BUREAU OF PRISONS.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF DESIGNATION.**—Chapter 1 of subtitle C of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-101 et seq., D.C. Official Code) and the amendments made by such chapter—

(1) shall continue to apply with respect to individuals convicted of offenses under the laws of the District of Columbia prior to the date of the admission of the State into the Union; and

(2) shall apply with respect to individuals convicted of offenses under the laws of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter and amendments applied with respect to individuals convicted of offenses under the laws of the District of Columbia prior to the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has in effect laws for the housing of individuals described in subsection (a) in correctional facilities.

SEC. 315. PAROLE AND SUPERVISION.

(a) **UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION.**—

(1) **PAROLE.**—The United States Parole Commission—

(A) shall continue to exercise the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose

conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, as provided under section 11231 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-131, D.C. Official Code); and

(B) shall exercise the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as the Commission exercised in the case of any individual described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **SUPERVISION OF RELEASED OFFENDERS.**—The United States Parole Commission—

(A) shall continue to exercise the authority over individuals who are released offenders of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, as provided under section 11233(c)(2) of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-133(c)(2), D.C. Official Code); and

(B) shall exercise authority over individuals who are released offenders of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as the Commission exercised authority over individuals described in subparagraph (A).

(3) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(A) **CONTINUATION.**—Any individual who is an employee of the United States Parole Commission as of the later of the day before the date described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4) or the day before the date described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State which exercises the authority described in either such subparagraph, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of this subsection under paragraph (4).

(B) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—Beginning on the later of the date described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4) or the date described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such subparagraph.

(4) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this subsection shall terminate—

(A) in the case of paragraph (1), on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to exercise the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the State; and

(B) in the case of paragraph (2), on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to exercise authority over individuals who are released offenders of the State.

(b) **COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY.**—

(1) **RENAMING.**—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union—

(A) the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia shall be known and designated as the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, and any reference in any law, rule, or regulation to the

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, and

(B) the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency shall be known and designated as the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency, and any reference in any law, rule or regulation to the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency.

(2) **IN GENERAL.**—The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, including the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency (as renamed under paragraph (1))—

(A) shall continue to provide pretrial services with respect to individuals who are charged with an offense in the District of Columbia, provide supervision for individuals who are offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release pursuant to the laws of the District of Columbia, and carry out sex offender registration functions with respect to individuals who are sex offenders in the District of Columbia, as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, as provided under section 11233 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-133, D.C. Official Code); and

(B) shall provide pretrial services with respect to individuals who are charged with an offense in the State, provide supervision for offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release pursuant to the laws of the State, and carry out sex offender registration functions in the State, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Agency provided such services and supervision and carried out such functions for individuals described in subparagraph (A).

(3) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(A) **CONTINUATION.**—Any individual who is an employee of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth as of the day before the date described in paragraph (4), and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State which provides the services and carries out the functions described in paragraph (4), shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of paragraph (2) under paragraph (4).

(B) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—Beginning on the date described in paragraph (4), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such subparagraph.

(4) **TERMINATION.**—Paragraph (2) shall terminate on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to provide pretrial services, supervise offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, and carry out sex offender registration functions in the State.

SEC. 316. COURTS.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF OPERATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) and subsection (b), title 11, District of Columbia Official Code, as in effect on the date before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, shall apply with respect to the State and the courts and court system of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such title applied with respect to the District of Columbia and the

courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—For purposes of paragraph (2) of section 11-1726(b) and paragraph (2) of section 11-1726(c), District of Columbia Official Code, the Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits provided under such section to an individual who is an employee of the courts and court system of the State and who, pursuant to either such paragraph, is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(3) **OTHER EXCEPTIONS.**—

(A) **SELECTION OF JUDGES.**—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the State shall select judges for any vacancy on the courts of the State.

(B) **RENAMING OF COURTS AND OTHER OFFICES.**—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the State may rename any of its courts and any of the other offices of its court system.

(C) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed—

(i) to affect the service of any judge serving on a court of the District of Columbia on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, or to require the State to select such a judge for a vacancy on a court of the State; or

(ii) to waive any of the requirements of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Official Code (other than section 11-1501(a) of such Code), including subchapter II of such chapter (relating to the District of Columbia Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure), with respect to the appointment and service of judges of the courts of the State.

(b) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any individual who is an employee of the courts or court system of the State as of the day before the date described in subsection (e) and who, pursuant to section 11-1726(b) or section 11-1726(c), District of Columbia Official Code, is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of this section under subsection (e).

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—Beginning on the date described in subsection (e), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in paragraph (1) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(c) **CONTINUATION OF FUNDING.**—Section 11241 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (section 11-1743 note, District of Columbia Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State and the courts and court system of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such section applied with respect to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia and the courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(d) **TREATMENT OF COURT RECEIPTS.**—

(1) **DEPOSIT OF RECEIPTS INTO TREASURY.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), all money received by the courts and court system of the State shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

(2) **CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION FUND.**—Section 16 of the Victims of Violent Crime Com-

pensation Act of 1996 (sec. 4-515, D.C. Official Code), relating to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund, shall apply with respect to the courts and court system of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as such section applied to the courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(e) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this section, other than paragraph (3) of subsection (a) and except as provided under subsection (b), shall terminate on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to appropriate and make available funds for the operation of the courts and court system of the State.

Subtitle C—Other Programs and Authorities

SEC. 321. APPLICATION OF THE COLLEGE ACCESS ACT.

(a) **CONTINUATION.**—The District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-98; sec. 38-2701 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State, and to the public institution of higher education designated by the State as the successor to the University of the District of Columbia, after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the District of Columbia and the University of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this section, other than with respect to the public institution of higher education designated by the State as the successor to the University of the District of Columbia, shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to provide tuition assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided under the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999.

SEC. 322. APPLICATION OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS ACT.

(a) **CONTINUATION.**—The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10; sec. 38-1853.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State—

(1) to provide tuition assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act; and

(2) to provide supplemental funds to the public schools and public charter schools of the State in the amounts provided in the most recent fiscal year for public schools and public charter schools of the State or the District of Columbia (as the case may be) under such Act.

SEC. 323. MEDICAID FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE.

(a) **CONTINUATION.**—Notwithstanding section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)), during the period beginning on the date of the admission of the State into the Union and ending on September 30 of the fiscal year during which the State submits the certification described in subsection (b), the Federal medical assistance percentage for the State under title XIX of such Act shall be the Federal medical assistance percentage for the District of Columbia under such title as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The certification described in this subsection is a written certification by the State to the President that, during each of

the first 5 fiscal years beginning after the date of the certification, the estimated revenues of the State will be sufficient to cover any reduction in revenues which may result from the termination of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 324. FEDERAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS.

(a) NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.—

(1) CONTINUING APPLICATION.—Subject to the amendments made by paragraphs (2) and (3), upon the admission of the State into the Union, chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply as follows:

(A) Such chapter shall apply with respect to the Capital in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter applied with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(B) Such chapter shall apply with respect to the State in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter applied with respect to the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.—Section 8711(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by amending subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(B) four citizens with experience in city or regional planning, who shall be appointed by the President.”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT.—Of the four citizen members, one shall be a resident of Virginia, one shall be a resident of Maryland, and one shall be a resident of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.—

(A) ENVIRONS.—Paragraph (1) of section 8702 of such title is amended by striking “the territory surrounding the District of Columbia” and inserting “the territory surrounding the National Capital”.

(B) NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) NATIONAL CAPITAL.—The term ‘National Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act, and the territory the Federal Government owns in the environs.”.

(C) NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.—Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(A) the National Capital and the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

(b) COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—

(1) LIMITING APPLICATION TO THE CAPITAL.—Section 9102(a)(1) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(2) DEFINITION.—Section 9102 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) DEFINITION.—In this chapter, the term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9101(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(c) COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—

(1) LIMITING APPLICATION TO CAPITAL.—Section 8902 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) LIMITING APPLICATION TO CAPITAL.—This chapter applies only with respect to commemorative works in the Capital and its environs.”.

(2) DEFINITION.—Paragraph (2) of section 8902(a) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) CAPITAL AND ITS ENVIRONS.—The term ‘Capital and its environs’ means—

“(A) the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act; and

“(B) those lands and properties administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration located in the Reserve, Area I, and Area II as depicted on the map entitled ‘Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs’, numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, that are located outside of the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

(3) TEMPORARY SITE DESIGNATION.—Section 8907(a) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital and its environs”.

(4) GENERAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 89 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia and its environs” each place it appears in the following sections and inserting “the Capital and its environs”:

(A) Section 8901(2) and 8901(4).

(B) Section 8902(a)(4).

(C) Section 8903(d).

(D) Section 8904(c).

(E) Section 8905(a).

(F) Section 8906(a).

(G) Section 8909(a) and 8909(b).

(5) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8901(2) of such title is amended by striking “the urban fabric of the District of Columbia” and inserting “the urban fabric of the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 325. ROLE OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN SUPPLYING WATER.

(a) CONTINUATION OF ROLE.—Chapter 95 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§9508. Applicability to Capital and State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective upon the admission of the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth into the Union, any reference in this chapter to the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the Capital or the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, as the case may be.

“(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 95 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

“9508. Applicability to Capital and State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

SEC. 326. REQUIREMENTS TO BE LOCATED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The location of any person in the Capital or Washington, Douglass Commonwealth on the day after the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall be deemed to satisfy any requirement under any law in effect as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union that the person be located in the District of Columbia, including the requirements of section 72 of title 4, United States Code (relating to offices of the seat of the Government of the United States), and title 36, United States Code (relating to patriotic and national organizations).

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) The term “Capital” means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112.

(2) The term “Council” means the Council of the District of Columbia.

(3) The term “Mayor” means the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(4) Except as otherwise provided, the term “State” means the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.

(5) The term “State Constitution” means the proposed Constitution of the State of Washington, D.C., as approved by the Council on October 18, 2016, pursuant to the Constitution and Boundaries for the State of Washington, D.C. Approval Resolution of 2016 (D.C. Resolution R21-621), ratified by District of Columbia voters in Advisory Referendum B approved on November 8, 2016, and certified by the District of Columbia Board of Elections on November 18, 2016.

SEC. 402. STATEHOOD TRANSITION COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Statehood Transition Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) COMPOSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 18 members as follows:

(A) 3 members appointed by the President.

(B) 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(C) 2 members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(D) 2 members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(E) 2 members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(F) 3 members appointed by the Mayor.

(G) 3 members appointed by the Council.

(H) The Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia.

(2) APPOINTMENT DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) EFFECT OF LACK OF APPOINTMENT BY APPOINTMENT DATE.—If one or more appointments under any of the subparagraphs of paragraph (1) is not made by the appointment date specified in subparagraph (A), the authority to make such appointment or appointments shall expire, and the number of members of the Commission shall be reduced by the number equal to the number of appointments so not made.

(3) TERM OF SERVICE.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(4) VACANCY.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(5) NO COMPENSATION.—Members shall serve without pay, but shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission shall be elected by the members of the Commission—

(A) with respect to the Chair, from among the members described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1); and

(B) with respect to the Vice Chair, from among the members described in subparagraphs (F) and (G) of paragraph (1).

(c) STAFF.—

(1) DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have a Director, who shall be appointed by the Chair.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Director considers appropriate.

(3) NON-APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—The Director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and

General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(4) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(d) **DUTIES.**—The Commission shall advise the President, Congress, the Mayor (or, upon the admission of the State into the Union, the chief executive officer of the State), and the Council (or, upon the admission of the State into the Union, the legislature of the State) concerning an orderly transition to statehood for the District of Columbia or the State (as the case may be) and to a reduced geographical size of the seat of the Government of the United States, including with respect to property, funding, programs, projects, and activities.

(e) **POWERS.**—

(1) **HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.**—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate.

(2) **OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.**—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(3) **MAILS.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(4) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(f) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(2) **INITIAL MEETING.**—The Commission shall hold its first meeting not later than the earlier of—

(A) 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed; or

(B) if the number of members of the Commission is reduced under subsection (b)(2)(B), 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) **REPORTS.**—The Commission shall submit such reports as the Commission considers appropriate or as may be requested by the President, Congress, or the District of Columbia (or, upon the admission of the State into the Union, the State).

(h) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall cease to exist 2 years after the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 403. CERTIFICATION OF ENACTMENT BY PRESIDENT.

Not more than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall provide written certification of such enactment to the Mayor.

SEC. 404. SEVERABILITY.

Except as provided in section 101(c), if any provision of this Act or amendment made by this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of this Act and any amendments made by this Act shall not be affected by the holding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority mem-

ber of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia and my dear friend, Congresswoman NORTON, for her years of dedicated leadership on this bill. She is not only the author of the bill, but of this moment in history.

Today, for the second time in 2 years, the House will vote to overturn the wrongs of over 200 years of political repression in the District of Columbia. We will vote to honor the most fundamental principle of this Nation—that all people have a right to full and equal representation in their government.

Our Nation has not always lived up to its promise of full and equal representation, but that has not stopped those dedicated to equality from fighting to ensure that all people are fully represented in their government.

This fundamental right is denied to the more than 712,000 Americans living in the District of Columbia. For more than 200 years the District has been fighting for equal rights. Despite 86 percent of its residents voting for statehood in 2016, Congress has still not acted to ensure that the District shares in the blessings of liberty promised by the Founders in the U.S. Constitution.

The United States is a republic, but the people of its Capital lack representation. The United States is the only democratic country that denies both voting rights in the national legislature and local self-government to the people of its Capital. That is wrong and violates everything we stand for as Americans.

The District pays more in Federal taxes than 21 States and more per capita than any State. Think about that. It pays more than nearly half the States in this country, yet D.C. residents have no vote in Congress. That is wrong.

Unfortunately, so far Republicans have opposed our efforts to ensure equality for District residents. But let me be clear what Republican opposition is really about: partisanship. They would rather deny voting rights for hundreds of thousands of American citizens than even consider the possi-

bility that Representatives from the new State could possibly be Democrats. Think about that argument. They are willing to violate the core principles of our democracy merely because the new State might elect Representatives from a different political party.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge every Member in this House to vote “yes” on H.R. 51, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, America’s Federal Government should be of the people, by the people, and for the people. But with H.R. 51, America’s government will become of the Democrats, by the Democrats, and for the Democrats.

Let’s be clear what H.R. 51 is all about. It is about Democrats adding two new progressive U.S. Senators to push a radical agenda championed by the squad to reshape America into the socialist utopia they always talk about.

If you doubt me, just listen to what our colleague, Congressman JAMIE RASKIN, recently told The Washington Post. He said:

There is a national political logic for D.C. statehood too, because the Senate has become the principal obstacle to social progress across a whole range of issues.

So there we have it. H.R. 51 is not really about voting representation. It is about Democrats consolidating their power in Washington.

There are numerous problems with H.R. 51. Mainly, it is flatly unconstitutional. Every Justice Department from President Kennedy’s to President Obama’s has been consistent that a constitutional amendment is needed to grant the District statehood.

Robert F. Kennedy said that granting D.C. statehood without a constitutional amendment was inconceivable. He also said granting D.C. statehood, as attempted by H.R. 51, would produce an absurdity. This absurdity is the 23rd Amendment which acknowledges the existence of a Federal District warranting three electoral college votes.

While H.R. 51 includes an expedited process for the 23rd Amendment’s repeal in Congress, the problem is this would not happen until after D.C. becomes a State. This would create mass confusion as H.R. 51 is reviewed by the courts for years.

The Constitution is the foundational document upon which all laws of our country rest, and Congress cannot simply dismiss it with sham legislation. But that is what H.R. 51 attempts to do. Democrats want to rewrite the Constitution without going through the proper process of doing so.

During our committee’s markup of H.R. 51, I offered an amendment that would assure the 23rd Amendment’s repeal prior to statehood being granted, but Democrats opposed this amendment.

Why are Democrats pushing such a problematic bill through the House?

Why are they working so hard to advance D.C. statehood instead of pursuing a constitutional amendment that

would engage the entire country through a process intended by our Founding Fathers?

Because they know Americans have firmly rejected D.C. statehood.

I urge my colleagues to vote with the vast majority of Americans and reject this unconstitutional and impractical bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), who is the author of this bill and moment in history.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentlewoman, for her leadership on this D.C. statehood bill.

Congress has both the moral obligation and the constitutional authority to pass H.R. 51. This country was founded on the principles of no taxation without representation and consent of the governed, but D.C. residents are taxed without representation and cannot consent to the laws under which they, as American citizens, must live.

The State of Washington, D.C., would consist of 66 of the 68 miles of the present-day Federal District. The Federal District would be 2 square miles, and Congress would retain plenary authority over it.

H.R. 51 complies with the Constitution, including the Admissions Clause, the District Clause, and the 23rd Amendment.

The Admissions Clause gives Congress the authority to admit new States. All 37 new States were admitted by Congress. No State was admitted by constitutional amendment, and no State would have to consent to the admission of the State of Washington, D.C.

The District Clause gives Congress plenary authority over the Federal District and establishes a maximum size of the Federal District—100 square miles. It does not establish a minimum size or a location of the Federal District. Congress reduced the size of the Federal District by 30 percent in 1846.

The 23rd Amendment allows the Federal District to participate in the electoral college. H.R. 51 repeals the enabling act for the 23rd Amendment, and the 23rd Amendment itself would be quickly repealed. In any event, the 23rd Amendment does not establish a minimum size or location of the Federal District.

The Constitution does not establish any prerequisites for new States, but Congress generally has considered three: population and resources, support for statehood, and commitment to democracy.

The State of Washington, D.C. would meet each. D.C.'s population of 712,000 is larger than that of two States. D.C. pays more Federal taxes per capita than any State and pays more Federal taxes than 21 States of the Union. The

District of Columbia's gross domestic product is larger than 17 States. In 2016, 86 percent of D.C. residents voted for statehood. D.C. residents have been petitioning for voting representation in Congress and local autonomy for 220 years.

Congress has a choice. It can continue to exclude D.C. residents from the democratic process, forcing them to watch from the sidelines as Congress votes on Federal and D.C. laws, and to treat them, in the words of Frederick Douglass, as "aliens, not citizens, but subjects."

Or it can live up to our Nation's founding principles and join the 54 percent of Americans—that is 54 percent, Mr. Speaker, and growing—who support D.C. statehood and pass H.R. 51.

□ 0930

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE), the Republican leader of the Government Operations Subcommittee.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I don't even know where to begin to respond to what we just heard. To imply that Washington, D.C., has no representation is absolutely false. It does have local representation. It also has a Delegate right here in the House of Representatives and has electoral votes for Presidential elections, things that no other city in this country has.

This H.R. 51 flies in the face of what our Founders intended. They never wanted the seat of our government to be a State, and they specifically framed the Constitution to say so. Yet, what the Democrats really are trying to do, that they will not admit, is gain even more representation by creating a city-state whereby they get two more Senators.

Again, this is absolutely against what our Constitution and our Founders intended, and this ought to be soundly rejected, permanently rejected.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in this historic moment, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the first female Speaker of the House in history.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Madam Chairwoman MALONEY for yielding, and I salute her for her leadership in bringing this historic legislation to the floor.

All of us join in saluting Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, who has been the patron saint of D.C. statehood since she came to Congress. She has been tireless, persistent, and dissatisfied as she has built historical support for this bill, which passed in the previous Congress with 235 votes.

I rise as Speaker of the House to join my colleagues on this momentous day for American democracy as we right a historic injustice by passing legislation to finally grant Washington, D.C., statehood.

Statehood for the District of Columbia is about showing respect for our democracy, for the American people, and for our Constitution. That Constitution begins with our preamble, "We the people," setting out our Founders' vision of a government of, by, and for the people.

Yet, for more than two centuries, the people of Washington, D.C., have been denied their right to fully participate in their democracy.

D.C., as Congresswoman NORTON mentioned, pays more Federal taxes per capita than any other State. Its budget is larger than 12 States. Its population is larger than two States. Its people have fought in every American war since the Revolution.

D.C. residents have been fighting for voting rights and autonomy for 220 years, with a full 86 percent recently voting for statehood.

It is well past the time to grant them the rights that they have been fighting for and that they deserve.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I rise as Speaker of the House on this momentous occasion. It is an official honor to do so, but it is also a personal privilege to join Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON; the distinguished chair of the committee of jurisdiction, Congresswoman MALONEY; many of my colleagues; and the distinguished majority leader, Mr. HOYER, who has made this part of his life's work in the Congress to join in this fight for statehood.

It is a personal privilege because when I was born, my father was a Member of Congress from Baltimore, Maryland, Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. He served as chairman of the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee. That position made him the unofficial mayor of Washington because of the authority that the committee had over the District of Columbia and their every decision.

However, my father did not agree with that. He was a proponent for what was then called "home rule." They often say that statehood for the District of Columbia is in my DNA. It went from home rule, then to finally having a mayor, and now we want statehood. We have always wanted statehood, but now we finally are able to pass it in the Congress.

There is nothing theoretical or abstract about statehood. For example, last summer, the country watched in horror as Federal agents and out-of-State National Guard troops were deployed against peaceful protesters in the District without residents' approval. Then, on January 6, as our Capitol was being defiled, our Capitol Police assaulted and killed, and our Members and staff terrorized, D.C. leaders did not have the authority to call the National Guard to protect its people.

Granting D.C. statehood means ensuring that its leaders have the tools they need to keep people safe. The Governor of any one of our States has the authority to call in the National Guard. That is not an authority that is

afforded to the Mayor of Washington, D.C. If that were the case, we would have had protection much sooner.

Statehood is also a matter of civil rights. The residents of the District have a right to self-governance and control over their lives and futures.

It is particularly meaningful that we pass this legislation just days after the anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln signing the District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act, freeing enslaved people in the District.

Today, by passing H.R. 51 to admit the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth into the Union, the House will finally address this unjust, unequal, and undemocratic situation.

We look forward to a swift vote in the Senate on this essential legislation so that we can send this important legislation to the President's desk.

At the same time, House Democrats will continue our work to protect every American's right to be heard at the ballot box. I urge a strong vote for D.C. statehood, H.R. 51—the 51st State, easy to remember—and for its citizens' civil liberties, security, and right to have a say in our democracy.

I want to once again commend Representative ELEANOR Holmes Norton for her long dedication to justice for every person in our country, starting with the people she represents in the District of Columbia, hopefully soon to be the 51st State of the Union. I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you what Democrat support is really about on H.R. 51: Democratic partisanship, Democrat power, Democrat policy, Democrat progressive issues.

No State has been admitted by the Constitution. No State was created from a territory, which was crafted in the Constitution. That is what you want to obviate.

Even our Founders understood this very clearly, as they iterated, in Federalist No. 43, "The indispensable necessity of complete authority at the seat of government carries its own evidence with it. It is a power exercised by every legislature of the Union, I might say of the world, by virtue of its general supremacy. Without it, not only the public authority might be insulted and its proceedings interrupted with impunity; but a dependence of the members of the general government on the State comprehending the seat of the government, for protection in the exercise of their duty, might bring on the national councils an imputation of awe or influence. . . ."

That is what is at stake here. H.R. 51 is bad, according to the Founders, but it also violates the 23rd Amendment. That is clear as well.

It is time that the Democrats realize it and quit trying this power grab and vote this thing down.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to

the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the distinguished chairwoman of our full committee, for yielding, and I thank my good friend, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, the Congresswoman from the District of Columbia, who soon I hope will have the right to vote on the floor of the House.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we come together to right a wrong. 750,000 fellow Americans are denied the right to representation in their Congress in the very place in which Congress is located, ironically. It is the only capital in the democratic world that denies its own citizens the right to vote and be represented.

We heard a lot of subterfuge here today, and we will hear more about the Constitution, the Constitution that clearly gives Congress the right of admission of a State.

Mr. COMER comes from Kentucky. Kentucky was composed of territory claimed by my State, Virginia, and there were a bunch of Whigs. We didn't object. Congress, not a constitutional amendment, admitted Kentucky into the Union, and they elected Whigs, if you can think about that, Mr. Speaker.

We didn't make how you might vote a condition, but we do in this case.

I have to say that there is a lot of smokescreen to cloak what is really at stake here. When some say this is not about race or partisanship, you can be sure it is about race and partisanship.

A city with a minority-majority population that apparently might vote in a different way from some? So what. How somebody votes cannot be a test of whether they have the right to vote in a democracy.

Will we right this wrong today? Will we rise above our petty partisan perspectives and fears and empower and enfranchise people who are fellow citizens? Simply because of their race, their party identification, or their geographic location, that is not the America I know and love. It has gone on too long.

When the Constitution was written, this place didn't exist, nor did the Founders and the writers of the Constitution know that it would. The first Capital was New York. The second Capital was Philadelphia. And there was a lot of back and forth about where it would finally be. It ended up here.

Let's right this wrong after 200 years and give our fellow Americans voting representation here in the United States Congress by granting statehood.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, if this bill is about race, I wonder why your majority leader, STENY HOYER, voted against this very bill in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats started last week with one of their Members saying

we should get rid of the police altogether. They ended last week with another one of their Members being admonished by the trial judge in Minneapolis for saying ridiculous things.

What did they do in between? They passed out of committee this bill, which gives two more Democrat Senators to the District of Columbia. And less than 24 hours after that bill passed in committee, they introduced legislation to pack the Supreme Court.

In 3 months of Democrats being in control of the Federal Government, they have increased the debt by \$2 trillion; they created a crisis on the southern border; and they continued their push to defund the police.

Now, so they can continue their radical policies, think about what else they have passed out of this body: a bill to federalize our voting laws, federalize our election laws; a bill to pack the Court, as I said. They introduced that legislation. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of all people, introduced that bill. And here we are today, with a pure power grab to give two Democrat Senators to the District of Columbia.

There is a crisis on our southern border. The American people want us to focus on the crisis. Even the President called it a crisis.

Let's stop the power grab. Let's deal with the issues the American people want us to deal with. That is what we should be focused on.

I hope we vote this bill down. I urge a "no" vote.

□ 0945

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to clarify that this should be a bipartisan issue. Republicans used to support voting representation in Congress for D.C. residents.

Then-President Eisenhower called for equal political rights for D.C. residents in three State of the Union Addresses.

Then-President Nixon said: "It should offend the democratic senses of this Nation that D.C. residents do not have voting representation in Congress."

In 2007, then-Representative Mike Pence said on the floor: "The fact that more than a half a million Americans living in the District of Columbia are denied a single voting representative in Congress is clearly a historic wrong."

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), the chairman of the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Subcommittee.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, the consent of the governed; no taxation without representation; no conscription without representation; a republican form of government for American citizens.

All of our most essential democratic principles underwrite the trajectory of American political development, which

has been the admission of 37 new States since the original 13 launched the Union. All of these States were admitted by one mechanism, and one mechanism only, an act of Congress exercising congressional power under Article IV, Section 3 to admit new States.

There has never been a new State admitted by constitutional amendment. There has never been a State admission struck down by the United States Supreme Court, because the admission of new States is a political question in the juridical sense, which means it is vested exclusively in Congress to decide whether or not to admit new States. It is an exercise of the plenary power and judgment of the Congress, the people's branch. It is up to Congress to act.

The opponents of democracy for 712,000 tax-paying, draftable American citizens right here in Washington, D.C., have now focused on the 23rd Amendment as the basis of their opposition. But the 23rd Amendment is no obstacle in any way. The purpose of the 23rd Amendment was to make sure that the local population got to participate in Presidential elections. The admission of the new State vindicates that constitutional purpose.

H.R. 51 itself would immediately repeal the Federal statute that organizes the electoral college for the District of Columbia, taking care of the problem that our friends are concerned about.

So why don't they support H.R. 51?

Well, the floor leader gave the game away when he said, for him, this is all about two new progressive, liberal Democrat Senators. It is all about two new liberal Democrat Senators. They don't see taxation without representation. They don't see military service without representation, when tens of thousands of people from the Nation's Capital have served America in every war that we have ever had, going back to the Revolutionary War. They don't see governance without representation, without the consent of the governed. All that they see is two new liberal Democrat Senators.

But that cuts against everything that we believe in about American democracy. We do not deny people the right to vote based on our expectation of how they will vote. We don't disenfranchise people because we disagree with who they might elect.

I would defend with my life the right of the people of Kentucky and Arizona to send my friends here to represent them, even though I disagree with most of what they stand for, including their rejection of the rights of people from Washington, D.C. I would never disenfranchise just because of that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, the people of Washington came to our aid on January 6. When we were being attacked

by violent Fascist insurrectionists in this body, in this Chamber, in this Congress, they came to our aid. They sent hundreds of Capitol Police officers and National Guardsmen to defend us.

The people of Washington defend our democratic rights.

Will we defend theirs?

That is the question of H.R. 51. Let's pass statehood for the people of Washington.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, my friend from Maryland makes an excellent closing case in court, because he knows that this is going to be in court, because he knows that this is constitutionally infirm. He is trying to make the case that is going to have to be made in court on the losing side of the argument, because it is very clearly unconstitutional to add D.C. as a State by statute.

And what we have here today is a simple question: Does anybody in this room believe that if Lubbock, Texas, had been set up as the Capital seat of the United States of America, that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would be arguing to give it the position of statehood?

No, of course not.

This city was set up by the Founders to be the Capital seat of the United States of America. It was not set up to be a State. And when my friend said that every other State has been added by statute, none of those have been specifically set up as the Capital seat of the United States of America.

This should be rejected. It is unconstitutional. D.C. has never been a State. It shouldn't be a State, and it is not going to be a State.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me. I also want to commend her for her outstanding leadership of her committee. I also want to take a moment to commend my colleague who has been championing D.C. statehood before I even came to Congress.

You know, I have listened intently to all of the arguments, and it always gets back to one: How are the people in D.C. more likely to vote? Are they are going to vote more likely Democratic? Are they going to vote for Democrats?

Well, let me tell you, I have got people in my district who vote Republican. Can you imagine that? They vote Republican. But we don't deny them the right to vote, and we don't deny them the right to representation.

All that we are seeking and all that we are asking for is simply the principle of no taxation without representation. I think we learned that in grammar school when we took U.S. history, when we first learned how great this country is and how great it can be.

I look forward to the people of Washington, D.C., having all rights of citi-

zenship as a member of a State, voting in the greatest State in the country when it becomes one, Washington, D.C.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, in 1964, then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy summed it up best as to why the Framers put the Capital outside the borders or control of any State: "It was indispensably necessary to the independence and the very existence of the new Federal Government to have a seat of government which was not subject to the jurisdiction or control of any State."

As true as that was when this was said, as true as that was when the Capitol was moved here, it is that true today.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I am glad they remember history. When the seat of the Federal Government was in New York City and in Philadelphia, the birthplace of America, they didn't want it in the control of a State. Therefore, the District of Columbia was created, under the control of the United States Congress, because that is who should be determining what happens for the 50 States.

Our colleagues on the other side want to change an amendment to the Constitution with law.

What about other amendments to the Constitution and how they read those? Will they try to change those with law?

This is not about taxation without representation. This is about a Democrat power grab, and let's call it what it is.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, in the Judiciary Committee right now, we are holding hearings to fight against the scourge of voter suppression and the unfortunate abolishment of section 5 by the Shelby case. I heard shouts of hallelujah when that case was abolished. The reason is because we are here today denying citizens of the United States the right to be represented fairly in the United States Congress.

The 23rd Amendment?

Well, I can cite for you the 14th Amendment and the 15th Amendment, not depriving people of their liberty and their justice.

What about those soldiers who shed blood from the District of Columbia? What about those who are paying taxes from the District of Columbia? What about the very citizens who work to move the engine of government living in the District of Columbia?

My friends know that the Capitol will be separated. My friends understand that there is a basic constitutional unfairness when you deny people the right to vote.

I wonder whether or not the problem is that, when I first arrived here many years ago, it was called chocolate city.

Let us not make this a racial issue. Let us make this a justice issue, a constitutional issue. It is important, Mr. Speaker. Vote for this legislation, for the 51st State.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary, as an original co-sponsor of the legislation, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act," which declares the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, to be a State of the United States of America, and declares its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatsoever.

In passing this legislation, we remove a stain that has blighted our nation for more than 200 years.

Today, we vote to end two centuries of shame and correct an injustice to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, let us not lose sight of one indisputable and shameful fact: nearly 500,000 people living in the District of Columbia lack direct voting representation in the House of Representatives and Senate.

Specifically, the citizens of the District of Columbia pay more in federal taxes than 22 states and pay more in federal taxes per capita than any state.

The District of Columbia's population (705,000) is larger than the populations of Wyoming and Vermont, and seven states had populations under one million in the last census.

The District of Columbia's annual budget (\$15.5 billion) is larger than the budgets of 14 states.

The District of Columbia has a higher per capita personal income and gross domestic product than any state.

District of Columbia residents have fought and died in every American war, including the Revolution itself, and almost 200,000 District residents have served in the military since World War I alone.

Approximately 30,000 veterans live in the District of Columbia, and it should be noted that during the Vietnam War, 243 District residents were casualties of war, a casualty figure greater than that observed by 10 different states.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is undisputable that residents of the District of Columbia serve in the military, pay billions of dollars in federal taxes each year, and assume other responsibilities of U.S. citizenship.

But for over 200 years, the District of Columbia has been denied voting representation in Congress—the entity that has ultimate authority over all aspects of the city's legislative, executive, and judicial functions.

Mr. Speaker, if a person can be called upon to pay federal taxes and serve in the armed forces of the United States, then he or she should at least have the opportunity to vote for a representative who could at least cast a symbolic vote in this chamber on critical matters facing our nation.

Issues like war and peace, equality, and justice.

And tear-gassing peaceful protestors in Lafayette Square exercising their First Amendment rights.

Mr. Speaker, taxation without representation is tyranny.

H.R. 51 would create a state from essentially the eight hometown wards of the District

of Columbia and provides that the new state would be equal to the other 50 states in all respects, and that the residents of the State of Washington, D.C. would have all the rights of statehood, including voting representation in Congress and full local self-government.

Under the legislation this new state would have no jurisdiction over the reduced federal district, which would consist of the area that Members of Congress and visitors associate with the capital of our country: the U.S. Capitol, the U.S. Supreme Court, the White House, the principal federal monuments, and the federal buildings and grounds adjacent to the National Mall and the U.S. Capitol.

It is unconscionable that more than a half million American citizens are being unconscionably denied a vote and a voice in the most important legislative body in the world.

As a supporter of freedom, democracy, and equality, I believe that it is long overdue for the citizens of the District of Columbia to have representation in the House and the Senate to advocate for their interests on vital matters coming before the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is wrong that we must be reminded daily by license plates in the District of Columbia that "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

The people in Boston felt so strongly about this in 1775 that they rebelled in Boston Harbor, launching the "Boston Tea Party."

The principle that political authority derives from the consent of the government is no less applicable when it comes to the District of Columbia.

Let us be clear, there is no dispute that hundreds of thousands of American citizens reside in the District of Columbia.

We all agree that universal suffrage is the hallmark of a democratic regime, of which the United States is the world's leading exemplar.

None of us believes it is fair that citizens of the District of Columbia pay federal taxes, risk life and limb fighting wars abroad to protect American democracy and extend the blessings of liberty to people living in foreign lands.

In short, there is no moral reason to deny the citizens of the District of Columbia admission as a state in the United States and the right to full representation in Congress.

The only question is whether Congress has the will and the constitutional authority to do so.

Congress has always had the constitutional authority but for much of the last 200 years, it has not had the will.

Let us change that, beginning today with our vote to pass H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, D.C. statehood is a ridiculous idea, which would have shocked our forefathers. It is a government city. It has no—or minimum manufacturing, agriculture or natural resources. With all its government jobs and universities, it is a recession-proof city and should be one of the easiest cities in the Nation to govern.

Let's see how the current elected officials are doing.

This is the second highest spending area in the country per pupil.

How do they do?

Tied for worst in fourth grade reading scores, worst in the country in eighth grade reading scores, worst in the country in fourth grade writing scores, worst in the country in eighth grade writing scores, and second worst in the country in eighth grade math.

They have more homeless here than 29 States. Of the cities with at least 600,000 people, it has the sixth highest murder rate. And if it were to become a State, it would immediately become the State with the highest murder rate in the country.

Right now, by comparison, only 49 percent of the parents of newborn children in the District of Columbia are married. By comparison, again, the great foreign capital, Taipei, 96 percent of the parents are married.

This is a government city, and it would do a horrible job as a State.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, under the Admissions Clause of the Constitution, Congress has the authority to admit new States. That is why all 37 new States have been admitted by simple legislation. No State has ever been admitted by a constitutional amendment.

The Republicans want D.C. to use an admissions process that has never been used in the history of this country.

The District Clause of the Constitution gives Congress authority over the Federal District and establishes a maximum size of the Federal District, 100 square miles. It does not establish a minimum size.

H.R. 51 would maintain a 2-square mile Federal District.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I have seen more damage done in the first 100 days of this administration than I thought possible in 4 years. Rather than unity, it has been division. Rather than working together, it has been partisanship.

We are hearing even today in the comments that we are trying to stoke racial division in this country. This is nothing but a naked power play today. That is all this is about.

People who can't get their radical agenda passed under the system our Framers set up now want to blow it up. This is nothing but ideological terrorism by those willing to completely ignore our Constitution and system of government.

Whether it is attacks on the First, Second or Fourth Amendment, or turning our Federal seat of government over to two more far-left Senators, they simply do not care. They want what they want.

This is not about a balance of power. This is about more power. This is about government-run healthcare; a \$93 trillion Green New Deal; packing the Supreme Court; higher taxes; and a bigger, less efficient form of government.

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Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the senior chief deputy whip.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of ending the disenfranchisement of over 700,000 people, including most of the staff that works for us every single day.

Our Nation is the only democratic country in the world that denies full democratic rights to the citizens living in its Nation's Capital. That is more than 700,000 American citizens who pay Federal taxes, who fight and die in wars, who serve on our juries, and yet have no vote in the Senate or the House of Representatives. That is the definition of taxation without representation.

It is 219 years overdue for the citizens of the District of Columbia to have their right to vote.

Let me thank and commend my colleague, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for all of her decades of work. It is time to vote "yes" on statehood for the District of Columbia.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON).

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, making D.C. a city-state is unconstitutional, it is impractical, and it flies in the face of the Founders' intent. James Madison said it himself in the Federalist Papers. Unfortunately, our colleagues across the aisle are trying to make this about race. I thought that was inevitable. It is sad and unfortunate.

But let's look at data. In 1800, this city was a White majority, 10,600 and 4,000 African-American residents. Then 150 years later, in 1950, 517,000 White residents to 280,000 African-American residents. For 150 years, this was a White-majority city, and there was no serious effort to make it a State.

But there is a way we can solve this issue because one core argument is a pretty good one, no taxation without representation. It is flawed because there is local government, and they have a Delegate here. But with retrocession, putting Washington back into Maryland, that would give them that added seat and would address that very issue. The GOP is acting in good faith because we know that that seat will be a Democratic seat, but it is the right thing to do.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), a champion for equality and the 51st State and House majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of this legislation.

I want to just briefly respond to the remarks of the gentleman who preceded me about retrocession. Retrocession is an interesting idea that my Republican colleagues have. It has to do with the issue of two United States Senators. One could say that has to do

with both sides of the aisle, two United States Senators.

The history of adding States has been a history where focus is on those two United States Senators that would be added, and the party that wanted them and the party that didn't want them. But retrocession, frankly, is an interesting idea, except for the fact the gentleman talked about the Founding Fathers and James Madison and the Federalist Papers.

One of the articles of debate was, if you had a State, i.e. Maryland, whose land, of course, the Federal city is located on—Virginia gave some, but they took it back—you would have a State surrounding the Federal enclave. No difference, except for it would be Maryland and not Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. So that argument limps. It fails because you are suggesting the same thing that some have said is of concern to them. So the only difference is two Senators.

So this is about politics. Throughout history people have guessed as to what the new States are going to be. Now some knew absolutely. We have North and South Dakota. I don't know whether any of you know why we have North and South Dakota; two Senators versus four Senators. And the Republicans who were in charge wanted to have four Senators to assure their majority in the Senate as opposed to the Democrats in the South. Ironical how things change.

So if you are voting on politics, I get it. But on principle, Nevada was added and taken from Utah, by the way, because the Republicans who were then in charge back in the day wanted to have two additional Senators. And they got them, with less than 10,000 people living in the area that was taken from Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, and formed Nevada.

So let's not get mired in these principled votes, because this is about two Senators. We get it. It is not about principle because there are over 700,000 people—712,000, to be exact, maybe more when we get the Census report—who are unequal citizens in America.

I want to thank the incomparable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for her hard work and tireless advocacy for so many years as the leader of this cause on behalf of equal rights for the citizens she represents without a vote. Why, are they lesser citizens? Is she a lesser Representative? Surely not.

If a President of the United States, Republican or Democrat, asked somebody to come to the District of Columbia and work for the U.S. Government, bring your talents, your energy, and your focus to work for your country in Washington, D.C., but, oh, by the way, you have to give up your vote in the Congress of the United States through your Representative. In no other democracy are residents of the National Capital excluded from representation. None.

Frankly, I think the Founders had no concept of how big this city would be-

come, how vibrant it would become. None. Yet, nearly 700,000 Americans are denied full representation.

The Founders of our Union of States set forth a simple process for the admission of new States to that Union. They believed, the 13 of them, that adding new States would be positive for the country and that they would want people represented in the territories in the Congress when they became States and qualified to be such. They saw that process of expansion as both healthy and workable, and they believed that it would strengthen our democracy.

Through the years, however, the admission of new States has been a very contentious process on both sides of the aisle. And there was a time in our history in the latter half of the 19th century when Republicans affected the admission of a number of new States in order to increase the numbers in the Senate. They accomplished that objective in some respects.

In one noteworthy example, which I have just mentioned, Nevada in 1864, less than 10,000 people. The criteria at that point in time, theoretically, was 60,000, but it was ignored. It was ignored. Two Senators. That is what this issue is about. Two Senators.

It is not about whether, on a principled basis, we ought to give to 712,000 of our citizens the right to be equally represented in the Congress of the United States. No, if they live here, we ask them to give up that right.

That same process, as I mentioned, was repeated in the admission of North and South Dakota. They had hardly any people living there. They could hardly qualify if you put all of the Dakota territory together. But what the Republicans did was—they were in charge at that point in time—they divided it, North and South Dakota. What happened? Two extra Senators. It wasn't about principle, about how many people, what the economic status was. It was about how many Senators.

My friends across the aisle complain that this bill would lead to the election of two additional Democratic Senators. So what?

Is that the criteria, the political judgment of the citizens of some entity seeking to become a State? There is nothing in the Constitution about that. Zero. It is the politics of it. I get it. But it is not the principle.

I hope people vote on principle, that they believe that their fellow citizens who happen to live within this, what used to be a square, but a square minus that to the south of the Potomac.

This legislation is very different than the acts that admitted those States in the 19th century. It is different because it is based on the demonstrable need to provide representation to hundreds of thousands of Americans who deserve to have their voices heard in our democracy. And they have determined they want to be a part.

Our Founders were offended, indeed outraged that they were forced to pay taxes, but were afforded no representation in the body that set those taxes.

Wouldn't all of us have been there at the Tea Party saying, "You cannot tax us, England, without us having representation in the Parliament?"

I am sure you have heard the argument from many people on this floor—I won't repeat them—about the level of taxation that is paid by the citizens of the District of Columbia. But they have no say in the level of those taxes which so outraged our Founders.

Moreover, this legislation would end the unjust practice of treating D.C. residents differently than their fellow citizens in the 50 States when it comes to allocating resources or providing COVID-19 relief under the CARES Act last year.

Mr. Speaker, when President Eisenhower—a Republican President, but not a very partisan President, unlike today, where we have seen a very partisan President, no longer there—addressed the question of admitting Hawaii as a State in the 1950s, he said the following—and by the way, I think all of you probably know that when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted not too far apart in time, Alaska was perceived to be a Democratic State and Hawaii was perceived to be a Republican State.

So the assumption that somehow the District of Columbia will automatically elect two Democrats—which may be accurate, but it may not always be the case—the principle is what Eisenhower articulated, and he said this:

You have an economy that is self-supporting. There is a large population, and I would like to see the case handled clearly and specifically on its merits.

By that metric, Washington, D.C., earned its right to statehood a long time ago. And today, we can take a major step toward that goal when we pass this bill, which we passed last Congress as well.

As to retrocession, again, I wonder if Nevada would like to be back to Utah or to Wyoming or to Colorado or whether Wyoming, that has 200,000 less citizens approximately than the District of Columbia, would like to be subsumed by one of the surrounding States because of the few numbers? Vermont as well, which was taken from another State, as was West Virginia, which was part of Virginia.

□ 1015

I hope the Senate will then take up this bill when we pass it and consider the question of D.C. statehood on its merits, not on politics. Maybe that is too much to ask.

This is not a partisan math problem or electoral prediction, which, as we have seen, may or may not come to pass. But on the merits alone, on the conviction that taxation without representation is not fair now as it was not fair in 1776, the people of this city, our Nation's Capital, deserve full and equal representation in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this bill will pass with bipartisan support. It is going to pass, but I hope we have some bipartisan support based upon the prin-

ciple that every citizen in our country ought to enjoy the same representation in the Congress of the United States as every other citizen.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I must admit, I am a little disappointed in the remarks of the majority leader. When I saw him approach the podium, I thought he was going to give us a detailed explanation as to why he voted against this very bill in 1993. Instead, he lectures us on having the exact same position today that he had in 1993. Hypocrisy runs deep.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, how is this unconstitutional? H.R. 51 violates our Founders' intent, the actual writ of the Constitution, the land itself, which should rightfully be returned to Maryland if its original purpose as land for our Nation's Capital is discarded by Congress and, finally, the required repeal of the 23rd Amendment.

I have explained these constitutional barriers for 2 years in committee, but there is more.

D.C. does not perform many of the roles of a true State. A prime example, unlike every other State in the Union, D.C. is not responsible for its prison system.

About 8,000 D.C. residents are inmates in Federal prisons, and the Federal Government absorbs the huge expense. These are inmates who would normally be in a State prison, but D.C. only has the capacity to house inmates awaiting trial.

Three times in committee, I have offered an amendment that would transfer this normal State responsibility to D.C. My amendment was rejected by Democrats three times.

So, let's look at how D.C. has handled their inmates awaiting trial. According to The Washington Post, D.C. is essentially torturing these inmates with what experts say is mass solitary confinement, 23 hours a day of solitary for every D.C. inmate ongoing for over 400 days.

That is certainly a violation of the Eighth Amendment. These are human beings awaiting final adjudication. Many will ultimately be found not guilty, yet they have been held in solitary confinement for 23 hours every day for over a year.

Is this what we can expect from a D.C. State?

D.C. is our Nation's Capital, was intended to be our Nation's Capital, and must remain our Nation's Capital.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 8½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 16 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

(Mr. SESSIONS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admissions Act.

In many respects, America seems to be at the same point we were in the 1930s and 1940s—calling for a single party rule from Washington, D.C.

Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis observed at that time: "The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachments by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

These words of wisdom might also offer some inspiration to us here today: "Whenever a people or an institution forgets its hard beginnings, it is beginning to decay" by Carl Sandberg.

Mr. Speaker, both of these sayings are on the halls of our Capitol.

Addressing people's ability to vote is important. Addressing a party's desire for singular political control of a Nation is another matter.

Our Constitution outlines the process for admitting new States to the Union and rules regarding the formation of the District of Columbia.

In 1961, 36 States voted to ratify the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution, ensuring that the District of Columbia had representation and taxation. That was done out of fairness. These 36 States did this out of fairness.

We have already heard what the Attorney General Robert Kennedy said, but, Mr. Speaker, today we are doing the inconceivable and will produce the absurdity.

Legislation does not overrule a constitutional amendment. Legislation is subject to the Constitution and all of its amendments.

If you want to make D.C. a State, have a process that overturns the 23rd Amendment and then ratify a 29th Amendment, which then repeals the 23rd Amendment.

There is precedent. The 18th Amendment was repealed by the 21st Amendment to end Prohibition. On February 20, 1933, Congress passed the repealing Amendment. On December 5, 1933, the proper number of States ratified the Amendment, and the 18th Amendment ceased to exist.

This was done by this country during prohibition. This is the standard by which we take care of the Constitution and the amendments thereon.

Our system of government is predictable on the rule of law and following procedure, but today's bill abandons that procedure of amendments to the Constitution in favor of politics.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), the chair of the Financial Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. And today, I rise with love of country at heart.

I rise to announce that I will not allow this issue to become so complicated that the American people might be confused because the truth is we will be voting for one thing: whether we are for taxation without representation or whether we are against taxation without representation. It is really that simple.

As for me, I will be voting with the patriots. I will be voting with those patriots from 1773 who confronted the government, those patriots who were there at the Boston Harbor, those patriots who were there for the Boston Tea Party.

I will be voting against taxation without representation. I believe that this is what the American Constitution and the American way are all about. Since 1773, it has been said, and today, I will respect it with my vote.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this unconstitutional measure.

Our Founders debated the merits of statehood and a Federal District and rightly concluded that no State should have supremacy over others and enjoy considerable benefits and influence of also being our national headquarters.

Our Founders got it right. This measure gets it wrong.

If D.C. surrenders the special status of our Federal District and instead becomes one of 51 equals, why should it enjoy all the benefits of also being the Federal District? Perhaps Federal agencies like the Department of Energy or USDA should move to places like west Texas, where we actually produce food and fuel for the Nation and beyond.

Ambitions on the political left to expand the Supreme Court and U.S. Senate seats, eliminate the filibuster, and keep three electoral votes for occupants of the White House, all while controlling our election law are about one thing: more power for them.

Oppose this unconstitutional measure.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman describes this, as many on the other side, as a political issue, a power grab. He cites all these other political actions, but the real power grab is denying 712,000 taxpaying American citizens the right to vote. That is the power grab.

This isn't about politics. It is a fundamental voting and civil rights issue. And it is outrageous that Republicans would play partisan politics just to block 712,000 Americans from having full equality in our democracy.

Every American deserves a voice in their government, not taxation without representation, fundamental beliefs in our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in opposition to this latest attempt by the Democrats to increase their power at the expense of long-standing American traditions and the Constitution.

Sadly, this is not at all surprising. Democrats have made it clear that American institutions don't stand in their way of advancing their political agenda at all costs. They want to pack the Supreme Court, eliminate election integrity, defund our police, keep our borders open, and prohibit debate in this very House. And D.C. statehood is just the next step.

This legislation is an unconstitutional power grab designed to give Democrats more votes to pass their radical socialist agenda.

As the majority leader just said, this is about two Senators. It is not about principle.

The District of Columbia has served as the Federal district for over 200 years. The Framers understood the importance of Federal and State governments having separate authority and recognized that States would be ill-suited to house a Federal Government. And this was long before the Democrats started making everything about race.

Now, Democrats want to disregard the Founders' vision, again, in order to grab two more votes in the Senate. Political advantage is no justification for policy that disregards precedent and the Constitution. Therefore, I oppose this bill.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), the chair of the Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 51 and D.C. statehood.

My mother and father met at D.C.'s Western High School in the 1940s before my father went off to West Point and Korea. I was raised in the Potomac Palisades of Washington and went to high school a few blocks from the Capitol. My grandchildren are fifth-generation Washingtonians.

Through the generations, we have been confounded and confused that the United States citizens who live in the District of Columbia have been denied self-rule.

The right to self-determination is the defining principle on which this Nation was founded. Yet, this very right is denied to those who reside in our Nation's Capital.

Taxation without representation sparked our own war of independence from Great Britain. Today, the same cry for democracy, impressed on every D.C. license plate, calls out for the peaceful passage of H.R. 51.

The American citizens of the District of Columbia overwhelmingly support statehood, passing a statehood referendum with 85 percent support in 2016.

My Republican statehood opponents argue that statehood should be denied D.C. because it is too small; because it is not rural enough; because it has insufficient logging, manufacturing, agriculture, and mining; because it is not well-rounded; and because its residents are not real Americans. D.C. does, by the way, have a Tesla car dealership.

The real reason my Republican friends oppose statehood is that they disagree with the political views of today's Washingtonians. This is terrible short-term thinking. Texas voted Democratic for generations, while California and New York have elected many Republican Governors and Senators. Political pendulums swing both ways.

This view betrays our democratic principles upon which our Nation was founded.

□ 1030

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to D.C. statehood, but I am not opposed to suffrage.

If your goal is truly suffrage rather than increasing Democratic control of the Senate, boy, do I have a plan for you.

My bill would reunite the residential areas of the District with Maryland, as was done with Virginia in 1847. This plan would give full voting rights that we have heard so much about this morning without ignoring the Constitution or the practical realities of what constitutes a State.

So I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: If your goal is truly suffrage, then let's do this together. Let's set aside the divisive rhetoric we have heard, and work together to craft an appropriate and bipartisan solution to give representation to the people of D.C.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it was good to hear the majority leader say this is about politics. We knew that. But for some of us, it is about principle.

And if it were about taxation without representation, I would have a slew of Democrats cosponsoring the bill I have been filing for many terms to eliminate Federal income tax in the District of Columbia.

But I was told years ago: We are not going to join in with your bill because it will weaken our chance to get a representative full voting for D.C.

That is what this has been about.

Mr. Speaker, for some of us, principle is a big deal. When the Bush Justice Department was violating constitutional rights, some Republicans got furious. When the Obama administration did that, they circled the wagons and

protected. This is about principle for some of us.

Mr. Speaker, we got a tiny taste when the Mayor of D.C., of an opposite party of President Trump, wasn't sure she was going to provide the police to protect the White House.

This is about the Constitution and principle. Vote against this.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 5 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 10 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS), chairwoman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 51, in the esteemed tradition, the responsibility that we have as legislators of this body to evaluate adding a 51st State to this Union, to form a more perfect union; yes, in the tradition and in the written words of our Constitution because, as when my native Michigan became the 26th State in 1837 added to this Union, the President recognized that we will admit Michigan on equal footing.

But we know that the Founders and the originators of our beautiful Nation did not know a Michigan when they were writing our Constitution. They did not know a Wyoming. So we ask ourselves here, as the ambassadors of democracy, what message we send to the world when we deny over 700,000 people the right to vote; when we tax them without the proper representation.

This, my friends, is an exciting and profound and welcomed day in this body that deserves debate, and this legislation deserves to pass.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I am amazed at the smoke and mirrors and fog of obfuscation surrounding the debate on this bill.

What Republicans are doing here today is defending the Constitution and what was put in place by the Founders, that Washington, D.C., the District, would not be part of a State, where it could be coerced or leveraged by a State to get things from it.

I have just heard the last few minutes solutions offered to my colleagues that could probably be passed in 6 weeks or less, to allow what it is they claim they are saying for the citizens of Washington, D.C. Folding those 700,000 residents through a Maryland retrocession, as has happened with Virginia in 1846, would accomplish the goal of the same type of representation they are talking about.

No, the politics is over on that side of the aisle because they have turned down a constitutional solution that

this would be, instead, for an unconstitutional one that flies in the face and produces a 66-square-mile State that is $\frac{1}{4}$ th the size of Rhode Island, with a population just a little bit larger than the city of Fresno, California, because they want to accomplish a political goal while we defend the Constitution.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I guess it is appropriate for someone from Maryland to speak on this issue because this is Maryland's land we are talking about. This land was given for the purpose of a Federal enclave by Maryland. How dare Congress take Maryland's land from it. That is not why it was given.

Mr. Speaker, let's talk about the unconstitutionality—well, you have heard about the unconstitutionality. We don't need to talk about it any more.

I urge everyone who is watching us on C-SPAN today: Go get your copy of the Constitution. It is written in black and white. This is very plain. This is clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Speaker, I hope America was paying attention to the majority leader's speech, that one line where he said "this is all about politics." In fact, he even gave the history. He said, well, in the past, the Republicans wanted Senators, and so and so wanted Senators.

We don't live in the past. We live in the present.

Mr. Speaker, is this what America wants? Do they want pure politics?

Not my words. That's what the majority leader said: This is all about politics.

Mr. Speaker, let's ask: Why did our Founders do what they did?

Every American who is watching, think about what you saw last summer. You saw a White House under siege. You saw a mob. And we know Members of this House have promoted mobs. They did it last weekend. It will happen again. If we put the boundary next to the Federal buildings, it will be subject to a mob, a mob controlled by a State, not a Federal enclave.

That is the last thing this country needs, and it is the last thing the Federal Government needs.

I see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle shaking their heads.

How else would one describe that group outside the White House?

It was an uncontrolled mob. Thank God that Federal troops, Federal forces, Federal law enforcement were allowed to be there to stop that mob.

That is why we need the District of Columbia to be the Federal enclave.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the bill.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I have had enough of my colleagues' * * * insinu-

ations that somehow the people of Washington, D.C., are incapable or even unworthy of our democracy. One Senate Republican said that D.C. wouldn't be a "well-rounded, working-class State." I had no idea there were so many syllables in the word "white."

One of my House Republican colleagues said that D.C. shouldn't be a State because the District doesn't have a landfill. * * *

The truth is there is no good-faith argument for disenfranchising over 700,000 people, Mr. Speaker, most of whom are people of color.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the gentleman's words be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's demand is not timely.

The gentleman from New York will proceed.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, there is no good-faith argument.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York ask unanimous consent to withdraw the offending words?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, that is fine. You have my consent to withdraw.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the offending words are withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the truth is, there is no good-faith argument for disenfranchising over 700,000 people, most of whom are people of color.

These desperate objections are about fear—fear that, in D.C., their white supremacist politics will no longer play; fear that, soon enough, white supremacist politics won't work anywhere in America; fear that, if they don't rig our democracy, they will not win.

Today, Democrats are standing up for a multiracial democracy, to democratize all 51 States in this country.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, D.C. statehood is unconstitutional. Both Republican and Democrat administrations of the past have long interpreted the Constitution in that fashion.

One of the problems with D.C. statehood is that two States, Maryland and my home State of Virginia, gave land for the cede of government, and they did not do so with the intent to create a new State.

When Virginia's land wasn't used for the cede of government, Congress ceded it back to Virginia. It did not create a new State.

As it was then, retrocession is our best course of action today. Shrinking the seat of government, which is permitted by Article I, and returning the rest to Maryland for the purposes of representation, offers D.C. residents a voice in the Federal legislative branch and keeps faith with Maryland's original cession of land for D.C. It also

works within the bounds of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, and it is later going to be a motion to recommit. And I have also taken great care, as a part of that, making sure that retrocession and the transfer of administrative functions from D.C. to Maryland runs as smoothly as possible.

If you are worried about the details of D.C. government, this bill, this motion to recommit, takes care of them.

As the old Prego commercials said: It's in there.

Congressional representation, it's in there.

The courts, it's in there.

The National Guard, it's in there.

Commitments to retirees, it's in there.

Tuition assistance, it's in there.

Preventing the remaining Federal District from casting the three electoral votes meant for D.C., it is in there.

My motion to recommit, which I will offer in a bit, is the most practical solution to giving D.C. residents a voice in Congress, to give them a right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, if we adopt a motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Oversight and Reform to consider my amendment to H.R. 51, to provide for the retrocession of land to the State of Maryland, rather than to create a new State.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of the amendment immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), a distinguished constitutional scholar.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that our distinguished colleagues don't flatter themselves to think that they are the first Members of Congress who oppose other Americans' democratic rights to wrap their arguments in constitutional clothing, because this has actually been the standard in American history.

With Texas, it was said that Texas could not be admitted because it would be unconstitutional and because it was its own country, and the Constitution nowhere gives Congress the power to admit a foreign republic as a State.

It was said Hawaii and Alaska could not be admitted because they weren't contiguous.

West Virginia, everyone knew, couldn't be admitted because it used to be part of Virginia, just like Kentucky was part of Virginia.

Oklahoma, it was said, was too poor and, therefore, did not meet constitutional requisites.

Utah was too Mormon.

New Mexico was too Catholic.

And on and on and on.

So this is very much in the mainstream of partisan political opposition to vindicating the rights of American citizens.

My colleague from Virginia invites us to say, well, just give Washington, D.C., back to Maryland, thereby conceding, of course, that Congress has the power to modify the boundaries of the District of Columbia, as was established in 1847, with the retrocession of Virginia.

□ 1045

There is one problem with this argument, the people of Washington, D.C., haven't asked to go back to Maryland, and Maryland has not requested that the land be given back to Maryland.

Instead, what we have is American citizens exercising their rights under the Ninth Amendment to the Constitution, organizing a new State and petitioning for admission to the Union. That is how America has grown.

They have demonstrated their commitment to our democracy by defending us against violent insurrectionists on January 6. Let's show our commitment to their democratic rights.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, listening to the debate, I wonder if our friends on the other side of the aisle would be so passionate if Washington, D.C., were 90 percent Republican as 90 percent Democrat.

H.R. 51 goes against the Founding Fathers' intent. It is unconstitutional, impractical, and a blatant power grab.

The Founding Fathers created the Federal city—this Federal city—to be separate and apart from the States which it would serve as the seat of government. They designed it this way so there would be no super State that could unduly influence Federal affairs and international relations.

Now, I understand the people of the District's desire for representation in Congress. I think that is a legitimate concern, and it is not a new one.

If Democrats truly wanted to grant the wishes of D.C. residents, then they would address the constitutional issues with H.R. 51 since it does not stand a chance in court. We all know that. This does not stand one chance in court.

Additionally, Democrats could explore other options other than statehood, but they are not interested in any of them since they don't add two new progressive Senators to the U.S. Senate.

Serious policy proposals like retrocession, allowing D.C. residents to vote in Maryland Federal elections, and most obviously, the passage of the constitutional amendment have been called for by many of my Republican colleagues.

No State has required a constitutional amendment to be admitted to the Union; not one. But D.C. is unique. The 23rd Amendment guarantees the District three electoral college votes. There is no precedent for granting

statehood to a territory with electoral college votes or such a special place in our Constitution. H.R. 51 is an unconstitutional bill.

D.C. is also massively unprepared to assume the costs of the programs and benefits it receives by being the Federal seat of government. The new State will very likely levy a commuter tax to make up the funding gaps currently backed by the Federal taxpayers. H.R. 51 provides no guarantee to the American people that they will not be on the hook funding the new State for years, if not decades.

This bill is nothing more than an attempt to ignore the constitutional process and gain an advantage in the U.S. Senate, all to advance a radical agenda that continues to come out of this House and stalls in the Senate.

Democrats know a constitutional amendment granting D.C. statehood would be rejected, just as it has been in the past. H.R. 51 is intentionally designed to circumvent the Constitution and the will of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this unconstitutional and impractical legislation. I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, statehood for D.C. is about fairness, justice, and ensuring that all Americans have an equal stake in our Republic. It is not unconstitutional. It is constitutional. And this is not about politics. It is a fundamental voting and civil rights issue.

The real wrong is denying 712,000 tax-paying American citizens the right to vote. Our Nation is founded upon the principle that all people should have a voice in their government. No taxation without representation. But without voting representation in Congress, the people of D.C. are denied that most basic fundamental right.

Today's debate forces us to confront the fundamental question of who we are as a nation.

Do we believe in the right to full and equal representation? Or are these just empty words?

D.C. residents are Americans, and they deserve the equal rights our national ideals promise them.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the outstanding Congresswoman for her tireless and selfless advocacy to ensure that D.C. residents finally gain full representation that they deserve. I join many in thanking the leadership of the Democratic Caucus, Speaker NANCY PELOSI, Majority Leader STENY HOYER, and Whip JAMES CLYBURN.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote in favor of this critical civil rights bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act. I thank Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for her tireless campaign for full democratic representation for the residents of our nation's capital. Without her leadership and grassroots advocacy, it is hard to believe

that we would be on the floor today considering D.C. statehood again. I also want to thank Chairwoman MALONEY and the Speaker for working to get this bill to the floor.

The late Hilda Mason, former D.C. councilmember, a giant in D.C. politics, and impassioned champion for the disadvantaged brought me into the fight for D.C. statehood. Her courage and steadfast determination to ensure D.C. residents have full democratic representation should be an inspiration to us all.

The revolution that led to the creation of our democracy began with calls of "No taxation without representation" and yet we have over 700,000 people—taxpayers—nearly half of whom are African American—routinely disenfranchised.

Historically, the District of Columbia has been home to one of the largest African American populations in the nation. After Emancipation, thousands of African Americans migrated from the segregated South to benefit from better employment opportunities, better educational institution, and more access to civic and political life.

It is a disgrace that the District, a symbol of our nation's promise of equality, is denied the right to self-government and full representation in Congress.

To correct this injustice, we must pass H.R. 51.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 330, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Griffith of Virginia moves to recommit the bill H.R. 51 to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

The material previously referred to by Mr. GRIFFITH is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Compact Federal District Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—RETROCESSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO MARYLAND

Subtitle A—Retrocession

Sec. 101. Retrocession of District of Columbia to Maryland.

Sec. 102. Proclamation regarding acceptance of retrocession by Maryland.

Subtitle B—Federal District as Seat of Government of United States

Sec. 111. Description of Federal District.

Sec. 112. National Guard.

Sec. 113. Effect of retrocession on laws in effect in seat of Government of United States.

Sec. 114. Termination of legal status of seat of Government of United States as municipal corporation.

Subtitle C—General Provisions

Sec. 121. Pending actions and proceedings.

Sec. 122. Effect on judicial proceedings pending in District of Columbia.

Sec. 123. Effect on existing contracts.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Property

Sec. 201. Title to property.

Sec. 202. Treatment of military lands.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

Sec. 211. Residency requirements for certain Federal officials.

Sec. 212. Renaming of Federal courts.

Sec. 213. Conforming amendments relating to Department of Justice.

Subtitle C—Federal Elections

Sec. 221. Permitting individuals residing in Federal District to vote in Federal elections in State of most recent domicile.

Sec. 222. Repeal of Office of District of Columbia Delegate.

Sec. 223. Repeal of law providing for participation of seat of government in election of President and Vice-President.

TITLE III—TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Continuation of Benefits for Certain Employees of District of Columbia

Sec. 301. Federal benefit payments under certain retirement programs.

Sec. 302. Continuation of Federal civil service benefits for employees first employed prior to establishment of District of Columbia merit personnel system.

Sec. 303. Obligations of Federal Government under judges' retirement program.

Sec. 304. Employees of Public Defender Service.

Sec. 305. Employees exercising authority over parole and supervision.

Sec. 306. Employees of courts and court system.

Subtitle B—Other Programs and Authorities

Sec. 311. Designation of District of Columbia felons to facilities of Bureau of Prisons.

Sec. 312. Application of the College Access Act.

Sec. 313. Application of the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act.

Sec. 314. Federal planning commissions.

Sec. 315. Role of Army Corps of Engineers in supplying water.

Sec. 316. Requirements to be located in District of Columbia.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Definition.

Sec. 402. Effect on other laws.

Sec. 403. Effective date.

TITLE I—RETROCESSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO MARYLAND

Subtitle A—Retrocession

SEC. 101. RETROCESSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO MARYLAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the issuance of a proclamation by the President under section 102(b) and except as provided in subsection (b), the territory ceded to Congress by the State of Maryland to serve as the District constituting the permanent seat of the Government of the United States is ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland.

(b) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL CONTROL OVER FEDERAL DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Federal District described in section 111 shall not be ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland and shall continue to serve as the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, and

Congress shall continue to exercise exclusive legislative authority and control over such District.

SEC. 102. PROCLAMATION REGARDING ACCEPTANCE OF RETROCESSION BY MARYLAND.

(a) ENACTMENT OF LAW ACCEPTING RETROCESSION.—Retrocession under section 101 shall not take place unless the State of Maryland enacts legislation to accept such retrocession.

(b) PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT.—Not later than 30 days after the State of Maryland enacts legislation accepting the retrocession under section 101, and subject to subsection (c), the President shall issue a proclamation announcing such acceptance and declaring that the territory ceded to Congress by the State of Maryland to serve as the District constituting the permanent seat of the Government of the United States has been ceded back to the State of Maryland.

(c) REPEAL OF 23RD AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—The President may not issue the proclamation described in subsection (b) unless the Archivist of the United States certifies, in accordance with section 106b of title 1, United States Code, that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the 23rd article of amendment has been adopted, and that the same has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Subtitle B—Federal District as Seat of Government of United States

SEC. 111. DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL DISTRICT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e), upon the retrocession under section 101, the Federal District shall consist of the property described in subsection (b) and shall include the principal Federal monuments, the White House, the Capitol Building, the United States Supreme Court Building, and the Federal executive, legislative, and judicial office buildings located adjacent to the Mall and the Capitol Building (as such terms are used in section 8501(a) of title 40, United States Code).

(b) GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—Upon the retrocession under section 101, the boundaries of the Federal District shall be as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the southern right-of-way of F Street NE and the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE;

(1) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(2) thence southwest along said northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE;

(3) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE;

(4) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE to its intersection with the southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(5) thence northeast along said southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(6) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(7) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 760 Lot 803;

(8) thence east along said northern property boundary of Square 760 Lot 803 to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE;

(9) thence south along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE to its intersection

with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE;

(10) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE;

(11) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(12) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street SE;

(13) thence west along said southern right-of-way of C Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(14) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street SE;

(15) thence west along said southern right-of-way of D Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(16) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE;

(17) thence southeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SE;

(18) thence east along said southern right-of-way of said E Street SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(19) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southernmost corner of the property designated as Square 736S Lot 801;

(20) thence west along a line extended due west from said corner of said property designated as Square 736S Lot 801 to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE;

(21) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE;

(22) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(23) thence north along said western right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SW;

(24) thence west along said southern right-of-way of E Street SW to its end;

(25) thence west along a line extending said southern right-of-way of E Street SW westward to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW;

(26) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW;

(27) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW;

(28) thence north along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(29) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW;

(30) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street SW;

(31) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street SW to its intersection

with the eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW;

(32) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW;

(33) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street SW;

(34) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(35) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW;

(36) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW to its intersection with the northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement;

(37) thence southwest along said northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement to its intersection with the eastern shore of the Potomac River;

(38) thence generally northwest along said eastern shore of the Potomac River to its intersection with a line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806;

(39) thence east along said line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806, and continuing east along said northern boundary of said property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its northeast corner;

(40) thence east along a line extending east from said northeast corner of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its intersection with the western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87;

(41) thence south along said western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 88;

(42) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 33 Lot 88 to its southeast corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of E Street NW;

(43) thence east along said northern right-of-way of E Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 18th Street NW;

(44) thence south along said western right-of-way of 18th Street NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW;

(45) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(46) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW;

(47) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of H Street NW;

(48) thence east along said southern right-of-way of H Street NW to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 35;

(49) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 35 to its southeast corner, which is along the boundary of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 37;

(50) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 37 to its southwest corner,

which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 818;

(51) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 818 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 40;

(52) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its southwest corner;

(53) thence east along the southern border of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 820;

(54) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 820 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 39;

(55) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 39 to its southwest corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(56) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 15th Street NW;

(57) thence south along said western right-of-way of 15th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending northwest from the southern right-of-way of the portion of Pennsylvania Avenue NW north of Pershing Square;

(58) thence southeast along said line extending the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and continuing southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 14th Street NW;

(59) thence south along said western right-of-way of 14th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(60) thence east along said line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW to the southern right-of-way of D Street NW, and continuing east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW;

(61) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(62) thence east and southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street NW;

(63) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending to the west the southern boundary of the property designated as Square 324 Lot 809;

(64) thence east along said line to the southwest corner of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809, and continuing northeast along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809 to its eastern corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 323 Lot 802;

(65) thence east along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 323 Lot 802 to its southeast corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 324 Lot 808;

(66) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 808 to its northeastern corner, which is along the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(67) thence southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW;

(68) thence north along a line extending north from said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(69) thence east along said southern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW;

(70) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(71) thence east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street NW;

(72) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(73) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW;

(74) thence south along said western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(75) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(76) thence northeast along said northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW;

(77) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(78) thence east along said northern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(79) thence northeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of North Capitol Street;

(80) thence north along said western right-of-way of North Capitol Street to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW;

(81) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW to the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE;

(82) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE to the southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE;

(83) thence counter-clockwise along said southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of F Street NE; and

(84) thence east along said southern right-of-way of F Street NE to the point of beginning.

(c) **STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.**—The Federal District shall include any street (and sidewalk thereof) that bounds the area described in subsection (b).

(d) **METES AND BOUNDS SURVEY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President (in consultation with the Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission) shall conduct a metes and bounds survey of the Federal District, as described in subsection (b).

(e) **CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING.**—The entirety of the Frances Perkins Building, including any portion of the Building which is north of D Street Northwest, shall be included in the Federal District.

SEC. 112. NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Title 32, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In section 101—

(A) in paragraphs (4) and (6), by striking “Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “and Puerto Rico”; and

(B) in paragraph (19), by striking “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico”.

(2) **BRANCHES AND ORGANIZATIONS.**—In section 103, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(3) **UNITS: LOCATION; ORGANIZATION; COMMAND.**—In subsections (c) and (d) of section 104, by striking “the District of Columbia,” both places it appears.

(4) **AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In section 107(b), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(5) **MAINTENANCE OF OTHER TROOPS.**—In section 109—

(A) in subsections (a), (b), and (c), by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “(or commanding general in the case of the District of Columbia)”.

(6) **DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.**—In section 112(h)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “the District of Columbia,”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3), as amended, as paragraph (2).

(7) **ENLISTMENT OATH.**—In section 304, by striking “or the District of Columbia,”.

(8) **ADJUTANT GENERAL.**—In section 314—

(A) in subsections (a) and (d), by striking “the District of Columbia,” both places it appears; and

(B) by striking subsections (b) and (c) and redesignating subsection (d), as amended, as subsection (b).

(9) **DETAIL OF REGULAR MEMBERS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE TO DUTY WITH NATIONAL GUARD.**—In section 315, by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears.

(10) **DISCHARGE OF OFFICERS; TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT.**—In section 324(b), by striking “or the District of Columbia,”.

(11) **RELIEF FROM NATIONAL GUARD DUTY WHEN ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY.**—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 325—

(A) by striking “or the District of Columbia” both places it appears; and

(B) by striking “or the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard,” both places it appears.

(12) **COURTS-MARTIAL OF NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN FEDERAL SERVICE; COMPOSITION, JURISDICTION, AND PROCEDURES; CONVENING AUTHORITY.**—In sections 326 and 327, by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears.

(13) **ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE DUTY: GOVERNOR’S AUTHORITY.**—In section 328(a), by striking “or the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard,”.

(14) **TRAINING GENERALLY.**—In section 501(b), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(15) **PARTICIPATION IN FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 503(b), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(16) **NATIONAL GUARD SCHOOLS AND SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.**—In section 504(b), by striking “Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or Puerto Rico,”.

(17) **ARMY AND AIR FORCE SCHOOLS AND FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 505, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “and the Virgin Islands or of the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “or the Virgin Islands”.

(18) **NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM.**—In section 509—

(A) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, with the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard,”; and

(ii) by striking “or the commanding general”;

(B) in subsection (g)(2), by striking “and the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard (if the District of Columbia National Guard is participating in the Program)”;

(C) in subsection (j)—

(i) by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”; and

(ii) by striking “or the commanding general” both places it appears;

(D) in subsection (k), by striking “and, if the Program is carried out in the District of Columbia, with the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”; and

(E) in subsection (l)(1), by striking “the territories, and the District of Columbia” and inserting “and the Territories”.

(19) **ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.**—In section 702—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia”; and

(B) in subsections (b), (c), and (d), by striking “Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “or Puerto Rico”.

(20) **PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES FROM ARMY OR AIR FORCE.**—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 703, by striking “the District of Columbia,” both places it appears.

(21) **ACCOUNTABILITY: RELIEF FROM UPON ORDER TO ACTIVE DUTY.**—In section 704, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(22) **PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS.**—In section 708—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “and the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia,”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(23) **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PROPERTY ISSUED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—In subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section 710, by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears.

(24) **DISPOSITION OF OBSOLETE OR CONDEMNED PROPERTY.**—In section 711, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(25) **DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS OF CONDEMNED STORES ISSUED TO NATIONAL GUARD.**—In paragraph (1) of section 712, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(26) **PROPERTY LOSS; PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**—In section 715(c), by striking “or the District of Columbia,”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **FEDERAL DISTRICT DEFINED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 101 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(20) ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(B) **WITH REGARDS TO HOMELAND DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.**—Section 901 of title 32, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (2) by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(2) **TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.**—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) **DEFINITIONS.**—In section 101—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(19) The term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government

of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”;

(ii) in paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (c), by striking “Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “and Puerto Rico”; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(5), by striking “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico”.

(B) DISPOSITION ON DISCHARGE.—In section 771a(c), by striking “Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or Puerto Rico”.

(C) TRICARE COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND DEPENDENTS DURING CERTAIN DISASTER RESPONSE DUTY.—In section 1076f—

(i) in subsections (a) and (c)(1), by striking “(or, with respect to the District of Columbia, the mayor of the District of Columbia)” both places it appears; and

(ii) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(D) PAYMENT OF CLAIMS: AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In paragraph (2)(B) of section 2732, by striking “or the District of Columbia”.

(E) MEMBERS OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.—In section 7401(c), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(F) MEMBERS OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.—In section 9401(c), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(G) READY RESERVE: FAILURE TO SATISFACTORILY PERFORM PRESCRIBED TRAINING.—In section 10148(b), by striking “(or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard)”.

(H) CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—In section 10502(a)(1), by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”.

(I) VICE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—In section 10505(a)(1)(A), by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”.

(J) OTHER SENIOR NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU OFFICERS.—In subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 10506(a)(1), by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” both places it appears.

(K) NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU: GENERAL PROVISIONS.—In section 10508(b)(1), by striking “(or, in the case of the District of Columbia National Guard, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard)”.

(L) COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT; LIMITATION.—In section 12204(b), by striking “Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” and inserting “and Puerto Rico”.

(M) RESERVE COMPONENTS GENERALLY.—In section 12301(b), by striking “(or, in the case of the District of Columbia National Guard, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard)”.

(N) NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE: CALL.—In section 12406, by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, through the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia”.

(O) RESULT OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—In section 12642(c), by striking “States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” and inserting “States or Puerto Rico”.

(P) LIMITATION ON RELOCATION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.—In section 18238, by striking

“or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia”.

(C) TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL AND ASSETS.—The Secretary of Defense shall transfer the personnel and assets of the District of Columbia National Guard to the Maryland National Guard.

SEC. 113. EFFECT OF RETROCESSION ON LAWS IN EFFECT IN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act and any other Act of Congress, upon the retrocession under section 102, the criminal laws of the State of Maryland, and any laws of the State of Maryland which regulate vehicular traffic, shall apply in the Federal District in the same manner and to the same extent as such laws apply in the State of Maryland, and shall be deemed laws of the United States which are applicable only in or to the Federal District.

SEC. 114. TERMINATION OF LEGAL STATUS OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES AS MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Notwithstanding section 2 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia (sec. 1-102, D.C. Official Code) or any other provision of law codified in subchapter I of chapter 1 of the District of Columbia Official Code, effective upon the date of the retrocession under section 102, the Federal District (or any portion thereof) shall not serve as a government and shall not be a body corporate for municipal purposes.

Subtitle C—General Provisions

SEC. 121. PENDING ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

(a) STATE AS LEGAL SUCCESSOR TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The State of Maryland shall be the legal successor to the District of Columbia in all matters.

(b) NO EFFECT ON PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—All existing writs, actions, suits, judicial and administrative proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, claims, demands, titles, and rights in any court shall continue unaffected by the retrocession under section 102, except as may be provided under this Act and as may be modified by the laws of the State of Maryland or the United States, as the case may be.

SEC. 122. EFFECT ON JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PENDING IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) CONTINUATION OF SUITS.—No writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding pending in any court of the District of Columbia on the effective date of this Act shall abate as a result of the enactment of this Act, but shall be transferred and shall proceed within such appropriate court of the State of Maryland as established under the laws or constitution of the State of Maryland.

(b) APPEALS.—An order or decision of any court of the District of Columbia for which no appeal has been filed as of the effective date of this Act shall be considered an order or decision of a court of the State of Maryland for purposes of appeal from and appellate review of such order or decision in an appropriate court of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 123. EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.

(a) NO EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Nothing in the retrocession under section 102 shall affect any obligation under any contract or agreement under which the District of Columbia or the United States is a party, as in effect on the day before the date of the retrocession.

(e) SUCCESSION IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS.—The State of Maryland shall be deemed to be the successor to the District of Columbia for purposes of any interstate compact which is in effect on the day before the date of retrocession under section 102.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Property

SEC. 201. TITLE TO PROPERTY.

(a) RETENTION OF FEDERAL TITLE.—The United States shall have and retain title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property which, on the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is located in the District of Columbia and with respect to which, on such day, the United States holds title or jurisdiction for such purpose.

(b) TITLE TO PROPERTY FORMERLY HELD BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The State of Maryland shall have title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property with respect to which, on the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, the District of Columbia holds title or jurisdiction for such purposes.

SEC. 202. TREATMENT OF MILITARY LANDS.

(a) RESERVATION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and paragraph (2) and notwithstanding the retrocession under section 2, authority is reserved in the United States for the exercise by Congress of the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land located in the District of Columbia that, on the day before the date of the retrocession, are controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(2) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The power of exclusive legislation described in subparagraph (A) shall vest and remain in the United States only so long as the particular tract or parcel of land involved is controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(b) AUTHORITY OF STATE OF MARYLAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The reservation of authority in the United States under paragraph (1) shall not operate to prevent such tracts or parcels of land from being a part of the State of Maryland, or to prevent the State from exercising over or upon such lands, concurrently with the United States, any jurisdiction which it would have in the absence of such reservation of authority and which is consistent with the laws hereafter enacted by Congress pursuant to such reservation of authority.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The State of Maryland shall have the right to serve civil or criminal process in such tracts or parcels of land in which the authority of the United States is reserved under paragraph (1) in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in the State but outside of such lands.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

SEC. 211. RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

(a) CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Section 44(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Except in the District of Columbia, each” and inserting “Each”; and

(2) by striking “within fifty miles of the District of Columbia” and inserting “within fifty miles of the Federal District”.

(b) DISTRICT JUDGES.—Section 134(b) of such title is amended in the first sentence by striking “the District of Columbia, the Southern District of New York, and” and inserting “the Southern District of New York and”.

(c) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—Section 545(a) of such title is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting “Each United States attorney shall reside in the district for which he or she is appointed, except that those officers of the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of

New York may reside within 20 miles thereof.”.

(d) UNITED STATES MARSHALS.—Section 561(e)(1) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(1) the marshal for the Southern District of New York may reside within 20 miles of the district; and”.

(e) CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Section 751(c) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia and”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply only to individuals appointed after the date of the retrocession under section 102.

SEC. 212. RENAMING OF FEDERAL COURTS.

(a) RENAMING.—

(1) CIRCUIT COURT.—Section 41 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”; and

(B) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT.—Section 88 of such title is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”;

(B) by amending the first paragraph to read as follows:

“The Federal District comprise one judicial district.”; and

(C) in the second paragraph, by striking “Washington” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 88 in the table of sections for chapter 5 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“88. The Federal District.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO COURT OF APPEALS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.—Section 44(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) TERMS OF COURT.—Section 48(a) of such title is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”;

(B) in the second column, by striking “Washington” and inserting “Federal District”;

(C) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(3) APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT COUNSELS BY CHIEF JUDGE OF CIRCUIT.—Section 49 of such title is amended by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Federal District”.

(4) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CERTIFICATION OF DEATH PENALTY COUNSELS.—Section 2265(c)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Federal District Circuit”.

(5) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER REVIEW OF FEDERAL AGENCY ORDERS.—Section 2343 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Federal District Circuit”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DISTRICT COURT.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.—Section 133(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OF TAX CASES BROUGHT AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1346(e) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(3) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER PROCEEDINGS FOR FORFEITURE OF FOREIGN PROPERTY.—Section 1355(b)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(4) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CIVIL ACTIONS BROUGHT AGAINST A FOREIGN STATE.—Section 1391(f)(4) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(5) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER ACTIONS BROUGHT BY CORPORATIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1402(a)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(6) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF CERTAIN ACTIONS BROUGHT BY EMPLOYEES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.—Section 1413 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(7) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF ACTION ENFORCING FOREIGN JUDGMENT.—Section 2467(c)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO OTHER COURTS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES.—Section 152(a)(2) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) LOCATION OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 173 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(3) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 175 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “the Federal District”.

(4) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES FOR PURPOSES OF TRAVELING EXPENSES.—Section 456(b) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The official duty station of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit shall be the Federal District.”.

(5) COURT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FEDERAL CIRCUIT AND COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 462(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(6) PLACES OF HOLDING COURT OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 798(a) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”;

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(e) OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SERVICE OF PROCESS ON FOREIGN PARTIES AT STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—Section 1608(a)(4) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS IN PROPERTY CASES AT ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE.—Section 2410(b) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(f) DEFINITION.—Section 451 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new undesignated paragraph:

“The term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(g) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS.—Any reference in any Federal law (other than a law amended by this section), rule, or regulation—

(1) to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal District;

(2) to the District of Columbia Circuit shall be deemed to refer to the Federal District Circuit; and

(3) to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States District Court for the Federal District.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the retrocession under section 102.

SEC. 213. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES TRUSTEES.—Section 581(a)(4) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(b) INDEPENDENT COUNSELS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—Section 594(c) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “the District of Columbia” the first place it appears and inserting “the Federal District”;

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” the second place it appears and inserting “the Federal District”.

(2) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF REMOVAL.—Section 596(a)(3) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the retrocession under section 102.

Subtitle C—Federal Elections

SEC. 221. PERMITTING INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN FEDERAL DISTRICT TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN STATE OF MOST RECENT DOMICILE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STATES TO PERMIT INDIVIDUALS TO VOTE BY ABSENTEE BALLOT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall—

(A) permit absent Federal District voters to use absentee registration procedures and to vote by absentee ballot in general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office; and

(B) accept and process, with respect to any general, special, primary, or runoff election for Federal office, any otherwise valid voter registration application from an absent Federal District voter, if the application is received by the appropriate State election official not less than 30 days before the election.

(2) ABSENT FEDERAL DISTRICT VOTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “absent Federal district voter” means, with respect to a State, a person who resides in the Federal District and is qualified to vote in the State (or who would be qualified to vote in the State but for residing in the Federal District), but only if the State is the last place in which the person was domiciled before residing in the Federal district.

(3) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “State” means each of the several States.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect upon the date of the retrocession under section 102, and shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office taking place on or after such date.

SEC. 222. REPEAL OF OFFICE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DELEGATE.

(a) REPEAL OF OFFICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sections 202 and 204 of the District of Columbia Delegate Act (Public Law 91–405; sections 1–401 and 1–402, D.C. Official Code) are repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such sections are restored or revived as if such sections had not been enacted.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS CODE OF 1955.—The District of Columbia Elections Code of 1955 is amended—

(A) in section 1 (sec. 1-1001.01, D.C. Official Code), by striking “the Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(B) in section 2 (sec. 1-1001.02, D.C. Official Code)—

(i) by striking paragraph (6),

(ii) in paragraph (12), by striking “(except the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia)”;

(iii) in paragraph (13), by striking “the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia,”;

(C) in section 8 (sec. 1-1001.08, D.C. Official Code)—

(i) by striking “Delegate,” in the heading, and

(ii) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in subsections (d), (h)(1)(A), (h)(2), (i)(1), (j)(1), (j)(3), and (k)(3);

(D) in section 10 (sec. 1-1001.10, D.C. Official Code)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(3), and

(ii) in subsection (d)—

(I) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in paragraph (1), and

(II) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(E) in section 11(a)(2) (sec. 1-1001.11(a)(2), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(F) in section 15(b) (sec. 1-1001.15(b), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate,”; and

(G) in section 17(a) (sec. 1-1001.17(a), D.C. Official Code), by striking “except the Delegate to the Congress from the District of Columbia”.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date on which the individual serving as the Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia first serves as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maryland.

(b) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN APPORTIONMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Until the taking effect of the first reapportionment occurring after the effective date of this Act—

(A) the individual serving as the Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia shall serve as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maryland;

(B) the State of Maryland shall be entitled to 1 additional Representative until the taking effect of such reapportionment; and

(C) such Representative shall be in addition to the membership of the House of Representatives as now prescribed by law.

(2) INCREASE NOT COUNTED AGAINST TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—The temporary increase in the membership of the House of Representatives provided under paragraph (1) shall not operate to either increase or decrease the permanent membership of the House of Representatives as prescribed in the Act of August 8, 1911 (37 Stat. 13; 2 U.S.C. 2), nor shall such temporary increase affect the basis of reapportionment established by the Act of November 15, 1941 (55 Stat. 761; 2 U.S.C. 2a), for the 82nd Congress and each Congress thereafter.

SEC. 223. REPEAL OF LAW PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 3, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking section 21; and

(2) in the table of sections, by striking the item relating to section 21.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect upon

the date of the retrocession under section 102, and shall apply to any election of the President and Vice-President taking place on or after such date.

TITLE III—TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Continuation of Benefits for Certain Employees of District of Columbia

SEC. 301. FEDERAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS UNDER CERTAIN RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF ENTITLEMENT TO PAYMENTS.—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is entitled to a Federal benefit payment under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (subtitle A of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997; sec. 1-801.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall continue to be entitled to such a payment after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(b) OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any obligation of the Federal Government under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State of Maryland after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(2) D.C. FEDERAL PENSION FUND.—Any obligation of the Federal Government under chapter 9 of the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (sec. 1-817.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) with respect to the D.C. Federal Pension Fund which exists as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such Fund after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such chapter.

(c) OBLIGATIONS OF STATE.—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the Federal Government as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall become an obligation of the State of Maryland with respect to such an individual and with respect to the Federal Government after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

SEC. 302. CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES FIRST EMPLOYED PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MERIT PERSONNEL SYSTEM.

(a) OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—Any obligation of the Federal Government under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such individual and with respect to the State of Maryland after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(b) OBLIGATIONS OF STATE OF MARYLAND.—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the Fed-

eral Government as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall become an obligation of the State of Maryland with respect to such individual and with respect to the Federal Government after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(c) INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who was first employed by the government of the District of Columbia before October 1, 1987.

SEC. 303. OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER JUDGES' RETIREMENT PROGRAM.

Any obligation of the Federal Government under subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Official Code—

(1) which exists with respect to any individual and the District of Columbia as the result of service accrued prior to the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State of Maryland after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter; and

(2) shall exist with respect to any individual and the State of Maryland as the result of service accrued after the date of such retrocession in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter as such obligation existed with respect to individuals and the District of Columbia as of the date of such retrocession, but only in the case of an individual who serves as a judge in the State of Maryland on or after the date of such retrocession.

SEC. 304. EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE.

(a) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is an employee of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service and who, pursuant to section 305(c) of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1605(c), D.C. Official Code), is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, but only in the case of an individual who serves as an employee of the public defender service of the State of Maryland (or, if applicable, a jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which operates a public defender service in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) on or after the date of such retrocession.

(b) RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subsection (a) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

SEC. 305. EMPLOYEES EXERCISING AUTHORITY OVER PAROLE AND SUPERVISION.

(a) UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION.—

(1) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.—

(A) CONTINUATION.—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is an employee of the United States Parole Commission and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State of Maryland which exercises the authority described in paragraph (2)

(or, if applicable, a jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which exercises the authority described in paragraph (2) in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(B) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(2) **AUTHORITIES DESCRIBED.**—The authorities described in this paragraph are—

(A) the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the State of Maryland; and

(B) the authority to exercise authority over individuals who are released offenders of the State of Maryland.

(b) **COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY.**—

(1) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(A) **CONTINUATION.**—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is an employee of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State of Maryland which provides the services described in paragraph (2) (or, if applicable, a jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which provides the services described in paragraph (2) in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(B) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(2) **SERVICES DESCRIBED.**—The services described in this paragraph are as follows:

(A) Pretrial services with respect to individuals who are charged with an offense in the State of Maryland.

(B) Supervision for individuals who are offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release pursuant to the laws of the State of Maryland.

(C) Sex offender registration functions with respect to individuals who are sex offenders in the State of Maryland.

SEC. 306. EMPLOYEES OF COURTS AND COURT SYSTEM.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—Any individual who is an employee of the courts or court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 and who, pursuant to section 11-1726(b) or section 11-1726(c), District of Columbia Official Code, is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, but only in the case of an individual

who serves as an employee of the courts or court system of the State of Maryland (or, if applicable, the courts or court system of the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which operates the courts or court system in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) on or after the date of such retrocession.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subsection (a) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

Subtitle B—Other Programs and Authorities **SEC. 311. DESIGNATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FELONS TO FACILITIES OF BUREAU OF PRISONS.**

(a) **CONTINUATION FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—Chapter 1 of subtitle C of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-101 et seq., D.C. Official Code) and the amendments made by such chapter shall apply with respect to an individual described in subsection (b) after the date of the retrocession under section 102 in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter and such amendments applied with respect to the individual as of the day before such date.

(b) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who, as of the date of the retrocession under section 102, is serving a sentence of incarceration pursuant to the District of Columbia Official Code at a penal or correctional facility operated or contracted for by the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 312. APPLICATION OF THE COLLEGE ACCESS ACT.

(a) **CONTINUATION FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—The District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-98; sec. 38-2701 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to an individual described in subsection (b) after the date of the retrocession under section 102 in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the individual as of the day before such date.

(b) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual with respect to whom the Mayor of the District of Columbia made a payment on the individual's behalf under the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 for the award year during which the date of the retrocession under section 102 occurs.

SEC. 313. APPLICATION OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS ACT.

(a) **CONTINUATION FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10; sec. 38-1853.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to an individual described in subsection (b) after the date of the retrocession under section 102 in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the individual as of the day before such date.

(b) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual with respect to whom an eligible entity under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act awarded an opportunity scholarship under such Act for the school year during which the date of the retrocession under section 102 occurs.

SEC. 314. FEDERAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS.

(a) **NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.**—

(1) **CONTINUING APPLICATION.**—Subject to the amendments made by paragraphs (2) and

(3), upon the retrocession under section 102, chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply with respect to the Federal District in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter applied with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of such retrocession.

(2) **COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.**—Section 8711(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by amending subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(B) four citizens with experience in city or regional planning, who shall be appointed by the President.”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) **RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT.**—Of the four citizen members, one shall be a resident of Virginia, one shall be a resident of Maryland, and one shall be a resident of the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(3) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.**—

(A) **ENVIRONS.**—Paragraph (1) of section 8702 of such title is amended by striking “the territory surrounding the District of Columbia” and inserting “the territory surrounding the Federal District”.

(B) **FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—Paragraph (2) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) **FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—The term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act, and the territory the Federal Government owns in the environs.”.

(C) **NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.**—Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(A) the Federal District and the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(b) **COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.**—

(1) **LIMITING APPLICATION TO FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—Section 9102(a)(1) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—Section 9102 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) **DEFINITION.**—In this chapter, the term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(3) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 9101(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(c) **COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.**—

(1) **LIMITING APPLICATION TO FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—Section 8902 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) **LIMITING APPLICATION TO FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—This chapter applies only with respect to commemorative works in the Federal District and its environs.”.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—Paragraph (2) of section 8902(a) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) **FEDERAL DISTRICT AND ITS ENVIRONS.**—The term ‘Capital and its environs’ means—
“(A) the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act; and

“(B) those lands and properties administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration located in

the Reserve, Area I, and Area II as depicted on the map entitled 'Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs', numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, that are located outside of the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act."

(3) TEMPORARY SITE DESIGNATION.—Section 8907(a) of such title is amended by striking "the District of Columbia" and inserting "the Federal District and its environs".

(4) GENERAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 89 of such title is amended by striking "the District of Columbia and its environs" each place it appears in the following sections and inserting "the Federal District and its environs":

(A) Section 8901(2) and 8901(4).

(B) Section 8902(a)(4).

(C) Section 8903(d).

(D) Section 8904(c).

(E) Section 8905(a).

(F) Section 8906(a).

(G) Section 8909(a) and 8909(b).

(5) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8901(2) of such title is amended by striking "the urban fabric of the District of Columbia" and inserting "the urban fabric of the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Compact Federal District Act".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the retrocession under section 102.

SEC. 315. ROLE OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN SUPPLYING WATER.

(a) CONTINUATION OF ROLE.—Chapter 95 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section: "**§9508. Applicability to Federal District and certain portion of State of Maryland**

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective upon the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act, any reference in this chapter to the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the Federal District or the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of such Act, as the case may be.

"(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'Federal District' means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 95 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

"9508. Applicability to Federal District and certain portion of State of Maryland."

SEC. 316. REQUIREMENTS TO BE LOCATED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The location of any person in the Federal District or the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 on the day after the date of such retrocession shall be deemed to satisfy any requirement under any law in effect as of the day before such date that the person be located in the District of Columbia, including the requirements of section 72 of title 4, United States Code (relating to offices of the seat of the Government of the United States), and title 36, United States Code (relating to patriotic and national organizations).

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term "Federal District" means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111.

SEC. 402. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

No law or regulation which is in force on the effective date of this Act shall be deemed amended or repealed by this Act except to the extent specifically provided in this Act, or to the extent that such law or regulation is inconsistent with this Act.

SEC. 403. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date the President issues a proclamation under section 102(b).

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to Maryland, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 215, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—205

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach

Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Fox
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)

Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaull
McClain
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy

Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner

NAYS—215

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Ciocilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahle
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarelli
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schraeder
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Weston
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

LaMalfa
Meuser
Murphy (FL)
Smith (NE)
Stefanik
Vargas

□ 1124

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York,

Messrs. DeFAZIO, CORREA, and COURTNEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. ALLEN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 131.

Stated against:

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 131.

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 131.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)	Langevin	Payne (Pallone)
Barragán (Beyer)	(Lynch)	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
(Gallego)	(Evans)	(Raskin)
Costa (Correa)	Leger Fernandez	Rush
Crenshaw	(Jacobs (CA))	(Underwood)
(Fallon)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sewell (DelBene)
Donalds	Lowenthal	Sires (Pallone)
(Beyer)	(Beyer)	Speier (Scanlon)
Doyle, Michael	McHenry	Trahan (Lynch)
F. (Cartwright)	(Cammack)	Walorski
Gonzalez (OH)	Meng (Clark	(Wagner)
(Timmons)	(MA))	Watson Coleman
Gosar (Greene	Mfume	(Pallone)
(GA))	(Connolly)	Welch
Grijalva (García	Moulton	(McGovern)
(IL))	(Perlmutter)	Wilson (FL)
Khanna (Gomez)	Napolitano	(Hayes)
Kirkpatrick	(Correa)	Wilson (SC)
(Stanton)	Nunes (Calvert)	(Timmons)
	Omar (Bush)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of California). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 208, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—216

Adams	Casten	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Deutch
Allred	Castro (TX)	Dingell
Auchincloss	Chu	Doggett
Axne	Cicilline	Doyle, Michael
Barragán	Clark (MA)	F.
Bass	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Beatty	Cleaver	Eshoo
Bera	Clyburn	Españillat
Beyer	Cohen	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Fletcher
Blumenauer	Cooper	Foster
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Frankel, Lois
Bonamici	Costa	Gallego
Bourdeaux	Courtney	Garamendi
Bowman	Craig	García (IL)
Boyle, Brendan	Crist	García (TX)
F.	Crow	Golden
Brown	Cuellar	Gomez
Brownley	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez,
Bush	Davis, Danny K.	Vicente
Bustos	Dean	Gottheimer
Butterfield	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	DeGette	Grijalva
Cárdenas	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Carson	DelBene	Hayes
Cartwright	Delgado	Higgins (NY)
Case	Demings	Himes

Horsford	McCollum	Schakowsky
Houlahan	McEachin	Schiff
Hoyer	McGovern	Schneider
Huffman	McNerney	Schrader
Jackson Lee	Meeks	Schrier
Jacobs (CA)	Meng	Scott (VA)
Jayapal	Mfume	Scott, David
Jeffries	Moore (WI)	Sewell
Johnson (GA)	Morelle	Sherman
Johnson (TX)	Moulton	Sherrill
Jones	Mrvan	Sires
Kahele	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin
Kaptur	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Keating	Napolitano	Soto
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Spanberger
Khanna	Neguse	Speier
Kildee	Newman	Stanton
Kilmer	Norcross	Stevens
Kim (NJ)	O'Halleran	Strickland
Kind	Omar	Suozzi
Kirkpatrick	Pallone	Swalwell
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Takano
Kuster	Pappas	Thompson (CA)
Lamb	Pascrell	Thompson (MS)
Langevin	Payne	Titus
Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Tonko
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Torres (CA)
Lawrence	Peters	Torres (NY)
Lawson (FL)	Phillips	Trahan
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Trone
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Underwood
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Vargas
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Veasey
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Vela
Lieu	Quigley	Velázquez
Lofgren	Raskin	Wasserman
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Schultz
Luria	Ross	Waters
Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Watson Coleman
Malinowski	Ruiz	Welch
Maloney,	Ruppersberger	Wexton
Carolyn B.	Rush	Wild
Maloney, Sean	Ryan	Williams (GA)
Manning	Sanchez	Wilson (FL)
Matsui	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
McBath	Scanlon	

NAYS—208

Aderholt	Feenstra	Johnson (SD)
Allen	Ferguson	Jordan
Amodei	Fischbach	Joyce (OH)
Armstrong	Fitzgerald	Joyce (PA)
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Katko
Bacon	Fleischmann	Keller
Baird	Fortenberry	Kelly (MS)
Balderson	Fox	Kelly (PA)
Banks	Franklin, C.	Kim (CA)
Barr	Scott	Kinzinger
Bentz	Fulcher	Kustoff
Bergman	Gaetz	LaHood
Bice (OK)	Gallagher	LaMalfa
Biggs	Garbarino	Lamborn
Bilirakis	García (CA)	Latta
Bishop (NC)	Gibbs	LaTurner
Boebert	Gimenez	Lesko
Bost	Gohmert	Letlow
Brady	Gonzales, Tony	Long
Brooks	Gonzalez (OH)	Loudermilk
Buchanan	Good (VA)	Lucas
Buck	Gooden (TX)	Luetkemeyer
Bucshon	Gosar	Mace
Budd	Granger	Malliotakis
Burchett	Graves (LA)	Mann
Burgess	Graves (MO)	Massie
Calvert	Green (TN)	Mast
Cammack	Greene (GA)	McCarthy
Carl	Griffith	McCaul
Carter (GA)	Grothman	McClain
Carter (TX)	Guest	McClintock
Cawthorn	Guthrie	McHenry
Chabot	Hagedorn	McKinley
Cheney	Harris	Meijer
Cline	Harshbarger	Meuser
Cloud	Hartzler	Miller (IL)
Cole	Hern	Miller (WV)
Comer	Herrell	Miller-Meeks
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	Moolenaar
Crenshaw	Hice (GA)	Mooney
Curtis	Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)
Davidson	Hill	Moore (UT)
Davis, Rodney	Hinson	Mullin
DesJarlais	Hollingsworth	Murphy (NC)
Diaz-Balart	Hudson	Nehls
Donalds	Huizenga	Newhouse
Duncan	Issa	Norman
Dunn	Jackson	Nunes
Emmer	Jacobs (NY)	Overmote
Estes	Johnson (LA)	Owens
Fallon	Johnson (OH)	Palazzo

Palmer	Scott, Austin	Upton
Pence	Sessions	Valadao
Perry	Simpson	Van Drew
Pfleger	Smith (MO)	Van Duyn
Posey	Smith (NJ)	Wagner
Reed	Smucker	Walberg
Reschenthaler	Spartz	Walorski
Rice (SC)	Stauber	Waltz
Rodgers (WA)	Steel	Weber (TX)
Rogers (AL)	Stefanik	Webster (FL)
Rogers (KY)	Stell	Wenstrup
Rose	Steube	Westerman
Rosendale	Stewart	Williams (TX)
Rouzer	Taylor	Wilson (SC)
Roy	Tenney	Wittman
Rutherford	Thompson (PA)	Womack
Salazar	Tiffany	Young
Scalise	Timmons	Zeldin
Schweikert	Turner	

NOT VOTING—6

Babin	Ocasio-Cortez	Stivers
Clyde	Smith (NE)	Tlaib

□ 1156

Mrs. KIM of California changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 132.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, while at a hearing with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Subcommittee on Environment, I missed the Roll Call No. 132 vote. Had I been present, I would have voted: “yea” on rollcall No. 132.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)	Langevin	Porter (Wexton)
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(Gallego)	(Evans)	Rush
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(Cammack)	(Beyer)	Stefanik (Katko)
Doyle, Michael	McHenry	Trahan (Lynch)
F. (Cartwright)	(Cammack)	Walorski
Gibbs	Meng (Clark	(Wagner)
(Balderson)	(MA))	Watson Coleman
Gonzalez (OH)	Mfume	(Pallone)
(Timmons)	(Connolly)	Welch
Gosar (Greene	Moulton	(McGovern)
(GA))	(Perlmutter)	Wilson (FL)
Grijalva (García	Napolitano	(Hayes)
(IL))	(Correa)	Wilson (SC)
Khanna (Gomez)	Nunes (Calvert)	(Timmons)
Kirkpatrick	Omar (Bush)	
(Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)	

MOTION TO TABLE MOTION TO RE- CONSIDER ON ADOPTION OF THE MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bills (H.R. 367) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an acquisition professional career program, and for other purposes; (H.R. 370) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, and for other purposes; (H.R. 396) to amend the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11