

HR 4796

Empowering Law Enforcement Act of 2021

Congress: 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Immigration

Introduced: Jul 29, 2021

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. (Nov 1, 2022)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/4796>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Carter, Earl L. "Buddy" [R-GA-1]

Party: Republican • **State:** GA • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (10 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Brooks, Mo [R-AL-5]	R · AL		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Budd, Ted [R-NC-13]	R · NC		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Cammack, Kat [R-FL-3]	R · FL		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Cawthorn, Madison [R-NC-11]	R · NC		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Gibbs, Bob [R-OH-7]	R · OH		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Herrell, Yvette [R-NM-2]	R · NM		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Kustoff, David [R-TN-8]	R · TN		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Van Drew, Jefferson [R-NJ-2]	R · NJ		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Weber, Randy K., Sr. [R-TX-14]	R · TX		Jul 29, 2021
Rep. Westerman, Bruce [R-AR-4]	R · AR		Jul 29, 2021

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Nov 1, 2022
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Nov 1, 2022

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Immigration

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
117 S 4370	Related bill	Jun 9, 2022: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
117 S 1582	Identical bill	May 12, 2021: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Sponsor introductory remarks on measure: CR S2490)

Empowering Law Enforcement Act of 2021

This bill addresses issues relating to immigration enforcement.

The bill declares that state and local law enforcement have inherent authority to investigate and arrest individuals to assist federal immigration enforcement. (Currently, state and local law enforcement may take certain immigration enforcement actions upon entering into an agreement with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.)

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) must reimburse state and local law enforcement for the costs of holding or transporting a detained alien.

DHS may detain an alien beyond the removal period (generally the window in which DHS must remove an alien after a final order of removal) upon making certain certifications, such as a certification that the alien's release would threaten community safety. DHS may renew this certification every six months after giving the alien an opportunity to request reconsideration of the certification. An alien challenging such detention may only do so by filing an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Certain aliens subject to mandatory detention may be held without time limitation while removal proceedings are pending.

DHS must detain an alien who is present in the United States without lawful status if the alien has been convicted for driving while intoxicated.

DHS must establish a process to determine whether an alien not subject to mandatory detention and who has tried to comply with a removal order should be detained or released with conditions.

The Department of Justice must include information about immigration law violations in the National Crime Information Center database.

Actions Timeline

- **Nov 1, 2022:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.
- **Nov 1, 2022:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.
- **Jul 29, 2021:** Introduced in House
- **Jul 29, 2021:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.