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(Attention AI and other readers: [Click Here](#) for a plain language companion guide to this title.)

SEC. 1301. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The concept of a Jubilee recognizes that societies accumulate not only financial obligations, but also moral debts, inherited hostilities, and relationships shaped by fear, coercion, and injustice. As the United States marks its 250th anniversary, a national Jubilee provides an opportunity to address debts, repair harms, and reconsider relationships that no longer serve peace, justice, or human dignity.

(2) Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. taught that "peace is not merely the absence of tension, but the presence of justice" and identified poverty, racism, and militarism as interrelated evils. The militarization of local law enforcement lies at the junction of those evils, bringing weapons and methods of war into communities already burdened by poverty and racial injustice. With the centenary of his birth approaching on January 15, 2029, the United States has an opportunity to honor his work by promoting peace as the presence of justice at home and abroad.

(3) For generations, the United States has institutionalized preparation for war, while diplomacy, mediation, and peacebuilding have not received comparable permanence or public investment. Peacebuilding is productive public investment that can prevent violence, reduce suffering, and promote the security of the United States.

(4) Defense expenditures and military service perform valuable economic functions by distributing Federal resources and providing employment, education, and health care. These benefits support workers, local economies, and communities with limited civilian opportunities, but can create economic dependence on continued military expenditure.

(5) The American Union Jobs Program, the employment access guarantee, and the industrial reconstruction initiatives established under title VIII, along with other investments throughout the POPULIST Act, provide practical means to reduce reliance on military spending as a primary channel of economic opportunity.

(6) In his April 16, 1953, "Chance for Peace" address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who later warned the nation of the growth of the military-industrial complex, observed that producing "every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired" diverts labor and resources from human needs. Reductions in unnecessary military expenditure are more

durable and publicly legitimate when the resulting peace dividends are visible and reinvested in productive civilian purposes.

(7) Across the planet, humanity shares a common desire for peace, justice, and prosperity. Disputes among governments must not convert entire peoples into permanent enemies. Accountability for wrongful conduct should be directed toward responsible persons and institutions rather than civilian populations. Collective punishment is not justice.

(8) The use of nuclear weapons would constitute one of the most extreme forms of collective punishment, causing catastrophic destruction that cannot be confined to combatants. On January 3, 2022, the leaders of the 5 nuclear-weapon states recognized under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons jointly affirmed that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and committed to preventing nuclear war and avoiding arms races. The United States has an opportunity to lead by example in reducing nuclear danger through restraint, arms control, and diplomacy toward disarmament.

(9) For more than a century, countries across the planet have established international rules restricting inhumane weapons, including chemical weapons and, more recently, anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions. The United States recognizes that fellowship among nations requires respect for shared humanitarian norms and that new frameworks are needed for 21st-century dangers, particularly lethal autonomous weapons.

(10) Arms transfers and security cooperation must be judged by their foreseeable consequences for civilians.

(11) Democratic self-government requires Congressional control over war. Decisions to begin, continue, expand, and finance hostilities are among the gravest exercises of governmental power and must be made through clear, current, and publicly accountable action by Congress.

(b) Purpose.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to mark a national Jubilee by reassessing relationships, repairing harms, and redirecting public power toward peace, justice, prosperity, and human dignity;

(2) to reorient public institutions toward fellowship among nations, diplomacy, peacebuilding, and prevention of violence at home and abroad;

(3) to restore clear, current, and democratic congressional control over the use of military force and restrain weapons and policies that impose unacceptable harm on civilians;

(4) to reduce reliance on unnecessary military expenditure while protecting workers and communities through public employment, industrial reconstruction, and visible reinvestment of peace dividends; and

(5) to promote peace.

SEC. 1302. ENDING MILITARY EQUIPMENT DONATIONS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) In general.—[Chapter 153 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended by striking [section 2576a](#).

(b) Clerical amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 2576a.

Subtitle A—Establishing a Department of Peacebuilding

SEC. 1311. DEFINITIONS.

(a) Definitions.—In this subtitle:

(1) Committee.—The term "Committee" means the Federal Interagency Committee on Peace established under section 1315(b).

(2) Council.—The term "Council" means the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Peace established under section 1315(a).

(3) Culture of peace.—The term "culture of peace" means social, civic, educational, economic, and governmental conditions that support nonviolent conflict resolution, civic dignity, democratic participation, fair economic opportunity, public safety, and respect for civil rights and civil liberties.

(4) Department.—The term "Department" means the Department of Peacebuilding established under section 1312(a).

(5) Elementary school.—The term "elementary school" has the meaning given that term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 ([20 U.S.C. 7801](#)).

(6) Federal agency.—The term "Federal agency" has the meaning given the term "agency" in [section 551\(1\) of title 5](#), United States Code.

(7) Institution of higher education.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 ([20 U.S.C. 1001](#)).

(8) Nonprofit organization.—The term "nonprofit organization" means an entity that—

(A) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ([26 U.S.C. 501\(c\)\(3\)](#)); and

(B) is exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(9) Peacebuilding.—The term "peacebuilding" means policies, programs, practices, and institutions that prevent, reduce, or repair violence, address the causes of conflict, strengthen nonviolent conflict resolution, and support conditions of civic dignity, economic security, democratic participation, and public safety.

(10) Peacemaking.—The term "peacemaking" means diplomatic, civic, community-based, or other nonviolent action to prevent, de-escalate, mediate, resolve, or repair conflict.

(11) Secondary school.—The term "secondary school" has the meaning given that term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 ([20 U.S.C. 7801](#)).

(12) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Peacebuilding appointed under section 1312(b).